

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-5

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are objective type questions. Each question carries **one mark**. Answer them as instructed.
- (iv) Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are **3 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **80 words** each.
- (v) Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are **5 marks** questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed **120 words** each.
- (vi) Question number 35 is a map question of **6 marks** with two parts-**35 a.** from History (2 marks) and **35 b.** from Geography (4 marks).

Section A

1. Match the following items given in column A with those in column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [1]

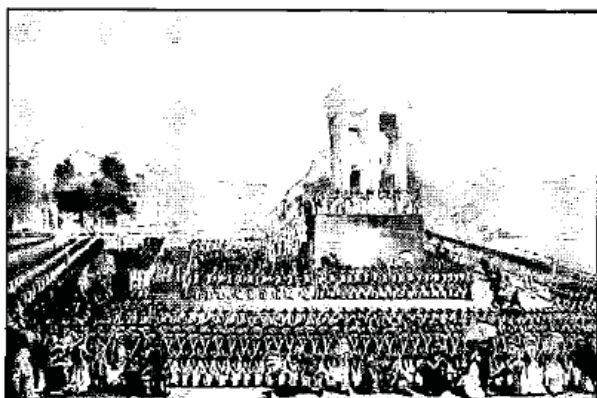
	Column A		Column B
(a)	Poultry	1.	Market activity
(b)	Dress making for children	2.	Primary activity
(c)	Working in a automobile manufacturing unit	3.	Tertiary activity
(d)	Transport	4.	Non-market activity

Ans : (a) - 2, (b) - 4, (c) -1, (d) - 3

2. What is issue price ? [1]
- (a) Price at which foodgrains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society.
 - (b) A preannounced price announced by the government every year and paid to the farmers for their crops.
 - (c) Price at which items are sold to people by ration shops.
 - (d) Price at which items are given to ration shops.

Ans : (a) Price at which foodgrains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer sections of the society.

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



Which of the following best signifies the main aim behind the organisation of this festival ? [1]

- (a) Government wanted to preserve the local cultures.
- (b) Government wanted to mobilise the loyalty of its subjects.
- (c) Government wanted to tell people about their ancient Greek and Rome culture.
- (d) Government wanted to strengthen the differentiation among the peoples of society.

Ans : (b) Government wanted to mobilise the loyalty of its subjects.

4. What is the main aim of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 ? [1]

Ans :

The main aim of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 is to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure income security in rural areas.

5. Which of the following is a fixed capital ? [1]
- (a) Wool
 - (b) Colours
 - (c) Money to make payments
 - (d) Machines

Ans : (d) Machines

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to the Lakshadweep Islands : [1]

The Lakshadweep Islands	A bird sanctuary	Administrative headquarters	Nearest Indian State
	?	Kavaratti island	?

Ans :

The Lakshadweep Islands	A bird sanctuary	Administrative headquarters	Nearest Indian State
	The Pitti island	Kavaratti island	Kerala

7. At which place of India migratory bird flamingoes come to build nest ? [1]

Ans :

At the Rann of Kachchh flamingoes come to build nest. They build nest from the salty mud and raise their young ones.

or

In which type of forests you may find the trees of Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches ?

Ans :

The trees of Silver fir, junipers, pines and birches are found in the Montane Forests.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
Multiple cropping method has caused the loss of soil fertility. [1]

Ans :

Green Revolution has caused the loss of soil fertility.

or

Non-farm activities require more land as compared to farming activities.

Ans :

Non-farm activities require less land as compared to farming activities

9.



Which one of the following option best signifies this cartoon ? [1]

- (a) Prime minister is powerful in party meetings.
(b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.
(c) Cabinet ministers have no value in parliamentary democracy
(d) Prime Minister of coalition government often neglects the other parties of coalition.

Ans : (b) Prime minister is powerful in cabinet meetings.

10. Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan aims to _____. [1]

Ans :

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan aims to provide elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

or

In disguised a unemployment _____.

Ans :

In disguised unemployment more people are involved in the work than actually requires.

11. What is Amnesty International ? [1]

Ans :

Amnesty International is an international organisation of volunteers who campaign for human rights.

12. Most of Indonesia's forests are located in islands like Sumatra, Kalimantan and West Irian. But the Dutch began their 'scientific forestry' in Java. Why ? [1]

Ans :

Most of Indonesia's forests are located in islands like Sumatra, Kalimantan and West Irian. But the Dutch began their 'scientific forestry' in Java because it was richly covered with teak which is highly valuable.

or

What do you understand by the Bugyal ?

Ans :

Bugyal is the vast grazing land in the high mountains of the Himalayas.

13. Who were known as whites in Russia ? [1]

- (a) Pro-Tsarist
(b) Bolsheviks
(c) Socialist Revolutionaries
(d) Democrats

Ans : (a) Pro-Tsarist

14. The average calorie requirement in rural India is _____ calories per person per day. [1]

Ans : 2400

15. Which country has successfully reduced poverty from 88.3 per cent in 1981 to 0.7 per cent in 2015 ? [1]

- (a) China
(b) Bangladesh
(c) Pakistan
(d) USA

Ans : (a) China

16. Election held to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member of legislature is known as _____. [1]

Ans : By-election

or

One-third of the seats are reserved for _____ in rural and urban local bodies.

Ans : Women

17. Who among the following was not known as 'November criminals' in Germany ? [1]

- (a) Socialists
(b) Catholics
(c) Conservatives
(d) Democrats

Ans : (c) Conservatives

18. Arrange the following states bordering Myanmar from north to south in the correct sequence — [1]

- (i) Manipur
(ii) Nagaland
(iii) Mizoram
(iv) Arunachal Pradesh

Options :

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

Ans : (c) (iv)—(ii)—(i)—(iii)

19. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option : [1]

Assertion (A) : In the urban areas, casual labourers are most food insecure.

Reason (R) : Their works are largely seasonal and provide them very low wages.

Options :

- (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 correct, but R is wrong.
- (d) A is wrong, but R is correct

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

20. There is a country named P which has some distinct political features. The rulers of the country are elected by its people. Elections are held after every five years according to the rules mentioned in the constitution. Rulers also work according to the constitution. The country has an independent judiciary which interferes whenever government try to misuse its power. The country has many communities. The constitution has granted the citizenship only to the majority population. Other communities living in the country are considered as second class citizen. They cannot vote in elections and do not enjoy many rights which are available to the majority. They are regarded as the inferior population by the constitution.

Analyse the information given above and consider which one of the following condition is unavailable in the country to be called as a democratic : [1]

- (a) Major decision are not taken by the elected ruler
- (b) Free and fair elections
- (c) Right to equality
- (d) Respect for rights

Ans : (c) Right to equality

Section B

21. Discuss the pattern of population density in India. [3]

Ans :

In 2011, the population density of India was 382 persons per sq km. Densities were as high as 1,102 persons per sq km in Bihar and as low as only 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh.

States with low density : Rough terrain and harsh climatic conditions are major reasons for sparse population in these areas. Most of the Himalayan states are included in the states which have low density of population

States with moderate density : Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils are major factors for moderate population densities in these areas. Assam and most of the Peninsular states have moderate population densities.

States with high density : Flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall are reasons for the high to very high population densities in the Northern plains and Kerala in the south.

or

What do you understand by the Adolescent Population ? Discuss their major problems.

Ans :

Adolescent population : Adolescent population is composed of the young population aged between 10 to 19 years.

Their problems in India are as follows :

- (i) They require higher nutrition than a normal child or adult. Lack of proper nutrition can cause deficiency and stunted growth in them. The diet available to adolescents in India is not sufficient of all nutrients.
- (ii) Anaemia is a problem found in a majority of adolescent girls. Their problems have not received adequate attention in the process of development. The adolescent girls have to be sensitised to the problems they confront.
- (iii) There is need to spread awareness among them about their problems and solutions. It can be happened through the spread of literacy and education.

22. Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. Analyse. [3]

Ans :

Napoleon saw his role as a moderniser of Europe. He took various steps to modernise the area he had conquered.

- (i) He conquered neighbouring European countries. He removed the dynasties from power and created kingdoms where he placed members of his family.
- (ii) He introduced many laws such as the protection of private property. He adopted a uniform system of weights and measures provided by the decimal system.
- (iii) He adopted many measures that had the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws and spread these ideas to other parts of Europe. These measures impacted the life of people after a long time of leaving the Napoleon.

or

Who was Olympe de Gouges ? What were her complaints from the National Assembly and later Jacobin government ?

Ans :

Olympe de Gouges was an important politically active women in revolutionary France. During Jacobin government she was tried by the National Convention and charged her with treason. She was executed after this trial.

Her complaints from the National Assembly : When the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen were included in the Constitution by the National Assembly she protested because they excluded women from basic rights which were entitled to each human being. In 1791, she wrote a Declaration of the Rights of Woman and Citizen, and addressed it to the Queen and to the members of the National Assembly. She demanded the action of the National Assembly or the Queen on these.

Her complaint from the Jacobin Government : In 1793, when the Jacobin government forcibly closed women's clubs, she criticised the decision.

23. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows : [3]

Source A — Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for Crimes against Peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany’s conduct during the war, especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, raised serious moral and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation.

Source B — Political Radicalism and Economic Crises

The political atmosphere in Berlin was charged with demands for Soviet-style governance. Those opposed to this – such as the socialists, Democrats and Catholics – met in Weimar to give shape to the democratic republic. The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of a war veterans organisation called Free Corps.

Source C — Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity

‘1930s offered a glimmer of hope, not just for the unemployed but for everybody for we all felt downtrodden. From my own experience I could say salaries increased and Germany seemed to have regained its sense of purpose. I could only say for myself, I thought it was a good time. I liked it.’

Source A — Nazism and the Rise of Hitler

23 (1) What were the Crimes Against Humanity committed by Nazis ?

Ans :

During the Second World War, Germany under the Nazis had killed selected innocent civilians of Europe on a large scale. Around 6 million Jews, 2 lakh Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 mentally and physically disabled Germans and countless political opponents were killed.

Source B — Political Radicalism and Economic Crises

23 (2) Which organisation led the uprising ?

Ans :

Spartacist League led that uprising. Spartacist League wanted the uprising on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. It also established Soviets of workers and sailors in many cities.

Source C — Ordinary People and the Crimes Against Humanity

23 (3) Do you think that Nazis had support of common Germans ?

Ans :

Not all common people had supported the Nazis. Some people organised active resistance to Nazism without fearing police and death. But, a large section of the Germans were scared to act, to differ, to protest. They had chosen to look away.

24. The judiciary has the power to interpret the Constitution of the India. Explain. [3]

Ans :

In India, the Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of India. If

they find any law or order is against the Constitution they can declare that law of the legislature or the order of the executive invalid. They can declare both Union level or at the state level law or order invalid when it is challenged before them. This power to decide the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive is known as the judicial review. The Supreme Court of India has also given an order according to which the Parliament cannot change the core or basic principles of the Constitution.

or

Discuss the various authorities which are involved in the decision making in India.

Ans :

Authorities which are involved in a decision making :

- (i) **President :** The President of India is involved in two ways
 - (a) In address to the Parliament he/she announces the intention of the government to making a decision.
 - (b) A bill passed by the parliament is enacted after his/her ascent.
- (ii) **Prime minister and cabinet :** The Cabinet under the chairmanship of Prime Minister takes a formal decision on the implementation of a decision or moving a bill in the parliament.
- (iii) **Parliament :** The two house of Parliament discuss and pass a law.
- (iv) **Ministries and Departments :** The decision of the Cabinet or law passed by the parliament is sent to the concerned Department of concerned ministry. The senior officers of the Department draft an order in line with the Cabinet decision and took the minister’s approval. An officer signs the order on behalf of the Government.

25. Distinguish between radical and conservatives. [3]

Ans :

S. No.	Radical	Conservatives
(i)	Radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country’s population.	Conservatives opposed to the idea of any change.
(ii)	They were against the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners.	They believed that the past had to be respected.
(iii)	They were against the concentration of property in the hands of a few. However they never opposed the existence of private property.	They were the supporters of private property.

26. What are the different arguments given by the critics of democracy ? [3]

Ans :

Followings are the arguments given by the critics of democracy :

- (i) Democracy causes political instability because Leaders are often changed.
- (ii) Democracy lacks morality because it is all about political competition and power play.
- (iii) Democracy can cause delays in decision making as there are many people who are needed to be consulted.
- (iv) Elected leaders do not know the best interest of the people. It leads to bad decisions.
- (v) Democracy leads to corruption as it is based on electoral competition.
- (vi) Ordinary people don't know what is good for them and they should not decide anything.

27. How can social exclusion lead to poverty ? [3]

Ans :

According to social exclusion, poor are forced to live only in a poor surrounding with other poor people. Poor are excluded from enjoying social equality of wealthier people in better surroundings. Social exclusion can be both a cause as well as a consequence of poverty in the usual sense. Social exclusion cannot enable individuals or groups to enjoy facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy. Because of Social exclusion a person suffers from poverty but it can cause other damages also. An example is the working of the caste system in India in which people belonging to certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities.

or

How is British colonial government responsible for poverty in India ?

Ans :

There was low level of economic development under the British colonial administration which is responsible for poverty in India. Colonial government made policies to ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of textile industries. This low level growth rate continued after the independence and ended in the 1980s. Their policies failed to create job opportunities and increase in incomes. Along with this there was a high growth rate of population. The combination of these two i.e., low economic growth rate and high population growth rate resulted into the very low per capita income. Colonial government did not pay attention to both the problems and a cycle of poverty remained.

28. Analyse the problems being faced by small farmers ? [3]

Ans :

The problems being faced by the small farmers are :

- (i) Small farmers own small piece of land. As convention in India they divide this piece of land to their sons, which further makes the land smaller. Even with improved irrigation and modern farming method, the heirs of the small lands are not able to make a living from their land. They have to look for additional work during part of the year.

- (i) To arrange for the capital most small farmers borrow money. They borrow from large farmers, the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. They have to pay a very high rate of interest on such loans. They bear great suffering to repay the loan.
- (iii) Small farmers have little surplus production because their total production is small. From this production they retain a substantial share for their own family needs. By farming they cannot make profit.

Section C

29. Analyse the role of cooperatives in ensuring food security in India. [5]

Ans :

Different cooperatives are playing an important role in ensuring food security in India particularly in the southern and western parts of the country. The cooperative societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people.

- (i) Around 94 per cent of all fair price shops running in Tamil Nadu are working under the cooperatives.
- (ii) In Delhi, Mother Dairy is providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government of Delhi.
- (iii) Amul from Gujarat is another success story of cooperatives in milk and milk products. It owns the credit to bring the White Revolution in the country.
- (iv) Academy of Development Science (ADS) has set up grain banks in different regions of Maharashtra, through a network of NGOs. ADS provides training and capacity building to NGOs by organising programmes on food security. ADS helps to set up Grain Banks, to facilitate replication through other NGOs and to influence the Government's policy on food security. The ADS Grain Bank programme has got a recognition of a successful and innovative food security intervention method. These are a few examples as more cooperatives are running in different parts of the country ensuring food security of different sections of society.

or

Analyse the different problems being faced by the Public Distribution System in India ?

Ans :

Public Distribution System in India is facing following problems :

- (a) Granaries are overflowing and still cases of hunger are seen. FCI godowns are full with grains. Some of it is rotting away and some is being eaten by rats.
- (b) Current level of buffer stocks of foodgrains is very high which is undesirable and can be wasteful. Such massive storage of food stocks has caused high carrying costs by FCI.
- (c) MSPs are frequently raised. Leading foodgrain producing states, such as Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh exert pressure to procure more food grains at enhanced MSP. Apart from it, the procurement is concentrated in a few prosperous

regions such as Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and to a lesser extent in West Bengal and mainly of two crops i.e., wheat and rice.

- (d) Farmers, especially in surplus states are diverting land from production of coarse grains, to the production of rice and wheat because of increase in MSP. Coarse grains are staple food of the poor.
- (e) The over exploitation of water in the cultivation of rice has also caused problems such as environmental degradation and fall in the water level. It created a problem to the sustainability of the agricultural development in these states.
- (f) There are some PDS dealers found involving in malpractices such as diverting the grains to open market to get better margin, selling poor quality grains at ration shops, irregular opening of the shops, etc.
- (g) The TPDS has three different prices and very little discount is offered to any family above the poverty line at the ration shop. They get ration at almost as high as open market price, so there is little incentive for them to buy these items from the ration shop.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows : [5]

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers, such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary meets the Ganga at Allahabad.

The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalaya. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property, whereas, they enrich the soil for agricultural use.

The main tributaries, which come from the peninsular uplands, are the Chambal, the Betwa and the Son. These rise from semi-arid areas, have shorter courses and do not carry much water in them.

- (i) There are many rivers like the Ganga which originates from the Himalayas. What similarities you may find in these rivers ?

Ans :

Apart the Ganga river, there are many rivers such as the Indus, the Chenab, the Yamuna the Brahmaputra which originate from Himalayan mountains. These rivers have following similarities :

- (a) They are perennial i.e. they flow all over the year.
- (b) In monsoon they cause flood in their catchment areas.
- (c) They cause high erosion in their upper parts.
- (ii) What is the important step taken by the government for the conservation of the river Ganga ?

Ans :

The important step taken by the government for the conservation of the river Ganga is The Namami Gange Programme. It is an Integrated Conservation Mission launched by the Union Government in June 2014. Its aims to effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the river Ganga.

- (iii) By which name the Ganga River is known in Bangladesh ?

Ans :

The Ganga River is known as Meghna in Bangladesh.

31. What is secularism? Discuss the important features of a secular state ? [5]

Ans :

Secularism : Secularism means that the state is concerned only with relations among human beings, and not with the relation between human beings and God.

The important features of a secular state are :

- (i) A secular state does not establish any one religion as official religion. Indian secularism follows an attitude of a principled and equal distance from all religions. In dealing with all religions, a state has to be neutral and impartial.
- (ii) A secular state does not grant any privilege or favour on any particular religion. Also it does not punish or discriminate against people on the basis of religion they follow.
- (iii) The government cannot force any person to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.
- (iv) Government cannot issue any religious instruction in the educational institutions. In educational institutions managed by private bodies no person shall be forced to take part in any religious instruction or to attend any religious worship.

or

What are fundamental rights and human rights ? What kind of rights many people see as standard rights ?

Ans :

- (i) **Fundamental rights :** Fundamental rights are fundamental to our life. They are given a special status i.e. these rights are mentioned in the Constitution. These rights are provided to every citizen and ensure that they have equality, liberty and justice. Fundamental Rights are protected by judiciary. If any fundamental right of citizen is violated, they may go to court for the enforcement of that right and court must punish the accused.
- (ii) **Human rights :** These are universal moral claims. These may or may not have been recognised by law. Human right activists all over the world see the rights recognised by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as a standard of human rights. However, this covenant has not become an international treaty. That's why these are not included directly in the constitution of many countries. These rights are :
- (i) Right to work, that means there should be availability of opportunities to everyone so that they can earn income by working.
- (ii) Right to safe and healthy working conditions, fair wages which are needed for a decent standard of living for the workers and their families.
- (iii) Right to adequate standard of living which includes sufficient food, clothing and housing.

- (iv) Right to social security and insurance.
- (v) Right to health, that means medical care during illness, special care for women during childbirth and prevention of epidemics.
- (vi) Right to education i.e., free and compulsory primary education, equal access to higher education.

32. Discuss the achievements of elections and challenges to the electoral system in India ? [5]

Ans :

The achievements of elections in Indian are :

- (i) Parties which are in power, both at the national and state level often lose elections in India. During last 25 years, the ruling party lost in every two out of the three elections.
- (ii) In India about half of the sitting MPs or MLAs lose elections.
- (iii) Those Candidates often lose elections who use money power and buy votes or have criminal connections.
- (iv) Except very few disputed elections, the electoral outcomes are usually accepted by the defeated party calling it 'people's verdict'. (Any two)

Following are challenges to the electoral system in India :

- (i) Candidates and parties with a lot of money however may not win but because of them winning chances of smaller parties and independents becomes less.
- (ii) In some parts of the India, candidates with criminal connection successfully push others out of the electoral race and secure a 'ticket' from major parties.
- (iii) Some political parties are dominated by some families. They influence the party to distribute the tickets to their relatives.
- (iv) Usually, ordinary citizens do not have choice in elections because the policies and practice of all the major parties are somewhat similar to each other.
- (v) Bigger parties have huge advantages over smaller parties and independent candidates. (Any three)

33. Give a brief description of various divisions of Deccan Plateau. [5]

Ans :

The Deccan plateau consists of the following divisions and an extension of it in north-east which are described as follows :

- (i) **Central Highlands :** The Central Highlands namely part of the Peninsular plateau is located to the north of the Narmada river. It covers a major area of the Malwa plateau. It has many hill ranges. The Vindhyan range in north and the Satpura range in the south are parallel running ranges. The Aravalis is located in the north-west. The westward extension of the plateau gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken are the important rivers draining this region. These rivers flow from south-west to north-east, which indicate its slope. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau

are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chhotanagpur plateau is the eastward extension of this plateau. It is drained by the Damodar river.

- (ii) **The Deccan Plateau :** The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass which is located to the south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range marks its northern boundary. This plateau also has several hill ranges. The Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range. The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and comparatively lower in east.
- (iii) **The Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong Plateau and North Cachar Hills :** It is the extension of the peninsular plateau located in the north-east. A fault separates it from the Chhotanagpur Plateau.

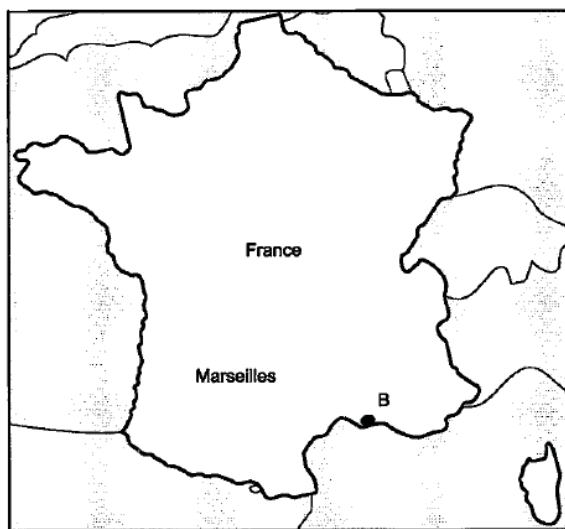
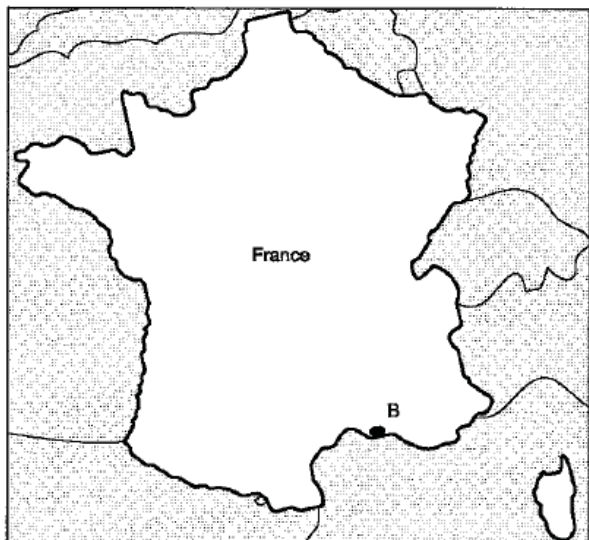
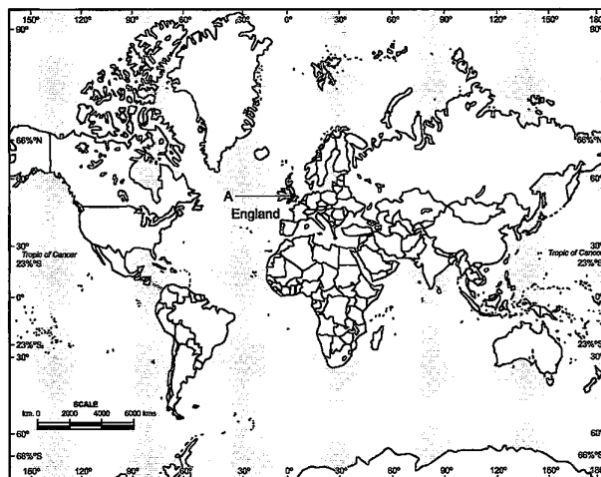
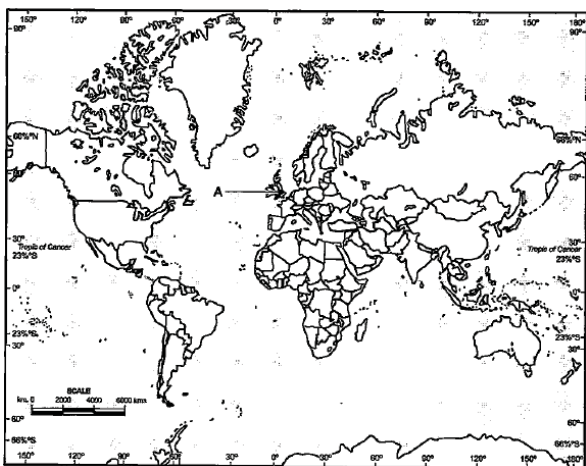
34. How was the French society organised in the eighteenth century ? [5]

Ans :

- (i) French society in the eighteenth century was divided into three estates known as the Society of Estates. Its root was in the middle ages and was part of the feudal system.
- (ii) The First Estate was clergy, The Second Estate was nobility and the Third Estate was comprised of big businessmen, merchants, court officials, lawyers etc., Peasants and artisans, small peasants, landless labour, servants.
- (iii) Within the Third Estate some were rich and others were poor. Peasants constituted about 90 per cent of the total population. However, mostly were landless and only a small number of them were landowner.
- (iv) The nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate possessed almost 60 per cent of the land. The clergy and the nobility had certain privileges by birth. These privileges allowed them to exempt from paying taxes to the state.
- (v) Again the nobles had feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, in which the peasants were obliged to provide some services to the lord such as, work in his house and fields, serve in the army or to participate in building roads.
- (vi) The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was on the shoulder of the third estate alone.

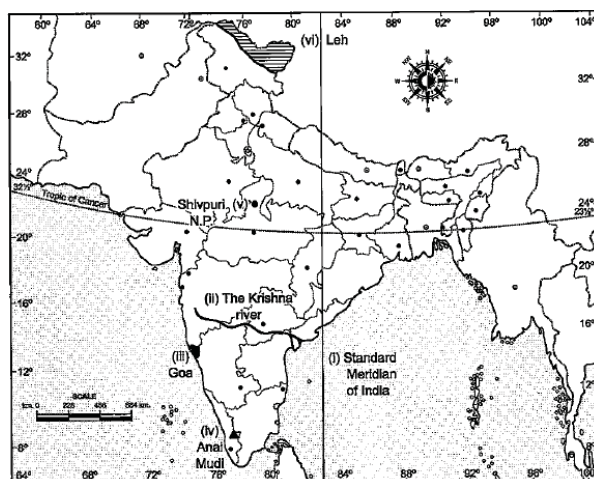
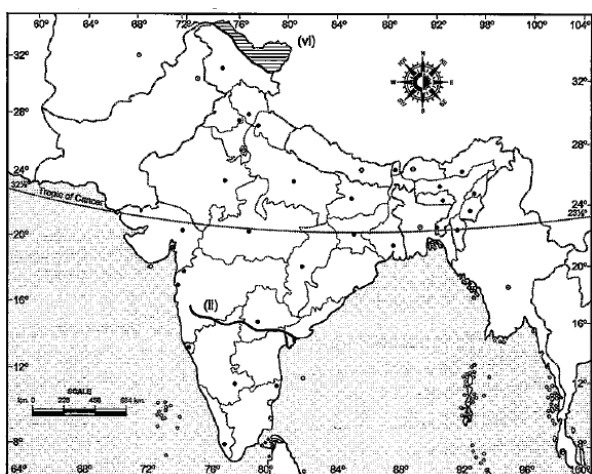
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

35. (a) Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of World and France. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them . [2]
- (A) Country which fought First World War as allied powers.
 - (B) A place where the Great Fear was spread.



- (b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable Symbols. [4]
- (i) Standard meridian of India
 - (ii) Identify — peninsular river
 - (iii) The smallest state in India according to area
 - (iv) Mountain Peak — Anai Mudi
 - (v) National Park — Shivpuri,
 - (vi) Identify — Area receiving rainfall less than 20 cm

- Ans :
- (b) (i) Standard meridian of India
 - (ii) The Krishna
 - (iii) Goa
 - (iv) Mountain Peak-Anai Mudi
 - (v) National Park-Shivpuri,
 - (vi) Leh



WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

- Ans :
- (a) (A) England
 - (B) Marseilles

Download unsolved version of this paper from www.cbse.online