

---

INSTRUCTIONS: INSTRUCTIONS: All the answers should be written on the answer paper provided to you. First 10 minutes should be allotted to reading the question paper.

---

SECTION I- MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- I. Choose the correct option for the following questions: (10)
1. If the security of the country is threatened by the external aggression, what will it be called?
    - a. Financial Emergency
    - b. President's Rule
    - c. National Emergency
    - d. Discretionary Emergency
  2. Twelve members are nominated from the field of art, science, literature, etc. by the President, in which house of the Parliament?
    - a. Vidhan Parishad
    - b. Rajya Sabha
    - c. Lok Sabha
    - d. State Legislative Assembly
  3. Who is the law- making body?
    - a. Parliament
    - b. Council of States
    - c. Lok Sabha
    - d. Rajya Sabha
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ are government employees who do not belong to any political party.
    - a. Prime Minister
    - b. Cabinet Minister
    - c. Deputy Ministers
    - d. Civil Servants
  5. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by?
    - a. Lord Minto
    - b. Siraj-ud-Daulah
    - c. Lord Wellesley
    - d. Warren Hastings
  6. The Maratha War was ended by which treaty?
    - a. Treaty of Salbai
    - b. Treaty of Amritsar
    - c. Doctrine of Lapse
    - d. Treaty of Paris

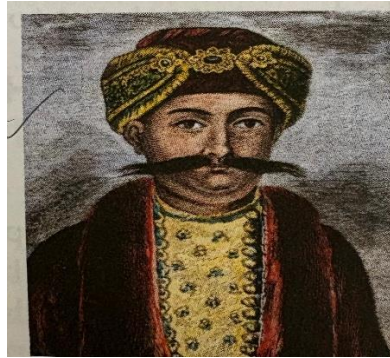
7. A. Assertion: When the administration was on the verge of collapse, Lord Dalhousie struck.  
R. Reason: The payment of annual subsidies to the Company exhausted the state treasury.  
a. A is true, but R is false  
b. A and R both are true and R is the reason for A  
c. A and R both are true but R contradicts A  
d. A and R both are false.
8. Tipu Sultan was the son of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Alivardi Khan  
b. Nana Saheb  
c. Safdar Jung  
d. Hyder Ali
9. Ahmad Shah Abdali plundered which part of India?  
a. Northern  
b. Southern  
c. Western  
d. Eastern
10. Aurangzeb's Deccan Campaign was a \_\_\_\_\_ disaster that ruined the empire.  
a. administrative  
b. military  
c. religious  
d. financial

### Section B- History

- II. A. Fill in the blanks: (4)
- a. The great Mughal empire \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ by the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - b. The two districts of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were taken away from the nawab by Robert Clive.
  - c. According to Doctrine of Lapse, the families of the former ruler were \_\_\_\_\_ off and their territories were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. The most capable successor of Murshid Quli Khan was \_\_\_\_\_.

B. Complete the following table: (6)

1. _____	Battle
2. 1713-1818	_____
3. 1809	_____
4. 1817-18	_____
5. _____	Treaty of Allahbad
6. _____	British trading settlement in Calcutta



- a. Identify the picture. (1)
- b. Which battle was fought with the above ruler and the British? When was the battle fought? (2)
- c. What was the results of the war? (3)

- III. A. Answer in one-two sentence: (8)
  - a. What made British hostile against Mir Qasim? (2)
  - b. How did war of succession play a vital role in declining of the Mughal empire? (2)
  - c. Who signed the Treaty of Amritsar? What did the treaty state? (2)
  - d. What did Nana Saheb become one of the leaders of the Revolt of 1857? (2)

B. Answer the following in detail: (16)

- a. What was the policy of Doctrine of Lapse? Which places were affected by this policy? (3)
- b. What were the consequences of the Battle of Buxar? (any 3) (3)
- c. Which underlying factors can be attributed to the remarkable success of the British in India? (any 3) (3)
- d. With references to, the Subsidiary Alliance, answer the following questions:
  - i. What terms were laid down for the Indian rulers who agreed to accept Subsidiary Alliance? (any 3) (3)
  - ii. What effects did the subsidiary Alliance have on the British? (4)

### SECTION III-CIVICS

- IV. A. Fill in the blanks: (3)
  - a. The Indian Constitution provides for election by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. The Council of Ministers is formed when the President \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the ministers on the list.
  - c. The supreme court \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ out all judgements all the cases it handles and the judgements which are passed.

B. match the column:

(3)

A	B
a. Lok Adalats	i. Members of Rajya Sabha
b. High Court judge	ii. 150 cases in a day
c. Vice President	iii. Constitutional head
d. President	iv. 62 years
e. Rajya Sabha	v. Universal Adult Franchise
f. 18 years of age	vi. Cannot be dissolved by the President

C. Classify the following under the three list: (make a table)

(4)

Marriage, Agriculture Labour, Banking, Land Revenue, Wildlife, Currency and Coinage, Public Health and Sanitation

D. Picture Study:

(5)



a. Identify the picture and name the personality.

(2)

b. With the reference to her position, what role does she play in managing the finance of the nation.

(3)

V. Answer in detail:

(15)

a. When can a meeting take place? What is it called as?

(2)

b. With reference to the Vice President of India. What are functions practised by him/ her?

(2)

c. What do you understand by the term 'impeachment'.

(2)

d. What is a budget? Where can it be introduced?

(3)

e. What are writs? Mention any 4 writs.

(3)

f. What kind of cases can be directly judged by the Supreme Court of India?

(4)

g. With reference to the Parliament of India. Explain the Law-making functions.

(4)

\*\*\*\*\*

