

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-2

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)	Two Treatises of Government	1.	Jean Jacques Rousseau
(b)	The Social Contract.	2.	Montesquieu
(c)	The Spirit of the Laws	3.	Roget de L'Isle.
(d)	The Marseillaise	4.	John Locke

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

2. Which of the following best describes Vulnerability to poverty of a person or community ? [1]
- (a) High illiteracy level
 - (b) Unable to have benefits, facilities which other enjoy.
 - (c) Greater probability of becoming or remaining poor.
 - (d) Lack of general resistance due to malnutrition.

Ans : (c) Greater probability of becoming or remaining poor.

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



- What are people doing in this picture [1]
- (a) Greeting Hitler.
 - (b) Demonstrating against Hitler's policies.
 - (c) Demanding employment from Weimar govt.
 - (d) Protesting against Allies nations.

Ans : (a) Greeting Hitler

4. Why were Socialists against private property ? [1]

Ans : Socialists were against private property because they think that the private properties were concerned only with personal gain and not with the welfare of those who made the property productive.

5. In which type of unemployment people appear to be employed ? [1]
- (a) Seasonal unemployment
 - (b) Disguised unemployment
 - (c) Educated unemployment
 - (d) All type of employment

Ans : (b) Disguised unemployment

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

India	Latitude which passes at almost middle	Longitude which decides the time zone
	?	?

Ans :

India	Latitude which passes at almost middle	Longitude which decides the time zone
	23.30'N	82°30'E

7. Define justice. [1]

Ans : Justice is defined as prohibition of discrimination and reduction in social inequalities. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

or

Who was Dr. Rajendra Prasad ?

Ans :

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly and first President of India after independence.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana aims to help poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups and providing bank credit and government subsidy.

Ans :

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana aims to provide additional central assistance to states for basic services.

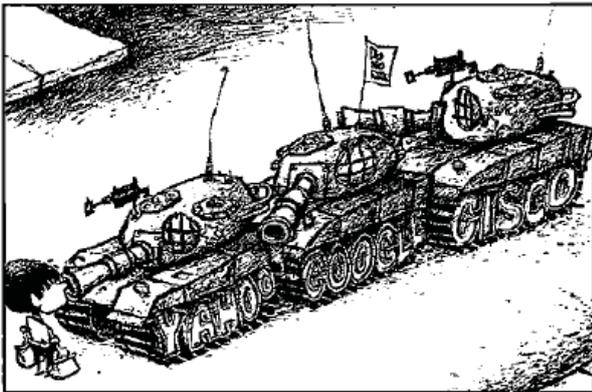
or

Poverty is reduced in Punjab and Haryana because of proper management in public distribution of food grains.

Ans :

Poverty is reduced in Punjab and Haryana because of high agricultural growth rates.

9.



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

- (a) Chinese army targeting its own people.
(b) Chinese create obstacle in the operations of their army.
(c) Chinese government placing restrictions on popular websites.
(d) Civil war.
- Ans :** (c) Chinese government placing restrictions on popular websites.

10. To arrange capital for farming farmers borrow from large farmers, village moneylenders or traders of agricultural inputs. [1]

Ans : Small

or

..... provide labour in a small scale manufacturing.

Ans : Family members

11. What do you understand by 'Kaal Baisakhi' ? [1]

Ans :

'Kaal Baisakhi' is local name given to thunderstorms in west Bengal which are associated with violent winds, torrential downpours and often with hail.

or

What is meant by 'October heat' ?

Ans :

During the retreat of the monsoon there is high temperature because of dear skies but the land is still moist. The conditions of high temperature and humidity make the weather harsh during the day. It is known as 'October heat'.

12. What do you understand by Subsidy ? [1]

Ans :

Subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity. Subsidies can keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

13. What were 'forest villages' ? [1]

- (a) Villages which were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on some condition.
(b) Village where trees were planted under scientific forestry.
(c) Villages which were displaced under the forest laws.
(d) Tribal Villages which used to trade forest products such as rubber.

Ans : (a) Villages which were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on some condition.

14. Indian state _____ has least proportion of poor in India. [1]

Ans : Kerala

15. Which of the following is processed to make Jaggery ? [1]

- (a) Sugarcane (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Milk

Ans : (a) Sugarcane

16. Supreme Court issue _____ for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. [1]

Ans : Writs

or

_____ is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge or at a nominal remuneration.

Ans : Begar

17. Which of the following you may not found on a ration shop ? [1]

- (a) Sugar (b) Kerosene oil
(c) Stationary (d) Cooking oil

Ans : (c) Stationary

18. Arrange the following rivers from north to south in the correct sequence : [1]

- (i) The Godavari
(ii) The Tapi
(iii) The Kaveri
(iv) The Krishna

Options :

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

Ans : (c) (ii)—(i)—(iv)—(iii)

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) : Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their child.
Reason (R) : They do not want their child to be unemployed in future. 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. Satish Singh is a legislator. He represents in the house which has less members than the other house. His house usually passes the money related laws. It has no power to reject the money related bills and budgets of government. However, discussions and debates are held on the issues of revenue and expenditure of government. He and his fellows have no power to appoint and dismiss the government.
 Analyse the information given above and choose one of the following correct option : [1]
 (a) Lok Sabha
 (b) Rajya Sabha
 (c) State Legislative Assembly
 (d) Urban Local Body
Ans : (b) Rajya Sabha

Section B

21. How did Hitler and Nazis devise a new style of politics ? [3]

Ans :

Hitler and Nazis devised a new style of politics in following ways :

- (i) Massive rallies and public meetings were organised by Nazis in order to demonstrate the support for Hitler and encourage a sense of unity among the people. He knew the importance of rituals and display in mass mobilisation.
- (ii) Power was shown by the Red banners with the Swastika, the Nazi salute, and the ritualised rounds of applause after the speeches.
- (iii) Nazi propaganda proficiently projected Hitler as a messiah, a saviour, as someone who had arrived to deliver people from their distress. They easily captured the imagination of people whose sense of dignity and pride had been shattered, and who were living in a time of acute economic and political crises.

or

How Nazis did establish control over the Germany ?

Ans :

Nazis established control over the Germany in the following ways :

- (i) Hitler suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly for an indefinite time when a mysterious fire broke out in the German Parliament building in February 1933.

- (ii) Most of the communists were sent to the newly established concentration camps and rest were arrested.
- (iii) In March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. It enabled Hitler powers to sideline the Parliament and rule by decree.
- (iv) Activities of all political parties and trade unions were banned excluding the Nazi Party and its affiliates.
- (v) The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary.
- (vi) To control and order society according to the Nazis, new Special surveillance and security forces were created. These were the Gestapo (secret state police), the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD). They had the extra-constitutional powers such as detention of people in Gestapo torture chambers, arrest and sent to concentration camps, deported at will or arrested without any legal procedures.

22. Describe the various features of the Peninsular Rivers. [3]

Ans :

The various features of the Peninsular Rivers are as follows :

- (i) Most of the Peninsular Rivers are seasonal, because these rivers get water from rainfall.
- (ii) During the dry season, water is reduced even in the large rivers.
- (iii) The Peninsular Rivers are shorter in length and shallower than the Himalayan Rivers.
- (iv) Most peninsular rivers rise from the Western Ghats and flow eastwards and reach into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers make deltas at their mouths.
- (v) The rivers which flow towards west make estuaries.
- (vi) Peninsular rivers have smaller drainage basins than the northern rivers.

or

Explain the important characteristics of the River Brahmaputra.

Ans :

- (i) The source of origin of the Brahmaputra is very close to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj.
- (ii) It is a little longer than the Indus, and large part of its course is located outside India.
- (iii) In Tibet, it flows in a cold and a dry area that's why the amount of water in the river is less and it accumulates less silt there.
- (iv) In India, the river carries a large volume of water and large quantity of silt because it flows through a high rainfall area. In Assam, it has a braided channel which causes the formation of many riverine islands.
- (v) Every year during the rainy season, the river overflows from its banks. It causes floods in Assam and Bangladesh which results in destruction on a large scale.
- (vi) As compared to other northern rivers, the Brahmaputra deposits high amount of silt on its bed. It led to the rise in its riverbed. Its channel is also shifted frequently.

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

Source A - The Outbreak of the Revolution

The representatives of the third estate viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation. On 20 June they assembled in the hall of an indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles. They declared themselves a National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch. They were led by Mirabeau and Abbe Sieyes.

Source B - Did Women have a Revolution?

About sixty women's clubs came up in different French cities. The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous of them. One of their main demands was that women enjoy the same political rights as men. Women were disappointed that the Constitution of 1791 reduced them to passive citizens. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the Assembly and to hold political office. Only then, they felt, would their interests be represented in the new government.

Source C - The Abolition of Slavery

The 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. The slave trade began in the seventeenth century.

Source A - The Outbreak of the Revolution

- 23 (1) Who were Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès ?

Ans :

Mirabeau : Mirabeau was born in a noble family. However, he was determined to end the feudal privilege. He had written a journal on this and gave speeches to the crowds gathered at Versailles.

Abbe Sieyes : Abbe Sieyes was a priest but he rejected the concept of privileges by birth. He wrote an influential pamphlet with the title 'What is the Third Estate' ?

Source B - Did Women have a Revolution ?

- 23 (2) What were the problems of women which they wanted to solve through representation in government ?

Ans :

Women wanted to improve their lives through representation in government. They had following difficulties :

- Most women did not have access to education or job training.
- Their wages were lower than the men.

Source C - The Abolition of Slavery

- 23 (3) Do you think that the Declaration of Man and Citizen adopted by the National Assembly was only meant for French ?

Ans :

Yes, the Declaration of Man and Citizen adopted by the National Assembly was only meant for French. However, long debates were held in the National Assembly on the issue of its extension to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But no law was passed because they had fear of opposition from businessmen whose incomes depended on the slave trade.

24. Discuss the important features of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). [3]

Ans :

The important features of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) are as follows :

- One core poorest families among the BPL families were identified under this scheme. They were earlier covered under the targeted public distribution system. In August 2004, number of beneficiaries had been increased to 2 crore families.
- The respective state rural development departments identified beneficiaries poor families through a Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey.
- Eligible family provided Twenty-five kilograms of food grains at a highly subsidised rate of 2 per kg for wheat and 3 per kg for rice. This quantity was enhanced from 25 to 35 kg in April 2002.

25. Analyse the relation in economic growth and reduction in poverty. [3]

Ans :

Since 1980s, India has been one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The growth rate accelerated from the average of about 3.5 per cent per year in the 1970s to about 6 per cent during the 1980s and 1990s. Poverty is reduced as a result of the higher economic growth rates. Thus, a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction was seen. Economic growth creates opportunities and provides the essential resources to invest in human development. Because of economic growth people are encouraged to send their children, including the girl child, to schools. They hope of getting better economic returns from investing in their education. But, the opportunities created by economic growth may have not directly benefitted the poor. Also, expected growth is not seen in the agriculture sector. This has direct bearing on poverty because a large number of poor people live in villages and are dependent on agriculture.

26. While the forest laws deprived tribes of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. Analyse the statement. [3]

Ans :

While the forest laws deprived tribes of their customary rights to hunt, hunting of big game became a sport. In India, court officials and nobles used to hunt tigers and other animals as a part of their culture for centuries. There are many Mughal paintings which show princes and emperors enjoying a hunt. But under colonial rule animals were hunted on a very large scale. It increased to such an extent that various species became almost extinct. On the other hand

they enacted forest laws which posed restrictions on tribal on their forest activities. Large animals were considered as signs of a wild, primitive and savage society by the British. It was their belief that they would civilise India by killing dangerous animals. They gave rewards for the killing of tigers, wolves and other large animals on the grounds that they posed a threat to cultivators. Between 1875-1925 Over 80,000 tigers, 150,000 leopards and 200,000 wolves were killed for reward. Killing a tiger was seen as a sporting trophy. For example, the Maharaja of Sarguja alone shot 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards up to 1957. A British administrator, George Yule, killed 400 tigers. Certain areas of forests were reserved for hunting.

or

Discuss the ways adopted by pastoralists to cope the modern world ?

Ans :

Pastoralists adopted following ways to cope the modern world :

- (i) Some reduced the number of cattle in their herds because there was not enough pasture to feed large numbers.
- (ii) Some discovered new pastures when movement to old grazing grounds became difficult.
- (iii) Over the years, some richer pastoralists began buying land and settling down. They gave up their nomadic life. Some became settled peasants and started cultivating land,
- (iv) Others began more extensive trading.
- (v) Many poor pastoralists borrowed money from moneylenders to survive. With the time, they lost their cattle and sheep and became labourers. They began working on fields or in small towns.

27. What are the different functions performed by the parliament ? [3]

Ans :

Parliament performs the following functions on behalf of the people :

- (i) The power for making laws in any country is vested with Parliament. Parliaments make new laws, do amendment in existing laws, abolish existing laws and make new laws in place of old laws.
- (ii) The Government of any country is usually controlled by the parliaments more or less. In India parliament has direct and full control over the government. The government can take decisions only if it is supported by the parliament.
- (iii) The money possessed by the governments is controlled by the Parliaments. In most countries, without the approval of Parliament the public money cannot be spent.
- (iv) In countries, Parliament works as a highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy. Parliament can ask for any information on any matter from governments.

or

Discuss the different features of the presidential system of government prevalent in many countries of the world.

Ans :

- (i) In this system of government, the President is both the head of the state and the head of the government. The United States of America, most Latin American countries and many ex-Soviet Union countries follows this model.
- (ii) The people directly elect the President. And the president personally chooses and appoints all Ministers.
- (iii) The legislature makes the law for the country, but the president can veto any law.
- (iv) The president does not need the support of the majority of members in the legislature. He is elected for a fixed tenure and completes it even if his party does not have a majority in the legislature. Also he is answerable to them.

28. What is an unusual achievement of Indian constitution? Explain it. [3]

Ans :

An unusual achievement of Indian constitution is its acceptance by all the people of India. Since the adoption of constitution in India, some provisions of it are questioned by several groups. But the legitimacy of the Constitution is never questioned by any large social group or political party. In many countries of the world, constitution is rewritten afresh because all major social groups or political parties rejected the basic rules provided in it. In some other countries, no one wants to follow the Constitution and its value is reduced to a simple piece of paper. The experience of our Constitution is different. It expresses a broad consensus of its time.

Section C

29. Analyse the level of industrialisation in Russia in early 20th century. [5]

Ans :

The level of industrialisation in Russia in early 20th century :

- (i) Russia was one of the least industrialised nations of Europe in early 20th century. Industry was located in certain areas. St Petersburg and Moscow were important industrial areas.
- (ii) Earlier, most of the industrial production was done by craftsmen. Apart from craft workshops, large factories were also existed. In the 1890s, Russia's railway network was extended and foreign investment in industry increased which facilitated the establishment of many factories. As coal production was doubled, production of iron and steel quadrupled. By the 1900s, factory workers were increased and in some areas they were almost as equal as craftsmen.
- (iii) Most industries were the private property of industrialists. To ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work, government used to supervise large factories. But factories did not follow rules and factory inspectors could not prevent it. In craft units and small workshops, the working day was sometimes 15 hours, compared with 10 or 12 hours in factories. Workers used to live in rooms and dormitories.

- (iv) Socially, workers were not united. Some workers came from villages and had maintained a strong links with the villages. Some were settled in cities permanently. Workers were divided by skill. Metalworkers considered themselves aristocrats among other workers because their occupations demanded more training and skill. Women constitutes 31 percent of the factory labour force by 1914, but they were paid less than men usually between half and three-quarters of a man's wage.

or

Discuss the socialist society made by the Bolsheviks in Russia. Had the socialism solved the problems ?

Ans :

The socialist society made by the Bolsheviks in Russia :

- Bolsheviks nationalised all the industries and banks.
- Peasants were allowed to cultivate the land that had been socialised. On seized land, Bolsheviks helped peasants to understand the collective work.
- Bolsheviks introduced a process of centralised planning. Officials used to assess the potential of economy and set targets for a five-year period i.e. the Five Year Plans.
- All prices were fixed in order to promote industrial growth during the first two 'Plans' (1927-1932 and 1933-1938). Economic growth was seen just because of centralised planning. Industrial production increased (between 1929 and 1933 by 100 per cent in the case of oil, coal and steel).
- New factory cities were developed.
- An extended schooling system was introduced. Arrangements were made for factory workers and peasants to enter universities. Creches were established in factories for the children of women workers.
- Provisions were made to avail cheap public health.
- Model living quarters were built for workers.

Solutions of problems through socialism : No, socialism did not solve all problems.

- There were poor working conditions because of rapid constructions.
- In the city of Magnitogorsk, a steel plant was constructed in three years. Workers lived hard lives and there were 550 stoppages of work in the first year alone.
- In living quarters, it used to be below 40 degrees in winters but people had to climb down from the fourth floor and run across the street in order to go to the toilet'.

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

[5]

These are the most widespread forests of India. They are also called the monsoon forests and spread over the region receiving rainfall between 200 cm and 70 cm. Trees of this forest type shed their leaves for about six to eight weeks in dry summer. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. The former is found in areas receiving rainfall between 200 and 100 cm. These forests exist, therefore, mostly in the eastern part of the country - northeastern states, along the foothills of the Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Odisha

and Chhattisgarh, and on the eastern slopes of the Western Ghats.

- (i) Which type of forests are described in the extract ? Why do trees in these forests shed their leaves ?

Ans :

Tropical Deciduous Forests are described in the extract. Trees in these forests shed their leaves during dry summer to avoid loss of moisture.

- (ii) Which common trees you found in this type of forest ?

Ans :

Teak, bamboos, sal, shisham, sandalwood, khair, kusum, arjun, mulberry, are commonly found commercially important trees in Tropical Deciduous Forests. peepal and neem also commonly found here.

- (iii) Why have these forests been cut on a large scale in recent times ?

Ans :

These forests have been cut on a large scale in recent times for cultivation.

31. How can farmers produce more from the same piece of land ? [5]

Ans :

Farmers can produce more from the same piece of land by the following ways :

- Irrigation :** Farmers can grow three different crops in a year due to the well-developed system of irrigation. Electricity transformed the system of irrigation. The electric-run tubewells could irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively than non-electric irrigation system. Earlier, Persian wheels were used by farmers to draw water from the wells.
- Multiple cropping :** To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. This method is most common in increasing production on a given piece of land. Most farmers grow at least two main crops. Some farmers can grow potato as the third crop
- Modern methods :** Modern methods can help in attaining higher yield. Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season. Farm machineries, like tractors and threshers, can make ploughing and harvesting faster.
- HYV seeds :** Before 1960s, traditional seeds were used in cultivation which used to give low yields. Traditional seeds required less irrigation and cow-dung and other natural manure were used as fertilizers. All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them. In the late 1960s, high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds of wheat and rice were introduced to the Indian farmers starting Green Revolution. The HYV seeds help farmers produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant as compared to the traditional seeds. Now, the same piece of land would produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier.

32. What is the National human right commission ? Discuss its main functions ? [5]

Ans :

The National Human Rights Commission is an independent commission set up by a law in 1993. The Commission is as independent as judiciary. The Commission is consisted of retired judges, officers and eminent citizens who are appointed by the President. It does not decide court cases but helps the victims secure their human rights. The commission helps in the violation of rights granted to citizens by the Constitution and the rights mentioned in the UN sponsored international treaties signed by India.

Followings are the functions of NHRC :

- (i) The NHRC is responsible to conduct independent and credible inquiry into any case of violation of human rights. It also inquires into cases of abetment of such violation or negligence in controlling it by any government officer. The NHRC is not tasked to punish the guilty. It is the responsibility of courts to give punishments to the guilty.
- (ii) NHRC promote human rights in India and takes required steps to promote human rights.
- (iii) The Commission presents its findings and recommendations to the government or intervene in the court on behalf of the victims.
- (iv) NHRC has wide ranging powers to conduct its inquiry. Like any court it can summon witnesses, question any government official, demand any official paper, visit any prison for inspection or send its own team for on-the-spot inquiry.

33. Analyse the need for educational qualifications for candidates in an election in India. [5]

Ans :

A developed country like India should not have educational qualifications to contest elections because of the following reasons :

- (i) Some kinds of jobs do not required educational qualifications. For example, a player is not selected to the Indian cricket team because of his achievement and educational degrees. He is selected because he can play cricket well. Likewise, understanding people's concerns and representing their interests could be important qualification for being an MLA or an MP. This ability should be examined by lakhs of examiners i.e., their voters after every five years.
- (ii) Moreover, it is better to leave to the people if they consider education an important criterion to select their representative. They may decide it at the time of voting.
- (iii) In India, making a minimum educational qualification compulsory would deny a majority of the country's citizens the right to contest elections. For example, if only graduate or more qualified degree holders B.A., B.com. or B.Sc. were made eligible candidates to contest elections in India then more than 90 per cent of the citizens will become ineligible to contest elections. It would go against the spirit of democracy.

or

Discuss the various steps of elections in India ?

Ans :

The various steps of elections in India are :

- (i) **Preparation of voter list :** In our country, all the citizens aged 18 years and above can vote in an election regardless of his or her caste, religion or gender. Government is responsible to maintain voter's list. In voter's list the names of those persons are added who attain the voting age and changed their residence to that constituency. Names are deleted of those who are dead and those who moved out to another constituency.
- (ii) **Announcement of election :** The dates for polling or casting of votes and counting of votes are announced by the Election Commission of India.
- (iii) **Nomination of candidates :** Any person who is eligible to be a voter and whose age is not less than 25 years can become a candidate in elections. Political parties nominate their candidates who get the party symbol and support. Every person who wishes to contest an election has to fill a 'nomination form' and give some money as 'security deposit'.
- (iv) **Election Campaign :** Election campaigns take place for a two-week period between the announcement of the final list of candidates and the date of polling. During this period the candidates contact their voters, political leaders address election meetings and political parties mobilise their supporters.
- (v) **Polling and counting of votes :** Every person whose name is on the voters list goes to a nearby 'polling booth'. Once the voter goes inside the booth, the election officials identify him/her, put a mark on his/her finger and allow him/her to cast his/her vote. Earlier ballot papers were used. Nowadays electronic voting machines (EVM) are used to record votes.
- (vi) **Announcement of winner:** On a fixed date, all the EVMs are opened and the votes secured by each candidate are counted. The candidate who secures the highest number of votes from a constituency is declared elected. Within a few hours of counting, all the results are declared and it becomes clear that who will form the next government.

34. Describe the regional divisions of the Himalayas. [5]

Ans :

There is regional division of the Himalayas from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. There are regional names also in these broad categories.

Punjab Himalaya : This part of Himalayas is located between the Indus River and the Satluj River. Usually it is known as Punjab Himalaya but it has regional names also. For example, in west it is called Kashmir Himalaya and in east it is Himachal Himalaya.

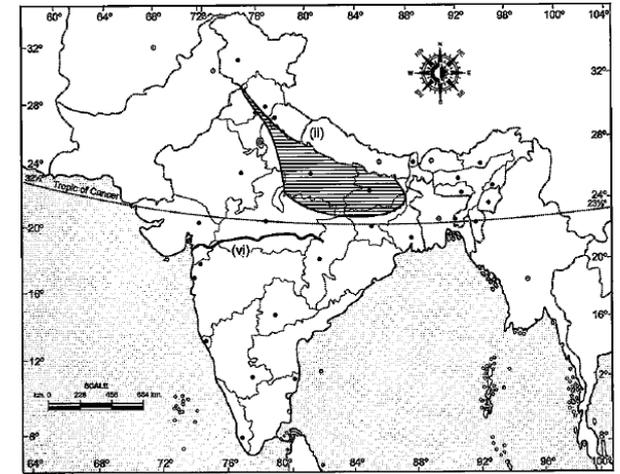
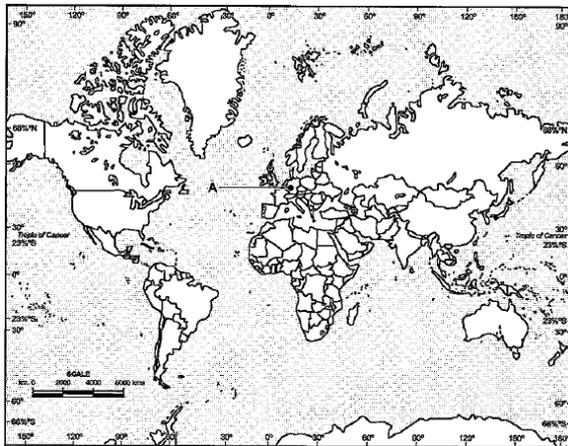
Kumaon Himalayas : Kumaon Himalayas is located between the Satluj river and the Kali river.

Nepal Himalayas : Nepal Himalayas is located between The Kali river and the Teesta river. Assam Himalayas: This part of Himalayas is lying between the Teesta river and the Dihang river.

The Purvachal : Ahead of the Dihang River there is the Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains. The Brahmaputra River demarcates the eastern-most boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas take a sharp bend to the south and run along the eastern boundary of India. These hills spread in the north-eastern states. They are composed of mainly strong sandstones, a type of sedimentary rocks. They have dense forests cover, parallel ranges and valleys. The hills located in the Purvachal are the Patkai hills, the Naga Hills, the Manipur hills and the Mizo hills.

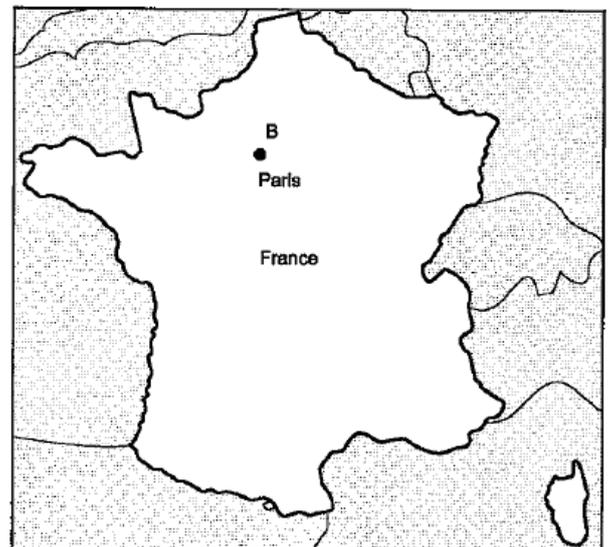
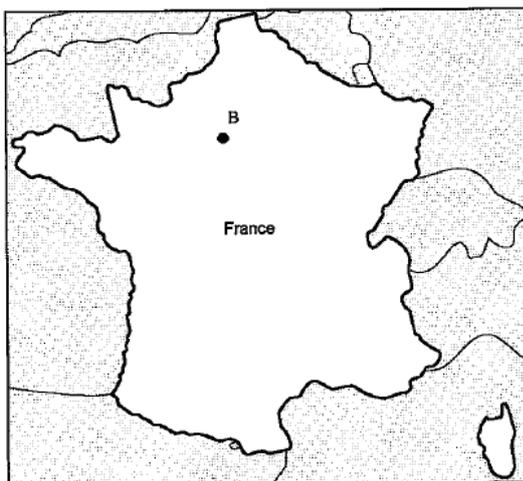
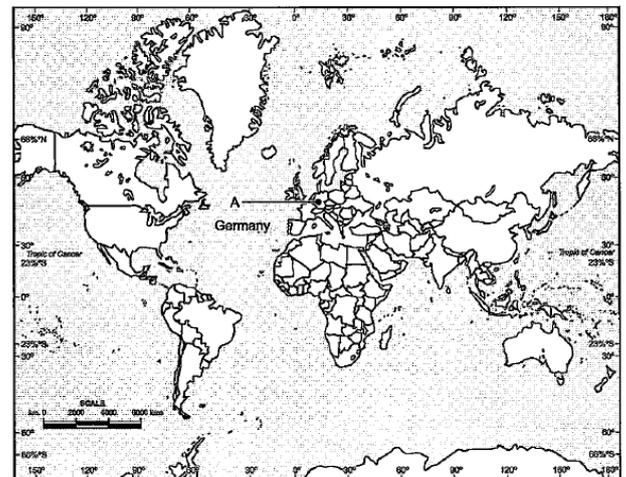
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [2]
 (A) Country which fought first world war as central powers.
 (B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.



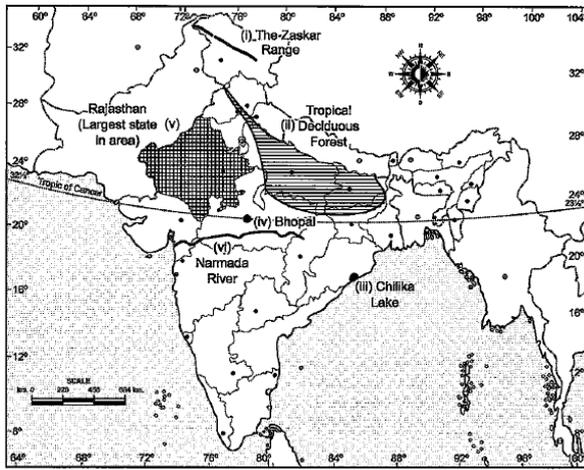
Ans :

- (a) (A) Germany
 (B) Paris



- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols : [4]
 (i) Mountain Range — The Zaskar,
 (ii) Identify the forest type in the shaded area
 (iii) Lakes — Chilika,
 (iv) Capital of state Madhya pradesh
 (v) Largest state according to area
 (vi) Identify river — The Narmada

- (b) (i) The Zaskar Range
 (ii) Tropical Deciduous Forest
 (iii) Chilika Lake
 (iv) Bhopal
 (v) Rajasthan
 (vi) Narmada River



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