



नवीं कक्षा के लिए अभ्यास प्रश्नपत्र एवं उत्तर

PRACTICE QUESTION PAPER WITH ANSWER FOR CLASS IX

विषय –सामाजिक अध्ययन

SUBJECT – SOCIAL STUDIES

तैयारकर्ता- सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण शिविर (द्वितीय चरण) प्र. स्ना. शि. (सामाजिक अध्ययन) के प्रतिभागियों के द्वारा

**PREPARED BY:- PARTICIPANTS OF IN-SERVICE COURSE
(SECOND SPELL) TGT (SOCIAL STUDIES)**

कार्यस्थल/Venue

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण का आंचलिक संस्थान, चंडीगढ़

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION &
TRAINING, CHANDIGARH**

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

ZIET CHANDIGRAH- 2022-23

CLASS:IX SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAX. TIME: 3 HRS

BLUE PRINT

MAX. MARKS: 80

SN O	TOPIC	1M	2M	3M	4M	5M	MAP	TOTAL
1	THE FRENCH REVOLUTION	1	1				1	4
2	SOCIALISM IN EUROPE AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION	1				1		6
3	NAZISM AND THE RISE OF HITLER	1			1		1	6
4	FOREST SOCIETY AND COLONIALISM	3						3
5	PASTORALIST IN THE MODERN WORLD	1						1
1	INDIA SIZE AND LOCATION				1			4
2	PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA	1					1	2
3	DRAINAGE	1					1	2
4	CLIMATE			1				3
5	NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILD LIFE					1	1	6
6	POPULATION			1				3
1	WHAT IS DEMOCRACY WHY DEMOCRACY	1	1					3
2	CONSTITUTIONAL DESIGN	1				1		6
3	ELECTORAL POLITICS	1	1	1				6
4	WORKING OF INSTITUTION	1		1				4
5	DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS	1						1
1	THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR	1				1		6
2	PEOPLE AS RESOURCE	2	1					4
3	POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE	1			1			5
4	FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA	2		1				5
	TOTAL	20*1= 20	4*2=8	5*3=1 5	4*3=1 2	5*4 =20	1*5=5	80

KVS ZIET CHANDIGARH

SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2023

CLASS-IX

TIME 3 HRS

SUBJECT SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

MM 80

General Instructions:

i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.	प्रश्न पत्र में छह भाग शामिल हैं - ए, बी, सी, डी, ई और एफ। प्रश्न पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.	भाग ए - प्रश्न 1 से 20 तक एमसीक्यू प्रत्येक 1 अंक का है।
iii. 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.	भाग बी - प्रश्न संख्या। 21 से 24 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
iv. 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.	भाग सी में प्र 25 से लेकर प्र 29 तक के लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए 3 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
v. 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.	भाग डी - प्रश्न संख्या। 30 से 33 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक के लिए 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks	भाग ई - प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 तक तीन उप प्रश्नों के साथ मामला आधारित प्रश्न हैं।

each.	और प्रत्येक 4 अंकों का है।
vii. 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).	भाग एफ – प्रश्न संख्या। 37 मानचित्र आधारित है, जिसमें दो भागों के साथ 5 अंक हैं, इतिहास से 37ए 2) अंक(और भूगोल से 37 बी 3) अंक(
viii. 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.	प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है।
ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.	इसके अतिरिक्त, जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं

SECTION-A

Q1.What is the position of women in Saudi Arabia?

- a) All of these
- b) Women are given all the rights
- c) Women are given equal status with men
- d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions

सऊदी अरब में महिलाओं की क्या स्थिति है?

- A)ए) ये सभी
- B) महिलाओं को सभी अधिकार दिए गए हैं
- C) महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर का दर्जा दिया जाता है
- D) महिलाएं कई सार्वजनिक प्रतिबंधों के अधीन हैं

Q2.Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing education to all children in the age group:

- a) 6-14 years

- b) 5-10 yea
- c) 10-15 years
- d) 5-14 years
- e) सर्व शिक्षा अभियान आयु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है:
 - a) 6-14 वर्ष
 - b) 5-10 साल
 - c) 10-15 साल
 - d) 5-14 साल



Q3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

Which of the following option best describes the given picture?

- i) Maldhari herders moving in search of pastures.
- ii) Gaddis waiting for shearing to begin.
- iii) A Maru Raika genealogist with a group of sheep and goats.
- iv) Gaddi sheep being sheared.

चित्र का अध्ययन करें और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दें:



निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प दिए गए चित्र का सबसे अच्छा वर्णन करता है?

- ख) मालधारी चरवाहे चरागाहों की तलाश में भटक रहे हैं।
- ग) कतरन शुरू होने की प्रतीक्षा में गद्दी।
- घ) भेड़ और बकरियों के एक समूह के साथ एक मारु रायका वंशावलीज़।
- ङ) गद्दी भेड़ का बाल कटवाना।

Q4. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- i. Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party
 - ii. Conditions in Petrograd were grim
 - iii. Radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe
 - iv. Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire
- a) ii, iii, i, iv
 - b) i, ii, iii, iv
 - c) iv, iii, ii, i
 - d) iii, i, iv, ii
 - e)

निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें:

i) समाजवादियों ने सोशलिस्ट रिवोल्यूशनरी पार्टी बनाई

ii) पेत्रोग्राद में स्थितियाँ गंभीर थीं

iii) कट्टरपंथी चाहते थे कि क्रांतियाँ यूरोप में स्थापित सरकारों को समाप्त कर दें

iv). ज़ार निकोलस द्वितीय ने रूस और उसके साम्राज्य पर शासन किया

a) ii, iii, i, iv

b) i, ii, iii, iv

c) iv, iii, ii, i

d) iii, i, iv, ii

Q5. Identify the community with the help of given hints:

They spent their winter in the low hills of Siwalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April, they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to the higher mountain meadows.

a) Dhangars

b) Gaddi

c) Massai

d) Raikas

दिए गए संकेतों की सहायता से समुदाय की पहचान करें:

उन्होंने शिवालिक रेंज की निचली पहाड़ियों में झाड़ियों के जंगलों में अपने झुंडों को चराते हुए अपनी सर्दियाँ बिताईं। अप्रैल तक, वे उत्तर की ओर चले गए और गर्मियों को लाहुल और स्पीति में बिताया। जब बर्फ पिघली और ऊंचे दर्रे साफ हो गए, तो उनमें से कई ऊंचे पहाड़ी घास के मैदानों में चले गए

a) धनगर

b) गद्दी

c) मसाई

d) रायकास

Q6. Which party has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence and who is its ruler?

a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe

- b) Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson
- c) Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
- d) ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda

जिम्बाब्वे की आजादी के बाद से किस पार्टी ने शासन किया है और इसका शासक कौन है?

- a) ज़ानू-पीएफ, रॉबर्ट मुगाबे
- b) जिम्बाब्वे पार्टी, पी जॉनसन
- c) जिम्बाब्वे फ्रीडम पार्टी, नेल्सन मंडेला
- d) ज़ानू-पीएफ, केनेथ कौंडा

Q7 Match the following:

List I	List II
(a) No freedom of religion	(i) Guantanamo Bay
(b) 600 people were put in a prison	(ii) New York
(c) 11 September 2001 attack	(iii) Kosovo
(d) Massacre carried out by the country's army	(iv) Saudi Arabia

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

List I	List II
(ए) धर्म की स्वतंत्रता नहीं	(i) ग्वांतानामो बे
(बी) 600 लोगों को एक जेल	(ii) न्यूयॉर्क में रखा गया था
(c) हमला का 2001 सितंबर 11	(iii) कोसोवो
(d) देश की सेना द्वारा किया गया नरसंहार	(iv) सऊदी अरब

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

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

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

Q8. Identify the incorrect option from below:

- A) Bugyal means a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.
- B) Kharif means the autumn crop, usually harvested between September and October.
- C) Rabi means the spring crop, usually harvested after March.
- D) Stubble means the lower ends of grain stalks left in the ground after harvesting

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से गलत विकल्प की पहचान करें:

- A) बुग्याल का अर्थ है गढ़वाल और कुमाऊँ की तलहटी के नीचे एक शुष्क वन क्षेत्र।
- B) खरीफ का मतलब शरद ऋतु की फसल है, जिसे आमतौर पर सितंबर और अक्टूबर के बीच काटा जाता है।
- C) रबी का अर्थ वसंत ऋतु की फसल है, जो आमतौर पर मार्च के बाद काटी जाती है।
- D) ठूँठ का अर्थ है कटाई के बाद जमीन में छोड़े गए अनाज के डंठल के निचले सिरे

Q9. Judges of the Supreme Court and High court are appointed by the_____.

- i. Prime Minister
- ii. President
- iii. Vice President
- iv. Law Minister

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति किसके द्वारा की जाती है?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| i) प्रधान मंत्री | ii) राष्ट्रपति |
| iii) उप राष्ट्रपति | iv) कानून मंत्री |

Q10. _____ is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through Food Corporation of India.

- A)Government stock
- B) Grain stock
- C) Food stock
- D) Buffer stock

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से सरकार द्वारा खरीदे गए खाद्यान्न का भंडार है।

- A) सरकारी स्टॉक
- B) अनाज का भंडार
- C) खाद्य भंडार
- D) बफर स्टॉक

Q11. Match the Following:

List I	List II
(a) Dietrich Brandis	(i) Revolutionary of Java
(b) George Yule	(ii) First Inspector General of Forest in India
(c) Surantiko Samin	(iii) British Administrators
(d) Dirk van Hogendo	(iv) United East India Company official in Java

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

निम्नलिखित को मिलाएं:

List I	List II
(ए) डायट्रिच ब्रैंडिस महानिरीक्षक	(i) जावा के क्रांतिकारी
पहले के वन यूल जॉर्ज (बी)	(ii) भारत में
(सी) सुरांतिको समीन	(iii) ब्रिटिश प्रशासक
होगेन्डो वैन डर्क (डी)	(iv) जावा में यूनाइटेड ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के अधिकारी

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

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

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

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

Q12. Assertion (A): In Mexico, every election was won by PRI.

Reason (R): PRI managed to win every election mainly through fair means.

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

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

iii) A is true but R is false.

iv) A is false but R is true.

दावा (ए): मेक्सिको में, हर चुनाव पीआरआई द्वारा जीता गया था।

कारण (R) : पंचायती राज संस्था हर चुनाव मुख्य रूप से निष्पक्ष माध्यमों से जीतने में सफल रही।

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

ii) A और R दोनों सही हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

iii) ए सच है लेकिन आर झूठा है।

iv) A असत्य है परन्तु R सत्य है।

Q13. The region that renewed every year is ideal for intensive agriculture

i) Kankar

ii) Bhabar

iii) Khadar

iv) Terai

Q14. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following.

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
AAY	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	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per	Wheat: 2.00
(NFSA)			month	Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00

Which scheme targeted the poorest of the poor?

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

दी गई तालिका को पढ़ें जो भारत में पीडीएस की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं को दर्शाती है।

डेटा को पढ़ें और निम्नलिखित में से उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन करें।

योजना का नाम	परिचय का वर्ष	कवरेज लक्ष्य	समूह नवीनतम	वॉल्यूम निर्गम मूल्य (रु. प्रति किग्रा.)
सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली	1992 तक	सार्वभौमिक		- गेहूं: 2.34 चावल: 2.89
एएवाई	2002	गरीब से गरीब	35 किलो खाद्यान्न	गेहूं: 2.00 चावल: 3.00
		नागरिक		
ए पी एस	2000	निर्धन वरिष्ठ	10 किलो खाद्यान्न	नि: शुल्क
राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम	2013	प्राथमिकता वाले परिवार	प्रति किलो 5 प्रति व्यक्ति	गेहूं 2.00 :
(एनएफएसए)			माह	चावल: 3.00 मोटे अनाज: 1.00

किस योजना ने गरीबों में सबसे गरीब लोगों को लक्षित किया?

ए) एएवाई

बी) ए पी एस

सी) एनएफएसए

डी) पीडीएस

Q15. Read the following data on Estimates of Poverty in India and select the appropriate option from the following

Number of poor (in millions)		
RU RA L	UR BA N	TO TA L
329	75	404
326	81	407
278	76	355
217	53	270

Find the decreased number of total poor (in million) from 1993-94 - 2011-12.

a) 49

b) 134

c) 3

d) 124

भारत में गरीबी के अनुमानों पर निम्नलिखित डेटा को पढ़ें और उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन करे आगे दिए गए

गरीबों की संख्या (मिलियन में)

ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल
329	75	404
326	81	407
278	76	355
217	53	270

1993-94 - 2011-12 से कुल गरीबों की घटी हुई संख्या (मिलियन में) ज्ञात कीजिए

a) 4

b) 134

c) 3

d) 124

Q16. Find the odd one out from the following options

- a. Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining
- b. Insurance, Tutors, Trade, Transport
- c. Mass media, Healthcare/hospitals, Public health, Pharmacy
- d. Builders, Dress makers, Bankers, Schools

- a) Option (A)
- b) Option (B)
- c) Option (C)
- d) Option (D)

निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से विषम का पता लगाएं

- a) पोल्ट्री, मत्स्य पालन, वानिकी, खनन
- b) बीमा, शिक्षक, व्यापार, परिवहन
- c) मास मीडिया, हेल्थकेयर/अस्पताल, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य, फार्मसी
- d) बिल्डर्स, ड्रेस निर्माता, बैंकर, स्कूल

- a) Option (A)
- b) Option (B)
- c) Option (C)
- d) Option (D)

Q17. Fill in the blanks

River	Basin Area
Tapi Basin	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Kaveri Basin	?

- a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra
- b) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
- d) Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Odisha

नदी	बेसिन क्षेत्र
तापी बेसिन	मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र।
कावेरी बेसिन	?

- a) राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र
- b) कर्नाटक, केरल और तमिलनाडु
- c) महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश
- d) छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड और ओडिशा

Q 18. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. 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) None of these
- D) Olympe de Gouges

1774में, राजाओं के बोरबॉन परिवार के लुई सोलहवें ने फ्रांस के सिंहासन पर चढ़ाई की। वह 20 साल का था और उसने ऑस्ट्रिया की राजकुमारी से शादी की थी। अपने राज्याभिषेक के बाद, नए राजा को एक खाली खजाना मिला। लंबे वर्षों के युद्ध ने फ्रांस के वित्तीय संसाधनों को खत्म कर दिया था। इसमें वर्साय के विशाल महल में एक असाधारण दरबार को बनाए रखने की लागत भी शामिल थी। लुई सोलहवें का

विवाह किससे हुआ था?

ए) महारानी एलिजाबेथ

बी) मैरी एंटोनेट

सी) इनमें से कोई नहीं

डी) ओलम्पे डी गॉज

Q19. The _____ of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.

A) Earnings

B) Salary

C) Education

D) Health

एक व्यक्ति की क्षमता और बीमारी से लड़ने की क्षमता का एहसास करनेमदद करता है।

ए) कमाई

बी) वेतन

सी) शिक्षा

डी) स्वास्थ्य

Q20. Identify the correct statements about Railways

a. The spread of railways in the 1850s created a new demand.

b. Railways were essential for colonial trade and for the movement of imperial troops.

c. To run locomotives, only diesel was needed as fuel.

d. To lay railway lines sleepers were essential to hold the tracks together.

a) Only A

b) C and D

c) A, B and D

d) B and C

रेलवे के बारे में सही कथनों की पहचान करें

A) 1850 के दशक में रेलवे के प्रसार ने एक नई मांग पैदा की।

B) औपनिवेशिक व्यापार और शाही सैनिकों की आवाजाही के लिए रेलवे आवश्यक थे।

C) लोकोमोटिव को चलाने के लिए ईंधन के रूप में केवल डीजल की आवश्यकता होती थी।

D) रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के लिए पटरियों को एक साथ रखने के लिए स्लीपर आवश्यक थे।

Section B

Q21. 'The eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?

अठारहवीं सदी के फ्रांस में मध्यम वर्ग का उदय हुआ। वे कौन थे और उनके विचार क्या थे?

Q22. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a democratic country or non democratic. Give reasons.

जनरल परवेज मुशर्रफ के अधीन पाकिस्तान एक लोकतांत्रिक देश था या गैर लोकतांत्रिक। कारण दे।

Q23. What is the role of education in the formation of Human Capital?

मानव पूंजी के निर्माण में शिक्षा की क्या भूमिका है?

OR

What is mid day meal schemes? Explain.

मध्याह्न भोजन योजना क्या है? समझाना

Q24. What is the importance of electoral competition ?

चुनावी प्रतियोगिता का क्या महत्व है?

Section C

Q25. In spite of abundant rainfall, India is a water-thirsty land. Why is it so?

प्रचुर मात्रा में वर्षा के बावजूद, भारत पानी का प्यासा देश है। ऐसा क्यों है?

OR

"There is a great variation in the amount and type of precipitation in India. "Justify the statement.

"भारत में वर्षण की मात्रा और प्रकार में बहुत भिन्नता है।" इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Q26. Assam has moderate population density. Give reasons.

असम में मध्यम जनसंख्या घनत्व है। कारण दे।

Q27. Do you believe that green revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains? How?

क्या आप मानते हैं कि हरित क्रांति ने भारत को खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भर बना दिया है? कैसे?

Q28.How does electoral competition help the political parties and leaders to win the elections?

चुनावी प्रतिस्पर्धा राजनीतिक दलों और नेताओं को चुनाव जीतने में कैसे मदद करती है?

Q29 .What are the limitations of a coalition Government

गठबंधन सरकार की क्या सीमाएँ होती हैं?

Section D

Q30. How was the bad condition of women responsible for Russian revolution?

रूसी क्रांति के लिए महिलाओं की बुरी स्थिति किस प्रकार उत्तरदायी थी?

OR

Write a short note on Stalin's collectivization program.

स्टालिन के सामूहिकीकरण कार्यक्रम पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Q31.Write down the features of Montane forests of India.

भारत के पर्वतीय वनों की विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

OR

In a mountainous area, there is a change in natural vegetation due to a decrease in temperature. Justify by giving examples from different zones.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में तापमान में कमी के कारण प्राकृतिक वनस्पति में परिवर्तन होता है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से उदाहरण देकर पुष्टि कीजिए।

Q32. What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.

आपके क्षेत्र में गैर-कृषि उत्पादन गतिविधियाँ क्या हो रही हैं? एक छोटी सूची बनाओ।

OR

What is the aim of production? State any four requirements needed for the production of goods and services.

उत्पादन का उद्देश्य क्या है? वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक किन्हीं चार आवश्यकताओं का

उल्लेख कीजिए।

Q33.What is a Constitution? Explain the role of a Constitution in a country.

एक संविधान क्या है? किसी देश में संविधान की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।

OR

Explain five major factors which contributed to the framing of our Constitution.

पांच प्रमुख कारकों की व्याख्या करें जिन्होंने हमारे संविधान के निर्माण में योगदान दिया

Section E

Q.34

Read the text carefully and answers the questions:

Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularized even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

- i. Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?
- ii. Name the organizations formed to infuse **the spirit of National Socialism** among the German children and youth.
- iii. What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?

पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

अच्छे जर्मन 'बच्चों' को नाजी स्कूली शिक्षा की एक प्रक्रिया के अधीन किया गया था, जो वैचारिक प्रशिक्षण की एक लंबी अवधि थी। स्कूल की पाठ्यपुस्तकों को फिर से लिखा गया। नस्ल के नाजी विचारों को सही ठहराने के लिए नस्लीय विज्ञान की शुरुआत की गई थी। गणित की कक्षाओं के माध्यम से भी यहूदियों के बारे में रूढ़ियाँ लोकप्रिय हो गईं। बच्चों को वफादार और आज्ञाकारी होना, यहूदियों से नफरत करना और हिटलर की पूजा करना सिखाया जाता था। यहाँ तक कि खेलों का कार्य भी बच्चों में हिंसा और आक्रामकता की भावना का पोषण करना था। हिटलर का मानना था कि बॉक्सिंग बच्चों को लौह-हृदय, मजबूत और मर्दाना बना सकती है।

- i) हिटलर ने बच्चों और युवाओं को नियंत्रित करने पर ध्यान क्यों दिया?
- ii) जर्मन बच्चों और युवाओं में राष्ट्रीय समाजवाद की भावना जगाने के लिए गठित संगठनों के नाम लिखिए।
- iii) नाजी विश्वदृष्टि की विशिष्ट विशेषताएं क्या थीं?

Q35 Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the

western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- i. When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India?
- ii. State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important.
- iii Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast?

पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें: भारतीय भूभाग का पूर्व और पश्चिम एशिया के बीच एक केंद्रीय स्थान है। भारत एशियाई महाद्वीप का दक्षिणवर्ती विस्तार है। ट्रांस-हिंद महासागर मार्ग, जो पश्चिम में यूरोप के देशों और पूर्वी एशिया के देशों को जोड़ते हैं, भारत को एक रणनीतिक केंद्रीय स्थान प्रदान करते हैं। दक्कन प्रायद्वीप हिंद महासागर में फैला हुआ है, इस प्रकार भारत को पश्चिमी तट से पश्चिम एशिया, अफ्रीका और यूरोप के साथ और पूर्वी तट से दक्षिण पूर्व और पूर्वी एशिया के साथ निकट संपर्क स्थापित करने में मदद करता है। किसी अन्य देश की हिंद महासागर पर इतनी लंबी तट रेखा नहीं है जितनी भारत के पास है और वास्तव में, हिंद महासागर में यह भारत की प्रतिष्ठित स्थिति है, जो उसके बाद एक महासागर के नामकरण को सही ठहराती है। 1869 में स्वेज नहर के खुलने के बाद से यूरोप से भारत की दूरी 7000 किमी कम हो गई है। विश्व के साथ भारत के संपर्क युगों से चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन थल मार्गों के माध्यम से उसके संबंध उसके समुद्री संपर्कों की तुलना में बहुत पुराने हैं। उत्तर में पहाड़ों के पार विभिन्न दरों ने प्राचीन यात्रियों को मार्ग प्रदान किया है, जबकि महासागरों ने इस तरह की बातचीत को लंबे समय तक प्रतिबंधित कर दिया है। इन मार्गों ने प्राचीन काल से ही विचारों और वस्तुओं के आदान-प्रदान में योगदान दिया है।

- i) स्वेज नहर सर्वप्रथम कब खुली? इसने भारत की किस प्रकार मदद की है?
- ii) हिंद महासागर के मुहाने पर भारत की रणनीतिक स्थिति को इतना महत्वपूर्ण बनाने वाले किन्हीं दो कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- iii कौन सा प्रायद्वीप भारत को पश्चिमी तट से पश्चिम एशिया, पूर्वी अफ्रीका और यूरोप के साथ आसान संपर्क स्थापित करने में मदद करता है?

Q36 Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

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?
- ii. Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- iii. In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

पाठ को ध्यान से पढ़ें और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

भारत में गरीबी का एक दूसरा पहलू या आयाम भी है। हर राज्य में गरीब लोगों का अनुपात समान नहीं है। हालांकि सत्तर के दशक की शुरुआत के स्तर से राज्य स्तर पर गरीबी में एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष गिरावट देखी गई है, गरीबी को कम करने की सफलता दर अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है। हाल के अनुमान बताते हैं कि 2011-12 में ऑल इंडिया हेड काउंट रेशियो (HCR) 21.9 प्रतिशत था, मध्य प्रदेश, असम, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और ओडिशा जैसे राज्यों में गरीबी का स्तर अखिल भारतीय स्तर से ऊपर था। बिहार और ओडिशा क्रमशः 33.7 और 32.6 प्रतिशत के गरीबी अनुपात के साथ दो सबसे गरीब राज्य बने हुए हैं। ग्रामीण गरीबी के साथ-साथ ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में शहरी गरीबी भी अधिक है। इसकी तुलना में, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु में गरीबी में उल्लेखनीय गिरावट आई है। गुजरात और पश्चिम बंगाल। पंजाब और हरियाणा जैसे राज्य पारंपरिक रूप से उच्च कृषि विकास दर की मदद से गरीबी को कम करने में सफल रहे हैं। केरल ने मानव संसाधन विकास पर अधिक ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि सुधार उपायों ने गरीबी को कम करने में मदद की है। आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु में खाद्यान्न का सार्वजनिक वितरण सुधार के लिए जिम्मेदार हो सकता था।

- i) बिहार, ओडिशा, पंजाब और असम में किस राज्य में गरीबी की दर सबसे अधिक है?
- ii) क्या यह कहना सही है कि केरल ने अत्यधिक रियायती दरों पर भोजन के वितरण के माध्यम से गरीबी को मिटा दिया है?

iii) भारत के किन राज्यों में गरीबी सबसे अधिक है?

Section F

Q.37 i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. 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

दिए गए विश्व के रेखा मानचित्र में दो स्थान A और B अंकित किए गए हैं। पहचानो और उनके सही नाम उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखो

a) वह स्थान जहां सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में दास व्यापार शुरू हुआ था।

b) प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की केंद्रीय शक्ति।

द्वितीय। भारत के रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं तीन को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से अंकित कीजिए और उन्हें नामांकित कीजिए।

a) मालवा का पठार - पठार

b) शिवपुरी - राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

c) गंगा - हिमालय नदी प्रणाली

d) मुदुमलाई - वन्य जीवन अभयारण्य



KVS ZIET CHANDIGARH
SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2023
Class 09
Sub- Social Science

Time 3hours

M.M -80

Marking Scheme

Section A

(d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions

Explanation: Women are subjected to many public restrictions

(a) 6-14 years

Explanation: It aims to provide compulsory and free elementary education to all children between the age of 6-14 years.

(d) Gaddi sheep being sheared.

Explanation: Gaddi sheep being sheared. By September the Gaddi shepherds come down from the high meadows (Dhars). On the way down they halt for a while to have their sheep sheared. The sheep are bathed and cleaned before the wool is cut.

(d) iii, i, iv, ii

Explanation: iii. 1815: Radicals wanted revolutions to put an end to the kind of governments established in Europe

1900: Socialists formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party

iv. 1914: Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia and its empire

ii. 1917: Conditions in Petrograd were grim

(b) Gaddi

Explanation: In a different area of the mountains, the Gaddi shepherds of Himachal Pradesh had a cycle of seasonal movement. They spent their winter in the low hills of Siwalik range, grazing their flocks in scrub forests. By April they moved north and spent the summer in Lahul and Spiti. When the snow melted and the high passes were clear, many of them moved on to higher mountain meadows.

(a) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe

Explanation: ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe

Explanation: (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

(a) Bugyal means a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.

Explanation: Bhabar means a dry forested area below the foothills of Garhwal and Kumaun.

Bugyals are alpine pasture lands, or meadows, in the Indian state of Uttarakhand, where they are called "nature's own gardens".

(b) President

Explanation: The judges of the Supreme Court and High Court are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(d) Buffer stock

Explanation: Buffer Stock is the stock of foodgrains, namely wheat and rice procured by the government through Food Corporation of India (FCI).

11. (b) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

Explanation: (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: Every election in Mexico was won by PRI in Mexico because PRI managed to win every election mainly through unfair means. They spent a lot of money in campaigning for its candidates and forced people to vote for them. So, the assertion is right but the reason is incorrect.

(c) Khadar

Explanation: Khadar

(a) AAY

Explanation: AAY was launched in December 2000. Under this scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.

15. (b) 134

Explanation: $404 - 270 = 134$

(a) Option (a)

Explanation: Poultry, Fishing, Forestry, Mining Because all others are Tertiary Sector

(b) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Explanation: Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

(b) Marie Antoinette

Explanation: Louis XVI got 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.

(d) Health

Explanation: The health of a person helps to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness.

(c) A, B and D

Explanation: C is wrong. To run locomotives, wood was needed as fuel.

Section B

A. The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed as the middle class.

B. They earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and manufacture of goods such as woolen silk textiles that were exported or bought by the richer members of society.

C. In addition to merchants and manufacturers the third estate included professionals such as lawyers or administrative officials. People of Middle class were educated and believed that no privilege should be given by birth, rather position of a person in society should be merit based.

A. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a non democratic country.

He amended constitution according to his own will and for his personal benefits and issued "Legal Framework Order".

He dismissed the national and provincial assemblies.

Final power was rests with military officers.

The role of education in human capital formation are as follows:

An educated society facilitate better development program than an illiterate one.

Through education, a person has all-round development by which he could master the knowledge and skill.

It makes a person suitable to perform a nice job and got a respectable salary.

It opens new avenues of opportunities.

Education improves productivity and prosperity and also improve enriched life

experience.

Education increases national income and other cultural richness.

OR Mid-day scheme is to provide nutritional food to students during the school time.

This scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children in schools.

It aims at improving the nutritional status of the children.

(i) Regular electoral competition provides incentives to political parties and leaders. They know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections. But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work, they will not be able to win again.

(ii) If a political party is motivated only by desire to be in power, even then, it will be forced to serve the people.

Section C

Even though Indian receives abundant rainfall, it is still a thirsty land. This is because of the following reasons:

Rainfall is not uniform in all the places throughout the country. Some areas have more rainfall and some receive scanty rainfall.

Due to global warming and the consequent rise in temperature, there is a tendency for the quick evaporation of water, making the climate dry and hot.

No sufficient measures have been adopted by the government to build water reserves and make facilities for rainwater harvesting.

The Rapid growth of population, urbanization and changing lifestyle have posed a serious threat to water security.

Low public consciousness about the overall scarcity and economic value of water results in its wastage and inefficient use leading to scarcity.

Water conservation policies and water resources projects are implemented improperly without giving due consideration to optimum utilization and environmental sustainability.

OR

There are variations not only in the forms and types of precipitation but also in its amount and the seasonal distribution.

In the upper parts of the Himalayas, precipitation occurs most likely in the form of snowfall, whereas it rains over the rest of the country.

Parts of the Western coast and North-Eastern India receive over about 400 cm of rainfall annually e.g. Meghalaya. On the other hand, some regions like Ladakh, Western Rajasthan, parts of Gujarat and the leeward side of Western Ghats receive rainfall less than 10 cm annually.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a great variation in the amount and type of precipitation in India.

Assam has moderate population density because of following reasons :

Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain areas.

Chances of infrastructural developments are very less due to hilly areas.

Less fertile soil is also responsible for it.

In the late 1960s, the Green Revolution introduced the Indian farmer to the cultivation of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. The HYVs (coupled with chemical fertilisers and pesticides) led to a growth in the productivity of food grains

(especially wheat and rice), thereby helping India attain self-sufficiency in food grains. Since the advent of the Green Revolution, the country has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions.

(i) Regular electoral competitions provide incentives to political parties and leaders.

They know that if they raise issues that people want to be raised, their popularity and chances of victory will increase in the next elections.

But if they fail to satisfy the voters with their work, they will not be able to win again.

A. The Prime Ministers has to accommodate different groups and factions in his party as well as alliance partners.

B. He also has to pay heed to the views and positions of coalition's partners and other parties, on whose support the survival of the government depends.

C. The agenda and the policies of the government are usually decided as a common minimum programmes. This includes only those policies which are common to all coalition partners.

Section D

A. Most of the women were working in small factories.

Women made up about 31% of the factory labour force.

They were paid less wages and were forced to work for long hours.

When they launched an agitation, they were fired at by the police.

OR

Stalin's collectivization program: Stalin believed that the collectivization of agriculture would help in improving grains supplies in Russia. He began collectivization in 1929. All peasants were forced to cultivate collective farms kolhoz. The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of the collective farm. Many peasants protested such attempts and destroyed livestock to show their anger. Collectivization did not bring the desired results in the food supply situation turned even worse in subsequent years.

A. The decreasing temperature with increasing altitude leads to the corresponding change in the natural vegetation in mountainous areas.

Such type of natural vegetation belt can be found in tropical tundra region.

The wet temperate type of forests is found in between height of 1000 and 2000 meters.

Oaks and chestnuts trees predominant here.

Trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce and cedar are found in temperate forests between 1500 and 3000 meters.

These forests cover mostly the southern slopes of Himalayas.

Temperate grasslands are common at higher elevation.

At high altitudes, generally more than 3,600

metres above sea-level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the Alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are the common trees of these forests

OR

The following examples justify the given statement:

Wet temperate forests are found between the heights of 1,000 and 2,000 m. Evergreen, broad-leaved, trees such as spruce and cedar are found here.

Temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce, and cedar are found between the height of 1500m and 3000m above the sea level.

At altitudes, more than 3,600 m above the sea-level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines, and birches are the common trees of these forests.

At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.

Thus, it can be concluded that in the mountainous area there is a change in natural vegetation with a decrease in temperature.

The non-farm production activities taking place in our region are:

Dairy farming- It is a common activity of many families in rural areas in our region.

Small scale or cottage industry- Some people are involved in small scale manufacturing running from their homes like the making of the basket, toys, mats, etc or in the field like the production of jaggery.

Shopkeeping- A few people are involved as shopkeepers and traders who buy various general and domestic goods from the wholesalers of the cities and sell them in the villages.

Vendors- Some people near the bus stand have opened small shops or stalls selling eatables.

OR

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services we want. This requires four inputs, which are called factors of production.

These are: Land and other natural resources like water, minerals, forests, etc. The second factor is labour i.e people for carrying out the work for production activities. Some work may be done through manual labour and other work may require highly skilled or educated persons.

The third factor is capital- fixed and working. Items like machinery, building, tools, land, etc are called fixed capital. They can be used repeatedly for a long time, while raw material and money in hand are called working capital.

The fourth and one of the most important factor is Human capital which is required to coordinate all the other factors efficiently, through educational training, knowledge etc It is also required to put together all the above inputs

to produce the output, which can either be sold in the market or consumed by the person producing the output.

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 and also the relationship between the people and government. As the supreme law of the country, the constitution determines the rights of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should function.

It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.

It specifies how the government will be constituted and who will have power to take decisions.

It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.

It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.

All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic. But all countries that are democratic will have constitutions.

OR

Framing of the Constitution for a diverse country like India was not an easy task. The country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences which was a traumatic experience for us.

The major factors which contributed to the framing of our Constitution were:

The people of India were emerging from the status of subjects to that of citizens. They had become conscious of their rights and privileges.

Our leaders had gained enough confidence to learn from the struggles of other countries. Many were inspired by the ideals of fraternity, liberty, and equality of the French Revolution.

They were also influenced by the Parliamentary form of government being practised in Britain and passing of Bills to make laws, unlike the US.

Social Revolution in Russia also inspired Indians to frame society based on social and economic equality.

The makers of the Constitution did not simply imitate the Constitution of other countries, rather they questioned whether these values and ideals suited its citizens or not.

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Section E

i. Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. This required control over the child both inside and outside school.

Youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in 'the spirit of National Socialism'. Ten-year-olds had to enter Jungvolk. At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation - Hitler Youth.

Hitler's worldview was synonymous with Nazi ideology. Some of its features were: Racial supremacy, the concept of Lebensraum, the spirit of National Socialism, they believed in strong leadership.

i. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7000 km.

Any two points

India is strategically located at the center of the trans-Indian Ocean routes.

India could establish close contact with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

India could establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast. The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa and Europe from Western coast

i. Bihar is the poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7.

No, the state of Kerala has used human resource development as a means of reducing poverty. 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

37.

i. A. Bordeaux

B. Germany

