

9) How many members were there in constituent assembly, which wrote the Indian Constitution?

(1)

- a) 199
- b) 273
- c) 299
- d) 229

10) The Bill of Rights which inspired the Indian leaders is associated with which country?

(1)

- a) Ireland
- b) France
- c) USA
- d) Syria

11) Brahmaputra river enters India from

- a) Himachal Pradesh
 - b) Assam
 - c) Arunachal Pradesh
 - d) Gujarat
- (1)

12) Hot and dry winds which blow in summers in northern plains is

- a) Chinook
 - b) Kaal Baisakhi
 - c) Breaks
 - d) Loo
- (1)

13) Which of the following is the southernmost point of India?

- a) Kochi
 - b) Chennai
 - c) Kanyakumari
 - d) Indira Point
- (1)

14) Sundari trees are found in

- a) Tropical Evergreen forests
 - b) Mangrove forests
 - c) Dry Deciduous Forests
 - d) Mountain Vegetation
- (1)

15) Which one of the following is a push factor for migration?

- a) Poverty
 - b) Better education facilities
 - c) Good Infrastructure
 - d) Better employment opportunities
- (1)

16. When was Antyodaya Anna Yojana launched?

- a) 1990
 - b) 1980
 - c) 1990
 - d) 2000
- (1)

7. Season hunger is prevalent in

-) rural areas

2

- (b) urban areas
(c) both rural and urban areas
(d) metro cities (1)
18. The most devastating famine occurred in Bengal in
(a) 1938
(b) 1940
(c) 1942 (1)
(d) 1943
19. Green Revolution of 1960s was associated with:
(a) Use of HYV seeds
(b) Tree plantation programme
(c) Fisheries development (1)
(d) None of these
20. Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through
(a) IFCI
(b) FCI
(c) IDBI (1)
(d) FICCI

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS

- Q.21) What do you mean by deforestation? (2)
- Q.22) Give any two features of fundamental rights? (2)
- Q.23) Who is considered as literate?
- OR
- What do you mean by Bhabar? (2)
- Q.24 . Define MSP and issue price. (2)

SHORT TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS

- Q.25) Who were November criminals and why were they targeted? (3)
- OR
- Who were dhangars and what were their occupations?
- 26)) what is a right and name the fundamental rights provided by the Indian constitution. (3)

27) What do you mean by Climate? Which Latitude passes through the centre of India? (3)

Q28. Define unemployment and any two types of unemployment. (3)

LONG TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS

Q.29) What were the reasons for the rise of Nazism in Germany? (5)

OR

Describe the circumstances leading to the outbreak of revolutionary protest in France?

Q.30) What is political competition and state its merits? (5)

OR

What are the powers of President?

Q.31) Write a note on prime minister and his powers? (5)

Q.32) Give the characteristics and effects of the monsoon rainfall in India?

Define Coriolis force?

OR

Q.33) What are the significant features of the National Population Policy 2000?

Define Birth rate and death rate? (5)

Q.34. What needs to be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages? (5)

Q.35. What are the different ways of increasing the production on a same piece of the land? Use suitable examples to illustrate. (5)

CASE BASED

Q36) Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:

The politics of Saudi Arabia takes place in the context of totalitarian, absolute monarchy with islamist lines, where the king is both the head of the state and government. Decisions to a large extent, made on the basis of consultation among senior princes of royal family and religious establishment. The Quran is declared as constitution of the country. The allegiance council is responsible to determine new king and new prince. The government is dominated by royal family and members of the family are political actors allowed by the government.

36.1) type of government in Saudi Arabia is: (1)

a) Totalitarian b) Democracy c) both a&b d) none

36.2) In Saudi Arabia, which book is considered to be constitution of country?

a) Qoran b) Gita c) Torah d) old testament. (1)

36.3) The government is dominated by:

a) Royal family b) President c) People d) None of the above (1)

37) Read the source given below and answer the question that follow:

The main water divide in Peninsular India is formed by the Western Ghats, which runs from north to south close to the western coast. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths. There are numerous small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers, which flow west and make estuaries. The drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

37.1) The major rivers of the peninsula flow _____ (1)

a) Westwards b) Southwards

c) Eastwards d) Northwards

37.2) These rivers make deltas at their _____

a) source b) mouth

c) Banks d) None of the above (1)

38) On an outline map of India locate

i) Capital of India (1)

ii) Capital of West Bengal (1)

iii) State having lowest density of population (1)

iii) Simlipal national park (1)

iv) Dachigam wildlife sanctuary (1)