

• **General Instructions:**

1. This question paper consists of 21 questions in 6 sections.
2. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. A student is expected to attempt only one of these questions.
3. Section A consists of 9 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of 3 Very Short questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Section C consists of 4 Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 2 Long Answer type questions carrying 5marks each.
7. Section E consists of 2 case-based units of assessment of 4 marks.
8. Section F consists of 5 Map skill-based question carrying 1 mark each.

<b>SECTION - A</b>		
Q.NO.	QUESTION	MARKS
•	<b>Choose the correct answer from the given options. [Total 09 questions – 1 mark each]</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>1</b>	Soil formed by intense leaching is_____. (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Desert	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on _____. a) health status b) per capita income c) educational levels of the people d) all of the above	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	During the nineteenth century, _____ emerged as a force that brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe. a) Nationalism b) Secularism c) Monarchy d) Religion	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	It has been noted from the histories of many, now developed, countries that at initial stages of development, _____ sector was the most important sector of economic activity. A. Public B. Tertiary C. Secondary D. Primary	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	_____ regimes imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom a) Liberal b) Conservative c) Democratic d) Secular	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	Assertion (A): Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house. Reason (R): The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.  (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.	<b>1</b>

7	<p>Assertion (A): A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992. Reason (R): The constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.</p>	1
8	<p>Assertion (A) : India has experienced some significant changes in the contribution to GDP by the primary sector Reason (R) : In terms of GDP, the service sector emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.</p>	1
9	<p>Assertion (A): Large-scale development projects have also contributed significantly to the loss of forests. Reason (R): Large scale development projects doesn't inundate hectares of forest.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion. (c) Assertion is true but reason is false. (d) Both assertion and reason are false.</p>	1
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
•	<b>Answer the following in very short (20 – 30 words). [Total 3 questions – 2 marks each]</b>	<b>6</b>
10	Why is 'Resource Planning' necessary? Give reasons.	2
11	Explain any three beliefs of the new conservatism that emerged after the Treaty of Vienna.	2
12	How can development be made sustainable? Illustrate with examples from everyday life.	2
<b>OR</b>		
12	Suggest any two ways to create employment opportunity in the rural areas.	
<b>SECTION - C</b>		
•	<b>Answer the following in short (30 - 50 words). [Total 4 questions – 3 marks each]</b>	<b>12</b>

13	'33% of area should be under forests'. Justify the statement highlighting the environmental values of forests.	3
14	What were the reforms made by Napoleon?	3
15	Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan government.	3
<b>OR</b>		
15	Explain the features of federalism.	
16	The rising importance of the tertiary sector in production in the present times. Discuss.	3
<b>SECTION - D</b>		
•	<b>Answer the following in detail (80-120 words). [Total 2 questions – 5 marks each]</b>	<b>10</b>
17	How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe? Explain with examples.	5
<b>OR</b>		
17	Define soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India. What are the causes of soil erosion in India?	
18	India comes under which type of federation? Why is federalism favoured in democracy? Identify any two reasons.	5
<b>OR</b>		
18	How public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation? Describe certain activities of public interest on which the government has to focus on priority basis.	
<b>SECTION - E</b>		
•	<b>Case study based questions. [Total 2 questions – 4 marks each]</b>	<b>8</b>
19	<b>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</b> The Belgian leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. The arrangement they worked out is different from any other country and is very innovative. Here are some of the elements of the Belgian model: Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group.	4

Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.

Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

1. .... and.....dealt with the question of power-sharing differently.
  - a) India, Srilanka
  - b) Belgium, Sri Lanka
  - c) Wallonia, Brussels
  - d) Flemish, Wallonia
2. Which of the following is not the element of “Belgian model”?
  - a) Equal number of ministers for both the groups
  - b) Setting up of Community Government
  - c) More power to the central government
  - d) Equal representation at the state and central level
3. “Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government”. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to this?
  - a) The unique government is Community Government
  - b) A single social group is given powers to handle community-related affairs
  - c) Elected by people belonging to Dutch, French and German-speaking
  - d) Power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues
4. Which of the following title best describes the given passage?
  - a) The ethnic composition of Belgium
  - b) Accommodation in Sri Lanka
  - c) Accommodation in Belgium
  - d) The ethnic composition of Sri Lanka

**OR**

**19**

**Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Besides seeking more income, oneway or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others.

They resent discrimination. All of these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live. Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends. But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things. Consider an example: If you get a job in a far-off place, before accepting it you would try to consider many factors, apart from income, such as facilities for your family, working atmosphere, or opportunity to learn. In another case, a job may give you less pay but may offer regular employment that enhances your sense of security. Another job, however, may offer high pay but no job security and also leave no time for your family. This will reduce your sense of security and freedom. Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

1. Gaurav currently residing in Surat applied for a job in an educational learning hub “Apollo institute” located in Delhi. He got selected in an interview. The company offered him a handsome salary. However, Gaurav is confused. Apart from salary, what other goals he should keep in mind while taking up a new job?
  - a) Opportunity to learn
  - b) Working atmosphere
  - c) Job security
  - d) All of the above
2. The approach of living a life in bungalows, with costly cars, bikes and international tours is \_\_\_\_\_ life.
  - a) Materialistic
  - b) Social
  - c) Boasted
  - d) Both a and c
3. “Women, who are engaged in paid jobs are an example of persons who fulfil a mix of goals.” Which of the following statement is incorrect with the given statement?
  - a) A secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

	<p>b) If there is respect for women, there would be greater acceptance of women working outside.</p> <p>c) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society decrease.</p> <p>d) All are correct</p> <p>4. “Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others”. What does the given statement signify?</p> <p>a) Mixed goals are important for people for development.</p> <p>b) Common goals are important for people for development.</p> <p>c) Conflicting goals are important for people for development.</p> <p>d) Similar goals are important for people for development.</p>	
<p><b>20</b></p>	<p><b>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.</p> <p><b>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:</b></p> <p>1. Which of the following statements correctly describes European conservative ideology?</p> <p>a) Preservation of two sects of Christianity</p> <p>b) Preservation of traditional beliefs in state and society</p> <p>c) Preservation of socialist ideology in the economic sphere</p> <p>d) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon</p> <p>2. Identify the purpose to convene the Congress of Vienna in 1815?</p> <p>a) To declare completion of German unification</p>	<p><b>4</b></p>

- b) To restore conservative regime in Europe
  - c) To start the process of Italian unification
  - d) To declare war against France
2. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.
- a) To introduce democracy in France
  - b) To set up a new parliament in Austria
  - c) To establish socialism in Europe
  - d) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe
4. How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option.
- a) By giving power to the German confederation
  - b) By not giving Austria control of Northern Italy
  - c) By laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe
  - d) By the restoration of Bourbon dynasty

**OR**

**20**

**Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:**

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

**Answer the following questions.**

- 1. How is nature worship an age old tribal belief ? **1**
- 2. Which tribal societies used to worship trees during weddings? **1**
- 3. Name the animals that are treated as a part of temple devotees and the community. **2**

**SECTION – F**

**Map skill-based questions.**

**[Total 5 questions – 1 marks each]**

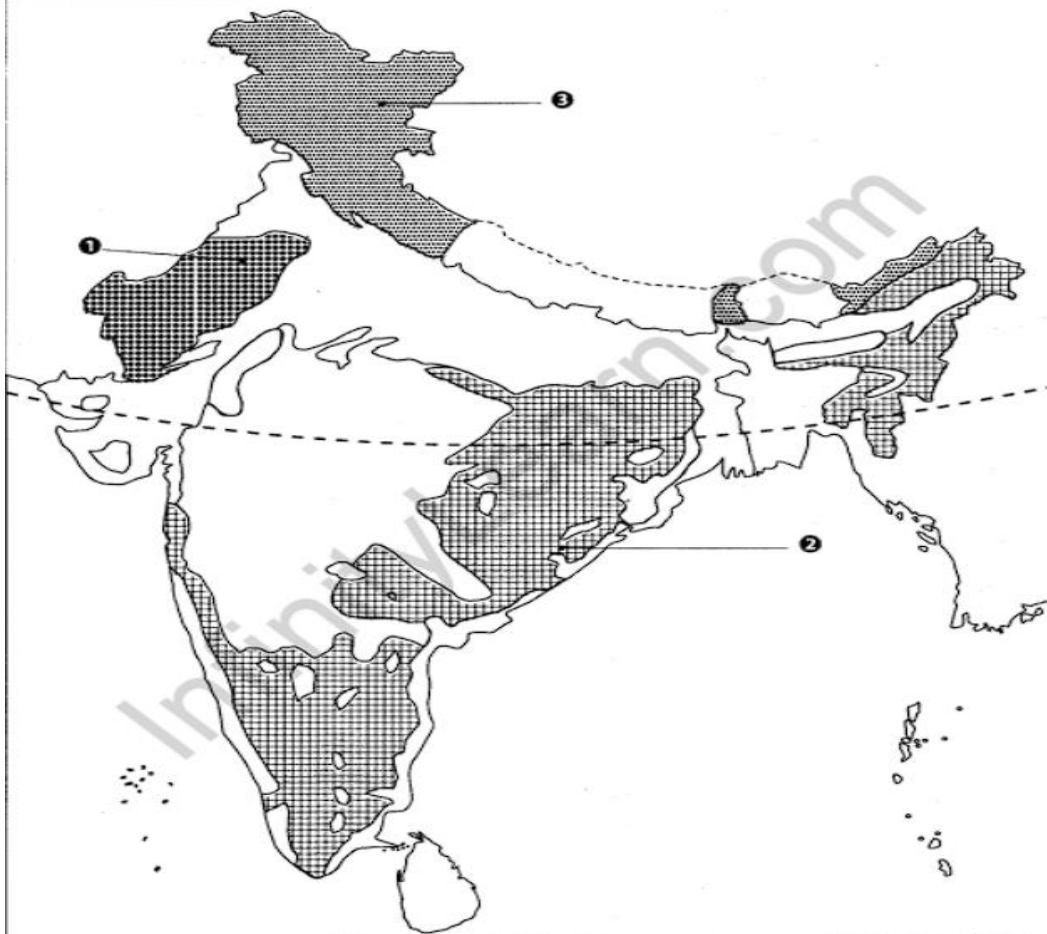
**5**

**21 a.**

**Features are marked by numbers in the given 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.**

**3**

1. A major soil type
2. Soil type that is formed where the rainfall is low
3. Soil type found mainly in hill slopes



**21 b.**

**Locate and label the following items on the given map with appropriate symbols.**

**2**

1. Reserved forest
2. Unclassed forest

**OR**

2. Protected forest

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