

## SECTION 1 (HISTORY)

1. What do you understand by the word revolution?
2. Mention two activities of the French monarchy which hastened the revolution?
3. Name the three main social causes in the eighteenth century France.
4. What were the conditions of the third estates?
5. Who was Rousseau? Name the famous work by Rousseau which lays down the basic principles of democracy?
6. What was the main aim of the national assembly?
7. What is the meaning of the symbol the 'Broken Chain'?
8. What was the national anthem of France? Who composed it?
9. What is Guillotine? Who invented it?
10. State any two laws passed by Napoleon.
11. Analyze the causes of the French revolution.
12. What role did the philosophers play in bringing about the French revolution?
13. Which group of French society benefitted from the French revolution?
14. Which section of society would have been disappointed with the outcome of the revolution?
15. How was French society organized? What privileges did certain sections of society enjoy?
16. What measures were taken by Robespierre's government?
17. What role did the women play during the revolutionary years?
18. How did the revolutionary government translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice?
19. What were the two types of tax collected from the common estate?
20. Why was the Bastille attacked on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1789?
21. How did the teaching of Rousseau lay the foundation of Democracy?
22. List the accomplishments of the national assembly of France from 1789 to 1791.
23. What was the impact of the French revolution on France?
24. Discuss the political, economic and social causes of the French Revolution?
25. Why was France forced to increase the taxes?

26. Discuss the situation that led to subsistence crisis.
27. Who were the Jacobins? What was their contribution to the French Revolution
28. What is meant by the term Russian Revolution?
29. Name the Tsar in whose reign the Revolution broke out.
30. Give the names of two Indian authors who wrote about Soviet socialism.
31. Define the term 'Autocracy'.
32. Why is International Women's Day celebrated on February 22nd?
33. Who were the 'Reds' 'Whites' and 'Greens'?
34. Who succeeded to power after Lenin?
35. Which was the majority religion in Russia?
36. Name any two writers and philosophers who influenced the French Revolution.
37. Explain the attitude of the former USSR towards the movements for Independence in Asia.
38. Outline the main objectives of the Russian Revolutionaries.
39. What were the two stages of the Russian Revolution?
40. Into which two prominent political groups was the Russian Socialist Democratic? List the names of the leaders, and the names of the groups into which the RSDWP split.
41. Briefly explain the term 'Bloody Sunday'.
42. Give two main features of Communism.
43. What were the factors behind Bolshevik success in the Civil War?
44. What were the contributions of Lenin?
45. What happened after 1905 revolution?
46. What was the April Theses?
47. What prompted Stalin to start the collectivisation programme?
48. Explain the views of liberals on the building of Russia.
49. How Industrialization change the lives in Europe?
50. Explain the views of Karl Marx.
51. Describe the condition of agriculture in Russia in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

52. How workers in Russia divided into social group? What was unique about them?
53. Why did the Liberals oppose the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers?
54. What factors contributed to industrialization in Russia in the last Quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century
55. Why did Karl Marx oppose industrial capitalism?
56. What conditions led to the Russian Civil War in 1918-1920?
57. What were the impacts of the Russian Revolution on Russia?
58. Compare and contrast the February and October Revolutions.
59. Discuss the old society system in Russia.
60. List out the role and importance of Lenin in the history of the USSR.
61. How did Russia's participation in the World War cause the fall of the Tsar?
62. What conditions led to the Russian Civil War in 1918-1920?
63. List out the reason for Kerensky's govt. unpopular.
64. Write a short not the bloody Sunday in Russia.
65. Write down the main difference between the policies of the Bolsheviks and \Mensheviks.

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## SECTION 2 (GEOGRAPHY)

1. What is the total length of the coastline of the Indian mainland?
2. What is the position of India with respect to the total area of the world?
3. What is the narrow channel of sea which separates two landmasses called?
4. How many states and union territories does India have?
5. Which water bodies separates India and Srilanka?
6. What is the full form of IST?
7. Name an ocean that is named after a country.
8. Give the longitudinal and latitudinal extent of India.
9. Which is the southernmost point of India?
10. Name the imaginary line that divides India into two almost equal parts.
11. Which states of India share their borders with Bangladesh?
12. Why was 82°30' E selected as the standard meridian of India?
13. Highlight any three points of significance of the geographical location of India.
14. Describe the location of India in world map.
15. Why has Meghalaya been named as such?
16. What is sub-continent?
17. Which forces are responsible for shaping the present landform of India?
18. Why is the central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean considered to be of great significance?
19. Name the countries that are larger than India with respect to area.
20. Why do we need standard meridian? Where is it located?
21. Name the union territories along the western coast and one along the eastern coast of India.
22. Describe the types of states that existed in India before 1947. Name one princely state that later became a part of India.
23. How do the longitudinal and latitudinal locations influence the durations of days and nights?
24. Describe briefly about the land boundaries and vast coastline for India?

25. Why are Ahmadabad and Kolkata able to see the noon sun exactly overhead twice a year but not Delhi?
26. How does India enjoy a strategic position with reference to the international trade routes?
27. What is the significance of India's location in Asia?
28. Describe the size and location of India?
29. On an outline map of India, show the following places and locations:
  - a. The southernmost point of the Indian mainland.
  - b. A group of islands lying to the south-west of India.
  - c. A state sharing its boundary with China.
30. On the same map, locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols
  - a. The Tropic of cancer
  - b. The Palk strait
  - c. The northernmost latitude
  - d. The standard meridian
  - e. A state sharing its boundary with Nepal
31. Name the highest peak in India.
32. What is the height of the Mt. Everest above the sea level?
33. Name the region in India that receives annual rainfall below 150 mm per year.
34. What is meant by Gondawana land
35. What are the most recent landforms of India?
36. What are the Shiwaliks?
37. Give one distinct feature of the Peninsular Plateau.
38. What is the northern part of the western coast called?
39. Name the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats
40. What is bhabar
41. Define corals. Also give an example.
42. What are the three sections into which the Northern plains are divided?
43. What is Himadri? Write any two of its features.

44. Which region is called terai? Write two features of the terai region.
45. Differentiate between convergent and Divergent plate boundaries.
46. How are Himalayas divided regionally on the basis of river valleys?
47. Give three important features of the Northern Plains?
48. Describe the Peninsular Plateau of India.
49. Why are the Himalayas called the young fold mountains?
50. How were the Himalayas formed?
51. Write about any three main features of the central Highlands. What is the theory of Plate tectonics?
52. Describe any five characteristics of the Great Himalayas?
53. Distinguish between the western Coastal Plains and the Eastern coastal Plains?
54. Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar?
55. Give five features of the Great Indian Desert?
56. Write short notes of the following:
  - a. The central Highlands
  - b. The Island groups of India
57. What are the ways in which the Himalayas act as a boon for India? Mention any five.
58. On an outline map of India, show the following places and locations:
  - a. The highest peak in India.
  - b. A mountain range.
  - c. The group of islands in the Bay of Bengal.
59. On the same map ,locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:
  - a. The Great Indian Desert
  - b. The state where the Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills are located
  - c. Mount K2
  - d. The Shiwalik Range
  - e. The Eastern Ghats
60. Which is the longest river of India?
61. How many types of river system in India.
62. When was the Indus River Water Treaty signed?

63. In which state Wular Lake located?
64. The river Narmada has its source at?
65. What is drainage?
66. What is drainage basin?
67. What are the major two river systems of Indian subcontinent?
68. Which river is known as Perennial River?
69. What is a river pattern? Which control a river pattern?
70. What is water divide?
71. Name the three major river systems of the Himalayas.
72. Why does the Himalaya get flooded every year?
73. Describe the three main features of Ganga river system.
74. Write any four features of the Ganga Brahmaputra delta.
75. Distinguish between Indus Basin and Ganga basin.
76. Describe the three main features of the Brahmaputra river system.
77. Give the name of Major River of peninsular India.
78. Why are peninsular rivers seasonal in nature?
79. Mention any three similarities between the Himalayan river and the peninsular river.
80. Which is the main watershed in Himalaya India?
81. Explain any five features of the Himalaya river system. ?
82. Describe the main features of Tapi basin
83. Why is river Godavari called as Dakshin Ganga?
84. Mention the importance of lake.
85. What are lakes? Write its main types.
86. Write about formation of lakes.
87. Differentiate between fresh and salt water lakes.
88. Why rivers are important for a country.
89. Which rivers drain in to the Arabian Sea?
90. Locate five lakes on physical map of India.

## SECTION 1 (DEMOCRATIC POLITICS)

1. Which fundamental right ensures the ban on bonded labour?
2. Where we can approach directly to get our fundamental rights?
3. Write any one non-political right name-
4. PIL is stand for -
5. NHRC is stand for-
6. What does make India a secular state?
7. What is meant by “begar”?
8. Of which country was Kosovo a province before its split?
9. What is amnesty international?
10. Which one right is known as heart and soul of the constitution?
11. Why is democracy considered the best form of government? Give any three reasons.
12. Explain any three differences between democratic and non-democratic country.
13. Is china a democratic country? Give any three reason to support your answer.
14. Explain any three features of the democracy.
15. Why Zimbabwe is not considered a democratic country?
16. How does democracy in a country enhance the dignity of an individual? Write any three points.
17. Explain any three major political changes that took place in India’s neighbourhood.
18. “Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes.” How? Explain.
19. “Why is it not possible for the people to rule directly ?
20. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion.” Explain.
21. What should be the features of a democracy?
22. Enumerate the arguments given against democracy.
23. How does democracy provide a method to deal with differences and conflicts?
24. Write some disadvantages of democracy.

25. How does a democratic government rule within limits set by constitutional law?
26. Why democracy is called a “Government by Discussion”?
27. Why democracy is more popular system than other forms of government?
28. Describe the condition of the fundamental rights in non-democratic countries.
29. “Democracy is the guarantee of the fundamental rights.” Explain the sentence.
30. Give some suggestions to make democracy more prosperous.
31. On what charges was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?
32. What is Apartheid?
33. When South Africa did become a democratic country?
34. With the end of apartheid, who became the first president of South African Republic?
35. Name the autobiography of Nelson Mandela
36. What did the black population want in the new Constitution
37. What did the white minority want from the new constitution?
38. When did Motilal Nehru draft a Constitution for India?
39. Where was the 1931 session of Indian National Congress held?
40. The ambition of the greatest man of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye”. Who was Nehru referring to his speech?
41. The constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. What is it called?
42. Who was the chairman of the constituent Assembly
43. Which of the following days is celebrated to mark the enforcement of the constitution?
44. The constituent Assembly met for how many days?
45. Who was the chairman of the drafting Committee of the Indian constitution?
46. When the Indian constitution did come into force?
47. In which way was the system of ‘Apartheid’ oppressive?
48. What was by the black leaders to the fellow blacks after the emergence of the new democratic South the appeal made Africa?
49. What is meant by the term ‘Constitution’?

50. Give a description of the composition of the Constituent Assembly
51. What did Ambedkar mean by 'Contradiction' in his concluding speech to the Constituent Assembly?
52. Why was a Constitution necessary for a country like South Africa?
53. Describe the advantages that Indians had when they participated in the legislatures which were set up as a result of the elections of 1937.
54. What do you understand by Secularism? Why India is called a secular country?
55. What are Constitutional Amendments? State its significance in a democratic country like India.
56. What were the difficulties faced during the making of Indian Constitution
57. Regarding the Constitution-making, what was the compromise reached at between the blacks and whites?
58. What does the Constitution effectively do that makes a country a democratic one?
59. In his speech 'Tryst with Destiny', Nehru said, 'Freedom and power bring responsibility. Explain what he meant by this.
60. What is the preamble of the Constitution? What is the significance of 'We the people of India' and 'secular' in the preamble?
61. Describe any three features of the Indian Constitution
62. What is Constitution? Why do we need a Constitution?
63. The Indian Constitution is both rigid and flexible. Explain?
64. Mention the landmark years in the making of the Indian constitution.
65. What is the aim of a socialist state? How can that be achieved?
66. What was the African Policy of Apartheid? How could that come to an end?
67. Why did the makers of the Indian Constitution have anxieties about the present and the future of the country?
68. Describe how the Constituent Assembly worked to prepare the constitution for India.
69. What is the Preamble? Explain any three guiding principles explained in the Preamble.
70. Why do we need a Constitution? Give any four points.

## SECTION (ECONOMICS)

1. Name the factors of production.
2. What do you mean by physical capital?
3. What are the sources of irrigation?
4. What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method?
5. How has spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur?
6. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?
7. Who are the agricultural labourers?
8. How do some farmers accumulate savings?
9. Name some Non-farming activities taking place in the villages of India?
10. What is the reason for migration of rural population?
11. Why is it essential to provide loans to farmers at low rate of interest?
12. Why is the market an essential input for farming and non-farming activities?
13. Why do farmers engage in small scale manufacturing in villages?
14. How do farmers obtain capital for farming?
15. How has modern farming methods led to loss soil fertility?
16. Why is it essential to use the resources like land and other natural resources wisely?
17. What is the reason for migration of rural population?
18. Modern farming methods require the farmer to start with more cash than before .Why?
19. Why do families of so many farmers in Palampur cultivate such small plots of lands?
20. Land distribution in India is not proper which creates inequality .Discuss.
21. Surplus amount of food grains help to make the country independent .How, explain with example.
22. What do you understand by “Small scale manufacturing” .Elaborate it with suitable example.
23. Transportation is also a mechanism which works as the backbone of the economy of any country. Do you agree? If yes/no, explain.

24. What do you understand by “Organization of Production”. Describe every part in detail with appropriate examples.
25. Write an essay on “Modern Farming Methods”
26. Which activities are considered as “Non-farming activities”? Describe in detail.
27. What are the problems faced by the farmers in India? Write in detail in your own words.
28. What measures can be taken to sustain the quality of land. Explain.
29. What are the causes which led to create India as a major producers of food grains?
30. What is the status of the small farmers in India?

*sonawane11jan@rediffmail.com*