

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2**  
**SUBJECT- Social Science (087)**  
**CLASS IX (2023-24)**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**General Instructions:**

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

**Section A**

1. Which of the following is not a violation of the right to freedom? [1]
  - a) A dacoit of Chambal was not allowed to consult a lawyer after his arrest.
  - b) Government is not allowing the opposition to hold a rally.
  - c) A political leader was arrested when he criticize the government.
  - d) Ban on use of loud speakers after 10 P.M.
  
2. Which sector includes Agriculture and Animal Husbandry? [1]
  - a) Tertiary Sector
  - b) Primary Sector
  - c) Service Sector
  - d) Secondary Sector





a) National Congress

b) National People's Congress

c) Congress

d) Communist Congress

7. **Assertion (A):** The subsistence crisis occurred frequently during the Old Regime. [1]

**Reason (R):** In Old Regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes.

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 true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

8. Village Palampur is situated about 10 kilometres west of Surat. In a village, males of families work as labourers while the females are responsible for household jobs. The income of all the families in the village is meagre. Subsequently, the programme was launched by the government. Under this programme, a collective group was formed by 15 women. Each member of the group deposits Rs. 100 as savings every month. To meet their needs, members can take small loans from the group itself or through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. Based on the above case, name the programme by which government organised women into self-help groups. [1]

a) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

c) Rural Employment Generation Programme

d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

9. Which of the houses of Parliament is more powerful than others? [1]

a) Lok Sabha

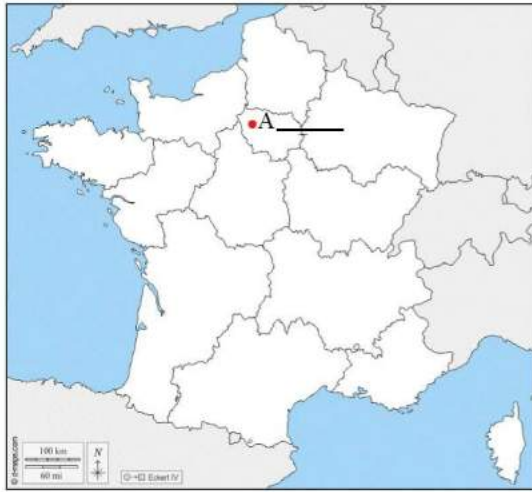
b) Rajya Sabha

c) None of These

d) Both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

10. On the political map of France, A is marked as a place that was in a state of alarm on 14th July 1789 following the king's command. Identify it from the following options. [1]





- a) Bastille
- b) Nantes
- c) Marseillaise
- d) Paris

11. Which of the following is/are not function of the Election Commissioner of India ? [1]
- A. EC takes decision on every aspect of conduct and control of elections.
  - B. It implements the code of conduct.
  - C. It issues election Manifesto.
- a) Only A
  - b) Only A and B
  - c) Only C
  - d) Only B
12. The famous political party of Mexico was: [1]
- a) Revolutionary party
  - b) Chinese Communist party
  - c) Institutional Revolutionary party
  - d) People's party
13. Arrange the following events in chronological order: [1]
- i. The Great Economic Depression begins.
  - ii. The mass murder of the Jews begins.
  - iii. Second World War begins.
  - iv. First World War begins.
- a) iv, ii, i, iii
  - b) iii, i, ii, iv
  - c) i, iv, iii, ii
  - d) iv, i, iii, ii
14. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. [1]  
He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial

resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Whom did Louis XVI get married to?

- a) Queen Elizabeth
- b) Marie Antoinette
- c) None of these
- d) Olympe de Gouges

15. Mr. Sam was denied admission in Government Medical College as he was a Christian. Which of his fundamental right is being violated? [1]

- a) Cultural and educational right
- b) Right to freedom of religion
- c) Right to freedom
- d) Right to equality

16. On the political map, A is also marked as the smallest state. Identify it from the following options. [1]



- a) Sikkim
- b) Puducherry
- c) Goa
- d) Diu

17. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers join together and forms: [1]

- a) Sundarban delta
- b) Godavari delta
- c) Kaveri delta
- d) Mahanadi delta

18. Who was called whites during the Russian Civil war? [1]

- a) Socialist revolutionaries
- b) Pro-tsarist
- c) Russian women
- d) The tsar's family

19. Which of the following is a primary economic activity? [1]

a) Banking

b) Trade

c) Forestry

d) Transport

20. Which of the following is the largest state in terms of area? [1]

a) Madhya Pradesh

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Meghalaya

d) Rajasthan

### Section B

21. How are Riverine Island formed? [2]

22. Explain the Positive aspects of a large population. [2]

OR

What is meant by human capital formation?

23. Name any two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries. Explain. [2]

24. What is a 'famine'? Which states in India are affected by famines? [2]

### Section C

25. What are the functions of the FCI? Mention any two. [3]

26. Differentiate between the ideas of liberals, radicals and conservatives. [3]

OR

Write a short note on women workers between 1900 and 1930.

27. 'Kerala state is densely populated'. Give reason. [3]

28. Here are some facts on Indian elections. Comment on each of these to say whether they reflect the strength or the weakness of our electoral system. [3]

a. The Lok Sabha has had less than 10% of women members till 2009.

b. The Election Commission often refuses to accept the government's advice about when the elections should be held.

c. The current Lok Sabha has more than 145 members whose assets are more than Rs. 1 crore.

d. After losing an election the Chief Minister said, "I respect the people's verdict".

29. Which institutions are at work in the running of your school? Would it be better if one person alone tools all the decisions regarding the management of your school? [3]

### Section D



30. What changes were seen in the regime of Robespierre's government? [5]

OR

What does subsistence crisis mean? What led to subsistence crisis in France?

31. **Location and relief are important factors in determining the climate of India.** [5]  
Explain the statement with examples.

OR

**India has characteristics both of tropical and temperate types of climate.** Discuss how climate influences diversity in India.

32. What is the impact of unemployment? [5]

OR

'Human resources are indispensable factor of production'. Explain.

33. How did South Africa get independence? [5]

OR

Describe any five difficulties faced by the framers of the Indian Constitution.

#### Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians. Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine. The media glorified trench life. The truth, however, was different. Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre stage in the public sphere, while popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being. Democracy was indeed a young and fragile idea, which could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

- (i) How did the First World War impact the political system of Germany?
- (ii) What does the given passage highlight?
- (iii) **The media glorified trench life.** What was the actual truth about trench life?

35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

India is one of the ancient civilisations in the world. It has achieved multifaceted socio-economic progress during the last five decades. It has moved forward displaying remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology, and overall economic development. India has also contributed significantly to the making of world history. India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the mainland extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$  and longitudes  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ . The Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and



the Lakshadweep Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea respectively. The southernmost point of the Indian Union was submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami.

- (i) Name the southernmost point of the Indian Union that submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami.
- (ii) **Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts.** What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?
- (iii) Give the names of India's two island groups.

36. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- (i) What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam?
- (ii) Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- (iii) In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

#### Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. [5]

Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them

A. Name a country which faced the Nuclear bomb.

B. The national anthem of France got its name from the name of this place.

ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.

a. Dachigam - Wild Life Sanctuaries

b. The Satluj - The Himalayan River Systems





c. Malwa Plateau - Plateau

d. Wular - Lakes



## Answers

### Section A

1.

(d) Ban on use of loud speakers after 10 P.M.

**Explanation:** Every citizen has the right to all the freedoms. That means everyone cannot exercise freedom in such a manner that violates others' right to freedom. Freedoms given should not cause public nuisance or disorder. Everyone is free to do everything which injures no one else. Freedom is not an unlimited licence to do what one wants. Accordingly, the government can impose certain reasonable restrictions on our freedoms in the larger interests of society. Hence, the ban on the use of loudspeakers after 10 P.M. is not a violation of the right to freedom.

2.

(b) Primary Sector

**Explanation:** Primary Sector include the activities related to agriculture.

3. (a) AAY

**Explanation:** AAY was launched in December 2000. Under this scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.

4.

(c) A is true but B is false

**Explanation:** The Prime Minister is free to choose ministers, as long as they are members of Parliament. Sometimes, a person who is not a member of Parliament can also become a minister. But such a person has to get elected to one of the Houses of the Parliament within six months of appointment as minister.  
Hence A is true but B is false

5.

(d) Assimilation

**Explanation:** Assimilation was not part of Hitler's policy to exclude Jews.

6.

(b) National People's Congress

**Explanation:** Chinese parliament is called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui (National People's Congress)

7.

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

**Explanation:** The term Old Regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789. In this regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone. He had to call a meeting of the Estates-General (a political body) which would then pass his proposals for new taxes. The population of France rose rapidly between 1715 and 1789 which led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. Due to lack of supply to meet this demand, the prices of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Most workers had fixed their wages which

did not keep pace with the rising prices. The gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a **subsistence crisis**, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.

8.

(b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

**Explanation:**

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

9. (a) Lok Sabha

**Explanation: Lok Sabha may be considered to be the more powerful House of Parliament due to the following reasons:**

- i. 1. A Money Bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only and not in Rajya Sabha and Rajya Sabha cannot do much to stop its passage. It can only delay it by 14 days.
- ii. Any Ordinary law needs to be passed by both the houses, but if there is any difference between the two houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session of both the houses. Because of the large number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is preferred.

10.

(d) Paris

**Explanation:** Paris

11.

(c) Only C

**Explanation:** EC does not issue Election Manifesto.  
Hence Only A and B are true.

12.

(c) Institutional Revolutionary party

**Explanation:** In Mexico, until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party)

13.

(d) iv, i, iii, ii

**Explanation:** iv. August 1, 1914: First World War begins.

i. 1929: The Great Economic Depression begins.

iii. September 1, 1939: Second World War begins.

ii. June 23, 1941: Mass murder of the Jews begins.

14.

(b) Marie Antoinette

**Explanation:** Louis XVI get married the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette. She was the last queen of France before the French Revolution. She was born an archduchess of Austria and was the penultimate child and youngest daughter of Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis I.

15. (a) Cultural and educational right

**Explanation:** As per Cultural and Educational Right, admission to any educational

institution maintained by the government or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language.

16.

(c) Goa

**Explanation:** Goa (with 3,702 Sq km area is the smallest state)

17. (a) Sundarban delta

**Explanation:** Sundarban delta

18.

(b) Pro-tsarist

**Explanation:** The anti-bolsheviks or pro-tsarists were called as the 'whites'.

19.

(c) Forestry

**Explanation:** Forestry

20.

(d) Rajasthan

**Explanation:** Rajasthan

### Section B

21. A. The rivers coming from the northern mountains carry alluvium with them and do the depositional work.

B. In the lower course, due to gentle slope the velocity of the river decreases which results in the formation of Riverine Islands.

C. Majuli, in the Brahmaputra River is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.

22. A. A large skilled population contributes to the creation of Gross National Product.

B. When 'human resource' is developed through education, training, skills and medical care, it adds to the productive power of the country.

OR

When the existing human resources are further developed by imparting education and by giving advance health facilities, it is called human capital formation.

23. **Mexico and China** are two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries.

A. **In China** before contesting elections a candidate need the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. People have no choice. The government is always formed by the communist party. This is against the democratic system of elections.

B. **In Mexico**, PRI(Institutional Revolutionary Party) was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them. This is against the democratic system of elections.

24. A famine is characterised by widespread deaths due to starvation and epidemics caused by forced use of contaminated water or decaying food and loss of body resistance due to weakening from starvation:

(i) The most devastating famine that occurred in India was the Famine of Bengal in 1943. This famine killed 30 lakh people in the province of Bengal.

(ii) Even today, there are places like Kalahandi and Kashipur in Orissa, where famine-like conditions have been existing for many years and starvation deaths have also been reported.

(iii) Starvation deaths are also reported in Baran district of Rajasthan, Palamau district of Jharkhand and many other remote areas during the recent years.

### Section C

25. (i) The Food Cooperation of India or FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in the states, where there is surplus production.

(ii) It also builds the buffer stock.

26. (i) Liberals :

They believed in changing the society. They wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against government. However, they thought that only propertied men should have the right to vote. They also did not want women to vote.

(ii) Radicals:

In contrast, they believed in the rule of majority of the country's population. They opposed the privileges of the landowners and factory owners and supported women's right to vote.

(iii) Conservatives:

They opposed both the liberals and radicals. Earlier they opposed any kind of change but by the nineteenth century, they accepted the change but believed that the past has to be respected and change had to be brought through a slow process.

OR

After industrialisation expanded in Russia women were employed in large numbers in most of the factories. In 1914 women composed 31% of the labour force in Russia. They were not paid equally and the working conditions were poor. Women play their active role in the revolution of 1917. Some of them staged a demonstration and led marches from the front. Under Soviet rule women equally participated in economic progress and development.

27. A. Kerala state is the part of the Western Coastal Plains which are very fertile and leveled area.

B. There is no scarcity of food in Kerala.

C. Kerala lies in the sea-shore so the opportunities of employment in import and export business are more.

28. a. It is the weakness of our electoral system which sends only 10% of women members to the Lok sabha while the population of women is nearly 50% of the total population.

b. It is the strength of our electoral system which has given the power to the Election Commission to refuse or to accept the advice of the ruling party about the election dates.

c. This is the weakness of our electoral system, which does not give an equal chance to both poor and rich. Those candidates who are rich, have a better chance of winning than the poor in our country.



d. This is the strength of our electoral system which enjoys the faith of both the defeated and winning candidates. Barring very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted as 'people's verdict' by the defeated party.

29. The Principal's office, the school's administrative office, the different departments like sports, medical room, library and teachers can be considered the institutions of the school which perform different functions.

No, it would not be good if one person takes all the decisions regarding the management of our school. Because a large number of activities are going on all the time. It is not possible for one person to take proper decisions on all issues.

Even if one person does take these decisions, he or he might not be able to take these properly as it might be taken in haste or without understanding its implications.

#### Section D

30. Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishments. All those whom he saw as enemies of the republic and did not agree with his methods were arrested and guillotined if found guilty.

i. Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed.

ii. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government.

iii. The use of expensive white flour was forbidden and all citizens were forced to eat the equality bread, i.e. a loaf made of whole wheat.

iv. Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam), all French men and women were called as Citoyen and Citoyenne (citizen).

v. Churches were also shut down and their buildings were converted into barracks or offices.

vi. But he followed his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to demand moderation.

OR

**Subsistence Crisis:** It is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

The following factors led to subsistence crisis:

A. The demand for food grains was increased as population had increased in France from 23 million to 28 million.

B. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread, which was the staple diet of the majority, rose rapidly.

C. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. So the gap between the poor and the rich widened.

D. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led subsistence crisis, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.

31. The location of India and the various relief features have a deep effect in determining the climate of India.



**i. Location:**

- a. India is located between  $5^{\circ}$  N to  $37^{\circ}$  N latitudes.
- b. Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two-equal halves: North sub-tropical zone and South tropical zone.
- c. India is surrounded by three water bodies in the South and girdled by a high continuous mountain chain in the North. This compact physical setting gives a unique and common climatic framework.
- d. The Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea have moderating effects on India's climatic condition.

**ii. Relief:**

- a. High mountains in the North act as barriers for cold and hot winds. It provides the whole of North India a tropical climate.
- b. They may also cause precipitation as they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. For example, the leeward side of Western Ghats remains relatively dry in monsoon season.
- c. The Himalayas also force the South-West monsoons to shed all their moisture in the sub-continent.

OR

The climate of India greatly influences its diversity. The type of climate (mostly the temperature variation) determines the change in clothing, food, and type of houses of the people that live in different regions. At higher altitude, the atmosphere is less dense and the temperature is lower than on the surface of the earth. The on-shore winds in coastal areas keep them warm or cool (depending on the nature of on-shore wind). High mountains prevent hot or cold wind. By acting as a barrier to rain-bearing wind, it also causes heavy rainfall in its Southern slopes. India has tropical Climate on the South of Tropic of Cancer and on its North, it has a sub-tropical climate. Thus, India has characteristics of both tropical and temperate climate. India's North Indian culture and South Indian culture is determined by its climate and also the topography. The eighty chains of Himalaya in the North, hot desert in North-West, huge ocean in South-West and South-East has created a uniform climate in Indian sub-continent.

32. (I) Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.  
(II) People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.  
(III) There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.  
(IV) People do not have enough money to support their family. Inability of educated people who are willing to work, to find gainful employment, implies a great social waste.  
(V) Unemployment tends to increase the economic overload.  
(VI) When a family has to live on bare subsistence levels, there is a general decline in its health status and a rising withdrawal from the school system.

OR

- A. Yes, human resources are indispensable factor of production.
- B. Human resources have ability to put together land labor and physical capital.
- C. With the efforts of human resources the production process is possible.

D. Every process of production is organized by combining land labour and physical capital and human capital.

E. The quality of human resource is the symbol of economic and social status of people. As such, human development requires improvements.

F. The healthy, educated, efficient and skilled people are the asset of the nation.

33. A. As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression.

B. The White regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted.

C. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of jail as a free man.

D. Finally at the midnight of 26th April 1994 the new national flag of Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.

E. The apartheid government came to an end, paving the way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

F. After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power. They said let us build a new South Africa based on equality of all races and men and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights.

G. The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common constitution.

OR

The difficulties faced by the framers of the Indian Constitution were:

i. The Indian people were emerging as free citizens from their earlier status as subjects. The Constitution had to ensure that all the people enjoyed certain fundamental rights, which were denied to them earlier.

ii. Partition of the country was a traumatic and deeply distressing experience both for the people and the lawmakers so, they decided to continue their deliberations in this background.

iii. The British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether to join India or remain independent. This was one of the important things which had to keep in mind while framing the Constitution.

iv. India's vast and varied heritage, diverse regions, languages, cultures, customs and beliefs were a hindrance in framing the Constitution. Accommodating and balancing India's diversity was a great challenge before the framers.

v. The framers of the Indian Constitution had to ensure that the country remained united after the Constitution came into force. This was yet an important aspect to be kept in mind by the framers while framing the Constitution.

#### Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians. Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine. The media glorified trench life. The truth, however, was different. Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre



stage in the public sphere, while popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being. Democracy was indeed a young and fragile idea, which could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

- (i) The abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity. A democratic constitution was established with a federal structure.
- (ii) The given passage highlights the impact of the First World War on European and German society.
- (iii) The truth was that soldiers lived miserable lives in these trenches, trapped with rats feeding on corpses. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and witnessed their ranks reduce rapidly.

**35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

India is one of the ancient civilisations in the world. It has achieved multifaceted socio-economic progress during the last five decades. It has moved forward displaying remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology, and overall economic development. India has also contributed significantly to the making of world history. India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the mainland extends between latitudes  $8^{\circ}4'N$  and  $37^{\circ}6'N$  and longitudes  $68^{\circ}7'E$  and  $97^{\circ}25'E$ . The Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Lakshadweep Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea respectively. The southernmost point of the Indian Union was submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami.

- (i) Indira Point submerged under seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami.
- (ii) The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is  $23^{\circ} 30' N$
- (iii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in Arabian Sea.

**36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.



- (i) Bihar is the poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7.
- (ii) No, the state of Kerala has used human resource development as a means of reducing poverty.
- (iii)The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Poverty is still existing in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively

**Section F**

- 37. i. A. Japan  
B. Turkey
- ii.

