

CLASS IX (2019-20)
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
SAMPLE PAPER-10

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)	Entitlements	1.	Bengal
(B)	Famine of 1943	2.	Most of the poor
(C)	Self-sufficiency in Foodgrains	3.	Amartya Sen
(D)	Food insecure	4.	Green Revolution

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

2. Academy of Development Science (ADS) has successfully contributed in food security by : [1]
- (a) Setting up grain banks in different regions in Maharashtra.
 - (b) Setting up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people.
 - (c) Providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government.
 - (d) Helping people to locate their nearby ration shops.

Ans : (a) Setting up grain banks in different regions in Maharashtra.

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



Which of the following aspect best signifies the winged woman in the image ? [1]

- (a) Personification of the law.
- (b) Declarations were sent from the heaven.
- (c) Declarations had sanction of the church.
- (d) Declarations could make heaven on the Earth.

Ans : (a) Personification of the law

4. According to Mahatama Gandhi when would India be truly independent ? [1]

Ans :

According to Mahatama Gandhi India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human sufferings.

5. Who exercises the control over those who run the government in India ? [1]

- (a) President
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Judiciary

Ans : (b) Lok Sabha

6. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to census of India : [1]

Census of India	First completer census conducted in	Interval after which census conducted
	?	?

Ans :

Census of India	First completer census conducted in	Interval after which census conducted
	1881	10

7. Who are included in the African National Congress ? [1]
Ans :

The African National Congress (ANC) included many workers' unions and the Communist Party. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle.

or

When did the Americans adopt a constitution ?

Ans :

The Americans adopted a constitution after the War of Independence against Great Britain.

8. Correct the following statement and rewrite :
HYV seeds needed less irrigation and natural manure as fertilizers. [1]

Ans :

HYV seeds needed more irrigation and chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

or

Correct the following statement and rewrite :
Rabi crops are sown during the rainy season.

Ans :

Kharif crops are sown during the rainy season.



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

- (a) Democracy strengthen by military.
- (b) Democracy restoration by military.
- (c) In democracy rulers often use guns/power to remain in power.
- (d) Democracy always comes in a country when guns/ power is used.

Ans : (b) Democracy restoration by military

10. In India, the minimum age for voting in an election is [1]

Ans : 18

or

A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties and contesting candidates during election time is called

Ans : Code of Conduct

11. In which year Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in India ? [1]

Ans : 1972

12. From where Dutch bought the labour to cut the trees? [1]

Ans :

Dutch recruited the local villagers to cut trees for them. First, Dutch exempted some villages from paying rents. However later, instead of rent exemption, forest villagers were given small wages.

or

Where were Banjaras found ?

Ans :

Banjaras were found in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

13. Who argued that Workers had to overthrow capitalism and the rule of private property ? [1]

- (a) Robert Owen
- (b) Louis Blanc
- (c) Karl Marx
- (d) Friedrich Engels

Ans : (c) Karl Marx

14. International poverty line defined by the World Bank is population earning less than a day. [1]

Ans : \$190

15. 'Bhagirathi' is joined by the Alaknanda at Devaprayag and becomes : [1]

- (a) The Yamuna
- (b) The Indus
- (c) The Satluj
- (d) The Ganga

Ans : (d) The Ganga

16. Unemployment leads to [1]

Ans :

Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.

or

Infant mortality rate refers to

Ans :

Infant mortality rate refers to the death of a child below 1 year of age.

17. Which of the following is not a tertiary sector of economic activities ? [1]

- (a) Transport
- (b) Banking
- (c) Fishing
- (d) Insurance

Ans : (c) Fishing

18. Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence : [1]

- (i) Start of The Great Economic Depression
- (ii) Chancellorship was offered to Hitler
- (iii) Hitler planned march to Berlin and capture power
- (iv) Enabling Act was passed

Options:

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

Ans : (d) iii—i—ii—iv

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) : The small farmers, who constitute about 80 percent of total farmers in India, find it difficult to obtain capital.

Reason (R) : The small sizes of their plots are not able to produce enough.

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.** Nandu is a 10 year old boy. He is living in a slum. He used to be a rag picker. His father is a construction labour. His mother washes dishes at homes in a nearby posh colony. One day an NGO came at the slum and made people aware about the benefits of education. They also set up classes for the education of the children of slums. Nandu used to go there daily. Within a few months he learnt counting, alphabets and some good habits like washing hands before eating. Now he helps her mother in making budget of household, checking price of items which he buys from nearby shop. He also teaches counting to his 6 year old sister at home. [1]

Analyse the information given above, considering one of the following correct option

- (a) Human capital formation
- (b) Physical capital formation
- (c) Non-market economic activity
- (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Human capital formation

Section B

- 21.** What are the different challenges faced by the poor people ? [3]

Ans :

Poor people face following challenges in their life :

- (i) Poor people face hunger and lack of shelter.
- (ii) Poor parents are not able to send their children to school .
- (iii) During sickness they cannot afford treatment.
- (iv) They lack clean water and sanitation facilities.
- (v) They do not have a regular job at a minimum decent level and have a living with a sense of helplessness.
- (vi) Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals, railway stations etc.

or

Who are traders in villages ?

Ans :

Few People are found to be involved in trade or exchange of goods in villages. The traders of villages are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. Small general stores selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth can be seen in villages. A few of the families whose houses are close to the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops. They sell eatables.

- 22.** Analyse the role played by the different institutions of India in expanding the scope of fundamental rights. [3]

Ans :

- (i) Various institutions such as judiciary, parliament and executive orders play an important role in expanding the scope of fundamental rights in India. Certain rights like right to freedom of press,

right to information, and right to education are derived from the Fundamental Rights.

- (ii) Now school education has become a right for Indian citizens. The governments are responsible for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years. Parliament has enacted a law giving the right to information to the citizens. This Act was made under the Fundamental Right to freedom of thought and expression.
- (iii) We have a right to seek information from government offices. From time to time, the courts gave judgments to expand the scope of rights. Recently the Supreme Court has expanded the meaning of the right to life to include the right to food.

or

Discuss the rights provided by the constitution of South Africa to its citizen which are new of its kind in the world.

Ans :

Followings are the rights provided by the constitution of South Africa to its citizen which are new of its kind in the world :

- (i) Right to privacy, under this right citizens or their home cannot be searched, their phones cannot be tapped, and their communication cannot be opened.
- (ii) Right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well being.
- (iii) Right to have access to adequate housing.
- (iv) Right to have access to health care services, sufficient food and water and no one may be refused emergency medical treatment.

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

Source A – The Outbreak of the Revolution

After spending hours in long queues at the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. At the same time, the king ordered troops to move into Paris. On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.

Source B – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

Rulers of other neighbouring countries too were worried by the developments in France and made plans to send troops to put down the events that had been taking place there since the summer of 1789. Before this could happen, the National Assembly voted in April 1792 to declare war against Prussia and Austria. Thousands of volunteers thronged from the provinces to join the army. They saw this as a war of the people against kings and aristocracies all over Europe.

Source C – What is liberty ? Two conflicting views

‘To establish and consolidate democracy, to achieve the peaceful rule of constitutional laws, we must first finish the war of liberty against tyranny We must annihilate the enemies of the republic at home and abroad, or else we shall perish. In time of Revolution a democratic government may rely on terror. Terror is nothing but justice, swift, severe and inflexible; ... and is used to meet the most urgent needs of the

fatherland. To curb the enemies of Liberty through terror is the right of the founder of the Republic.’

Source A — The Outbreak of the Revolution

23 (1) Why was there anger among the people ?

Ans :

There was anger among the people due to the two reasons:

- (i) There was a bad harvest which it led the price of bread rose. Often bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies.
- (ii) The king had decided to raise the taxes.

Source – France Abolishes Monarchy and Becomes a Republic

23 (2) What do you think the reason behind the worries of the rulers of the neighbouring countries ?

Ans :

Rulers of neighbouring countries were worried by the developments in France because the success of the people of France, might have led to people of their country also demand a national assembly and abolition of privileges.

Source C – What is liberty? Two conflicting views

23 (3) Do you think Robespierre was really leading the war against the enemies of the republic ?

Ans :

No, actually in the name of war against the enemies of the republic he was punishing those who did not agree with his methods.

24. Explain the rural society in imperial Russia. [3]

Ans :

- (i) In the countryside, peasants cultivated most of the land. But the nobility, the crown and the Orthodox Church owned large properties. Peasants were divided. They were also deeply religious. But except in a few races they had no respect for the nobility.
- (ii) Nobles got their power and position through their services to the Tsar, not through local popularity. This was unlike France where, during the French Revolution in Brittany, peasants respected nobles and fought for them. In Russia, peasants wanted the land of the nobles to be given to them. Frequently, they refused to pay rent and even murdered landlords. In 1902, this occurred on a large scale in south Russia. And in 1905, such incidents took place all over Russia.
- (iii) Russian peasants were different from other European peasants in another way. They pooled their land together periodically and their commune known as mir divided it according to the needs of individual families.

or

Discuss the political conditions in Russia during early 20th century.

Ans :

- (i) In the early 20th century, Russia and its empire was ruled by the Tsar Nicholas II. Apart from the territory around Moscow, the Russian empire

included current-day Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, parts of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. It stretched to the Pacific and comprised today’s Central Asian states, as well as Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

- (ii) The majority religion was Russian Orthodox Christianity. It had grown out of the Greek Orthodox Church. However, the empire also included Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and Buddhists.
- (iii) All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx’s ideas. However, because of government policing, it had to operate as an illegal organisation.

25. Differentiate between working capital and fixed capital. [3]

Ans :

Differences between working capital and fixed capital are as follows :

S. No.	Working capital	Fixed capital
(i)	Working capital is used up during production.	Fixed capital can be used in production over many years, that’s why it is called fixed capital.
(ii)	It includes a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Money is also included in it as it is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items.	Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer’s plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc., are example of fixed capital.
(iii)	In agricultural production, working capital is seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.	In agricultural production, fixed capital is tractor, thrasher, combiner etc.

26. What is preamble ? Explain the meaning of socialist and secular in it ? [3]

Ans :

- (i) **Preamble :** It is an introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and guiding values of the constitution. It includes the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a basis to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad.
- (ii) **Socialist :** It means wealth is generated socially and should be shared equally by society. Government should regulate the ownership of land and industry to reduce socio-economic inequalities.
- (iii) **Secular :** It means citizens have complete freedom to follow any religion. There is no official religion and government treats all religious beliefs and practices with equal respect.

27. Explain the causes affecting the quality of water in Indian rivers. Which programme was launched to deal with this solution ? [3]

Ans :

Following are the causes affecting the quality of water in Indian rivers :

- (i) **Draining out water for various uses :** There is growing demand of water for domestic, municipal, industrial and agricultural. As a result, more and more water is being drained out of the rivers reducing their volume. It naturally affects the quality of water in rivers.
- (ii) **Pollution in rivers :** A heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluents are emptied into the rivers. This affects not only the quality of water but also the self-cleansing capacity of the river. For example, given the adequate stream-flow, the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 km of large cities. But the increasing urbanisation and industrialisation do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been rising.
- (iii) **Programme launched to deal with pollution :** National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was launched to tackle this problem of river pollution. The objective of the NRCP is to improve the water quality of the rivers, which are major water sources in the country, through the implementation of pollution abatement work.

or

Differentiate between the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers.

Ans :

Differences between the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers are as follows :

S.No.	The Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
(i)	Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means they have water throughout the year.	A large number of the Peninsular rivers are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall.
(ii)	These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the glaciers.	These rivers receive water only by rainfall. Thus, during the dry season, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels.
(iii)	The Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea.	The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to Himalayan rivers. Also, the drainage basins of the peninsular rivers are comparatively smaller in size.

S.No.	The Himalayan rivers	The Peninsular rivers
(iv)	These rivers have well developed deltas.	These rivers do not have well developed deltas. Some rivers also form estuaries.

28. The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice. Analyse with example. [3]

Ans :

- (i) The revolutionary governments took it upon themselves to pass laws that would translate the ideals of liberty and equality into everyday practice.
- (ii) An example is the abolition of censorship. In the Old Regime all written material and cultural activities such as books, newspapers, plays etc. could be published or performed only after they had been approved by the censors of the king.
- (iii) Now the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed freedom of speech and expression to be a natural right. Because of this, newspapers, pamphlets, books and printed pictures describing and discussing the events and changes taking place in France flooded the towns of France from where they travelled rapidly into the countryside. Freedom of the press also meant that opposing views of events could be expressed. Plays, songs and festive processions attracted large numbers of people. This was one way they could grasp and identify with ideas such as liberty or justice that political philosophers wrote.

Section C

29. How is India aiming at Self-sufficiency in Food grains since Independence ? [5]

Ans :

- (i) India is aiming at Self-sufficiency in Food grains since Independence. After Independence, Indian policymakers adopted all measures to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains. India adopted a new strategy in agriculture, which resulted in 'Green Revolution', especially in the production of wheat and rice.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, officially recorded the impressive strides of Green Revolution in agriculture by releasing a special stamp entitled 'Wheat Revolution' in July 1968. The success of wheat was later replicated in rice.
- (iii) The increase in food grains was, however, disproportionate. The highest rate of growth was achieved in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, which was 44.01 and 30.21 million tonnes in 2015-16 respectively. The total food grain production was 252.22 Million tonnes in 2015-16 and it has changed to 275.68 million tonnes in 2016-17.
- (iv) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh recorded a significant production in field of wheat which was 26.87 and 17.69 million tonnes in 2015-16,

respectively. West Bengal and UP, on the other hand, recorded significant production of rice 15.75 and 12.51 Million tonnes in 2015-16 respectively. Since the advent of the Green Revolution in the early-1970s, the country has avoided famine even during adverse weather conditions.

- (v) India has become self-sufficient in food grains during the last 30 years because of a variety of crops grown all over the country. The availability of food grains at the country level has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.

or

What do you understand by Minimum Support Price ? Discuss the different problems associated with it.

Ans :

Minimum Support Price : The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to farmers for raising the production of different crops. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production paying the preannounced Minimum Support Price (MSP) and creates buffer stock.

Different problems associated with Minimum Support Price are as follows :

- (i) **Frequent rising of MSP :** MSP are raised frequently. The rising Minimum Support Prices (MSP) have raised the maintenance cost of procuring food grains by the government. Rising transportation and storage costs of the FCI are other contributing factors in this increase.
- (ii) **Pressure to procure more food grains :** Leading food grain producing states, such as Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh exert pressure to procure more food grains at enhanced MSP. Moreover, 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: wheat and rice.
- (iii) **Diversification of crops by farmers for increased MSP :** Increase in MSP has induced farmers, particularly in surplus states, to divert land from production of coarse grains, which is the staple food of the poor, to the production of rice and wheat.
- (iv) **Threat to Environment :** The intensive utilisation of water in the cultivation of rice has also led to environmental degradation and fall in the water level, threatening the sustainability of the agricultural development in these states.

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

It is essential to realise that India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a very large population, it yields a large absolute increase. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total number being added becomes very large. India's annual increase in population is large enough to neutralise efforts to conserve the resource endowment and environment. The declining trend of the growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. Despite that, the total

additions to the population base continue to grow, and India may overtake China in 2045 to become the most populous country in the world.

- (i) What are the processes of population growth and change?

Ans :

The processes of population growth and change are births, deaths and migrations.

- (ii) What is meant by the growth of population. What is India's annual growth rate of population?

Ans :

Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country or territory during a specific period of time, usually it is 10 years. According to 2011 census India's annual growth rate of population is 1.64%.

- (iii) What is the trend of the population growth in India since independence ?

Ans :

There are two phases of population growth from 1951 to 1981 and from 1981 to till now. From 1951 to 1981, the annual rate of population growth was steadily increasing. There is the rapid increase in population from 361 million in 1951 to 683 million in 1981. Since 1981, the rate of growth started declining gradually. During this period, birth rates declined rapidly.

31. Discuss the different features of democracy. [5]

Ans :

Different features of democracy are as follows :

- (i) **Major decisions by the elected leaders :** In democracy all major decisions are taken by persons elected by the people who form government. In non-democratic countries people may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but those elected representatives were not really the rulers. They cannot take the final decisions. The power to take final decision rested with army officials, dictators or monarchs who are not elected by the people. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives.
- (ii) **Free and fair electoral competition :** Democratic countries hold free and fair elections regularly. In some non-democratic countries, elections are held regularly. However, they do not offer the people any serious choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections. The Elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives and it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the Existing rulers, if they wish so.
- (iii) **Right to vote and all votes have same value :** Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
- (iv) **Rule of law and respect for rights :** Democratic state always respects some basic rights of the citizen. They should be free to think, to have

opinions, to express these in public, to form associations, to protest and take other political actions. Everyone is equal in the eyes of law. These rights are protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone. A democratic government has to respect some basic rules. In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities.

32. What do you understand by the Independence of the judiciary? How can you say that judiciary in India is independent ? [5]

Ans :

Independence of the judiciary means that it is not under the control of the legislature or the executive. The judges do not act on the direction of the government or according to the wishes of the party in power.

Following arguments can be given in support of the independence of the Indian judiciary:

- (i) The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In practice it now means that the senior judges of the Supreme Court select the new judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. There is very little scope for interference by the political executive.
- (ii) Once a person is appointed as judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court it is nearly impossible to remove him or her from that position. It is as difficult as removing the President of India. A judge can be removed only by an impeachment motion passed separately by two-thirds members of the two Houses of the Parliament.
- (iii) The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to declare invalid any law of the legislature or the actions of the executive, whether at the Union level or at the state level, if they find such a law or action is against the Constitution. Thus, they can determine the Constitutional validity of any legislation or action of the executive in the country, when it is challenged before them. This is known as the judicial review.
- (iv) The powers and the independence of the Indian judiciary allow it to act as the guardian of the Fundamental Rights.
- (v) The courts intervene to prevent the misuse of the government's power to make decisions. They check malpractices on the part of public officials. The judiciary enjoys a high level of confidence among the people.

33. What are the major controls of the climate at any place ? [5]

Ans :

Followings are the major controls of the climate at any place :

- (i) **Latitude :** Due to the sphere shape of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to latitude. As a result, air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles.
- (ii) **Altitude :** From the surface of the earth to higher

altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. That's why the hills are cooler during summers.

- (iii) **Pressure and wind :** The pressure and wind system influences the temperature and rainfall pattern of any area. It is dependent on the latitude and altitude of the place.
- (iv) **Distance from the sea :** The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate. As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known as continentality. This climate condition is related with very hot during summers and very cold during winters.
- (v) **Ocean currents :** Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas, For example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it, will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore.
- (vi) **Relief :** Relief also plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds. They may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. On the other hand, the leeward side of mountains remains relatively dry.

or

What are the different factors affecting the monsoon in India ?

Ans :

Following are the factors affecting the monsoon in India :

- (i) **Difference in pressure :** The differential heating and cooling of land and water creates low pressure on the landmass of India while the seas around experience comparatively high pressure. It regulates the flow of wind.
- (ii) **Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) :** The position of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) in summer is shifted over the Ganga plain. This is where the north-east and the southeast trade winds converge.
- (iii) **High pressure area in the east of the Madagascar :** The presence of the high-pressure area in the east of Madagascar, approximately at 20°S over the Indian Ocean. The intensity and position of this high-pressure area affects the Indian monsoon.
- (iv) **Heating of the Tibetan plateau :** The Tibetan plateau gets intensely heated during summer, which results in strong vertical air currents and the formation of low pressure over the plateau at about 9 km above sea level.
- (v) **Jet streams :** During summer, there is the movement of the westerly jet stream to the north of the Himalayas and the presence of the tropical easterly jet stream over the Indian peninsula.
- (vi) **El Nino and Southern Oscillation :** Changes in the pressure conditions over the southern oceans also affect the monsoons. Normally when the tropical eastern South Pacific Ocean experiences high pressure, the tropical eastern Indian Ocean experiences low pressure. But in certain years, there is a reversal in the pressure conditions

and the eastern Pacific has lower pressure in comparison to the eastern Indian Ocean. This periodic change in pressure conditions is known as the Southern Oscillation or SO. The changes in pressure conditions are connected to the El Nino. Hence, the phenomenon is referred to as ENSO (El Nino Southern Oscillations).

34. Why had the people of Bastar rebelled? What was the response of colonial government ? [5]

Ans :

Reasons for the rebel by people of Bastar : When the colonial government proposed to reserve two-thirds of the forest in 1905, and stop shifting cultivation, hunting and collection of forest produce, the people of Bastar were very worried. Some villages were allowed to stay on in the reserved forests on the condition that they worked free for the forest department in cutting and transporting trees, and protecting the forest from fires. Subsequently, these came to be known as 'forest villages'. People of other villages were displaced without any notice or compensation. For long, villagers had been suffering from increased land rents and frequent demands for free labour and goods by colonial officials. Then came the terrible famines, in 1899-1900 and again in 1907-1908.

Response by the British colonial government : The British sent troops to suppress the rebellion. The adivasi leaders tried to negotiate, but the British surrounded their camps and fired upon them. After that they marched through the villages flogging and punishing those who had taken part in the rebellion. Most villages were deserted as people fled into the jungles. It took three months i.e., February – May for the British to regain control. However, they never managed to capture Gunda Dhur. In a major victory for the rebels, work on reservation was temporarily suspended and the area to be reserved was reduced to roughly half of that planned before 1910.

or

Discuss the steps taken by the colonial government that affected the pastoral life.

Ans :

Steps taken by the colonial government that affected the pastoral life were as follows :

- (i) **Waste land rules :** The colonial government wanted to transform all grazing lands into cultivated farms. From the mid-nineteenth century, Waste Land Rules were enacted in various parts of the country. By these rules uncultivated lands were taken over and given to select individuals. In most areas the lands taken over were actually grazing tracts used regularly by pastoralists.
- (ii) **Forest Acts :** The mid-nineteenth century, various Forest Acts were being enacted in the different provinces. Through these Acts some forests were declared 'Reserved' and other Protected. No pastoralist was allowed access to Reserved forests. In Protected forests, some customary grazing rights of pastoralists were granted but their movements were severely restricted. They needed a permit for entry. The timing of their entry

and departure was specified, and the number of days they could spend in the forest was limited. Pastoralists could no longer remain in an area even if forage was available. If they overstayed they were liable to fines.

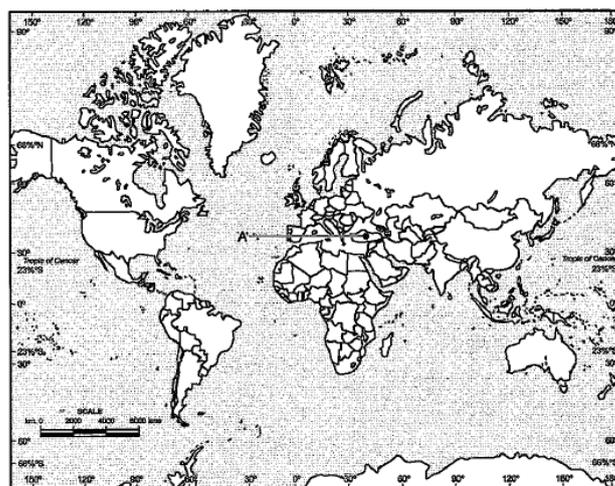
- (iii) **Criminal Tribes Act :** The colonial government wanted to rule over a settled population. Those who were settled were seen as peaceable and law abiding and those who were nomadic were considered to be criminal. In 1871, the colonial government in India passed the Criminal Tribes Act. By this Act many communities of craftsmen, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes. They were stated to be criminal by nature and birth. Once this Act came into force, these communities were expected to live only in notified village settlements. They were not allowed to move out without a permit. The village police kept a continuous watch on them.
- (iv) **Grazing Tax :** Grazing tax was introduced in the mid-nineteenth century. Earlier, the right to collect the tax was auctioned out to contractors. By the 1880s the government began collecting taxes directly from the pastoralists. Each of them was given a pass. To enter a grazing tract, a cattle herder had to show the pass and pay the tax. The number of cattle heads he had and the amount of tax he paid was entered on the pass.

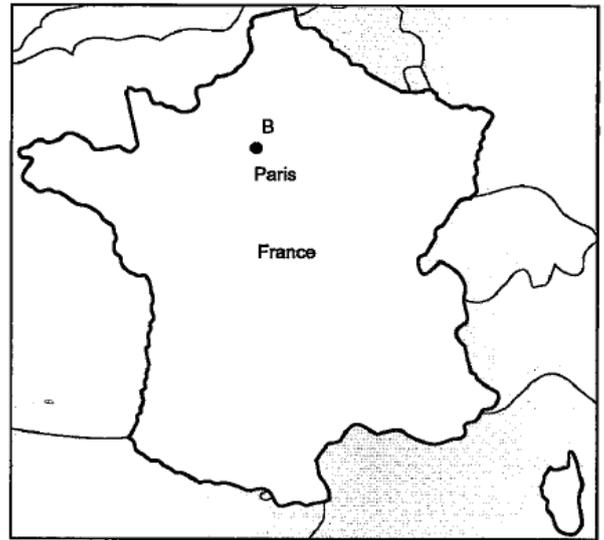
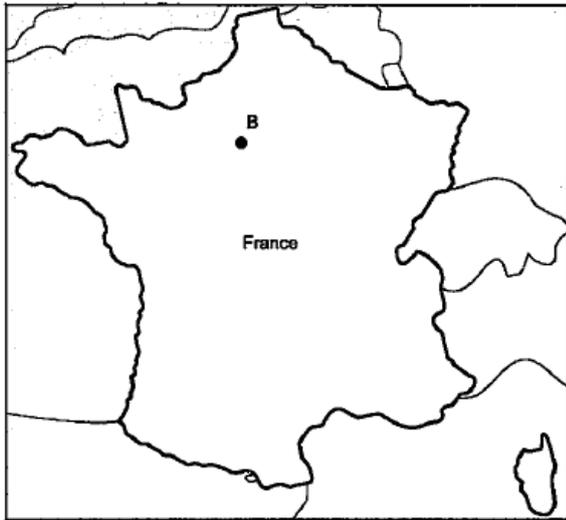
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION

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) Country which fought First World War as central powers.
- (B) A place where the Great Fear was spread. [2]



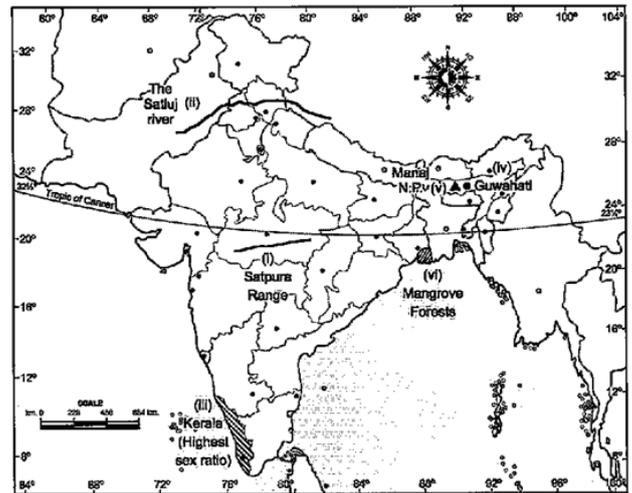
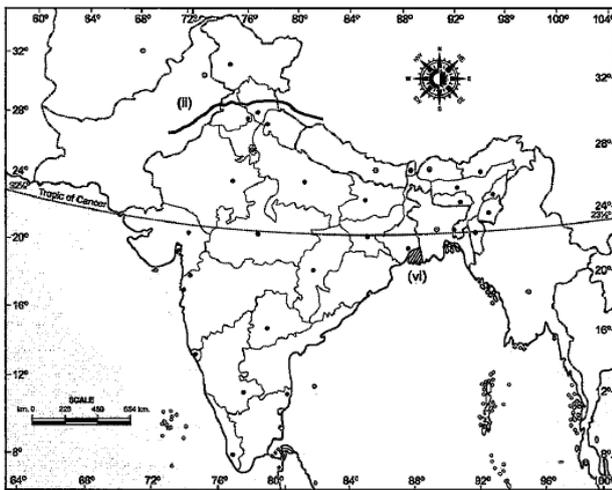


(b) On the given outline map of India locate and label any four of the following with suitable symbols : [4]

Geography :

- (i) Mountain Range – Satpura
- (ii) Identify – Himalayan river –
- (iii) The state having highest and lowest sex ratio.
- (iv) State capital of Assam –
- (v) National Park –
- (vi) Identify the Vegetation Type.

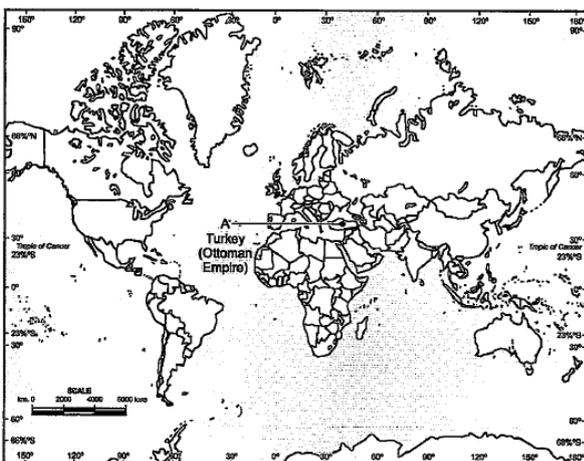
- (b) (i) Mountain Range – Satpura
- (ii) The Satluj
- (iii) Kerala
- (iv) Guwahati
- (v) National Park – Manas
- (vi) Mangrove forests



WWW.CBSE.ONLINE

Ans :

- (a) (A) Turkey
- (B) Paris



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

This sample paper has been released by website www.cbse.online for the benefits of the students. This paper has been prepared by subject expert with the consultation of many other expert and paper is fully based on the exam pattern for 2019-2020. Please note that website www.cbse.online is not affiliated to Central board of Secondary Education, Delhi in any manner. The aim of website is to provide free study material to the students.