सामान्य निर्देशः
1. कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या 36 है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक उनके सामने दिए गए हैं।
3. प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 16 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। ये बहु-विकल्पी प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षाधीन को अलग से दी गई उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर आधे घंटे के निर्धारित समय में इन्हें हल करना होगा। आधे घंटा समाप्त होते ही उत्तर-पुस्तिकाएं परीक्षाधीन से वापस ले ली जाएंगी।
4. प्रश्न संख्या 17 से 32 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनके उत्तर 60-80 शब्द सीमा के भीतर देने हैं।
5. प्रश्न संख्या 33 से 35 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80-100 शब्द सीमा के भीतर देना है।
6. प्रश्न संख्या 36 मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न है। अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ मानचित्र को सल्लान करें।

ग्रंथ प्राप्ति के लिए नवीनतम ग्रंथों के लिए भी नेक्स्टसे करें।

PART - I

Q1. ICC का मुख्यालय लंडन की जगह कहां पर स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया ?
   a. दुबई c. नयी दिल्ली
   b. न्यूयॉर्क d. सिडनी

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Q2. Which of these is a provision that a democratic constitution does not have -
   a. Power of the head of the State  
   b. Name of the head of the State
   c. Powers of the legislature
   d. Name of the Country

Q3. Which of these is the poorest State in India with poverty ratio of 47 percent.
   a. Assam
   b. Madhya Pradesh
   c. Bihar
   d. Orissa

Q4. Which was the first Indian community to set up a cricket club?
   a. Muslim
   b. Parsi
   c. Christian
   d. Hindu

OR

In which country of Europe Sumptuary laws were implemented?
   a. England
   b. France
   c. Germany
   d. Italy

Q5. Chief Election Commissioner of India is elected by-
   a. President of India
   b. Prime-Minister of India
   c. Governor of a State
   d. Supreme Court

Q6. The river Narmada has its source at-
   a. Satpura
   b. Brahmagiri
   c. Amarkantak
   d. Slopes of western ghat.
Q7. Which of the following institutions can make changes to an existing law of the country?
   a. The Supreme Court  c. The Prime Minister
   b. The President        d. The Parliament.

Q8. The wind blowing in the Northern plains in summer is known as-
   a. Kaal-Baisakhi   c. Loo
   b. Trade winds      d. Mestral

Q9. In which of the following State is the Simlipal Bio-reserve located?
   a. Punjab        c. Orissa
   b. Delhi         d. West Bengal

Q10. Identify which one is the example of slow natural hazard.
    a. Earthquake  c. Cloud burst
    b. Volcano      d. Drought

Q11. In India the first census was held in the year-
    a. 1872        c. 1885
    b. 1881        d. 1992

Q12. What is the minimum level of income in Urban areas to determine the poverty line-
    a. Rs. 328 per month    c. Rs. 500 per month
    b. Rs. 454 per month    d. Rs. 1000 per month
Q13. Which of the following is not the method of measuring poverty in India.
   a. Income method       c. Expenditure ratio
   b. Relative Poverty    d. Absolute poverty

Q14. Which of the following rights is available under the Indian Constitution.
   a. Right to work         c. Right to adequate livelihood
   b. Right to protect one’s culture    d. Right to privacy

Q15. Every law passed by the Parliament needs approval of -
   a. The President of India     c. The Vice-President of India
   b. The Prime Minister         d. The consensus of all the parties.

Q16. Which of the following alternatives is not appropriate with regard to road safety.
   a. Keep your lane          c. Be a licensed driver
   b. Suddenly jump the lane  d. Do not use mobile while driving.

PART- II

Q17. Describe the legacy of the French revolution for the people of the world during the
nineteenth and twentieth century.
   OR
What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October
revolution?
   OR
Discuss why Nazism became popular in Germany in 1930?

Q18. Describe the effect of any three factors which effect the climate of any place.
Q19. What are floods? Describe any two ways in which floods are useful.

Q20. निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
   बफर स्टॉक, न्यूनतम समाधित कीमत तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली।

Q20. Write a short note on the following –
   Buffer stock, Minimum support price and Public distribution system.

Q21. भारत में जनसंख्या के असमान वितरण के लिए कौन से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं?
   किसी तीन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q21. What are the various reasons responsible for uneven distribution of population in India? Describe the effect of any three factors.

Q22. बस्तार व जावा के ओपिनियनेशिक वन—प्रक्षेपण में क्या समानताएं हैं?
   अथवा
   ओपिनियनेशिक सरकार ने अपनाया जनजाति अधिनियम क्यों बनाए? इन नियमों का चरण धाराओं के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

Q22. What are the similarities between colonial management of the forests in Bastar and Java?

   OR
   Discuss why the colonial Government in India brought criminal tribes Act? How did it effect the pastoralist?

   OR
   Who was Captain Swing? What does this name represent and which group it symbolizes?

Q23. महामारियों के प्रकोप पर कारबू रखने के लिए कोई तीन उपाय बताइए।

Q23. Mention any three ways of controlling Epidemics or Communicable diseases.

Q24. संविधान क्या हैं? हमें संविधान की आवश्यकता क्यों है?

Q24. What is Constitution? Why do we need Constitution?

Q25. उन जनजाति अधिकारों की सूची बनाएं जो आज हमें मिले हुए हैं और जिनका उद्देश्य फांसीसी क्रांतिसे हैं।
   अथवा
   उदारवादी, रैडिकल एवं जुड़वादी कौन थे?
   अथवा
   नासिक्स ने जनता पर पूरा नियंत्रण हासिल करने के लिए कौन से तरीके अपनाए?

Q25. Make a list of democratic rights we enjoy today whose origins could be traced to the French Revolution.

   OR
   Who were liberals, radicals and conservatives?

   OR
   In what ways did the Nazi seek to establish total control over its people?

Q26. चुनावों को लोकतात्त्रिक बनाने के लिए आवश्यक न्यूनतम शर्तें क्या हैं?

Q26. What are the various minimum conditions of a democratic election?

Q27. स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के अंतर्गत दी गई किसी तीन स्वतंत्रताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Q27. Mention any three kind of freedoms given under Right to freedom.
Q28. भारत में कौन सी वनस्पति व्यापक रूप से पाई जाती है? इस प्रकार की वनस्पति की कोई दो विशेषताएं लिखिए।

Q28. What kind of vegetation is widespread in India? Write any two properties of this vegetation.

Q29. बेरोजगारी से क्या अभिव्यक्ति है? प्रचलित एवं मौसमी बेरोजगारी में अंतर बताएँ।

Q29. What is unemployment? Write difference between disguised and seasonal unemployment.

Q30. वन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत वनों को किन श्रेणियों में बांटा गया? इस अधिनियम से स्थानीय लोग किस प्रकार प्रभावित हुए?

अथवा
उपमनेविशिक शासन के दौरान चर्चाओं के जीवन में क्या बदलाव आए?

अथवा
इंग्लैंड में हुए बाड़बंदी आंदोलन के क्या कारण थे?

Q30. What are the various categories into which forests are divided under forest act?

How did this division effect the local people?

OR

What changes occur in the life of pastoralist during colonial rule?

OR

What are the various reasons for beginning of Enclosure movement in England?

Q31. खाद की सुसंध के स्थानांतर वचन लोग कॉन-कॉन से हैं? खाद असुस्थ के परिणामों का संकेत में वर्णन कीजिए।

Q31. Who are the most food insecure people? Describe in brief, the consequences of food insecurity.

Q32. ऊपर बने स्थान ‘A’ के जलवायु आरेख का अध्ययन करें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

a. ऐसे दो महीनों का नाम बताइए जब इस स्थान पर सर्वाधिक वर्षा हुई है।
b. किस महीने में तापमान सबसे अधिक है?

c. इस स्थान का वार्षिक तापमान क्या है?

Q32. Study the climate graph of station ‘A’ and answer the following questions-

a- Name two months when this station received maximum rainfall.

b- In which month temperature is maximum?

c- What is the annual range of temperature of this station.
Q33. "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton" Explain this statement.

OR

In what ways European dress codes were different from Indian dress codes?

Q34. भारत के राष्ट्रपति की प्रमुख शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Q34. Describe the powers of the President of India.

Q35. भारत में व्यापक निर्धारण के विभिन्न कारण क्या हैं? किन दो निर्धारण—निरोधी उपायों का विवरण दीजिए।

Q35. What are the various causes of widespread poverty in India? Give description of any two Anti-poverty measures.

Q36. भारत के दिए गए मानचित्र में 1 से 4 तक विभिन्न स्थान प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं। इन्हें पहचानिए तथा दिए गए स्थान पर इनका नाम लिखिए।

अथवा

भारत के दिए गए मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित स्थानों को प्रदर्शित कीजिए ब उनका नाम लिखिए—
1. गोदावरी नदी 2. अधिकतम जननामद बाला राज्य 3. चिल्का झील 4. कारकोरम पर्वत श्रृंखला

Q36. Four features from 1 to 4 are shown in the given outline map of India. Identify these features and write their name in the space provided.

OR

On the given outline map of India mark and name the following—