

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-4

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]

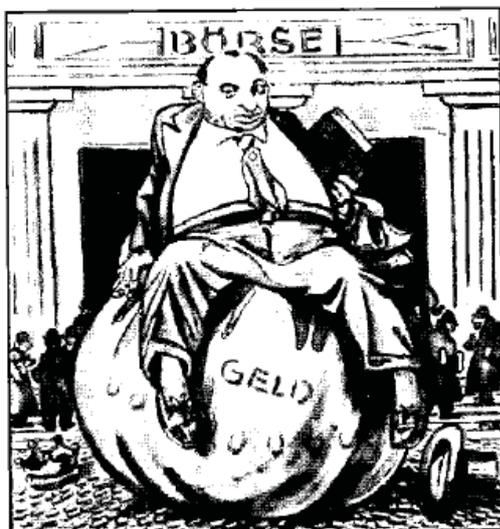
Column A		Column B	
(A)	General election	1.	Elections in Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies
(B)	By-election	2.	Elections in rural and urban local bodies
(C)	Reservation for women	3.	Elections after every five year term
(D)	Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4.	Elections to fill the vacant seat/seats

Ans : (A) - 3, (B) - 4, (C) - 2, (D) -1

2. State which has highest poverty in India is : [1]
 (a) Bihar (b) Assam
 (c) Karnataka (d) Madhya Pradesh

Ans : (b) Bihar

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



Who among the following has shown sitting on the sack of money ?

- (a) Capitalist (b) Jew
- (c) American (d) Communist

Ans : (b) Jew

4. What did enable the farmers of palampur to grow three different crops in a year ? [1]

Ans :

The well-developed system of irrigation enabled the farmers of Palampur to grow three different crops in a year.

5. Which of the following is a tundra vegetation ? [1]
 (a) Silver fir (b) Palm
 (c) Mosses (d) Oak

Ans : (c) Mosses

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to The Indus River : [1]

The Indus River	Enters India in	States located in Indus Basin
	?	?

Ans :

The Indus River	Enters India in	States located in Indus Basin
	Ladakh	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh

7. How may you define the Coalition government ? [1]
Ans :

Ans : Coalition government is a government formed by an affiance of two or more political parties. It is usually formed when no single party gets majority support of the members in legislature.

or

How are judges of Supreme Court appointed ?

Ans :

Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of Prime Minister. President usually appoints the senior most

judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief justice and other judges after the consultation with Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Japan is rich in natural resources but lacks in human resources.

Ans :

Japan is rich in human resources but lacks in natural resources.

or

Service is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.

Ans :

Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy.



Which one of the following country is shown in this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Iraq (b) Pakistan
(c) Syria (d) Algeria

Ans : (a) Iraq

10. Preamble in Indian constitution is inspired by the constitution of [1]

Ans : USA

or

..... spent the 28 years in South Africa's prison for opposing apartheid regime.

Ans : Nelson Mandela

11. What was the most revolutionary social reform done during the Jacobin government of France ? [1]

Ans :

Ans : The most revolutionary social reform done during the Jacobin government was the abolition of slavery in French colonies.

or

Under whose regime France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain ?

Ans :

France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain under the regime of Louis XVI.

12. Who are not counted as unemployed ? [1]

Ans :

Children whose age is less than 15 years, elderly people whose age is more than 59 years and housewives who are not willing to work for payment are not counted as unemployed.

13. Ration shops in India are regulated by : [1]

- (a) Food Corporation of India
(b) State government
(c) Central government
(d) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

Ans : (b) State government

14. helps educated unemployed youth to set up small business and industries in rural areas and small towns. [1]

Ans : Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

15. What is essential for expansion of non-farm activities ? [1]

- (a) Labour (b) Market
(c) Factories (d) Land

Ans : (b) Market

16. were the representatives of the third estate in estate general of France. [1]

Ans : Prosperous and educated Men

or

The main aim of the Suffragette movement in Europe was to get Right to

Ans : Right to vote for women

17. Which of the following is has never been targeted under Public Distribution System ? [1]

- (a) Indigent senior citizens (b) Backward blocks
(c) Poorest of the poor (d) Schedule Tribes

Ans : (d) Schedule Tribes

18. Arrange the following in the correct sequence : [1]

- (i) Formation of provincial government
(ii) Creation of Duma
(iii) Formation of Petrograd Soviet
(iv) First world war

Options:

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

Ans : (a) ii—iv—iii—i

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) : Since 1980s, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world.

Reason (R) : The poor are not directly benefited from the opportunities created by economic growth.

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 : (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

20. Amit was studying a book on Himalayan Mountains. He was so amazed when he learnt about the Himalayas. Now he was curious to know whether Himalayas are the only mountain in India or there are others also. He went to his grandfather and asked his question. His grandfather said that the Himalayas are not the mountains in India. There are several other mountains and hills in India. First he told him about a hill range which is located in north-western part of India. He said that it is among the very old hills of the world. These are highly eroded hills and are found as broken hills. Analyse the information given above and identify the hills among one of the following options. [1]

- (a) Western Ghats (b) Eastern Ghats
- (c) Aravalli hills (d) Satpura Range

Ans : (a) Western Ghats

Section B

21. Explain the circumstances that led to the collectivization programme in USSR. [3]

Ans :

Circumstances that led to the collectivization programme in USSR were :

- (i) By 1927-1928, there was severe problem of grain supplies in towns of Soviet Russia. The government fixed the selling prices of grain, but the peasants refused to sell their grain to government buyers at these prices. Stalin believed that rich peasants and traders in the rural areas were holding stocks in the hope of higher prices.
- (ii) In 1928, the grain-producing areas were toured by the Party members. They supervised compulsory grain collections and raided the wealthy peasants known as 'kulaks'. But problem of shortages was not solved.
- (iii) Now, the decision was taken to collectivise farms. It was argued that grain shortages were partly due to the small size of holdings. These small-sized peasant farms could not be modernised. it was decided to establish state-controlled large farms.
- (iv) It was only possible by abolishing kulaks and take away land from peasants. These state-controlled farms were to run along industrial lines with machinery. Thus began the Stalin's collectivisation programme kolkhoz.

or

Analyse the disturbances in Russia during 1904 which caused the Bloody Sunday.

Ans :

Followings are the circumstances caused the Bloody Sunday :

- (i) The year 1904 was full of difficulties especially for Russian workers as prices of essential goods became so high that real wages declined by 20 per cent.
- (ii) At the Putilov Iron Works, four workers were dismissed. They were also the members of the

Assembly of Russian Workers which was formed in 1904. After their dismissal there was a call for industrial action.

- (iii) Within a few days more than 110,000 workers in St. Petersburg went on strike. Their demands include reduction in the working day to eight hours, an increase in wages and improvement in working conditions.
- (iv) Also a procession of workers led by Father Gapon marched to the Winter Palace. When reached, it was attacked by the police and the Cossacks.

22. What is the difference between weather, climate and seasons ? [3]

Ans :

Differences between the weather, climate and seasons are as follows :

Weather	Climate	Seasons
It is the condition of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.	It refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time usually more than thirty years.	There is some common pattern of weather conditions over a few weeks or months i.e. days are cool or hot, windy or calm, cloudy or bright, and wet or dry. Winter, summer and rainy are examples of seasons.

or

Explain the mechanism of breaks in monsoon rainfall.

Ans :

The mechanism of breaks in monsoon rainfall :

- (i) Monsoon rainfall in India is associated with the breaks or wet and dry spells. In other words, the monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time. There are rainless days also.
- (ii) These breaks in monsoon are caused by the movement of the monsoon trough. The trough and its axis continuously move northward or southward. The spatial distribution of rainfall is controlled by it.
- (iii) Various reasons are responsible for its movement. When the axis of the monsoon trough is located over the plains, there is high rainfall in plains. In contrast, when this axis moves near to the Himalayas, there is high rainfall in the mountainous area and rain does not fall in the plains for a longer period.

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

Source A — Reconstruction

Japan was expanding its power in the east. It had occupied French Indo-China and was planning attacks on US naval bases in the Pacific. When Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl Harbor, the US entered the Second World War.

Source B — Establishment of the Racial State

Until medieval times Jews were barred from owning land. They survived mainly through trade and money lending. They lived in separately marked areas called ghettos. They were often persecuted through periodic organised violence, and expulsion from the land.

Source C — The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

While boys were taught to be aggressive, masculine and steel hearted, girls were told that they had to become good mothers and rear pure-blooded Aryan children. Girls had to maintain the purity of the race, distance themselves from Jews, look after the home, and teach their children Nazi values. They had to be the bearers of the Aryan culture and race.

Source A — Reconstruction

23. (1) How did US react to the attack on its base at Pearl Harbor

Ans :

The US reacted with dropping an atom bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima.

Source B — Establishment of the Racial State

23. (2) Do you think Nazi's hostility toward Jews was different from medieval times ?

Ans :

During medieval times Jews were seen as killers of Jesus and money lenders who charged excessive interest. Nazis also hated them for same reason but they had different reason also. They saw Jews as inferior race which was needed to be eliminated.

Source C — The Nazi Cult of Motherhood

23. (3) What were the punishments of women who failed to follow the above prescribed role ?

Ans :

Women who failed to follow the prescribed role in Germany were publicly condemned and severely punished.

(i) Women who maintained contacts with Jews, Poles and Russians were paraded the town with shaved heads. Their faces were blackened and placards hanging around their necks announcing 'I have sullied the honour of the nation'.

(ii) Many were jailed under criminal offence. They had to lost civic honour as well as their husbands and families for this.

24. Explain right to life as a fundamental right provided by constitution. [3]

Ans :

According to the Constitution no person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It means that if the court has not ordered a death sentence, no person can be killed. It also means that without proper legal justification a government or police officer cannot arrest or detain any citizen. If they do so, some procedures have to be followed :

(i) A person who is arrested and detained in custody will have to be informed of the reasons for such arrest and detention.

(ii) A person who is arrested and detained shall be

produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of arrest.

(iii) Such a person has the right to consult a lawyer or engage a lawyer for his defence.

or

Explain the violation of right to individual life and personal liberty in Kosovo.

Ans :

The violation of right to individual life and personal liberty in Kosovo :

(i) Kosovo was a province of Yugoslavia before its division. in Kosovo the majority of population was ethnic Albanian. But in the whole country, majority of population was Serbs.

(ii) A Serb nationalist named Milosevic had won the election and formed government. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians. He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country.

(iii) Many Serb leaders thought that Ethnic minorities like Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serb. The army of their own country was involved in the mass killing and working under the direction of a democratic elected leader.

25. What is constitutional amendment? Why it is needed ? [3]

Ans :

Constitutional amendment : A constitutional amendment refers to a change in the constitution.

It is made by the supreme legislative body of a country e.g. by parliament in India.

Need of constitutional amendment :

(i) Constitution is a very long and detailed document. Therefore, it is needed to be keeping updated and amended quite regularly.

(ii) Makers of the Indian Constitution felt that it has to be in accordance with people's aspirations and changes in society. They did not see it as a sacred, static and unalterable law. Therefore, they made provisions to addition, removal and changes from time to time.

26. Analyse the importance of French revolution for the freedom of press ? [3]

Ans :

Importance of French revolution for the freedom of press :

(i) In the Old Regime there was a censorship i.e. all written material and cultural activities such as books, newspapers, plays could be published or performed only after the approval by the censors of the king.

(ii) After the revolution, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen declared freedom of speech and expression as a natural right. Newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures flooded the towns of France from where they rapidly reached by the countryside.

(iii) The events and changes taking place in France all were described and discussed in it. Opposing views of events could be expressed only because of the Freedom of the press.

27. What are the negative effects of unemployment ? [3]

Ans :

Unemployment has following negative effects :

- (i) Unemployment causes wastage of manpower resource. People who are important resources turn into a liability.
- (ii) Unemployment causes feeling of hopelessness and despair come among the youth. People are not able to support their family because they lack enough money.
- (iii) It is a great social waste when educated people who are willing to work are unable to find gainful employment
- (iv) Unemployment causes increase in economic overload. It also increases the dependence of the unemployed people on the working people.
- (v) Unemployment affects the quality of life of an individual as well as of society.
- (vi) There is a general decline in the health status of a family when its earning is of just bare subsistence level. Low earning also increases withdrawal of children from the school.

or

Discuss the importance of Education.

Ans :

Following are the importance of education :

- (i) Education is helpful for a person in getting a good job and salary.
- (ii) Education is an important input for the growth of a person as it opens new horizon for him, provide new aspiration and develop values of life.
- (iii) Apart from that person, education contributes in the growth of society also. It helps in the growth of the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance.

28. Who supply grains to the market ? What do they do with their earning ? [3]

Ans :

Suppliers of grains to the market : It is the medium and large farmers who supply grains to the market. The traders at the market buy the grain from these farmers and sell it to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

Their earning is used in :

- (i) Medium and large farmers put most of their earned money in their bank account. They rise some of the savings for lending to small farmers and others who are in need of a loan.
- (ii) They also use the savings to arrange for the working capital for farming in the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings. They use their earnings to buy new farm machines. New farm machines would increase their fixed capital. Some large and medium farmers use to sell the surplus farm products.
- (iii) Some farmers also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops. These constitute the capital for non-farm activities.

Section C

29. Compare the Indian and international line of poverty ? Do you think these poverty lines are sufficient in estimating poverty ? [5]

Ans :

Poverty line in India :

- (i) NSSO estimates the poverty line in India. While estimating it, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees.
- (ii) The calorie needs vary depending on age, sex and the type of work that a person does. Calorie requirements in rural areas are considered to be higher than in urban areas.
- (iii) Different poverty lines are estimated for rural and urban areas. Higher amount for urban areas has been fixed because of high prices of many essential products in urban centres.

International poverty line :

- (i) Many international organisations estimates but the World Bank's poverty line is widely used.
- (ii) It uses a uniform standard for the poverty line
- (iii) It is minimum availability of the equivalent of \$1.90 per person per day.

Change required in poverty line :

The official definitions of poverty, captures only a limited part of what people understand from poverty. It is about a "minimum" subsistence level of living rather than a "reasonable" level of living. We must broaden the concept into human poverty. A large number of people may have been able to feed them, but they have not education, shelter, health care, job security and self confidence. They are not free from caste and gender discrimination. The practice of child labour is still common. However, World wide experience shows that with development, the definition of what constitutes poverty also changes.

or

Explain the economic and social cultures factors of poverty in India ?

Ans :

The economic and social cultures factors of poverty in India are :

- (i) **Economic factors :** A reason of high poverty rates has been the huge inequality in incomes. This inequality in incomes is caused by the unequal distribution of land and other resources. Despite formulating many policies, this problem has not solved in a meaningful manner. Most state governments are failed in the implementation of major policy initiatives properly and effectively. For example, land reforms which aimed at redistribution of lands in rural areas have not been implemented properly in most of the states. Lack of land resources has been one of the major causes of poverty in India and land reforms could have improved the life of millions of rural poor.
- (ii) **Socio-cultural factors :** A large segment of Indian population which also includes the very poor

people, spend a lot of money to fulfil social obligations and observe religious ceremonies. Small farmers have to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc. and money is needed for this. As poor people do not have any savings, they borrow. Because they are poor they find it difficult to repay and they fall in the web of indebtedness.

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

[5]

The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

(i) In the mid 19th century a development took place which reduced the distance between India and Europe. What was it ?

Ans :

In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened for oceanic transportation. It reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7,000 km.

(ii) Before the development of maritime routes, how did India maintain its contact with the world ?

Ans :

Before the development of maritime routes, India maintained its contacts with the World through the land routes. There are numerous passes in the Himalayan Mountains which provided passages to the ancient travellers.

(iii) What are the benefits of having a long coast line in India ?

Ans :

The benefits of having a long coast line in India are in the following areas :

- (i) Water transportation
- (ii) Tourism
- (iii) Fishing
- (iv) Tidal energy

31. What arguments can you give that consider electoral process in India is democratic ? [5]

Ans :

Followings arguments can be given that consider electoral process in India is democratic :

(i) **Independent election commission** : In India, an independent and very powerful Election Commission conducts elections. Its independence is same as the judiciary. The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC). But it is not answerable to the President or the government. It is almost impossible for the ruling party or the government to remove the CEC. If election officials found that polling in some booths

or even an entire constituency were not taken place in free and fair manner, they order a repoll.

(ii) **Huge voter turnout** : people's huge participation in elections indicates that the elections process is free and fair. In India the turnout has either remained stable or actually gone up. The poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. Common people feel that through elections they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them. The interest of voters in election related activities has been increasing over the years.

(iii) **Acceptance of election results** : Usually, the losing party does not accept the outcome of a manipulated election. But in India, excluding very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as 'people's verdict' by the defeated party.

32. Discuss the important natural vegetation belts found in Indian montane forests ? [5]

Ans :

There is a decrease in temperature with the increase in altitude in Mountainous areas. It causes changes in natural vegetation. There is a succession of natural vegetation belts from the tropical to the tundra region as we go up.

(i) **The wet temperate type of forests** : From a height of 1000 to 2000 metres, the wet temperate type of forests are found. Trees are evergreen and leaves are broad. Oaks and chestnuts are mostly found here.

(ii) **Temperate forests containing coniferous trees** : Between 1500 and 3000 metres of height , temperate forests are found. Trees are coniferous. Pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar, are found here. The southern slopes of the Himalayas and places having high altitude in southern and north-east India have these types of forests.

(iii) **Temperate grasslands** : Between 3000 and 3600 metres of height grasses are common.

(iv) **Alpine vegetation** : It is found at high altitudes of more than 3,600 metres above the sea level. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are found in these forests. As the snow-line approach, trees become short in the height

(v) **Alpine grasslands** : After shrubs and scrubs, the Alpine grasslands appear. These are used extensively for grazing by nomadic tribes, like the Gujjars and the Bakarwals.

(vi) **Tundra vegetation** : At higher altitudes, tundra vegetation such as mosses and lichens are found.

33. Discuss the differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. [5]

Ans :

Differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are :

(i) **Lok Sabha dominates joint sitting** : Normally, any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses on any matter of the law, a joint session take place. The joint session consists of members of both the Houses. They take decision

by sitting together. As the members of Lok Sabha are more in numbers, their decision is likely to prevail in the joint sitting.

- (ii) **Lok Sabha dominates in money related issues :** In the issues of money, Lok Sabha exercises more powers. Only Lok Sabha passes or rejects the budget of the government or any law which is related to money. The Rajya Sabha cannot reject it but has to pass. The Rajya Sabha can only delay it by 14 days or suggest changes in it. The Lok Sabha may or may not accept these changes.
- (iii) **Lok Sabha exercises control over Council of Ministers :** The Lok Sabha exercises the controls over the Council of Ministers. Lok Sabha chooses the Prime Minister by its majority support and he cannot remain on the post if the Lok Sabha withdraws this support. If the majority of the Lok Sabha members say they have 'no confidence' in the Council of Ministers, all ministers including the Prime Minister, have to quit. This power is not exercised by the Rajya Sabha.

or

What are the various functions performed by the judiciary in India ?

Ans :

The functions performed by the judiciary in India are as follows :

- (i) **Judicial administration :** As India has an integrated judiciary, Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. Judicial system in India is consists of a Supreme Court at national level, High Courts at state level, District Courts and the courts at local level. Decisions of the Supreme Court are binding on all the courts of the country.
- (ii) **Resolve disputes :** Supreme court resolves the following disputes :
- Between citizens of the country
 - Between citizens and government
 - Between two or more state governments
 - Between central government and state governments.
- (iii) **Highest court of appeal :** In civil and criminal cases, it is the highest court of appeal in India and reviews the decisions of the High Courts.
- (iv) **Interpretation of Indian Constitution :** The Supreme Court along with the High Courts has the power to interpret the Constitution of India.
- (v) **Judicial Review :** Any law passed by the legislature or any order of the central government and the state government can be declared invalid if Supreme Court finds such a law or order is against the Constitution. This function or power is known as the judicial review. This power is also exercised by the High Courts.
- (vii) **Guardian of the Fundamental Rights :** The Supreme Court act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights. If any fundamental right of the citizen is violated, he has a right to approach the courts to seek remedy.

34. Why was democracy regime in Germany/Weimar republic not received well by its own people ? [5]

Ans :

The Weimar republic was not received well by its own people because

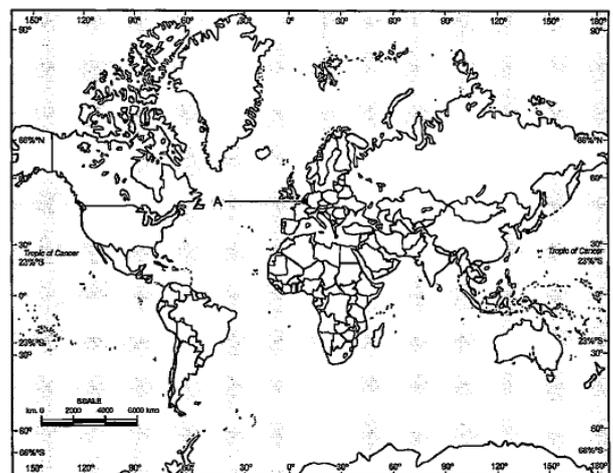
- It was forced to accept the terms after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War.
- After the defeat of Imperial Germany in the war and the abdication of the emperor, there was an opportunity for the parliamentary parties to change the German polity. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. According to this constitution, right to vote was given to all adults including women to elect Deputies or representatives to the German Parliament or Reichstag.
- But common people were thinking different. They considered the peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies harsh and humiliating. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 per cent of its territories, 75 per cent of its iron and 26 per cent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.
- According the War Guilt Clause Germany was responsible for the war and all the suffering and damages experienced by the Allied countries due to the war. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £6 billion.
- In 1920s, the Allied armies also occupied Germany's resource-rich region Rhineland.
- The new Weimar Republic was held responsible for the defeat in the war as well as the dishonour at Versailles by many Germans.

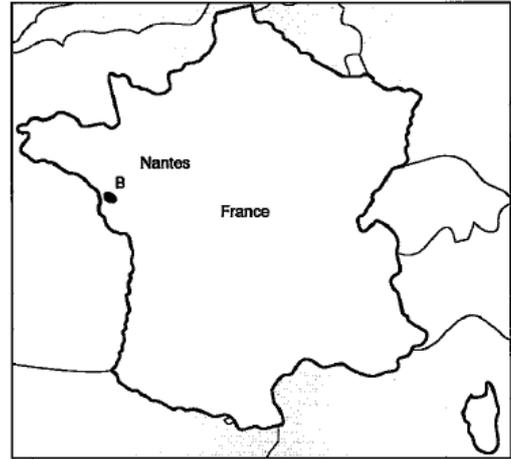
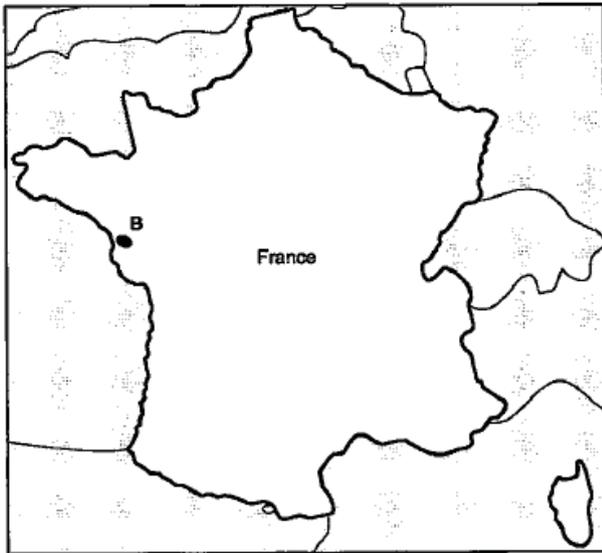
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of Europe and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]

History :

- Country under Nazi German expansion
- Epicentre of main panic movement



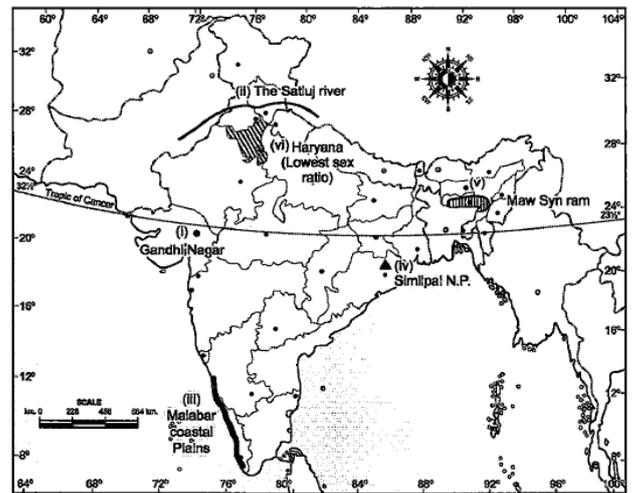
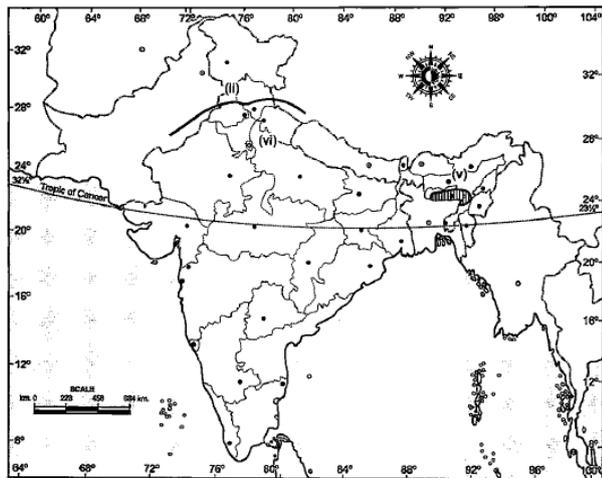


(b) On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

Geography : [4]

- (i) Capital of state Gujarat
- (ii) Identify — Himalayan River
- (iii) Coastal plains — Malabar
- (iv) National Park — Simlipal
- (v) Identify Areas receiving rainfall lover 400 cm
- (vi) State having lowest sex ratio

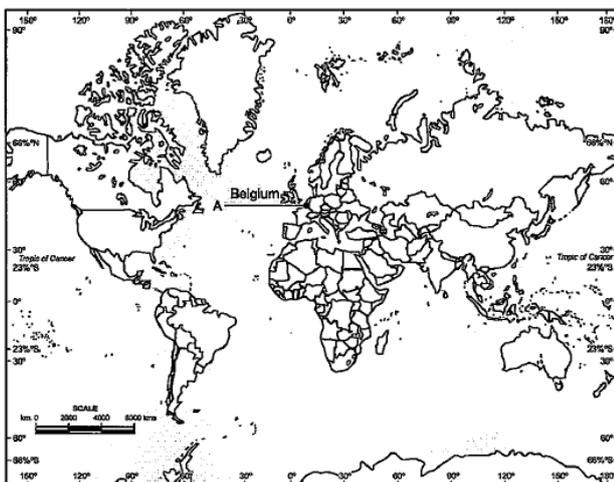
- (b) (i) Gandhinagar
- (ii) Satluj
- (iii) Malabar Coastal plains
- (iv) Simlipal National Park
- (v) Mawsynram
- (vi) Haryana



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Ans :

- (a) (A) Belgium
- (B) Nantes



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