

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

**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

**General Instructions:**

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

**Section A**

1. Which of the following law was not made by Robespierre?
  - a. Meat and bread were rationed.
  - b. The prices were fixed by the Monarch.
  - c. Peasants were to take their grains to the cities to sell.
  - d. Laws were made to fix the maximum wages and prices.
2. They are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party
  - a. None of these
  - b. Cabinet

- c. Council of ministers
  - d. Civil Servants
3. On what charges was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?
- a. For corruption charges
  - b. For treason
  - c. For possessing illegal property
  - d. For breaking the laws
4. Fill in the blanks:

El Nino is a Spanish word meaning the \_\_\_\_\_ and refers to the baby christ.

OR

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the state of the atmosphere over an area at any point of time.

5. Who declared himself the Chief Executive of the country in Pakistan in 1999?
- a. Benazir Bhutto
  - b. Liyaqat Ali Khan
  - c. Zafarullah Khan Jamali
  - d. General Pervez Musharraf
6. What is NSSO?
- a. Nation's Sample Survey Organisation
  - b. National Sarva Siksha Organisation
  - c. National Sample Survey Organisation
  - d. National Statistics Survey Organisation
7. In the elections, what does the term 'Level Playing Field' signify?
8. HYV seeds stands for
- a. Half yielding variety seeds
  - b. High yielding variety seeds
  - c. Heavy yielding variety seeds
  - d. Heavy yielding various seeds
9. Choose the appropriate term: All the courts at different levels in a country put together in a country.
- a. Government
  - b. The Supreme Court
  - c. Judiciary

d. Memorandum

10. Who was Robert Owen?

OR

What was a 'Duma'?

11. What is average calories requirement in rural India?

OR

What kind of funds are created by the Central Government for NREGA?

12. Which of these states adopted modern methods of farming at the earliest?

- a. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal
- b. Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat
- c. Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
- d. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

13. Which of the following is/are true with reference to Chief Election Commissioner ?

- A. He/She is appointed by the President.
  - B. Once appointed, he/she is not answerable to the President or the government.
- a. A is false but B is true
  - b. A is true but B is false
  - c. Both A and B are false
  - d. Both A and B are true

OR

Which of the following party gave a slogan Nyaya Yudh in 1987?

- a. BJP
- b. Lok Dal
- c. SP
- d. Indian National Congress

14. All citizens are equal before the law; irrespective of differences in socio-economic conditions. Choose one word for this statement?

- a. Equality
- b. Democratic
- c. Liberty



- d. Secular
15. Which of the following is the most important political institution in the country?
- The President
  - The Council of Ministers
  - The Cabinet
  - Prime Minister
16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:  
Assertion (A): The calorie requirement of the people in the urban area is higher.  
Reason (R): The rural people are engaged in more physical labour than people in urban areas.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - A is correct but R is wrong.
  - A is wrong but R is correct.

#### **Section B**

17. What were the main features of Nazism?
18. India is the one of the ancient civilization of the world. Explain.

OR

Why the latitudinal extent influences the duration of the day and night as one moves from North to South?

19. How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? What is it consequences?
20. Is India a democratic country? Write any three arguments in favour of your answer.

OR

How far is it correct to say that respect for citizen's rights were not followed in China. Explain.

21. What are the aims of the National Policy on Employment?
22. State the main events leading to the February Revolution in Petrograd.

#### **Section C**

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

On 30 January 1933, President Hindenburg offered the Chancellorship, the highest

position in the cabinet of ministers, to Hitler. By now the Nazis had managed to rally the conservatives to their cause. Having acquired power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule. A mysterious fire that broke out in the German Parliament building in February facilitated his move. The Fire Decree of 28 February 1933 indefinitely suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly that had been guaranteed by the Weimar constitution. Then he turned on his archenemies, the Communists, most of whom were hurriedly packed off to the newly established concentration camps. The repression of the Communists was severe. Out of the surviving 6,808 arrest files of Duesseldorf, a small city of half a million population, 1,440 were those of Communists alone. They were, however, only one among the 52 types of victims persecuted by the Nazis across the country. On 3 March 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed. This Act established dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all powers to sideline Parliament and rule by decree. All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates. The state established complete control over the economy, media, army and judiciary. Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted. Apart from the already existing regular police in green uniform and the SA or the Storm Troopers, these included the Gestapo, the SS (the protection squads), criminal police and the Security Service (SD). It was the extra-constitutional powers of these newly organised forces that gave the Nazi state its reputation as the most dreaded criminal state. People could now be detained in Gestapo torture chambers, rounded up and sent to concentration camps, deported at will or arrested without any legal procedures. The police forces acquired powers to rule with impunity.

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

- i. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Enabling Act?
  - a. Passed on 3 March 1933
  - b. Established dictatorship in Germany
  - c. Gave Hitler all powers to rule by decree
  - d. The Nazi Party and its affiliates were banned
- ii. Where did Hitler send the communists?
  - a. Gestapo chambers
  - b. Torture chambers
  - c. Concentration camps



d. All of these

iii. Find the relation between A and B in each group and fill in the blank accordingly.

A: SS = The protection squads

B: Gestapo = \_\_\_\_\_

a. secret state police

b. army and the commanders

c. nazi party

d. None of these

iv. What do you think according to this excerpt is the meaning of **Concentration camps**?

a. A camp where people were detained without due process of law

b. A camp where people were isolated

c. A camp that was surrounded by electrified barbed-wire fences

d. All of these

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

As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression. The white regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of the jail as a free man. Finally, at the midnight of 26 April 1994, the new national flag of the Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world. The apartheid government came to an end, paving way for the formation of a multi-racial government. 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. After two years of discussion and debate they came out with one of the finest constitutions the world has ever had. This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country. Together, they decided that in the search for a solution to the problems, nobody should be excluded, no one should be treated as a demon. They agreed that everybody should become part of the solution, whatever they might have done or represented in the past. The preamble to the South African Constitution sums up this

spirit. The South African constitution inspires democrats all over the world.

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

- i. Which of these did not form a part of the changed attitude of the South African government?
  - a. Discriminatory laws were repealed
  - b. Ban on political parties and media was lifted
  - c. Nelson Mandela was freed from imprisonment
  - d. More discriminatory laws were passed
- ii. Complete the following sentence: The white regime decided to change its policies because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Protests and struggles increased
  - b. Government realised that repression was becoming difficult
  - c. Rise of sympathetic attitude in government for the blacks
  - d. Both Protests and struggles increased and Government realised that repression was becoming difficult
- iii. The black population wanted \_\_\_\_\_ in the new \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. A black President, Constitution
  - b. Substantial social and economic rights, Constitution
  - c. Whites should be turned out of the country, Preamble
  - d. Apartheid for the whites, Preamble
- iv. During negotiations for making the Constitution, the whites agreed to which conditions?
  - a. The principle of majority rule
  - b. One person one vote
  - c. Accept some basic rights for the poor and the workers
  - d. All the above

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

Due to the apparent northward movement of the sun, the global heat belt shifts northwards. As such, from March to May, it is hot weather season in India. The influence of the shifting of the heat belt can be seen clearly from temperature recordings taken during March-May at different latitudes. In March, the highest temperature is about 38° Celsius, recorded on the Deccan plateau. In April, temperatures in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are around 42° Celsius. In May, temperature of 45° Celsius is common in the



northwestern parts of the country. In peninsular India, temperatures remain lower due to the moderating influence of the oceans. The summer months experience rising temperature and falling air pressure in the northern part of the country. Towards the end of May, an elongated low-pressure area develops in the region extending from the Thar Desert in the northwest to Patna and Chotanagpur plateau in the east and southeast. Circulation of air begins to set in around this trough. A striking feature of the hot weather season is the 'loo'. Direct exposure to these winds may even prove to be fatal. Dust storms are very common during the month of May in northern India. These storms bring temporary relief as they lower the temperature and may bring light rain and cool breeze. This is also the season for localised thunderstorms, associated with violent winds, torrential downpours, often accompanied by hail. In West Bengal, these storms are known as the 'Kaal Baisakhi'. Towards the close of the summer season, pre-monsoon showers are common especially, in Kerala and Karnataka. They help in the early ripening of mangoes, and are often referred to as 'mango showers'.

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

- i. Dust storms are common during the month of May in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Mawsynram
  - b. Kerela
  - c. Punjab
  - d. Silchar
- ii. Which of the following is incorrect regarding characteristic features of the hot weather season?
  - a. In March, the highest temperature is about 38° Celsius, recorded on the Deccan plateau.
  - b. The period between March to May is the hot weather season or summer in India.
  - c. The summer months experience rising air pressure in the northern part of the country.
  - d. All are correct
- iii. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

**Assertion (A):** The peninsular part of India experiences peak summers earlier than northern India.

**Reason (R):** Due to northward movement of the sun, the global heat belt shifts



northward.

- 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. Which of the following statement defines "Loo"?

- a. Hot and dry winds
- b. Strong and gusty winds
- c. Low humidity and feeble variable winds.
- d. Both Hot and dry winds and Strong and gusty winds

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

Education contributes to the growth of society also. It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance. There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls. There is also an establishment of pace-setting of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district. Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills. Literacy is not only a right, it is also needed if the citizens are to perform their duties and enjoy their rights properly. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years by 2010. It is a time-bound initiative of the Central government, in partnership with the States, the local government and the community for achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back to school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education. A mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status. These policies could add to the literate population of India. The 12th plan endeavoured to raise the country's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the age group of 18 to 23 years to 25.2% by 2017–18 and to reach the target of 30% by 2020–21, which would be broadly in line with world average. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology. The plan also focuses on distance education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT education institutions. Over the past 50 years, there has been a significant growth in the

number of university and institutions of higher learning in specialised areas.

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

- i. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan: Elementary education ; Mid-day meal scheme: (?)
  - a. Distance education
  - b. Retention in secondary education
  - c. Attendance and retention of children
  - d. Networking on the use of information technology
- ii. Which of the following is irrelevant regarding the 12th plan?
  - a. Focuses on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal and IT education.
  - b. Focuses on increasing access, quality, adoption of state-specific curriculum modification.
  - c. Focuses on providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years.
  - d. Focuses on vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.
- iii. The scheme for the establishment of residential schools to impart education to talented children from rural areas is
  - a. Kendriya Vidyalayas
  - b. Navodaya Vidyalayas
  - c. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
  - d. Back to school camps
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ is offered and the use of IT is being maximized to attain the goal of education.
  - a. State-specific curriculum
  - b. Vocational course
  - c. Elementary education
  - d. All of the above

#### **Section D**

27. Distinguish between a national park and a sanctuary.

OR

Describe the variety of vegetation found in different altitude of Himalaya?

28. What is the current anti-poverty strategy of the government for the promotion of



economic growth?

OR

What are the major features of poverty? Explain.

29. Why were 'reserved constituencies' devised for the weaker sections by the makers of the Indian constitution?
30. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. Explain the values which can be reflected in this proposal.
31. What are the characteristics of coastal plains of India?

OR

Distinguish between

- (i) Converging and diverging tectonic plates
- (ii) Bhangar and Khadar
- (iii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

#### 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 allied power country of the second world war
  - B. The central power country of the first world war
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
  - a. Chotta Nagpur Plateau - Plateau
  - b. Konkan - Coastal Plains
  - c. Tropical Evergreen Forest - Vegetation Type
  - d. c- Bird Sanctuaries



**CBSE Class 09 Social Science**  
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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (b) The prices were fixed by the Monarch.

**Explanation:** The prices were fixed by the government.

2. (b) Cabinet

**Explanation:** Cabinet Ministers are usually top-level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in charge of the major ministries.

3. (b) For treason

**Explanation:** For treason

4. Child

OR

Weather

5. (d) General Pervez Musharraf

**Explanation:** In Pakistan, General Pervez Musharraf led the military coup in October 1999. He overthrew a democratically elected Government and declared himself the 'Chief Executive' of the country.

6. (c) National Sample Survey Organisation

**Explanation:** National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carries out sample surveys in India.

7. In the elections, 'Level Playing Field' refers to a condition in which all parties and candidates contesting in an election have equal opportunities to appeal for votes and to carry out election campaign.

8. (b) High yielding variety seeds

**Explanation:** High yielding variety seeds

9. (c) Judiciary

**Explanation:** An institution empowered to administer justice and provide a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes. All the courts in the country are collectively referred to as judiciary.



10. He was a leading English manufacturer who wanted to build a cooperative community called New Harmony.

OR

'Duma' was a Parliament of elected consultative formed with the permission of Tsar after the success of 1905 Russian Revolution.

11. 2400 calories

OR

Central Government has created National Employment Grantee Funds for NREGA.

12. (d) Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

**Explanation:** Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were the first to adopt modern methods of farming.

13. (d) Both A and B are true

**Explanation:** The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the President or the government.

OR

(b) Lok Dal

**Explanation:** The State had been ruled by a Congress party-led government since 1982. Chaudhary Devi Lal, the then opposition leader, led a movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' (Struggle for Justice) and formed a new party, Lok Dal.

14. (a) Equality

**Explanation:** All citizens are equal before the law; irrespective of differences in socio-economic conditions.

15. (d) Prime Minister

**Explanation:** Prime Minister is the real head of Central Government and he/she is the most important political institution in the country.

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

**Explanation:** The calorie requirement of people in rural areas is higher because the rural people are engaged in more physical labour than people in urban areas.

**Section B**

17. i. The Nazis were against democracy and socialism. They believed that there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy.
- ii. They stressed the superiority of the Nordic Aryan race. All other races were classified as undesirable.
- iii. Jews, Gypsies, and Blacks living in Nazi Germany were considered undesirable and were largely persecuted.
- iv. The Nazis glorified war and believed in the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum or living space, meaning that they could acquire new territories through war.
18. A. Yes, India is the one of ancient civilization in the world.
- B. The idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra.
- C. The idea of the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.
- D. India's contacts with the world have continued through the ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than the maritime contacts.

OR

The latitudinal extent influences the duration of day and night as one moves from South to North. When a place is near the equator, Sunrays falls on it straight, so days and nights are almost equal, but as it moves away from equator, sunrays falls on it slanting, so nights are longer and days are shorter. Places near equator have almost equal day and night.

19. A. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for their capital.
- B. They borrow from large farmers or the money lenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.
- C. These traders and money lenders charge very high interest rate.
- D. The small farmers are put to great distress to repay the loan.
- E. Sometimes they are caught in debt-trap.
20. Yes, India is democratic country. It is largest democracy of the world.

**Arguments in favour of Democracy:**

1. In India people have right to criticize the government and express their views freely.
2. People choose their own government.
3. The real and final power is in the hands of people.
4. There are free and fair elections.



OR

- A. Yes, it is correct to say that respect for citizen's rights were not followed in China. Elections procedure is not democratic in china.
- B. The national People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of country.
- C. Before contesting elections, candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party.
- D. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2001-03.

**21. Following are the aims of the National Policy on Employment:**

- i. To lay more emphasis on an underprivileged class of society.
- ii. To improve family welfare programmes and health services for them in urban as well as rural areas.
- iii. To make nutritional services accessible to all section of society.
- iv. Universalization of elementary education, the opening of Navodaya schools in rural areas for meritorious students.
- v. To make the population more efficient by making them skilled through various vocational as well as technical education.

22. A. All the workers' quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the river Neva.
- B. On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, official buildings and the palace where Duma met. In February 1917, there was severe food shortage in workers' quarters.
- C. On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory leading to a strike by the workers. In other factories also, workers went on strikes and women led the way to the strikes.
- D. This came to be called, 'The International Women's Day'.
- E. The workers ultimately crossed the river and surrounded the official buildings in protest. The government imposed a curfew and called out the cavalry and police to keep a check on them.

**Section C**

23. i. (d) The Nazi Party and its affiliates were banned [Explanation: All political parties and trade unions were banned except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates.]
- ii. (c) Concentration camps

- iii. (a) secret state police
  - iv. (d) All of the given
24. i. (d) More discriminatory laws were passed
- ii. (d) Both Protests and struggles increased and Government realised that repression was becoming difficult
  - iii. (b) Substantial social and economic rights, Constitution
  - iv. (d) All the above
25. i. (c) Punjab
- ii. (c) The summer months experience rising air pressure in the northern part of the country. [Explanation: The summer months experience falling air pressure in the northern part of the country.]
  - iii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - iv. (d) Both Hot and dry winds and Strong and gusty winds
26. i. (c) Attendance and retention of children
- ii. (c) Focuses on providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years. [Explanation: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan is a significant step towards providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6–14 years.]
  - iii. (b) Navodaya Vidyalayas
  - iv. (b) Vocational course

#### Section D

27.

A National Park	A Sanctuary
A National park is a reserved area where wild animals are preserved in their natural setting.	A Sanctuary is a reserved area where endangered species are preserved and developed.
The purpose of setting up of national parks is to preserve natural vegetation natural beauty and wildlife.	The purpose of a sanctuary is to preserve endangered animals and birds.
At present, there are 103 national parks in the country.	Almost every state and union territory ha sanctuaries. At present, there are 447 sanctuaries in India.



Kanha, Corbett National Park are good examples of national parks.	Sariska Bird Sanctuary is a good example of a sanctuary.
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OR

Himalayan vegetation varies according to both altitude and climatic conditions. They range from the tropical deciduous forests in the foothills to temperate forests in the middle latitudes. Higher up, coniferous, sub-alpine and alpine forests spring up.

Types of Vegetation	Annual Rainfall	Characteristics	Important Vegetation	Important wildlife
Himalayan Mountain Forest	At Height 1000-2000 m Wet Temperate	1. Broad tree leaves	Oak, Chestnuts	Kashmir Stag, Spotted Bear, Sheep, Jack Rabbit,
		2. Softwood		
	1500 m - 3000 m (Temperate)	1. Cone-shaped trees,	Pine, Deodar, Silver fir, Spruce, Cedar	
		2. Needle-like leaves to protect from snow deposition,		
		3. At higher level grassland found		
	More than 3600 m (Alpine vegetation)	Grassland used by pastoral nomads of that area	Juniper, Pine, Birches	Red Panda, Snow Leopard
Tundra Vegetation	No. trees or grassland are found	Mosses, Lichens	-	

28. (i) Over a period of thirty years lasting up to the early eighties, there was little per capita income growth and not much reduction in poverty.  
(ii) Since the eighties, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world.  
(iii) The growth rate jumped from an average of about 3.5 per cent a year in the 1970s to about 6 per cent.

(iv) Higher growth rates have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty. So, there is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction. However, the poor may not be able to take direct advantage from the opportunities created by economic growth.

OR

(i) Poverty is a situation in which parents are not able to send their children to school or a situation where sick people cannot afford treatment.

(ii) Poverty also means lack of clean water and sanitation facilities.

(iii) It also means lack of regular job at a minimum decent level. Above all it means living with a sense of helplessness.

(iv) Poor people are in a situation in which they are ill-treated at almost every place, in farms, factories, government offices, hospitals, railway stations etc.

(v) Poverty when looked through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc.

29. (i) The constitution makers were worried that in an open electoral competition, certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and to the State Legislative Assemblies.
- (ii) They may not have the required resources, education and contacts to contest and win elections against others.
- (iii) Those who are influential and resourceful may prevent them from winning the elections.
- (iv) If that happens, our Parliament and Assemblies will be deprived of the voice of a significant section of the population.
30. The values reflected in Montesquieu's proposal were:
- By sharing of power, Montesquieu suggested that the power should be shared by the government and its organs the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. This arrangement refuted the absolute rights of the king.
  - He talked about equality and suggested that there should be no special privilege given to the people of first and second estates, i.e. the clergy and nobility. Everybody in the country should enjoy equal status.
  - Montesquieu opposed the theory of 'Divine Rights of the King'. His concept of separation of powers is a pre-requisite to eliminate corruption from the



administration. According to him, it was a great instrument against the despotic rule of the French emperor which established the power of the common man.

Montesquieu believed that all powers should not be concentrated in the hands of a single person, rather should be divided among common people. He stressed individual liberty of a common man.

31. (i) These are narrow coastal strips, running along the Arabian Sea on the west and Bay of Bengal on the east.
- (ii) These are known as western coast and eastern coast of the coastal plains.
- (iii) The western coast is sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- (iv) It is a narrow plain and consists of three sections. The northern part of the coast is called the Konkan, the central is called Kannad Plain and the southern part is called the Malabar Coast.
- (v) The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level.
- (vi) In the northern part it is called Northern Circars, while the southern part is known as Coromandal Coasts.
- (vii) Large rivers such as the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri form extensive deltas on the eastern coasts.
- (viii) Lake Chilika is also located on the eastern coast. It is the largest salt water lake of India.

OR

(i)

<b>Converging Tectonic Plates</b>	<b>Diverging Tectonic Plates</b>
When tectonic plates move towards each other, they are called converging plates.	When tectonic plates move away from each other, they are called diverging plates.
They collide or crumble or one of them slides under the other while moving towards each other.	They do not collide or crumble while moving away from each other.
Converging plates cause folds.	Diverging plates cause fractures in the crust.

(ii)

<b>Bhangar</b>	<b>Khadar</b>
These are the older alluvium or old soil and form the largest part of the Northern Plains.	The newer and younger deposits of the flood plains. Renewed every Year.
Lies above flood plains of rivers.	Is newer, younger deposit of flood
Presents a terrace like feature.	Contains calcerous deposits locally known as Kankar.
Less fertile	More fertile

(iii)

<b>Western Ghats</b>	<b>Eastern Ghats</b>
Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau	Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau
Continuous, can be crossed through the passes only.	Discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
Higher; average elevation is 900–1600 meters	Lower; average elevation is 600 meters
This range is a source of many large rivers.	No big river originates from this range.
It experiences orographic rain mostly in summer due to the summer monsoons. The climate is hot and moist.	It receives rain both in summer and winter, especially in winter through winter monsoons. However, here the rain is lesser than the western strip.
Soil is highly fertile. Rice, spices, rubber and fruits like coconuts, cashew nuts etc. are grown	Soil is not as fertile as western ghats. Rice, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, coconuts etc. are grown

#### **Section E**



32. i. A. USA  
B. Turkey
- ii.

