

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-1

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

	Column A		Column B
(a)	Nicolas II	1.	Leader of Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)
(b)	Kerenskii	2.	Tsar of Russia
(c)	Lenin	3.	A founder of the Mexican Communist Party
(d)	M.N.Roy	4.	Prime Minister in provisional government

Ans : (a) — 2, (b) — 4, (c) — 1, (d) — 3

2. What conclusion can we draw from the politics of Zimbabwe ? [1]
- (a) Some countries do not need democracy.
 - (b) Popular governments can be undemocratic.
 - (c) All Democratic countries do not share similar features.
 - (d) Democratic countries are fragile.

Ans : (b) Popular governments can be undemocratic.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following aspect is signified by the lady in this image ? [1]

- (a) Liberty
- (b) Equality
- (c) Rule of law
- (d) Justice

Ans : (a) Liberty

4. How is yield measured ? [1]
- Ans :** Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

5. What have helped In reducing poverty in West Bengal, [1]
- (a) Land reform measures
 - (b) High agricultural growth rates
 - (c) Human resource development
 - (d) Distribution of food grains
- Ans :** (a) land reform measures

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Eastern Ghats : [1]

The Eastern Ghats	Average height	Highest peak
	?	?

Ans :

The Eastern Ghats	Average height	Highest peak
	600 metres	Mahendragiri

7. What are the elements of weather and climate ? [1]
- Ans :**

Temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity and precipitation are the elements of weather and climate.

or

What is meant by monsoon ?

Ans :

Monsoon refers to the seasonal reversal in the wind direction during a year.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
 The famine of Odisha in 1878 was the most devastating famine in Indian history. [1]

Ans :

The famine of Bengal in 1943 was the most devastating famine in Indian history.

or

Per Capita consumption of PDS rice has declined 33% in rural India since 2004-05.

Ans :

Per Capita consumption of PDS rice has doubled in rural India since 2004-05.

9.



This is a fictitious advertisement appeared in US in 2005. Which one of the following option best signifies this advertisement ? [1]

- (a) Independence of judiciary.
- (b) Appointment of judiciary on Political opinions.
- (c) Functioning of judiciary on Political opinions.
- (d) Judiciary have no jurisdiction over executive.

Ans : (b) Appointment of judiciary on Political opinions

10. In _____ unemployment, certain months do not provide much work to the people. [1]

Ans : Seasonal

or

Infant mortality rate is the death of a child below _____ year of age.

Ans : One

11. Why was there an unspoken support of England when Germany under Hitler occupied the Austria and later Czechoslovakia ? [1]

Ans :

There was an unspoken support of England when Germany under Hitler occupied the Austria and later Czechoslovakia because it considered the treaty of Versailles too harsh.

or

Who were considered as 'undesirable' according to Nazis ?

Ans :

Jews, many Gypsies, blacks living in Nazi Germany, Russians, Poles, and the physically handicapped were considered as undesirables.

12. What can be a minimum earning of a family to not call as poor in an Indian city ? [1]

Ans :

A minimum earning of a family to not call as poor in an Indian city is ₹5,000 per month.

13. Which of the following region has highest percentage of poor ? [1]

- (a) Sub-Saharan Africa
- (b) South Asia
- (c) Latin America
- (d) East Asia and Pacific

Ans : (a) Sub-Saharan Africa

14. Accessibility dimension of food security means _____ [1]

Ans :

Accessibility dimension of food security means food is within reach of every person.

15. Which of the following measures was not adopted by Dutch in Java to regulate forest ? [1]

- (a) Forest laws were enacted.
- (b) They tried to make the skilled forest cutters and shifting cultivators work under them.
- (c) Villagers were not allowed grazing cattle in forests except in a specific area.
- (d) Transporting wood without a permit was not allowed.

Ans : (c) Villagers were not allowed grazing cattle in forests except in a specific area.

16. _____ is the Supreme law of a country, containing fundamental rules governing the politics and society in a country. [1]

Ans : Constitution

or

_____ was the member of constituent assembly of India. He was the Captain of the first national Hockey team and founder President of Adivasi Maha Sabha.

Ans : Jaipal Singh

17. Which of the following way you can not considered as an investment in human capital formation ? [1]

- (a) Education
- (b) Medical treatment
- (c) Cash Reward
- (d) Training

Ans : (c) Cash Reward

18. Arrange the following states according to the proportion of their area under forest in increasing order: [1]

- (i) Lakshadweep
- (ii) Mizoram
- (iii) Goa
- (iv) Tripura

Options :

- (a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii)
- (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)
- (c) (iv)—(i)—(ii)—(iii)
- (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Ans : (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

Assertion (A) : A farm labourer does not get the wages set by the government.

Reason (R) : A farm labourer is ready to work on low wages by seeing heavy competition for work among the farm labourers.

Options:

- (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.

Ans : (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

20. It was elections in Serbatpur. There were ten candidates in the elections. Three candidates were from the political parties which have influence on national level politics. Two candidates were also from the political parties but outside the state no one knows their parties. A candidate is industrialist One among the candidates has criminal background. The industrialist used the money and persuaded four candidates to take back their nominations. Candidate who has criminal background threaten all the candidates for life if they do participate in the election. Two candidates fearing took back nomination.

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option : [1]

- (a) Unfair Election campaign
- (b) Violation of Model Code of Conduct
- (c) Violation of Election law
- (d) Default candidate nomination

Ans : (b) Violation of Model Code of Conduct.

Section B

21. What is Subsistence Crisis ? Explain the factors that caused it in France during 18th century ? [3]

Ans :

Subsistence crisis - It is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are become scarce.

Following are the factors that caused the Subsistence crisis in France during 18th century :

- (i) There was an increase in the population of France from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. It caused a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. However, Production of grains did not increase with that speed. Thus, an increase in the price of bread which was the staple food of the majority experienced.
- (ii) Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops. They used to get fixed wages by the owners, wages were not increase to match the rise in prices. It widened the gap between the poor and the rich. Also things became worse for them whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest.

or

How was the uprising of middle class different from the up rising of peasants and workers ?

Ans :

Uprising of middle class was different from the Rising of peasants and workers.

- (i) Earlier peasants and workers had participated in revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they failed to bring about a change in the

social and economic order because they did not have the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures.

- (ii) During the eighteenth century, middle class people increased. It included merchants, manufacturers and professionals e.g. lawyers or administrative officials,
- (iii) All of these were educated and against the privileges by birth to some section of societies. According to these peoples, merit should be the basis of a person's social position.

22. What are the major differences in the Tropical Evergreen Forests and the Tropical Deciduous Forests ? [3]

Ans :

S. No.	Tropical Evergreen Forests	Tropical Deciduous Forests
(i)	These forests are found in the areas of heavy rainfall (more than 200 cm), such as the Western Ghats and the island groups of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar, upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu coast.	They are also known as the monsoon forests and found in the regions receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm.
(ii)	The trees can attain heights of 60 metres or more. These forests has multilayered structure with all kinds of vegetation i.e. trees, shrubs and creepers.	Trees do not reach that height as Tropical Evergreen Forests and lack different layers.
(iii)	Larger area of these forests is inaccessible and remained unclear.	A large part of this region has been cleared for cultivation and some parts are used for grazing.
(iv)	Trees in these forests have no definite time to shed their leaves. Therefore, these forests appear green all the year.	During dry summer trees shed their leaves for six to eight weeks.

or

Why do we need to conserve forests and wildlife ?

Ans :

Forests and wildlife are important for human beings due to following reasons :

- (i) Humans have selected crops from a bio-diverse environment and a reserve of edible plants.
- (ii) Human also experimented and selected many medicinal plants from forests.
- (iii) Humans have also selected milch animal from large stock provided by nature. Animals and birds given by nature also used for power, transportation, meat and eggs. The fish provide nutritive food.

- (iv) Many insects help in pollination of crops and fruit trees. Some insects act as biological control on harmful insects.
- (v) We need to conserve them for the ecosystem because every species plays a specific role in the ecosystem.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A — Industrial Society and Social Change

Liberals and radicals themselves were often property owners and employers. Having made their wealth through trade or industrial ventures, they felt that such effort should be encouraged — that its benefits would be achieved if the workforce in the economy was healthy and citizens were educated. Opposed to the privileges the old aristocracy had by birth, they firmly believed in the value of individual effort, labour and enterprise.

Source B — After February

In industrial areas, factory committees were formed which began questioning the way industrialists ran their factories. Trade unions grew in number. Soldiers' committees were formed in the army. In June, about 500 Soviets sent representatives to an All Russian Congress of Soviets. As the Provisional Government saw its power reduce and Bolshevik influence grow, it decided to take stern measures against the spreading discontent.

Source C — The Civil War

'The Kirghiz welcomed the first revolution (i.e. February Revolution) with joy and the second revolution with consternation and terror ... [This] first revolution freed them from the oppression of the Tsarist regime and strengthened their hope that ... autonomy would be realised. The second revolution (October Revolution) was accompanied by violence, pillage, taxes and the establishment of dictatorial power ... Once a small group of Tsarist bureaucrats oppressed the Kirghiz. Now the same group of people ... perpetuate the same regime ...

Kazakh leader in 1919, quoted in Alexander Bennigsen and Chantal Quelquejay, *Les Mouvements Nationaux chez les Musulmans de Russie*, (1960).

Source A — Industrial Society and Social Change

23 (1) How did the liberals and radicals want to develop societies ?

Ans :

According to the liberals and radicals, to make societies develop it was necessary to ensure freedom of individuals, given work to poor, and operation of work by those who have capital without restraint.

Source B — After February

23 (2) What were the steps taken by the provisional government to stop Bolshevik influence ?

Ans :

Following were the steps taken by the provisional government to stop Bolshevik influence:

- (a) Attempts by workers to run factories were resisted and worker's leaders were arrested.

- (b) In July 1917 popular demonstrations organised by the Bolsheviks were strictly repressed.

Source C — The Civil War

23 (3) Do you think that Kirghiz did not have sufficient autonomy under soviet Russia ?

Ans :

Kirghiz and other non-Russian nationalities were provided political autonomy under Soviet Russia. But with the political autonomy, Bolsheviks forced the local government to adopt some policies which were very unpopular among the Kirghiz.

24. Explain how do Rights perform a very special role in a democracy ? [3]

Ans :

Rights perform a very special role in a democracy.

- (i) In a democracy every citizen must have the right to vote and the right to be elected to government. The right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in political activities are essential for citizens to conduct democratic elections.
- (ii) Rights protect minority from the oppression of majority. Rights places restrictions on the majority doing the things whatever it likes.
- (iii) Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong. Things may go wrong when some citizens may wish to take away the rights of others. This usually happens when majority community want to dominate minority communities.

or

Analyse the different rights which are not available to the citizens of Saudi Arabia.

Ans :

Following rights are not available to the citizens of Saudi Arabia :

- (i) **Right to vote** : There is a hereditary king who rules country and the people of the country. Citizens cannot elect or change their rulers.
- (ii) **Rule of law** : the members of legislature and executive are selected by the king. He also appoints the judges and can change any decision of judiciary.
- (iii) **Freedom to form associations** : Citizens are not allowed to form political parties or any political organisations. King has censorship over media i.e. reporting cannot be done against his wish.
- (iv) **Freedom of Religion** : There is no freedom of religion. Every citizen is required to be Muslim. Non-Muslim residents can follow their religion in private, but not in public.
- (v) **Equality** : There are many public restrictions on women. The testimony of one man is considered equal to that of two women.

25. Analyse the effects of the Great Economic Depression on German economy. [3]

Ans :

The Great Economic Depression of 1929 worst hit the German economy.

- (i) By 1932, there was a decrease in the industrial production of 40 per cent of the 1929 level. Workers

lost their jobs or their wages were reduced. There were more than 6 million unemployed persons.

- (ii) The savings of middle classes, especially salaried employees and pensioners, were diminishing because the currency lost its value.
- (iii) The businesses of small businessmen, the self-employed and retailers got ruined. Only organised workers could manage, but they could not bargain now because of unemployment. Big business was in crisis.
- (iv) A majority of peasantry was affected by a sharp fall in agricultural prices. Women were unable to feed their children so they had a sense of deep hopelessness.

26. Who were the members of constituent assembly of India ? [3]

Ans :

The members of constituent assembly of India are :

- (i) The Constituent Assembly which made the Indian constitution had 299 members.
- (ii) The members of the existing Provincial Legislatures elected its members. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country.
- (iii) Most of the elected members of the constituent Assembly were from the Indian National Congress. But there were various political groups and opinions in the Congress. Also, many members of the Assembly were not agreed with the Congress
- (iv) Socially, the Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations.

27. How can education help women to achieve equal opportunities as men ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) Individual can make better use of the economic opportunities available to him with the help of Education. The earning of any individual in the market is mostly determined by his/her education and skill.
- (ii) A large proportion of women lack enough education and skill formation. That's why they are paid low compared to men. They are employed in unorganised sector where most of the women are not provided job security and sufficient legal protections.
- (iii) But, women who are highly educated and have skill formation are paid at par with the men. In the organised sector, most women are engaged in the field of teaching and medicine. Some women are also found working in administrative and other services including job that need high levels of scientific and technological ability.

or

What are the different problems related to education system in India ?

Ans :

The problems related to education system in India are as follows :

- (i) The expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP has remained stagnant around 3% from since 2015-16. Also it rose very slowly from 0.64%

in 1951-52 to 3.0% in 2015-16.

- (ii) There is a huge difference in the literacy rate among the different sections of the population. Literacy among males is nearly 16.6% higher than females. Literacy rate is about 16.1% higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas.
- (iii) According to 2011 census, all states have not the same performance. Literacy rate is highest as 94% in Kerala and lowest as 62% in Bihar.
- (iv) The primary school system is consistently expanding in India as there are more than 8.58 lakh schools in 2013-14. But this huge expansion of schools has not given desired results because of their poor quality and high dropout rates.

28. What are the differences between the chronic hunger and seasonal hunger ? [3]

Ans :

Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions. Differences between the two are as follows :

S. No.	Chronic Hunger	Seasonal Hunger
(i)	Chronic hunger is caused by getting constantly food of poor quality or low in quantity.	Seasonal hunger is caused by getting constantly food of poor quality or low in quantity during a specific time of a year.
(ii)	Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and inability to buy food even for survival.	Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting.
(iii)	This type of hunger exists when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.	In rural areas, seasonal hunger is found due to the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas it is found mainly among the casual labourers because there is less work for casual construction labourers during the rainy season.

Section C

29. Explain the various powers of Prime Minister. What has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister in recent times ? [5]

Ans :

There is not very much explanation about the powers of the Prime Minister in the constitution. But the Prime Minister has wide ranging powers because he is the head of the government,

- (a) He is the leader of the majority party or the coalition of parties that commands a majority in the Lok Sabha.

- (b) Prime Minister recommends the President on the selection of ministers of his council.
- (c) He chairs Cabinet meetings.
- (d) Different Departments work in his coordination. In case any disagreements arise between Departments, his decision is final.
- (e) He has general supervision powers in different ministries. All ministers work under his leadership.
- (f) The Prime Minister distributes and redistributes work to the ministers. He also has the power to dismiss ministers. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.
- (g) Prime Minister controls the Cabinet and Parliament through the party.

The rise of coalition politics has imposed certain constraints on the power of the Prime Minister in recent times. Because of a coalition government he is not able to take decisions as he likes. He has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as among alliance partners. He also has to pay attention to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows :

[5]

A detailed account of the different physiographic units highlights the unique features of each region. It would, however, be clear that each region complements the other and makes the country richer in its natural resources.

The mountains are the major sources of water and forest wealth. The northern plains are the granaries of the country. They provide the base for early civilisations. The plateau is a storehouse of minerals, which has played a crucial role in the industrialisation of the country.

The coastal region and island groups provide sites for fishing and port activities. Thus, the diverse physical features of the land have immense future possibilities

- (i) Explain the most fertile region of northern plains.

Ans :

The most fertile region of northern plains are khadar. They are newer, younger deposits of the alluvium as they renewed almost every year by floods caused by the rivers.

- (ii) Do you think that peninsular plateau is only limited to central and southern India ?

Ans :

No, peninsular plateau is not limited to central and southern India. It is extended in the northeast India also. It is locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills. A fault separates it from the Chhotanagpur Plateau. Three important hill ranges are located in this plateau. These are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills

- (iii) Do you think that any physiographic division of India is not discussed in the extract ?

Ans :

Yes, Indian desert is not discussed in the extract

31. Write the important characteristics of lakes in India. [5]

Ans :

Lakes in India have following characteristics :

- (i) Most of the lakes in India are permanent i.e. have water throughout the year. Some lakes are temporary i.e. contain water only during the rainy season. These lakes are located in the basins of inland drainage of semi-arid regions. Some lakes are formed due to the action of glaciers and ice sheets, while others have been formed by wind, river action and human activities.
- (ii) There are ox-bow lakes also. These lakes are formed when a meandering river across a floodplain forms cut-offs. Gradually, it develops into ox-bow lake. There are some lakes located in coastal areas. These lakes are formed from the Spits and bars. The Chilika lake, the Pulicat lake and the Kolleru lake are coastal lakes.
- (iii) The Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan, is a salt water lake. Its water is used for producing salt. These lakes are formed in the region of inland drainage and sometimes are seasonal in nature.
- (iv) Himalayan region have most freshwater lakes. They are originated from glacial forces. They are formed when glaciers dug out a basin, which was later filled with snowmelt water. The Dal lake, Bhimtal, Nainital, Loktak and Barapani are some important freshwater lakes.
- (v) The Wular lake is the largest freshwater lake in India. It is located in Jammu and Kashmir, and formed by the tectonic activity.
- (vi) Apart from natural lakes, artificial lakes are formed by the damming of the rivers for the generation of hydel power, such as Guru Gobind Sagar on Bhakra Nangal Project.

32. Why was deforestation increased during British rule ? [5]

Ans :

Deforestation increased rapidly under British rule due to following reasons :

- (i) **Cultivation :** The British encouraged the cultivation of commercial crops like jute, sugar, wheat and cotton because these crops had high demand in Europe during nineteenth-century where food grains were needed to feed the growing urban population and raw materials were required for industrial production. Also the colonial state thought that forests were unproductive and wilderness that needed to be brought under cultivation and could yield agricultural products and revenue and contribute in the income of the state. Therefore, between 1880 and 1920, 6.7 million hectares of forest area brought under the cultivation.
- (ii) **For ship building :** By the early nineteenth century, oak forests in England were vanishing. This led to the shortage of timber supply for the Royal Navy. By the 1820s, search parties were sent to explore the forest resources of India. Within a decade, trees were felled recklessly on a massive scale and huge quantities of timber were exported from India.
- (iii) **For railways :** There was another demand created with the expansion of railways from the 1850s. For colonial trade and the movement of imperial

troops railways were required. Wood was needed as fuel to run locomotives and as sleepers to lay railway lines and to hold the tracks together. 1,760 to 2,000 sleepers were required to lay each mile of railway track. From the 1860s, the railway network expanded rapidly. By 1890, about 25,500 km of track had been laid. In 1946, the length of the tracks had increased to over 765,000 km. The government hired individuals on contracts to supply the required woods. These contractors indiscriminately felled trees. Forests around the railway tracks fast started disappearing.

- (iv) **For plantations :** The plantations of tea, coffee and rubber were setup by clearing large areas of natural forests. It was done to meet Europe's growing need for these commodities. The colonial government took over the forests, and gave vast areas to European planters at cheap rates. These areas were enclosed, cleared of forests and planted with tea or coffee.

or

Explain why did Maasai lose their grazing land ?

Ans :

Following reasons are responsible for the loss of their grazing land :

- (i) **Encroachment by European settlers :** In pre-colonial times, Maasailand was extended in a vast area from north Kenya to the steppes of northern Tanzania. In the late nineteenth century, European imperial powers fought for territorial possessions in Africa and divided the region into different colonies. In 1885, Maasailand was divided between British and Germany and two colonies came into existence i.e., British Kenya and German Tanganyika. Later, the best grazing lands were step by step taken over for white settlement and the Maasai were forced to live in a small area in south Kenya and north Tanzania which was an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures. The Maasai lost about 60 per cent of their pre-colonial lands.
- (ii) **Expansion of agriculture :** From the late nineteenth century, the British colonial government in east Africa encouraged local peasant communities to expand cultivation. With the expansion of cultivation, a large part of pasturelands were turned into cultivated fields. In pre-colonial times, the Maasai pastoralists had economic and political dominance over the farmer villagers. By the end of colonial rule the maasais became economically and politically weak.
- (iii) **Establishment of game reserves :** A large part of the grazing land was converted into game reserves. Maasai Mara and Samburu National Park in Kenya and Serengeti Park in Tanzania were some game reserves established by the colonial powers. Pastoralists could not enter these reserves. There were restrictions on hunt of animals and grazing of herds in game reserves.

33. How is poverty line estimated in India ? [5]

Ans :

- (i) The poverty line in India is estimated by a minimum level of food requirement, clothing,

footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees.

- (ii) Food requirement is taken in the desired calorie requirement. Required calories are provided by the food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetable, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together. The calorie needs are different depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does.
- (iii) The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas because people living in rural areas are often involved in more physical work.
- (iv) The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains, etc., is revised periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys with the estimation of the rise in prices. These surveys are conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
- (v) On the basis of these calculations, for the year 2011-12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at ₹816 per month and ₹4,080 per month for a family of five members living in rural areas and ₹1000 for a person and ₹5,000 per month for a similar family in urban areas. Although there is less calorie requirement in urban areas, but the amount of poverty line has been fixed higher than rural areas because people get many essential products in urban areas at high prices.

or

Discuss the various programmes launched in India to reduce poverty.

Ans :

Followings are the programmes launched in India to reduce poverty:

- (i) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Ad, 2005 :** This scheme is for rural areas. It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure income security. It also promotes sustainable development because it addresses the cause of draught, deforestation and soil erosion. There is One-third reservation for women in the proposed jobs. The wage rates are different in all states and union territories. It is highest for the workers in Haryana i.e., ₹281 per day and lowest for the workers in Bihar and Jharkhand i.e., ₹168 per day.
- (ii) **Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) :** Started in 1993, the programme aims to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.
- (iii) **Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) :** Launched in 1995, the programme aims to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns
- (iv) **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) :** Launched in 1999, the programme aims to

assist poor families which come from the above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

- (v) **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana (PMGY)** : It is launched in 2000. Under the scheme additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.

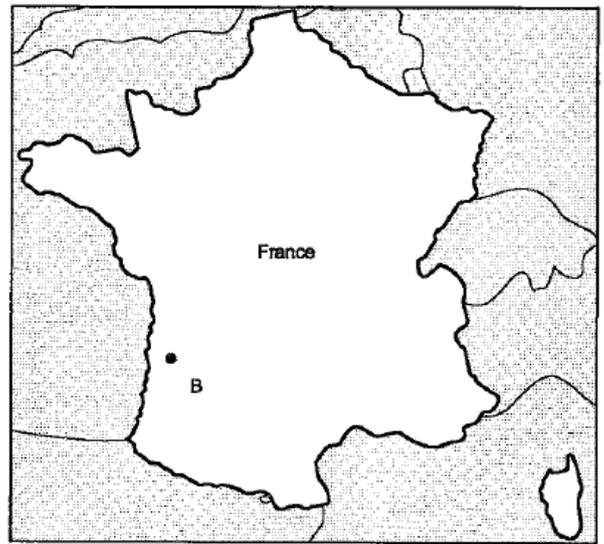
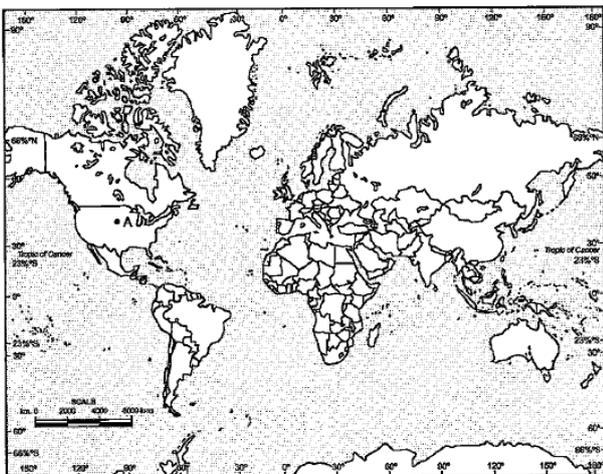
34. Discuss merits and demerits of elections in a democracy ? [5]

Ans :

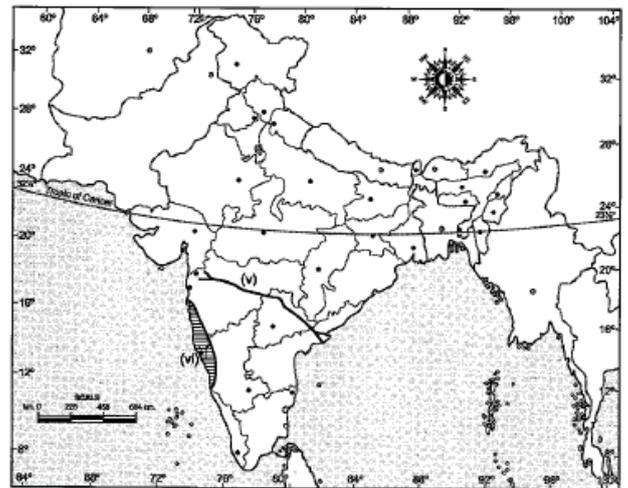
Merits of elections in a democracy are as follows :

- (i) In elections people choose who will make laws for them.
 - (ii) People choose those who will form the government and take major decisions on behalf of them.
 - (iii) People choose the party whose policies will guide the government and law making.
- Demerits of elections in a democracy are as follows :
- (i) A sense of disunity and 'factionalism' is created by elections It promotes 'party-politics' in areas.
 - (ii) Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.
 - (iii) Parties and candidates often use dirty tricks to win elections.
 - (iv) Sensible long-term policies are not formulated because leaders and politicians have pressure to win electoral fights.
 - (v) Unhealthy competition prevents some good people who may wish to serve the country to take part in election process.

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : [2]
- (A) Non-European country which fought 16th world war as allied powers.
 - (B) Region which was not affected by the Great Fear.

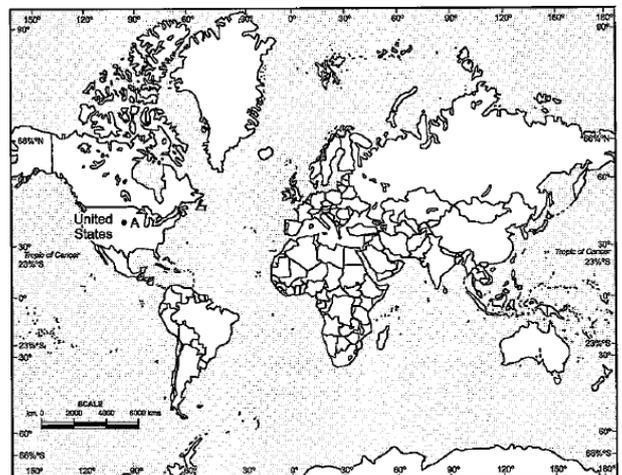


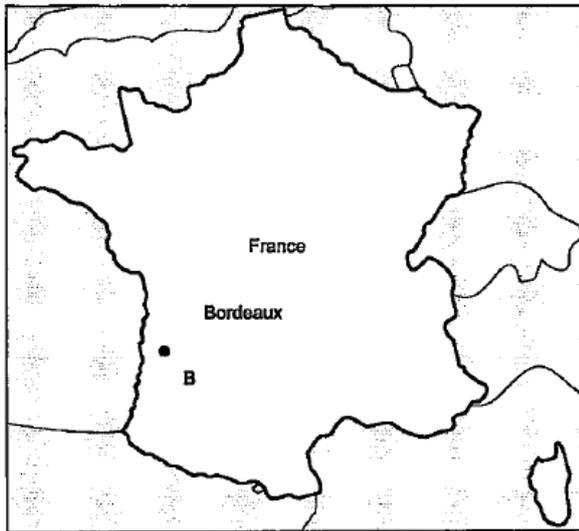
- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]
- (i) Malwa Plateau
 - (ii) Bird Sanctuary- Bharatpur
 - (iii) The state having highest sex ratio
 - (iv) Capital of state Chhattisgarh
 - (v) Identify river
 - (vi) Identify area receiving rainfall more than 400 cm



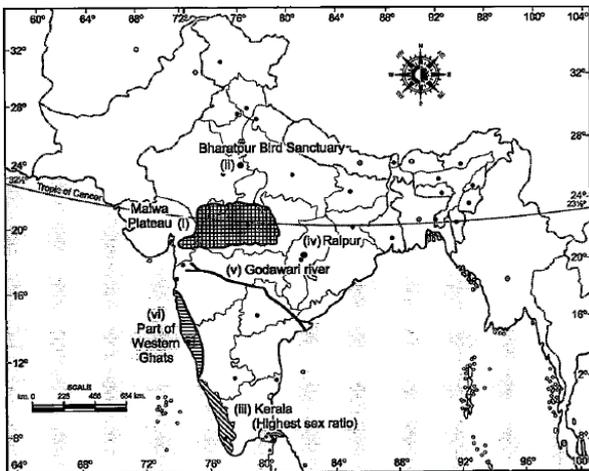
Ans :

- (a) (A) USA
- (B) Bordeaux





- (b) (i) Malwa Plateau
(ii) Bird Sanctuary- Bharatpur
(iii) Kerala
(iv) Raipur
(v) The Godavari
(vi) Parts of Western Ghats



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