

Marks: 80

Time: 3Hrs

General Instructions:

सामान्यनिर्देश

All questions are compulsory.

सभीप्रश्नअनिवार्यहैं

Q.1 – 7 are 1 mark questions to be answered within 30 words.

1 से 7 तक प्रश्न 1 अंक के हे। इन्हें 30 शब्दों के भीतर उत्तर देने के लिए चिह्नित करें

Q . 8 – 18 are 3 marks questions to be answered within 80 words.

प्रश्न 8-18 3 अंक के हैं। इन्हें 80 शब्दों के भीतर उत्तर देने के लिए चिह्नित करें।

Q .19 -25 are 5 marks question to be answered within 120 words.

19 से 25 तक प्रश्न 5 अंक हैं। इन्हें 100 से 120 शब्दों के भीतर उत्तर देने के लिए चिह्नित करें।

Q. 26-28 are map question to be attached within the copy.

26 से 28 तक प्रश्न मानचित्रों से संबंधित हैं। मानचित्रों को उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।

Questions at Serial Number -19, 21, 22& 25 have Internal Choice. Attempt any one option out of the given in each of these questions.

प्रश्न 19, 21, 22, 25 में आंतरिक विकल्प दिया गया है। प्रति प्रश्न में किसी एक विकल्प को चुनकर उत्तर करें।

1 . Who hosted the congress at Vienna in 1815? 1

1815 में वियना कांग्रेस की नेतृत्व किसने की थी?

OR / अथवा

Who are called Colons in Vietnam?

वियतनाम में किसे कोलोन कहा जाता है ?

2 . 'Edo' was the earlier name of which city in Japan? 1

जापान का किस शहर का नाम पहले 'ईदो' था ?

OR / अथवा

Which was the first serialised novel in Europe?

यूरोप का पहली धारावाहिक उपन्यास कौन सा था?

3 . Who said "there is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed" ? 1

किसने कहा था कि "संसाधन सभी के जरूरत के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में

है, किसी के लोभ के लिए नहीं"।

4 . A type of resource named 'R' is found in abundance in Chotanagpur region but cannot be utilised yet due to lack of appropriate technology in India to access these. How can you classify resource 'R'? 1

'आर' नामक एक प्रकार का संसाधन छोटानागपुर क्षेत्र में प्रचुर मात्रा में पाया जाता है, लेकिन भारत में उपयुक्त प्रौद्योगिकी की कमी के कारण इसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। आप इस संसाधन 'आर' को कैसे वर्गीकृत कर सकते हैं ?

5. Which city has emerged as the 'electronic capital' of India? 1

कौन सा शहर भारत की 'इलेक्ट्रॉनिक राजधानी' के रूप में उभरा है ?

6. What does an accountable government imply? 1

जवाबदेह सरकार से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

7. Which logo would you want to see while purchasing electrical goods? 1

बिजली के सामान खरीदने के दौरान आप कौन सा लोगो देखना चाहते हैं ?

8. What did political and economic liberalism stand for the middle class in France? Explain.

फ्रांस में मध्यवर्ग के लिए राजनीतिक और आर्थिक उदारता का क्या तात्पर्य था? चर्चा करें ।

OR / अथवा 3

Describe any three steps taken by the French to develop agriculture in Vietnam?

वियतनाम में कृषि के विकास के लिए फ्रांसीसियों द्वारा उठाए गए तीन चरणों का वर्णन करें?

9. With the help of examples show how the early novels in Europe contributed to colonialism?

उदाहरणों की सहायता से बताएं की यूरोप के शुरुआती उपन्यासकारों ने उपनिवेशवाद को योगदान कैसे दिया?

OR / अथवा 3

What restrictions were imposed by the Vernacular Press Act on the Indian Press? Explain

भारतीय प्रेस पर वर्नाकुलर प्रेस एक्ट द्वारा क्या प्रतिबंध लगाया गया था? समझाइए ।

10. Outline any three ways of traditional water harvesting carried out in different parts of India?

3

भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में किए गए जलसंचयन की किसी भी तीन पारंपरिक तरीकों के रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करें ।

11. Which fibre crop is referred to as the 'golden fibre'? State the conditions for its growth. Also name two major producing states. 3

किस रेशेदार फसल को 'गोल्डन फाइबर' कहा जाता है? इसके उगने के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक दशाएं बताएं। इसके अलावा दो प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्यों के नाम भी बताएं।

12. Name the non-metallic mineral which can be split easily into thin sheets. Mention its uses. 3

उस गैर-धातुखनिज का नाम दें जो आसानी से पतली शीट में विभाजित हो सकते हैं। इसके उपयोग का भी उल्लेख करें ।

13. How had religious differences created social division in Northern Ireland and failed to do the same in Netherlands? Explain. 3

उत्तरी आयरलैंड में धार्मिक मतभेदों ने सामाजिक विभाजन कैसे बनाया पर नीदरलैंड में ऐसा करने में असफल रहे? समझाएं।

14. India is called a secular country. Give reasons to support this statement.

भारत को एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश कहा जाता है । इस कथन का समर्थन करने के लिए कारण बताएं । 3

15. "Lack of internal democracy is a challenge to efficient functioning of Indian political parties." Justify the statement. 3

आंतरिक लोकतंत्र की कमी भारतीय राजनीतिक दलों के कुशल कार्यों के लिए एक चुनौती है।" इस कथन कि पुष्टि करें ।

16. Explain what you understand by per capita income of a country? How are countries compared on the basis of per capita income? 3

एक देश की प्रतिव्यक्ति आय से आप क्या समझते हैं? प्रतिव्यक्ति आय के आधार पर देशों की तुलना कैसे की जाती है ?

17. Suggest any three ways to create more employment opportunities in the rural areas. 3

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक रोजगार के अवसरों को बनाने के लिए कोई भी तीन तरीके सुझाएं।

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18. What are the various courts set up under COPRA? 3

कोपरा के तहत स्थापित विभिन्न अदालतें कौन कौन सा हैं ?

19. Discuss why Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement?

5

चर्चा करें कि महात्मा गांधी ने सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को बंद करने का फैसला क्यों किया?

Or / अथवा

How did the Non-Cooperation movement spread to the countryside?

किस तरह असहयोग आन्दोलन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में फैल गया ?

20. Explain any five consequences of the Great Depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.

5

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर हुए 1929 के महामंदी के किसी भी पांच परिणामों को समझाएं

OR / अथवा

"The abundance of labour in the market affects the lives of the workers in the 19th century, Europe." Explain with examples.

"19वीं शताब्दी में यूरोप में श्रम की प्रचुरता ने श्रमिकों के जीवन को प्रभावित किया, उदाहरणों के साथ समझाएं।

OR / अथवा

Describe five problems of travelling in the underground railway of London.

लंदन के भूमिगत रेलवे में यात्रा की पांच समस्याओं का वर्णन करें।

21. Classify roads according to their capacity and describe the role of each. 5

अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार सड़कों को वर्गीकृत करें और प्रत्येक की भूमिका का वर्णन करें।

OR / अथवा

Discuss the role of pipelines in the economic development of Indian economy.

भारत की आर्थिक विकास के संदर्भ में पइपलाइन परिवहन की भूमिका की चर्चा करें।

22. What is meant by federalism? What are the key features of Indian federalism? 5

संघवाद से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संघवाद की प्रमुख विशेषताएं क्या हैं?

Or / अथवा

Why is power sharing desirable? In which three ways is the form of power sharing different in Belgium and Srilanka.

सत्ता की सांझेदारी क्यों आवश्यक है? किन तीन प्रकार से बेल्जियम तथा श्रीलंका में सत्ता की सांझेदारी भिन्न है?

23. What does a challenge signify? Critically examine the challenges of expansion. 5

एक चुनौती क्या दर्शाती है? विस्तार की चुनौतियों का गंभीर रूप से परीक्षण करें

24. Name two formal and two informal sources of credit in India. State any three advantages of formal sources of credit. 5

भारत में साख के दो औपचारिक और दो अनौपचारिक स्रोतों का नाम दें। साख के औपचारिक स्रोतों के किसी भी तीन लाभ उल्लेख करें।

25. "Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been advantageous to both – consumers and producers." Do you agree? Give your reasons. 5

उत्पादकों के बीच वैश्वीकरण और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धा दोनों उपभोक्ताओं और उत्पादकों के लिए फायदे मंद रही है।" क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? कारण दर्शाएं।

Or /अथवा

“Only fair globalization can give new shape to the world economy” – What is fair globalization? What role can the government play in bringing about fair globalization?

“निष्पक्ष वैश्वीकरण ही एक नया विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था को रूप दे सकता है”-निष्पक्षवैश्वीकरण से क्या अभिप्राय है? निष्पक्ष वैश्वीकरण के लिए सरकार क्या भूमिका निभा सकती है ?

26. One feature A is marked on the given outline map of India. Identify the feature with the help of the information provided and write its correct name on the line marked on the map.

एकतत्व A को भारत के दिए गए बाह्य रेखा मानचित्र पर चिह्नित किया गया है। प्रदान की गई जानकारी की सहायता से इसकी पहचान करें और मानचित्र पर चिह्नित रेखाओं पर उसका सही नाम लिखें।

Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920 1

जहां भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस सत्र सितंबर 1920 में हुई थी

27. Locate and label the following on the political map of India 1

भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएं तथा चिह्नित करें ।

i) The place where cotton mill Satyagraha was organised in India.

जहां भारत में कपास मिल सत्याग्रह का आयोजन किया गया था

28.1 Feature A, B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify the feature and write its name.

2

तत्व A एवं B भारत के दिए गए रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर चिह्नित हैं। तत्वों की पहचान करें और उसका नाम लिखें।

A. Dam on river Mahanadi.

महानदी पर बांध

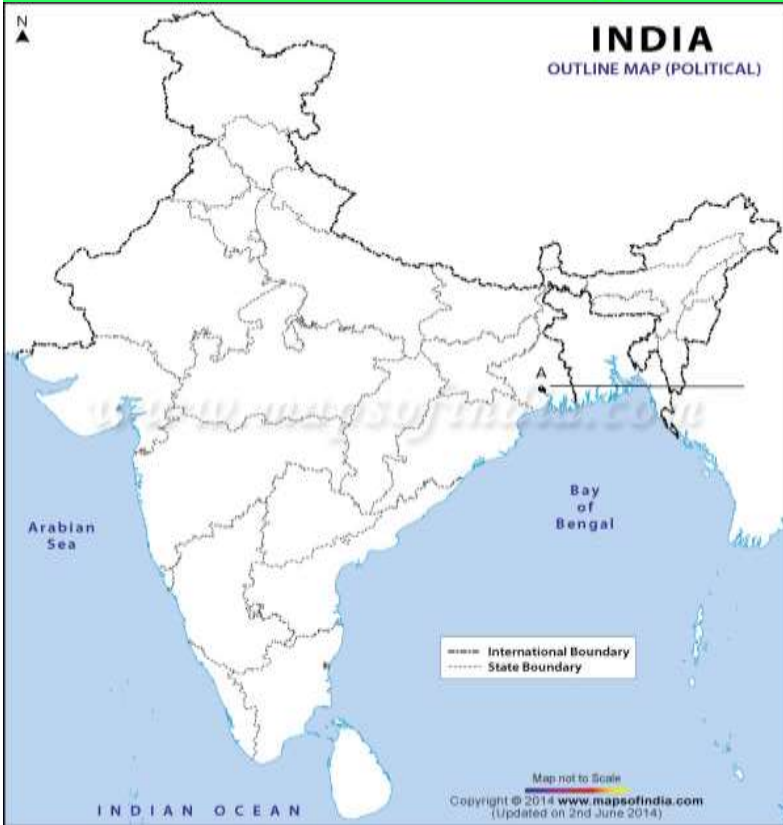
B. A coffee producing state in south India

दक्षिण भारत में एक कॉफी उत्पादक राज्य

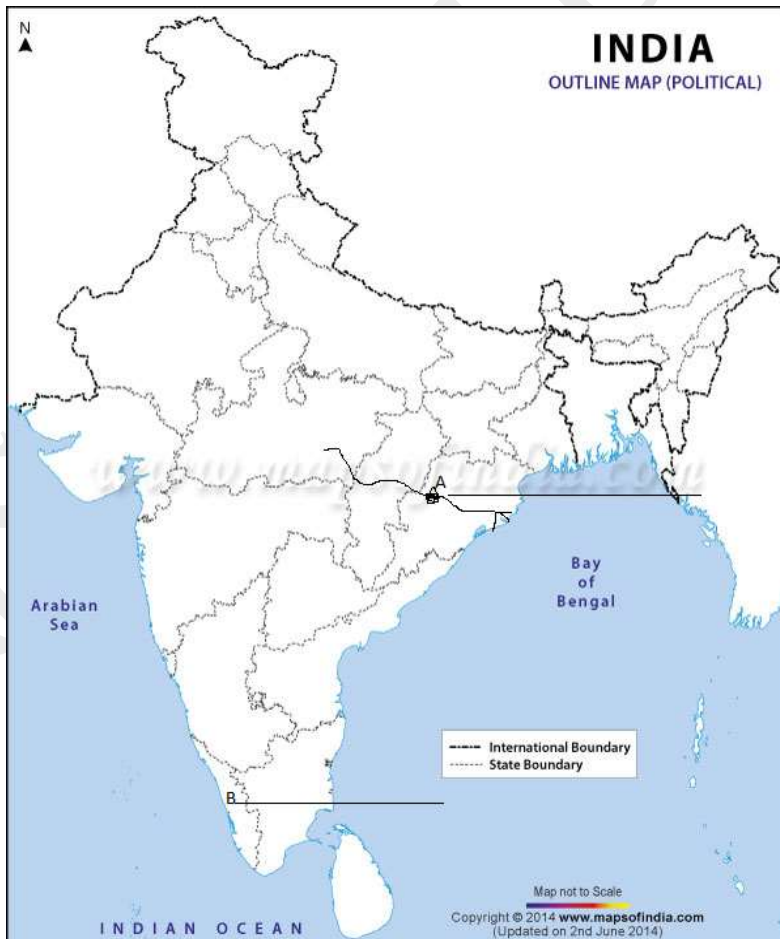
28.2 Locate and label the following on the same outline map with appropriate symbol i) a Mica deposit in Rajasthan. 1

उचित प्रतीकों के साथ एक ही बाह्य रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित को दर्शाएं तथा चिह्नित करें i) राजस्थान में एक मर्कट उत्पादक क्षेत्र

Q. 26 and 27



Q.28



1. Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich 1
or, French citizens living in Vietnam.
2. Tokyo 1
Or,
Pickwick Paper
3. Mahatma Gandhi 1
4. Stock resource 1
5. Bengaluru 1
6. Govt. is answerable to the people , people have control over the rulers. 1
7. ISI logo 1
8. -Freedom for individual, equality of all before the law
-Government by consent, end of autocracy and clerical privileges 1+1+1
-Constitution and representative govt.
-Abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods & capital.
OR,
-Building canals & draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation
-Vast system of irrigation works – canals & earth wares built by forced labour.
-railway network to facilitate export of agricultural products
9. –Novels in Europe originated when it was colonising the world.
- Early novels made the European readers feel they were part of superior community
- The hero of Daniel Defoe’s novel Robinson Crusoe is an adventurer & slave trader, who treats colonial people as inferior creature
- rescues a native, makes him slave, arrogantly gives a name 1+1+1
- His behaviour was not criticised but accepted as natural as most writers at that time saw colonialism as natural.
OR
-Empowered the govt.with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
-Act controlled the printing and circulation of seditious materials against British govt.
-Govt. kept regular track of vernacular newspaper
-newspapers were warned, if ignored printing machineries were confiscated.
10. –In hills & mountainous regions of western Himalayas people build diversion channels like kuls and guls for agriculture
-Rooftop rain water harvesting is done in Rajasthan to store drinking water, In Palodhi, Barmer people build underground tanks or tankas 1+1+1
-In flood plains of Bengal, inundation channels are developed to irrigate fields
-Agricultural fields are converted to storage structures to allow water to stand to moisten soil called Khadins & Johads.
11. Jute.
-Well drained fertile soil, renewed every year 1+ ½+1/2+1/2+1/2
-High temperature during growth
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-w.Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya

12. Mica.

- Used in electrical and electronic industry 1+1+1

13. –Northern Ireland and Netherlands are both are predominantly Christians but divided between Catholics and Protestants.

-In Northern Ireland Class and religion overlap each other , i.e, if one is catholic , one is also likely to be poor

-In Netherlands, class and religion tend to cut each other, i.e, Catholics & Protestants are equally likely to be rich or poor.

-Overlapping differences create possibilities of social division , while cross cutting are easier to accommodate. 1+1+1

14.-There is no official religion for India. No special status for any religion.

-Freedom to practice, profess and propagate any religion of their choice, or not to follow any.

-Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion. 1+1+1

-Constitution however allows the State to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality.

15. –Concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top 1+1+1

-Parties do not hold organizational meetings, keep membership registers, do not conduct internal elections

-Ordinary members do not get sufficient information on what is happening in the party

16. Total income divided by total population is average income or per capita income

-World Bank classifies status of development based on Per capita Income.

-Per capita income of \$ 12736 per annum and above are Rich (developed)countries, those with per capita income of \$1045 or less are low income(less developed) countries, India has per capita of \$ 1570 – so low income country 1+1+1

17. –By creating capital assets like canals, roads, wells etc.

- Govt. investment in service sector like transportation and storage facilities 1+1+1

-provide cheap agricultural credit to farmers to improve agriculture

-Promoting and locating industries in the semi- rural areas where a large no. of people may be engaged

18. –three tier quasi judicial machinery 1+1+1

-district level courts deals with cases involving claims upto Rs 20 lacs,

-state level courts deals with cases involving claims between Rs 20 lacs and Rs 1 crore

-National level courts deals with cases involving claims over Rs 1 crore.

19.-Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi salt March was followed by breaking of salt law at many places and demonstration in front of govt. salt factories 5*1

-people boycotted foreign clothes, picketed before liquor shops and refused to pay Chaukidari taxes etc.

-British officials clamped down on nationalists. Gandhiji was arrested, people demonstrated, faced armoured cars and police firing. Many were killed

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-people attacked police stations, railway stations, municipal buildings. Frightened the govt. decided to suppress them brutally.

-seeing so much of violence Gandhiji decided to call off the movement and entered into a pact with Irwin.

Or,

-Non-cooperation movement drew into its fold the struggles of peasants and tribals

-In Awadh peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra against excessive rents

-In 1920 Oudh kisan Sabha was set up , headed by Nehru and Baba Ramchandra

-In the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh guerrilla warfare was started under Alluri Sita Ram Raju

-they protested against the forest laws

-In the plantations of Assam labourers took the name of Gandhiji and fled for their villages

-

20. – India's export and import nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices plunged, prices in India also crashed. 5*1

-Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers as Govt. refused to reduce revenue

-Peasants producing for the world was worst hit. Jute producers fell deeper into debt

-Peasants indebtedness increased. They mortgaged land, sold jewellery and precious metals.

-Industrial investment grew as govt. extended tariff protection on the insistence of the nationalists

Or,

-Poor workers were forced to live in slums.

-After busy season jobs were difficult to find

-As wages increased , prices of goods also increased

-fear of unemployment made workers very hostile toward introduction of technology

-Till mid 19th century about 10% of workers were extremely poor

Or,

-Overcrowded situation in underground railway

-Compartments were full of smoke due to the use of pipes by passengers

-Atmosphere in the compartments was a mixture of sulphur, coal dust, foul fumes from the gas lamps

-many felt that this iron monster had added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city

-Overcrowded compartments caused death in the compartments.

21. – Golden quadrilateral expressway super highways- six lane expressways- maintained by NHAI connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata , Delhi & NS-EW corridor 5*1

-National highways- primary road system- linking extreme parts of the country- maintained by CPWD

-State Highways-linking state capitals with district HQs- Constructed & maintained by State PWD.

-District roads-Connects district HQ with other parts of the district- maintained by Zila parishad

-Border roads- maintained by BRO- connects border areas in Northern and North eastern India

OR,

-most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases in large quantities.

-Solids can be transported as slurry

-Initial cost high but subsequent running cost is less

-Far inland refineries could be set up due to pipeline transportation

-Can be laid through difficult terrain

-Free from pollution

22. –Federalism is a system of govt. in which power is divided between central authority and various constituent units of the country.

-India is a federal country because there is a fully written, rigid constitution 5*1

- Constitution provides for a three tier system of govt.

- the jurisdiction of different levels of govt. is specified by the constitution contained in the three lists Union, State, Concurrent list

-Judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.

-sources of revenue at each level is also clearly specified in the constitution

OR,

-Desirable as it reduces conflict,- helps to achieve political stability –Unity of Nation 1*2

-Belgium no preferential policy adopted in matters of education and jobs, Srilanka gives preference to Sinhalese 1+1+1

-Belgium has special community govt. for all ethnic groups, , In srilanka majority party is not sensitive to the needs of other communities.

-In Belgium no religious discrimination, in Srilanka Buddhism is declared State religion

-

23.- challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress. 1+4

-Most countries face this challenge- like U.S, India

-Involves applying the basic principle of democratic govt. across all the regions, different social groups, various institutions

-ensuring greater power to local govts. Extension of federal principles to all units of federation, including women and minority group in decision making

-less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control

24.-Formal sources – Banks , cooperatives

-Informal Sources – Moneylenders, Relatives 2+ 3

-under the supervision of Apex bank RBI

-Reasonable rate of Interest

- Security of the borrower, no exploitation

-Loans given not just for profit making business but also to small scale cultivators, small borrowers

25.-greater choice before the consumers

-Improved quality and lower prices 5*1

- Higher standards of living now

-local companies supplying raw materials have prospered

-more investment led to improvement in technology

-Large companies have emerged as MNCs

Or,

-Globalization that benefits all equally 1

-govt. policies must protect interest of all the people in the country

-Govt must see that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights

-Should protect the small producers till they develop the capacity to compete

-Should negotiate at WTO for fairer rules and join hands with other developing countries to fight against the domination of developed countries. 1+1+1+1

26. Kolkata 1

27. Ahmedabad 1

28.i A. Hirakund 1

B. Kerala 1

28.ii Ajmer 1