

SAMPLE PAPER – 1**TIME : 2 HRS.****MAX. MARKS : 40****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :**

- i. This Question paper is divided into five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. **Section-A:** Question no. 1 to 5 are very short answer type questions of 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. **Section-B:** Question no. 6 to 8 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- v. **Section-C:** Question no. 9 and 10 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. **Section-D:** Question no. 11 and 12 are Case Based questions.
- vii. **Section-E:** Question no. 13 is map based, carrying 3 marks with two parts, 13.1 from History (1 mark) and 13.2 from Geography (2 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION-A

1. Described two successful Satyagraha movements organized by Mahatma Gandhi.
2. Write a short note on District Roads.
3. Define the term Political Parties.
4. What is meant by Collateral?
5. What is the contribution of manufacturing sector in country's GDP?

SECTION-B

6. What do the banks do with the 'Public Deposits'? Describe their working mechanism.

Or

Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India? Explain.

7. Why Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowdown in the cities?
8. "Lack of internal democracy within parties is the major challenge to political parties all over the world". Analyze the statement

SECTION-C

9. "Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities". Examine the statement with examples.

Or

On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.

10. 'Globalisation and competition among producers have been of advantage to the consumers.' Give arguments in support of this statement.

Or

What is the role of government to make globalization fair?

SECTION-D

11. **Read the given text and answer the following questions :** (4 Marks)

In Awadh, peasants were led by Baba Ramchandra - a sanyasi who had earlier been to Fiji as an indentured labourer. The movement here was against talukdars and landlords who demanded from peasants exorbitantly high rents and a variety of other cesses. Peasants had to do begar and work at landlords' farms without any payment. As tenants they had no security of tenure, being regularly evicted so that they could acquire no right over the leased land. The peasant movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords. In many places nai - dhobi bandhs were organised by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washmen. In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others. Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.

- 11.1 Who was Baba Ramchandra? (1)
11.2 What were the demands of peasants during Awadh Peasant Movement? (1)
11.3 Write a short note on Oudh Kisan Sabha. (2)

12. **Read the given text and answer the following questions :** (4 Marks)

The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease. Think of the north-eastern part of the country, marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. in the absence of air transport. Air travel has made access easier.

The air transport was nationalised in 1953. Air India provides domestic and international air services. Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations, to inaccessible areas and difficult terrains like the north-eastern states and the interior parts of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Air travel is not within the reach of the common people. It is only in the north-eastern states that special provisions are made to extend the services to the common people.

- 12.1 When was air transport nationalised in our country? (1)
12.2 Who provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation in its off-shore operations? (1)
12.3 Give two important features of Airways. (2)

SECTION-E

13. 13.1 On the given outline Political Map of India, identify the place marked as A with the help of following information and write its correct name on the line marked near it.

(A) The place where the peasants struggled against the Indigo Plantation System.

13.2 On the same given map of India, locate the following:

(I) Narora Nuclear Plant

OR

Gandhinagar Software Technology Park

(II) Marmagao Port

