

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-6

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]

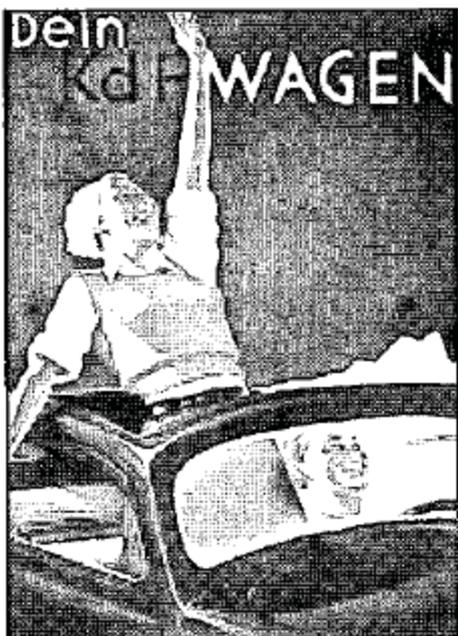
Column A		Column B	
(A)	Minimum Support Price	1.	Food Corporation of India
(B)	Buffer Stock	2.	Ration cards
(C)	Public Distribution System	3.	Government
(D)	BPL and APL	4.	Fair Price Shops

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

2. The Second International was : [1]
- (a) A socialist organisation
 - (b) A capitalists organisation
 - (c) A pro-monarch organisation
 - (d) An industrial workers organisation

Ans : (a) A socialist organisation

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows :



Which of the following aspect best signifies this poster announcing 'Your Volkswagen' ? [1]

- (a) Own a made in Germany car to make German economy strong
- (b) Own a car made by German workers
- (c) Own a car which Hitler also used
- (d) Owning a car was no longer a dream for an ordinary worker

Ans :

Owning a car was no longer a dream for an ordinary worker.

4. When does the by election occur ? [1]

Ans :

When vacancy occurs for one constituency caused by death or resignation of a member, election becomes necessary and it is called as by election.

5. Which of the following is a fixed capital in the production of newspaper ? [1]

- (a) Paper
- (b) Printing machine
- (c) Ink
- (d) Money

Ans : (b) Printing machine

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to Himachal or lesser Himalaya : [1]

	Altitude range	Width	Longest mountain range
Himachal or lesser Himalaya	3,700 to 4,500 metres	?	?

Ans :

	Altitude range	Width	Longest mountain range
Himachal or lesser Himalaya	3,700 to 4,500 metres	50 km	Pir Panjal range

7. What do you understand by the 'mahawat' ? [1]

Ans :

Mahawat is the total amount of rainfall in the cold weather season that is the winter season which is

caused by the western cyclonic disturbances in the north and north-western part of India.

or

By what the western cyclonic disturbances experienced in the north and north-western parts of India are brought ?

Ans :

The western cyclonic disturbances experienced in the north and north-western parts of India are brought by the subtropical westerly jet streams.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Mahatama Gandhi gave the speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947.

Ans :

Jawaharlal Nehru gave the speech to the Constituent Assembly at the stroke of midnight on 15 August 1947.

or

Indian Constitution begins with WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA which means people have supreme right to make decisions on internal as well as external matters. No external power can dictate the government of India.

Ans :

Indian Constitution begins with WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA which means the constitution has been drawn up and enacted by the people through their representatives and not handed down to them by a king or any outside powers.

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Parliamentarians want to know about the bill which going to be presented in next session of parliament.
- (b) Politicians want to know whether their name is in the list of the investigation agencies.
- (c) Politicians want to know whether they would get a berth in Prime Minister's Council of ministers.
- (d) Politicians want to know whether they are in the list of the party candidates in next election.

Ans : (c) Politicians want to know whether they would get a berth in Prime Minister's Council of ministers.

10. Developing the existing human resource by providing more education and health services, is called [1]

Ans : Human capital formation

or

..... activities involve the production for self-consumption.

Ans : Non-market

11. Why did people hate the Bastille ? [1]

Ans :

People hate the Bastille because it stood for the despotic power of the king.

or

Who composed the song of Marseillaise ?

Ans :

The song of Marseillaise was composed by the poet Roget de L'Isle.

12. In which part of the world poverty has been seen recently where officially it was non-existent earlier ? [1]

Ans :

In the former socialist countries like Russia poverty has been seen where officially it was non-existent earlier.

13. Which type of unemployment exists in urban areas ? [1]

- (a) Disguised unemployment
- (b) Seasonal unemployment
- (c) Educated unemployment
- (d) There is no unemployment found in urban areas

Ans : (c) Educated unemployment

14. Cutting natural forest and replacing it with one type of tree in straight rows is called [1]

Ans : Plantation

15. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is : [1]

- (a) ₹ 500 per day
- (b) ₹ 300 per day
- (c) ₹ 100 per day
- (d) ₹ 250 per day

Ans : (b) ₹ 300 per day

16. The word democracy is derived from theword. [1]

Ans : Greek

or

..... is the party that led the freedom struggle and Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled Zimbabwe since independence.

Ans : ZANU-PF

17. Find the Incorrect option : [1]

- (a) Poverty line is minimum level of income or consumption, necessary to fulfil the basic needs.
- (b) A person is poor if his/her income or consumption is less than poverty line
- (c) Poverty line may differ for each country
- (d) World Bank's poverty line is \$1.90 per person per day for developing country and \$5.50 per person per day for developed countries.

Ans : (d) World Bank's poverty line is \$1.90 per person per day for developing country and \$5.50 per person per day for developed countries.

18. Arrange the following states in the correct sequence of population in descending order : [1]
 (i) Bihar
 (ii) Maharashtra
 (iii) Uttar Pradesh
 (iv) West Bengal

Options –

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

Ans : (a) iii—ii — i— iv

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) : Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India.

Reason (R) : Farmers of these states were easily trained to use modern farming methods.

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 : (c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

20. Raghu lives in a slum in Kanpur. He has a wife and two children. He works as an agricultural labour. He earns less than 1900 per month. However, with the help of a govt. scheme he manages to get 13 kg of foodgrains at the rate of ₹2 per kg wheat and ₹3 per kg rice. [1]

Analyse the information given above and identify which one of the following Scheme has assisted Raghu :

- (a) BPL Ration Card (b) APL Ration Card
 (c) Antyodaya Card (d) Food for Work

Ans : (c) Antyodaya Card

Section B

21. Differentiate between the Presidential System and the parliamentary system of government. [3]

Ans :

S. No.	The Presidential System	The Parliamentary System
(i)	In this system, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government.	In this system, the President is only the head of the state and the head of the government is Prime Minister.
(ii)	President is directly elected by the people.	President is directly elected by the people.

(iii)	President personally chooses and appoints all Ministers.	President appoints the Prime Minister who chooses all Ministers among the legislature.
(iv)	The law making is still done by the legislature, but the president can veto any law.	The president can veto some law only after the recommendation of cabinet.
(v)	The president does not need the support of the majority of members in the legislature and neither he is answerable to them. He has a fixed tenure and completes it even if his party does not have a majority in the Congress.	Prime Minister needs the support of the majority of members in the legislature and he is answerable to them. He has to resign if his party does not have a majority in the parliament.

22. What are the benefits you see in India by investing in healthcare services ? [3]

Ans :

Over the last five decades, India has built a vast health infrastructure. Followings are the benefits of the investment made in the healthcare services

- (i) It has developed the manpower required at primary, secondary and tertiary sector in government, as well as, in the private sector.
 (ii) These measures have increased the life expectancy to over 68.3 years in 2014. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence.
 (iii) Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 34 in 2016. Crude birth rates have dropped to 20.4 and death rates to 6.4 within the same duration of time. Reduction in infant mortality means the protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and childcare.
 (iv) Increase in life expectancy and improvement in childcare are useful in assessing the future progress of the country.

or

What are the provisions made under the 12th five year plan to improve the education services in India ?

Ans :

Followings are the provisions made under the 12th five year plan to improve the education services in India :

- (i) The 12th five year plan endeavoured to raise the country's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years to 25.2% by 2017-18 and to reach the target of 30% by 2020-21, which would be broadly in line with world average.
 (ii) The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum, modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.

- (iii) The plan also focuses on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions.

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

Source A – Birth of the Weimar Republic

All joined the war enthusiastically hoping to gain from a quick victory. Little did they realise that the war would stretch on, eventually draining Europe of all its resources. Germany made initial gains by occupying France and Belgium. However the Allies, strengthened by the US entry in 1917, won, defeating Germany and the Central Powers in November, 1918.

Source B – The Years of Depression

The German economy was the worst hit by the economic crisis. By 1932, industrial production was reduced to 40 percent of the 1929 level. Workers lost their jobs or were paid reduced wages. The number of unemployed touched an unprecedented 6 million. On the streets of Germany you could see men with placards around their necks saying, 'Willing to do any work'.

Source C – The Nazi World view

'In an era when the earth is gradually being divided up among states, some of which embrace almost entire continents, we cannot speak of a world power in connection with a formation whose political mother country is limited to the absurd area of five hundred kilometers.' Hitler, Mein Kampf, P. 644.

Source A – Birth of the Weimar Republic

23 (1) What was the important political consequence of the defeat of Germany in the First World War?

Ans :

The important political consequence of the defeat of Germany in the First World War was the abdication of the emperor. It provided an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity.

Source B – The Years of Depression

23 (2) Why was the German economy affected worst by the economic crisis ?

Ans :

After the First World War USA supported the German economy by providing short term loans to it. When the Wall Street Exchange of USA crashed in 1929, a recession in the US economy started and its affects were felt worldwide especially in Germany. Its investments and industrial recovery were totally dependent on the USA provided short-term loans.

Source C – The Nazi Worldview

23 (3) Analyse the Hitler's imperial ambition ?

Ans :

Hitler's imperial ambitions are shown in his concept of Lebensraum, or living space. It is the geopolitical concept of Hitler's ideology. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin. It would

also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.

24. How did the port cities of France owe their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) The French colonies in the Caribbean - Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo - were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But the reluctance of Europeans to go and work in distant and unfamiliar lands meant a shortage of labour on the plantations. So this was met by a triangular slave trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas.
- (ii) The slave trade began in the seventeenth century. French merchants sailed from the ports of Bordeaux or Nantes to the African coast, where they bought slaves from local chieftains. Branded and shackled, the slaves were packed tightly into ships for the three-month long voyage across the Atlantic to the Caribbean. There they were sold to plantation owners.
- (iii) The exploitation of slave labour made it possible to meet the growing demand in European markets for sugar, coffee, and indigo. Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

or

Discuss the different ideas of a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all put forward by the philosopher ? How these ideas generated anger and protest against the system of privileges among the people ?

- (i) Ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. Locke in his Two Treatises of Government, sought to disprove the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary.
- (ii) The ideas of these philosophers were discussed intensively in salons and coffee-houses and spread among people through books and newspapers. These were frequently read aloud in groups for the benefit of those who could not read and write. The news that Louis XVI planned to impose further taxes to be able to meet the expenses of the state generated anger and protest against the system of privileges.

25. What is famine ? Explain when a calamity may turn into famine. [3]

Ans :

- (i) **Famine :** A Famine is characterised by wide spread 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.

- (ii) **Turning of a calamity into famine :** When there is a natural calamity, e.g. drought, total production of food grains decreases. It creates a shortage of food in the affected areas. Due to shortage of food, the prices go up. At the high prices, some people cannot afford to buy food. If such calamity happens in a very wide spread area or is stretched over a longer time Period, it may cause a situation of starvation. A massive starvation might take a turn of famine.

26. How were various forest products used by people ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) In forest areas, people use various forest products such as roots, leaves, fruits, and tubers for various purposes. Fruits and tubers are nutritious to eat, especially during the monsoons before the harvest has come in. Herbs are used for medicine, wood for agricultural implements like yokes and ploughs, bamboo makes excellent fences and is also used to make baskets and umbrellas. A dried scooped-out gourd can be used as a portable water bottle.
- (ii) Almost everything is available in the forest is used. Leaves can be stitched together to make disposable plates and cups, the siadi or Bauhinia vahlii creeper can be used to make ropes, and the thorny bark of the semur or silk-cotton tree is used to grate vegetables. Oil pressed from the fruit of the mahua tree is used for cooking and to light lamps.

or

Discuss pastoral nomadism in mountain areas.

Ans :

- (i) Pastoral nomads of mountains such as the Gujjar Bakarwals of Jammu and Kashmir, the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh, Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnauris are great herders of goat and sheep. They used to move annually between their summer and winter grazing grounds.
- (ii) In winter, when the high mountains were covered with snow, they lived with their herds in the low hills of the Himalaya. The dry scrub forests here provided pasture for their herds. By the end of April they began their northern march for their summer grazing grounds. They crossed the passes and entered the valley. With the onset of summer, the snow melted and the mountainsides were lush green. The variety of grasses that sprouted provided rich nutritious forage for the animal herds.
- (iii) By end September they were on the move again to journey downward, back to their winter base. All of them had to adjust to seasonal changes and make effective use of available pastures in different places. This continuous movement allowed the pastures to recover it and prevented their overuse.

27. What are the differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats ? [3]

Ans :

The differences between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats are as follows :

S.no.	The Western Ghats	The Eastern Ghats
(i)	The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900 – 1600 metres.	Their average elevation is 600 metres. Thus they are lower than the western Ghats.
(ii)	The Western Ghats are continuous and regular as most of the peninsular rivers originate from here and flow eastwards	The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
(iii)	The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats.	The Eastern Ghats do not cause orographic rain as monsoon winds blow parallel to it.

or

Discuss the important features of the Shiwaliks.

Ans :

Followings are the important features of the Shiwaliks

- (i) The Shiwaliks are the outer-most range of the Himalayas.
- (ii) Their width varies from 10km to 50 Km.
- (iii) Their height is between 900 to 1100 metres.
- (iv) These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the Himalayan ranges located farther north.
- (v) Valleys located in Shiwaliks are covered with thick gravel and alluvium.
- (vi) The longitudinal valley located between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well-known Duns.

28. What is the simple definition of democracy? Analyse its utility and limitation. [3]

Ans :

Simple definition of democracy : Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.

Utility : This definition allows us to separate democracy from forms of government that are clearly not democratic. For example, the army rulers of Myanmar were not elected by the people. Those who happened to be in control of the army became the rulers of the country. People had no say in this decision. Similarly, Dictators like Pinochet (Chile) are not elected by the people. This also applies to monarchies. The kings of Saudi Arabia rule not because the people have chosen them to do so but because they happen to be born into the royal family.

Limitation : Every government in contemporary world wants to be called a democracy, even if it is not so. That's why they regularly hold some of elections. If we use this definition in an unthinking manner, we would end up calling almost every government that holds an election a democracy.

Section C

29. What are the demerits of electoral competition ? Were the constitution makers aware about it ? [5]

Ans :

An electoral competition has following demerits :

- (i) It creates a sense of disunity and 'factionalism' in every locality. People often complaint of 'party-politics' in their areas.
- (ii) Different political parties and leaders often make allegations against one another. Parties and candidates of en use dirty tricks to win elections.
- (iii) The pressure to win electoral fights does not allow sensible long-term policies to be formulated.
- (iv) Some good people who may wish to serve the country do not enter this arena. They do not like the idea of being dragged into unhealthy competition.
- (v) Political leaders all over the world, like all other professionals, are motivated by a desire to advance their political careers. They want to remain in power or get power and positions for themselves. They may wish to serve the people as well, but they see it risky to depend entirely on their sense of duty.
- (vi) Even when they wish to serve the people, they may not know what is required to do or their ideas may not match what the people really want. Our Constitution makers were aware of these problems. However they opted for free competition in elections as the way to select our future leaders because this system works better in the long run.

or

Popular participation helps us in assessing progress of democratic elections. Analyse in the context of India.

Ans :

Popular participation helps us in assessing progress of democratic elections. If the election process is not free or fair, people will not continue to participate in the exercise. People participate in it with enthusiasm only if it is free and fair.

- (i) People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures. Turnout refers to the percent of eligible voters who actually cast their vote. Over the last fifty years, the turnout in Europe and North America has declined. In India the turnout has either remained stable or gone up.
- (ii) In India the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged sections. This is in contrast to western democracies. For example in the United States of America, poor people, African Americans and Hispanics vote much less than the rich and the white people.
- (iii) Common people in India attach a lot of importance to elections. They feel that through elections they can bring pressure on political parties to adopt policies and programmes favourable to them. They also feel that their vote matters for the country.
- (iv) The interest of voters in election related activities has been increasing over the years. During the

2004 elections, more than one-third voters took part in a campaign-related activities. More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or the other political party. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [1+2+2=5]

The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°. Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. Hence, time along the Standard Meridian of India (82°30'E) passing through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh) is taken as the standard time for the whole country. The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night, as one moves from south to north. 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.

- (i) Name the northern-most and southern most latitude of India.

Ans :

Northern-most latitude of India is 8°4'N.

Southern-most latitude of India is 37°6'N.

- (ii) Why is there a standard meridian needed for India ?

Ans :

The longitude of 82°30'E passing through Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh is selected as the Standard Meridian of India. It is almost middle of the longitudinal extent of India. That means it represents average time for whole India. Thus, Standard meridian helps India to have a uniform Time Zone through-out the country.

- (iii) What is the benefit of having a central location in Asia for India ?

Ans :

The central location is beneficial for India as it allows making contact carrying out trade and do trade both sides of Asia i.e. West Asia, Africa and Europe on one side and east Asian countries, Australia and pacific nations on the other side.

31. What was Apartheid ? How did it come to end ? [5]

Ans :

Apartheid : Apartheid was the system of racial discrimination in South Africa by white Europeans. The system of apartheid divided the people on the basis of their skin colour and labelled them as whites, blacks and coloured. The native people of South Africa are black in colour. They made up about three fourth of the population and were called 'blacks'. Besides these two groups, there were people of mixed races who were called 'coloured' and people who migrated from India. The white rulers treated all non-whites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights.

Apartheid came to end : Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians fought against the apartheid system. They launched protest marches and strikes. The African National Congress (ANC), the umbrella

organisation which included many workers' unions and the Communist Party led the struggle against the policies of segregation. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle. Several countries denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. But the white racist government continued to rule by detaining, torturing and killing thousands of black and coloured people.

As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression. The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted. Finally, at the midnight of 26 April, 1994 the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government.

32. Explain the distinct features of the monsoon season in India. [5]

Ans :

The monsoon season in India has following distinct features :

- (a) Monsoon winds are strong and blow at an average velocity of 30 km per hour.
- (b) With the exception of the extreme north-west, the monsoon winds cover the country in about a month.
- (c) The inflow of the south-west monsoon into India brings about a total change in the weather.
- (d) The maximum rainfall of this season is received in the north-eastern part of the country. Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills receives the highest average rainfall in the world.
- (e) Rainfall in the Ganga valley decreases from the east to the west. Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat get scanty rainfall.
- (f) Another phenomenon associated with the monsoon is its tendency to have 'breaks' in rainfall. Thus, it has wet and dry spells. In other words, the monsoon rains take place only for a few days at a time. They are interspersed with rainless intervals. These breaks in monsoon are related to the movement of the monsoon trough. For various reasons, the trough and its axis keep on moving northward or southward, which determines the spatial distribution of rainfall.
- (g) The frequency and intensity of tropical depressions too, determine the amount and duration of monsoon rains. These depressions form at the head of the Bay of Bengal and cross over to the mainland. The depressions follow the axis of the "monsoon trough of low pressure".
- (h) The monsoon is known for its uncertainties. The alternation of dry and wet spells vary in intensity, frequency and duration. While it causes heavy floods in one part, it may be responsible for droughts in the other. It is often irregular in its arrival and its retreat. Hence, it sometimes disturbs the farming schedule of millions of farmers all over the country.

33. Analyse the trend of poverty in different parts of the world. [5]

Ans :

- (i) On the basis of the World Bank definition of international poverty line i.e., population living on less than \$ 1.90 per day, the proportion of people in different countries living in extreme economic poverty has fallen from 36 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2015.
- (ii) Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences. Poverty declined substantially in China and south-east Asian countries as a result of rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development. Number of poor in China has come down from 88.3 percent in 1981 to 14.7 percent in 2008 to 0.7 percent in 2015.
- (iii) In the countries of South Asia i.e. India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan the decline has also been rapid as it was 34 percent in 2005 which came down to 16.2 percent in 2013. With decline in the percentage of the poor, the number of poor has also declined significantly from 510.4 million in 2005 to 274.5 million in 2013. Because of different poverty line definition, poverty in India is also shown higher than the national estimates.
- (iv) In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty is declined from 51 percent in 2005 to 41 percent in 2015. In Latin America, the ratio of poverty has also declined from 10 percent in 2005 to 4 percent in 2015.
- (v) Poverty is now seen in some of the former socialist countries like Russia, where officially it was non-existent earlier.

or

Which groups are vulnerable to poverty in India ?

Ans :

The proportion of people below poverty line is not same for all social groups and economic categories in India. Some social groups are more vulnerable to poverty than others. Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households.

Similarly, among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households. The average for people below poverty line for all groups in India is 22 percent. However, different social groups have different percentage of their population below poverty line. For example, 43 percent people belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not able to meet their basic needs. Similarly, 34 percent of casual workers in urban areas and almost same percentage i.e., about 34 percent of casual labour farm working in rural areas are below poverty line. 29 percent of Scheduled Castes are also poor.

The double disadvantage of being a landless casual wage labour household in the socially disadvantaged social groups of the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe population highlights the seriousness of the problem.

Some recent studies have shown that except for the scheduled tribe households, all the other three groups i.e., scheduled castes, rural agricultural

labourers and the urban casual labour households have seen a decline in poverty in the 1990s. Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. In some rases women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

34. Explain the various aspects of Nazi ideology. [5]

Ans :

Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler’s world view and its various aspects are as follows:

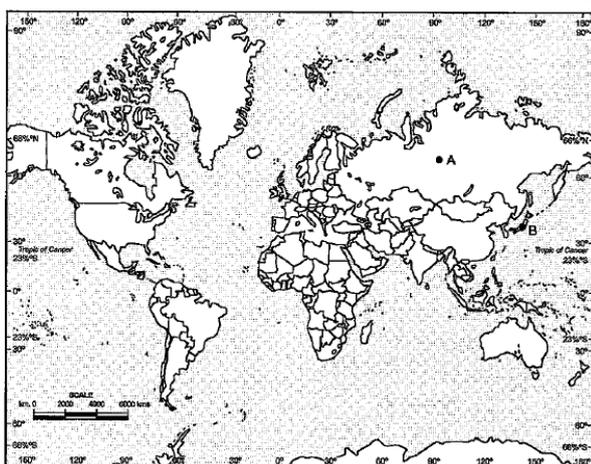
- (i) According to Nazis there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung.
- (ii) Jews were regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans. All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features.
- (iii) Hitler’s racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin’s ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples.
- (iv) The Nazi argument was simple: the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.
- (v) The other aspect of Hitler’s ideology related to the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum, or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country, while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin. It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation.
- (vi) Hitler intended to extend German boundaries by moving eastwards, to concentrate all Germans geographically in one place.

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

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

History:

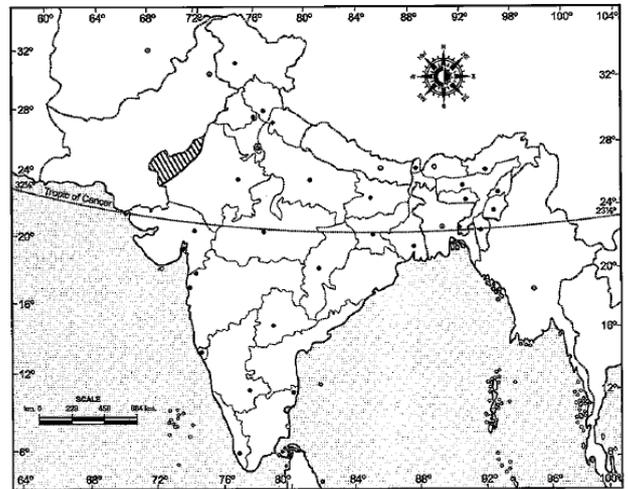
- (A) Country which fought first world war as allied power.
 - (B) Country which fought second world war as axis power.
- [2]



(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols : [4]

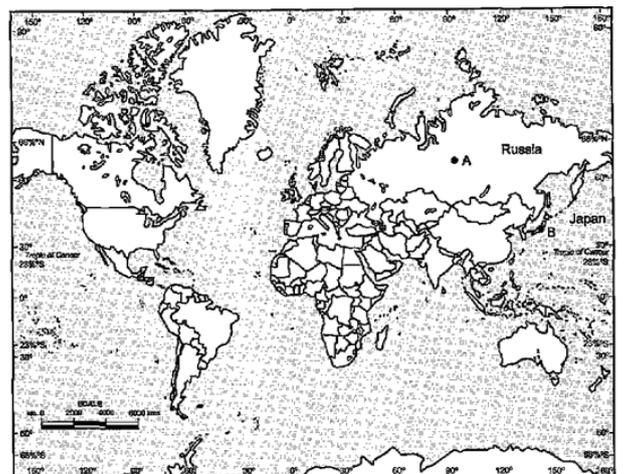
Geography

- (i) Chhota Nagpur Plateau
- (ii) Sambhar Lake
- (iii) Capital of state Maharashtra
- (iv) Wild Life Sanctuary–Dachigam
- (v) Smallest state of India according to area
- (vi) Identity area receiving rainfall less than 20 cm



Ans :

- (a) (A) Russia
- (B) Japan



- (b) (i) Chhota Nagpur Plateau
- (ii) Sambhar Lake
- (iii) Mumbai
- (iv) Wild Life Sanctuary — Dachigam
- (v) Goa
- (vi) Western Rajasthan

