

THE CATHEDRAL AND JOHN CONNON SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAM 2008
HISTORY AND CIVICS

DATE: 7.1.08
STD X

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MARKS : 80
TIME: 2 hours

Answer all the questions from Part I. From Part II answer two out of the three questions from Section A and three out of the five questions from Section B

PART I

- QI.
- a. How would you distinguish between a union territory and a state? [1]
 - b. How many days can an MP be absent from the Lok Sabha without permission and what is the minimum interval between two consecutive sessions? [1]
 - c. How can a subject be changed from a state to the union list and how can Parliament make a law on a state subject without changing the list? [1]
 - d. When can the Speaker vote and what is a special feature of his office? [1]
 - e. What is the duration of an emergency before and after ratification by Parliament? [1]
 - f. In the subordinate courts, what is the highest level of a civil court and a revenue court? [1]
 - g. What does the term 'Court of Record' mean? [1]
 - h. Other than being faster and cheaper, how else is the Lok Adalat useful? [1]
- QII.
- a. What laws were enacted in the year before 1857 which angered the people? [2]
 - b. Who : [2]
 - i) formed The East India Association?
 - ii) was the first president of the Indian National Congress?
 - iii) was known as 'the Grand Old Man of India'?
 - iv) was called 'the Father of Indian Nationalism'?
 - c. When was Bengal partitioned and by whom? What reasons were given for this division? [2]
 - d. When and why did the Hindi Urdu controversy take place? [2]
 - e. What were the main drawbacks of the Lucknow Pact? [2]
 - f. Name two universities set up by the Non cooperation Movement and two people who returned their awards to the British Government [2]
 - g. After the Treaty of Versailles, what areas did Germany lose to France and which area became a free port? [2]
 - h. Which countries did not become members of the League of Nations and why? [2]

This paper comprises 4 printed pages

- i. Which organ of the UN [2]
- 1) can make the budget
 - 2) can send peace keeping forces
 - 3) launches immunization programmes
 - 4) discusses compensation in case of breach of international regulations
- j. What were the twin policies initiated by Gorbachev? [2]
- k. When and where was NAM founded and what is the meaning of the term? [2]
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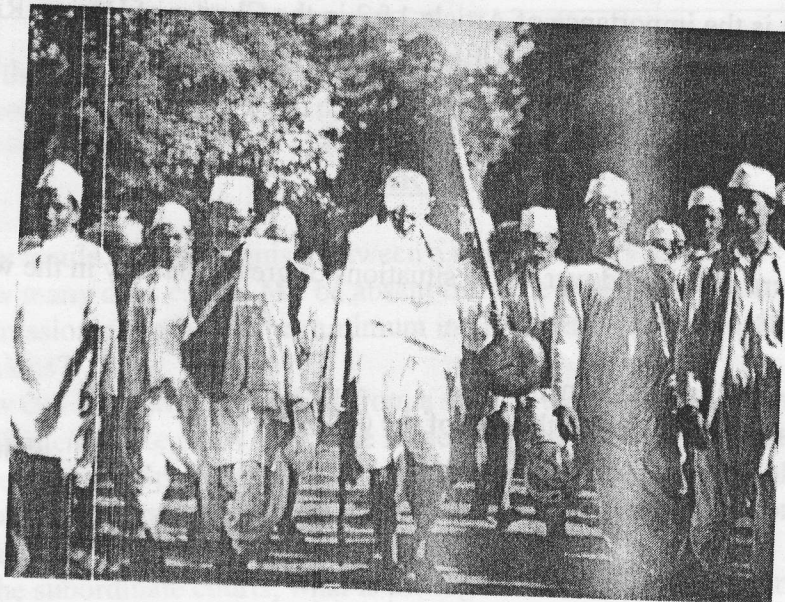
SECTION A
(CIVICS)

- Q1. India has an integrated judiciary which is separate from the other wings of government. Keeping the statement in mind, answer the following questions :
- a. What is meant by original jurisdiction of the High Court, and in what areas does it have this power? [4]
 - b. How is the independence of the High Court maintained? [6]
- Q2. The powers of the President have certain limitations. In this context explain
- a. What are the kinds of emergencies the President can declare, and how long can they last? [4]
 - b. In what ways are the discretionary powers of the Governor greater than that of the President? [6]
- Q3. The Lok Sabha is the highest legislative body in the country. Discuss the powers it has with reference to
- a. The judicial and electoral functions [4]
 - b. The legislative powers it exercises [6]

SECTION B
(HISTORY)

- Q4. The Partition of Bengal had a huge impact on the National Movement. How did it
- a. lead to a split within the Congress? [4]
 - b. have an impact on the formation of the Muslim League? Discuss the other events that led to the formation of the Muslim League? [6]

- Q5. This is a photograph of a very famous event that took place in 1930. Answer the questions based on the event.



- a. What event is being shown, and what led up to it? [5]
 b. How did the movement come to an end? State the terms of the agreement that ended it. [5]
- Q6. This is a photograph of the ultimate decision to partition India. Based on the photograph, answer the following questions.



- a. Identify the two Indians participating in the discussion, and discuss the factors that led the Congress to agree to the partition [4]
 b. Partition was based on a particular plan. Whose plan was it and discuss the main features of this plan [6]

Q7. Though the central purpose of the UN is to maintain peace, it is actively involved in human rights issues of both adults as well as children.

- a. What is the importance of Article 1&2 in the Charter of Human Rights [4]
- b. What are functions of UNICEF [6]

Q8. The era of the cold war led to situations of great volatility in the world. Discuss :

- a. The crisis in Berlin in 1948 [4]
- b. The events that led to the end of the cold war [6]