

PRACTICE PAPER (2024-25)

CLASS: 9th (Secondary)

Code No: 017

Roll No .

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SOCIAL SCIENCE

सामाजिकविज्ञान

(History, Political Science, Geography and Economics)
(इतिहास, राजनीति विज्ञान, भूगोल और अर्थशास्त्र)

(Academic/Open)
(अकादमिक/ ओपन)

[Hindi and English Medium]
[हिंदी और अंग्रेजी माध्यम]

अनुमत समय: 3 घंटे]

Time allowed: 3 hours]

[अधिकतमअंक: 80

[Maximum Marks: 80

- कृपया सुनिश्चितकरें कि इसमें 40 प्रश्न हैं।

Please make sure that it contains 40 questions.

- प्रश्न-पत्र के दायीं ओर कोड संख्या और सेट को अभ्यर्थी द्वारा उत्तर-पुस्तिका के पहले पृष्ठ पर लिखा जाना चाहिए।

The Code No. and Set on the right side of the question paper should be written by the candidate on the front page of the answer-book.

- किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर देना शुरू करने से पहले उसका क्रमांक अवश्य लिखना चाहिए।

Before beginning to answer a question, its Serial Number must be written.

- उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अतिरिक्त कोई अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका नहीं दी जायेगी। बिंदु पर लिखें और लिखित उत्तर न काटे।

Except answer-book, no extra sheet will be given. Write to the point and do not strike the written answer.

- परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न पत्र पर अपना रोल नंबर अवश्य लिखें। रोल नम्बर के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न पत्र पर अन्य कुछ भी न लिखे।

Candidates must write their Roll Number on the question paper.

- प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि आपको सही और पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र दिया गया है, परीक्षा के बाद इस संबंध में कोई दावा मान्य नहीं होगा।

Before answering the questions, ensure that you have been supplied the correct and complete question paper, no claim in this regard, will be entertained after examination.

General Instructions:

सामान्य निर्देश:

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them.

(i) Question paper comprises six sections A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 40 questions in the questions paper. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Section A-Question no 1 to 20 are Objective questions (1 to 20 -multiple choice) carrying 1 mark each.

(iii) Section B-Question no 21 to 28 are very short questions, carrying 2 marks each.

(iv) Section C- Question no 29 to 32 are case study questions carrying 3 marks each.

(v) Section D- Questions no 33 to 36 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each.

(VI) Section-E Questions no. 37 to 39 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.

(vi)Section F- Questions no 40 is map based, carrying 5 marks. Part A is from history (2marks) and part B is from geography (3 marks).

(vii) 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 has to be attempted.

(viii) Attach map along with your answer book.

(ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section-A (1x20)

Tick the Correct answer

सही उत्तर पर निशान लगाइए

Q.1 Who was the founder of Brahm Samaj ?

1

A)Dayanand Saraswati C) Vivekanand

B) Rajaram Mohan Ray D) Ramkrishan

ब्रह्म समाज के संस्थापक कौन थे?

A) दयानंद सरस्वती C) विवेकानंद

B) राजाराम मोहन राय D) रामकृष्ण

Q.2 Indian National Congress was established in -----.

1

A) 1885 C)1985

B) 1875 D) 1890

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्थापना ----- में हुई थी।

A) 1885 C) 1985

B) 1875 D) 1890

Q3 Where was the headquarter of Gadar Party located ?

1

A) London C) Punjab

B) Sanfransisko D) Delhi

गदर पार्टी का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित था?

A) लंदन C) पंजाब

B) सैनफ्रांसिस्को D) दिल्ली

Q.4 After how many years are elections held for the Chinese Parliament ?

1

A) 5 B) 3 C) 4 D) 2

चीनी संसद के लिए चुनाव कितने वर्ष बाद होते हैं?

A) 5 B) 3 C) 4 D) 2

Q.5 The word Democracy is derived from which language ?

1

- A) Roman C) Hindi
B) Arabi D) Greek

डेमोक्रेसी शब्द किस भाषा से लिया गया है?

- A) रोमन C) हिंदी
B) अरबी D) ग्रीक

Q.6 Who conduct the election process in India ?

1

- A) Election Commission C) Parliament
B) Prime Minister D) President

भारत में चुनाव प्रक्रिया का संचालन कौन करता है?

- A) चुनाव आयोग C) संसद
B) प्रधान मंत्री D) राष्ट्रपति

Q.7 Which is the Eastern most Longitude of India ?

1

- A) 97°25` east C) 98°25` east
B) 95°25` east D) 97°30` east

भारत का सबसे पूर्वी देशांतर कौन सा है?

- A) 97°25` east C) 98°25` east
B) 95°25` east D) 97°30` east

Q.8 Where does Narmada River originate from ?

1

- A) Himalaya C) Nagpur Plateau
B) Amarkantak D) None of these

नर्मदा नदी का उद्गम कहाँ से होता है?

- A) हिमालय C) नागपुर पठार
B) अमरकंटक D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q.9 In which state are lions found in India ?

1

- A) Haryana C) Assam
B) Sikkim D) Gujrat

भारत में शेर किस राज्य में पाए जाते हैं?

- A) हरियाणा C) असम
B) सिक्किम D) गुजरात

Q.10 What is the number of upper caste families in Palampur village?

1

- A) 80 C) 90
B) 20 D) 70

पालमपुर गाँव में उच्च जाति के परिवारों की संख्या कितनी है?

- A) 80 C) 90
B) 20 D) 70

Q.11 When was the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act passed ?

1

- A) 2004 C) 2005
B) 2009 D) 2014

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम कब पारित किया गया?

- A) 2004 C) 2005
B) 2009 D) 2014

Q.12 Who announce MSP ?

1

- A) Minister C) Government
B) President D) Governor

एम एस पी की घोषणा कौन करता है?

- A) मंत्री C) सरकार
B) राष्ट्रपति D) राज्यपाल

Q.13 Who gave the slogan of going back to the Vedas ? **1**

वेदों की ओर वापस जाओ का नारा किसने दिया?

Q.14 Who is the Head of India ?. **1**

भारत का मुखिया कौन है?

Q.15 What is National Income ? **1**

राष्ट्रीय आय क्या है?

Q.16 Azad Hind Fauj was founded by..... . **1**

- A) Subhas Chander Bose C) Nehru
B) Ras Bihari Bose D)None of These

आज़ाद हिन्द फ़ौज की स्थापना द्वारा की गई थी।

- A) सुभाष चंद्र बोस C)नेहरू
B)रासबिहारी बोस D)इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q.17 stores buffer stock in India . **1**

- A) FCI C) ICICI
B) HAFED D None of these

..... भारत में बफर स्टॉक का भंडारण करता है।

- A) एफसीआई C) आई सी आई सी आई
B) हैफेड D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

Q.18 The terrible riots in Gujarat took place in **1**

- A)2004 C) 2001
B) 2005 D) 2002

गुजरात में भयानक दंगे में हुए थे।

A) 2004

C) 2001

B) 2005

D) 2002

In each of the questions given below , there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes.

नीचे दिए गये , प्रत्येक प्रश्न में दो कथन दिए गये हैं । एक को क्रमशः अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (B) कहा गया है । निर्धारित करें की इनमें से कौन सा सही है ।

Q.19 Assertion (A) Haryana was founded in 1 November 1966.

1

Reason (R) Haryana was separated from Punjab on the basis of Language difference .

A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A .

B) A is true but R is false.

C) A is false but R is true.

D) Both A and R are true .

अभिकथन (A) हरियाणा की स्थापना 1 नवंबर 1966 में हुई थी
कारण (B) भाषा अंतर के आधार पर हरियाणा को पंजाब से अलग किया गया था।

A) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है ।

B) A सत्य है और R गलत है ।

C) A गलत है लेकिन R सही है ।

D) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं ।

Q.20 Assertion (A) In India , people elect their own representatives .

1

Reason (R) India is a democracy.

A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A .

B) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A .

C) A is false but R is true.

D) Both A and R are true.

अभिकथन (A) भारत में लोग अपने प्रतिनिधि स्वयं चुनते हैं।
कारण (B) भारत एक लोकतंत्र है।

A) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है ।

- B).A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
 C)A गलत है लेकिन R सही है ।
 D) A और R दोनों सत्य हैं ।

Section- B

(Very Short Answer Questions) (2x8=16)

Q.21 Write a short note on Khudiram Bose? 2

खुदीराम बोस पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें?

Q.22 Why did Indians oppose the Simon Commission? 2

भारतीयों ने साइमन कमीशन का विरोध क्यों किया?

Q.23 Explain the meaning of Democracy. 2

लोकतंत्र का अर्थ स्पष्ट करें।

Q.24. What is the meant by Coalition Government. 2

गठबंधन सरकार से क्या तात्पर्य है?

Q.25 What is meant by Indian Sub- Continent? 2

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप से क्या तात्पर्य है?

Q.26 Explain two features of Evergreen Forests ? 2

सदाबहार वनों की दो विशेषताएँ बताइये?

Q.27 What is meant by Food Security. 2

खाद्य सुरक्षा से क्या तात्पर्य है?

Q.28 What is called Poverty Line? 2

गरीबी रेखा किसे कहते हैं?

Section- C

(Case Study Based Questions) (4x3=12)

Q.29 Read the Extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak had established their own separate Home rule Leagues in Poona and Mrs. Annie Besant in Madras , but both of them started cooperating with each other in the national interest . He toured different parts of the country and addressed people at various places and propagated Home Rule. As a result of the efforts of these two leaders, many branches of Home rule League were established in different parts of India and thousands of people became members of Home Rule League. Many national leaders like M.A Ansari, Shankar Lal, Nekiram Sharma etc. joined the Home Rule League and started unitedly demanding Swaraj. Bal Gangadhar Tilak had handed over the command of Home Rule Movement in Madhya Pardesh and Berar region to Nekiram Sharma of Haryana.

Answer these questions :

Q29.1 Who established Home Rule Leagues in India? 1

Q29.2 What works were done by Bal Gangadhar Tilak for the spread of Home Rule League? 1

Q29.3 Who lead Home Rule movement in Madhya Pardesh and Berar? 1

दिए गए लेख को ध्यान से पढ़े और उत्तर दे :

बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने पूना में और श्रीमती एनी बेसेंट ने मद्रास में अपनी अलग-अलग होमरूल लीग की स्थापना की थी, लेकिन दोनों ने राष्ट्रीय हित में एक-दूसरे का सहयोग करना शुरू कर दिया। उन्होंने देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों का दौरा किया और विभिन्न स्थानों पर लोगों को संबोधित किया और होम रूल का प्रचार किया। इन दोनों नेताओं के प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप भारत के विभिन्न भागों में होम रूल लीग की कई शाखाएँ स्थापित हुईं और हजारों लोग होम रूल लीग के सदस्य बन गये। एम.ए. अंसारी, शंकर लाल, नेकीराम शर्मा आदि कई राष्ट्रीय नेता होम रूल लीग में शामिल हो गए और एकजुट होकर स्वराज की मांग करने लगे। बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने मध्य प्रदेश और बरार क्षेत्र में होम रूल आंदोलन की कमान हरियाणा के नेकीराम शर्मा को सौंपी थी।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दे :

Q29.1 भारत में होम रूल लीग की स्थापना किसने की? 1

प्रश्न 29.2 होम रूल लीग के प्रसार के लिए बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने क्या कार्य किये? 1

Q.30 Read the following paragraph and answer the questions

The most significant feature of the Indian population is the size of its adolescent population. It constitutes one-fifth of the total population of India. Adolescents are, generally, grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years. They are the most important resource for the future. Nutrition requirements of adolescents are higher than those of a normal child or adult. Poor nutrition can lead to deficiency and stunted growth. But in India, the diet available to adolescents is inadequate in all nutrients. A large number of adolescent girls suffer from anemia. Their problems have so far not received adequate attention in the process of development. The adolescent girls have to be sensitized to the problems they confront. Awareness among them can be improved through the spread of literacy and education.

Answer these questions:

Q30.1 What is the most significant features of Indian population ? 1

Q30.2 A large number of adolescent girls suffer from which disease? 1

Q30.3 Adolescents are, generally, grouped in which age group? 1

दिए गए लेख को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उत्तर दें

भारतीय जनसंख्या की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता इसकी किशोर जनसंख्या का आकार है। यह भारत की कुल जनसंख्या का पांचवां हिस्सा है। आमतौर पर किशोरों को 10 से 19 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग में बांटा जाता है। वे भविष्य के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन हैं। किशोरों की पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताएं सामान्य बच्चे या वयस्क की तुलना में अधिक होती हैं। खराब पोषण से कमी हो सकती है और विकास रुक सकता है। लेकिन भारत में किशोरों को मिलने वाले आहार में सभी पोषक तत्व अपर्याप्त होते हैं। बड़ी संख्या में किशोरियां एनीमिया से पीड़ित हैं। विकास की प्रक्रिया में अब तक उनकी समस्याओं पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। किशोरियों को उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के प्रति संवेदनशील बनाना होगा। साक्षरता और शिक्षा के प्रसार के माध्यम से उनमें जागरूकता में सुधार किया जा सकता है। निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

Q30.1 भारतीय जनसंख्या की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता क्या है?

1

Q30.2 बड़ी संख्या में किशोरियाँ किस बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं?

1

Q.31 Read the Extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

Lok Dal and its partners won 76 out of 90 seats in the State Assembly. Lok Dal alone won 60 seats and thus had a clear majority in the Assembly. The Congress could win only 5 seats. Once the election results were announced, the sitting Chief Minister resigned. The newly elected Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) of Lok Dal chose Devi Lal as their leader. The Governor invited Devi Lal to be the new Chief Minister. Three days after the election results were declared, he became the Chief Minister. As soon as he became the Chief Minister, his Government issued a Government Order waiving the outstanding loans of small farmers, agricultural labourers and small businessmen. His party ruled the State for four years.

Answer these questions:

Q31.1 Which party won 60 seats in Assembly election ? (1)

Q31.2 Who became new chief minister ? (1)

Q31.3 Which order was issued by new government for the welfare of farmers and laborers ? (1)

दिए गए लेख को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उत्तर दें।

लोकदल और उसके सहयोगियों ने राज्य विधानसभा की 90 में से 76 सीटें जीतीं। अकेले लोकदल ने 60 सीटें जीतीं और इस तरह उसे विधानसभा में स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला। कांग्रेस सिर्फ 5 सीटें जीत सकी। चुनाव परिणाम घोषित होते ही मौजूदा मुख्यमंत्री ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। लोकदल के नवनिर्वाचित विधान सभा सदस्यों (विधायकों) ने देवीलाल को अपना नेता चुना। राज्यपाल ने देवीलाल को नया मुख्यमंत्री बनने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। चुनाव नतीजे घोषित होने के तीन दिन बाद वह मुख्यमंत्री बन गये। मुख्यमंत्री बनते ही उनकी सरकार ने छोटे किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों और छोटे व्यापारियों का बकाया कर्ज माफ करने का सरकारी आदेश जारी कर दिया। उनकी पार्टी ने राज्य में चार साल तक शासन किया।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

Q31.1 विधानसभा चुनाव में किस पार्टी ने 60 सीटें जीतीं? (1)

Q31.2 नये मुख्यमंत्री कौन बने ? (1)

Q31.3 नई सरकार ने किसानों और मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए कौन सा आदेश जारी किया? (1)

Q.32 Read the Extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs (dalits) comprise one third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw. Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used in various types of small business. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated..

Answer these questions:

Q32.1 How many families are resided in the Palampur village? 1

Q32.2 The shares of dalits population is 1

Q32.3 Explain the facilities are available in the Palampur village. 1

दिए गए लेख को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उत्तर दें।

इस गांव में कई अलग-अलग जातियों के लगभग 450 परिवार हैं। गांव की अधिकांश जमीन पर 80 ऊंची जाति के परिवारों का कब्जा है। उनके घर, जिनमें से कुछ काफी बड़े हैं, सीमेंट प्लास्टर के साथ ईंटों से बने हैं। अनुसूचित जाति (दलित) की आबादी एक तिहाई है और वे गांव के एक कोने में और बहुत छोटे घरों में रहते हैं जिनमें से कुछ मिट्टी और भूसे के हैं। अधिकांश घरों में बिजली के कनेक्शन हैं। बिजली से खेतों के सभी ट्यूबवेलों को बिजली मिलती है और इसका उपयोग विभिन्न प्रकार के छोटे व्यवसायों में किया जाता है। पालमपुर में दो प्राथमिक विद्यालय और एक उच्च विद्यालय है। यहां सरकार द्वारा संचालित एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र और एक निजी औषधालय है जहां बीमारों का इलाज किया जाता है।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

Q32.1 पालमपुर गाँव में कितने परिवार निवास करते हैं?

1

Q32.2 दलितों की आबादी का हिस्सा है।	1
प्रश्न 32.3 बताएं कि पालमपुर गांव में क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।	1

Section-D

(Short Answer Type Questions)(4x3=12)

Q.33 What were the reasons for the partition of India ? 3

भारत के विभाजन के क्या कारण थे?

Q.34 Describe the Fundamental rights given in the Constitution of India. 3

भारत के संविधान में दिये गये मौलिक अधिकारों का वर्णन कीजिये।

Q.35 Write the factors which affected Indian climate. 3

भारतीय जलवायु को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक लिखिए।

Q.36 Define the Birth rate, Death rate and Growth rate. 3

जन्म दर, मृत्यु दर और विकास दर को परिभाषित करें।

Section- E

(Essay Type Questions) (5x4=20)

Q.37 What impact did the exploitative policies of the British have on India and Indians? (5)

अंग्रेजों की शोषणकारी नीतियों का भारत और भारतीयों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा?

Or

Which institutions helped in the spreads of English Education in the 19th Century? Explain it.

19वीं सदी में अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के प्रसार में किन संस्थानों ने मदद की? व्याख्या करें।

Q.38 Describe. the nature of the Constituent Assembly of India

भारत की संविधान सभा के स्वरूप का वर्णन करें।

Or

(5)

How did apartheid end in South Africa ?

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रंगभेद कैसे खत्म हुआ?

Q.39 Explain the differences in the features of the Himalayan region and the Peninsular Plateau.

हिमालयी क्षेत्र और प्रायद्वीपीय पठार की विशेषताओं में अंतर स्पष्ट करें।

Or
Describe the Northern Plains of India.

(5)

भारत के उत्तरी मैदान का वर्णन करें।

SECTION-F

(MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION)(2+3=5)

Q.40 A. On the given outline map of World show the following places: **2**

विश्व के दिए गए रूपरेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित स्थानों को दर्शाइए:

Famous places of 1857 revolt

A. Delhi

दिल्ली

B. Meerut

, मेरठ

Q.40B. On the given outline map of India show the following places: **3**

भारत के दिए गए रूपरेखा मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित स्थानों को दर्शाइए:

A. Coromandal Coast

कोरोमंडल तट

B. Kajiranga National Park

काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

C. Ganga river

गंगा नदी

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PRACTICE PAPER (2024-25)

MARKING SCHEME

1. B) Rajaram Mohan Rai

Q2. A) 1885

Q3. B) Sanfransisco

Q4. A) 3

Q.5 D) Greek

Q.6 A) Election Commission

Q.7 B) 97° 25 ` east

Q.8 B) Amarkantak

Q.9. D) Gujrat

Q.10. A) 80

Q.11. C) 2005

Q.12. C) Government

Q.13. Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati

Q.14. President

Q.15. National income is the sum total of the value of all the goods and services manufactured by the residents of the country, in a year., within its domestic boundaries or outside.

Q.16. B) Ras Bihari Bose

Q.17. A) FCI

Q.18. A) 2004

Q.19. D) Both A and R are true

Q.20. D) Both A and R are true

Q.21 Shahid Khudiram Bose was the youngest revolutionary freedom fighter who opposed British Raj in India. He was involved in the Muzaffarpur conspiracy and was executed on August 11, 1908, at the age of 18 years.

Q.22 It was boycotted by the Indians because, all its members were Englishmen. The Commission had no Indian member. This was seen as a deliberate insult to the self-respect of the Indians.

Q.23 A system in which the government of a country is elected by the people.

Q.24 A coalition government, or coalition cabinet, is a government by political parties that enter into a power-sharing arrangement of the executive. Coalition governments usually occur when no single party has achieved an absolute majority after an election.

Q.25 The Indian subcontinent consists of India, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. The term subcontinent signifies a subdivision of a continent that has a distinct political, geographical, or cultural identity and also a large land mass somewhat smaller than a continent.

Q.26 The heights of the trees can reach up to 60 meters and above. The forest appears green throughout the year. This region has abundant vegetation of all kinds of shrubs, herbs, and creepers.

Q.27 Food security refers to availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times. Food security depends, on the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Q.28. The poverty line is the threshold line that defines the minimum requirement of income required by an individual to fulfil his/her basic necessities. If a person is below the poverty line, then he won't be able to meet his needs for survival.

Q.29

Q29.1 Bal Gangadhar Tilak had established their own separate Home rule Leagues in Poona and Mrs. Annie Besant in Madras.

Q29.2 He toured different parts of the country and addressed people at various places and propagated Home Rule.

Q29.3 Nekiram Sharma

Q.30

Q30.1 The most significant feature of the Indian population is the size of its adolescent population. It constitutes one-fifth of the total population of India.

Q30.2 Anemia

Q30.3 10 to 19 years

Q.31

Q31.1 Lok Dal

Q31.2 Devi Lal

Q31.3 Waiving the outstanding loans of small farmers, agricultural labourers and small businessmen.

Q.32

Q32.1. (450) families

Q32.2 One third of the population

Q32.3 Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated..

Q.33 Reasons of the partition of India:

1. Divide and rule policy of Britishers
2. Role of Muslim League
3. Role of Muhammad Zinnah
4. Failure of interim government
5. Direct action day of Muslim League

Q.34. There are six fundamental rights in India. They are Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Q.35 Factors affecting Indian climate:

1. Latitude
2. Altitude
3. Pressure and Winds
4. Distance from the sea
5. ocean currents and relief features.

Q.36 Birth rate: It is the number of live births per year per 1000 of the population.

Death Rate: The number of deaths per 1000 estimated mid-year population in one year, in a given place.

Growth Rate: The difference between the birth and death rates is termed the growth rate of the population.

Q.37 The exploitative policies of the British had a bad impact on India and Indians. Indians were not satisfied with the slavery and exploitation policy of the Britishers. The British government completely exploited the Indians. It interfered in Indian culture. Indians completely opposed

this intervention of the Britishers. Every year, protests by Indians against the exploitation of British rule were seen surging in some part of India. The collective reaction to this protest appeared in the form of the revolt of 1857. Religious-social reform movements started in India in the nineteenth century. These movements not only had an impact on religion, society and literature but also on the political life of India. National consciousness gradually began to infuse political life. Due to the influence of this consciousness, political organizations started being established in the country. With the emergence of political national consciousness, the feeling became stronger among the Indians that India belongs to the Indians and only the Indians have the right on Indian resources. In the same century, the sentiments of independence began to blossom in the bleak slavery of Indians and their sense of civilisation, culture and self-respect became stronger.

OR

(1) The work of spreading education in English was first started by the English missionaries in India. They did it to spread their religion.

(2) Many Indian social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy also opened many schools and colleges for the purpose of education in English language. His aim in doing so was to create consciousness among Indians.

(3) Social organizations like Brahm Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission etc. established many schools and colleges, so that many evils prevalent in the Indian society could be got rid of.

(4) In India The British government also took important steps towards spreading the English language, so that they could get cheap clerks to run the administrative work.

Q38. The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. To mark this day we celebrate January 26 as Republic Day every year.

OR

Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa. Since 1950, the blacks, colored and Indians fought against the apartheid system. They launched protest marches and strikes. The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organization that led the struggle against the policies of segregation. This included many workers' unions and the Communist Party. 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. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man. 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.

Q.39 The Himalayan mountain system exhibits a youthful topography. It is characterized by towering peaks, deep valleys, and swiftly flowing rivers. The Himalayan region was formed by the collision of The Eurasian plate and the Indo-Australian plates due to continental drift. Most of the rocks found in the Himalayan region are sedimentary. The Himalayan region is Arc-shaped. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayan region. In the Himalayan region, the average height of the Mountain peaks is around 6000 m. Himalayan rivers which originate in the Himalayan region, are longer than the peninsula rivers.

The peninsular plateau consists of igneous and metamorphic rocks. These give rise to gently rising hills and expansive valleys. The peninsular plateau was formed by the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land. The peninsular plateau is triangular-shaped. Most of the rocks found in the Peninsular plateau are igneous rocks. Anamudi is the highest mountain peak on the peninsular plateau. The average height of a mountain peak in the peninsular plateau is around 900 m. Peninsular rivers which originate in the peninsular plateaus are shorter than the Himalayan rivers.

OR

The northern plain is divided into four regions: Bhangar, Bhabar, Khadar, and Terai.

These plain rivers form marshy islands.

The soil formed in the northern plains is very fertile, and people depend on crop growing and farming activities here for their source of income.

The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposits of the three major river systems of the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries.

This plain is completely formed of alluvial soil.

The plains are very fertile and are best suited for agriculture.

These plains are densely populated because of their fertile lands and economic activities based on agriculture.

Q40 Map

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