

**CLASS IX (2019-20)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)**  
**SAMPLE PAPER-9**

**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)	Right to Equality	1.	Secularism
(B)	Right to Constitutional Remedies.	2.	Prohibition on begar
(C)	Right to Freedom	3.	Rule of law
(D)	Right against Exploitation	4.	Public Interest Litigation

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

2. Why was an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg set up ? [1]
- (a) To prosecute Nazi war criminals.
  - (b) To prosecute first world war criminals.
  - (c) To prosecute Jews of the Germany.
  - (d) To prosecute axis powers after their defeat in the second world war.

**Ans :** (a) To prosecute Nazi war criminals.

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



Which of the following aspect best signifies this image ? [1]

- (a) A riot for bread and foodgrains in Paris.
- (b) A military revolt in Paris.
- (c) Peasants are beating Lord's official on the demanding tax.
- (d) Town council of Paris is taken over by a 'peoples' government'.

**Ans :** (d) Town council of Paris is taken over by a 'peoples' government'.

4. What is the standard unit of measuring land ? [1]

**Ans :** The standard unit of measuring land is hectare.

5. What does influence the duration of day and night ? [1]

- (a) The latitudinal extent
- (b) The longitudinal extent
- (c) Coastal boundary
- (d) Land boundary

**Ans :** (a) The latitudinal extent

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to montane forests : [1]

	Name of the vegetation belt	Found at the height of	Important characteristic of trees
Montane forest	?	Between 1000 and 2000 metres	?

**Ans :**

	Name of the vegetation belt	Found at the height of	Important characteristic of trees
Montane forest	Wet temperate forests	Between 1000 and 2000 metres	are broad Trees leaves

7. By what name the Second Backward Classes Commission is popularly known ? [1]

**Ans :**

The Second Backward Classes Commission is popularly known as the Mandal Commission.

**or**

How does Prime Minister of India take most of the decisions?

**Ans :**

Prime Minister of India takes most of the decisions in the Cabinet meetings.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite : [1]  
 'Availability of food' dimension of food security means an individual has enough money to buy sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet one's dietary needs.

**Ans :**

'Availability of food' dimension of food security means food production within the country, food imports and the previous year's stock stored in government granaries.

**or**

Inability to buy food even for survival causes seasonal hunger.

**Ans :**

Inability to buy food even for survival causes chronic hunger.



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

- (a) Voters are greedy.
- (b) Most voters vote only those who fulfil promises.
- (c) Most voters vote on the name of promises made by politicians whether it is true or false.
- (d) Politicians try to attract voter by making promises during elections.

**Ans :** (d) Politicians try to attract voter by making promises during elections.

10. Issue price is the price ..... [1]

**Ans :**

Issue Price is the price at which food grains are distributed in the deficit areas and among the poorer strata of the society.

**or**

Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) was the revised PDS programme introduced to adopt .....

**Ans :**

Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) was the revised PDS programme introduced to adopt the principle of targeting the poor in all areas :

11. What are corals ? [1]

**Ans :**

Coral polyps are short-lived microscopic organisms, which live in colonies. The coral secretion and their skeletons form coral deposits in the form of reefs.

**or**

What do you understand by the Deccan Trap ?

**Ans :**

The black soil area of the Peninsular plateau is known as Deccan Trap.

12. Name the nomad group of India which combined cultivation with pastoralism. [1]

**Ans :**

Raikas combined cultivation with pastoralism.

13. Which of the following is a non-market activity ? [1]

- (a) Working in a factory
- (b) Writing books
- (c) Cooking food for dinner
- (d) Teaching

**Ans :** (c) Cooking food for dinner

14. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for ..... [1]

**Ans :** women

15. Who are the beneficiaries of BPL ration cards ? [1]

- (a) People whose earning is less than the poverty line.
- (b) People whose earning is more than the poverty line.
- (c) People whose age is more than 60.
- (d) People belonging to Scheduled Tribe community.

**Ans :** (a) People whose earning is less than the poverty line.

16. .... is considered as the soul of Indian constitution. [1]

**Ans :** Preamble

**or**

..... were the rulers of South Africa during Apartheid regime.

**Ans :** White minorities

17. Which of the following is not related to poverty ? [1]

- (a) Parents are not able to send their children to school
- (b) Lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.
- (c) Lack of money to buy a new car.
- (d) Lack of regular job at a minimum decent level.

**Ans :** (c) Lack of money to buy a new car.

18. Arrange the following incidents of French Revolution in the correct chronological sequence : [1]

- (i) The Tennis Court Oath
- (ii) Louis XVI called an assembly of the Estates General
- (iii) Louis XVI accorded recognition to the National Assembly
- (iv) The crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille

**Options:**

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

**Ans :** (c) ii— i—iv —iii

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

Read the statements and choose the correct option :

**Assertion (A) :** Within a poor family women, elderly people and female infants suffer more than others.

**Reason (R) :** They are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

**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. Ahmad lives in a village of Hisar in Haryana. He has small farm of 2 hectare. He himself, his wife and his elder son Asif, do all the farm related work like tilling, sowing the seed and manuring. For irrigation, he is dependent on rainfall. Every year, most of his crop fails. One day, his friend suggested him to use a special type of seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. He followed friend's suggestion. He took agriculture loan and arranged the aforesaid items. This time his crops not failed. Moreover his production is increased.

Analyse the information given above and consider which one of the following farming method he used to achieve more production : [1]

- (a) Multiple cropping method
- (b) Modern farming method
- (c) Traditional farming method
- (d) None of the above

**Ans :** (b) Modern farming method

## Section B

21. Discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife. [3]

**Ans :**

To protect the flora and fauna of the country, the government has taken many steps :

- (i) **Biosphere reserves :** Eighteen biosphere reserves have been set up in India to protect flora and fauna. Ten out of these, the Sundarbans Nanda Devi, the Gulf of Mannar, the Nilgiri, Nokrek, Great Nicobar, Manas, Simlipal, Pachmarhi and Achanakmar-Amarkantak have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves
- (ii) **Financial and technical assistance :** It is provided to many botanical gardens by the government since 1992. It includes Kachchh, Cold Desert, Seshachalam and Parma.
- (iii) **Eco-developmental projects :** Project Tiger, Project Rhino, Project Great Indian Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.
- (iv) 103 National Parks, 535 Wildlife sanctuaries and Zoological gardens are set up to take care of natural heritage.

or

Mention the important features of mangrove forests.

**Ans :**

The important features of mangrove forests are as follows :

- (i) The mangrove tidal forests are found in the areas of coasts influenced by tides where Mud and silt get accumulated.
- (ii) Dense mangroves are the common varieties of the plants with roots submerged under water.
- (iii) The deltas of the Ganga, the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri are covered by such vegetation.
- (iv) In the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, sundari trees are found, which provide durable hard timber. Palm, coconut, keora, agar, etc., also grow in some parts of the delta.
- (v) Royal Bengal Tiger is the famous animal in these forests. Turtles, crocodiles, gharials and snakes are also found in these forests.

22. Analyse the different ranks of council of ministers. [3]

**Ans :**

Council of Ministers is the official name for the body that includes all the Ministers. It usually has 60 to 80 Ministers of different ranks.

- (i) **Cabinet Ministers :** They are top level leaders of the ruling party or parties. They are in charge of the major ministries. Usually the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers. Cabinet can be referred as the inner ring of the Council of Ministers. It comprises about 25 ministers.
- (ii) **Ministers of State with independent charge :** They are usually in-charge of smaller Ministries. They participate in the Cabinet meetings only when specially invited.
- (iii) **Ministers of State :** They are attached to Cabinet Ministers and required to assist them in their work.

or

Analyse the power of president which is used by him/her on discretion.

**Ans :**

The power of president which is used by him/her on discretion is appointing the Prime Minister. When a party or coalition of parties secures a dear majority in the elections, the President, has to appoint the leader of the majority party or the coalition that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha. When no party or coalition gets a majority in the Lok Sabha, the President exercises his/her discretion. The President appoints a leader who in his/her opinion can gather majority support in the Lok Sabha. In such a case, the President can ask the newly appointed Prime Minister to prove majority support in the Lok Sabha within a specified time.

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

**Source A – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic**

Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action. The most successful

of these clubs was that of the Jacobins, which got its name from the former convent of St Jacob in Paris. Women too, who had been active throughout this period, fanned their own clubs.

#### Source B – A Directory Rules France

A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins.

#### Source C – Did Women have a Revolution ?

Most women of the third estate had to work for a living. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits and vegetables at the market, or were employed as domestic servants in the houses of prosperous people. Most women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of nobles or wealthier members of the third estate could study at a convent, after which their families arranged a marriage for them.

#### Source A – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

23 (1) Who were the members of the Jacobin Club ?  
**Ans :**

The members of the Jacobin club belonged mainly to the less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans such as shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers, printers, as well as servants and daily-wage workers.

#### Source B – A Directory Rules France

23 (2) Do you think that a five member executive Directory became helpful ?

**Ans :**

No, a five member executive of Directory did not become helpful because the Directors often dashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. It led to the political instability.

#### Source C – Did Women have a Revolution ?

23 (3) Under whom rule in France was women's conditions improved ?

**Ans :**

Under revolutionary government in France women's conditions was improved

24. Some Indian states have successfully reduced the poverty in their states. How ? [3]

**Ans :**

Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal have successfully reduced poverty in their states.

- (i) States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates.
- (ii) Kerala achieved reduction in poverty because it focused more on human resource development.
- (iii) In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty.

(iv) In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

25. Discuss how did the constituent assembly worked ?[3]  
**Ans :**

- (i) The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner. First some basic principles were decided and agreed upon. Then a Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion.
- (ii) Several rounds of detailed discussion took place on the Draft Constitution, clause by clause. More than two thousand amendments were considered. The members deliberated for 114 days spread over three years.
- (iii) Every document presented and every word spoken in the Constituent Assembly has been recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates'. These debates provide the rationale behind every provision of the Constitution. These are used to interpret the meaning of the Constitution.

26. Analyse the problem associated with ration card. [3]  
**Ans :**

In recent years, a problem associated with the ration cards has led to the decline of the PDS. Earlier every family, whether poor and non-poor had a ration card with a fixed quota of items such as rice, wheat, sugar etc. These were sold at the same low price to every family. A large number of families could buy foodgrains from the ration shops subject to a fixed quota. These included low income families whose incomes were marginally higher than the below poverty line families. Now, there are three types of cards and a range of prices. With TPDS of three different prices, any family above the poverty line gets very little discount at the ration shop. The price for APL family is almost as high as open market price, so there is little incentive for them to buy these items from the ration shop.

27. What were the different views regarding peasants among the Russian socialists ? [3]

**Ans :**

- (i) There were different views regarding peasants among the Russian socialists. Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant share custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So peasants, not workers, would be the main forte of the revolution, and Russia could become socialist more quickly than other countries.
- (ii) Thinking this, socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants. Social Democrats disagreed with Socialist Revolutionaries about peasants.
- (iii) Lenin felt that peasants were not one united group. Some were poor and others rich, some

worked as labourers while others were capitalists who employed workers. Given this 'differentiation' within them, they could not be part of a socialist movement.

**or**

Discuss how did Tsar save his authority after the 1905 revolution ?

**Ans :**

- (i) During the 1905 Revolution, the Tsar allowed the creation of an elected consultative Parliament or Duma. There existed a large number of trade unions and factory committees made up of factory workers for a short period during the revolution.
- (ii) After 1905, most committees and unions worked unofficially, since they were declared illegal. Severe restrictions were placed on political activities.
- (iii) The Tsar dismissed the first Duma within 75 days and the re-elected second Duma within three months. He did not want any questioning of his authority or any reduction in his power. He changed the voting laws and filled the third Duma with conservative politicians, Liberals and revolutionaries were kept out.

28. What occupations were adopted by the forest dwellers when colonial government in India restricted them from forests ? [3]

**Ans :**

- (i) The British government gave many large European trading firms the sole right to trade in the forest products of particular areas. Grazing and hunting by local people were restricted.
- (ii) In the process, many pastoralist and nomadic communities like the Korava, Karacha and Yerukula of the Madras Presidency lost their livelihoods. Some of them began to be called 'criminal tribes', and were forced to work instead in factories, mines and plantations, under government supervision.
- (iii) In Assam, both men and women from forest communities like Santhals and Oraons from Jharkhand, and Gonds from Chhattisgarh were recruited to work on tea plantations. Their wages were low and conditions of work were very bad. They could not return easily to their home villages from where they had been recruited.

**or**

Discuss pastoral nomadism in plateau areas.

**Ans :**

- (i) Dhangars, Gollas, Kurumas and Kurubas are some pastoral nomads of plateau areas. Most of them were shepherds, some were blanket weavers, and still others were buffalo herders. They stayed in the central plateau during the monsoon. Which is a semi-arid region with low rainfall and poor soil. It was covered with thorny scrub. The dry crops like bajra could be sown here. In the monsoon this tract became a vast grazing ground for these pastoralists.
- (ii) By October they harvested their bajra and started on their moving towards west. After a march for about a month they reached the Konkan. This was a flourishing agricultural tract with high rainfall

and rich soil. Here the shepherds were welcomed by Konkani peasants.

- (iii) After the kharif harvest was cut, the fields had to be fertilised and made ready for the rabi harvest. The flocks of their animals manured the fields and fed on the stubble. With the onset of the monsoon they left the Konkan and the coastal areas with their flocks and returned to their settlements on the dry plateau.

## Section C

29. Analyse the productive side of the population ? [5]

**Ans :**

- (i) Any country's population has negative aspects as well as positive aspects. 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.
- (ii) Looking at the population from this productive aspect emphasises its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product.
- (iii) Like other resources population is also a resource known as 'human resource'. This positive aspect of a large population is often overlooked when we look only at the negative side, considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education and access to health facilities.
- (iv) When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'.
- (v) Investment in human capital through education, training, medical care yields a return just like investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of higher productivity of the more educated or the better trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people.

**or**

Discuss the status of unemployment in India.

**Ans :**

- (i) In India, statistically, the unemployment rate is low. A large number of people represented with low income and productivity are counted as employed. They appear to work throughout the year but in terms of their potential and income, it is not sufficient for them. The work that they are pursuing seems forced upon them. They may therefore want other work of their choice.
- (ii) Poor people cannot afford to sit idle. They tend to engage in any activity irrespective of its earning potential. Their earning keeps them on a subsistence level.
- (iii) Moreover, the employment structure is characterised by self-employment in the primary sector. The whole family contributes in the field even though not everybody is really needed. So there is disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector. This does not reduce the poverty of the family and gradually surplus labour from every household tends to migrate from the village in search of jobs.

(iv) Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy. In recent years, there has been a decline in the dependence of population on agriculture partly because of disguised unemployment. Some of the surplus labour in agriculture has moved to either the secondary or the tertiary sector.

(v) In the secondary sector, small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing. In race of the tertiary sector, various new services are now appearing like biotechnology, information technology and so on offering lot of opportunities.

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

Our country has practically all major physical features of the earth, i.e., mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands. The land of India displays great physical variation. Geologically, the Peninsular Plateau constitutes one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface.

It was supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks. The Himalayas and the Northern Plains are the most recent landforms. From the view point of geology, Himalayan Mountains form an unstable zone. The whole mountain system of Himalaya represents a very youthful topography with high peaks, deep valleys and fast flowing rivers. The northern plains are formed of alluvial deposits. The peninsular plateau is composed of igneous and metamorphic rocks with gently rising hills and wide valleys.

(i) The Peninsular Plateau said to be 'one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface. Explain. (1)

**Ans :**

The highest peak of Himalayan Mountain located in India is Kanchenjunga (8598 meters).

(ii) Name the highest peak of Himalayan Mountain located in India. (2)

**Ans :**

The Peninsular Plateau said to be one of the ancient landmasses on the earth's surface because it was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land. Thus, it was once a part of the oldest landmass.

(iii) Explain the formation of Northern Plains. (2)

**Ans :**

Northern plain is formed of alluvial soil. The three major Himalayan river systems i.e., the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries deposited this alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years. Thus, It is an erosional and depositional work of these rivers.

31. What is election commission of India 2 Discuss its main powers. [5]

**Ans :**

**Election commission :** Election commission is an independent institution in India responsible for conducting free and fair elections. It enjoys the same kind of independence that the judiciary enjoys. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the

President or the government. It is virtually impossible to remove the Chief Election Commissioner.

**Powers of the Election commission :** The Election Commission of India has following powers :

- (i) EC takes decisions on every aspect of conduct and control of elections from the announcement of elections to the declaration of results.
- (ii) It implements the Code of Conduct and punishes any candidate or party that violates it.
- (iii) During the election period, the EC can order the government to follow some guidelines, to prevent use and misuse of governmental power to enhance its chances to win elections, or to transfer some government officials.
- (iv) When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.
- (v) When election officials come to the opinion that polling was not fair in some booths or even an entire constituency, they can order a repoll.
- (vi) Government have to obey the orders of the EC even-if government or ruling parties often do not like what EC does.

32. Discuss the important features of the draft of the constitution prepared by the National Assembly of France in 1791. [5]

**Ans :**

The important features of the draft of the constitution prepared by the National Assembly of France in 1791 are as follows :

- (i) The main objective of the constitution was to limit the powers of the monarch. These powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person were now separated and assigned to different institutions such as, the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.
- (ii) The Constitution vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn choose the Assembly.
- (iii) Not all citizens had the right to vote. Only active citizens were entitled to vote. Active citizens means men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage.
- (iv) The remaining men and all women were categorised as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers.
- (v) The Constitution began with a declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as 'natural and inalienable' rights i.e., they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away.

33. Discuss the various constitutional provisions that ensure right to equality in India. [5]

**Ans :**

Following are the constitutional provisions that ensure right to equality in India :

- (i) **Rule of law** : The rule of law means that the laws apply in the same manner to all, regardless of a person's status. It means that no person is above the law. The Constitution says that the government shall not deny to any person in India equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws. There cannot be any distinction between a political leader, government official and an ordinary citizen. Every citizen, from the Prime Minister to a small farmer in a remote village, is subjected to the same laws. No person can legally claim any special treatment or privilege just because he or she happens to be an important person.
- (ii) **No restriction to the access and use of public services** : Every citizen shall have access to public places like shops, restaurants, hotels, and cinema halls. Similarly, there shall be no restriction with regard to the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, playgrounds and places of public resorts maintained by government or dedicated to the use of general public.
- (iii) **Reservations and schemes for oppressed** : The Government has provided reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Various schemes are formulated by the governments for giving preference to women, poor or physically handicapped in some kinds of jobs.
- (iv) **Abolition of untouchability** : The practice of untouchability has been forbidden in any form. Untouchability here does not only mean refusal to touch people belonging to certain castes. It refers to any belief or social practice which looks down upon people on account of their birth with certain caste labels. Such practice denies them interaction with others or access to public places as equal citizens. So the Constitution made untouchability a punishable offence.

or

Discuss the various freedoms we enjoy under Indian Constitution.

**Ans :**

The freedoms we enjoy under Indian Constitution are as follows :

- (a) **Freedom of speech and expression** : We may publicise our views through pamphlets, magazines or newspapers. We can express our thoughts through paintings, poetry or songs. We are also free to criticise the government or the activities of the association in our conversations.
- (b) **Assembly in a peaceful manner** : Citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and demonstrations on any issue. But such meetings have to be peaceful.
- (c) **Form associations and unions** : Citizens can form associations. For example workers in a factory can form a workers' union to promote their interests. Some people in a town may come together to form an association to campaign against corruption or pollution.
- (d) **Move freely throughout the country** : As citizens we have the freedom to travel to any part of the country.

- (e) **Reside in any part of the country** : We are free to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. This right allows lakhs of people to migrate from villages to towns and from poorer regions of the countries to prosperous regions and big cities.
- (f) **Practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business** : because of this right no one can force us to do or not to do a certain job. Women cannot be told that some kinds of occupations are not for them. People from deprived castes cannot be kept to their traditional occupations
- (g) **Right to life or personal liberty** : The Constitution says that no person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It means that no person can be killed unless the court has ordered a death sentence. It also means that a government or police officer cannot arrest or detain any citizen unless there is proper legal justification.

34. Discuss the various processes responsible for population change in India. [5]

**Ans :**

Birth rates, death rates and migration are the three main processes responsible for change of population. The natural increase of population is the difference between birth rates and death rates.

- (i) **Birth rate** : Birth rate is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year. Birth rates have always been higher than death rates. Therefore, it is a major component of population growth.
- (ii) **Death rate** : Death rate is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year. The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid decline in death rates. Till 1980, birth rates were high and death rates were declining which caused a large difference between birth rates and death rates and resulting in higher rates of population growth. Since 1981, birth rates have also started declining regularly, resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth.
- (iii) **Migration** : Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal i.e. within the country or international i.e., between the countries. Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population. In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas. In India, the rural-urban migration has led to a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns.

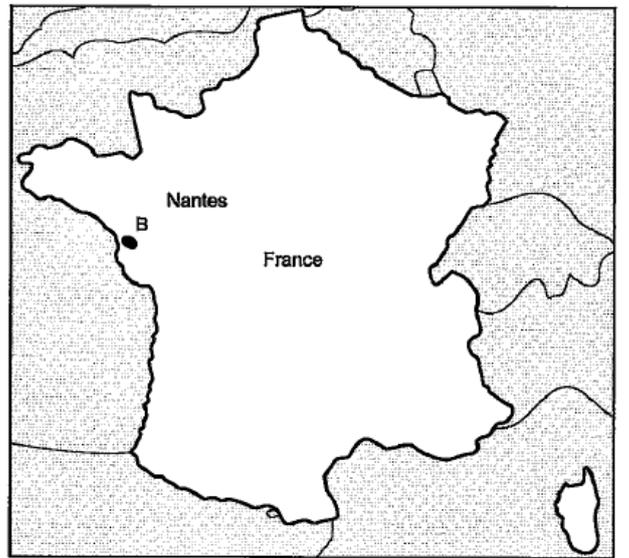
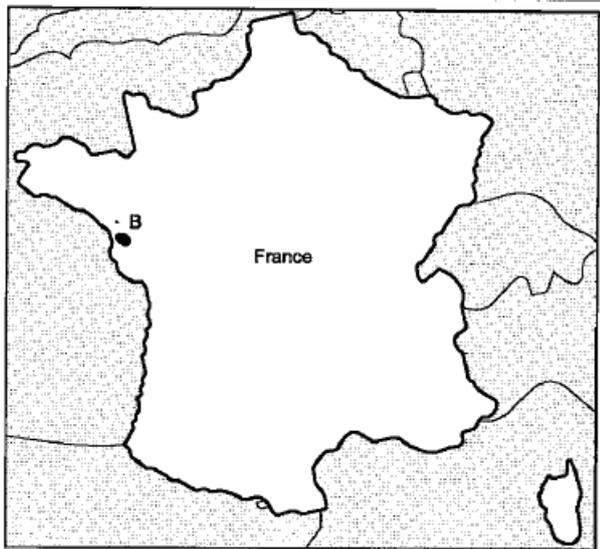
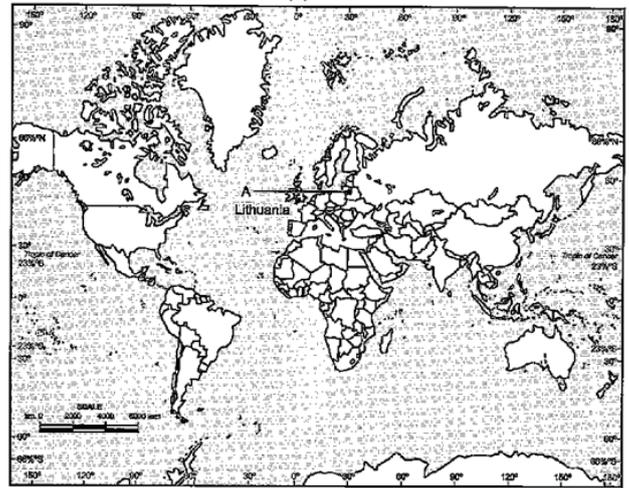
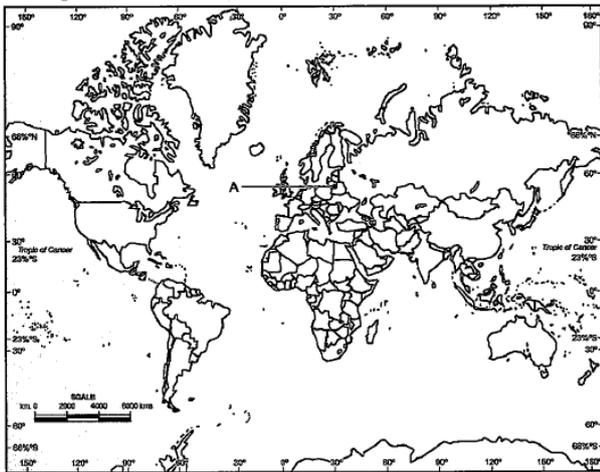
#### MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

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]

**History :**

(Download unsolved version of this paper from [www.cbse.online](http://www.cbse.online) A) Country under German expansion (Nazi Power).

(B) An Epicentre of the main panic movements in France.

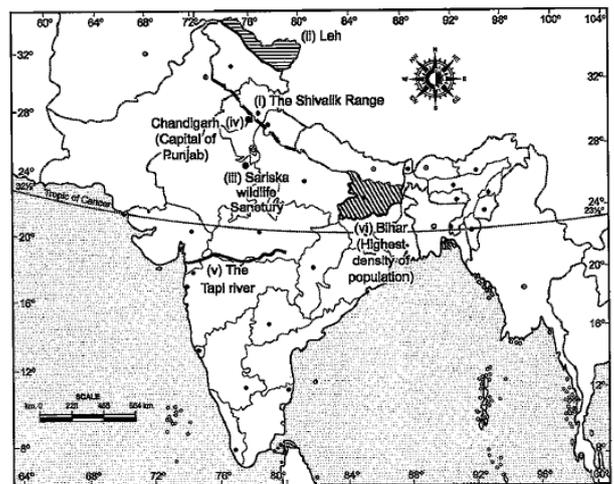
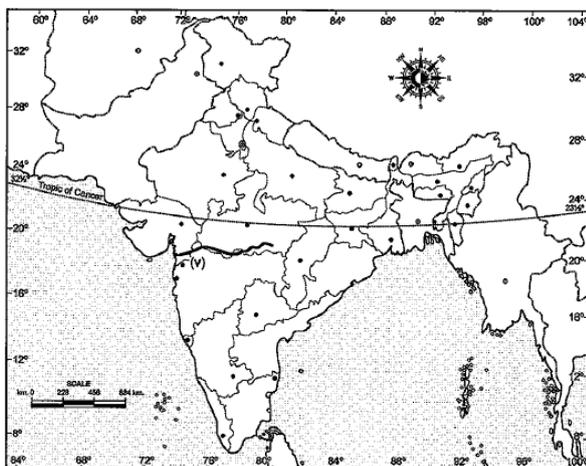


(b) On the given outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols. [4]

**Geography**

- (i) Mountain Range – The Shiwalik
- (ii) The area receiving rainfall less than 20 cm
- (iii) Wild Life Sanctuary – Sariska
- (iv) Capital of state Punjab
- (v) Identify the river
- (vi) The state having highest density of population

- (b) (i) The Shivalik
- (ii) Leh
- (iii) Wild Life Sanctuary – Sariska
- (iv) Chandigarh
- (v) The Tapi river
- (vi) Bihar



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Ans :

- (a) (A) Lithuania
- (B) Nantes

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