

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 07 (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. **Directory** means:
 - a. An executive made up of five members
 - b. Addresses of the Legislative Council
 - c. List of names
 - d. Formed by the military dictator
2. Choose the right word - The functionaries who take a day to day decision.
 - a. Parliament
 - b. Institutions

- c. Government officials
 - d. Executive
3. Which country became democratic on 26 April 1994?
- a. Asia
 - b. South Africa
 - c. USA
 - d. China

4. Fill in the blanks:

The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country from the _____ in the west to _____ in the east.

OR

Due to the apparent northward movement of the sun, the global heat belt shifts _____.

5. _____ means a rule of the people, for the people and by the people.
- a. Monarchy
 - b. Democracy
 - c. Government
 - d. Republic
6. In which year Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana was launched?
- a. 1992
 - b. 1991
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1993
7. Do you think the communal electorate is a feature of the election system in India?
8. If more than two crops are grown on the same piece of land during a year, it is called:
- a. Green Revolution
 - b. Modern Farming
 - c. Subsistence Farming
 - d. Multiple Cropping
9. Which of the following organization have the power to settle disputes arising out of governmental decisions?
- a. The Cabinet and the Parliament.
 - b. High Court and District Courts.

- c. Indian Courts and the President.
 - d. The supreme Court and the High Courts.
10. After 1905, which elected representative body was formed in Russia?

OR

Name the socialist international body which coordinated their efforts.

11. How did unemployment lead to poverty?

OR

In which year Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana was Launched?

12. If farmers are unable to obtain capital from their own savings and have to borrow, it is called
- a. Subsistence Farming
 - b. Modern Farming
 - c. Lack of surplus
 - d. Fixed capital
13. Who said that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen?
- a. Narendra Modi
 - b. Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - c. Devi Lal
 - d. B. R Ambedkar

OR

EVM stands for?

- a. Electronic vote measure
 - b. Electronic voting machines
 - c. Electronic voting mechanism
 - d. Electrical vote method
14. This term means that the head of the state, i.e. the President of India is an elected person and it is not a hereditary position. Choose the term from options.
- a. Sovereignty

- b. Secular
- c. Fraternity
- d. Republic

15. Which of the following exercises only nominal powers ?

A. He is directly elected by the people.

B. He/She is nominal executive.

- a. A is false but B is true
- b. Both A and B are true
- c. Both A and B are false
- d. A is true but B is false

16. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Educated parents do not want to invest more in the education of their children.

Reason (R): Educated children can contribute to the economic growth of the country by making greater use of the available natural resources.

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

Section B

17. Explain the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview.

18. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?

OR

Why is $82^{\circ} 30'$ E selected as the Standard Meridian of India?

19. Define Working Capital. Why working capital is required by the farmers using modern farming methods?

20. Why are China, Estonia and Saudi Arabia not truly democratic countries? State one reason for each one of them.

OR

Are elections sufficient to guarantee the existence of democratic government?

21. In which field do you think that India can build the maximum employment opportunity?
22. What were the main causes of the 1905 Revolution?

Section C

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

The crimes that Nazis committed were linked to a system of belief and a set of practices. Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's worldview. According to this, there was no equality between people, but only a racial hierarchy. In this view blond, blue-eyed, Nordic German Aryans were at the top, while Jews were located at the lowest rung. They came to be regarded as an anti-race, the arch-enemies of the Aryans. All other coloured people were placed in between depending upon their external features. Hitler's racism borrowed from thinkers like Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer. Darwin was a natural scientist who tried to explain the creation of plants and animals through the concept of evolution and natural selection. Herbert Spencer later added the idea of survival of the fittest. According to this idea, only those species that survived on earth could adapt themselves to changing climatic conditions. We should bear in mind that Darwin never advocated human intervention in what he thought was a purely natural process of selection. However, his ideas were used by racist thinkers and politicians to justify imperial rule over conquered peoples. The Nazi argument was simple: the strongest race would survive and the weak ones would perish. The Aryan race was the finest. It had to retain its purity, become stronger and dominate the world. The other aspect of Hitler's ideology related to the geopolitical concept of Lebensraum, or living space. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement. This would enhance the area of the mother country while enabling the settlers on new lands to retain an intimate link with the place of their origin. It would also enhance the material resources and power of the German nation. Hitler intended to extend German boundaries by moving eastwards, to concentrate all Germans geographically in one place. Poland became the laboratory for this experimentation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. What was Hitler's ideology of 'lebensraum' or living space?
 - a. Multi-storeyed buildings should be built in Germany to increase the living space
 - b. The world must be occupied enabling the material resources and power of the German nation

- c. New territories had to be acquired for settlement
- d. Both The world must be occupied enabling the material resources and power of the German nation and New territories had to be acquired for settlement
- ii. According to the Nazis, _____ people were to be regarded as desirable.
 - a. Pure and healthy Nordic Aryans
 - b. German soldiers who helped in territorial expansion
 - c. German police of different types
 - d. All those who were willing to consider Hitler as God
- iii. Who influenced the racial ideology of Hitler?
 - a. Charles Darwin
 - b. Hitler
 - c. Herbert Spencer
 - d. Both Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer
- iv. Which concept of Hitler's ideology revealed his desire for an extended empire?
 - a. Concept of survival of the fittest
 - b. Natural concept of selection
 - c. Geopolitical concept of living space
 - d. All of these

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

Nelson Mandela was tried for treason by the white South African government. He and seven other leaders were sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 for daring to oppose the apartheid regime in his country. He spent the next 28 years in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island. Apartheid was the name of a system of racial discrimination unique to South Africa. The white Europeans imposed this system on South Africa. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the trading companies from Europe occupied it with arms and force, in the way they occupied India. But unlike India, a large number of 'whites' had settled in South Africa and became the local rulers. The system of apartheid divided the people and labelled them on the basis of their skin colour. The native people of South Africa are black in colour. They made up about three-fourth of the population and were called 'blacks'. Besides these two groups, there were people of mixed races who were called 'coloured' and people who migrated from India. The white rulers treated all nonwhites as inferiors. The non-whites did not have voting rights. The apartheid system was particularly oppressive for the blacks. They were

forbidden from living in white areas. They could work in white areas only if they had a permit. Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools and colleges, libraries, cinema halls, theatres, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets, were all separate for the whites and blacks. This was called segregation. They could not even visit the churches where the whites worshipped. Blacks could not form associations or protest against the terrible treatment. Since 1950, the blacks, coloured and Indians fought against the apartheid system. They launched protest marches and strikes. The African National Congress (ANC) was the umbrella organisation that led the struggle against the policies of segregation. This included many workers' unions and the Communist Party. Many sensitive whites also joined the ANC to oppose apartheid and played a leading role in this struggle. Several countries denounced apartheid as unjust and racist. But the white racist government continued to rule by detaining, torturing and killing thousands of black and coloured people.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. On what charges was Nelson Mandela sentenced to life imprisonment?
 - a. For treason
 - b. For breaking the laws
 - c. For corruption charges
 - d. All of the given
- ii. Apartheid in South Africa was discrimination on the basis of _____.
 - a. gender
 - b. religion
 - c. race
 - d. economic status
- iii. In which way did the system of apartheid discriminate among the South Africans?
 - a. Restricted social contacts between the races
 - b. Segregation of public facilities
 - c. Created race-specific job categories
 - d. All the above
- iv. Identify the group(s) that fought against the apartheid system.
 - a. Blacks
 - b. Coloured
 - c. Indians

d. All of these

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

The Monsoon, unlike the trades, are not steady winds but are pulsating in nature, affected by different atmospheric conditions encountered by it, on its way over the warm tropical seas. The duration of the monsoon is between 100- 120 days from early June to mid-September. Around the time of its arrival, the normal rainfall increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days. This is known as the 'burst' of the monsoon, and can be distinguished from the pre-monsoon showers. The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian peninsula generally by the first week of June. Subsequently, it proceeds into two – the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The Arabian Sea branch reaches Mumbai about ten days later on approximately the 10th of June. This is a fairly rapid advance. The Bay of Bengal branch also advances rapidly and arrives in Assam in the first week of June. The lofty mountains causes the monsoon winds to deflect towards the west over the Ganga plains. By mid-June the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon arrives over Saurashtra-Kuchchh and the central part of the country. The Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal branches of the monsoon merge over the northwestern part of the Ganga plains. Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June. 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. Withdrawal or the retreat of the monsoon is a more gradual process. The withdrawal of the monsoon begins in northwestern states of India by early September. By mid-October, it withdraws completely from the northern half of the peninsula. The withdrawal from the southern half of the peninsula is fairly rapid. By early December, the monsoon has withdrawn from the rest of the country. The islands receive the very first monsoon showers, progressively from south to north, from the last week of April to the first week of May. The withdrawal, takes place progressively from north to south from the first week of December to the first week of January. By this time the rest of the country is already under the influence of the winter monsoon.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?
 - a. The Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon arrives in Assam in the first week of June.

- b. Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Arabian Sea branch.
 - c. The duration of the monsoon varies from 100 to 120 days from early June to mid-September.
 - d. All are incorrect
- ii. South west monsoon winds consists of _____.
- a. Arabian sea Current
 - b. Bay of Bengal Current
 - c. Indian Ocean Current
 - d. Both Arabian sea Current and Bay of Bengal Current
- iii. "Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June". What is the tentative date of such monsoon showers?
- a. 1st June
 - b. 10th June
 - c. 29th June
 - d. 15th June
- iv. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:
- Assertion (A):** Burst of the monsoon can be distinguished from the pre-monsoon showers.
- Reason (R):** There is a sudden decrease in rainfall amount and regularity.
- 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.

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

The population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability. The population becomes human capital when there is an investment made in the form of education, training, and medical care. In fact, human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them. 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Looking at the population from this productive aspect emphasises its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product. Like other resources population also is a resource — a 'human resource'. This is the positive side of a large population that is often overlooked

when we look only at the negative side, considering only the problems of providing the population with food, education, and access to health facilities. When the existing 'human resource' is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it 'human capital formation' that adds to the productive power of the country just like 'physical capital formation'. Investment in human capital yields a return just like an investment in physical capital. This can be seen directly in the form of higher incomes earned because of the higher productivity of the more educated or the better-trained persons, as well as the higher productivity of healthier people. Not only do the more educated and the healthier people gain through higher incomes, but society also gains in other indirect ways because the advantages of a more educated or a healthier population spread to those also who themselves were not directly educated or given health care. In fact, human capital is in one way superior to other resources like land and physical capital: human resources can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The investment made in the form of _____ is known as human capital investment.
 - a. education
 - b. training
 - c. medical care
 - d. all of these
- ii. Investment in human resources is the same as investment in:
 - a. land
 - b. property
 - c. land and capital
 - d. none of these
- iii. Investment in human capital yields a return just like an investment in:
 - a. secondary capital
 - b. primary capital
 - c. physical capital
 - d. none of the above
- iv. Which of the following is incorrect?
 - a. Human capital is superior to other resources.
 - b. A large population, from a productive aspect, contributes to the Gross National

Product.

- c. People as a resource means people are a liability rather than an asset.
- d. Human capital is the stock of skilled and productive workforce of a nation.

Section D

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

OR

Describe any five steps taken by government to conserve the flora and fauna of our country?

28. Answer the following questions briefly

- (i) What do you understand by human poverty?
- (ii) Who are the poorest of the poor?
- (iii) What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

OR

What is the methodology of calculating poverty line?

- 29. What are reserved constituencies? Explain the concept of reservation of seats.
- 30. What were the main causes of the French Revolution?
- 31. How do the Himalayas play a vital role in the economic and cultural development of India?

OR

Write down the features of Northern plains.

Section E

- 32. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
 - A. The place where they gave economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.
 - B. The place where Territories under German expansion.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
 - a. Rajaji - Wild Life Sanctuaries
 - b. Corbett - National Parks
 - c. Anai Mudi - Mountain Peaks

d. The Narmada - The Peninsular rivers



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Solution

Section A

1. (a) An executive made up of five members

Explanation: A new constitution was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, an executive made up of five members.

2. (d) Executive

Explanation: At different levels of any government we find functionaries who take day-to-day decisions and implement those decisions on behalf of the people.

3. (b) South Africa

Explanation: South Africa become a democratic country on 26 April 1994.

4. Rann of Kutch, Mizoram

OR

Northwards

5. (b) Democracy

Explanation: Democracy means rule of the people, for the people and by the people.

6. (d) 1993

Explanation: In the year 1993 Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana was launched.

7. No, the communal electorate is not a feature of the election system in India.

8. (d) Multiple Cropping

Explanation: If more than two crops are grown on the same piece of land during a year, it is called: Multiple Cropping

9. (d) The supreme Court and the High Courts.

Explanation: In case of disputes arising out of governmental decisions the Supreme Court and the High Courts in India settles it.

10. The elected representative body formed in Russia after 1905 was the Duma.

OR

The Second International.

11. Unable to find proper jobs in cities, many people started working as rickshaw pullers, vendors, construction workers, domestic servants, etc. With irregular small incomes, these people could not afford proper housing and started living in slums leading to poverty.

OR

In the year 2000.

12. (c) Lack of surplus

Explanation: If farmers are unable to obtain capital from their own savings and have to borrow, it is called lack of surplus.

13. (c) Devi Lal

Explanation: In the election campaign, Devi Lal said that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen.

OR

(b) Electronic voting machines

Explanation: Electronic voting machines

14. (d) Republic

Explanation: Republic

15. (a) A is false but B is true

Explanation: The President is the head of the State. In our political system the head of the State exercises only nominal powers.

A.The President is not elected directly by the people. The elected Members of Parliament (MPs) and the elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) elect president.

B.The President can never claim the kind of direct popular mandate that the Prime Minister can. This ensures that President remains only a nominal executive.

Hence A is False and B is True

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

Explanation: Educated parents want to invest more in the education of the children because educated children can contribute to the economic growth of the country by making greater use of the available natural resources.

Section B

17. The following are the features of the Nazi worldview:

- i. **Racial supremacy:** Hitler considered Nordic German Aryans at the top while Jews were located at the bottom.
- ii. **Concept of Lebensraum:** It means living space. Hitler believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement of the German people.
- iii. **The Nazis believed in strong leadership:** Hitler adopted the title Der Fuhrer meaning the leader. A slogan like Adolf Hitler is Germany, Germany is Adolf Hitler was common.
- iv. **National Socialism:** The Nazis criticized both capitalism and socialism but they espoused a philosophy called National Socialism.

18. The longitudinal gap between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat is about 30° . Due to this, there is time lag of about two hours between these states. Since Arunachal Pradesh is in the east hence the sun rises earlier here; compared to in Gujarat. The Indian Standard Time is taken from the time of Standard Meridian of India and hence the watches show the same time in both the states.

OR

The $82^\circ 30'$ E Meridian has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India for the following reasons:

- (i) There is a general understanding among the countries of the world to select a Standard Meridian in the multiples of $7\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ east and west of Prime Meridian. It is equal to half an hour.
- (ii) A country's standard time is derived from such a Central Meridian. The minimum difference of time between two consecutive Standard Meridians should be half an hour.
- (iii) Another consideration is that the central meridian of a country should pass through, as far as possible, from its centre.

19. A. Working capital means raw material and money in hand for making payments and buying necessary items for production.
- B. For production machinery, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides are required to increase the production.
- C. All these inputs are working capital.

20. One major demand of democracy is a universal adult franchise i.e. the right to vote for every adult citizen. But in world politics, there are many instances of denial of equal right to vote. These are:
- In Saudi Arabia, women did not have the right to vote until 2011.
 - Estonia made its citizenship rules in such a manner that people belonging to the Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.
 - In China, before contesting the election, the candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party.

Although these countries declare themselves as democracies, the fundamental principle of 'political equality' is denied in all the cases. Thus, these are not truly democratic countries.

OR

- A. Only elections are not sufficient to guarantee the existence of democratic government.
B. There should be choice before the voters to elect the representatives. Election system should not be like China.
C. "One vote, one Person and one value". Elections should be based on this principle.
21. A. Indian economy is divided into three sectors on the basis of economic activities performed by people of earning their livelihood.
B. Out of these three sectors maximum employment opportunity can be seen in the secondary sector. Within in this sector village and small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing.
C. However, in case of tertiary sector various new services are now appearing like biotechnology and the information technology.
22. Main causes were:
- Russia was an autocracy and its ruler was not subject to the parliament.
 - Prices of essential goods rose rapidly and real wages declined by 20%.
 - About 10,000 workers in St Petersburg went on a strike demanding a reduction in the working hours, increase in wages and improvement in the working conditions.
 - Finally, the 'Bloody Sunday' incident at Winter Palace provoked the Russians to start the 1905 Revolution against the Tsar.

Section C

23. i. (d) Both The world must be occupied enabling the material resources and power of the German nation and New territories had to be acquired for settlement
 ii. (a) Pure and healthy Nordic Aryans
 iii. (d) Both Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer
 iv. (c) Geopolitical concept of living space
24. i. (a) For treason
 ii. (c) race
 iii. (d) All the above
 iv. (d) All of these
25. i. (b) Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Arabian Sea branch.
 [Explanation: Delhi generally receives the monsoon showers from the Bay of Bengal branch by the end of June.]
 ii. (d) Both Arabian sea Current and Bay of Bengal Current
 iii. (c) 29th June
 iv. (c) A is correct but R is wrong. [Explanation: Burst of the monsoon are distinguished from the pre-monsoon showers because of their increase in rainfall amount and regularity.]
26. i. (d) all of these
 ii. (c) land and capital. [Explanation: Since the value of land and capital increases, in the same way investment in human resources can yield high productivity.]
 iii. (c) physical capital. [Explanation: Educated people are an asset to the country. Higher-income can be earned by better-trained people.]
 iv. (c) People as a resource means people are a liability rather than an asset.
 [Explanation: People as a resource means people are an asset rather than a liability.]

Section D

27. 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
	At Height 1000-2000 m Wet	1. Broad tree leaves 2. Softwood	Oak, Chestnuts	

Himalayan Mountain Forest	Temperate			
	1500 m - 3000 m (Temperate)	1. Cone-shaped trees,	Pine, Deodar, Silver fir, Spruce, Cedar	Kashmir Stag, Spotted Bear, Sheep, Jack Rabbit,
		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	-

OR

- A. The government has set up fourteen biosphere reserves to protect flora and fauna. Four out of these, the Sunder bans in the West Bengal, Nanda Devi is Uttaranchal, the Gulf of Mannar in Tamil Nadu and Nilgiris have been included in the world network of Biosphere reserves.
- B. The government has been providing financial and technical assistance to many Botanical gardens since 1992.
- C. Many eco developmental projects have been introduced including Project Tiger, Project Rhino, project Great Indian Bustard.
- D. For taking care of Natural heritage, the government has set up 89 National parks, 46 wild life sanctuaries and zoological gardens.

28. (i) Human poverty is a concept that goes beyond the limited view of poverty as lack of income. It refers to the denial of political, social and economic opportunities to an individual to maintain a "reasonable" standard of living. Illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of access to proper healthcare and sanitation, caste and gender discrimination, etc., are all components of human poverty.
- (ii) Women, children (especially the girl child) and elder people in a poor family are

regarded as the poorest of the poor because they are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.

(iii) Main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005:

- The Act assures 100 day's employment every year to every household.
- Initially covering 200 districts, the Act would be extended later on to cover 600 districts.
- One-third of the jobs are reserved for women.

OR

(i) On the basis of calorie intake for the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs.328 per month for the rural areas and Rs.454 for the urban areas.

(ii) Despite less calorie requirement, the higher amount for urban areas has been fixed because of high prices of many essential products in urban centres.

(iii) In this way in the year 2000, a family of five members living in rural areas and earning less than about 1,640 per month was below the poverty line.

(iv) A similar family in the urban areas needed a minimum of Rs. 2,270 per month to meet their basic requirements.

(v) The poverty line is estimated periodically by conducting sample surveys. Many international organisations like the World Bank use a uniform standard for the poverty line.

29. A. When a constituency is reserved for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-such constituency is known as reserved constituency.
B. The constitution makers were worried that certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
C. The weaker sections may not have sufficient resources to win elections against the resourceful and influential persons.
D. In such situation if the reservation is not given, our Parliament and Assemblies would become deprived of the voice of a significant section of our population.
E. If such downtrodden categories of the society do not contest and win election, our democracy will become less representative and less democratic.
30. Causes of the French Revolution:
- (i) Despotism of Louis XVI:** He became the ruler of France in 1774. He had drained the financial resources of France in wars. For the cost of his regular extravagant

expenses, he increased taxes which were paid by the third estate.

(ii) Division of French society: The French society was divided into three estates; first, second and third estates, respectively. Among them, First and Second Estates had 10 per cent of the total population and were the clergy and nobles. They enjoyed all privileges. Rest of the 90 per cent was of the third estate, which paid all kinds of direct or indirect taxes. This kind of discrimination led to the revolution by the third estate.

(iii) Rising prices: The population of France had increased. This resulted into more demand of food grains. So the price of bread rose rapidly, which the poor could not afford to buy. So the gap between the rich and poor widened.

(iv) Inspiration of the philosophers: Philosophers like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu propagated the ideas of having a society where people would enjoy freedom, equal laws and equal opportunities. Their ideas inspired the people of France to realise their dream.

(v) Role of middle class: The 18th century witnessed the emergence of social groups termed as middle class, who earned their wealth through an expanding trade of the manufactured goods, being exported. There were other professionals also like lawyers, administrative officials who were all educated. They believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth.

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 three major river systems namely the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries form the northern plains.

B. These plains are formed of alluvial soil.

C. The alluvial deposition lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of year formed these fertile plains.

D. It covers an area of 7 lakhs sq. km.

E. The length of plain is about 2400 km and its width is about 240 to 320 km.

F. It becomes a very productive part of our country in agriculture as it has rich soil covered with adequate water supply and favourable climate.

Section E

32. i. A. Nantes
B. Denmark
- ii.

