# ATUL VIDYALAYA SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2012-13 HISTORY & CIVICS



STD: X M.M. 80 DATE: TIME: 2 HRS.

**SESSION:** 

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will NOT be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all questions from Part I (compulsory). A total of five questions are to be attempted from part II.

two out of three questions from section A and three out of four questions from Section B.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

Question 1.

### PART I [30 MARKS] Attempt all questions from this part

| (a) Why is India described as a federation of states?   | [1] |
|---|-----|
| (b) Why was the Anti-Defection Act passed?  | [1  |
| (c) Who is the presiding officer of the Vidhan Sabha?   | [1] |
| (d) Name the Bill that cannot originate in the Rajya Sabha?                                   | [1] |
| (e) When and how can the President of India be removed from office?                           | [1] |
| (f) What is the term of office of the Prime Minister?   | [1] |
| (g) Mention one discretionary power of the Governor of a State.                               | [1  |
| (h) State one difference in the election of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. | [1  |
| (i) What is meant by Lok Adalat?  | [1] |
| (j) What is the tenure of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?                             | [1  |
| Question 2.   |     |
| (a) Who was Nana Sahib? Why was his annual pension stopped?                                   | [2  |
| (b) State two factors responsible for the growth of Nationalism in India.                     | [2] |
| (c) Mention any two social reforms suggested to the British by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.            | [2] |
| (d) Mention two contributions of Dadabhai Naoroji to the National Movement.                   | [2] |
| (e) Mention any two objectives for the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.     | [2] |
| (f) What were the two proposals for the Princely States in the Mountbatten Plan of 1947?      | [2] |
| (g) How did the Sarajevo crisis in 1914 lead to the First World War?                          | [2  |
| (h) Name the countries that formed the Allied Powers.   | [2  |
| (i) Why did America drop the atom bomb on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?               | [2] |
| (j) State any two functions performed by the UNICEF.  | [2] |
|   |     |

### PART II [50 MARKS] SECTION A

### Attempt any two questions from this section

#### Question 3.

| Explain the following with regard to State Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad): |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Its abolition or creation   | [3] |
| (b) Election of its members   | [4] |
| (c) Qualification for election.   | [3] |

(Contd. on pg-2) Shaping The Future Std X History-Civics

#### Question 4.

| The Lok Sabha is not a law-making body only; it is a multi-functional institution. | In vi | iew ( | of its |
|--|-------|-------|--------|
| advantages refer to its role as:   |       |       |        |

| (a) Mirror and Voice of the Nation | [3] |
|------------------------------------|-----|
|------------------------------------|-----|

- (b) Maker of the National Government [4]
- (c) Its function to vote out (throw out) the Government [3]

#### **Question 5**

- Judges of the Supreme Court have a lot of independence and impartiality. Discuss:
- (a) Appointment of judges [3] (b) Security of office
- (c) Security of salary and benefits.

## SECTION B Attempt any three questions from this section

#### Question 6.

With reference to the moderates and the radical nationalists, discuss the following:

- (a) differences in their basic beliefs [4]
- (b) differences in their ultimate objectives [3]
- (c) method of struggle [3]

#### Question 7.

On August 8, 1942 the All-India Congress Committee passed the famous Quit India Resolution. In this context explain:

- (a) The reason that led to the passing of the Quit India Resolution. [3]
- (b) Repressive measures taken by the Government. [3]
- (c) Mention any four consequences of the 1942 Movement. [4]

#### Question 8.

Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the greatest leaders of India. In this context, answer the followings

- (a) What were the reasons for the rift between Gandhi and Bose? [3]
- (b) Why did Bose resigned from the presidentship of the Congress? [3]
- (c) Discuss the formation of the Provisional Government. [4]

#### Question 9.



- (a) Identify the three leaders in the picture. [2]
- (b) Explain the contributions made by all of them in the freedom struggle. [4]
- (c) Who among the three gave the idea of composite patriotism? [1]
- (d) What were the main demands of these leaders? [3]