

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 10 (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. Name the tax directly paid to the state? (The French Revolution)
 - a. Taille
 - b. Both
 - c. None of these
 - d. Tithe
2. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are institutions that take care of
 - a. the functions assigned to them
 - b. disputes between citizens and government

- c. all important policy decisions
 - d. the people of this country
3. When was the Constitution of India adopted?
- a. 26th Jan, 1949
 - b. 26th Jan, 1950
 - c. 26th Nov, 1950
 - d. 26th Nov, 1949

4. Fill in the blanks:

The rainfall is not _____ in India.

OR

The early ripening of mangoes, and are often referred to as _____.

5. What is the name of political party of Zimbabwe?
- a. National party
 - b. ZANU-PF
 - c. National Congress
 - d. Communist party
6. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in India per person per day in rural areas?
- a. 2500 calories
 - b. 2100 calories
 - c. 2400 calories
 - d. 2300 calories
7. An uneducated villager called Mohan is not allowed to cast his vote in the elections as he is not having EPIC. What is EPIC and what are the options available to Mohan?
8. Operation Flood is related to
- a. Grain production
 - b. Produce fish
 - c. Control flood
 - d. Milk production
9. The Mandal Commission Report was associated with _____.
- a. Reforms in the formation of government.
 - b. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in government jobs.

- c. Reforms in the election process.
- d. Reservation of Constituencies.

10. Name the countries which formed central power bloc during world war -I.

OR

Name the ruler of Russia at the start of the First World War.

11. What is the concept of social exclusion?

OR

How is poverty line determined in India?

12. High yielding variety seeds (HYV) were introduced to Indian farmers as a result of
- a. White Revolution
 - b. Green Revolution
 - c. Golden Revolution
 - d. IT Revolution

13. What is the minimum age for being a member of the parliament?

- a. 25
- b. 18
- c. 17
- d. 21

OR

The election that is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member is called _____.

- a. Mid election
- b. General election
- c. By election
- d. Interim election

14. Which one of the following guiding values of the Constitution of India means, that the head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position?

- a. Democracy

- b. Monarchy
- c. Republic
- d. Capitalist

15. What is SEBC?

- a. Socially and economically best classes.
- b. Socially and Educationally backward classes.
- c. Socially and Economically black classes.
- d. Scientifically and economically backward classes.

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): There has been a significant increase in rural poverty in West Bengal.

Reason (R): Proper implementation of land reform has been done in West Bengal.

- 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. Highlight the different provisions which were made by Nazis for German Youth to enter the Nazi organizations.
18. How long is the coastline of India? What are the benefits of it?

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. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than the minimum wages?
20. What dirty practices were used by IRP to win the elections in Mexico?

OR

'Some countries are not ready to give voting rights to its citizens'. Explain.

21. What is the aim of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?
22. What do you know about Stalin's Collectivisation Programme?

Section C

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

The war had a devastating impact on the entire continent both psychologically and financially. From a continent of creditors, Europe turned into one of the debtors. Unfortunately, the infant Weimar Republic was being made 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. Those who supported the Weimar Republic, mainly Socialists, Catholics and Democrats, became easy targets of attack in the conservative nationalist circles. They were mockingly called the 'November criminals'. This mindset had a major impact on the political developments of the early 1930s. The First World War left a deep imprint on European society and polity. Soldiers came to be placed above civilians. Politicians and publicists laid great stress on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine. The media glorified trench life. The truth, however, was that soldiers lived miserable lives in these trenches, trapped with rats feeding on corpses. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling, and witnessed their ranks reduce rapidly. Aggressive war propaganda and national honour occupied centre stage in the public sphere, while popular support grew for conservative dictatorships that had recently come into being. Democracy was indeed a young and fragile idea, which could not survive the instabilities of interwar Europe.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What was the impact of the war on European Society and politics?
 - a. Trench life was glorified by the media
 - b. Politicians and publicists emphasized on the need for men to be aggressive, strong and masculine.
 - c. The soldiers were placed above the civilians.
 - d. All of these
- ii. Those who supported the _____, mainly Socialists, Catholics and _____, were mockingly called the 'November Criminals'.
 - a. Democracy, Conservatives
 - b. Reichstag, Liberals
 - c. Hitler, Democrats
 - d. Weimar Republic, Democrats
- iii. Which of the following statements is incorrect with respect to soldiers in the World War I?

- a. The soldiers, in reality, led miserable lives in trenches, survived by feeding on the corpses.
 - b. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling and loss of comrades.
 - c. All soldiers were ready to die for their country's honour and personal glory.
 - d. Aggressive propaganda glorified war.
- iv. 'The media glorified trench life'. What was the actual truth about trench life?
- a. The soldiers lived a miserable life.
 - b. They trapped with rats feeding on corpses.
 - c. They faced poisonous gas and enemy shelling.
 - d. All of these

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

The drafting of the document called the constitution was done by an assembly of elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946. Its first meeting was held in December 1946. Soon after, the country was divided into India and Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly was also divided into the Constituent Assembly of India and that of Pakistan. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time. Many countries of the world have had to rewrite their Constitution afresh because the basic rules were not acceptable to all major social groups or political parties. In some other countries, the Constitution exists as a mere piece of paper. No one actually follows it. The reason for accepting the Constitution is that the Constituent Assembly represented the people of India. There was no universal adult franchise at that time. So the Constituent Assembly could not have been chosen directly by all the people of India. It was elected mainly by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures. This ensured a fair geographical share of members from all the regions of the country. The Assembly was dominated by the Indian National Congress, the party that led India's freedom struggle. But the Congress itself included a variety of political groups and opinions. The Assembly had many members who did not agree with the Congress. In social terms too, the Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations. Even if the Constituent Assembly was elected by universal adult franchise, its composition would not have been very different. Finally, the

manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution. The Constituent Assembly worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

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

A. Motilal Nehru	1. President of the Constituent Assembly
B. B.R. Ambedkar	2. Member of the Constituent Assembly
C. Rajendra Prasad	3. Chairman of the Drafting Committee
D. Sarojini Naidu	4. Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928

- a. A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- b. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- c. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
- d. A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

ii. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Constituent Assembly in the making of the Indian Constitution?

- a. The elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946.
- b. Mahatma Gandhi as a member of the Constituent Assembly played a key role.
- c. Constituent Assembly was an assembly of people's representatives that wrote the Constitution for India.
- d. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but brought into effect on 26 January 1950.

iii. Choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Many countries of the world have had to rewrite their Constitution afresh.

Reason (R): The fundamental rules were acceptable to all major social groups or political parties.

- 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. _____ is celebrated to mark the enforcement of the constitution.

- a. Gandhi Jayanti
- b. Independence Day

- c. Republic Day
- d. Constitution Enforcement Day

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

There are six major controls of the climate of any place. They are latitude, altitude, pressure and wind system, distance from the sea, ocean currents and relief features. Due to the curvature of the earth, the amount of solar energy received varies according to latitude. As a result, air temperature generally decreases from the equator towards the poles. As one goes from the surface of the earth to higher altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases. The hills are therefore cooler during summers. The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the latitude and altitude of the place. Thus it influences the temperature and rainfall pattern. The sea exerts a moderating influence on climate: As the distance from the sea increases, its moderating influence decreases and the people experience extreme weather conditions. This condition is known as continentality (i.e. very hot during summers and very cold during winters). Ocean currents along with onshore winds affect the climate of the coastal areas. For example, any coastal area with warm or cold currents flowing past it will be warmed or cooled if the winds are onshore. Finally, relief to plays a major role in determining the climate of a place. High mountains act as barriers for cold or hot winds; they may also cause precipitation if they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. The leeward side of the mountains remains relatively dry.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The climate of the surface on the Earth changes according to the _____ of the place concerned.
 - a. Distance from Sea
 - b. Latitude
 - c. Altitude
 - d. All of these
- ii. Give one word which is related to 'distance from the sea'.
 - a. Relief feature
 - b. Continentality
 - c. Ocean currents
 - d. Leeward
- 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 hills are cooler during summers.

Reason (R): As we go higher from sea level in the atmosphere, air pressure and air temperature increases.

- 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. Read the statement and give one word for: "The climate of a particular place is influenced by a variety of integrating factors".

- a. Relief Factors
- b. Climatic Factors
- c. Continentality Factors
- d. All of these

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

The health of a person helps him to realise his/her potential and the ability to fight illness. He/She will not be able to maximise his/her output to the overall growth of the organisation. Indeed; health is an indispensable basis for realising one's well-being. Henceforth, improvement in the health status of the population has been the priority of the country. Our national policy, too, aims at improving the accessibility of healthcare, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the underprivileged segment of the population. Over the last five decades, India has built a vast health infrastructure and has also developed the manpower required at primary, secondary and tertiary sector in government, as well as, in the private sector. These measures, which have been adopted, have increased the life expectancy to over 68.3 years in 2014. Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 34 in 2016. Crude birth rates have dropped to 20.4 and death rates to 6.4 within the same duration of time. Increase in life expectancy and improvement in childcare are useful in assessing the future progress of the country. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence. Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection, ensuring the nutrition of both the mother and the child, and childcare. There are many places in India which do not have even these basic facilities. There are only 381 medical colleges in the country and 301 dental colleges. Just four states, like Andhra

Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have the maximum number of colleges.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What does a decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate of a country signifies?
 - a. Increase in life expectancy
 - b. Increase in GNP
 - c. Economic development of a country
 - d. Increase in number of colleges in a country
- ii. A/An _____ person can fully realize his potential and can be an _____ for the economy.
 - a. unhealthy, liability
 - b. healthy, asset
 - c. illiterate, burden
 - d. none of these
- iii. "Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 147 in 1951 to 34 in 2016". What do you mean by IMR?
 - a. Number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births.
 - b. Number of babies born for every 1,000 people during a particular period of time.
 - c. Number of people per 1,000 who die during a particular period of time.
 - d. Number of years a person is expected to live.
- iv. Which of the following is correct regarding national health policy?
 - a. Aimed towards improving access to health services among the underprivileged classes.
 - b. Aimed towards improving access to nutrition among the underprivileged classes.
 - c. Aimed towards improving access to health services and nutrition among the privileged classes.
 - d. Both Aimed towards improving access to health services among the underprivileged classes. and Aimed towards improving access to nutrition among the underprivileged classes.

Section D

27. India is rich in its fauna. Explain the statement with examples.

OR

In a mountainous area, there is a change in natural vegetation due to a decrease in

temperature. Justify by giving examples from different zones.

28. Explain some measures which have been taken by the government to remove poverty.

OR

What are the causes of huge income inequalities in rural areas?

29. Explain the role of the Election Commission in free and fair elections.
30. Describe the events that took place in France on 14th July 1789.
31. How do the Himalayas play a vital role in the economic and cultural development of India?

OR

What are the features of the Deccan Plateau?

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 Northernmost epicentre of the main panic movement.
B. Territories under German expansion.
ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
a. Chilika - Lakes
b. Simlipal - National Park
c. Sariska - Wild Life Sanctuaries
d. K2 - Mountain Peaks



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Solution

Section A

1. (a) Taille

Explanation: Taille was the tax paid directly to the state in France. This tax was for French peasantry and non-nobles in the Ancien Regime France. This tax was imposed on each household and was based on how much land was owned by peasants and non-nobles.

2. (c) all important policy decisions

Explanation: all important policy decisions

3. (d) 26th Nov, 1949

Explanation: The Constitution of India was adopted on 26 Nov. 1949 and came to force on 26 Jan. 1950.

4. Uniform

OR

Mango showers

5. (b) ZANU-PF

Explanation: ZANU-PF is the political party of Zimbabwe since 1980

6. (c) 2400 calories

Explanation: The accepted average calorie requirement in India per person per day in rural areas is 2400 calories.

7. EPIC stands for Election Photo Identity Card. In the absence of EPIC, Mohan could show any other valid proof like Ration Card and Aadhar Card to cast his vote.

8. (d) Milk production

Explanation: Milk production

9. (b) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in government jobs.

Explanation: The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. The 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 economically backward classes.

10. Austria, Hungary, Germany and Turkey were the countries which formed central power bloc during world war -I.

OR

Tsar Nicholas II was the ruler of Russia at the start of the First World War.

11. According to this concept, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surroundings with other poor people, excluded from enjoying the company of better off people in better surroundings.

OR

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.

12. (b) Green Revolution

Explanation: The introduction of high-yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds and the increased quality of fertilizers and irrigation techniques led to the increase in production to make the country self-sufficient in food grains, thus improving agriculture in India.

13. (a) 25

Explanation: The minimum age is 25 years in order to be a candidate.

OR

(c) By election

Explanation: An Election that is held only for one constituency to fill the vacancy caused by death or resignation of a member is called as a by-election.

14. (c) Republic

Explanation: Republic means the head of the state is an elected person and not a hereditary position.

15. (b) 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.

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

Explanation: Proper implementation of Land reforms have to reduce rural poverty in West Bengal.

Section B

17. A. Youth organizations were made responsible for educating German youth in the spirit of National Socialism.
B. Ten year olds had to enter Jungvolk. At 14 all boys had to join the Nazi youth organization-Hitler Youth-where they learnt to worship war, glorify aggression and violence, condemn democracy, and hate Jews, communists, Gypsies and all those categorized as undesirable.
C. After a period of rigorous ideology and physical training they joined the labour Service, usually at the age of 18.
D. Then they had to serve in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organizations.
18. The total length of India's coastline is 7516.6 km. The trans-Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean.

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. i. Employment is less and farmers are more and therefore, farmers have to be content with what they were earning.
ii. Land is owned by landlords who desire to earn more and more profits by giving minimum wages.
iii. The farmers are illiterate and unaware of the minimum amount set by the government.

20. A. The IRP was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.
B. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.
C. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the IRP.
D. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them.

OR

- A. In Saudi Arabia women do not have the right to vote.
B. Estonia had made its citizenship rules in such a way that people belonging to Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.
C. In Fiji the electoral system was such that the vote of an indigenous Fijian has more value than that of an Indian Fijian.
21. A. "Sarva Siksha Abhiyan" is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years.
B. It is a time bound initiative of the central government, in partnership with the states, the local governments and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education.
22. A. From 1929, the party forced all peasants to cultivate in collective farms. The bulk of land and implements were transferred to the ownership of collective farms.
B. Peasants worked on the land and the profit was shared. Enraged peasants resisted the authorities and destroyed their livestock.
C. Those who resisted the collectivisation were severely punished. Many were deported and exiled.
D. As they resisted collectivisation, peasants argued that they were not rich and they were not against socialism. Stalin's government allowed some independent cultivation but treated such cultivators unsympathetically.

Section C

23. i. (d) All of these
ii. (d) Weimar Republic, Democrats
iii. (c) All soldiers were ready to die for their country's honour and personal glory
iv. (d) All of these
24. i. (d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
ii. (b) Mahatma Gandhi as a member of the Constituent Assembly played a key role.

- iii. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- iv. (c) Republic Day
- 25. i. (d) All of these
- ii. (b) Continentality
- iii. (c) A is correct but R is wrong.
- iv. (b) Climatic Factors
- 26. i. (a) Increase in life expectancy
- ii. (b) healthy, asset
- iii. (a) Number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births.
- iv. (d) Both Aimed towards improving access to health services among the underprivileged classes. and Aimed towards improving access to nutrition among the underprivileged classes.

Section D India is a vast country with a variety of life forms. The various climatic and relief factors have contributed to its biodiversity. The richness of India's faunal (animal) species can be explained by the following examples:

- 27. i. India has about 90,000 species of animals. It includes elephants, rhinoceros, wild ass, camel, yak, bison, antelope, leopard, etc. It is also the only country in the world with both tigers and lions.
- ii. India also has a colorful birdlife. It has about 2000 species of birds, which include peacocks, pheasants, ducks, parakeets, cranes, and pigeon.
- iii. India has around 12% of world fish stock (about 2,546) which includes both fresh and marine water species.
- iv. India has 5-8% of the world's amphibians, reptiles, and animals. The reptiles include turtles, crocodiles, and gharials. The gharial is the only representative of a variety of crocodile, found in the world today.

Thus, we can conclude that India is rich in its fauna.

OR

The following examples justify the given statement:

- i. Wet temperate forests are found between the heights of 1,000 and 2,000 m. Evergreen, broad-leaved, trees such as spruce and cedar are found here.
- ii. Temperate forests containing coniferous trees like pine, deodar, silver fir, spruce, and

cedar are found between the height of 1500m and 3000m above the sea level.

- iii. At altitudes, more than 3,600 m above the sea-level, temperate forests and grasslands give way to the alpine vegetation. Silver fir, junipers, pines, and birches are the common trees of these forests.
- iv. At higher altitudes, mosses and lichens form part of tundra vegetation.

Thus, it can be concluded that in the mountainous area there is a change in natural vegetation with a decrease in temperature.

28. The government has launched various poverty alleviation schemes to control poverty.

(i) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005: It was passed in September 2005. The Act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. Under the programme, if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days, he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

(ii) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP): It was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country. The programme is open to all rural poor, who are in need of wage employment, and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, and food grains are provided free of cost to the states.

(iii) The Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY): It was started in 1993. The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are helped in setting up small business and industries.

(iv) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP): It 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.

(v) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY): It 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.

(vi) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY): It was 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.

OR

A. There are huge income inequalities between have or have not. For this term, huge income inequalities makes it difficult to properly implement the poverty elimination policies of government.

B. Another reason for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources. Major policy initiatives like land reforms, which aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas, have not been implemented properly, leading to poverty in India.

C. Incomes of the villagers are fully based on agriculture income and lack of land resources creates low level of agriculture income which becomes the major cause of poverty.

29. Functions of the Election Commission of India:

(i) **Allotment of Election Symbols:** The political parties of national standing are allotted permanent election symbols. These symbols help even an ordinary man to recognise the different parties instantly.

(ii) **Preparation of Electoral Rolls:** Electoral Rolls are prepared in which the name, father's name, age and sex of the voters are clearly mentioned.

(iii) **Delimitation of Constituencies:** The whole area where elections are held, is divided into so many clear-cut constituencies, so that elections are held in an organised way.

(iv) **Fixing the Election Dates:** The Election date is announced so that the voters could easily cast their votes on that particular date.

(v) **Scrutiny (careful examination) of Nomination Papers:** The candidates willing to contest the elections have to file the nominations up to a particular date. Then the Election Commission scrutinizes their papers and accepts or rejects the nomination papers as the case may be.

(vi) **Checking Undue Interference of the Party-in-Power:** Important duty of the Election Commission is to see that the party in power does in no way take an advantage over other parties or individuals.

30. The following events took place in the morning of 14th July, 1789 in France.

- i. In the morning of 14th July, 1789 the king Louis-XVI ordered his troops to move into the city of Paris. There was a rumour that he has ordered his army to open fire upon his citizens.

- ii. A crowd of nearly 7000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a people's militia.
 - iii. Agitated crowd broke into a number of government buildings in order to search arms and destroy them.
 - iv. A group of several hundred people stormed the fortress prison, the Bastille, hoping to find hoarded ammunition. The people hated the Bastille as it stood to be one of the symbol of despotic rule of the king.
 - v. The crowd destroyed the Bastille, killed the commander of the Bastille and released all the prisoners.
 - vi. This event marked the beginning of the French Revolution.
31. Himalayas play an important role in the economic and cultural development of India in the following ways:

Economic Impact:

- i. The Himalayas act as a barrier to the South-West monsoon winds.
When they strike the Himalayas, they shed their moisture bringing much-needed rainfall in the Northern parts of the country. Indian agriculture is immensely benefited by the monsoons.
- ii. Many hill stations have been developed in the Himalayan region like Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala, Nainital, etc.
- iii. The Himalayas are known for their scenic beauty and are visited by tourists all over the world, bringing much needed foreign currency into the country.

Cultural Impact:

- i. The Himalayas are spread over vast regions running across various countries like India, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Pakistan, etc. This makes cultural exchanges among the people of various countries possible.
- ii. The Himalayas also have shrines which are considered to be the abodes of Gods. A large number of pilgrims come to pay their reverence to these sacred shrines.

OR

- A. The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass lying to the south of the Narmada river.
- B. The Mahadev, the Kaimur hills and Maikal range form its eastern extensions while Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north.

- C. The Deccan plateau is higher in the west and slopes gently eastward.
- D. An extension of the plateau can be seen in the northwest locally known as the Meghalaya and Karbi Anglong Plateau.
- E. It is separated by fault from the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- F. Three prominent hill ranges are Garo, Khasi and the Jaintia Hills extending from west to east.

Section E

32. i. A. Estress
B. Poland
- ii.

