

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 05 (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. Who was one of the most important of the politically active women in revolutionary France?
 - a. Marianne
 - b. Marie Antoinette
 - c. Olympe de Gouges
 - d. Germania
2. The full form of SEBC is
 - a. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

- b. Society of Economically Backward Classes
 - c. Socially and Enlisted Block Classes
 - d. Socially and Economically Benefitted Classes
3. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of Indian constitution
- a. Dr B.R. Ambedkar
 - b. Pt. J.L. Nehru
 - c. Baldev Singh
 - d. Gandhiji
4. Fill in the blanks:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was passed in September, _____.

OR

_____ is estimated periodically by the National Sample Survey Organisation by conducting sample surveys.

5. Which party of Zimbabwe helped its country to gain independence?
- a. None of these
 - b. Zimbabwe party
 - c. Popular party
 - d. ZANU-PF
6. Which work, done mostly by woman, is not considered in the National Income?
- a. Household work
 - b. Work done in a private company
 - c. Teaching work in schools
 - d. Own business work
7. What are Electoral Constituencies?
8. A farmer who works on a piece of 1 hectare of land is treated a
- a. Medium farmer
 - b. Small farmer
 - c. Poor Farmers
 - d. Large farmer
9. A procedure through which the High Court or the Supreme Court determine the

Constitutional validity of any legislation -

- a. Memorandum
- b. Impeachment
- c. Judicial Review
- d. Judgment

10. The event 'Bloody Sunday' was later on called by what name?

OR

Name the countries that formed allied Powers in World War I.

11. Which island of India has the only active volcano in India?

OR

Which part of the plateau contains black soil volcanic origin?

12. How many high schools are there in Palampur?

- a. One
- b. Four
- c. Two
- d. Three

13. Which of the following is right expansion of the word MLA ?

- a. Member of Legislative Assembly
- b. Member of Leaders Assembly
- c. Member of Legal Assembly
- d. Minister of Legal Assembly

OR

How many seats are reserved for the ST in the Lok Sabha?

- a. 47
- b. 40
- c. 43
- d. 42

14. The land of the law would not discriminate between citizens on the basis of caste,

religion, and gender. Choose one word for this statement?

- a. Sovereignty
- b. Liberty
- c. Justice
- d. Equality

15. Who headed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979?

- a. D S Kothari
- b. B P singh
- c. Chandrashekhar
- d. B P Mandal

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): Human capital is superior to other resources.

Reason (R): Other resources can be developed only by human beings with their skills and knowledge.

- 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. State the reasons responsible for USA to join the Second World War.

18. Explain the two types of states found in India before 1947.

OR

Although the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30° the east west extent appears to be smaller than the north south extent. Why?

19. Write a short note on transportation a non farming activity in village Palampur.

20. What are the values that inspire us for democratic governance? Describe values.

OR

Match the following leaders with their roles in making of the Constitution:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| a. Motilal Nehru | i. President of the Constituent Assembly |
|------------------|--|

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| b. B.R. Ambedkar | ii. Member of the Constituent Assembly |
| c. Rajendra Prasad | iii. Chairman of the Drafting Committee |
| d. Sarojini Naidu | iv. Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928 |

21. "The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state." Justify the statement.
22. State any three measures taken by the Provisional Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence.

Section C

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

Peasants made up about 90 percent of the population. However, only a small number of them owned the land they cultivated. About 60 percent of the land was owned by nobles, the Church and other richer members of the third estate. The members of the first two estates, that is, the clergy and the nobility, enjoyed certain privileges by birth. The most important of these was an exemption from paying taxes to the state. The nobles further enjoyed feudal privileges. These included feudal dues, which they extracted from the peasants. Peasants were obliged to render services to the lord – to work in his house and fields – to serve in the army or to participate in building roads. The Church too extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants, and finally, all members of the third estate had to pay taxes to the state. These included a direct tax, called *taille*, and a number of indirect taxes which were levied on articles of everyday consumption like salt or tobacco. The burden of financing activities of the state through taxes was borne by the third estate alone.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The tithe was a tax levied by the _____ on the peasants, comprising one-tenth of the _____.
 - a. nobility, land revenue
 - b. church, agricultural produce
 - c. big businessmen, family income
 - d. merchant, animals revenue
- ii. What services were the peasants obliged to render to the lord?
 - a. to work in his house and field
 - b. to participate in building roads
 - c. to serve in the army

d. All of these

iii. Complete the following table:

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. First estate | A. Clergy |
| 2. Second estate | B. (?) |

a. Nobility


b. Merchants

c. Peasants


d. Big businessmen

iv. Study the picture and choose the correct option.


3rd estate



?



Peasants and artisans



Small peasants,
landless labour,
servants

a. Peasants and artisans

b. Merchants and court officials

c. Clergy and Nobility

d. Philosophers and leaders

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

In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led a military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country. Later he changed his designation to President and in 2002 held a referendum in the country that granted him a five-year extension. Pakistani media, human rights organisations and democracy activists said that the referendum was based on

malpractices and fraud. In August 2002 he issued a 'Legal Framework Order' that amended the Constitution of Pakistan. According to this Order, the President can dismiss the national and provincial assemblies. The work of the civilian cabinet is supervised by a National Security Council which is dominated by military officers. After passing this law, elections were held to the national and provincial assemblies. So Pakistan has had elections, elected representatives have some powers. But the final power rested with military officers and General Musharraf himself. Clearly, there are many reasons why Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy. People may have elected their representatives to the national and provincial assemblies 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 and with General Musharraf, and none of them were elected by the people. This happens in many dictatorships and monarchies. They formally have an elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power was with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. This cannot be called people's rule.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What is the meaning of Referendum?
 - a. Direct vote in which the entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal
 - b. A form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people
 - c. A system where the majority or elected representatives are allowed to take decisions on behalf of all the people
 - d. All of these
- ii. 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): Pakistan not considered a democratic country even after having elections

Reason (R): Despite elections to the national and provincial assemblies, the final powers rested with General Musharraf and military officers.

- 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. After the passage of the _____, elections were held to the national and state assemblies.
 - a. Military rule
 - b. Referendum
 - c. Legal Framework Order
 - d. Both (b) and (c)
- 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 Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. This plateau consists of two broad divisions, namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the Central Highlands. The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Satpura range on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest. The further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken is from southwest to northeast, thus indicating the slope. The Central Highlands are wider in the west but narrower in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by the Damodar river. The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north, while the Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and the Maikal range form its eastern extensions. The Deccan Plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastwards. An extension of the Plateau is also visible in the northeast, locally known as the Meghalaya, Karbi-Anglong

Plateau and North Cachar Hills. It is separated by a fault from the Chotanagpur Plateau. Three prominent hill ranges from the west to the east are the Garo, the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Read the following statements said by students regarding Peninsular Plateau and choose the option:

Deepika: The peninsular plateau is a tableland.

Juhee: It is composed of the oldest rocks because it was formed from the drifted part of the Gondwana land.

Manali: Broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills are the characteristic features of this plateau.

Kritika: The plateau can be broadly divided into two regions, viz. the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.

Options:

- a. Deepika is incorrect
 - b. Manali and Kritika are incorrect
 - c. Juhee is incorrect
 - d. All are correct
- ii. The northern part of the Peninsular Plateau has _____ slope which is evident from the flow of _____ river.
- a. west-northern, Krishna and Kaveri
 - b. south-western, Chambal and Sind
 - c. north-eastern, Sind and Betwa
 - d. south-eastern, Betwa and Ken
- iii. **Assertion (A):** The southern plateau of India is called as Peninsular plateau.
Reason (R): It is surrounded by sea on its three sides.
- 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.
- iv. Arrange the following regions in the order of their locations starting from north to south.
- I. Satpura ranges

II. Malwa Plateau

III. Deccan Plateau

Options:

- a. III, II, I
- b. II, I, III
- c. II, III, I
- d. II, I, III

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

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following is incorrect?
 - a. The proportion of the poor is different in every state.
 - b. Poverty level shows wide variations in different states of India.
 - c. Urban poverty is high in Uttar Pradesh.
 - d. All are correct
- ii. Identify the incorrect pair with respect to the principle measures taken to reduce poverty.
 - a. Kerala - Human resource development
 - b. Haryana - High population growth rate
 - c. West Bengal - Land reform measures

- d. Andhra Pradesh - Public distribution of food grains
- iii. State-level poverty has _____ but the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state.
 - a. remained constant
 - b. increased
 - c. declined
 - d. none of these
- iv. The given extract throws light on which of the following aspect?
 - a. Inter-State Disparities
 - b. Intra-State Inequalities
 - c. Anti-Poverty Measures
 - d. Global Poverty Disparities

Section D

27. Name different types of Vegetation found in India and describe the vegetation of high altitudes.

OR

Why forests are important for human beings? Explain.

28. What are the major factors for unemployment in India?

OR

Explain any five benefits of investment in human capital formation.

29. Mention any three powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.
30. What were the main problems faced by the Weimer Republic in Germany?
31. Evaluate spread of monsoon over the Indian sub-continent from Kerala to Jammu and Kashmir.

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. The city where the fortress-like prison was stormed.
- B. Territories under German expansion.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- Pulicat - Lake
 - Mudumalai - Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - The state has the lowest density of population
 - Ranganthitto - Bird Sanctuaries



CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 05 (2020-21)

Solution

Section A

1. (c) Olympe de Gouges

Explanation: Olympe de Gouges was one of the most important of the politically active women in revolutionary France. She protested against the Constitution and the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen as they excluded women from basic rights that each human being was entitled to

2. (a) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

Explanation: Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) is the name for all those people who belong to castes that are considered backward by the government.

3. (a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar

Explanation: On 29 August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a **Drafting Committee, under the Chairmanship** of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a **Draft** Constitution for India.

4. 2005

OR

Poverty line

5. (d) ZANU-PF

Explanation: 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.

6. (a) Household work

Explanation: Women are not paid for the services or household work delivered in the family. So, household work is not considered in the National Income.

7. The country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies.

8. (b) Small farmer

Explanation: A farmer who works on a piece of 1 hectare of land is treated as small farmer.

9. (c) Judicial Review

Explanation: The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution of the country. They can 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 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 judicial review.

10. The event 'Bloody Sunday' was later on called as the 1905 Revolution.

OR

France, Britain and Russia. Later, Italy and Romania too joined them.

11. India's only active volcano is found on Barren island in the Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands.

OR

The Western part of plateau known as Deccan trap contains black soil of volcanic origin.

12. (a) One

Explanation: One

13. (a) Member of Legislative Assembly

Explanation: MLA stands for Member of Legislative Assembly

OR

(a) 47

Explanation: The 1st schedule to R. P. Act, 1950 as amended vide Representation of People. For Scheduled Tribes, 47 seats are reserved in Lok Sabha.

14. (d) Equality

Explanation: Equality

15. (d) B P Mandal

Explanation: The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. It was headed by B.P. Mandal. Hence it was popularly called the Mandal Commission.

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

Explanation: Human capital is superior to other resources because other resources can be developed only by human beings with the skills and knowledge they cannot be developed and become useful on their own.

Section B

17. A. Japan was expanding its power in the east.
B. It had occupied French Indo-China and was planning attacks on US naval bases in the Pacific.
C. When Japan extended its support to Hitler and bombed the US base at Pearl harbour, the US entered the Second World War.
18. A. Before 1947 there were two types of states in India-the provinces and the princely states.
B. Provinces are ruled directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy.
C. Princely states were ruled by local hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for the local autonomy

OR

- A. The east west extent appears to be smaller than north south extent despite the fact that the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°.
B. It is because the distance between the longitudes reduces as we move towards the poles from the equator and east west extent is less in kilometers.
C. As India lies on the tropic of cancer so in comparison with equator the distance between the longitudes is less than that on the equator.
19. A. There are varieties of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj.
B. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are [people are people in the transport services].
C. They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.
D. The number of people involved in transport has grown over the last several years.
20. **The values that inspire us for democratic governance are:**
- i. **Sovereign:** The people's right to decision-making both internally and externally.
 - ii. **Secularism:** Freedom of any religion to people and that there is no official religion.
 - iii. **Socialist:** To ensure economic equality by the government after it controls the economy.
 - iv. **Democratic Government** based on the will of the people.

v. **Republic:** The head of State will be an elected person.

The values of liberty, equality, fraternity and justice have been reflected in the Indian Constitution.

OR

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Motilal Nehru | (iv) Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928 |
| (b) B.R. Ambedkar | (iii) Chairman of the Drafting Committee |
| (c) Rajendra Prasad | (i) President of the Constituent Assembly |
| (d) Sarojini Naidu | (ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly |

(a) As far back as in 1928, Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.

(b) A Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar prepared a draft constitution for discussion.

(c) Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president of the Constituent Assembly.

(d) Sarojini Naidu was one of the members of the Constituent Assembly.

21. **The proportion of poor is not being the same in every state as:**

- i. The success of reducing poverty varies from state to state.
- ii. 20 states have poverty ratio less than the national average.
- iii. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7% and 33.6% respectively.
- iv. There is a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and some other states.
- v. With the help of high agricultural growth rates, states like Punjab and Haryana have succeeded in reducing poverty to a large extent.
- vi. Proper organisation of the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu has also helped to tackle the problem of poverty.

22. In industrial areas, factory committees were formed, trade unions grew and the worker's movement spread. As the Provisional Government realised that its power was reducing and Bolshevik influence growing, it decided to take the following measures.

- i. It resisted attempts by workers to run factories and began arresting leaders.
- ii. Popular demonstration staged by the Bolsheviks were sternly repressed. Many

Bolshevik leaders had to go into hiding or fire.

- iii. Military men loyal to the Provisional government seized the buildings of two Bolshevik newspaper.

Section C

- 23.
 - i. (b) church, agricultural produce
 - ii. (d) All of these
 - iii. (a) Nobility
 - iv. (b) Merchants and court officials
- 24.
 - i. (a) Direct vote in which the entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal
 - ii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - iii. (c) Legal Framework Order
 - iv. (b) In a democracy, the final decisionmaking power must rest with those elected by the people
- 25.
 - i. (d) All are Correct
 - ii. (c) north-eastern, Sind and Betwa
 - iii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - iv. (b) II, I, III
- 26.
 - i. (d) All are correct
 - ii. (b) Haryana - High population growth rate. [Explanation: Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates.]
 - iii. (c) declined
 - iv. (a) Inter-State Disparities

Section D

- 27. The different types of vegetation found in India are:
 - (i) Tropical Evergreen Forests
 - (ii) Tropical Deciduous Forests
 - (iii) Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs
 - (iv) Montane Forests
 - (v) Mangrove Forests

Vegetation of High Altitudes:

- Alpine vegetation is found at places over 3,600 m in height.

- The trees common to these are silver fir, junipers, pines and birches.
- The trees get stunted as they reach the snow line.
- There are shrubs and scrubs that ultimately merge into Alpine grasslands.
- Tundra vegetation is limited to lichens and mosses.

OR

For the following reasons, forests are very important to human beings and the environment around them.

- i. Forests are renewable resources and play a major role in enhancing the quality of the environment.
- ii. Forests modify the local climate, control soil erosion and regulate stream-flow.
- iii. Forests support a variety of industries, provide a livelihood for many communities and offer panoramic for many scenic views for recreation.
- iv. Forests control wind force and temperature and cause rainfall.
- v. Forests provide humans to the soil and shelter to the wildlife.
- vi. Forests help us to keep our environment clean and pollution-free by preventing dust from entering into the air, absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing fresh oxygen.
- vii. Forests stop rainwater from flowing fast and hold it so that it could percolate down to enrich the groundwater level (water table).
- viii. India's natural vegetation has undergone many changes due to several factors such as the growing demand for cultivated land, development of industries and mining, urbanisation and over-grazing of pastures.

28. A. Rapid growth of population is major cause of unemployment in India.
 B. Due to the shortage of capital and other essential inputs, the industrialization process is very slow. Underdevelopment is also responsible for unemployment.
 C. Faulty education policy is also a major cause of unemployment.
 D. Decline in cottage industry is also a cause of unemployment in India. In rural areas cottage industry was the only means of employment particularly of the land less people.
 E. Dependence of maximum population of India on the agriculture.

OR

- A. More educated or the better trained persons or the healthier people are good resources

of the country.

B. Due to investment on human capital the output of the persons is increased.

C. With the investments made on their education and health, can yield a high return in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to society.

D. By investing more on education and health, the educated people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital.

E. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made their countries rich and developed.

29. Powers and Functions of Election Commission of India:

(i) To conduct and control the elections.

(ii) To implement the code of conduct.

(iii) To order the government to follow guidelines.

(iv) To prevent use and misuse of government machinery at the time of election.

30. The problems faced by the Weimar Republic are the following:

- i. The infant Weimar Republic was forced to pay for the sins of the old empire. The republic carried the burden of war guilt and national humiliation and was financially crippled by being forced to pay compensation.
- ii. The Socialists, Catholics and Democrats who supported the Weimar Republic became an easy target of attack in the conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called 'November criminals'.
- iii. There was the revolutionary uprising of the Spartacist League on the pattern of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- iv. Soviets of workers and sailors were established in many cities. There was demand for Soviet-style governance. The Weimar Republic crushed the uprising with the help of a war veterans' organisation called, 'Free Corps'.
- v. The Spartacists later founded the Communist Party of Germany. Communists and Scientists henceforth became irreconcilable enemies and could not make common cause against Hitler.
- vi. There was an economic crisis of 1923. Prices of goods soared. The crisis came to be known as hyperinflation, a situation when prices rise phenomenally high.
- vii. Politically too, the Weimar Republic was fragile. The system of proportionate representation and Article 48 which gave President the powers to impose emergency suspend civil rights and rule by decree. The Weimar Republic saw twenty different

cabinets lasting on an average 239 days, and liberal use of Article 48.

31. A. The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian peninsula generally by the first week of June.
- B. Subsequently, it proceeds into two branches, Arabian Sea Branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.
- C. The Arabian Sea branch reaches Mumbai about ten days later on approximately the 10th of June. The Bay of Bengal Branch also arrives in Assam in the first week of June.
- D. By mid June the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon arrives over Saurashtra, Kutch and the central part of the country. Generally Delhi receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June (tentative date is 29th of June).
- E. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches of the monsoon merge over the north western part of the Ganga plains.
- F. By the first week of July, western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Eastern Rajasthan experience the monsoon. By mid-July, the monsoon reaches Himachal Pradesh and the rest of the country.

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. Paris
- B. Czechoslovakia

India

