Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 13 + 1 मानचित्र है।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नंबर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाञ्ह में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखें।

Please check that this question paper contains 13 printed pages + 1 Map.

Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.

Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.
General Instructions:

(i) The question paper has 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against the question.

(iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 9 are Multiple Choice Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Questions from serial number 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.

(v) Questions from serial number 22 to 29 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.

(vi) Question number 30 is a map question of 5 marks (2 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography).

(vii) Attach the filled up map inside your answer-book.
1. Which one of the following political parties came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

(A) The Communist Party
(B) The Republican Party
(C) The Socialist Party
(D) The Conservative Party

2. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?

(A) Dictatorship
(B) Monarchy
(C) Military Rule
(D) Democracy
3. Which one of the following industries belongs to joint sector?

(A) TISCO (Tata Steel)
(B) BHEL
(C) OIL
(D) SAIL

Which one of the following is a ‘National Political Party’?

(A) Samajwadi Party
(B) Rashtriya Janata Dal
(C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(D) Bahujan Samaj Party
5. Which one of the following refers to investment?

(A) The money spent on religious ceremonies

(B) The money spent on social customs

(C) The money spent to buy assets such as land

(D) The money spent on household goods

6. Which one of the following laws was enacted by the Government of India in October 2005?

(A) The Right to Property Act

(B) The Right to Education Act

(C) The Consumer Protection Act

(D) The Right to Information Act
7. Which one of the following is the certification maintained for standardisation of edible goods?

(A) ISI
(B) Agmark
(C) ISO
(D) Hallmark

8. Which of the following was the rebellion that marked the beginning of the Industrial Revolution?

(A) Narindranath
(B) Loktantrik
(C) Kulleen-Vargiya
(D) Adhinaayaksh

Answer:

(A) नरेंद्रनाथ कुच्छु
(B) लोकतांत्रिक
(C) कूलीन-वर्गीय
(D) अधिनायकीय
What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe?
Choose the appropriate answer from the following:
(A) Autocratic
(B) Democratic
(C) Aristocratic
(D) Dictatorial

OR

Who, among the following, was the head of the Revolutionary Society formed by Phan Boi Chau?
(A) Prince Cuong De
(B) Phan Boi Chau
(C) Phan Chu Trinh
(D) Liang Qichao

9. निम्नलिखित भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कॉन्ग्रेस अधिवेशनों में से किसमें दिसंबर 1929 में ‘पूर्ण स्वराज’ की मांग को औपचारिक रूप से मान लिया गया?
(A) मद्रास अधिवेशन
(B) लाहौर अधिवेशन
(C) कलकत्ता अधिवेशन
(D) नागपुर अधिवेशन

In which one of the following Indian National Congress Sessions was the demand of ‘Purna Swaraj’ formalised in December 1929?
(A) Madras Session
(B) Lahore Session
(C) Calcutta Session
(D) Nagpur Session
10. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain.

11. Describe the main features of the ‘Salt March’.

12. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919? Explain.

13. Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples.

14. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Mention its different forms.

15. Explain with an example, how credit plays a vital and positive role for development.
16. भारत के दक्षिणी चार राज्यों के किन्हीं छ: ‘क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दलों’ के नाम बताइए।

Name any six ‘Regional Political Parties’ of the four southern States of India.

17. लोकतात्त्विक सरकार को उत्तरदायी सरकार के रूप में किस प्रकार जाना जाता है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with examples.

18. बोलिविया के लोकप्रिय संग्रह से हमें क्या प्रेरणा मिलती है ? किन्हीं तीन मूल्यों को स्पष्ट कीजिए, जो हम इससे सीख सकते हैं।

What inspiration do we get from Bolivia’s popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it.

19. ‘कार्गिल फूड्स’ भारत में खाद्य तेलों की सबसे बड़ी उत्पादक कम्पनी किस प्रकार बनी?

How did ‘Cargill Foods’ become the largest producer of edible oils in India? Explain.

20. भारत में उपभोक्ता आन्दोलन का जन्म ‘सामाजिक बल’ के रूप में किस प्रकार हुआ?

How did consumer movement originate as a ‘social force’ in India? Explain.

21. उन्नीसवीं सदी के दौरान यूरोप में उन परिस्थितियों की व्याख्या कीजिए, जिन्हें नए वाणिज्यिक वर्ग आर्थिक विनिमय और विकास में बाधक मानते थे।

अथवा

वियतनाम में विद्रोही उपनिवेशी सरकार के उन प्रयासों के विरुद्ध किस प्रकार लड़े, जिसमें वियतनामी लोगों को ‘सफेद पोश नौकरियाँ’ के लायक योग्यता न मिले। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

32/3
Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe.

OR

How did students in Vietnam fight against the colonial government’s efforts to prevent Vietnamese from qualifying for ‘white collar jobs’? Explain.

22. “एक देश के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार की प्रगति उसके आर्थिक वैभव का सूचक है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।

“Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

5×1=5

23. जलियाँवाला बाग घटना के लोगों पर पड़े प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the impact of Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people.

5×1=5

24. “लगभग 100 साल पहले दुनिया के कुछ ही देशों में गिनती के राजनीतिक दल थे। आज गिनती के ही देश ऐसे हैं, जहाँ राजनीतिक दल नहीं हैं।” इस कथन की परंपर कीजिए।

“About hundred years ago there were few countries that had hardly any political party. Now there are few countries that do not have political parties.” Examine this statement.

5

25. “वैश्वीकरण उपभोक्ताओं के साथ-साथ उत्पादकों के लिए भी लाभकारी रहा है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित कीजिए।

“Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

5×1=5

27. Explain any five major challenges being faced by the Indian democracy.

28. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples.

   OR

   Explain, with examples, how religious groups played an important role in the development of anti-colonial feelings in Vietnam.

29. Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons.
(30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India (on page 15). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

A. The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927.

B. The place which is associated with the movement of Indigo Planters.

(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

(i) Narora — a nuclear power plant

(ii) Rourkela — an iron and steel plant

(iii) Kandla — a major sea port
Note: The following questions are for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30:

(30.1) Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.

(30.2) Name the place where the movement of Indigo Planters was started.

(30.3) In which State is Narora nuclear power plant located?

(30.4) In which State is Rourkela iron and steel plant located?

(30.5) Name the State where Kandla sea port is located.
Outline Map of India (Political)
भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)