

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Sample Paper 06 (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 option is true with respect to the qualification of Elector?
 - a. A man has paid tithe amounting to One-tenth of the agricultural produce.
 - b. A man is above the age of 25 years.
 - c. A man had to belong to the higher bracket of taxpayer.
 - d. A man has paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage.
2. Which of the following enjoys more power in case of money bill?
 - a. State Legislative Assemblies
 - b. The Cabinet

- c. Rajya Sabha
 - d. Lok Sabha
3. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution?
- a. 101 members
 - b. 206 members
 - c. 299 members
 - d. 36 members

4. Fill in the blanks:

The cold weather season begins from _____ in northern India and stays till _____.

OR

_____ is the highest average rainfall in the world.

5. Democracy originated:
- a. in France after the Revolution.
 - b. in the UK, after the signing of Magna Carta.
 - c. in the US after freeing itself from British tyranny.
 - d. in ancient Greece.
6. Which of the following scheme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns?
- a. NFWP
 - b. WRTC
 - c. AAY
 - d. PMRY
7. Who used the slogan 'Land to the Tiller'?
8. Consumption of chemical fertilizers is highest in which state of India?
- a. Haryana
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Himachal Pradesh
 - d. Rajasthan
9. Choose the appropriate answer.
- A. The cabinet decide to give 27% job reservation to backward classes.

B. Parliament upheld reservation as invalid.

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

10. What was a communist society according to Karl Marx?

OR

In which year was the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party founded?

11. Which states of India have seen a significant decline in poverty?

OR

How many Indians were living under poverty live in 1973?

12. What is done to surplus wheat in Palampur?

- a. Sold in the market
- b. Given in charity
- c. Destroyed
- d. Stocked by self

13. Choose the appropriate word - It is a sheet of paper on which the names of the contesting candidates along with party name and symbol are listed.

- a. Bullet paper
- b. EVM
- c. White paper
- d. Ballot paper

OR

'Our Constitution makers thought of a special system of reserved constituencies. Which of the following is/are true with reference to this ?

A. They were worried that in an open electoral system of reserved constituencies certain weaker sections may not stand a good chance to get elected to the Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies.

B. The reservation was based on the economic development of the constituency.

- a. A is false but B is true
 - b. A is true but B is false
 - c. Both A and B are true
 - d. Both A and B are false
14. The _____ means that India is a free country and no external power can dictate the government of India.
- a. Sovereignty
 - b. Equality
 - c. Liberty
 - d. Secular
15. Who is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces of India ?
- a. Air Force Chief
 - b. President
 - c. Army Chief
 - d. Naval Chief
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): Kerala succeeded in reducing poverty.
Reason (R): Kerala has invested in human resource development.
- 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 impact on Germany because of her refusal to pay war compensation in 1923.
18. Answer the following questions
- i) Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian sea and south-east of India?
 - ii) Name the countries which are larger than India. Also mention the island countries which are our southern neighbors.

OR

Why is there a difference of two hours in the sunrise in Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat?

19. What means of transportation are used in the village of Palampur?

20. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a democratic country or non democratic. Give reasons.

OR

Explain the difficulties faced by the people in a non democratic country.

21. Why are domestic services of house-women not treated as economic activities?
22. What was the impact of Stalin's 'Reign of Terror'?

Section C

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

Germany, a powerful empire in the early years of the twentieth century, fought the First World War alongside the Austrian empire and against the Allies. All joined the war enthusiastically hoping to gain from a quick victory. Little did they realise that the war would stretch on, eventually draining Europe of all its resources. Germany made initial gains by occupying France and Belgium. However, the Allies strengthened by the US entry in 1917, won, defeating Germany and the Central Powers in November 1918. The defeat of Imperial Germany and the abdication of the emperor gave an opportunity to parliamentary parties to recast German polity. A National Assembly met at Weimar and established a democratic constitution with a federal structure. Deputies were now elected to the German Parliament or Reichstag, on the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women. This republic, however, was not received well by its own people largely because of the terms it was forced to accept after Germany's defeat at the end of the First World War. The peace treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace. Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 percent of its territories, 75 percent of its iron and 26 percent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied Powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power. The War Guilt Clause held Germany responsible for the war and the damages the Allied countries suffered. Germany was forced to pay compensation amounting to £6 billion. The Allied armies also occupied the resource-rich Rhineland for much of the 1920s. Many Germans held the new Weimar Republic responsible for not only the defeat in the war but the disgrace at Versailles.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. The government formed at Weimar was a/an _____.
a. Nazi republic

- b. Monarchial republic
- c. Absolutist republic
- d. Democratic republic

ii. What was the time span of the First World War?

- a. 1911-1914
- b. 1914-1918
- c. 1918-1921
- d. 1920-1925

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 Treaty of Versailles signed at the end of World War I, was harsh and humiliating for Germany.

Reason (R): It lost 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania, was forced to pay compensation of 6 billion pounds.

- 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. How were the deputies elected under the Weimar constitution?

- a. On the basis of equal and universal votes cast by active and passive citizens.
- b. On the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.
- c. On the basis of equal and universal votes cast by men owing property.
- d. On the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults excluding women.

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

Despite all these difficulties, there was one big advantage for the makers of the Indian Constitution. Unlike South Africa, they did not have to create a consensus about what a democratic India should look like. Much of this consensus had evolved during the freedom struggle. Our national movement was not merely a struggle against a foreign rule. It was also a struggle to rejuvenate our country and to transform our society and politics. There were sharp differences of opinion within the freedom struggle about the path India should take after Independence. Such differences exist even today. Yet some basic ideas had come to be accepted by almost everyone. Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India. The resolution at the Karachi session of

the Indian National Congress dwelt on how independent India's constitution should look like. Both these documents were committed to the inclusion of universal adult franchise, right to freedom and equality and to protecting the rights of minorities in the constitution of independent India. Thus some basic values were accepted by all leaders much before the Constituent Assembly met to deliberate on the Constitution. The familiarity with political institutions of the colonial rule also helped develop an agreement over the institutional design. The British rule had given voting rights only to a few. On that basis, the British had introduced very weak legislatures. Elections were held to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India. These were not fully democratic governments. But the experience gained by Indians in the working of the legislative institutions proved to be very useful for the country in setting up its own institutions and working in them. That is why the Indian constitution adopted many institutional details and procedures from colonial laws like the Government of India Act. Years of thinking and deliberation on the framework of the constitution had another benefit. Our leaders gained the confidence to learn from other countries, but on our own terms. Many of our leaders were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, the practice of parliamentary democracy in Britain, and the Bill of Rights in the US. The socialist revolution in Russia had inspired many Indians to think of shaping a system based on social and economic equality. Yet they were not simply imitating what others had done. At each step, they were questioning whether these things suited our country. All these factors contributed to the making of our Constitution.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
 - I. Enactment of Government of India Act.
 - II. Elections were held to Provincial Legislatures and Ministries all over British India.
 - III. Motilal Nehru and eight other Congress leaders drafted a constitution for India.
 - IV. Karachi session of the Indian National Congress.
 - a. III, IV, I, II
 - b. I, II, IV, III
 - c. I, III, IV, II
 - d. II, IV, I, II
- ii. According to _____ the elections were held to provincial legislatures in India in 1937?

- a. Government of India Act, 1935
 - b. Government of India Act, 1919
 - c. Government of India Act, 1909
 - d. None of the above
- iii. Which of these features were accepted by all the Indian leaders much before they sat down to make the Constitution?
- a. Universal adult franchise
 - b. Right to press
 - c. Protection of the rights of majority
 - d. All the above
- iv. Which of these inspired our leaders while framing the Constitution?
- a. Ideals of the Indian Revolution
 - b. Parliamentary democracy in France
 - c. Bill of Rights in US
 - d. All the above

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

The cold weather season begins from mid-November in northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature decreases from south to the north. The average temperature of Chennai, on the eastern coast, is between 24° – 25° Celsius, while in the northern plains, it ranges between 10°C and 15° Celsius. Days are warm and nights are cold. Frost is common in the north and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall. During this season, the northeast trade winds prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea and hence, for most part of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as, here they blow from sea to land. In the northern part of the country, a feeble high-pressure region develops, with light winds moving outwards from this area. Influenced by the relief, these winds blow through the Ganga valley from the west and the northwest. The weather is normally marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble, variable winds. A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest. These low-pressure systems, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much-needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains.

Although the total amount of winter rainfall locally known as 'mahawat' is small, they are of immense importance for the cultivation of 'rabi' crops. The peninsular region does not have a well defined cold season. There is hardly any noticeable seasonal change in temperature pattern during winters due to the moderating influence of the sea.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. 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): Winters in India experience dry season.
Reason (R): During this season trade winds blow from land to sea in most parts of the country.
 - 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.
- ii. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to weather conditions and characteristics of the cold season?
 - a. Begins from mid-November and till February
 - b. Low temperatures and low humidity
 - c. Weak variable winds
 - d. All are correct
- iii. During the winter season, winds blow from _____ direction from Central Asia.
 - a. northwest
 - b. northeast
 - c. southwest
 - d. east north
- iv. Complete the sentence: The peninsular region does not get a well-defined winter because of the _____.
 - a. Cyclonic disturbances
 - b. Low-pressure systems
 - c. Moderating influence of the sea
 - d. All of these

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

Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages

cannot find jobs. The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years. In case of India, we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas. In the case of rural areas, there is seasonal and disguised unemployment. Urban areas have mostly educated unemployment. Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependant upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing are done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependant on agriculture. In case of disguised unemployment people appear to be employed. They have an 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. These three people also work in the same plot as the others. The contribution made by the three extra people does not add to the contribution made by the five people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and the three extra people are disguised as unemployed. In case of urban areas educated unemployment has become a common phenomenon. Many youths with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find a job.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. In which of the following fields is disguised unemployment found?
 - a. Industries
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Mining
 - d. Fisheries
- ii. If a person in rural areas cannot find jobs during some months of the year, which type of employment is this called?
 - a. Structural unemployment
 - b. Educated unemployment
 - c. Seasonal unemployment
 - d. Disguised unemployment
- iii. The persons who are not working by choice are covered under _____.
 - a. seasonal unemployment
 - b. disguised unemployment

- c. educated unemployment
 - d. none of these
- iv. At Palampur village, in an agricultural field 6 men are required for weeding, but 10 people are doing the work. This kind of employment is known as:
- a. Disguised unemployment
 - b. Seasonal unemployment
 - c. Rural unemployment
 - d. All of these

Section D

27. The distribution of flora and fauna is primarily determined by the climate. Justify this statement by giving relevant facts.

OR

Distinguish between a national park and a sanctuary.

28. Describe the poverty trends in India since 1973.

OR

Write a short note on NREGA 2005.

29. Mention any three powers and functions of the Election Commission of India.
30. What were the conditions of women in France before the revolution?
31. Compare the actions of converging and diverging tectonic plates.

OR

Differentiate between 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 them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. Epicenters of main panic movement
 - B. Allied country of first world war
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. The state has the highest density of population
 - b. Tropical Deciduous Forest - Vegetation Type

c. Manas - National Park

d. Eastern Ghats - Mountain Ranges



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Solution

Section A

1. (c) A man had to belong to the higher bracket of taxpayer.

Explanation: To qualify as an elector and as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the higher bracket of taxpayer.

2. (d) Lok Sabha

Explanation: Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Loksabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject but can only delay it by 14 days.

3. (c) 299 members

Explanation: The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had 299 members.

4. Mid-November, February

OR

Mawsynram

5. (d) in ancient Greece.

Explanation: Full democracy was not established in the US, the UK, or France until the twentieth century.

6. (d) PMRY

Explanation: PMRY (Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna) scheme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.

7. Devaraj the head of Left Front used the slogan 'Land to the Tiller' in West Bengal elections held in 1977.

8. (b) Punjab

Explanation: Punjab is the correct answer because Punjab produces a large amount of wheat. For production, it requires chemical fertilizers.

9. (c) A is true but B is false

Explanation: The Commission gave its Report in 1980 and made many recommendations. One of these was that 27 per cent of government jobs be reserved for the socially and economically backward classes. For several years, many parliaments and parties kept demanding the implementation of the Commission's recommendations

10. Marx believed that to free themselves from capitalist exploitation, workers had to construct a radically socialist society where all property was socially controlled.

OR

The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898.

11. There has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal.

OR

55 percent Indians

12. (a) Sold in the market

Explanation: When ever there was surplus wheat in palampur, it was sold in market.

13. (d) Ballot paper

Explanation: Earlier the voters used to indicate who they wanted to vote for by putting a stamp on the ballot paper. 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

(b) A is true but B is false

Explanation: In our country we follow an area based system of representation. The country is divided into different areas for purposes of elections. These areas are called electoral constituencies. Hence A is true but B is false

14. (a) Sovereignty

Explanation: Sovereignty

15. (b) President

Explanation: President

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

Explanation: Kerala has succeeded in reducing poverty by investing on human resource

development. Kerala is the highest literate state of country.

Section B

17. **Impacts of refusal to pay war compensation in 1923 on Germany were:**
- France occupied its leading industrial area, Ruhr, which was rich in coal.
 - People became more anxious and got angry in the Weimar Republic.
 - Germany retaliated with passive resistance and printed paper currency recklessly. With too much-printed money in circulation, the value of the German mark fell drastically, causing the prices of goods to soar.
 - Eventually, the Americans helped Germany to recover from the crisis by reworking the terms of reparation to ease the financial burden on Germans.
18. (i) 1.Lakshadweep, 2.Andaman and Nicobar group of islands.
(ii) 1.Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia. 2.Maldives, Sri Lanka.

OR

The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat. This causes a time lag of two hours from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh to avoid confusion and to have a standard time for reference, The 82.30'Eastern Longitude has been taken as the standard time for the whole country. The local time at this Meridian has been accepted as the Indian Standard Time IST throughout the country because it passes through the middle of the country. It has helped to avoid a lot of confusion which would have been there by following different local times or in the absence of a uniform time.

19. Many kinds of transport are used by the people of village of Palampur. They use bullock carts, tongas, rickshaws, bogeys and goods. They are also used for loading jaggery and other commodities to their neighbouring farms like Raiganj. Motor vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks etc. are used to transport people like surplus crops to sell it to their neighbouring villages.
20. A. Pakistan under General Pervez Musharaff was a non democratic country.
B. He amended constitution according to his own will and for his personal benefits and issued "Legal Framework Order".
C. He dismissed the national and provincial assemblies.
D. Final power was rests with military officers.

OR

- A. People cannot change their rulers according to their own wish.
 - B. People cannot choose their rulers also.
 - C. People cannot question the authority of the dictator.
 - D. People cannot criticize the government.
21. In India, most women generally look after domestic affairs like cooking of food, washing of clothes, cleaning of utensils, looking after children, etc. They are not treated as economic or productive activities. This is mainly because such activities are performed out of love and affection and hence their valuation is not possible. They do not add to the flow of goods and services in the economy.
22. There was criticism on the consequences of collectivisation of farms. Stalin and his supporters charged these critics with conspiracy against socialism. With the result, over two million people were either in prison or labour camps. A large number of them were forced to make false confessions under torture and were executed. Several punished people were talented professionally and were brought with false allegations.

Section C

23. i. (d) Democratic republic
 ii. (b) 1914-1918
 iii. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 iv. (b) On the basis of equal and universal votes cast by all adults including women.
24. i. (a) III, IV, I, II
 ii. (a) Government of India Act, 1935
 iii. (a) Universal adult franchise
 iv. (c) Bill of Rights in US
25. i. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. [Explanation: During winter season northeast trade winds prevail over the country. That is why India experiences a dry season in winter. They blow from land to sea in most parts of the country.]
 ii. (d) All are correct
 iii. (b) northeast
 iv. (c) Moderating influence of the sea
26. i. (b) Agriculture
 ii. (c) Seasonal unemployment
 iii. (d) none of these [Explanation: Unemployment is said to exist when people who are

willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.]

iv. (a) Disguised unemployment

Section D

27. It is true that the distribution of flora and fauna is primarily determined by the climate. Climatic factors like temperature, photoperiod, and precipitation highly affect the climate of a place. In India, all the major physical features of the Earth i.e. mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands are there in which climatic factors vary.

The given points state how climatic factors affect climate which determines the distribution of flora and fauna:

- i. **Temperature:** The character and extent of vegetation and distribution of fauna are mainly determined by temperature along with humidity in the air, precipitation, and soil.
On the slopes of the Himalayas and the hills or the Peninsula above the height of 915 m, the fall in the temperature affects the types of vegetation, its growth, and changes it from tropical to sub-tropical, temperate and alpine vegetation. Thus, affect the distribution of wildlife too.
- ii. **Photoperiod:** (sunlight) The variation in the duration of sunlight at different places is due to differences in altitude, latitudes, season and duration of the day. Due to the longer duration of sunlight, trees grow faster in summers. As forests are a shelter for fauna thus, more trees mean a rich and diverse fauna.
- iii. **Precipitation:** In India, almost the entire rainfall is brought in by the advancing of South-West monsoon (June to September) and retreating North-East monsoons. Areas of heavy rainfall have more dense vegetation and fauna as compared to other areas of less rainfall.

OR

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	The purpose of a sanctuary is to preserve endangered animals and birds.

beauty and wildlife.	
At present, there are 103 national parks in the country.	Almost every state and union territory has 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.

28. i. There has been a substantial decline in poverty ratios in India from about 55 percent in 1973 to 30 percent in 2009-10.
- ii. More than 56% of the rural population was living below poverty in 1973 which has come down to 34%.
- iii. Around about 50 % of the urban population was having below poverty in 1973 which has come down to 27%.
- iv. Although the percentage of people living under poverty declined in the early two decades (1973-1993), the number of poor remained stable around 320 million for a fairly long period.
- v. If the trend continues, people below the poverty line may come down to less than 20 percent in the next few years.

OR

- A. Presently it is known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
- B. It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. It also aimed at sustainable development to address the cause of drought, deforestation and soil erosion.
- C. One third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.
- D. The central government will also establish National Employment Guarantee Funds. Similarly state governments will establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for implementation of the scheme.
- E. Under the programme if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days she/he will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- F. The scheme provided employment to 220 crore person day of employment to 4.78 crore households.

29. Powers and Functions of Election Commission of India:

- (i) To conduct and control the elections.
- (ii) To implement the code of conduct.
- (iii) To order the government to follow guidelines.
- (iv) To prevent use and misuse of government machinery at the time of election.

30. The condition/role of the women in France before the revolution were:

- i. All the women were classified as passive citizens. They did not have voting powers like that of men.
- ii. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits, and vegetables, worked as domestic servants or looked after the children in the house of upper-class people.
- iii. Their wages were lower than those of men.
- iv. They looked after their children, did the cooking, collecting wood for fuel, fetched water and queued up for bread.
- v. Most of the women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of wealthy parents were sent to study at a convent, after which they were married off in a rich family. They were not allowed to take up a job.

31. **Convergent Plate Boundary;**

- i. When two tectonic plates converge, the crust is destroyed and recycled back into the interior of the Earth, as one plate dives under another.
- ii. Mountains and volcanoes are often found where plate converge.
- iii. The Himalayas were formed due to the converging of the Eurasian Plate and the Indo-Australian Plate.

Divergent Plate Boundary:

- i. At divergent boundaries, new crust is created as two Plates Pull away from each other.
- ii. Oceans are born and grow wider where plates diverge or pull apart. When a diverging boundary occurs on land, a rift will arise and the mass of land will break apart into distinct landmasses.
- iii. A divergent boundary between the North American and Eurasian plates has caused a ridge in the middle of the Atlantic ocean.

OR

Western Ghats:

- (i) They lie parallel to the western coast.
- (ii) They are continuous and can be crossed through passes only.
- (iii) Their average height is between 900-1600 metres.
- (iv) The highest peak is Anainudi (2,695 metres).
- (v) The Western Ghats mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau.

Eastern Ghats:

- (i) They stretch from the Mahanadi valley to the Nilgiris in the south.
- (ii) They are discontinuous and irregular and are dissected by rivers.
- (iii) Their average height is 600 metres.
- (iv) The highest peak is Mahendragiri (1,501 metres).
- (v) The Eastern Ghats mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau.

Section E

32. i. A. Saint Florentin
B. France

