

• **General Instructions:**

1. This question paper consists of 37 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 20 objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B consists of 4 very short questions carrying 2 marks each.
5. Section C consists of 5 short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 4 long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each.
7. Section E consists of 3 case-based units of assessment of 4 marks.
8. Section F consists of 1 map skill-based question carrying 5 marks each.

SECTION- A		
Q.NO.	Questions	MARKS
❖	Do as directed (01 mark for each):	
❖	Choose the correct answer from the given options. (Total 16 questions: 1 mark for each)	
1	Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because (a) it ensures protection to all inhabitants. (b) it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens. (c) it ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants. (d) it ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.	1
2	Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna? (a) Britain (b) Russia (c) Prussia (d) Switzerland	1
3	Ploughing along the contour lines to decelerate the flow of water down the slopes is called: (a) Strip cropping (b) Sheet erosion (c) Contour ploughing (d) Terrace cultivation	1
4	Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation? (a) Strip cropping (b) Terrace cultivation (c) Shelter belts (d) Overdrawing of ground water	1
5	Sariska wildlife sanctuary is located in which state? (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal	1
6	Which of the following two factors are majorly responsible for depletion of forest resources?	1

	<p>(a) Mining of fuel-wood collection</p> <p>(b) Mining and grazing</p> <p>(c) Flood and Grazing</p> <p>(d) Grazing and fuel-wood collection</p>	
7	<p>A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is:</p> <p>(a) Power Sharing</p> <p>(b) Central Government</p> <p>(c) Majoritarianism</p> <p>(d) Community Government</p>	1
8	<p>Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct?</p> <p>(a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.</p> <p>(b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.</p> <p>(c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.</p> <p>(d) Power-sharing is not necessary at all.</p>	1
9	<p>The Union List includes subjects such as:</p> <p>(a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.</p> <p>(b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.</p> <p>(c) Residuary subjects like computer software.</p> <p>(d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.</p>	1
10	<p>Which of the following countries is an example of “coming together federation”?</p> <p>(a) U.S.A</p> <p>(b) India</p> <p>(c) Spain</p> <p>(d) Belgium</p>	1
11	<p>Which one of the following States in India has its own Constitution?</p> <p>(a) Uttarakhand</p> <p>(b) Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>(c) J & K</p> <p>(d) Nagaland</p>	1
12	<p>Which one among the following is a developmental goal for the landless rural labourers?</p> <p>(a) To get electricity and water</p> <p>(b) To educate their children</p> <p>(c) More days of work and better wages</p> <p>(d) To shift to the cities</p>	1
13	<p>Underemployment occurs when people:</p> <p>(a) do not want to work</p> <p>(b) are working in a lazy manner</p> <p>(c) are working less than what they are capable of doing</p> <p>(d) are not paid for their work</p>	1

14	Which of the following Acts would not apply to a company like TISCO? (a) Minimum Wages Act (b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (c) Factories Act (d) Payment of Gratuity Act	1
15	Workers in agricultural sector are (a) underemployed (b) over employed (c) unemployed (d) None of these	1
16	Which of the following is also known as disguised employment? (a) Over-employment (b) Factory employment (c) Under-employment (d) Unemployment	1
❖	Assertion & Reason (Q.17 to Q.20) (Total 4 questions: 1 mark for each)	
17	Assertion (A) : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Reason (R) : Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation building. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.	1
18	Assertion (A) : Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land. This process is known as wind erosion. Reason (R) : Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.	1
19	Assertion (A): Human Development mentions how much socio-economic development has happened in a country. Reason (R): Comparison of national income of two countries explains Human Development Index. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.	1
20	Assertion (A): Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. Reason (R): Political parties represent social and political divisions and promote partisan interests.	1

	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.	
SECTION- B		
❖	Very Short Answer type questions (Q.21 to Q.24) (Total 4 questions: 2 marks for each)	
21	What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?	2
22	Classify alluvial soils on the basis of their age. Write two characteristics of each. OR Write three examples of conservation of biodiversity at community level.	2
23	What is Federalism?	2
24	Why is sustainable development essential? Give one reason.	2
SECTION- C		
❖	Short Answer type questions (Q.25 to Q.29) (Total 5 questions: 3 marks for each)	
25	Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815.	3
26	Give the distribution of alluvial soils in brief.	3
27	Write four major reasons for the depletion of forest cover.	3
28	Explain the vertical division of power by giving examples from India. OR Compare the different ways in which the Belgians and the Sri Lankans have dealt with the problem of cultural diversity.	3
29	The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture”. Support the statement with examples.	3
SECTION- D		
❖	Long Answer Type Question (Q.30 to 33) (Total 4 questions: 5 marks for each)	
30	Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. OR “Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in	5

	order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Support the statement.	
31	Write six human activities which have caused land degradation. Which factor is mainly responsible for maximum land degradation in India? OR Write two characteristics of Joint Forest Management Program and its two benefits for the community. Which Indian state started this program first of all and when?	5
32	Explain any five features of federalism. OR Mention the measures adopted by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy.	5
33	Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why? (a) Because people are different. (b) Because life situations of persons are different. OR How can we create more employment in secondary and tertiary sectors in rural India?	5

SECTION- E

❖	Source-based/Case-based Questions (Q.34 to 36) (Total 3 questions: 4 marks for each)	
34	Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: In India, joint forest management (JFM) program furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The program has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'. The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the center stage in decision-making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding. <u>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:</u> 1. Joint forest management (JFM) program is an epitome of involving and in forest protection. (a) communities, tradition (b) communities and government (c) forests department and state government	4

	<p>(d) forest department and center government</p> <p>2. Which of the following titles suit best to the paragraph given above?</p> <p>(a) Joint forest management-A success story (b) India on a right path (c) Historical evolution of JFM in India (d) Community and conservation</p> <p>3. Which of the following is not a target of JFM?</p> <p>(a) Restoration of degraded forests (b) Develop ways for ecological farming (c) Control environmental degradation (d) Include local communities in safeguarding the forests</p> <p>4. Local communities are ready to partner government in protection of forests. In return they get</p> <p>(a) Forests products (b) Share in forests land (c) Government rewards (d) Economic help</p>	
35	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.</p> <p><u>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:</u></p> <p>1. Why was there dissatisfaction among Sri Lankan Tamils?</p> <p>(a) The Sri Lankan government had followed the principle of majoritarianism. (b) The Sri Lankan government did not follow the principle of power sharing. (c) The government of Sri Lanka gave preference to Sinhallas. (d) All the above</p> <p>2. What were the steps taken by the government of Sri Lanka to alienate Tamils?</p> <p>(a) Non-recognition to Tamil language (b) Preference through Sinhallas in education and jobs (c) State protection to Buddhism (d) All the above</p> <p>1. Which areas of Sri Lanka had the majority of Sinhallas?</p> <p>(a) Southern part (b) Western part (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above</p>	4

	<p>2. What were the main demands of Tamils?</p> <p>(a) Independence in areas occupied by Tamils</p> <p>(b) Autonomy in the areas occupied by Tamils</p> <p>(c) Recognition of Hinduism as the state religion</p> <p>(d) To drive out Sinhallas from Sri Lanka</p>	
36	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Once it is realised that even though the level of income is important, yet it is an inadequate measure of the level of development, we begin to think of other criterion. There could be a long list of such criterion but then it would not be so useful. What we need is a small number of the most important things. Health and education indicators, such as the ones we used in comparison of Kerala and Haryana, are among them. Over the past decade or so, health and education indicators have come to be widely used along with income as a measure of development. For instance, Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income. It would be interesting to look at certain relevant data regarding India and its neighbors from Human Development Report 2019.</p> <p><u>Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.</u></p> <p>1. The Human Development Report compares countries on the basis of:</p> <p>(a) The educational levels of the people</p> <p>(b) Health status of the people</p> <p>(c) Per capita income of the people</p> <p>(d) All the above factors</p> <p>2. Which one of the following criteria is the basis to measure the development of a country according to UNDP?</p> <p>(a) Per capita income</p> <p>(b) Educational levels of the people</p> <p>(c) Health status of the people</p> <p>(d) All the above</p> <p>3. HDI stands for:</p> <p>(a) Heavy Developed industry</p> <p>(b) Human Development Index</p> <p>(c) Heavy Developed Infrastructure</p> <p>(d) Heavy Industries Development</p> <p>4. Which organization publishes the Human Development Report:</p> <p>(a) WHO</p> <p>(b) UNDP</p> <p>(c) WTO</p> <p>(d) IMF</p>	4
SECTION- F		
❖	<p>On the outline map of India locate and mark the following: (Q.37)</p> <p>(Any 5)</p> <p>(Total 1 questions: 5 marks for each)</p>	

37	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Regions covered under Alluvial soil2. Regions covered under Laterite Soil3. Regions covered under Arid soil4. Regions covered under Red and yellow soil5. Regions covered under Forest and mountain soil6. Regions covered under Black soil	5
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