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 मानिचत्र 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 पूर्वांश में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
- 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. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as
(A) Globalisation
(B) Privatisation
(C) Nationalisation
(D) Liberalisation

2. Which one of the following is the newer way of providing loans to the rural poor, particularly women?
(A) Cooperative Banks
(B) Gramin Banks
(C) Self Help Groups
(D) Moneylenders
3. The largest solar energy plant of India is located in which one of the following states?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Tamil Nadu

4. Which one of the following is a foundational challenge of democracy?
(A) Empowering women
(B) Keeping military away from controlling government
(C) Ensuring greater power to local governments
(D) Empowering minority groups
5. Which one of the following treaties recognised Greece as an independent nation?

(A) Treaty of Vienna
(B) Treaty of Constantinople
(C) Treaty of Versailles
(D) Treaty of St. Germain

OR

Who among the following wrote the ‘History of the Loss of Vietnam’?

(A) Phan Boi Chau
(B) Liang Qichao
(C) Phan Chu Trinh
(D) Prince Cuong De
6. Who among the following was associated with the formation of ‘Swaraj Party’ within the Congress?

(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(D) Dadabhai Naoroji

7. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding the loans taken by urban households in 2003?

(A) 85% poor households took the loans from informal sector.
(B) 90% rich households took the loans from informal sector.
(C) 28% well off households took the loans from formal sector.
(D) 53% households with few assets took the loans from the formal sector.
8. What was the main reason of Bolivia’s water war? Choose the most appropriate answer from the following:

(A) Privatisation of water supply
(B) Irregular water supply
(C) Supply of poor quality water
(D) An increase in water price by four times

9. Who among the following recognises ‘Political Parties’ in India?

(A) Election Commission
(B) President of India
(C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(D) Supreme Court
10. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Give any three reasons.

11. Why is democratic government known as legitimate government? Explain.

12. What are pressure groups? How are they formed? Explain.

13. Why is solar energy fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas of India? Explain.

14. Describe any three major problems faced by cotton textile industry in India.

What were Jacobin Clubs? How did their activities and campaigns help to spread the idea of nationalism abroad? Explain.

**OR**

Explain the ideas of Phan Chu Trinh to establish a democratic republic in Vietnam.

16. झारखंड, महाराष्ट्र और उड्डीसा के प्रमुख ‘क्षेत्रीय राजनीतिक दल’ के नाम क्रमशः उनके चिह्नों के साथ लिखिए।

\[
\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3
\]

Name the ‘Regional Political Parties’ predominant in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Orissa respectively with their symbols.

17. असहयोग आंदोलन धीरे-धीरे शहरों में मंद क्यों पड़ने लगा? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slow down in the cities? Explain.

18. सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन में व्यक्तियों और उद्योगपतियों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए।

Describe the role of merchants and industrialists in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

19. उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कोई किस प्रकार ‘चुनने के अधिकार’ का उपयोग कर सकता है।

Explain with an example how one can exercise the ‘Right to Choose’.
20. How does foreign trade connect the markets of different countries? Explain with example.

21. Explain any three values which inspire us to conserve our energy resources.

22. "Consumer movement can be effective only with the consumer’s active involvement." Analyse the statement.

23. How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples.

24. Why is it necessary for banks and cooperatives to increase their lending in rural areas? Explain.

25. "A democratic government is efficient and effective." Analyse the statement.
26. “Bharatītī rāḷē dēsh kē ārthiṅk vikāś kē sarth-sarth udbhōg oṅ kṛṣi kē tied vikāś kē liṅ bādhy kārtī hēn.” ḍhi kāthn kā urrencies sīdṛ kējēī. 5

“Indian Railways binds the economic life of the country as well as accelerates the development of industry and agriculture.” Justify the statement.

27. Rajnītiṅk dālōṅ kē kīṅhīṛ pāṁṅ kāryōṅ kē vākvaṅya kējēī. 5×1=5

Explain any five functions of political parties.

28. “Yūrop mē rāṣṭhraṅ kē viṭcāṅ kē nirmāṅ nē sāṅkṛtī nē mahātva-pūṛnā bhūmiṅkā nīmāīhī hē n.” ḍhi kāthn kē pūshṭī upṣyuk uḍārāṅōṅ sē kējēī. 5×1=5

Asthava

“viyatnam mē mahilāēṅ nē keval yogāṅōṅ kē rūp mē nīrūpīṅt kē gāī thēṅ, aṣṭhī kāmāṅgāṅōṅ kē rūp mē bhi nīrūpīṅt kē gāī.” ḍhi kāthn kē pūshṭī uḍārāṅōṅ sāṅhīt kējēī. 5×1=5

“Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

OR

“Women were represented not only as warriors but also as workers in Vietnam.” Support the statement with examples.

29. “Iṣṭāṅ tē utpādāṅ tathā khṛpta kō prāyāṅ: ēk dēsh kē vikāś kā pāmāṅnā māna jāta hē n.” ḍhi kāthn kē jāṅch kējēī. 5

“Production and consumption of steel is often regarded as the index of a country’s development.” Examine the statement.
30. (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 December 1920.
B. The place where Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.

(30.2) Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

(i) Namrup — Thermal Power Plant
(ii) Srinagar — Woollen Industrial Centre
(iii) New Mangalore — 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 December 1920.

(30.2) Name the place where the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off.

(30.3) Name the nuclear power plant located in Tamil Nadu.

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

(30.5) In which state is the New Mangalore major sea port located?

5 × 1 = 5
Outline Map of India (Political)

For question no. 30.1, 30.2