

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1

Social Science (087)

Class IX (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The 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 questions 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.25to 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
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 must be attempted.

Section A

1. Who called the Right to Constitutional Remedies as the heart and soul of our Constitution? [1]

a) Jawahar Lal Nehru	b) Mahatma Gandhi
c) Subhash Chandra Bose	d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. Market activities involve [1]

a) Self-consumption	b) Remuneration
c) Food consumption	d) Government service

3. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat: 2.34 Rice: 2.89
AAW	2002	Poorest of the poor	35 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00
APS	2000	Indigent senior citizens	10 kg of foodgrains	Free
National Food Security Act (NFSA)	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per month	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00

[Source: Economic Survey]

Which scheme is open to all?

- a) APS b) NFSA
c) PDS d) AAY

4. Which of the following exercises only nominal powers ? [1]

A. He is directly elected by the people.

B. He/She is nominal executive.

- a) A is false but B is true b) Both A and B are true
- c) Both A and B are false d) A is true but B is false

5. Which German minister committed suicide in Berlin in April? [1]

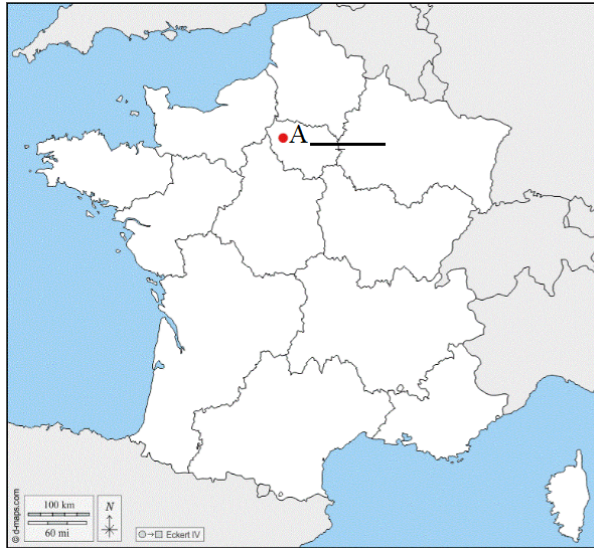
- a) Eva Braun b) Hitler

c) Joseph Goebbels

d) Goring

6. Which of these is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country? [1]
- a) Government fears its defeat in the next elections. b) People are free to believe in and practise any religion.
- c) Free press can report suffering from famine in different parts of the country. d) Opposition parties can draw attention to hunger and starvation.
7. **Assertion (A):** It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote. [1]
Reason (R): The Constitution of 1791 reduced women to passive citizens.
- 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. Ramlal is a villager living in a kacchha house. He was not getting any work leading to the condition of poverty. Subsequently, a new scheme was launched in the village and Ramlal got the assured work of 100 days. Based on the above case, name the scheme launched in the village. [1]
- a) Rural Employment Generation Programme b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana.
- c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act d) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana
9. The Prime Minister and the Ministers are collectively known as the _____. [1]
- a) Cabinet b) Commission
- c) Association d) Portfolio
10. On the political map of France, A is marked as a place that was in a state of alarm on 14th July 1789 following the king's command. Identify it from the following [1]

options.



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

11. 'Our Constitution makers thought of a special system of reserved constituencies. [1]

Which of the following is/are true with reference to this ?

A. They were worried that in an open electoral system of reserved constituencies certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.

B. The reservation was based on the economic development of the constituency.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) A is false but B is true | b) A is true but B is false |
| c) Both A and B are true | d) Both A and B are false |

12. In which country one person, one vote, and one value is not applied? [1]

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| a) India | b) Nepal |
| c) Fiji | d) Sri Lanka |

13. Arrange the following events in chronological order: [1]

- i. Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.
- ii. The United States joins the Second World War.
- iii. The mass murder of the Jews begins.
- iv. Beginning of the Second World War.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) i, ii, iii, iv | b) iv, iii, ii, i |
|-------------------|-------------------|

c) iii, iv, ii, i

d) ii, i, iv, iii

14. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. [1]
He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Whom did Louis XVI get married to?

a) Queen Elizabeth

b) Marie Antoinette

c) Marie Elizabeth

d) Olympe de Gouges

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

a) Cultural and educational right

b) Right to freedom of religion

c) Right to freedom

d) Right to equality

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



a) Sikkim

b) Puducherry

c) Goa

d) Diu

17. Which of the following is the largest salt water lake in India? [1]

a) Chilika lake

b) Lonar crater lake

c) Pulicat lake

d) Pangong lake

18. The event, 'Bloody Sunday' was later on called: [1]
- a) 1905 Revolution b) 1917 February Revolution
- c) 1917 October Revolution d) 1917 Revolution
19. When people appear to be employed, this kind of unemployment is called: [1]
- a) Seasonal unemployment b) Disguised unemployment
- c) Educated unemployment d) All of these
20. The landmass of India has an area of? [1]
- a) 3.28 million sq km b) 9.59 million sq km
- c) 8.54 million sq km d) 7.68 million sq km

Section B

21. Describe Purvanchal. [2]
22. What is the role of health in human capital formation? [2]

OR

Describe the policy of government on higher education as per Eleventh Plan.

23. Which three rights should every citizen of a democratic country get? [2]
24. How are food insecure people disproportionately large in some regions of the country? [2]

Section C

25. What is the Targeted Public Distribution System? [3]
26. What was the impact of World War I on Germany's politics and society? [3]

OR

Write a short note on the Liberals.

27. Explain what measures should be taken to come out of sex unfavorable ratio. [3]
28. Here are some reports of malpractices in Indian elections. Identify what is the problem in each case What should be done to correct the situation? [3]
 - a. Following the announcement of elections, the minister promised to provide financial aid to reopen the closed sugar mill.

- b. Opposition parties alleged that their statements and campaign was not given due attention in Doordarshan All India Radio.
- c. An inquiry by the Election Commission showed that electoral rolls of a state contain name of 20 lakh fake voters.
- d. The hoodlums of a political party were moving with guns, physically preventing supporters of other political parties to meet the voters and attacking meetings of other parties.

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

Section D

30. Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791. Mention any five points. [5]

OR

Describe the main features of the constitution of 1791 drafted by the National Assembly.

31. Evaluate spread of monsoon over the Indian sub-continent from Kerala to Jammu and Kashmir. [5]

OR

What are Western disturbances? How do they affect the climate of India?

32. Explain the unemployment problem of urban areas. [5]

OR

Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?

33. Explain the terms Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, written in the preamble of India. [5]

OR

Who led the struggle against apartheid? State practices followed in the system of apartheid in South Africa.

Section E

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

All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert

Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. We should bear in mind that Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples.

- i. Which race was at the top of the Nazi racial hierarchy? (1)
- ii. Who were **undesirables** for the Nazis? (1)
- iii. What steps did the Nazis take to establish a racial state after coming into power? (2)

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

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

- i. Name the southernmost point of the Indian Union that submerged under the seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami. (1)
- ii. **Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts.** What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer? (1)
- iii. Give the names of India's two island groups. (2)

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

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh,

Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- i. What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam? (1)
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates? (1)
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent? (2)

Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. [5]
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. The allied power country of the second world war
 - B. The central power country of the first world war
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Chotta Nagpur Plateau - Plateau
 - b. Konkan - Coastal Plains
 - c. Tropical Evergreen Forest - Vegetation Type
 - d. c- Bird Sanctuaries



Solution
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Section A

1.
(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Explanation:
If it is a Fundamental Right we can directly approach the Supreme Court or the High Court of a state. That is why Dr. Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies, 'the heart and soul' of our Constitution.
2.
(b) Remuneration
Explanation:
Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit.
3.
(c) PDS
Explanation:
PDS had universal coverage, which means there was no special target group for this scheme. Hence, it was open to all.
4. (a) A is false but B is true
Explanation:
The President is the head of the State. In our political system the head of the State exercises only nominal powers.
A.The President is not elected directly by the people. The elected Members of Parliament (MPs) and the elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) elect president.
B.The President can never claim the kind of direct popular mandate that the Prime Minister can. This ensures that President remains only a nominal executive.
Hence A is False and B is True
5.
(c) Joseph Goebbels
Explanation:
Joseph Goebbels was the Propaganda Minister in Hitler's Government, who committed suicide alongside Hitler in the month of April. He said that he felt compelled to remain with Hitler "for reasons of humanity and personal loyalty".
6.
(b) People are free to believe in and practise any religion.

Explanation:

People are free to believe in and practice any religion, is not a valid reason for arguing that there is a lesser possibility of famine in a democratic country.

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

Explanation:

The Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women was the most famous women's political club that discussed and voiced their interests. 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. However, women's movements for voting rights and equal wages continued through the next two hundred years in many countries of the world. It was finally in 1946 that women in France won the right to vote.

The reason is the cause behind women's long-drawn battle for their political rights, even after the formation of a constitution, which was achieved only after two centuries.

8.

(c)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas

9. (a) Cabinet

Explanation:

The Cabinet of India is the collective decision-making body of the Government of India, consists of the Prime Minister and Ministers.

10.

(d) Paris

Explanation:

Paris

11.

(b) A is true but B is false

Explanation:

In our country we follow an area based system of representation. The country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies. Hence A is true but B is false

12.

(c) Fiji

Explanation:

In Fiji, the electoral system is such that the vote of an indigenous. Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.

13.

(b) iv, iii, ii, i

Explanation:

iv. September 1, 1939: Beginning of the Second World War.

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

ii. December 8, 1941: The United States joins the Second World War.

i. January 27, 1945: Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz.

14.

(b) Marie Antoinette

Explanation:

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

15. **(a)** Cultural and educational right

Explanation:

As per Cultural and Educational Right, admission to any educational institution maintained by the government or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language.

16.

(c) Goa

Explanation:

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

17. **(a)** Chilika lake

Explanation:

Chilika lake

18. **(a)** 1905 Revolution

Explanation:

The incident, known as Bloody Sunday, started a series of events that became known as the 1905 Revolution.

19.

(b) Disguised unemployment

Explanation:

Disguised unemployment: In this situation, more people are engaged in work than required. They all appear to be employed. It is also called Hidden unemployment.

20. (a) 3.28 million sq km

Explanation:

3.28 million sq km

Section B

21. A. The eastern most boundaries of the Himalayas is demarcated by the Brahmaputra.
B. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India.
C. These hills have been composed of string sandstones which are sedimentary rocks.
22. A. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being.
B. It is an important input for the development of a nation because healthy persons can devote more time for work.
C. Therefore they can contribute more towards Gross Domestic Product if they are efficient and productive.

OR

- A. The eleventh plan endeavoured to increase the enrolment in higher education of the 18 to 23 years age group to 15% by 2011-12 and 21% by twelfth plan.
B. The strategy focuses on increasing access quality, adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.
C. The plan also focuses on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distant and IT education institutions.
D. Over the past 50 years, there has been a significant growth in the number of university and institutions of higher learning in specialised areas.
23. **In a democracy, citizens get these basic rights are as follows:**
- i. Right to freedom of speech and expression: Citizens should be free to express their opinion in public, to form associations, to protest and take other political actions.
 - ii. The Right to vote, to participate in the political affairs of the country.
 - iii. Right to equality: They should be equal in the eyes of the law.
24. (i) There are some states which are economically backward states with high incidence of poverty.
(ii) These are the tribal and remote areas, and regions more prone to natural disasters, etc.
(iii) In fact, the states of UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, parts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra account for the largest number of food insecure people in the country.

Section C

25. A. In order to ensure availability of minimum quantity of food grains to the families living below the poverty line, the Government launched the TPDS or the Targeted Public Distribution System in June 1997.

B. It was intended to benefit about six crore poor families in the country for whom a quantum of 72 lakh tonnes of food grains was earmarked annually at the rate of 10 kg per family per month.

C. It was introduced to adopt the principle of targeting the 'poor in all areas'.

26. Effect on political life:

(i) Unfortunately, the infant Weimer Republic was made to pay for the sins of the old empire.

(ii) The republic was financially crippled and was forced to pay war compensation.

Effect on society

(i) Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.

(ii) The media glorified trench warfare, where soldiers lived miserable lives.

(iii) Aggressive war propaganda and national honour held an important place in the lives of people.

OR

Liberals wanted a change in society. They wanted toleration towards all religions. They opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals. They favoured a representative, elected parliamentary government. Such a government should be subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained and independent judiciary. However, some of the liberal ideas were not democratic. They did not believe in universal adult franchise and wanted the voting rights only for men with property.

27. A. Literacy level should be increased specially among the women in rural areas.

B. Sex determination should be strictly banned. Hard punishments should be given to the culprits.

C. Social awareness programs should be started on a large scale all over India.

D. Gender discrimination should be banned.

28. a. The ministers by promising to provide financial aid to the sugar mill broke the electoral code of conduct. According to the election law, no minister or member of the legislature can take decisions regarding pro acts that could influence the elections. Thus, the minister should not be allowed to contest the election.

b. All the parties should be given adequate time to express their views on Doordarshan and All India Radio. This has already been done by the Election Commission and time is fixed for different political parties.

c. The electoral rolls of that state should be fully revised and names of all the fake voters should be removed from the voters' list.

d. This is a kind of malpractice adopted by the certain candidate and even by political parties during the elections. Movement of people with guns and other arms should be strictly banned.

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

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

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

Section D

30. A. **Constitutional Monarchy:** The new constitution made France a constitutional Monarchy.

B. **National Assembly:** It had 745 members and was indirectly elected and could legislate.

C. **Right to Vote:** Only men above the age of 25 who paid taxes has equal to 3 day of a labourer's wage were active citizens and can vote.

D. **Powers of National Assembly:** This body had the organs- legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

E. **The Declaration of Rights and Man and Citizens:** The Constitution began with this declaration and included rights like rights to life, freedom of speech and freedom of opinion.

OR

(i) **Constitutional Monarchy:**

The constitution made France a constitutional monarchy In this system monarch would remain monarch but all legislative powers would be transferred to the National Assembly.

(ii) **National Assembly:**

It was indirectly elected. In it citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the assembly. Once chosen, National Assembly would keep a control on the country.

(iii) **Right to Vote:**

However, not all citizens had the right to vote, only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens. They were only entitled to vote.

(iv) **Powers of National Assembly:**

National Assembly had the power to make laws. It is voted by about 50,000 electors and constituted of 745 members. It could keep control on both king and the ministers.

(v) **Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizens:** The constitution began with the

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizens. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as natural and inalienable rights.

31. A. The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian peninsula generally by the first week of June.
- B. Subsequently, it proceeds into two branches, Arabian Sea Branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.
- C. The Arabian Sea branch reaches Mumbai about ten days later on approximately the 10th of June. The Bay of Bengal Branch also arrives in Assam in the first week of June.
- D. By mid June the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon arrives over Saurashtra, Kutch and the central part of the country. Generally Delhi receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June (tentative date is 29th of June).
- E. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches of the monsoon merge over the north western part of the Ganga plains.
- F. By the first week of July, western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Eastern Rajasthan experience the monsoon. By mid-July, the monsoon reaches Himachal Pradesh and the rest of the country.

OR

The Western disturbances are weather phenomena of the winter months brought in by westerly flow from the Mediterranean region. They occur in the month of winter and cause rainfall in North and North-Western part of India.

They affect the climate of India in the following ways:

- i. They cause cyclonic rainfall in the month of winter, which is otherwise dry. Western disturbances modify the weather of the North and North-Western regions of India.
 - ii. They are brought in by the westerly flow from the Mediterranean region.
 - iii. Although the amount of rainfall is light it is highly beneficial to Rabi crops, especially the wheat.
 - iv. They bring rainfall in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and cause snowfall in the Himalayan mountains.
32. A. In case of urban areas educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon.
- B. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find job.
- C. A study showed that unemployment of graduate and post graduate has increased faster than among matriculate.
- D. A paradoxical manpower situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others.

E. There is unemployment among technically qualified person on one hand, while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth.

OR

Measures to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed in the education system:

- I. Certain vocational courses can be introduced at the school level, which can easily be pursued in the higher education system also. It would make them skillful workers having complete technical knowledge.
- II. Some educational courses can be introduced to develop skill development and entrepreneurship. Courses like management as a subject in the school level and then BBA and MBA etc. can be pursued.
- III. Loans can be provided to the educated workers with less interest, for starting self-employment process.
- IV. More and more industrial training institutes, vocational colleges, and other institutes should be opened.
- V. Vocational courses can be restructured and reoriented according to the need of the day.

33. **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA**, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

A. Justice: Citizens cannot be discriminated on the ground of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

B. Liberty: There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they wish to express their thoughts and the way they wish to follow up their thought in action.

C. Equality: All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

D. Fraternity: All should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

OR

Nelson Mandela led the struggle against apartheid by norganising the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa. For this, he and seven other leaders were sentenced to

life imprisonment in 1964. Practices followed in this system in South Africa were:

- i. The blacks were forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in these areas only if they had a permit.
- ii. There were separate schools, colleges, hotels, hospitals, trains, buses, cinema halls, theatres, shopping areas, public toilets, swimming pools, beaches, and even churches for the whites and blacks.
- iii. The blacks could not even visit the churches and all those places where whites lived.
- iv. The non-whites were denied voting rights and even basic human rights.
- v. Blacks could neither form any association nor protest against this terrible treatment.

Section E

34. i. The Nazi ideology believed in a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, **Nordic German Aryans** were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung. They came to be regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans.
- ii. Jews, Gypsies, and blacks living in Nazi Germany were classified as 'undesirables'. They were considered as racial inferiors and threatened the purity of the Aryan race. They were widely persecuted. Even Russians and Poles were considered subhuman.
- iii. Once the Nazis came to power, they wanted to create an exclusive racial community of pure Germans by eliminating those who were seen as 'undesirables'. They wanted a society of pure and healthy Nordic Aryans. They were considered as 'desirables'. It meant even those Germans, who were seen as impure or abnormal had no right, to exist.
35. i. Indira Point submerged under seawater in 2004 during the Tsunami.
- ii. The latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer is 23° 30' N
- iii. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep Islands in Arabian Sea.
36. i. Bihar is the poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7.
- ii. No, the state of Kerala has used human resource development as a means of reducing poverty.
- iii. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Poverty is still existing in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively

Section F

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

India

