

**CBSE Class 09 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 02 (2020-21)**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 32 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – Question no. 1 to 16 are Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Question no. 17 to 22 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- iv. Section C – Question no. 23 to 26 are source based questions, carrying 4 marks each.
- v. Section D – Question no. 27 to 31 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section E – Question no. 32 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 32.1 from History (2 marks) and 32.2 from Geography (3 marks).
- vii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- viii. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**Section A**

1. Which of the following option is incorrect with respect to 3<sup>rd</sup> Estate?
  - a. The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate.
  - b. All members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state.
  - c. They enjoyed certain privileges by birth
  - d. They were obliged to render services in the army or to participate in building roads.
2. In which year did the Mandal Commission give its Report?

- a. 1981
  - b. 1982
  - c. 1979
  - d. 1980
3. Which of these positions is correct in relation to the Sovereign status of India?
- a. Pakistan can control India's Armed Forces
  - b. USSR can support the CPI (M) in setting up its government here
  - c. USA can decide India's foreign policy
  - d. The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies
4. Fill in the blanks:

REGP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

OR

In 2000, \_\_\_\_\_ % of population was living below poverty line in India.

5. Which body in the Indian political system is an example of direct democracy?
- a. Zila Parishad
  - b. Vidhan Sabha
  - c. Panchayat Samiti
  - d. Gram Sabha
6. Which aspect is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being?
- a. Age
  - b. Education
  - c. Earnings
  - d. Health
7. How political leaders try to win the voters?
8. Raw material and money in hand are called:
- a. Fixed Capital
  - b. Human Capital
  - c. Working Capital
  - d. Variable Capital
9. Which is the highest forum of discussion and debate?
- a. Lok Sabha
  - b. Cabinet

- c. Parliament
- d. Rajya Sabha

10. Which ship during October Revolution shelled in Winter Palace?

OR

Who were 'Bolsheviks'?

11. In which range of Himalayas does Dhaulagiri and Annapurna Ranges lie?

OR

Which island in the Lakshadweep group of islands has a bird sanctuary?

12. Two major factors of production are:

- a. Labour and land
- b. Land and capital
- c. Land and technology
- d. Capital and labour

13. What is the code of conduct?

- a. Instructions issued by the Prime Minister.
- b. Instructions issued by the President.
- c. A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties.
- d. Conditions in which all parties contest elections.

OR

EPIC stands for?

- a. Electric Photo Identification Card
- b. Election Photo Identity Card
- c. Electricity Pic Identity Card
- d. Eligible Photo Identity Card

14. Who among the following was not a member of the constituent assembly?

- a. H.C. Mukherjee
- b. B. R. Ambedkar
- c. Rajendra Prasad
- d. Mahatma Gandhi



15. Which of the following is true with reference to the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court ?
- A. The judges are appointed by the President.
  - B. The judges are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister and in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
  - a. Both A and B are true
  - b. Both A and B are false
  - c. A is false but B is true
  - d. A is true but B is false
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** The World Bank compares the country by presenting a uniform standard for poverty line which is acceptable by all countries.
- Reason (R):** Different countries have different poverty line as per their existing level of development.
- 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.

#### Section B

17. Explain the idea of survival of Herbert.
18. Why is  $82^{\circ} 30' E$  taken as the Indian Standard Time?

OR

Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

19. What are the ill-effects of Green Revolution?
20. What basic rules are followed to form a Constitution?

OR

What resolution was made in 1931, Karachi Session?

21. Why do you find a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction in India?

Give reasons.

22. What were the main changes brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution?

### **Section C**

23. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

In the past, peasants and workers had participated in revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they lacked the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures that would bring about a change in the social and economic order. This was left to those groups within the third estate who had become prosperous and had access to education and new ideas. The eighteenth-century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed the middle class, who earned their wealth through expanding overseas trade and from the manufacture of goods such as woollen and silk textiles that were either exported or bought by the richer members of society. In addition to merchants and manufacturers, the third estate included professions such as lawyers or administrative officials. All of these were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau. In his *Two Treatises of Government*, Locke sought to refute the doctrine of the divine and absolute right of the monarch. Rousseau carried the idea forward, proposing a form of government based on a social contract between people and their representatives. In *The Spirit of the Laws*, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. This model of government was put into force in the USA after the thirteen colonies declared their independence from Britain. The American constitution and its guarantee of individual rights was an important example for political thinkers in France.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- i. Which social group emerged in France in the 18th century?
  - a. Nobility
  - b. Clergy
  - c. Middle class
  - d. Philosophers
- ii. Refuting the doctrine of divine and absolute right of the monarch was the main idea



of \_\_\_\_\_ which was made public in his \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Jean Jacques Rousseau, The Spirit of the Laws
- b. John Locke, Two Treatises of Government
- c. Montesquieu, The Social Contract
- d. None of these

iii. **Assertion (A):** Peasants and workers not successful in bringing about a change in the French social and economic order.

**Reason (R):** They lacked the means and programmes to carry out full-scale measures.

- a. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is correct but R is wrong.
- d. Both A and R are wrong.

iv. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
A. Two Treatises of Government	1. Legislative, the executive and the judiciary
B. Social contract	2. Form of government between people and their representatives
C. The Spirit of the Laws	3. Doctrine of the divine and absolute right of Monarch

- a. A-1, B-1, C-2
- b. A-2, B-1, C-3
- c. A-3, B-2, C-1
- d. A-1, B-3, C-2

24. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Democracy is better than any other form of government in responding to the needs of the people. A non-democratic government may and can respond to the people's needs, but it all depends on the wishes of the people who rule. If the rulers don't want to, they don't have to act according to the wishes of the people. A democracy requires that the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government. There is another reason why democracy should lead to better decisions than any non-democratic government. Democracy is based on consultation and discussion. A democratic decision

always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time. But there is a big advantage in taking time over important decisions. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decisions. Thus democracy improves the quality of decision-making. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes. There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy. No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy is that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed. This cannot happen in a non-democratic government.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- i. Read the following statements given by students on the topic: "A democratic government is better than a non-democratic government." Identify who is providing the correct information about the topic.  
Raj: It may or may not be accountable.  
Rajiv: It always responds to the needs of the people.  
Raghu: It is a more accountable form of government.  
Options:
  - a. Raj and Rajiv are correct
  - b. Only Raghu is correct
  - c. Raghu and Rajiv are correct
  - d. Only Raj is correct
- ii. Complete the sentence: Democracy improves the quality of decision-making because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Decisions are taken by educated people
  - b. Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion
  - c. Decisions are taken over a long period of time
  - d. All decisions are approved by the judiciary
- iii. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the given source?
  - a. Democracy improves the quantity of decision-making.
  - b. Democratic decision involves many persons, discussions and meetings.
  - c. When a number of people are involved they are able to point out possible



mistakes in any decision.

d. All of these

iv. How does democracy allows us to correct its own mistakes?

a. Mistakes are hidden and cannot be corrected

b. Re-electing the same government to enable it to correct its mistakes

c. The rulers can be changed

d. None of these

25. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

**The Indian Desert:**

The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills. It is an undulating sandy plain covered with sand dunes. This region receives very low rainfall below 150 mm per year. It has arid climate with low vegetation cover. Streams appear during the rainy season. Soon after they disappear into the sand as they do not have enough water to reach the sea. Luni is the only large river in this region. Barchans cover larger areas but longitudinal dunes become more prominent near the Indo-Pakistan boundary.

**The Coastal Plains:**

The Peninsular plateau is flanked by a stretch of narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea on the west and the Bay of Bengal on the east. The western coast, sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, is a narrow plain. It consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan (Mumbai – Goa), the central stretch is called the Kannad Plain, while the southern stretch is referred to as the Malabar coast. The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level. In the northern part, it is referred to as the Northern Circar, while the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast. Large rivers, such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri have formed extensive delta on this coast. Lake Chilika is an important feature along the eastern coast.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

i. Which of the following is incorrect?

a. The western coastal plain is wider and leveled and it runs along the Bay of Bengal.

b. The Peninsular plateau is flanked by a stretch of narrow coastal strips.

c. The Indian desert lies towards the western margins of the Aravali Hills.

d. Lake Chilika is an important feature along the eastern coast.



ii. **Assertion (A):** The climate is arid and vegetation is scanty in the Indian Desert.  
**Reason (R):** This region gets scanty rainfall which is less than 150 mm in a year.

- 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.

iii. What are Barchans?

- a. Small fertile or green area in a desert region
- b. Short-lived microscopic organisms
- c. Crescent-shaped dunes
- d. None of these

iv. Choose the odd one out from the following:

- a. Konkan
- b. Kannada Plain
- c. Malabar coast
- d. Coromandel Coast

26. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

At the centre of the discussion on poverty is usually the concept of the “poverty line”. A common method used to measure poverty is based on income or consumption levels. A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given “minimum level” necessary to fulfill the basic needs. What is necessary to satisfy the basic needs is different at different times and in different countries. Therefore, the poverty line may vary with time and place. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms. For example, a person not having a car in the United States may be considered poor. In India, owning a car is still considered a luxury. While determining the poverty line in India, a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, fuel and light, educational and medical requirement, etc., are determined for subsistence. These physical quantities are multiplied by their prices in rupees. The present formula for food requirement while estimating the poverty line is based on the desired calorie requirement. Food items, such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, oil, sugar, etc., together provide these needed calories. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban

areas. For the year 2011–12, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs 816 per month for rural areas and Rs 1000 for urban areas. In the year 2011-12, a family of five members living in rural areas and earning less than about Rs 4,080 per month will be below the poverty line. A similar family in the urban areas would need a minimum of Rs 5,000 per month to meet their basic requirements. The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys. These surveys are carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**

- i. How is poverty line estimated periodically?
  - a. Normally every five years by conducting sample surveys.
  - b. Normally every two years by conducting sample surveys.
  - c. Normally every one years by conducting sample surveys.
  - d. Normally every three years by conducting sample surveys.
- ii. The measurement of the Poverty line is based on which factor?
  - a. Levels of income
  - b. Consumption by people
  - c. Education
  - d. Both Levels of income and Consumption by people
- iii. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

**Assertion (A):** Calorie requirement in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

**Reason (R):** People living in urban areas engage themselves in more physical work

- 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. Both A and R are wrong.
- iv. Complete the sentence: Different countries use different poverty lines because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. The calorie which is required for different people is different based on their physical condition.
  - b. The per capita income in different countries is different.
  - c. The cost of essential items used in calculating the poverty line is more in the developed countries.



- d. All of these

**Section D**

27. "Every species has a role to play in the ecosystem". Elaborate the statement.

OR

Differentiate between the seasons of Advancing and Retreating Monsoon.

28. Explain the unemployment problem of urban areas.

OR

Which age group is known as the workforce population? Explain the employment structure existing in the agricultural sector in India. Also, explain its major problems.

29. Explain any five characteristics of popular participation in the election process of India.  
30. Highlight the effects of the recession of 1930 on the US economy.  
31. What are Western disturbances? How do they affect the climate of India?

OR

Why is the distribution of rainfall in India not uniform? Explain any three reasons.

**Section E**

32. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them  
A. North-Eastern region not affected by the Great Fear.  
B. An axis power  
ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.  
a. The Vindhya - Mountain Range  
b. Kanha - National Park  
c. Dachigam - Wildlife Sanctuaries  
d. The Krishna - The Peninsular rivers





**CBSE Class 09 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 02 (2020-21)**

**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (c) They enjoyed certain privileges by birth

**Explanation:** The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth.

2. (d) 1980

**Explanation:** The Mandal Commission gave its Report in 1980 and made many recommendations. One of these was that 27 percent of government jobs be reserved for the socially and educationally backward classes.

3. (d) The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies

**Explanation:** The Indian government only can decide its internal and external policies.

4. Rural Employment Generation Programme

OR

26

5. (d) Gram Sabha

**Explanation:** Gram Sabha

6. (d) Health

**Explanation:** Health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being.

7. Political leaders raise the issues, problems that the people of that area may be facing and make promises to solve those if they are elected.

8. (c) Working Capital

**Explanation:** Raw material and money in hand are called Working Capital.

9. (c) Parliament

**Explanation:** Parliament is the highest forum of discussion and debate on public issues and national policy in any country. Parliament can seek information about any matter.

10. Aurora ship during October Revolution shelled in Winter Palace.

OR

It was a political organisation led by Lenin, who thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members. He believed in a socialist concept.

11. Himadri

OR

Pitti island in the Lakshadweep group of islands has a bird sanctuary.

12. (b) Land and capital

**Explanation:** Land and capital are two major factors of production.

13. (c) A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties.

**Explanation:** Code of Conduct: A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties and contesting candidates during election time. All the political parties in our country have agreed to a Model Code of Conduct for election campaigns.

OR

(b) Election Photo Identity Card

**Explanation:** Election Photo Identity Card [EPIC]

14. (d) Mahatma Gandhi

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi was not a member of the constituent assembly.

15. (a) Both A and B are true

**Explanation:** 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.

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

**Explanation:** The World Bank compares country by presenting a uniform standard of poverty line which is acceptable by all countries because different countries have different poverty line as per existing level of development.

#### Section B

17. A. Herbert's idea of survival of the fittest formed the basis of Hitler's idea of survival of the best race.

B. According to Herbert's idea only those species survived on the earth that could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions.



- C. His ideas were used by Hitler to set up imperial rule over conquered people.
18. A.The earth rotates on its axis in 24 hours.  
B.In this time it covers  $360^{\circ}$  .  
C.Each degree of longitude covers 4 minutes.  
D.The central Meridian  $82^{\circ} 30'$  E. When multiplied by 4 minutes it comes to 330 minutes or 5 hours and 30 minutes.  
E.So IST(Indian Standard Time)= GMT+5  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Greenwich Mean Time refers to  $0^{\circ}$  longitudes.

OR

- The difference in the durations of day and night at Kanyakumari and Kashmir are respectively due to their latitudinal locations.
- A.Kanyakumari is situated nearer to equator and it lies in equatorial zone.  
B.In equatorial zones the duration of day and night are almost equal.  
C.Kashmir lies in the subtropical zone. Here the duration of day and night is not equal.  
D.So the duration of day and night is more prominent in Kashmir than in Kanyakumari.
19. In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground. Environmental resources like soil fertility and groundwater are built up over many years. Once destroyed, it is very difficult to restore them.
20. The only way to build and maintain trust in developing a fair constitution is to write down some rules of the game that everyone would abide by.  
A. The rules should lay down how the rulers are to be chosen in future.  
B. These rules should also determine what the elected governments are empowered to do and what they cannot do.  
C. Finally these rules decide the rights of the citizen. These rules will work only if the winner cannot change them very easily.

OR

In 1931, the resolution at the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like. The documents were committed to

the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India. Thus some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution.

21. Yes, there is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction in India. India witnessed low economic growth up to the early eighties and the poverty estimates remained the same in during this period. The Economic growth rate jumped significantly in the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates helped significantly in poverty reduction. Economic growth provides the resources needed to invest in human development. Increased government revenue leads to more spending on poverty alleviation programmes. People take advantage of the opportunities created by economic growth which further brings prosperity in the country.
22. The main changes which were brought about by the Bolsheviks immediately after the October Revolution:
- Banks and Industries were nationalized.
  - Land was declared social property, thereby allowing peasants to seize it from the nobility.
  - In urban areas, houses were partitioned according to family requirements
  - Old aristocratic titles were banned, and new uniforms were designed for the army and the officials.
  - New uniforms were introduced for the army and the officials.

### Section C

23. i. (c) Middle class  
ii. (b) John Locke, Two Treatises of Government  
iii. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
iv. (c) A-3, B-2, C-1
24. i. (b) Only Raghu is correct  
ii. (b) Decisions are taken by consultation and discussion  
iii. (a) Democracy improves the quantity of decision-making [Explanation: Democracy improves the **quality** of decision-making.]  
iv. (c) The rulers can be changed
25. i. (a) The western coastal plain is wider and level and it runs along the Bay of Bengal.  
ii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.



- iii. (c) Crescent-shaped dunes
  - iv. (d) Coromandel Coast
26. i. (a) Normally every five years by conducting sample surveys.
- ii. (d) Both Levels of income and Consumption by people
  - iii. (d) Both A and R are wrong. [Explanation: Since people living in rural areas engage themselves in more physical work, so calorie requirement in rural areas is higher than in the urban areas.]
  - iv. (d) All of these

#### **Section D**

27. An ecosystem comprises of all the plants and animals in an area which are interdependent and interrelated to each other in their physical environment. Ecosystems have evolved over a period of thousand years.

Some examples of interlinking are:

- i. Many insects help in pollination of crops and fruit trees. Some insects exert biological control on such insects which are harmful.
- ii. Carnivorous animals kill herbivorous animals for food and herbivorous animals consume plants for food.
- iii. Decomposers like fungi and bacteria make the soil fertile with humus by decomposing dead animals and plants thereby enabling the plants to grow properly.
- iv. Lichens and earthworms also play an important role in soil formation. Such examples of interlinking show that every species has a specific role to play in the ecosystem.

OR

**The difference between the season of Advancing Monsoon and the Season of Retreating Monsoon are discussed below:**

<b>Season of Advancing Monsoon</b>	<b>Season of Retreating Monsoon</b>
The season from June to September is of advancing monsoon.	The period from 2nd week of September to November end is the period of retreating monsoon.
The monsoon winds blow from sea to land. Hence they are moisture-laden and cause wide	These monsoon winds begin to withdraw from land. Hence they leave the land dry. They do not cause any rains over most parts of the country except the

spread rainfall all over India.	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu coasts.
85% to 90% of the annual rainfall occurs during the period of these monsoon winds.	Less than 5% of the annual rainfall occurs during this period.
The two branches of this monsoon are the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. They cause rainfall all over India.	Retreating monsoon winds after passing over the Bay of Bengal cause rains on the Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu coasts.

28. A. In case of urban areas educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon.  
 B. Many youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find job.  
 C. A study showed that unemployment of graduate and post graduate has increased faster than among matriculate.  
 D. A paradoxical man power situation is witnessed as surplus of manpower in certain categories coexist with shortage of manpower in others.  
 E. There is unemployment among technically qualified person on one hand, while there is a dearth of technical skills required for economic growth.

OR

The workforce population includes all the people ranging from 15 to 59 years of age. Agriculture is a labour-absorbing sector of the Indian economy. It provides 60% of aggregate employment in India. But employment in this sector has declined due to disguised and seasonal unemployment.

Major problems in this sector are:

- There is more pressure on a land due increase in demand of high population growth.
- Studies show that with increased pressure on land, the role of allied activities has increased but the annual growth rate of employment in allied activities has gone down.
- This sector has recorded the lowest growth of employment in recent years.
- Size of landholdings has also reduced due to infinite sub-division of the land which leads to less production and poor standard of living.



29. A. People's participation in election is usually measured by voter turnout figures.  
B. Turnout indicates the percent of eligible voters who actually cast their vote.  
C. In India the poor, illiterate and underprivileged people vote in larger proportion as compared to the rich and privileged section.  
D. The interest of voters in election-related activities has been increasing over the years.  
E. More than half of the people identified themselves as being close to one or other political party.  
F. One out of every seven voters is a member of a political party.
30. A. Wall Street Exchange crashed in 1929.  
B. Fearing in a fall in prices, people made frantic efforts to sell their shares.  
C. On single day, 24 October, 13 million shares were sold. This was the start of the great depression.  
D. Over the next three years, between 1929 and 1932, the national income of the USA fell by half.  
E. Factories shut down, exports fell, farmers were badly hit and speculators withdraw their money from the market.  
F. The effects of this recession in the US economy were felt worldwide.
31. The Western disturbances are weather phenomena of the winter months brought in by westerly flow from the Mediterranean region. They occur in the month of winter and cause rainfall in North and North-Western part of India.  
They affect the climate of India in the following ways:
- i. They cause cyclonic rainfall in the month of winter, which is otherwise dry. Western disturbances modify the weather of the North and North-Western regions of India.
  - ii. They are brought in by the westerly flow from the Mediterranean region.
  - iii. Although the amount of rainfall is light it is highly beneficial to Rabi crops, especially the wheat.
  - iv. They bring rainfall in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and cause snowfall in the Himalayan mountains.

OR

There is a spatial and temporal variation of rainfall in India. Various factors contributed to this uneven distribution of rainfall in India.

They are:

- i. Relief factors (e.g. high mountains and hills) act as a barrier to rain bearing winds. When such winds collide with the high mountains, they cause orographic rainfall on the windward side. The leeward side, on the other hand, remains drier, e.g. due to the Western Ghats, the Western coastal plains get heavy rainfall.
- ii. Distance from the sea (Continentality): As the distance from the sea increases the moisture content of the wind decreases, the interior of landmass are much drier than those in the coastal region.
- iii. A direction of Wind: The regions lying in the direction of flow of wind are rainier than those not lying in its direction. e.g. Tamil Nadu coast which lies parallel to Bay of Bengal branch does not get from South-West monsoon.

#### Section E

32. i. A. France  
B. England
- ii.

