

**CBSE Class 09 Social Science**  
**Sample Paper 01 (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 ports owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade?
  - a. Kandla and Marmagao
  - b. Bordeaux and Nantes
  - c. Surat and Masullipattnam
  - d. Le Verdon and Provence
2. 'Democratic governments insist on institutions'. Choose the appropriate answer.
  - A. Institutions make it difficult to rush through a bad decision.
  - B. They provide an opportunity for a wider set of people to be consulted in any

decision.

- a. Both A and B are true
  - b. A is false but B is true
  - c. Both A and B are false
  - d. A is true but B is false
3. Which one of the following guiding values of the Constitution of India means All of us should behave like we are a member of the same family?
- a. Fraternity
  - b. Secular
  - c. Republic
  - d. Liberty
4. Fill in the blanks:

Central Government has created \_\_\_\_\_ funds for NREGA.

OR

The poverty scenario in Sub-Saharan Africa remained almost unchanged from about \_\_\_\_\_% in 1981 to about \_\_\_\_\_% in 2008.

5. In which country free and fair elections are not held?
- a. Both China and Mexico
  - b. India
  - c. Mexico
  - d. China
6. Which class majority have meager education and low skill formation?
- a. Men
  - b. Elderly people
  - c. Girl child
  - d. Women
7. Give any two demerits of Electoral Competition.
8. Which is the most abundant factor of production in India?
- a. Land
  - b. Tools

- c. Entrepreneurs
  - d. Labour
9. Which is the highest court of appeal?
- a. High Court
  - b. Parliament
  - c. The Supreme Court of India
  - d. District Court
10. Who was the father of communism?

OR

Who was the Prime Minister of Russia when October Revolution began?

11. Mention any seven tectonic plates of the Earth's crust.

OR

Arrange the given ranges of the Himalayas starting from the Western most and moving Eastwards, Assam Himalayas, Kumaon Himalayas, Nepal Himalayas and Punjab Himalayas.

12. From where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in Palampur?
- a. Village Moneylender
  - b. Banks
  - c. Friend and relatives
  - d. Co-operative Societies
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with party name and symbols are listed.
- a. Candidate paper
  - b. Name paper
  - c. Ballot paper
  - d. Election paper

OR

In India, elections are conducted by whom?



- a. Citizens
  - b. Political Parties
  - c. President
  - d. Election Commission
14. When Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India?
- a. 1928
  - b. 1931
  - c. 1900
  - d. 1947
15. Who is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India?
- a. Deputy Speaker
  - b. President
  - c. Prime Minister
  - d. Speaker
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):** A firm will not like to employ an ill healthy worker.
- Reason (R):** An Unhealthy worker is a liability rather than an asset for an organisation.
- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c. A is correct but R is wrong.
  - d. A is wrong but R is correct.

### Section B

17. What were the main features of Hitler's geopolitical concept of Lebensraum? Give three features.
18. India is the one of the ancient civilization of the world. Explain.

OR

Explain why the cities of Mumbai and Chennai are able to see the noon Sun exactly overhead twice a year, but Delhi never sees it exactly overhead.

19. What are importance of farming?

20. "Constituent Assembly was not democratic". Explain.

OR

What do you know about Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar?

21. Which states are more vulnerable to poverty in India?

22. Write about the impact of Russian Revolution in India.

### Section C

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

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a peoples' militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, a group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king. The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

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

- i. On 14th July, 1789 the people of the \_\_\_\_\_ estate attacked the Bastille prison and freed all the prisoners signalling the start of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. first, civil war
  - b. fourth, Russian war
  - c. second, movement
  - d. third, revolution
- ii. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
  - a. The Bastille was the fortress-prison.



- b. The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king.
  - c. On the morning of 14 July 1789, the people of Paris stormed Bastille
  - d. All are correct
- 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 people of France storm the Bastille.  
**Reason (R):** They were hopeful to find King Louis XIV and commander of the Bastille there.
  - 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. What was the immediate cause of rioting in Paris?
  - a. Atrocities by the commander
  - b. The high price of bread
  - c. The killing of women and children
  - d. All of these

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

In China, elections are regularly held after every five years for electing the country's parliament, called Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui. The National People's Congress has the power to appoint the President of the country. It has nearly 3,000 members elected from all over China. Some members are elected by the army. Before contesting elections, a candidate needs the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. Only those who are members of the Chinese Communist Party or eight smaller parties allied to it were allowed to contest elections held in 2002-03. The government is always formed by the Communist Party.

Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President. The country has never been under a military or dictator's rule. But until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI. Opposition parties did contest elections, but never managed to win. The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to

criticise them. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates. In China the elections do not offer the people any serious choice. They have to choose the ruling party and the candidates approved by it. In the Mexican example, people seemed to really have a choice but in practice they had no choice. There was no way the ruling party could be defeated, even if people were against it. These are not fair elections. Holding elections of any kind is not sufficient. The elections must offer a real choice between political alternatives. And it should be possible for people to use this choice to remove the existing rulers, if they wish so.

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

- i. Why can the Chinese government not be called a democratic government even though elections are held there?
  - a. Army participates in the election
  - b. Government is not accountable to the people
  - c. Some parts of China are not represented at all
  - d. Government is always formed by the Communist Party
- ii. PRI: Institutional Revolutionary Party, Quanguo Renmin Daibiao Dahui: (?)
  - a. China Institutional Party
  - b. National People's Congress
  - c. Mexican Revolutionary Party
  - d. Congress Revolutionary Party
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ always won elections in Mexico since its independence in 1930 until 2000.
  - a. Revolutionary Party
  - b. Mexican Revolutionary Party
  - c. Institutional Revolutionary Party
  - d. Institutional Party
- iv. Does the given source explain the significance of which feature of democracy?
  - a. Democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing
  - b. In a democracy, the final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people
  - c. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote



- d. Democratic government rules within limits set by constitutional law and citizens' rights

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

The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvium in a vast basin lying at the foothills of the Himalaya over millions of years formed this fertile plain. It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq. km. The plain being about 2400 km long and 240 to 320 km broad, is a densely populated physiographic division. With a rich soil cover combined with an adequate water supply and favourable climate it is agriculturally a productive part of India. The Northern Plain is broadly divided into three sections. The Western part of the Northern Plain is referred to as the Punjab Plains. Formed by the Indus and its tributaries, the larger part of this plain lies in Pakistan. The Indus and its tributaries — the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj originate in the Himalaya. This section of the plain is dominated by the doabs. The Ganga plain extends between Ghaggar and Teesta rivers. It is spread over the states of North India, Haryana, Delhi, U.P., Bihar, partly Jharkhand and West Bengal to its East, particularly in Assam lies the Brahmaputra plain. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in its relief. It is not true. These vast plains also have diverse relief features. According to the variations in relief features, the Northern plains can be divided into four regions. The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. It is known as bhabar. All the streams disappear in this bhabar belt. South of this belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet, swampy and marshy region known as terai. This was a thickly forested region full of wildlife. The forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.

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

- i. The Northern plain is formed due to alluvial deposits brought by the Himalayan river(s) such as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 1. Indus
  - 2. Ganga
  - 3. Brahmaputra
  - 4. All of these



- ii. Identify the incorrect pair.
- Bhabar:** This region lies towards the south of the Terai belt.
  - Terai:** In this region, the streams reappear and make a wet, swampy and marshy region.
  - Bhangar:** Bhangar is the largest part of the northern plain and is composed of the oldest alluvial soil.
  - Khadar:** The soil in this region is renewed every year and is thus highly fertile.
- iii. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems. Name the rivers.
- Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi
  - Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati
  - Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra
  - Godavari, Ganga, Narmada
- iv. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
A. Ganga Plains	1. Forms the eastern part of the northern plain
B. Brahmaputra Plains	2. Forms the western part of the northern plain
	3. Between Ghaggar and Tista rivers

- A-2, B-3
- A-3, B-1
- A-2, B-1
- A-3, B-2

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

The proportion of people below the poverty line is also not the same for all social groups and economic categories in India. Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. Similarly, among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and urban casual labour households. The average for people below the poverty line for all groups in India is 22. The double disadvantage of being a landless casual wage labour household in the socially disadvantaged social groups of the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe population highlights the seriousness of the problem. Some recent studies have shown that except for the scheduled tribe

households, all the other three groups (i.e. scheduled castes, rural agricultural labourers and the urban casual labour households) have seen a decline in poverty in the 1990s. Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. In some cases, women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

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

- i. People belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not able to meet their basic needs = 43%:  
Casual workers in urban areas living below the poverty line = (?)
  - a. 57%
  - b. 34%
  - c. 24%
  - d. 29%
- ii. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:  
**Assertion (A):** Women, children (especially the girl child) and old people are the poorest of the poor.  
**Reason (R):** They are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.
  - a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - c. A is correct but R is wrong.
  - d. A is wrong but R is correct.
- iii. Analyse the picture and answer for "A" and "B".



- a. A-financial groups, B-rural agricultural labour households.
  - b. A-social groups, B-urban casual labour households
  - c. A-political groups, B-Elderly people
  - d. A-demographic groups, B-Female infants
- iv. The given extract is throwing light on which aspect of Poverty?
    - a. Social exclusion



- b. Typical Cases of Poverty
- c. Concept of Poverty Line
- d. Vulnerable Groups

#### **Section D**

27. What is natural vegetation? What are the different types of vegetation found in India?

OR

Can you name the forest which is found in the areas of Western Ghats and Island Groups of India? And write their any four features.

28. "The Tenth Plan endeavour to increase the enrolment in higher education". Explain.

OR

What does unemployment mean? What types of unemployment do we have in rural areas?

29. How are constituencies for Lok Sabha decided by the Election Commission?

30. How was the youth educated during the Nazi regime?

31. What do you know about the onset of monsoon in India?

OR

**Location and relief are important factors in determining the climate of India.**  
Explain the statement with examples.

#### **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 the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.
  - B. The central power of the first world war.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Malwa Plateau - Plateau
  - b. Shivpuri - National Park
  - c. The Ganges - The Himalayan River Systems

d. Mudumalai - Wild Life Sanctuaries





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**Solution**

**Section A**

1. (b) Bordeaux and Nantes

**Explanation:** Port cities like Bordeaux and Nantes owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.

2. (d) A is true but B is false

**Explanation:** Presence of various institutions ensures that a broad consensus is arrived at before any major decision is taken. Institutions also prevent a bad decision being rushed into

3. (a) Fraternity

**Explanation:** It means all of us should behave like we are the member of the same family.

4. National Employment Guarantee

OR

51, 47

5. (a) Both China and Mexico

**Explanation:** Free and fair elections are not held in China and Mexico.

6. (d) Women

**Explanation:** A majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation.

7. (i) It creates a sense of disunity and factionalism in every locality.

(ii) Different political parties and leaders often level allegations against one another.

8. (d) Labour

**Explanation:** India is surplus with labour

9. (c) The Supreme Court of India

**Explanation:** Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal in civil and criminal cases. It can hear appeals against the decisions of the High Courts.

10. Karl Marx

OR

Kerensky.

11. Seven tectonic plates of the Earth's crust are a Eurasian plate, North American plate, South American plate, African plate, Indo-Australian plate, and Pacific and Antarctic plate.

OR

The correct order is Punjab Himalayas (Westernmost), Kumaon Himalayas, Nepal Himalayas and Assam Himalayas (Easternmost).

12. (a) Village Moneylender

**Explanation:** Village Moneylender

13. (c) Ballot paper

**Explanation:** A ballot paper is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with party name and symbols are listed.

OR

- (d) Election Commission

**Explanation:** In India, elections are conducted by an independent and very powerful organisation called Election Commission (EC).

14. (a) 1928

**Explanation:** The Constitution drafted in 1928 was known as the Nehru Report. It was prepared by a committee of All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with Jawaharlal Nehru as its Secretary. There were a total of 9 members in the Committee.

15. (b) President

**Explanation:** All international treaties and agreements are made in the name of the President. The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces of India.

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

**Explanation:** A firm will not like to employ an ill healthy worker because an unhealthy worker is a liability rather than an asset for an organisation.

### Section B

17. The main features of Hitler's geopolitical concept of Lebensraum or living space were:

i. He believed that new territories had to be acquired for settlement.



- ii. The settlers in new lands would be able to maintain intimate links with the place of their origin.
  - iii. The new settlements would enhance the material resources and power of the German nations. By capturing Poland, Hitler put his new ideas into practice.
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 movement of the Sun towards North to South of the equator is within the two tropics. All the places located within the two tropics have an overhead Sun twice a year.

Mumbai and Chennai lie South of the Tropic of Cancer i.e.  $23^{\circ}30' N$ . That's why these two cities see noon Sun overhead twice a year.

Delhi is located at  $29^{\circ} N$  latitude. It is North of Tropic of Cancer. Areas of the Earth located North of Tropic of Cancer never experience Sun directly overhead. Thus, Delhi never sees Sun exactly overhead.

19. a. The farming is major occupation of the rural economy.  
 b. 75 percentage of people of India are employed in this activity.  
 c. It makes country self sufficient in food grains.  
 d. Farming also helps in the development of Industry.
20. A. There was no universal adult franchise at the time. So the Constituent Assembly could not have been chosen directly by all the people of India.  
 B. 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.  
 C. 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.  
 D. The Assembly had many members who did not agree with the Congress.

- E. In social terms too, the Assembly represented members from different language groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations.
- F. Even if the Constituent Assembly was elected by universal adult franchise, its composition would not have been very different.

OR

- A. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956).
- B. He was born in Madhya Pradesh.
- C. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.
- D. He was a social revolutionary thinker and agitator against caste divisions and caste based inequalities.
- E. Later, he became Law minister in the first cabinet of post-independence India.
- F. He was the founder of the Republican Party of India.
- G. In his early career, he was an economist, professor, and lawyer.
- H. His later life was marked by his political activities; he became involved in campaigning and negotiations for India's independence, publishing journals, advocating political rights and social freedom for Dalits, and contributing significantly to the establishment of the state of India.
- I. In 1956, he converted to Buddhism, initiating mass conversions of Dalits.
21. A. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of early seventies.
- B. Recent estimate show while the all India HCR was 21.9% in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level.
- C. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratio of 33.7 and 37.6 percent respectively.
- D. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
22. A. Among those the Russian Revolution inspired were many Indians.
- B. Several attended the communist University.
- C. By the mid-1920s the Communist Party was formed in India.
- D. Important Indian political and cultural figures took an interest in the Soviet experiment and visited Russia, among them Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindernath



Tagore, who wrote about Soviet Socialism.

### Section C

23. i. (d) third, revolution  
ii. (b) The Bastille stood for the democratic power of the king. [Explanation: The Bastille stood for the despotic power of the king.]  
iii. (c) A is correct but R is wrong. [Explanation: The people of France stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille because they were hopeful to find hoarded ammunition there.]  
iv. (b) high price of bread
24. i. (d) Government is always formed by the Communist Party  
ii. (b) National People's Congress  
iii. (c) Institutional Revolutionary Party  
iv. (a) Democracy must be based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing
25. i. (a) **Bhabar**: This region lies towards the south of the Terai belt.  
ii. (d) All of these  
iii. (b) A-3, B-1  
iv. (c) Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra
26. i. (b) 34%  
ii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
iii. (b) A-social groups, B-urban casual labour households  
iv. (d) Vulnerable Groups

### Section D

27. Grasses, shrubs and trees, which grow on their own without interference or help from human beings are called natural vegetation. Different types of natural vegetation are found over the globe due to different climatic conditions among which the amount of rainfall is very important. Climatic conditions vary in India from place to place, region to region. Hence India has a wide range of natural vegetation

**The different types of vegetation found in India are:**

- Tropical evergreen forest.
- Tropical deciduous forest.
- Thorny forest.
- Mountain vegetation

e. Mangrove forests.

OR

Tropical Rain Forests are restricted to heavy rainfall and are found in the Western Ghats and the Island Groups of India - Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar. These are also found in the upper parts of Assam and Tamil Nadu. **Following are the feature of these forests.**

- A. The areas having more than 200cm of rainfall with a short dry season are the most suitable for such forests.
- B. The trees reach great height up to 60 meters or even above. The areas has luxuriant vegetation including trees of all kinds of shrubs and creepers giving it a multilayered structure as the region remains warm and wet throughout the year.
- C. These trees appear green all the year round as there is no definite time to shed their leaves.
- D. Ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber and cinchona are important commercial trees in this forest.

28. (I) Increase enrolment of 18 to 23 years age group from six to eleven percent by the end of the plan.
- (II) Focus on increasing access, quality, adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, vocationalisation and networking on the use of information technology.
- (III) Focus on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal and IT education institutions.
- (IV) Over the past 50 years, there has been a significant increase in the number of universities and institutions of higher learning in specialised area.
- (V) The plan outlay on education, in India increased from Rs. 151 crore in the First Plan to Rs. 3766.90 crore in the Eleventh Plan.

OR

**A.Unemployment:** Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.

**B.**In rural areas of India seasonal and disguised unemployment exists.

**(i) Seasonal Unemployment:**



It happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year, may be after harvesting time. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done.

**(ii) Disguised Unemployment:**

In it, people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. If those three people are removed, the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and three extra are disguised unemployed.

29. (i) For Lok Sabha elections, the country is divided into 543 constituencies,  
(ii) The representative elected from each constituency is called a Member of Parliament or an MP.  
(iii) One of the features of a democratic election is that every vote should have equal value.  
That is why, our constitution requires that each constituency should have a roughly equal population living within it.
30. **Hitler felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology and took the following steps to achieve this:**
- i. Teachers who were Jews or seen as 'politically unreliable' were dismissed.
  - ii. Children were segregated. Germans and Jews could not sit together. Subsequently, undesirable children, Jews, the physically handicapped, Gypsies were thrown out of schools.
  - iii. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify the Nazi ideas of race.
  - iv. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews and worship Hitler.
  - v. Youth organizations were made responsible for educating German youth in the spirit of National Socialism.
  - vi. After a period of rigorous ideological and physical training, they joined the Labour Service. Then they have to serve in the armed forces and enter one of the Nazi organizations.
31. (i) The Monsoon are not steady winds but are pulsating in nature. The duration of the



monsoon is between 100-120 days from early June to mid-September.

(ii) Around the time of arrival of the monsoon, the normal rainfall increases suddenly and continues constantly for several days.

(iii) This is known as 'burst' of the monsoon and can be distinguished from the pre-monsoon showers.

(iv) The monsoon arrives at the southern tip of the Indian Peninsula generally by the first week of June.

(v) Then it gets divided into two-the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.

(vi) The Arabian Sea branch reaches Mumbai about ten days later. The Bay of Bengal branch also advances rapidly and arrives in Assam in the first week of June.

OR

The location of India and the various relief features have a deep effect in determining the climate of India.

**i. Location:**

- a. India is located between  $5^{\circ}$  N to  $37^{\circ}$  N latitudes.
- b. Tropic of Cancer divides the country into two-equal halves: North sub-tropical zone and South tropical zone.
- c. India is surrounded by three water bodies in the South and girdled by a high continuous mountain chain in the North. This compact physical setting gives a unique and common climatic framework.
- d. The Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea have moderating effects on India climatic condition.

**ii. Relief:**

- a. High mountains in the North act as barriers for cold and hot winds. It provides the whole of North India a tropical climate.
- b. They may also cause precipitation as they are high enough and lie in the path of rain-bearing winds. For example, the leeward side of Western Ghats remains relatively dry in monsoon season.
- c. The Himalayas also force the South-West monsoons to shed all their moisture in the sub-continent.

**Section E**

32. i. A. Bordeaux  
B. Germany

ii.

