

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5
SUBJECT- Social Science (087)
CLASS IX (2023-24)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

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

Section A

1. What is the Old Regime? [1]
 - a) The society and institutions of France before 1789
 - b) The period when the storming of the Bastille occurred
 - c) The period when the French society divided into a different estate.
 - d) The society and institutions of France after 1789
2. An activity performed for profit or for service can be termed as: [1]
 - a) Formal activity
 - b) Market activity
 - c) Professional activity
 - d) Non-market activity
3. Fill in the blank: [1]

States	Strategy adopted to remove poverty
West Bengal	Land reform measures
Tamil Nadu	?

- a) Public distribution of food grains b) Human resource development
c) High agricultural growth rates d) Improving health facilities

4. Which of the following is true with reference to the resignation of Prime Minister ? [1]
A. If he/she resigns the entire ministry quits.
B. The Prime Minister gives his resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
a) Both A and B are false b) A is true but B is false
c) Both A and B are true d) A is false but B is true
5. Which factor turns the population into human capital? [1]
a) Education, training and medical care. b) Training
c) Medical care d) Education
6. Who propounded the idea of a communist society? [1]
a) Napoleon b) Karl Marx
c) Rousseau d) Robert Owen
7. **Assertion (A):** Northern Plains is considered to be a very fertile zone. [1]
Reason (R): It is formed by the deposition of alluvium at the foothills of the Himalayas.
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
8. **Read the information given below and select the correct option** [1]
Once in power, the Nazis quickly began to implement their dream of creating an exclusive racial community of pure Germans by physically eliminating all those who were seen as 'undesirable' in the extended empire. Undesirable children were thrown out of schools. And finally, in the 1940s, they were taken to the gas chambers. With reference to the given information, choose which of the following races were not considered undesirable or Inferior in Germany?

a) Nordic Aryans

b) Jews

c) Gypsies

d) Russians

9. Indian subcontinent experiences comparatively mild winters as compare to Central Asia because of [1]

a) The Himalayas

b) Northern Plains

c) Indian Ocean

d) Thar desert

10. Poet Roget de L'Isle composed a famous patriotic song. It was sung for the first time by the volunteers marching to Paris. It was named after the place marked as A on the given map of France from where they started. Identify it from the following options. [1]



a) Marseillaise

b) Lyon

c) Toulouse

d) Poitiers

11. Mr. Singh's application was rejected as the post was reserved for SC candidates but he belonged to General Category. Which of the following is true with reference to this. A. His fundamental right, i.e., Right to Equality is violated. [1]

B. Government has the right to reserve some posts for SC and ST candidates.

a) Both A and B are true

b) Both A and B are false

c) A is false but B is true

d) A is true but B is false

12. The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the _____. [1]

a) Primary sector

b) All of these

c) Secondary sector

d) Tertiary sector

13. Arrange the four seasons in chronological order of a calendar year starting from March: [1]

 - i. Advancing Monsoon Season
 - ii. Cold Weather Season
 - iii. Hot Weather Season
 - iv. Retreating Monsoon Season

a) iii, iv, i, ii b) iv, i, ii, iii
c) ii, i, iv, iii d) iii, i, iv, ii

14. Analyse the information and name the event in Russian history: [1]

 - i. On 9th January 1905 a mass of peaceful workers with their wives and children was fired at St. Petersburg while on its way to the Winter Palace to present a petition to the Tsar.
 - ii. More than a hundred workers were killed and about 300 were wounded.

a) Bloody Sunday b) The Great Depression
c) Winter Palace Massacre d) Subsistence Crises

15. Which type of hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality? [1]

a) Fast kept due to spiritual reasons b) Chronic hunger
c) None of these d) Seasonal hunger

16. Identify the scheme with the help of the following hints: [1]
It is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States, the local government, and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase enrolment in elementary education.

a) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan b) Saraswati Shiksha Yojana
c) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao d) Mid Day Meal Scheme

17. Which of the following yojna has been launched to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy? [1]

a) NREGA b) AAY

c) PMGY

d) SGSY

18. What is the position of India in the world in terms of area? [1]

a) Eight

b) Seventh

c) Fifth

d) Sixth

19. Which of the following programme of the government provide self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas? [1]

a) NREGA

b) SGSY

c) AAY

d) PMRY

20. **Analyze the given information and choose which group is the information talking about:** [1]

They were the group of those people who wanted a nation that tolerated all religions. They wanted individual rights for the citizens and an elected parliament. They were not in favour of giving women the right to vote and they wanted only men with property to vote.

a) Radicals

b) Democrates

c) Liberals

d) Conservatives

Section B

21. How has India developed relationships with the world through the land route? [2]

22. How is the poverty line estimated periodically? Name an organisation which is responsible for estimating poverty. [2]

OR

Explain three impacts of poverty in India?

23. What challenges are ahead of India with respect to poverty alleviation? [2]

24. What is migration? Explain its types. [2]

Section C

25. How could abolition of slavery become possible in France? Explain. [3]

26. What do you mean by the 'Policy of Apartheid'? How did this policy come to an end? [3]

OR

'The authority of the rules of the Constitution is the same as that of any other law'. Explain.

27. Why are people allowed to go to courts against the government's decisions? [3]
28. How far is it correct to say that all claims cannot become rights? [3]
29. Why will a firm not like to employ a worker with ill-health? How does it affect the working environment? [3]

Section D

30. How was the February Revolution able to bring down the monarchy in Russia? [5]

OR

Make two lists: one with the main events and the effects of the February Revolution and the other with the main events and effects of the October Revolution. Write a paragraph on who was involved in each, who were the leaders and what was the impact of each on Soviet history.

31. Why are rivers important for the country's economy? [5]

OR

What are the main causes of pollution of Indian rivers?

32. What has our government done to provide food security to the poor? Discuss any two schemes launched by the government? [5]

OR

How would you explain the different grounds on which the Public Distribution System has faced severe criticism?

33. Mention any three powers and functions of the Election Commission of India. [5]

OR

Explain any five characteristics of popular participation in the election process of India.

Section E

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

Media was carefully used to win support for the regime and popularise its worldview. Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. In posters, groups identified as the 'enemies' of Germans were stereotyped, mocked, abused and described as evil. Socialists and liberals were represented as weak and degenerate. They were attacked as malicious foreign agents. Propaganda films were made to create hatred for Jews. The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew. Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked.

- (i) Jews were portrayed as **killers of Christ and usurers**. Who were 'usurers'?
- (ii) What did the Nuremberg Laws mean to the undesirables in Nazi Germany?

- (iii) Hitler could have resolved **the Jewish problem** by the method of conversion but he didn't. What could be the possible reason behind it?

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

[4]

The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively. The Western Ghats lie parallel to the western coast. They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900–1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats. The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nigiris in the south. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain-bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats. The Western Ghats are known by different local names. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south. The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi and the Doda Betta. Mahendragiri is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy Hills and the Javadi Hills are located to the southeast of the Eastern Ghats. The famous hill stations of Udagamandalam, popularly known as Ooty and the Kodaikanal are located here. One of the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. This is of volcanic origin, hence, the rocks are igneous. Actually, these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil. The Aravali Hills lie on the western and northwestern margins of the Peninsular plateau. These are highly eroded hills and are found as broken hills. They extend from Gujarat to Delhi in a southwest-northeast direction.

- (i) The Eastern Ghats or the Western Ghats, which one has a higher average height?
- (ii) In the Western Ghats, which peak is the highest?
- (iii) What do you know about the distinctive Deccan Trap features of the peninsular plateau? Give any two points.

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

[4]

In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui. The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI. Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its

party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates. In China the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it. In the Mexican example, people seemed to really have a choice but in practice they had no choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient. The elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives. And it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so.

- (i) Why Chinese government cannot be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?
- (ii) Since Mexico's independence from 1930 until 2000, which party has consistently won elections?
- (iii) Compare the democratic system in China with Mexico.

Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. [5]
Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
A. The place where the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.
B. The central power of the first world war.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Malwa Plateau - Plateau
 - b. Shivpuri - National Park
 - c. The Ganges - The Himalayan River Systems
 - d. Mudumalai - Wild Life Sanctuaries



Answers

Section A

1. (a)

The society and institutions of France before 1789

Explanation:

The term Old Regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789.

2.

(b) Market activity

Explanation: Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. These include the production of goods or services, including government service.

3. (a) Public distribution of food grains

Explanation: Public distribution of food grains

4.

(b) A is true but B is false

Explanation: 1. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.

2. Prime Minister holds his office until he enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha. When he loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, he must **resign** by writing to the president.

Hence A is true but B is false

5. (a) Education, training and medical care.

Explanation: Population becomes human capital when there is investment made in the form of education, training and medical care.

6.

(b) Karl Marx

Explanation: Karl Marx

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

Explanation: The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems, namely - the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The reason justifies the explanation.

8. (a) Nordic Aryans

Explanation: Nazis wanted only a society of 'pure and healthy Nordic Aryans'. They alone were considered 'desirable'. Only they were seen as worthy of prospering and multiplying against all others who were classed as 'undesirable'.

9. (a) The Himalayas

Explanation: The Himalayas prevent the cold winds from Central Asia from entering

the subcontinent. It is because of these mountains that this subcontinent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia.

10. (a) Marseillaise

Explanation: Marseillaise

11.

(c) A is false but B is true

Explanation: All citizens have equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to any position in the government. No citizen shall be discriminated against or made ineligible for employment. But the Government of India has provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. These reservations are not against the right to equality. For equality does not mean giving everyone the same treatment, no matter what they need. Equality means giving everyone an equal opportunity to achieve whatever one is capable of. Sometimes it is necessary to give special treatment to someone in order to ensure equal opportunity. This is what job reservations do. To clarify this, the Constitution says that reservations of this kind are not a violation of the Right to Equality.

12. (a) Primary sector

Explanation: The employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the primary sector.

13.

(d) iii, i, iv, ii

Explanation: iii. Hot Weather Season - March to May

i. Advancing Monsoon Season - June to September

iv. Retreating Monsoon Season - October and November

ii. Cold Weather Season - December to February

14. (a) Bloody Sunday

Explanation: Bloody Sunday was an incident when a workers procession led by Father Gapon was attacked by the police and at Winter Palace Cossacks killing hundreds.

15.

(b) Chronic hunger

Explanation: Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity and quality.

16. (a) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan

Explanation: The government has launched Sarva Siksha Abhiyan to spread education to the remotest parts of the country. Under this programme, all children under 6 to 14 years of age are given elementary education. It aims at the universalisation of elementary education.

17.

(d) SGSY

Explanation: SGSY (Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) has been launched to

bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

18.

(b) Seventh

Explanation: seventh

19.

(d) PMRY

Explanation: PMRY (Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana) programme of the government provides self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas.

20.

(c) Liberals

Explanation: Liberals wanted a nation that can respect and tolerate all religions. They opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted an elected parliamentary government and safeguard the rights of individuals against the government. They were not democrats. They were not in favour of a universal adult franchise and felt men of property should have the right to vote but not for women.

Section B

21. The passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of Upanishads, Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system could thus, reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, influence of Greek sculpture, their architectural styles of domes and minarets can be seen in India.

22. A. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys.

B. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

OR

Poverty is one of the major challenges of India as more than 26 crore people in India are poor.

The various impact of poverty in India are:

i. Increase in inequalities.

ii. Hunger and malnutrition.

iii. Child labour.

23. A. There has been a lot of over lapping of schemes.

B. Wide disparities between rural and urban areas in term of poverty.

C. Wide disparities between states in terms of poverty.

D. Certain social and economic groups are more vulnerable to poverty.

24. A. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

B. Migration can be internal and international.

C. Internal migration means movement of the people with in a country. It does not change the size of population, but it influences the distribution of population with in the nation.

D. International migration means movement of people from one country to another.

Section C

25. A. Throughout the eighteenth century there was little criticism of slavery in France.
B. There were long debates in the National Assembly about whether the right of man should be extended to all French subjects including those in the colonies. But now law was made fearing opposition from business community.
C. It was finally the conventions which in 1794 legislative to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions. But ten years later, Napoleon again started slavery. Slavery was finally abolished in French colonies in 1848.
26. The Policy of Apartheid was a system or racial discrimination unique to South Africa. It was imposed on the blacks by the white Europeans. In this system, the blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets etc. were all separate for the whites and the blacks.

End of Policy: This policy came to an end on 26th April 1994, when the Republic of South Africa was born with a multi-racial government.

OR

- A. The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.
- B. A constitution does many things: □ First, it generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together; □ Second, it specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions; □ Third, it lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are; and □ Fourth, it expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
- C. The rules laid down in the constitution are basis on which all the other laws are framed.
- D. It follows that the constitutional rules have the same authority, perhaps even greater, as any other law of a country.
27. In a democracy, all political institutions are formed or the welfare of the people. But sometimes, the actions of the government or a law passed by the government might hurt the public interest or might be against the spirit of the Constitution. In such cases, citizens have the right to go to court to get justice. Such cases are called Public Interest Litigations (PILs). In case of a violation of Fundamental Rights by the government, the citizen can go to the courts for justice. Then the courts intervene to prevent the misuse of power by the government.
28. A. While Fundamental Rights are the source of all rights, our Constitution and law offers a wider range of rights. Over the years the scope of rights has expanded
B. Sometimes, the expansion takes place in what is called human rights. These are universal moral claims that may or may not have been recognised by law. In that sense these claims are not rights going by the definition that we presented earlier. With the

expansion of democracy all over the world, there is greater pressure on governments to accept these claims

C. All of us want to live happily, without fear and without being subjected to degraded treatment. For this we except similar treatment from others.

D. We cannot have rights that harm others. The claim we make should be responsible.

E. They should be such that they can be made available to others to an equal measure.

29. All firms want to maximise their profit. If they come to know about a worker with ill-health, they will not employ the person, as he might not work as efficiently as a health worker.

Effect of Ill-Health Working Environment, an unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organisation because it will affect the working environment of the firm, lowering the morale and efficiency of the other workmen. They may even start questioning the reasons behind the firm hiring an unhealthy person.

Section D

30. A. On Sunday the 25 February, the government suspended the Duma. Demonstrations returned back on the streets of the left bank.

B. People raised slogans about bread, wages, better hours and democracy. The government tried to control the situation by calling the army but the cavalry refused to fire at the demonstrators.

C. Now soldiers also joined workers and had all gathered to form a Council called the 'Soviet'. This was the Petrograd Soviet.

D. The very next day, a delegation went to see the Tsar and advised him to accept defeat. He decided to abdicate on 2 March and the Soviet leaders and the Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government.

E. New Russia's future would be decided by the Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. Petrograd had led the February Revolution that brought down the monarchy in February 1917.

OR

February Revolution:

- i. 22nd February: Factory lockout on the right bank took place.
- ii. 25th February: Duma was dissolved.
- iii. 27th February: Police Headquarters ransacked. Regiments support the workers. Formation of Soviet.
- iv. 2nd March: The Tsar abdicated his power. The Soviet and Duma leaders formed a Provisional Government for Russia.

Effects of February Revolution:

- o Rule of Tsar came to an end.
- o Soviet leader and Duma leader formed a provisional government to run the country.
- o Restrictions on public meeting and associations were removed.
- o But no common system of election was followed.

Leader of February Revolution:

- Petrograd soviet had led the February revolution that brought the downfall of the monarchy.

October Revolution:

- i. In April 1917 Lenin proposed April thesis calling for radical demands.
- ii. In July 1917 government sternly repressed popular demonstration staged by the Bolsheviks.
- iii. Peasants seized land between July and September 1917.
- iv. 16th October 1917 military revolutionary committee was appointed by the soviet under Leon Trotskii to seize power from the provisional government
- v. Uprising started on 24th October and by December 1917 the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow-Petrograd area and provisional government was dismissed.

Impact of the October Revolution:

- i. It brought an end to the autocratic rule in Russia.
 - ii. The new government started the era of socialism.
 - iii. Land, industries, factories, mines, bank and insurance companies, and all means of production were nationalised. The new social set up was based on the principle of communism.
 - iv. The Bolshevik Revolution put an end to the Russian imperialism.
 - v. The estates of the landlords, the church, and the Czar were confiscated and transferred to Peasants' Societies.
31. Rivers are important in many ways for the country's economy; few of them are discussed below:
- i. As we all know that India is a country where agriculture is the major source of livelihood of the majority of its population and for agriculture water is the vital source.
 - ii. It carries silt and sediment which make the flood plains fertile and along this provide the most productive agricultural lands in the country.
 - iii. These rivers also dilute and transport wastes from settlements.
 - iv. Rivers have been helpful in the development of industries as many industrial processes rely on water as a raw material.
 - v. It also provides a means of transport and inland waterways.
 - vi. Rivers make the country naturally beautiful which attracts tourists and many kinds of employment is also provided like fishing.

OR

The main causes of pollution of Indian rivers are:

- (i) The growing domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water.
- (ii) As a result, more and more water is drained out of the rivers, thereby reducing their volume.
- (iii) A heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers.
- (iv) This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river.

(v) The increasing urbanisation and industrialisation has increased the pollution levels of the rivers.

32. The food security is ensured in India by the Government by carefully designed food security system. This system is composed of two components:

- a. Maintaining a Buffer Stock of food grains,
- b. Through the distribution of these food grains among the poorer sections of the society with the help of a Public Distribution System (PDS).

In addition to the above, the Government has launched several Poverty Alleviation Programmes (PAP) that comprise a component of food security. Some of these programmes are - Mid-Day Meals, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), and Food-For-Work (FFW) etc.

Two schemes launched by the government to provide food security to the poor are:

→ Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY): This scheme was launched in December 2000.

Under this scheme one crore of the poorer among the BPL families, covered by the Public Distribution System (PDS) were identified. Twenty-five kilograms of food grains were made available to each of the eligible family at a highly subsidized rate. After about two years, the quantity was enhanced from 25 kg to 35 kg. In June 2003, and August 2004, additional 50 lakh families were added to this scheme twice. In this way about 2 crore families have been brought under the AAY.

→ Food for Work (FFW): This programme was launched in November 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The main objective of this scheme is to intensify the generation of supplementary wage employment. This scheme is open to all rural poor who are willing to do unskilled labour. In return of the work, the workers are supplied foodgrains or money as they like.

OR

The Public distribution system has faced severe criticism on several grounds.

A. Instances of Hunger are prevalent despite overflowing granaries.

B. FCI go-downs are over flowing with grains, with some rotting away and some being eaten by rats and insects.

C. There is a general consensus that high level of buffer stocks of food grains is very undesirable and can be wasteful.

D. The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for high carrying costs.

E. Corruption by FCI officials.

F. Black Marketing by PDS dealers.

33. Powers and Functions of Election Commission of India:

(i) To conduct and control the elections.

(ii) To implement the code of conduct.

(iii) To order the government to follow guidelines.

(iv) To prevent use and misuse of government machinery at the time of election.

OR

A. People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures.

B. Turnout indicates the percent of eligible voters who actually cast their vote.

C. In India the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as

compared to the rich and privileged section.

D. The interest of voters in election-related activities has been increasing over the years.

E. More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or other political party.

F. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Media was carefully used to win support for the regime and popularise its worldview. Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. In posters, groups identified as the 'enemies' of Germans were stereotyped, mocked, abused and described as evil. Socialists and liberals were represented as weak and degenerate. They were attacked as malicious foreign agents. Propaganda films were made to create hatred for Jews. The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew. Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked.

- (i) Moneylenders charging excessive interest are called Usurers. It is often used as a term of abuse.
- (ii) The Nuremberg Laws meant that the 'undesirables' had no right to live along with the other citizens. These included Jews, Gypsies, 'Blacks' and other nationalities like Polish and Russian people.
- (iii) Hitler's hatred of Jews was based on pseudoscientific theories of race, which held that conversion was no solution to 'the Jewish problem'. It could be solved only through their total elimination.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats mark the western and the eastern edges of the Deccan Plateau respectively. The Western Ghats lie parallel to the western coast. They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only. The Western Ghats are higher than the Eastern Ghats. Their average elevation is 900–1600 metres as against 600 metres of the Eastern Ghats. The Eastern Ghats stretch from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nigiris in the south. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal. The Western Ghats cause orographic rain by facing the rain-bearing moist winds to rise along the western slopes of the Ghats. The Western Ghats are known by different local names. The height of the Western Ghats progressively increases from north to south. The highest peaks include the Anai Mudi and the Doda Betta. Mahendragiri is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Shevroy Hills and the Javadi Hills are located to the southeast of the Eastern Ghats. The famous hill stations of Udagamandalam, popularly known as Ooty and the Kodaikanal are located here. One of the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. This is of volcanic origin, hence, the rocks are igneous. Actually, these rocks have denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of black soil. The Aravali Hills lie on the western and northwestern margins of the Peninsular plateau. These are highly eroded hills and are found as broken hills. They extend from Gujarat to Delhi in a southwest-northeast direction.

- (i) The average height of the Western Ghats is 900 to 1600 m, whereas the average height of the Eastern Ghats is only about 600 m. Thus the Western Ghats are higher.
- (ii) Anai Mudi is the highest peak in Western Ghats.
- (iii) Any two points
 - The black soil area in the peninsular plateau is called the Deccan Trap.
 - This is formed by volcanic activities, so the rocks are igneous.
 - These rocks have been denuded over time and are responsible for the formation of the black soil.
 - The Aravalis lie on the western and north-western margins of the peninsular plateau.
 - These are highly eroded hills and are found as broken hills.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui. The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI. Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates. In China the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it. In the Mexican example, people seemed to really have a choice but in practice they had no choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient. The elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives. And it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so.

- (i) The Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there because Government is always formed by the Communist Party

- (ii) Institutional Revolutionary Party

(iii)	China	Mexico
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In China, the elections do not offer people any choice.	In Mexico, the people seemed to have a choice but practically they did not have any choice.
They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it.	There was no way that the ruling party could be defeated, even if the people were against it.

Section F

37. i. A. Bordeaux
B. Germany
ii.

