

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-8

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) | Active citizens | 1. | Tax levied by the church |
| (B) | Feudal privileges | 2. | Society of France before 1789 |
| (C) | Old Regime | 3. | Entitled to vote |
| (D) | Tithe | 4. | Services by peasants to lords |

Ans : (A) — 3, (B) — 4, (C) — 2, (D) — 1

2. What was the Comintern ? [1]
- (a) Bolshevik-founded international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.
 - (b) USSR's Communist University.
 - (c) Collective farms in USSR.
 - (d) Term refers to non-Russian communities in USSR

Ans : (a) Bolshevik-founded international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties.

3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows : [1]



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?

- (a) Russian soldiers of First world war.
- (b) A meeting of Bolshevik Party.
- (c) A meeting of the Petrograd Soviet.
- (d) A meeting of elected members of Duma.

Ans : (c) A meeting of the Petrograd Soviet

4. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir ? [1]

Ans :

The difference between the durations of day and night is hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir because Kanyakumari is located close to the equator whereas Kashmir is located far from the equator.

5. Who chaired the drafting committee of Indian constitution ? [1]

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Vallabh bhai Patel

Ans : (b) B.R. Ambedkar

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to The Thorn Forests and Scrubs: [1]

| The Thorn Forests and Scrubs | Areas receiving Rainfall | Characteristic of Roots | Characteristic of leaves |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | ? | long roots penetrating deep into the soil | ? |

Ans :

| The Thorn Forests and Scrubs | Areas receiving Rainfall | Characteristic of Roots | Characteristic of leaves |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|
| | Less than 70 cm | long roots penetrating deep into the soil | mostly thick and small to minimise evaporation |

7. From which language is the word democracy derived ? [1]

Ans :

The word democracy is derived from Greek language's word Demokratia.

or

How is electoral system in Fiji non-democratic ?

Ans :

Electoral system in Fiji is non-democratic as the vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]
Literacy rate among females is higher than males.

Ans :

Literacy rate among males is higher than females.

or

The workforce population includes people from 25 years to 45 years.

Ans :

The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years.

9.



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

- (a) Some families tend to dominate political parties and tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.
- (b) Relatives of politicians are often dragged into politics.
- (c) Politicians should not talk about their families in public.
- (d) Politicians are often accused of providing benefits to their relatives.

Ans : (a) Some families tend to dominate political parties and tickets are distributed to relatives from these families.

10. The work done by women is not recognised in the National Income. [1]

Ans : household

or

Vocational streams have been developed

Ans :

Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with knowledge and skills.

11. What is the objective of subsidy ? [1]

Ans :

Subsidies are given with the objective to keep consumer prices low while maintaining a higher income for domestic producers.

or

What is the main function of Food Corporation of India ?

Ans :

The main function of Food Corporation of India is the purchasing of wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production and create buffer stock.

12. What are the modern farming methods ? [1]

Ans :

HYV seeds, electric run tubewells and farm machineries such as tractor, thrasher are modern farming methods.

13. Which of the following crop is grown during kharif season ? [1]

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Sugarcane
- (c) Jowar
- (d) Potato

Ans : (c) Jowar

14. The British government gave the sole right to trade in the forest products of particular areas to [1]

Ans :

Large European trading firms

or

Movement of the Gaddi shepherds is decided by the

Ans : Monsoon

15. Which of the following state is among the low poverty ratio ? [1]

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Odisha

Ans : (c) Kerala

16. In Delhi, is providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government of Delhi. [1]

Ans : Mother Dairy

17. Which of the following is not a reason for poverty in India ? [1]

- (a) British colonial administration.
- (b) Large Population.
- (c) Unequal distribution of land and other resources.
- (d) Green revolution.

Ans : (d) Green revolution.

18. Arrange the following hill ranges from north to south in the correct sequence : [1]

- (i) Mahadeo range
- (ii) Vindhya range
- (iii) Aravali hills
- (iv) Satpura Range

Options:

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

Ans : (d) iii—ii—iv—i

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) : Poverty is reduced in China and South-east Asian countries.

Reason (R) : These countries have changed the definition of poverty for their country.

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 : (c) A is correct, but R is wrong.

20. Anthony lives in a country in Africa. His country is ruled by a military general. He also selects persons among the military who manage various departments like Finance, Defence, Industry etc. The General and the appointed military persons enact laws and set rules for the country in meetings. There are various organisations that oppose this and demand a constitution and parliament. Over the years, many people associated with these organisations are mysteriously become unseen. People accuse that the ruler are behind these incidents. Supreme Court of the country has not done anything about this.

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option. [1]

- (a) Right to freedom
 (b) Right against exploitation
 (c) Rule of law
 (d) Elections

Ans : (c) Rule of law

Section B

21. Why is it important to study about the population ? [3]

Ans :

Study about the population is important because :

- (i) The people are important to develop the economy and the society. The people make resources and use it. Instead, they are themselves important resources with varying quality. For example, Coal is a piece of rock lying beneath the earth surface. But it is a resource because human invented technology to obtain it and use it.
 (ii) All the elements are observed and they derive significance and meaning because of the population. 'Resources', 'calamities' and 'disasters' are all meaningful only when they are related to human beings.
 (iii) The numbers, distribution, growth and characteristics or qualities of population are important conditions for understanding and appreciating all aspects of the environment.

- (iv) The number, place of living, causes for increase or decrease in the numbers and the characteristics of the population are important to know because the production and consumption of earth's resources are ultimately dependent on these people.

or

What are the differences you may found in the occupational structure of a developed country and a developing country ? Check India's development trend with respect to its occupational structure.

Ans :

There are differences in the occupational structure of a developed country and a developing country. Developed and developing countries account different proportion of their people working in different activities. There are high proportions of people found to be involved in secondary and tertiary activities in developed nations. On the other hand, developing countries have a higher proportion of their working population involved in primary activities. India being a developing country shows the same tendency as its approximately 64 percent of the population do the only agriculture and allied works. The proportion of population dependent on secondary sectors is about 13 percent and for tertiary sectors it is about 20 percent. However, industrialisation and urbanisation has grown in recent times and it witnessed an occupational shift in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors.

22. Explain the Inter-State Disparities in poverty in India. [3]

Ans :

There is Inter-State Disparities in poverty in India that means, the proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. From early seventies, every state in India has experienced a decline in poverty, but the success rate of reducing poverty is not same in every state. The all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) or proportion of poor in total population was 21.9 percent in 2011-12. However at the same time, states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had more poverty than all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha have been the two poorest states of India. Bihar accommodates 33.7 percent of poors in its total population whereas it is 32.6 percent for Odisha. Rural poverty and urban poverty both are high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

or

What are the different indicators used to study poverty ? Explain any one common indicator which is widely used.

Ans :

Poverty has many facets that's why social scientists use a variety of indicators to study it. The levels of income and consumption related indicators were mostly used earlier. But now poverty is being studied through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc. The common indicator which is widely used to analysis the poverty is social exclusion

Social Exclusion : social exclusion is a concept to study poverty in terms of the surrounding of the poor. Sometimes poor are forced to live only in a surrounding with other poor people. They are denied social equality of better-off people in better surroundings. Individuals or groups are barred from having facilities, benefits and opportunities that others enjoy. The working of the caste system in India can be seen as an example where people belonging to certain castes are excluded from equal opportunities. Having a very low income does not cause as much negative effect as Social exclusion.

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

Source A – The Effects of the War

Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much printed money in circulation, the value of the German mark fell. In April the US dollar was equal to 24,000 marks, in July 353,000 marks, in August 4,621,000 marks and at 98,860,000 marks by December, the figure had run into trillions. As the value of the mark collapsed, prices of goods soared.

Source B – Reconstruction

The Soviet Red Army inflicted a crushing and humiliating defeat on Germany at Stalingrad. After this the Soviet Red Army hounded out the retreating German soldiers until they reached the heart of Berlin, establishing Soviet hegemony over the entire Eastern Europe for half a century thereafter.

Source C – Youth in Nazi Germany

All boys between the ages of six and ten went through a preliminary training in Nazi ideology. At the end of the training they had to take the following oath of loyalty to Hitler: ‘In the presence of this blood banner which represents our Fuhrer I swear to devote all my energies and my strength to the saviour of our country, Adolf Hitler. I am willing and ready to give up my life for him, so help me God.’ From W Shirer, The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich

Source A – The Effects of the War

- 23 (1) Why did Germany print so much paper currency ?

Ans :

Germany was not in the condition to pay war compensation and ultimately refused to pay in 1923. In response, France occupied its leading industrial area Ruhr. In order to show in resistance Germany printed paper currency recklessly.

Source B – Reconstruction

- 23 (2) What was the aim of the Hitler behind the attack on Soviet Russia ?

Ans :

Behind the conquering Eastern Europe or Russia Hitler had a long-term aim. He wanted a regular supply of food grains for German citizens as well as living space.

Source C – Youth in Nazi Germany

- 23 (3) Analyse the motive behind the trainings and oath.

Ans :

Hitler wanted to make a strong Nazi society. He felt that this could be possible only by teaching children Nazi ideology. This required a control over the child both inside and outside school.

24. Who are minorities ? Discuss their rights provided by the Indian constitution. [3]

Ans :

Minorities : Minorities are the group of citizens that have distinct language, culture and religion.

Rights of minorities under constitution : Followings are the cultural and educational rights of the minorities provided by the Indian constitution :

Any section of citizens with a distinct language or culture have a right to conserve it. Admission to any educational institution maintained by government or receiving government aid cannot be denied to any citizen on the ground of religion or language. All minorities have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

or

Discuss the right to profess, practice and propagate the religion.

Ans :

According to the Indian Constitution, every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion he or she believes in. Every religious group or sect is free to manage its religious affairs.

However, right to propagate one’s religion does give any person a right to force another person to convert his religion by means of force, fraud, inducement or allurement. It is on that person to change his/her religion on his/her own will.

Similarly, Freedom to practice religion does not give any person a freedom to do whatever he wants in the name of religion. For example, sacrificing animals or human beings as offerings to supernatural forces or gods is not freedom to practice religion. Also, all those religious practices are not allowed which treat women as lower or infringe women’s freedom. For example, a widow cannot be forced to shave head or wear white clothes.

25. Differentiate between parliamentary constituencies, assembly constituencies and wards. [3]

Ans :

Differences between parliamentary constituencies, assembly constituencies and wards are as follows :

| | Parliamentary constituencies | A s s e m b l y constituencies | Wards |
|-----|--|---|---|
| (i) | For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies. | Each state is divided into a specific number of A s s e m b l y constituencies. | For Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several ‘wards’ |

| | | | |
|-------|---|--|---|
| (ii) | The representative elected from each Parliamentary constituency is called a Member of Parliament or an MP | The elected representative from each Assembly constituency is called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA. | Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body. |
| (iii) | An MP may become prime minister or a minister in Central government. | An MLA may become a Chief Minister or a minister in State government. | Member of the village or the urban local body may become a sarpanch or mayor. |

26. Where do farmers get labour for agricultural production ? [3]

Ans :

Farmers involved in agricultural production are small, medium and large. Their labour requirement for farm fulfil in following ways :

- (i) **Small farms :** Small farms are mostly owned by the small farmers. These farmers work themselves in the fields along with their families.
- (ii) **Medium and large farmers :** They hire farm labourers to work on their fields. Farm labourers who work in their farms are landless people and farmers who have small plots of land. Farm labourers cannot claim right over the crops grown on the land where they work. In its place, owner of the farm pays the farm labourers wages. Wages are paid in cash or in commodities such as crop. They are also provided meals. Wages differ from region to region, from crop to crop. Wages also differ from one farm activity to another like sowing and harvesting. The duration of employment is also differs. A farm labourer does work on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting. He may also be hired for the whole year.

27. Discuss the effects of First World War on industries of Russia. [3]

Ans :

The effects of First World War had a severe impact on Russian industry.

- (i) War led to the shortage of industrial goods. Russia's own industries were few in number and when German gain the control of the Baltic Sea, the country was cut off from other suppliers of industrial goods.
- (ii) Rate of disintegration of Industrial equipment was more in Russia than other parts of Europe. For example, railway lines began to break down by 1916.
- (iii) There was a labour shortage as healthy men were called up to the war. It led to the closure of small workshops producing essentials goods.
- (iv) In the cities, bread and flour became limited for the people because large supplies of grain were

sent to cater the need of the army. Riots at bread shops were common during the winter of 1916.

or

Discuss the civil war in Russia. Who succeed in this war and why ?

Ans :

The civil war was fought between the Bolsheviks and Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy. After the October revolution, the Bolsheviks declared the Russia a socialist and one party country. This Bolshevik uprising was disapproved by Non-Bolshevik socialists, liberals and supporters of autocracy. Their leaders moved to south Russia and organised troops to fight the Bolsheviks (the 'reds'). A large part of the Russian empire during 1918 and 1919 was under the control of the 'greens' (Socialist Revolutionaries) and 'whites' (pro-Tsarists). They had support of the French, American, British and Japanese troops. They were worried by the growth of socialism in Russia. These troops and the Bolsheviks fought a civil war. Looting, banditry and famine were common during the civil war.

Bolsheviks were succeeded in this civil war. By January 1920, the Bolsheviks controlled most of the former Russian empire.

They succeeded due to cooperation with non-Russian nationalities and Muslim jadidists

28. How Nazis used the ideas of thinkers to justify their views on racism ? [3]

Ans :

Ideas of the thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer were used to justify Hitler's view on racism. Darwin, a natural scientist, perpetuated the concept of evolution and natural selection in which he tried to explain the creation of plants and animals. Later Herbert Spencer in this concept added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species survived on earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. According to Darwin, the process of selection was a purely natural and he refrained human from intervention. But racist thinkers and politicians used his ideas to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. According to Nazis, the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was considered finest by Nazis which had to preserve its purity, become stronger and dominate the world.

Section C

29. What had helped Indian constitution makers to draft the constitution ? [5]

Ans :

Following was helpful for Indian constitution makers to draft the constitution of India :

- (i) **Documents prepared by the congressmen :** In 1928, a constitution is drafted by Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders for India. In 1931, a resolution was adopted at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress which was focused on what independent India's

constitution should contain. The inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India were the major commitment of these two documents. Thus there was an acceptance on some basic values by all leaders much before the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

- (ii) **Colonial laws :** The constitution makers were familiar with the political institutions under the colonial rule. It helped them developing an agreement over the institutional design in independent India. In 1937 they also experienced the election process when elections were held to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India with voting right available only to few people. These Legislatures and Ministries made Indian leaders aware about the working of the legislative institutions and helped the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them.
- (iii) **Constitution of other countries :** The ideals of French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain and the Bill of Rights in the US inspired many Indian leaders. A system based on social and economic equality was the outcome of the inspiration from the socialist revolution in Russia. But, instead of copying the provisions, at each step they were questioning whether these things would suit India.

or

Discuss the making of constitution in South Africa.

Ans :

- (i) After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, it was accepted that a new constitution would be drawn up by sitting together. The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle decided both had to play important roles in this political work.
- (ii) Equality was the major issue between the oppressor and the oppressed in this new democracy who planned to live together. But both sides did not trust each other. Every side wanted to safeguard their interests.
- (iii) The democratic principle of majority rule was the main demand of the black majority and they did not want to compromise. They wanted substantial social and economic rights. Protection of privileges and property was the major demand of the white minority. After long negotiations both parties agreed to a compromise.
- (iv) The principle of majority rule and that of one person one vote was accepted by the whites. They also agreed to accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers. The blacks agreed that majority rule would not be absolute. They agreed that the majority would not take away the property of the white minority. But because they did not trust each other it was decided to write down the principle or rules which were going to be followed by both sides in the constitution.

- (v) The principles in constitution have to decide about the elections. The constitution would decide the powers of elected governments. Constitution would decide the rights of the citizen. The rulers don't have the power to repeal constitution. It was one of the finest constitutions the world which was drafted after two years of discussion and debate.

30. Read the extract and answer the questions that follows: [1+2+2=5]

As these winds blow over warm oceans, they bring abundant moisture to the subcontinent. These winds are strong and blow at an average velocity of 30 km per hour. With the exception of the extreme north-west, the monsoon winds cover the country in about a month. The inflow of the south-west monsoon into India brings about a total change in the weather. Early in the season, the windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm. The Deccan Plateau and parts of Madhya Pradesh also receive some amount of rain in spite of lying in the rain shadow area. The maximum rainfall of this season is received in the north-eastern part of the country.

- (i) What is the direction of the monsoon winds when they come over the India and when they move back ? (1)

Ans :

The direction of the monsoon winds when they come over the India is south-west and their direction when they move back is north-east.

- (ii) What do you understand by the windward side and rain shadow area ? (2)

Ans :

When an obstruction or barrier such as mountain comes in the way of the moisture bearing winds, the wind start moving upward and rainfall is started. Moving upward the wind reaches at the height where it can cross the obstacle and move ahead. After crossing the obstacle, wind comes down. Now, the wind does not contain moisture and rain does not fall on crossing the obstacle. The area where rain is fall railed windward side and side where rain does not fall is called rain shadow area.

- (iii) What are the changes brought by the monsoon winds ? (2)

Ans :

The changes brought by the monsoon winds are :

- (i) Change in temperature
 (ii) Snowfall in mountainous area and Heavy Rainfall in other parts of the country.
 (iii) Strong winds blow
 (iv) Tropical cyclones in Bay of Bengal

31. Discuss the concept of rationing in Indian context. [5]

Ans :

- (i) Rationing in India was introduced in 1940s after the starvation deaths due to the famine in Bengal. During the 1960s the system was revived in the wake of a severe food shortage. It was before the Green Revolution. In the mid-1970s, the high incidences of poverty levels were reported by the NSSO. It led to introduce three important

food intervention programmes namely, Public Distribution System (PDS) for food grains, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Food-for-Work (FFW).

- (ii) To ensuring food security, Public Distribution System (PDS) is the most important step taken by the Government of India. In the beginning, the coverage of PDS was universal. All the ration card holders received the ration and, there was no discrimination between the poor and the non-poor.
- (iii) Over the years, the policy related to PDS has been revised to make it more efficient and targeted. In 1992, Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1,700 blocks in the country. The main aim of the RPDS was to provide the benefits of PDS to remote and backward areas.
- (iv) From June 1997, in a renewed attempt, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was introduced. Its objective was to target the 'poor in all areas. It has two prices one for poor and another for non-poor. This differential price policy was adopted for first time.
- (v) Again it was revised in 2000 and two special schemes namely Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) and Annapurna Scheme (APS) were launched. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was introduced to target 'poorest of the poor' and Annapurna Scheme (APS) was launched for the 'indigent senior citizens'. The functioning of these two schemes was linked with the existing network of the PDS.

32. Sometimes we use word democracy for organisations other than the government. Examine. [5]

Ans :

- (i) Sometimes we use word democracy for organisations other than the government. We use the word to its basic sense of a method of taking decisions. A democratic decision involves consultation with and consent of all those who are affected by that decision. Those who are not powerful have the same say in taking the decision as those who are powerful. This can apply to a government or a family or any other organisation. Thus democracy is also a principle that can be applied to any sphere of life.
- (ii) For example we use the word democracy for a family, where a decision is taken after sitting down all the members and arriving at a consensus. In that family son's opinion matters as much as father's. We use the word democracy for school when a student doesn't like those teachers who do not allow students to speak and ask questions in the class. We often use the word democracy talking about a political party where one leader and his family members decide everything in the party and they talk of democracy ?"
- (iii) Sometimes we use the word democracy not to describe any existing government but to set up an ideal standard that all democracies must aim to become. For example we talk about a hunger free country would have true democracy and when no one goes hungry to bed. Similarly we see a true democracy where every citizen must be able to play equal role in decision making. For

this they need just an equal right to vote, equal information, basic education, equal resources and a lot of commitment.

33. Describe the different divisions of northern plains on the basis of variations in relief features [5]

Ans :

On the basis of the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions.

- (i) **Bhabar :** It is a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width. It lies parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks where rivers after coming from the Himalaya Mountains deposit pebbles. In this area all the streams disappear.
- (ii) **Terai :** It is located to the south of the bhabar belt. The streams and rivers which disappear in Bhabar re-emerge here and create a wet, swampy and marshy region. Once this was a thickly forested region full of wildlife but now, forests have been cleared. It was done for the expansion of agriculture and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.
- (iii) **Bhangar :** This is the largest part of the northern plain. It is formed of older alluvium. It is a terrace like feature located above the floodplains of the rivers. Calcareous deposits, locally known as kankar are found in the soil of this region.
- (iv) **Khadar :** khadar are the newer and younger deposits of the floodplains. This region is very fertile because it renewed almost every year. It is good for intensive agriculture.

or

Give a brief description of the two islands groups of India.

Ans :

There are two islands groups of India the Lakshadweep Islands group and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands group.

- (i) **The Lakshadweep Islands group :** It is located close to the Malabar Coast of Kerala. The Lakshadweep Islands are made up of the small coral. Until 1973, they were known as Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive. In 1973, their name were changed and they collectively called Lakshadweep. It covers small area of 32 sq km. The administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep is located in Kavaratti Island. A great diversity of flora and fauna is found in these islands. There is also a bird sanctuary located in the Pith Island, which is uninhabited.
- (ii) **The Andaman and Nicobar Islands group :** They are seen as the elongated chain of islands located in the Bay of Bengal extending from north to south. In size they are bigger than the Lakshadweep Islands and also more numerous and scattered than the later. The islands are divided into two broad categories i.e., the Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. These islands are believed to be an elevated portion of submarine mountains. According to the strategic point of view these island groups are of great importance for India. Flora and fauna is also diverse in this group of islands. These islands experience

equatorial climate and has thick forest cover because of their proximity to equator. Barren Island, the only active volcano of India is found in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands.

34. Why is the period from 1793 to 1794 in French History termed as the Reign of Terror ? [5]

Ans :

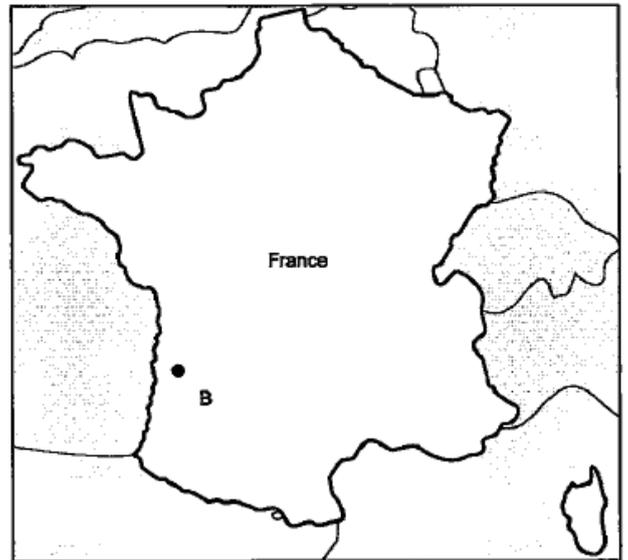
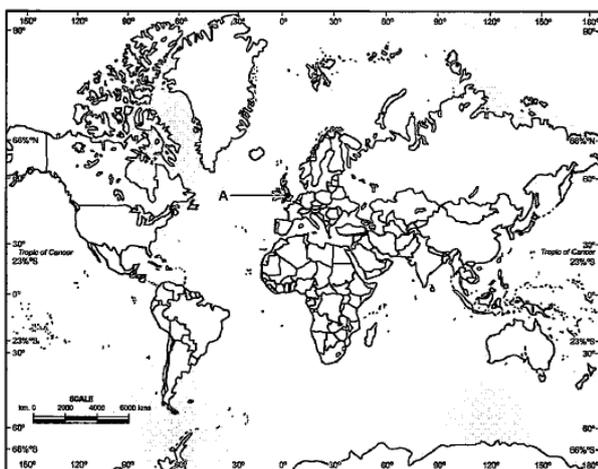
- (i) The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror in French history because of the policy of severe control and punishment by the Robespierre's Government.
- (ii) Ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods were seen as the 'enemies' of the republic. They were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. They were guillotined if the court found them 'guilty'.
- (iii) Laws were issued to place a maximum ceiling on wages and prices by the government. Rationing was done for Meat and bread. Government told the peasants to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at the fixed prices.
- (iv) There was a ban on the use of more expensive white flour. Equality was practiced in every sphere. All citizens were required to eat the pain d'egalite or equality bread. It is a loaf made of wholewheat.
- (v) Equality was also sought to be practised through forms of speech and address. Use of the traditional Monsieur i.e., Sir and Madame i.e., Madam were prohibited. Now all French men and women were Citoyen and Citoyenne i.e., Citizen. Churches were dosed and their buildings were used for different purposes such as barracks or offices. There was a demand of moderation and even among his supporters were worried because Robespierre followed his policies very relentlessly.

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 :

History :

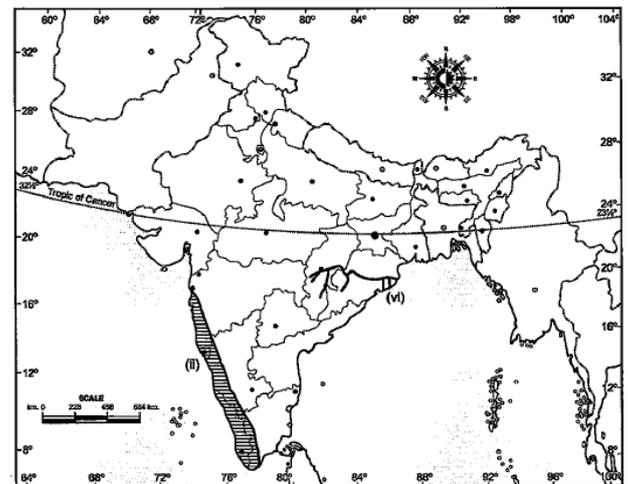
- (A) A country which fought First World War against central powers.
- (B) A region which was not affected by the Great Fear. [2]



(b) On the outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols : [4]

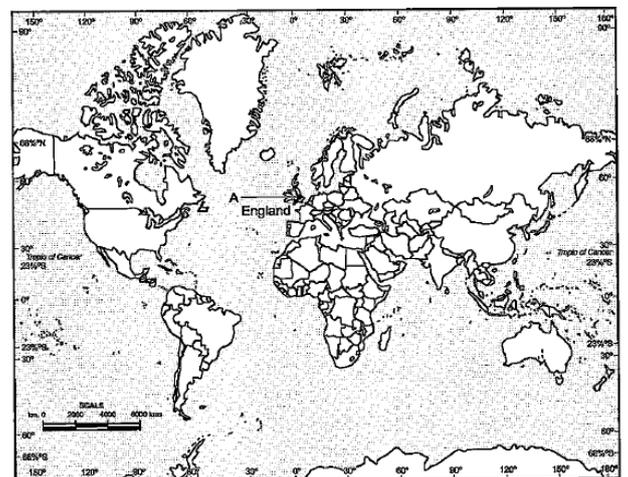
Geography :

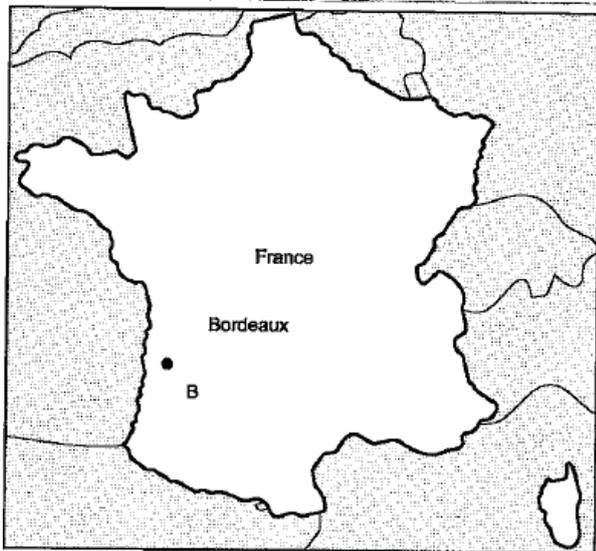
- (i) Capital of Jharkhand
- (ii) Identify – Vegetation Type
- (iii) The Coastal Plains
- (iv) Lakes – Pulicat
- (v) The state having lowest density of population
- (vi) Identify the Peninsular river



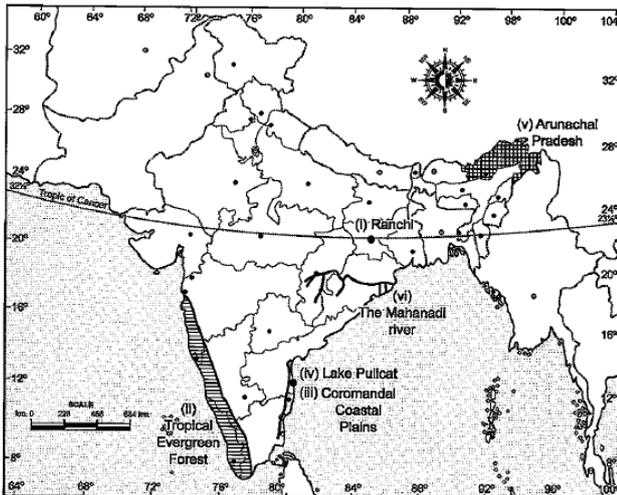
Ans :

- (a) (A) England
- (B) Bordeaux





- (b) (i) Ranchi
 (ii) Tropical evergreen Forest
 (iii) The Coromandal Coast
 (iv) Lake- Pulicat
 (v) Arunachal Pradesh
 (vi) The Mahanadi



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