

• **General Instructions:**

1. This question paper consists of 23 questions in 5 sections.
2. All questions are compulsory. However, an internal choice is provided in some questions. Students are expected to attempt only one of these questions.
3. Section A consists of 14 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 3 short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section D consists of 1 case-based unit of assessment of 4 marks.
7. Section E consists of 1 map skill-based question carrying 5 marks.

**SECTION - A**

Q.NO.	QUESTION	MARKS
•	<b>Choose the correct answer from the given options. [Total 14 questions 1 mark each]</b>	
<b>1</b>	The main cause of land degradation in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh is: (a) Mining (b) Over irrigation (c) Deforestation (d) Over grazing	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	Soil formed by intense leaching is _____. (a) Alluvial soil (b) Red soil (c) Laterite soil (d) Desert	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	Red soil is reddish in colour due to: (a) high clay content (b) presence of kankar nodules in the subsoil (c) diffusion of iron in igneous and metamorphic rocks (d) high moisture content	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	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: (a) Power Sharing (b) Central Government (c) Majoritarianism (d) Community Government	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	A system of 'checks and balances' is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements: (a) Power sharing among different social groups. (b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government. (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government. (d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	Which one of the following statements about power-sharing arrangements is correct? (a) Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions. (b) Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions. (c) Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.	<b>1</b>

	(d) Power-sharing is not necessary at all.	
<b>7</b>	Which one of the following States in India had its own Constitution? (a) Uttarakhand (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) J & K (d) Nagaland	<b>1</b>
<b>8</b>	Identify the natural product from the list of items given below: (a) Textile (b) Wheat flour (c) Cotton (d) Tomtao sauce	<b>1</b>
<b>9</b>	Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector? (a) A farmer irrigating his field. (b) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor. (c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient. (d) A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.	<b>1</b>
<b>10</b>	Resources that take long geological time for their formation are called: (a) Renewable resources (b) Reserve (c) Community resources (d) Non-renewable resources	<b>1</b>
<b>11</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>12</b>	In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy? (a) People are the source of all political power. ! (b) In a democracy, people rule themselves j through institutions of self-governance. (c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society. (d) In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them.	<b>1</b>
<b>13</b>	The system of Panchayati Raj involves: (a) Village, State and Union levels (b) Village, District and State levels (c) Village and State levels (d) Village, Block and District levels	<b>1</b>
<b>14</b>	The Union List includes subjects such as: (a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession. (b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. (c) Residuary subjects like computer software. (d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.	<b>1</b>
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
<b>•</b>	<b>Answer the following in very short (20 – 30 words). [Total 4 questions 2 marks each]</b>	
<b>15</b>	Write the classification of resources on the basis of: i. Origin ii. Exhaustibility	<b>2</b>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How can development be made sustainable? Illustrate with examples from everyday life.</p>	
16	<p>What is Federalism?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is Rural local self-government popularly known as? Which local body has a 'Mayor' as its head?</p>	2
17	<p>Classify the economy:</p> <p>i. On the basis of ownership of enterprises.</p> <p>ii. On the basis of the nature of the activity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is disguised unemployment?</p>	2
18	<p>Which language was recognized as the only official language of Sri Lanka in 1956? Apart from the Central and the State governments, which is the third type of government practised in Belgium?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Define majoritarianism.</p>	2
<b>SECTION - C</b>		
•	<p><b>Answer the following in short (30 - 50 words).</b></p> <p><b>[Total 3 questions 3 marks each]</b></p>	
19	<p>Write two characteristics of non-renewable resources and write their two broad categories with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How are natural resources important for man? Give five points.</p>	3
20	<p>With the example of sugarcane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of the economy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What are final goods and intermediate goods?</p>	3
21	<p>What measure was adopted by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka to establish Sinhala Supremacy?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is vertical division of power?</p>	
<b>SECTION - D</b>		
•	<p><b>Case study based questions.</b></p> <p><b>[Total 1 question 4 marks each]</b></p>	
22	<p><b>Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>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</p>	4

each linguistic group.

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**

**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

	<p>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 (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) and kadamba (<i>Anthocaphalus cadamba</i>) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) and mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) 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.</p> <p><b>Answer the following questions.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How is nature worship an age old tribal belief ?</li> <li>2. Which tribal societies used to worship trees during weddings?</li> <li>3. Name the animals that are treated as a part of temple devotees and the community.</li> </ol>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>
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**SECTION – F**

	<p><b>Map skill-based questions.</b>  <b>[Total 1 question 5 marks each]</b></p>	
<p><b>23</b></p>	<p><b>Locate and label any five from the following important centres of Indian National Movement.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Movement of Indigo Planters.</li> <li>(ii) Place related to Peasant Satvagraha.</li> <li>(iii) Centre of Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha</li> <li>(iv) Jallianwala Bagh Incident</li> <li>(v) Starting place of Civil Disobedience Movement.</li> <li>(vi) Congress Session (Sept. 1920)</li> <li>(vii) Congress Session (Dec. 1920)</li> </ol>	

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