

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 04 (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. The execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette was done at which place?
 - a. The Palace of Versailles
 - b. Palais Bourbon
 - c. Place de la Concorde
 - d. Palace of Tuileries
2. If you are elected as the President of India which of the following decision can you take on your own?
 - a. Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses.

- b. Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in Lok Sabha.
 - c. Select the person you like as Prime Minister.
 - d. Nominate the leaders of your choice to the Council of Ministers.
3. Which party fought the liberation movement in South Africa?
- a. Indian National Congress
 - b. African National Congress (ANC)
 - c. Labour party
 - d. Bath Party
4. Fill in the blanks:

According to the World Bank, the person is considered poor, who does not have a minimum earning more than _____ per day per person.

OR

AAY stands for _____.

5. In which of these countries only the ruling party is allowed to contest in an election:
- a. America
 - b. Germany
 - c. Mexico
 - d. France
6. Market activities involve
- a. Self-consumption
 - b. Remuneration
 - c. Food consumption
 - d. Government service
7. What is the election symbol?
8. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in
- a. Factories
 - b. Research institutes
 - c. Krishak Bharati Cooperatives
 - d. Scientists Centres
9. Which is the final authority for making laws in India?
- a. The Parliament

- b. The Lok Sabha
- c. The Rajya Sabha
- d. The Cabinet

10. In what ways the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917?

OR

Explain the major demands of Lenin's 'April Theses'.

11. Which range of Himalayas is the most continuous range?

OR

What are tectonic plates?

12. What percentage of the total land area is cultivated by Medium and Large farmers?

- a. 77
- b. 84
- c. 64
- d. 87

13. What is EPIC?

- a. Election Photo Indian Card
- b. Election Photo Identity Certificate
- c. Election Proof Indian Card
- d. Election Photo Identity Card

OR

Under the control of which of the following body the government officers work during election duty?

- a. President
- b. Election Commission
- c. Parliament
- d. Prime Minister of India

14. Each citizen should respect the spirit of brotherhood and no one should treat a fellow

citizen as inferior. Choose one word for this statement?

- a. Secular
 - b. Fraternity
 - c. Liberty
 - d. Equality
15. What are the options with the President if a bill is sent to him/her for assent ?
A. He/she has to sign it. B. He/She can sent it back to the House for reconsideration C. If bill is sent to the President second time he/she has to sign it.
- a. Only C is true.
 - b. Only A is true.
 - c. Only A and B are true.
 - d. Only B and C are true.
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): Agriculture sector is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy
Reason (R): Around 60% of people of the nation are employed in the tertiary sector, contributing to 25% in GDP
- 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. What did the Nuremberg Laws mean to the undesirables in Nazi Germany? What other legal measures were taken against them to make them feel unwanted?
18. Why is Indian Ocean named after our country? Given three reasons.

OR

Explain the major reason for the two hour time difference in the local time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat?

19. What is the Green Revolution?
20. What are the important features of the constitution of India?

OR

Who formed the Constitution of new democratic South Africa?

21. "There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction." Explain.
22. The Russian revolution advocated a society based on some socialistic values. What were those values?

Section C

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

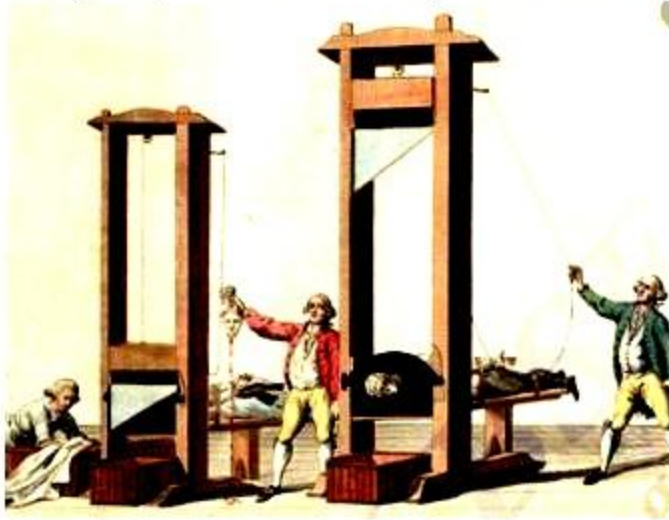
Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being 'enemies' of the republic – ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods – were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them 'guilty' they were guillotined. Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the pain d'égalité (equality bread), a loaf made of wholewheat. Equality was also sought to be practiced through forms of speech and address. Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam) all French men and women were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne (Citizen). Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices. Robespierre pursued his policies so relentlessly that even his supporters began to demand moderation. Finally, he was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. A period from _____ became so infamous that it began to be referred to as the _____.
 - a. 1794 to 1798, Rule of Apartheid
 - b. 1795 to 1795, Despotic power of Robespierre
 - c. 1796 to 1796, Reign of Guillotine
 - d. 1793 to 1794, Reign of Terror
- ii. Which of the following is not the measures taken by Robespierre to bring equality in French society?
 - a. Foods, such as meat and bread were rationed.
 - b. Citizens were required to eat equality bread, white flour was forbidden.
 - c. Use of Sir and Madam for men and women citizen started instead of Citoyen and

Citoyenne.

- d. Churches were shut down and their buildings were converted into offices and barracks.
- iii. Against whom the Robespierre followed the policy of severe control and punishment?
 - a. ex-nobels
 - b. ex-clergy
 - c. political parties members
 - d. all of these
- iv. Study the picture the identify the incorrect option:



- a. It was a device consisting of one pole and two blades
 - b. This is Guillotine, a device, named after inventor Dr. Guillotin
 - c. This device was used to behead a guilty person
 - d. All are correct
24. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**
- Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. There was a law that limited the right to criticise the President. Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's version. There were independent newspapers but the government

harassed those journalists who went against it. The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressurised judges. He was forced out of office in 2017. The example of Zimbabwe shows that popular approval of the rulers is necessary for a democracy, but it is not sufficient. Popular governments can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic. If we wish to assess a democracy, it is important to look at the elections. But it is equally important to look before and after the elections. There should be sufficient room for normal political activity, including political opposition, in the period before elections. This requires that the state should respect 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 should be equal in the eyes of law. These rights must be protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of these features is/are necessary to provide the basic rights to the citizens?
 - a. Should be free to think
 - b. Should be free to form associations
 - c. Should be free to raise a protest
 - d. All the above
- ii. Identify the correct pair with respect to Zimbabwe.
 - a. Zimbabwe Freedom Party, Nelson Mandela
 - b. ZANU-PF, Kenneth Kaunda
 - c. ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe
 - d. Zimbabwe Party, P Johnson
- iii. 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 media was independent in Zimbabwe.
Reason (R): Television and radio had freedom of the press and gave fair and equitable version.
 - 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 incorrect.
- iv. Does the given source explain the significance of which feature of democracy?

- a. Democracy must be based on a free and fair election
- b. In a democracy, the final decisionmaking power must rest with those elected by the people
- c. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote
- d. Democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.

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

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. The Himalayas represent the loftiest and one of the most rugged mountain barriers of the world. They form an arc, which covers a distance of about 2,400 Km. Their width varies from 400 Km in Kashmir to 150 Km in Arunachal Pradesh. The altitudinal variations are greater in the eastern half than those in the western half. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. A number of valleys lie between these ranges. The northern-most range is known as the Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri. It is the most continuous range consisting of the loftiest peaks with an average height of 6,000 metres. It contains all prominent Himalayan peaks. The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or lesser Himalaya. The ranges are mainly composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. The altitude varies between 3,700 and 4,500 metres and the average width is of 50 Km. While the Pir Panjal range forms the longest and the most important range, the Dhauladhar and the Mahabharat ranges are also prominent ones. This range consists of the famous valley of Kashmir, the Kangra and Kullu Valley in Himachal Pradesh. This region is well-known for its hill stations. The outermost range of the Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks. They extend over a width of 10-50 Km and have an altitude varying between 900 and 1100 metres. These ranges are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers from the main Himalayan ranges located farther north. These valleys are covered with thick gravel and alluvium. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Dun are some of the well-known Duns.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Read the statement and choose the correct option:
 "I am the loftiest range among the Himalayas. I have numerous peaks which exceed

the height of 6000 metres". This sentence is true for which of the following option?

- a. Inner Himalayas
- b. Lesser Himalayas
- c. Outer Himalayas
- d. Shivalik

ii. Read the statements provided by a few students:

Raj: We can discover extremely beautiful valleys like Kullu, Kashmir, etc.

Gaurav: We can find many holy places like Kedarnath, Badrinath, etc. this range.

Charu: It includes the mountain ranges like Pir Panjal, Mahabharat and Nag Tibba.

The students are talking about which of the following range?

- a. Shiwaliks
- b. Himadri
- c. Kanchenjunga
- d. Himachal

iii. The Himalaya consists of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Classify them.

- a. Greater Himalayas, Lesser Himalaya, Outer Himalayas
- b. Inner Himalayas, Himachal, Shiwaliks
- c. Himadri, Himachal, Shiwaliks
- d. All of these

iv. Shiwalik is the _____ mountain range of Himalayas and it lies to the south of _____.

- a. First, Greater Himalayas
- b. Second, Outer Himalayas
- c. Third, Lesser Himalaya
- d. Fourth, Himadri

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

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana is another scheme which was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth

in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries. Rural Employment Generation Programme was launched in 1995. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns. A target for creating 25 lakh new jobs has been set for the programme under the Tenth Five Year plan. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was launched in 1999. The programme aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification. The results of these programmes have been mixed. One of the major reasons for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting. Moreover, there has been a lot of overlapping of schemes. Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes are not fully reached to the deserving poor. Therefore, the major emphasis in recent years is on proper monitoring of all the poverty alleviation programmes.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is the feature of PMRY?
 - a. Educated unemployed youth in rural areas are helped in setting up small businesses and industries.
 - b. Additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education etc.
 - c. Creation of self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.
 - d. All of these
- ii. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Despite good intentions, the benefits of the schemes are not fully reached to the deserving poor.

Reason (R): There is lack of proper implementation and right targeting.

 - 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. Which of the following statements is irrelevant for MGNREGA?

- a. It is an employment-oriented programme.
 - b. Government provides employment to one person per family for a minimum of 100 days.
 - c. It is aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought.
 - d. Government provides loans to artisans of handicrafts and women at a low rate of interest.
- iv. The given extract talks about which aspect of poverty?
- a. Inter-State Disparities
 - b. Causes of Poverty
 - c. Anti-Poverty Measures
 - d. Poverty as seen by the government

Section D

27. Write down the features of the Thorn Forests and Scrubs of India.

OR

Write a note on South-west Monsoon season or Rainy season.

28. Describe the unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India.

OR

Explain any five ill effects of unemployment in India.

29. What powers are exercised by the Election Commission of India?

30. How did Hitler and his minister Goebbels end come after World War II?

31. Explain the factors that influence the climate of India.

OR

Give a brief account of the condition and characteristics of the retreating monsoons.

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. The place where the French Revolution happened in 14 July 1789
 - B. The place where people started Marched into Paris in April 1972
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.

- a. The Zasker - Mountain Range
- b. Kanchan Junga - Mountain peak
- c. Kaziranga - National Park
- d. Bharatpur - Bird Sanctuaries



CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 04 (2020-21)

Solution

Section A

1. (c) Place de la Concorde

Explanation: On 21 January, 1793 Louis XVI and his queen Marie Antoinette were executed publicly at the Place de la Concorde.

2. (a) Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses.

Explanation: A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President can delay this for sometime if required and send the bill back to the Parliament for reconsideration.

3. (b) African National Congress (ANC)

Explanation: Since the end of apartheid in 1994, the African National Congress (ANC) has dominated South Africa's politics. The ANC is the ruling party in the national legislature, as well as in eight of the nine provinces (Western Cape is governed by the Democratic Alliance).

4. \$1.25

OR

Antyodaya Anna Yojana

5. (c) Mexico

Explanation: Mexico

6. (b) Remuneration

Explanation: Market activities involve remuneration to anyone who performs i.e., activity performed for pay or profit.

7. At the time of the election, certain symbols are allotted by Election Commission to political parties. An electoral symbol is a standardised symbol allocated to a political party.

8. (b) Research institutes

Explanation: Research institutes

9. (a) The Parliament

Explanation: Parliament is the final authority for making laws in any country.

Parliaments all over the world can make new laws, change existing laws, or abolish existing laws and make new ones in their place.

10. Workers were divided into social groups on the basis of skill. They had strong ties with villages.

OR

The major demands of Lenin's 'April Theses' were that the war be brought to a close, land be transferred to the peasants and banks be nationalised.

11. The Northernmost range which is also known as Himadri or Inner Himalayas is the most continuous range of Himalaya.

OR

The conventional currents below the Earth's crust split the crust into a number of pieces. These pieces are called Tectonic plates e.g. Eurasian plate, Indo-Australian plate etc.

12. (c) 64

Explanation: 64

13. (d) Election Photo Identity Card

Explanation: In the last few years a new system of Election Photo Identity Card [EPIC] has been introduced. The government has tried to give this card to every person on the voter's list. The voters are required to carry this card when they go out to vote, so that no one can vote for someone else.

OR

(b) Election Commission

Explanation: When on election duty, government officers work under the control of the EC and not the government.

14. (b) Fraternity

Explanation: Fraternity

15. (d) Only B and C are true.

Explanation: A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it. If the President wants, she can delay this for some time and send the bill

back to the Parliament for reconsideration. But if the Parliament passes the bill again, she has to sign it.

Hence only B and C are true.

16. (c) A is correct but R is wrong

Explanation: Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy because around 60% of the people of the nation are employed in primary sector, contributing to 25% in GDP.

Section B

17. Basically, the Nuremberg Laws meant that the 'undesirables' had no right to live along with the other citizens. These included Jews, Gypsies, 'Blacks' and other nationalities like Polish and Russian people.

These laws, promulgated in 1935, stated:

- i. Only persons of German or related blood would be German citizens, enjoying the protection of the German Empire.
- ii. Marriages between Germans and the 'undesirables' were forbidden. Extramarital relations between them also became a crime.

Other legal measures included:

- i. Jewish businesses to be boycotted.
 - ii. Jews to be expelled from government services.
 - iii. Confiscation and forcible selling of the properties of Jews.
18. **Indian ocean is named after India because:**
- i. India has the longest coastline on the Indian Ocean.
 - ii. India has a central location between East and West Asia.
 - iii. India's Southernmost extension, the Deccan Peninsula, extends towards the Indian Ocean, which makes it significant to international trade done through the Indian ocean.

OR

A. India has longitudinal extent of 30° . Due to this, there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.

B. Due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through 1° of longitude. The

difference in time is one hour for 15° of longitude.

C. Therefore, for a longitudinal extent of 30° of India, there is a time lag of two hours.

When it is 6 a.m. in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m. in Gujarat and Jaisalmer.

19. Green revolution refers to the introduction of High yielding variety of seeds and increased use of fertilizer and irrigation methods. It was a period when the productivity of global agriculture increased drastically as a result of new advances and was a very important period in agricultural history. It took place during the 1960s especially 1965 onwards. It was aimed at providing an increase in production to make India self-sufficient in food grains.
20. **Following are the important features of the constitution of India:**
- i. **The Parliamentary system of government:** The Indian constitution provides for a parliamentary system of government, i.e. the real executive power rests with the council of ministers and the President is only a nominal ruler.
 - ii. **Federal system:** Our Constitution has provided for a federal form of government. This means that we have a government at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government.
 - iii. **Fundamental Rights:** Fundamental Rights are called the conscience of the Indian Constitution. These Rights protect against the absolute exercise of power by the state. The Constitution thus guarantees the rights of individuals against the state as well as against other individuals.
 - iv. **Secularism** - It is an important feature of our Constitution. A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

OR

After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power. They said let us build a new South Africa based on equality of all races and men and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights. The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common constitution.

21. i. Over a period of thirty years lasting up to the early eighties, there were little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty. Official poverty estimates

which were about 45 percent in the early 1950s remained the same even in the early eighties.

- ii. Since the eighties, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate jumped from the average of about 3.5 percent a year in the 1970s to about 6 percent cent during the 1980s and 1990s. The higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty.
 - iii. Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development.
22. A. Socialist society in which all people enjoy equal rights and duties.
B. Power should be equally divided among the people and different sections of the society.
C. All the properties should be managed by the state. This help in controlling the accumulation of wealth.

Section C

23. i. (d) 1793 to 1794, Reign of Terror
ii. (c) Use of Sir and Madam for men and women citizen started instead of Citoyen and Citoyenne. [Explanation: Use of Citoyen and Citoyenne for men and women citizen started instead of the traditional Sir (Monsieur) and Madam (Madame).]
iii. (d) All of these
iv. (a) It was a device consisting of one poles and two blade. [Explanation: It was a device consisting of two poles and a blade.]
24. i. (d) All the above
ii. (c) ZANU-PF, Robert Mugabe
iii. (d) Both A and R are incorrect. [Explanation: Media was not independent in Zimbabwe because Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's version. The government also harasses those journalists who go against it.]
iv. (d) Democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights.
25. i. (a) Inner Himalayas
ii. (d) Himachal
iii. (d) All of these
iv. (c) Third, Lesser Himalaya

26. i. (a) Educated unemployed youth in rural areas are helped in setting up small businesses and industries.
- ii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. [Explanation: One of the major reasons for less effectiveness is the lack of proper implementation and right targeting. Moreover, there has been a lot of overlapping of schemes. Despite good intentions, the benefits of these schemes are not fully reached to the deserving poor.]
- iii. (d) Government provides loans to artisans of handicrafts and women at a low rate of interest.
- iv. (c) Anti-Poverty Measures

Section D

27. A. The natural vegetation like thorny trees and bushes are to be found in the regions having less than 70 cm rainfall.
- B. Such type of vegetation grows in the north-western part of country including semi-arid areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
- C. Acacias, plums, euphorbias and cacti are the main plant species of this region.
- D. Trees are scattered and have long roots penetrating deep into the soil in order to get moisture.
- E. The stems are succulent to conserve water. To minimize evaporation, leaves are mostly thick and small. These forests give way to thorn forests and scrubs in dry area.

OR

The Monsoon or rainy season begins from mid - June and lasts till the end of September. By the end of May, pressure over North India becomes lower due to the increasing temperature. This causes air from high-pressure zones over the Indian Ocean to move towards India as monsoon winds. These winds are moisture-laden and cause heavy rainfall in India. Since these winds, called the advancing monsoon, enter India from the south-west, they are called the south-west monsoon. During this time of the year, the southwest monsoon winds start blowing from the sea to land. When these winds strike the mountain barriers, rainfall occurs.

28. The unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India are:
- i. **Illiteracy:** Excessive population growth leads to less education opportunities available to the students due to limited educational resources available, hence a large portion of the population remains illiterate.

- ii. **Poverty:** As family size becomes larger, poorer families go deeper into poverty, because of the job opportunities which are limited and family income is low.
- iii. **Unemployment:** Increase in population causes an increase in unemployment, as more people are in need of employment as compared to the jobs available.
- iv. **The strain on natural resources:** Population growth leads to excessive strain on the natural resources available like fuel, vegetation, water, minerals, etc.
- v. **Food shortage:** High population causes higher pressure on agricultural production, besides people are not being able to get an adequate supply of food
- vi. **Shortage of housing:** Due to high population growth, people are not able to get a proper place to live as a result they are compelled to live in slum areas.

OR

The five ill effects of unemployment in India are:

- i. **Loss of human resources:** The problem of unemployment causes loss of human resources. Labourers spend their maximum time in search of employment hence a lot of creativity gets wasted.
 - ii. **Increase in poverty:** Unemployment deprives a man of all sources of income. As a result, he grows poor and is not able to fulfil the basic needs of his family. Therefore, unemployment generates poverty.
 - iii. **Social Problems:** Unemployment breeds many social problems including dishonesty, gambling, bribery, theft etc. The standard of living for unemployed people also remains low. There is also a sharp increase in poverty and poor health of the people in the country. As a result of unemployment, social security is jeopardised.
 - iv. **Political instability:** Unemployment gives birth to political instability in the country. Unemployed people lose their faith in democratic values and peaceful means.
 - v. **The exploitation of labour:** In the state of unemployment, labourers are exploited to a maximum possible extent. Those labourers who get work are forced to work under adverse conditions and low wages.
29. (i) The Election Commission (EC) controls the elections right from the announcement of the elections to the declaration of the result.
- (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 the use and misuse of government power to enhance its chances to win the elections or to transfer some government officials.

(iv) If the EC comes to know that the polling was not fair in some booths or even an entire constituency, they order a repoll.

30. In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, his propaganda Minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin Bunker in April. At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for crimes against peace, for War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity. Germany's conduct during the war especially those actions which came to be called Crimes Against Humanity, raised serious and ethical questions and invited worldwide condemnation.
31. There are six major controls of the climate of any place. They are:
- Latitude:** As the earth is round, sunlight does not reach everywhere equally. The temperature decreases as we move from the equator to the poles.
 - Altitude:** As we move from the surface of the earth to the higher altitudes, the temperature decreases.
 - Pressure and wind system:** The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the latitude and altitude of that place. Thus, it influences the temperature accordingly.
 - Distance from the sea:** Coastal regions are cooler as compared to interior regions. As the distance from the sea increases, its influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions.
 - Ocean currents:** Cold ocean currents flowing over a region will decrease the temperature of that area whereas warm currents will increase the temperature.
 - Relief features:** Relief features are the barriers that block currents from entering the country. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds.

Rainfall distribution is also attributed to relief. Windward sides of the mountains receive heavy rainfall while the leeward side remains dry or receives very scanty rainfall. It is because of this reason that Mahabaleshwar receives 625 cm of rainfall while Pune only 63 cm of rainfall.

OR

- This is the transition period during the months of October and November.
- With the apparent movement of the Sun towards the south, the low pressure trough

over the northern plains becomes weaker. This is gradually replaced by a high pressure system.

(iii) The south-west monsoon winds weaken and start withdrawing gradually.

(iv) By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from the northern plains.

(v) The months of October and November form a period of transition from hot rainy season to dry winter conditions.

(vi) When monsoons retreat, skies get clear and the temperature rises.

(vii) While day temperatures are high, nights are cool and pleasant. The land is still moist.

(viii) Owing to the conditions of high temperature and humidity, the weather becomes oppressive during the day. This is commonly known as October Heat.

(ix) The low pressure conditions get transferred to the Bay of Bengal by early November.

(x) The cyclonic depressions originate from the Andaman Sea and cause heavy and widespread rains on the eastern coast.

(xi) These tropical cyclones are often very destructive and affect the coast Odisha, West Bengal and Bangladesh.

Section E

32. i. A. Paris
B. Marseilles
ii.

