General Instructions:
(i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
(iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
(iv) Questions from serial number 9 to 20 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
(v) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
(vi) Question number 29 and 30 are map questions of 3 marks each, from History and Geography respectively. After completion, attach the maps inside your answer book.

1. प्रांस में 1789 की क्रांति के समय प्रांस का राजा कौन था?

Who was the king at the time of revolution took place in France in 1789?
2. According to the Indus water treaty (1960), India can use how much percentage (%) of total water carried by Indus.

3. Which is the southern most Point of Indian Union?

4. What is the nature of the Indian desert?

5. After which important historical event did the American make their Constitution?

6. Which type of freedom was taken away once again in Poland under Martial law, imposed by General Jaruzelski?

7. Whose rule is considered as democratic rule?

8. What is the aim of production?


10. What were the main objectives of liberals? Explain any three.

11. Explain any three effects of the Treaty of Versailles over Germany.
Who were Soviets? Describe their role in the revolution?

अध्याय/OR

हिटलर द्वारा नस्ती राज्य स्थापित करने हेतु उठाए गए किन्हीं तीन कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe any three steps taken by Hitler to establish a racial state.

What is meant by a perennial river? Why Himalayan rivers are perennial?

12 बारहमासी नदी से क्या अभिप्राय हैं? हिमालयी नदियाँ बारहमासी क्यों होती हैं?

Describe the location and size of India in three points.

13 भारत की स्थिति और आकार का तीन बिंदुओं में वर्णन कीजिए।

State any three features of the Himalayan mountains.

14 हिमालय के पर्वतों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को लिखिए।

Name one east flowing and one west flowing Peninsular river. Explain any two points of distinction between them.

15 पूर्व की ओर बहने वाली तथा परिचम की ओर बहने वाली एक-एक प्रायद्वीपीय नदी का नाम लिखिए। उनके बीच के कोई दो अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Why should we accept the constitution made more than sixty year ago? Give three reason.

16 साठ साल से भी पहले बनाए संविधान को हमें क्यों स्वीकार करना चाहिए। कोई तीन कारण दीजिए।

17 लोकतंत्र को सरकार का कमजोर रूप बनाने के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन घटकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain any three factors that make democracy a weak form of government.

18 दक्षिण अफ्रीका के संविधान की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mention any three characteristic features of the constitution of South Africa.

19 भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की बेरोजगारी की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the different types of unemployment found in rural India.

20 किसानों के बीच भूमि का वितरण किस प्रकार भूमि की उपादानता से संबंधित हैं?

How is distribution of land among farmers related to the productivity from the land?
21. Fransis kriyani kya yurop othwa visva ke ane dacesa par padh prabhav ka visleshtan krijiye.

Analyse the impact of the French Revolution over Europe and other parts of the world.

22. Stalin ke samay men ruha ke gaon main nar vikas dekh se sakhte the. Inh vikasao ka varnana krijiye.

New developments could be seen under Stalin in Russia in the villages. Describe these developments.

अध्याय/OR

5. Janata par pauri Visheshan harsit karno men, natsi jarmano ke prachar ke kala kahein tak uttardayi thi?

How far was Nazi Germany's Art of Propaganda responsible for establishing total control over its people?


Why is the central location of India at the head of the Indian ocean considered very important? Give five reasons.


What is meant by Preamble of the constitution? Why is the Preamble important? Explain.

5. Bharat mein prachalit loktantra ke paanch sakaratmak viseshatao ke lixiye.

State any five positive features of democracy working in India.

5. "Hamare rashtri ke bhaap ki badalne ka yun kandhal shiksha tha ke kriyali vikas ho sakta hai."

"Education and skill development can become the only tool of development which has the power to change the destiny of our country." Justify the statement.


State any five reasons as to why farm labourers are considered poor.

5. Aarbhik kriyaa kalaya ko prathamik, dirishik taथa tuhitik kshetra main vihaanit karno ka uday bha hain? Udaharano ke dhammera samand krijiye.

5. "Education and skill development can become the only tool of development which has the power to change the destiny of our country." Justify the statement.
What is the rationale of dividing all economic activities into primary sector, secondary sector and the tertiary sectors? Explain with examples.

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only:

(29.1) Which colony of France was a supplier of Tobacco, Indigo and sugar?
(29.2) Which jail in France was attacked and demolished by the agitated people of France?
(29.3) Where was Napoleon defeated?
On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

(X) Southernmost latitude of mainland of India.
(Y) Garo hills.
(Z) Putilakad lake.

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates:

(30.1) Which is the southernmost latitude of India?
(30.2) In which state is Garo hill located?
(30.3) In which state is Pulicat lake situated?