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## HISTORY AND CIVICS

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 100

- N. B. : i) Outline map should be attached to the answer script after marking on it as asked in the question.
- ii) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

### PART - A

- I. Choose the correct answer and complete each statement : 10 × 1 = 10
- France established a Protectorate over Morocco in  
a) 1912                                      b) 1917                                      c) 1920.
  - In 1931, ..... invaded Manchuria.  
a) Japan                                      b) France                                      c) England.
  - As a Protestant missionary ..... went to Africa.  
a) Karl Peters                                      b) David Livingstone                                      c) Henry Stanley.
  - It was ..... who proclaimed India for Indians.  
a) Vivekananda                                      b) Gandhiji                                      c) Swami Dayanand.
  - In 1991 elections ..... won.  
a) Gorbachev                                      b) Stalin                                      c) Boris Yeltsin.

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6. President Nixon and General Secretary ..... signed the ABM treaty.

- a) Stalin                      b) Henry Kissinger      c) Brezhnev.

7. Sir. C. V. Raman won a Nobel prize in

- a) Chemistry                  b) Medicine                  c) Physics.

8. The permanent house of the Parliament is the

- a) Lok Sabha                  b) Rajya Sabha              c) Vidhan Sabha.

9. There is no drug or vaccine to cure which one of the following diseases ?

- a) TB                              b) Cancer                      c) AIDS.

10. The right to vote is known as

- a) Fundamental Right      b) Constitution              c) Franchise.

II. Answer each of the following in a word or phrase : 10 × 1 = 10

11. Name the system introduced by Lord Wellesly.

12. What was the capital of Bosnia ?

13. Who led the Mensheviks ?

14. Name the pact concluded by the Communist countries.

15. Where did Nana Sahib die ?

16. Give the expansion of EEC.

17. Give the name of the East German Parliament.

18. Name the two leaders who met at Vladivostok.

19. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ?

20. Where did the non-aligned countries meet in 1961 ?

III. A) Match the following : ( History )

5 × 1 = 5

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. Tzu Hsi              | a) Germany              |
| 22. Kaiser William II    | b) Barrackpore          |
| 23. Subhash Chandra Bose | c) Viet Minh            |
| 24. Mangal Pandey        | d) Indian National Army |
| 25. Ho Chi Minh          | e) Old Buddha.          |

B) Match the following : ( Civics )

5 × 1 = 5

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 26. Cabinet              | a) Keeping the road clean |
| 27. Finance Bill         | b) India                  |
| 28. Public Hygiene       | c) Senior Ministers       |
| 29. Directive Principles | d) Taxation proposals     |
| 30. Multiparty system    | e) Children's welfare.    |

#### PART - B

IV. Answer any *eight* of the following ( *five* from History, *three* from Civics ). Answer *all* the questions given under each caption : 8 × 5 = 40

31. Political Imperialism

- a) What is political imperialism ?
- b) Give an example for this type of imperialism.
- c) Why did the industrially advanced countries exploit these regions ?
- d) Which countries imposed economic imperialism ?
- e) Who dominated China ?

32. Europeans in Africa

- a) Name the colony founded by Portugal.
- b) Which places were acquired by Spain ?
- c) Which places were lost by Turkey to Italy ?
- d) Name the places acquired by France in 1882.
- e) Who established protectorate over Egypt ?

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## 33. Balkan problem

- a) Which empire was ruled by the Turkish Sultan ?
- b) How was Turkey known at that time ?
- c) By whom was Austria asked to administer Bosnia and Herzegovina ?
- d) By which treaty did the first Balkan war end ?
- e) Which country was defeated in the second Balkan war ?

## 34. Adolf Hitler

- a) Who was Hitler ?
- b) What type of person was Hitler ?
- c) What party was organised by him ?
- d) What did he do in 1923 ?
- e) Name the book written by Hitler.

## 35. Truman Doctrine

- a) Why was the Truman Doctrine enumerated ?
- b) Who encouraged the communist guerillas ?
- c) What was announced in 1947 ?
- d) What did the proposal state ?
- e) When were these guerillas completely eliminated ?

## 36. Indo-China

- a) Whose colony was Indo-China ?
- b) Who moved into Indo-China with her forces during World War II ?
- c) What was the reaction of the people of Indo-China ?
- d) Who captured the northern part of Indo-China after 1945 ?
- e) Where was an International Conference held ?

## 37. Dandi March (1930)

- a) Why did Gandhiji march to Dandi ?
- b) Write about this historic March.
- c) What was the reaction of the British ?
- d) Who organised Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha ?
- e) Name the pact signed in 1931.

## 38. European Union

- a) Where does the historical roots of the European Union lie ?
- b) By whom was this idea of European integration proposed first ?
- c) What made the European leaders to unite economically and politically ?
- d) What was proposed by Robert Schumann in 1950 ?
- e) What was the result ?

## 39. Germany after World War II

- a) Who formed FRG ?
- b) Who formed GDR ?
- c) What claims did FRG & GDR make ?
- d) By whom was a first proposal put forth for reunification ?
- e) What did it call for ?

## 40. Palestine

- a) Name the borders of Palestine.
- b) Why does Palestine have a distinguished strategic location ?
- c) Who consider it as Holy Land ?
- d) Why do many Muslims and Christians visit this land ?
- e) Name a few important harbours found here.

[ Turn over

## 41. The Cabinet

- a) What is a Cabinet ?
- b) What types of decisions are taken by the Cabinet ?
- c) What are the important legislative functions of the Cabinet ?
- d) What does the Cabinet recommend to the President ?
- e) What are its administrative functions ?

## 42. The Rajya Sabha

- a) What is the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha ?
- b) How many members are elected by the States and Union Territories ?
- c) How many members are nominated by the President ?
- d) Whom does the President nominate ?
- e) Why is the Rajya Sabha called a Permanent House ?

## 43. Judicial functions of the Supreme Court

- a) What is original jurisdiction ?
- b) Give an example of original jurisdiction.
- c) What is appellate jurisdiction ?
- d) What type of cases does it hear under appellate jurisdiction ?
- e) What is required to appeal in the Supreme Court ?

## 44. Anti-social Practices

- a) What are the different anti-social practices ?
- b) How does bribery occur ?
- c) Name the Act passed by the Government against corruption.
- d) Who are considered to be the criminals ?
- e) What are the things smuggled into India ?

## 45. Dowry System

- a) What were the evil outcomes of dowry system ?
- b) What was the Act passed in 1961 ?
- c) What amendments were brought in 1986 ?
- d) How is dowry death incorporated in the Indian Penal Code ?
- e) Suggest a way to remove the dowry system.

## 46. India and the U.N.O.

- a) What was the role of India in the Korean war ?
- b) How did she help Indo-China ?
- c) What was the help rendered by India in the Suez Canal crisis ?
- d) What was the declaration passed in the U.N.O. in 1960 ?
- e) Who was appointed as the Chairman of the committee to implement the declaration ?

**PART - C**

V. 47. Answer any *one* of the following in not more than two pages :  $1 \times 10 = 10$

- a) Discuss the causes of Imperialism.
- b) Give an account of the factors responsible for the growth of the freedom movement in India.
- c) What is the role of India in the field of Information Technology and Telecommunication ?

[ Turn over

48. Answer any *one* set of the following :

2 × 5 = 10

Each sub-question of the set should be answered in 15 lines :

- a) i) What are the judicial functions of the Supreme Court ?  
 ii) Write about the Law and Social change.

OR

- b) i) How do we maintain hygienic environment ?  
 ii) Explain any three features of India's foreign policy.

OR

- c) i) How is the President of India elected ? Explain his legislative power:  
 ii) Write a note on Democracy.

#### PART - D

VI. 49. On the outline map of Europe, mark the following places during World War II : 10

- i) Axis Powers — Italy, Germany, Austria.  
 ii) Allied Powers — England, Norway, Latvia.  
 iii) Neutrals — Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

OR

On the outline map of India, mark the following centres of Mutiny :

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| i) Delhi     | ii) Cawnpore    |
| iii) Lucknow | iv) Barrackpore |
| v) Meerut    | vi) Bareilly    |
| vii) Gwalior | viii) Calcutta  |
| ix) Jhansi   | x) Arrah.       |