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

Please check that this question paper contains 14 printed pages + 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.
(iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 9 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
(iv) प्रश्न संख्या 10 से 21 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
(v) प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 29 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
(vi) प्रश्न संख्या 30 मानचित्र सम्बन्धी प्रश्न 5 अंक का है (2 अंक इतिहास तथा 3 अंक भूगोल)।
(vii) भरे हुए मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न कीजिए।

**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. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सा कथन ‘वर्ग विशेष के हित समूह’ के संबंध में सही है?

   (A) ऐसे संगठन जो विशेष हित के बजाय, सामूहिक हित का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

   (B) ऐसा संगठन जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पूरे समाज का नहीं, बल्कि अपने सदस्यों की बेहतरीं और कल्याण करना होता है।

   (C) इनका लक्ष्य अपने सदस्यों की नहीं, अपितु किसी और की मदद करना होता है।

   (D) वे दवाव समूह किसी वर्ग विशेष या समाज के किसी खास समूह के हितों को बढ़ावा नहीं देते।
Which one of the following statements is correct regarding ‘sectional interest groups’?

(A) They promote collective rather than selective good.

(B) Their principal concern is betterment and well being of their members, not society in general.

(C) They aim to help groups other than their own members.

(D) They do not seek to promote the interest of a particular section or group of society.

2. प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक ‘हिंद स्वराज’ का निम्नलिखित में से लेखक कौन था?

(A) शौकत अली

(B) सुभाष चंद्र बोस

(C) जवाहर लाल नेहरू

(D) महात्मा गांधी

Who, among the following was the author of the famous book ‘Hind Swaraj’?

(A) Shaukat Ali

(B) Subhas Chandra Bose

(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru

(D) Mahatma Gandhi
3. In which one of the following States are the ‘Balaghat’ Copper mines located?
   (A) Jharkhand
   (B) Rajasthan
   (C) Bihar
   (D) Madhya Pradesh

4. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the ‘Election Commission’ to a recognised political party?
   (A) Party name
   (B) Election funds
   (C) Election symbol
   (D) Manifesto
5. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable Government?
   (A) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
   (B) Open in promoting economic development
   (C) Open in reducing economic inequalities
   (D) Open to rulers elected by the people

6. Which one of the following is the appropriate meaning of collateral?
   (A) It is the sum total of money borrowed from banks
   (B) The amount borrowed from friends
   (C) It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender
   (D) The amount invested in a business
7. Which one of the following organisations lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment?

(A) International Monetary Fund
(B) International Labour Organisation
(C) World Health Organisation
(D) World Trade Organisation

8. In 1845, the British government closed the ‘factory schools’. In the context, which one of the following reasons for the closure is incorrect?

(A) The British abolished the factory system
(B) The British conceded that the factory system was detrimental to the health of the workers
(C) The British did not establish any new systems for the education of the workers
(D) The British decided to improve the living conditions of the workers

Answer:

The closure of the ‘factory schools’ was primarily because they were detrimental to the health of the workers, as opposed to being beneficial or for any other reason mentioned in the options. The British government decided to address the poor living conditions of the workers, possibly by improving their living conditions, rather than abolishing the factory system or not establishing any new systems for the education of the workers. Therefore, the correct answer is (C).
Which among the following was the main reason for the weavers to revolt against contractors in Silesia, in 1845?

(A) Contractors reduced their payments drastically
(B) They stopped the supply of raw materials to them
(C) They refused to place orders for finished textiles
(D) Condition of weavers was very pitiable

Or

Which among the following was the main reason to start the ‘Tonkin Free School’ in Vietnam?

(A) To provide ‘Western Style Education’
(B) To provide ‘Modern Education’
(C) To provide ‘Science Education’
(D) To popularise the ‘French Language’

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऋण का औपचारिक स्रोत है?

(A) व्यापारी
(B) सहकारी समितियाँ
(C) सहकार
(D) मित्र और सम्बन्धी

Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?

(A) Traders
(B) Cooperative societies
(C) Money-lenders
(D) Friends and relatives
10. Rajya Sabha mein par samajhne ke liye British prerna samman by aap adhik gare kinhin tirtha dharmakari upar ka varnam kijaye.

Describe any three suppressive measures taken by the British administration to clampdown on nationalists.

3x1=3


How are popular struggles integral to the working democracy? Explain with an example of Bolivia’s struggle against privatisation of water.

3


Aharya

1926 mein viyaanam mein saigon netiv garly school mein ek bada aandeolan kyo uth khoa hue? Sthay kijaye.

How did the local people in the areas conquered by the Napoleon react to French rule? Explain.

Or


Why is air travel preferred in the north-eastern states of India? Explain.

3x1=3
14. Give reasons for which foreign tourists visit India.

15. How is democratic government known as responsive government? Explain with an example.

16. State the conditions as laid down by the Election Commission to recognise a ‘State Party’ and ‘National Party’.

17. ‘Environmental degradation has been seen everywhere’. Explain any three values that can help to prevent environment degradation.

18. How has a three tier quasi judicial machinery been setup for redressal of consumer disputes? Explain.

19. Explain with examples, how people are involved with the banks.
20. भारत सरकार द्वारा विदेशी व्यापार और विदेशी निवेश पर से प्रतिबन्ध काफी हद तक कर्यों हटा दिए गए हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Why have the barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment been removed to a large extent by the Indian Government? Explain.

21. गांधीजी के अनुसार सत्याग्रह के विचार की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.

22. वैश्विकीकरण की प्रक्रिया में बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों की भूमिका स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain the role of multinational corporations in the globalisation process.

23. भारत के ‘स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष’ में उद्योगपतियों की भूमिका को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Explain with examples the role of industrialists in the freedom struggle of India.

24. "‘कृषि’ और ‘उद्योग’ एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं।” पाँच उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

“‘Agriculture’ and ‘industry’ are complimentary to each other”. Explain with five examples.

25. उपभोक्ताओं का बाजार में किस प्रकार शोषण होता है? किन्हीं पाँच तथ्यों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

How does exploitation of consumers take place in the market? Explain with any five facts.
26. Why is conservation of minerals essential? Explain any four measures to conserve minerals.

27. Suggest any five political reforms to strengthen democracy.

28. How has the struggle of the Nepali people become a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world? Explain.

29. Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control.

Or

“The measures taken by the French to control the spread of bubonic plague in Hanoi created a serious problem.” Explain the statement.
30. (30.1) दो लक्षण A और B भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा- मानचित्र में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की मदद से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम, मानचित्र पर खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 2×1=2

(A) यह स्थान जहाँ सितम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था।

(B) यह स्थान जहाँ 1918 में सूती कपड़ा कारखाने के मजदूरों का सत्याग्रह आयोजित किया गया था।

(30.2) भारत के उसी राजनीतिक रेखा- मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 3×1=3

(i) भिलाई-लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र
(ii) कोयम्बटूर-सूती कपड़ा उद्योग केन्द्र
(iii) राजा सांसी - अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा

(30.1) Two features A and B are marked in the political outline map of India. 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 September 1920.

(B) The place where the cotton mill workers Satyagraha was organised in 1918.
(30.2) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

(i) Bhilai - iron and steel plant
(ii) Coimbatore - cotton textile centre
(iii) Raja Sansi - international airport

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिहीन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं : 5x1=5

(30.1) उस स्थान का नाम बताइए, जहाँ दिसम्बर 1920 में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अभिवेदन हुआ था।

(30.2) सन् 1918 में सूती कपड़ा कारखानों के मजदूरों ने किस स्थान पर सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ किया था?

(30.3) भिलाई लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है?

(30.4) उस राज्य का नाम बताइए, जिसमें कोयम्बटूर सूती वस्त्र उद्योग स्थित है।

(30.5) राजा साँसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा किस नगर में स्थित है?
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 December 1920.

(30.2) At which place did the cotton mill workers start the Satyagraha in 1918?

(30.3) In which state is Bhilai iron and steel plant located?

(30.4) Name the state where Coimbatore textile centre is located.

(30.5) In which city Raja Sansi international airport is located?