

8. SOCIAL SCIENCE
Code No. 087
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2011
Design of Question paper

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 80

1. WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTIONS

Form of Questions	Marks of Each Question	Number of Question	Total Marks
1. M.C.Qs.	1	16	16
2. Short Answer (S.A.)	3	11	33
3. Long Answer (L.A.)	4	7	28
4. Map Question	3	1	03
Total	-	35	80

2. UNIT-WISE DIVISION OF QUESTIONS

Unit No. (Subject)	Marks	No. of 1 mark Questions	No. of 3 marks Questions	No. of 4 marks Questions	Map Question	Total
1. India and the Contemporary World I (History)	18	4	2	2	-	18 (8)
2. Contemporary India I (Geography)	18	2	3	1	1	18 (7)
3. Democratic Politics I (Pol. Sc.)	18	4	2	2	-	18 (8)
4. Economics I	18	4	2	2	-	18(8)
5. Together Towards a Safer India II (Disaster Management)	08	2	2	-	-	8 (4)
Total	80	16	11	7	1	80(35)

BLUE - PRINT
Sample Question Paper
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2011

Unit No. & Subject	Chapter No. of the Prescribed Textbook & Topics of the Syllabus	From of Questions				Total of Unit
		M.C.Q. (1 mark each)	S.A.Q. (3 marks each)	L.A.Q. (4 marks each)	Map Q.	
i History	Ch. 4 Forest Society and colonialism Ch. 5 Pastoralists the Modern World Ch. 6 Famers and Peasants (Any Two Ch. From Ch. 4,5 & 6 Ch. 7 Sports and Politics OR Ch. 8 Clothes and culture	(1,2,3,4) (4 (4)) - - -	- - - (17, 18) 6 (2)	(28,29) 8 (2) - - -	- - - - -	18 (8)
ii Geography	Ch. 5 Climate Ch. 5 Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Ch. 6 Population	- 1 (1)(5) 1 (1)(6)	3 (1) (19) 3 (1) (20) 3 (1) (21)	4 (1) (30) - -	1 (1) (35) 1 (-) 1 (-)	18 (7)
iii Political Science	Ch. 4 Electoral Politics in Democracy Ch. 5 Institutions of Parliamentary Democracy Ch. 6 Citizens' Rights in Democracy	2 (2) (7,8) - 2 (2) (9,10)	- 3 (1) (22) 3 (1) (23)	4 (1) (31) 4 (1) (32) -	- - -	18 (8)
iv Economics	Ch. 3 Poverty as a challenge Facing india Ch.4 Food Security	2 (2) (11,12) 2 (2) (13,14)	3 (1) (24) 3 (1) (25)	4 (1) (33) 4 (1) (34)	- -	18 (8)

v Disaster Manage- ment	Ch. 3 Man made Disasters	1 (1) (15)	3 (1) (26)	-	-	8 (4)
	Ch. 4 Community based Disaster Management	1 (1) (16)	3 (1) (27)	-	-	
	Total	16 (16)	33 (11)	28 (7)	3 (1)	80 (35)
	Sr. No. of Questions	1-16	17-27	28-34	35	1-35

Note: (i) Figures within brackets indicate number of Questions and outside the brackets their total marks (ii) Figures within circles indicate Sl. Nos. of Questions in the Questions Paper.

Sample Question Paper
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2011
List of Map Items for Examination

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 80

Geography

Chapter 4

(Climate)

(Meteorological Stations)

For Location & Labelling :

T hiruvananthapuram, Chennai, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bangalore,
Mumbai, Kolkata, Leh, Shillong, Delhi, Nagpur.

Chapter 5

(Natural Vegetation & Wild life)

(a) For Location & Labelling :

(i) National Parks : Corbett , Kaziranga, Ranthambor,
Shivpuri, Kanha Kisli, Simlipul.

(ii) Bird Sanctuaries : Bharatpur, Ranganathitto,

(iii) Wild life Sanctuaries : Dachigam, Raja ji, Sariska,
Mudumalai.

(b) For Identification :

Forest Zones : Tropical Evergreen Forests, Tropical Thorny
Forests, Mangrove Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests,
Montane Forests.

Chapter 6

(Population)

(a) For Location & Labelling :

The state having highest density of population.

The state having lowest density of population.

The state having highest sex ratio.

The state having lowest sex ratio.

The most populous state of India.

The most sparsely populated state of India.

Note : Items for location & Labelling may be asked for identification.

Sample Question Paper
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX
Summative Assessment- II
March - 2011

TIME : 3 Hrs

Maximum Marks : 80

Instructions :

1. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks are indicated against each question.
3. Questions from serial number 1-16 are multiple choice questions (MCQ) of 1 mark each. Every MCQ is provided with four alternatives. Write the correct alternative in your answer book.
4. Questions from serial number 17 to 27 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 28 to 34 are 4 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
6. Question number 35 is a map question of 3 marks from Geography only. After completion, attach the map inside your answer book.

Note :

Answer Q. No. 1,2,3 & 4 from any one of the following groups A,B & C.

GROUP - A

1. **Which one of the following categories of forests is considered as the best on the basis of their utility?**
 - a) Reserved forests.
 - b) Protected forests.
 - c) Village forests.
 - d) Community forests. 1

2. **Which of the following trees were promoted for building ships or railways?**
 - a) Firs & Pines.
 - b) Bushes & Creepers.
 - c) Teak & Sal.
 - d) Shisham & Acacia. 1

3. **Which one of following communities is an African community?**
 - a) Gollas.

- b) Kurumas
- c) Rai kas
- d) Maasai 1

4. Gaddi Shephards (Pastoral nomads) belong to which one of the following state?

- a) Jammu & Kashmir
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Uttrakhand
- d) Rajasthan 1

GROUP - B

1. Which among the following communities is an African Community?

- a) Gollas.
- b) Kusumas.
- c) Raikas.
- d) Maasai. 1

2. Gaddi Shephards (pastoral nomads) belong to which one of the following states?

- a) Jammu & Kashmir.
- b) Himachal Pradesh.
- c) Uttrakhand.
- d) Rajasthan. 1

3. Which one of the following is related to the name of Captain Swing?

- a) Invention of the threshing machines.
- b) Breaking the threshing machines.
- c) A mythical name for threatening the landowners.
- d) Prosperity of farm labour. 1

4. The growing of which one of the following crops improves the soil fertility?

- a) Potatos & Tomatoes.
- b) Wheat & Rice.
- c) Turnip & Cloves.
- d) Brinjal & Banana. 1

GROUP - C

1. Which one of the following is related to the name of Captain Swing?

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- b) Breaking of threshing machines.
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 - c) Village forests.
 - d) Community forests. 1
- 4. Which of the following trees were promoted for building ships or railways?**
- a) Firs & Pines.
 - b) Bushes & Creepers.
 - c) Teak & Sal.
 - d) Shisham & Acacia. 1
- 5. Which one of the following type of forests is found in the Ganga-Bramaputra Delta?**
- a) Thorny forests.
 - b) Montane forests.
 - c) Mangrove forests.
 - d) Tropical Rain forests.
- 6. Which one of the following human activities belongs to a category different from that of others?** 1
- a) Transport and Communication.
 - b) Forestry.
 - c) Fishing.
 - d) Mining.
- 7. Which of the following statements is against the democratic process of elections? 1**
- a) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections.
 - b) Elections must be held regularly immediately after the term is over.
 - c) The right to vote should be given to the selected people only.
 - d) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner.

- 8 Which one of the following provisions fails to ensure fair and equal chance to compete to candidates and political parties.** 1
- a) No party or candidate can bribe or threaten voters.
 - b) No party or candidate is bound by the model code of conduct.
 - c) No party or candidates can use government resources for election campaign.
 - d) No body can appeal to the voters in the name of caste or religion.
- 9 Which one of the following is a violation of the right to life or personal liberty?** 1
- a) The arrested person was informed about the reason of his arrest.
 - b) He was produced before the court within 24 hours of his arrest.
 - c) He was not allowed to consult his lawyer
 - d) He was shown the warrant before arrest.
- 10 Which one of the following rights is available to the citizens of India and not to the citizens of Saudi Arabia?** 1
- a) The country is ruled by a hereditary king.
 - b) Citizens cannot form political parties.
 - c) Women are subjected to many public restrictions.
 - d) Citizens enjoy the freedom of religion.
- 11 Which one of the following is not considered as a social indicator of poverty?**
- a) Illiteracy level.
 - b) Lack of access to health care.
 - c) Inadequate safe drinking water.
 - d) Ample job opportunities.
- 12 Which one is a social group from amongst the following groups vulnerable to poverty?**
- a) Rural agricultural labour households.
 - b) Urban casual labour households.
 - c) Scheduled caste and schedule tribe households.
 - d) The female daily wagers.
- 13 Which one of the following does not ensure food security to the people?**
- a) Enough food is available for all the persons.
 - b) All persons have the capacity to buy food.
 - c) Extremely inadequate purchasing power.
 - d) There is no barrier on access to food.
- 14 Which institution was set up by the Maharashtra Academy of Development Science (ADS) to facilitate a network of NGOs in different regions?** 1
- a) Gramin Bank.

- b) Grain Bank.
- c) Commercial Bank.
- d) Food Corporation of India.

15 The Bhopal disaster of 1984 was the result of:

- a) Nuclear accident.
- b) Biological accident.
- c) Chemical accident.
- d) Railway accident.

16 Why should the community be at the heart of any disaster management initiative? 1

- a) Because it is the first responder.
- b) It is the source of maximum information.
- c) Local coping mechanism.
- d) All the above.

17 State any three important changes introduced in the game of cricket during the 19th Century. 3x1=3

OR

What was the main objective of Sumptuary laws? Mention any two restrictions imposed under these laws. 1+2=3

18 "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing field of Eton". Justify the statement with suitable arguments. 3

OR

"The introduction of western style clothing in the 19th century in India met with severe reactions in different ways". Support the statement with suitable arguments. 3

19 How is the climate of India governed by the atmospheric conditions? Explain with three suitable examples. 3x1=3

20 In which region are the tropical thorny forests and shrubs found in India? Mention any four characteristics of such type of vegetation. 1+2=3

21 Explain with examples the three main processes of change of population in India. 3x1=3

22 Mention any six powers of the Prime Minister of India as head of the state. 6x½=3

23 "Rights are necessary for the very sustenance of a democracy". Give any three arguments to support the statement. 3x1=3

24 How is the poverty line estimated in India? Explain with examples. 3

- 25 Describe the three dimensions of food security. 3
- 26 Explain biological disaster by giving three examples. 3x1=3
- 27 Explain any three mitigation strategies to cover the risk of chemical accidents.3x1=3

ANSWER Q.NO.28 AND 29 FROM ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS A,B & C

GROUP-A

- 28 Explain any four ideas of Dietrich Brandis for the management of forests in India during British period. 4
- 29 Why are maasais of Africa continuously losing their grazing grounds? Explain any four reasons.

GROUP-B

- 28 Why are maasais of Africa continuously losing their grazing grounds? Explain any four reasons. 1
- 29 How did the enclosure movement benefit Britain? Explain any four benefits. 4

GROUP-C

- 28 How did the enclosure movement benefit Britain? Explain any four benefits. 4
- 29 Explain any four ideas of Dietrich Brandis for the management of forests in India during British period. 4
- 30 Explain any four features of advancing monsoon with reference to India. 4x1=4
- 31 What is meant by reserved constituencies? Justify the concept of 'Reservation of seats' by giving any three suitable arguments. 1+3=4
- 32 In which four ways does Parliament exercise political authority on behalf of the people? 4x1=4
- 33 Explain four important anti-poverty measures undertaken by the Government of India. 4x1=4
- 34 What is meant by buffer stock?
Why is the buffer stock created by the government?
Explain any three reasons. 1+3=4
- 35 Three features- A,B and C are shown in the outline political map of India. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

- A Type of forest
- B Weather station
- C The state having lowest sex-ratio?

3x1=3

OR

Locate and label the following items on the same map of india with appropriate symbols

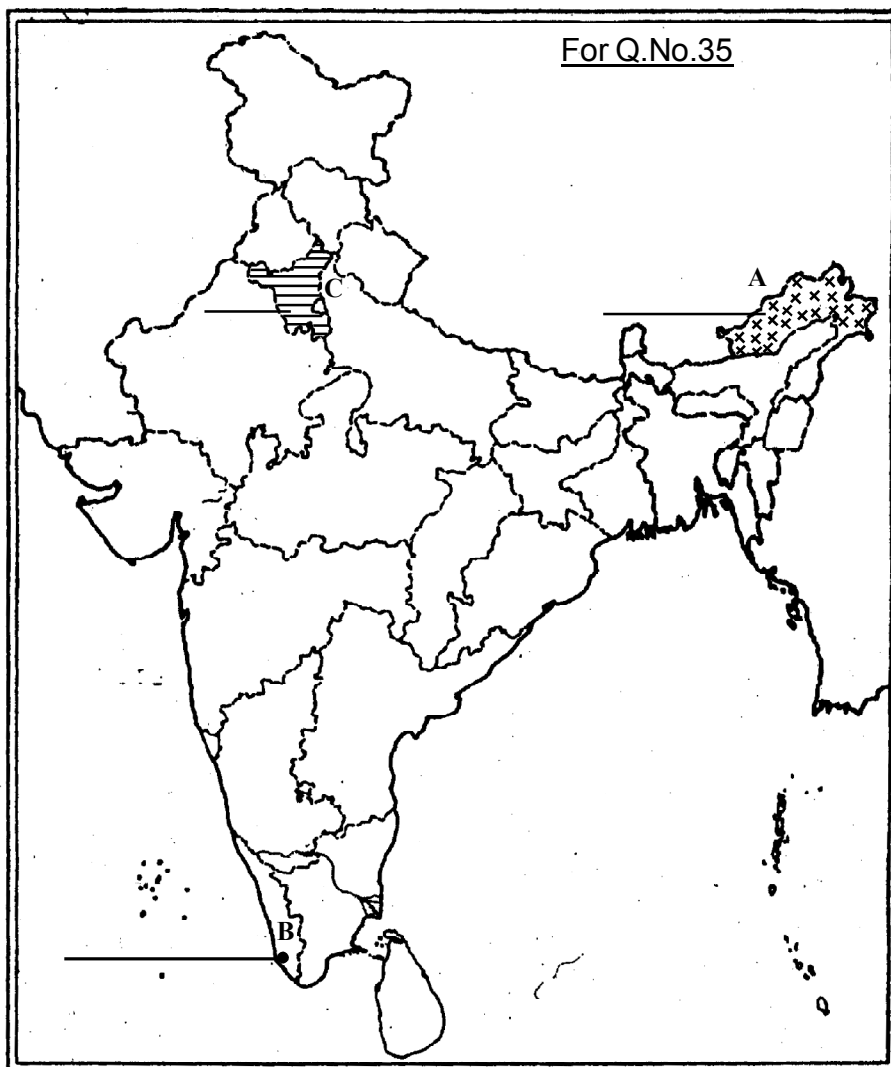
- (i) Jodhpur - Weather station
- (ii) Corbett - National Park
- (iii) The state having highest density of population.

3x1=3

Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of question number 35.

- (35.1) Name the forest found in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (35.2) In which state is Corbett National Park located?
- (35.3) Which state has the highest density of population in India?

3x1=3



Marking Scheme
SOCIAL SCIENCE
Class-IX

Summative Assessment- II
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TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 80

Q.no	Group A	Group B	Group C	Marks
1 _____	(a)	(d)	(c)	1
2 _____	(c)	(b)	(c)	1
3 _____	(d)	(c)	(a)	1
4 _____	(b)	(c)	(c)	1
5 _____	(c)			1
6 _____	(a)			1
7 _____	(c)			1
8 _____	(b)			1
9 _____	(c)			1
10 _____	(d)			1
11 _____	(b)			1
12 _____	(c)			1
13 _____	(c)			1
14 _____	(b)			1
15 _____	(c)			1
16 _____	(d)			1

17. Changes in the game of cricket-

- 1. The exact circumference of the ball was specified.**
- 2. Protective equipment like pads & gloves became available.**

3. **Boundaries were introduced where previously all shots had to be run.**
4. **Over arm bowling became legal.**
5. **Any other relevant point.**

Any three points to be stated

3x1=3

OR

Objective: The laws tried to control the behaviour of those considered social inferiours.

1

Restrictions.

1. Preventing them from wearing certain clothes.
2. Consuming certain foods & beverages.
3. Hunting game in certain areas.
4. Any other relevant point.

Any two points to be mentioned

2

18 1. Britain's military success was based on the values taught to school boys in its public schools.

1+2=3

2. **Eton was the most famous of these schools.**
3. **The English boarding school was the institution that trained English boys for careers in the military; the civil service & the church.**
4. **Men like Thomas Arnold, head master of the famous Rugby School and founder of the modern public school system, saw team support like cricket and Rugby not just as outdoor play, but as an organised way of teaching English boys the discipline.**
5. **Any other relevant point.**

Any three arguments may be given.

3x1=3

OR

Many Indians reacted differently by the introduction of western style clothing.

1. **The wealthy Parsis of western India were among the first to adapt western style clothing. Baggy trousers and the Phenta (or hat) were added to long colorless coats with boots and a walking stick to look like a gentleman. To some western clothes were a sign of modernity and progress.**
2. **There were others who were convinced that western culture would lead to a loss of traditional cultural identity.**
3. **The use of western style clothes was taken as a sign of the world turning upside down.**
4. **Some men resolved this dilemma by wearing western clothes without giving up their Indian ones.**
5. **Any other relevant point.**

Any three points to be given.

3x1=3

19 The climate of India is governed by the following atmospheric conditions

- a) Pressure and surface winds.
- b) Upper air circulation.
- c) Western cyclonic disturbances and tropical cyclones.

(a) The Pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. During winter high pressure develops north of the Himalayas, cold dry winds blow to the south. In summer, a low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over north western India. This causes complete reversal of winds. These winds blow over the ocean and get moisture. They bring rainfall over the India.

(b) The upper air circulation in the region is dominated by westerly flow. The jet stream is an important flow. These jet streams are located approximately over 27°-30° north latitude. Over India these jet streams blow south of the Himalayas.

(c) The Western disturbances experienced in the north and most western parts of the country are brought in by the westerly flow. **3x1=3**

20. Thorn forests and scrubs are found in the north western part of India including semi-arid areas of Gujrat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. 1 mark

Characterstics :

- (i) Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into soil to get moisture.
- (ii) Stems are succulent to conserve water.
- (iii) Leaves are thick and small to minimise evaporation. (any 2)

1+2=3 marks

21. Processes of population change:

There are three main processes of change in population:

- (i) Birth Rates.
- (ii) Death Rates and.
- (iii) Migration.

Birth Rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. It is a major component of growth of population. In India birth rates have always been higher than death rates.

Death Rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. Rapid decline in death rates is the main cause of growing population rapidly. Since 1981 birth rates have also started declining gradually resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth.

Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal or international. Internal migration does not change the size of the population within the nation.

Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.

3x1=3

22. Powers of the Prime Minister as head of the state. The Prime minister:

- (i) Chairs cabinet meetings.
- (ii) Coordinates the work of different departments.
- (iii) Exercises general supervision of different ministries.
- (iv) Distributes and redistributes work to the ministers.
- (v) Has the power to dismiss ministers.
- (vi) His/her decisions are final in case of disagreement between the departments.
- (vii) When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.

Any six points

(6x $\frac{1}{2}$ =3)

23. Necessity of Rights

- (i) Every citizen has to have the right to vote and right to be elected to the government.
- (ii) For democratic elections to take place, it is necessary that citizens should know the right to express their opinion, form political parties and take part in politics.
- (iii) Rights to protect minorities from the oppression of majority.
- (iv) Rights are guarantees which can be used when things go wrong.

Any three points.

(3x1=3)

24. To estimate the poverty line in India.

- 1. A common method used to measure poverty is based on the income or consumption levels.
- 2. While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, foot wear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement etc. are determined for subsistence.
- 3. While estimating the poverty line is based on the desired Calory requirement. The accepted average calory requirement in India is 2400 calories per person perday in rural areas and 2100 calories as per person per day in urban areas.
- 4. In the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs. 328 per month for the rural areas and Rs 454 for the urban areas.

3x1=3

25. Food security has following dimensions:-

- 1. Availability of food means food production within the country, food imports and the previous years stock stored in government granaries.
- 2. Accessibility means food is within reach of every person
- 3. Affordability implies that an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

3x1=3

26. 1. Biological weapons are refered to as a poor man's nuclear bomb.

- 2. It has the ability to kill or injure hundreds of thousands of people.
- 3. Simple devices such as crop dusting airplanes or small perfume atomizers are effective delivery systems for biological agents.
- 4. Biological agents are generally associated with a delay in the onset of illness.

5. Any other relevant point.
Any three points to be explained 3x1=3

27. Some of the possible mitigation strategies are.

- (i) **Hazard Mapping:** Inventories and maps of storage locations of toxins or hazardous substances along with the possible characteristics should be displayed and known to all.
- (ii) **Land use Planning:** Densely populated residential areas should be located at a distance from the industrial areas. A buffer zone./ green belt should separate both.
- (iii) **Community preparedness:** The community should be aware of the hazardous installations and know how to combat the situations.
- (iv) Any other solvent point .
Any three points 3x1=3

GROUP-A

- 28** (i) Brandis felt that a proper system of managing forests to be introduced.
(ii) The people had to be trained in the science of conservation.
(iii) Rules about the use of forest resources had to be framed.
(iv) Felling of trees and grazing had to be restricted.
(v) Forests to be preserved for timber production.
(vi) Any other relevant point.
Any four points to be explained. 4x1=4

29. The main reasons for the continuous loss of grazing lands are:

- (i) European imperial powers scrambled for territorial Possessions in Africa, sicing up the region into different colonies.
- (ii) Maasai land was divided into British kenya and German Tanganyika.
- (iii) Subsequently, the best grazing lands were gradually taken over for white settlements and Maasai were pushed into a small area.
- (iv) The maasai lost about 60 percent of their pre-colonial lands.
- (v) They were confined to an arid zone with uncertain rainfall and poor pastures.
- (vi) Large areas of grazing land were also turned into game reserves.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.
Any four points to be explained.

GROUP- B

28. (See answer 29 of Group A)

- 29. (i) Grain Production grew as quickly as population.**
- (ii) Landlords sliced up pasturelands, carved up open fields, cut up forest commons, took over marshes, and turned larger areas into agricultural fields.
 - (iii) Enclosures were seen as necessity to make long term investments on land.
 - (iv) Planned crops rotation to improve their soil

- (v) It also allowed the rich landowners to expand the land under their control and produce more for the markets.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.
- Any four benefits to be explained. 4x1=4

GROUP- C

28 (see answer 29 of Group B).

29 (see answer 28 of Group A).

30. **Features of Advancing Monsoon:**

- (i) The low - pressure condition over the northern plains intensifies by early June. It attracts the trade winds of the southern hemisphere.
- (ii) These winds cross the equator and blow in a south westerly direction entering the Indian peninsula. They are known as south west monsoon.
- (iii) As these winds blow over warm oceans, They bring abundant moisture to the subcontinent.
- (iv) These winds are strong and blow at an average of velocity of 30 km. per hour.
- (v) The monsoon winds cover the country in about a month. It brings about a total change in the weather
- (vi) Early in the season, the windward side of western ghats receives very heavy rainfall.
- (vii) The maximum rainfall of this season is received in the north-eastern part of the country.
- (viii) Rainfall in the Ganga valley decreases from the east to west Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat get scanty rainfall.
- (ix) The Monsoon is known for its uncertainties. The alternation of dry and wet spells vary in intensity, frequency and duration. It causes heavy floods in one part and droughts in the other.
- (x) It is often irregular in its arrival and its retreat.

Any four points.

4x1=4

31. **Reserved Constituencies:**

Some constituencies are reserved for people who belong to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). In these constituencies, only some one who belongs to these categories can stand for election.

Arguments for justification of the Concept

- (i) The Constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to Lok Sabha and the state legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) If the reservation not done, our Parliament and Assemblies would be deprived of the voice of a significant Section of our population. 3x1=3

32. (i) Parliaments all over the world make laws, Change existing laws of abolish existing laws and replace them by new ones. 1+3=4
- (ii) It exercises control over those who run the government.

- (iii) Parliament controls all the money that government have.
 - (iv) Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policies.
 - (v) Parliament can seek information on any matter. 4x1=4
- Any four points

33. The government has introduced several measure for the removal of poverty. Some important ones are:

1. **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005**

The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. Later it will be extended to 600 districts.

2. **National Food for work Programme.**

(NFWP) 2004 was launched in 150 most backward districts of the country. It is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment.

3. **Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana (PMRY) 1993.**

The aim is to create self employment opportunities for educated youth in rural areas and small towns.

4. **Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) 1995**

The aim to is to create self employment opportunities in rural areas.

5. **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar. Yozana (SGSY) 1999.**

It aims at bringing the poor families above poverty line by organizing them into self help groups through bank credit and government subsidy.

Any four to be explained

4x1=4

34. Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains namely wheat and rice procured by the government through food corporation of India (FCI). The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production. The Minimum support price is declared by the Government every year to provide incentives to the farmers for raising the production. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.

1

Buffer stock is created by the government because:

- (i) This is done to distribute foodgrains in the deficit areas.
- (ii) The stock is also used among the poorer strata of society at a lower price.
- (iii) This also helps resolving the problem of shortage of food during adverse weather conditions or during the periods of calamity 1+ 3 = 4

35. See attached map for answer.

FOR BLIND CANDIDATES

(35.1) Montane Forests

(35.2) Uttranchal (Uttarakhand)

(35.3.) West Bengal

3 x 1 = 3

Q. No. 35 (Answer)

