

Math Love Institute - Raipur, Chhattisgarh
CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (CBSE)
Class IX - Social Science (Code 087)
Most Important Question Paper 2025-26
with Complete Detailed Solutions

Maximum Marks	80
Time Allowed	3 Hours
Subject	Social Science (History, Geography, Political Science, Economics)

 **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. This question paper contains **39 questions** divided into **Five Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
2. **Section A:** Questions 1-20 are Multiple Choice Questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. **Section B:** Questions 21-26 are Very Short Answer Type Questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer in about 30-50 words.
4. **Section C:** Questions 27-33 are Short Answer Type Questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer in about 50-80 words.
5. **Section D:** Questions 34-36 are Long Answer Type Questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer in about 80-120 words.
6. **Section E:** Questions 37-39 are Source-Based/Case-Based Questions carrying 4 marks each with sub-parts.
7. All questions are **compulsory**. However, internal choices are provided in some questions.
8. Draw neat and labeled diagrams wherever required.
9. **Map question** is included in the question paper.

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 20 = 20 Marks)

Q1. Which estate of French society paid all the taxes before the French Revolution? [1]

- (a) First Estate (Clergy)
- (b) Second Estate (Nobility)
- (c) Third Estate (Common people)
- (d) None of the above

Q2. Who wrote the book "Das Kapital"? [1]

- (a) Lenin
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Stalin
- (d) Trotsky

Q3. What was the name of Hitler's autobiography? [1]

- (a) Main Kampf
- (b) Mein Kampf
- (c) My Struggle
- (d) Das Kapital

Q4. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states? [1]

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 9

Q5. Which is the highest peak in India? [1]

- (a) Mount Everest
- (b) Kanchenjunga
- (c) Nanda Devi
- (d) K2 (Godwin Austen)

- Q6.** Which river is known as the "Dakshin Ganga"? [1]
- (a) Krishna
 - (b) Kaveri
 - (c) Godavari
 - (d) Narmada
- Q7.** Monsoon arrives in India approximately in: [1]
- (a) Early May
 - (b) Early June
 - (c) Early July
 - (d) Early August
- Q8.** According to Census 2011, the literacy rate in India is: [1]
- (a) 65.4%
 - (b) 74.04%
 - (c) 82.14%
 - (d) 77.7%
- Q9.** Which country is the best example of direct democracy? [1]
- (a) India
 - (b) Switzerland
 - (c) USA
 - (d) UK
- Q10.** The Indian Constitution was adopted on: [1]
- (a) 26 January 1950
 - (b) 15 August 1947
 - (c) 26 November 1949
 - (d) 26 January 1949
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- Q11.** What is the minimum voting age in India? [1]
- (a) 16 years
 - (b) 18 years
 - (c) 21 years
 - (d) 25 years

Q12. Which house of Parliament is known as the "House of Elders"? [1]
(a) Lok Sabha
(b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Vidhan Sabha
(d) Vidhan Parishad

Q13. Which fundamental right was abolished by the 44th Amendment? [1]
(a) Right to Freedom
(b) Right to Property
(c) Right to Education
(d) Right against Exploitation

Q14. Human capital formation refers to: [1]
(a) Increase in money supply
(b) Increase in physical capital
(c) Improvement in quality of human resources
(d) Increase in foreign investment

Q15. What is the poverty line based on in India? [1]
(a) Income level
(b) Consumption expenditure
(c) Land holdings
(d) Employment status

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Q16. Which scheme aims to provide 100 days of wage employment in rural areas? [1]
(a) PMGSY
(b) MGNREGA
(c) PMAY
(d) PMJDY

Q17. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is related to: [1]
(a) Employment generation
(b) Food security
(c) Education
(d) Health services

- Q18.** The Bastille prison was stormed on: [1]
- (a) 14 July 1789
 - (b) 14 June 1789
 - (c) 14 July 1799
 - (d) 15 August 1789

- Q19.** The October Revolution in Russia took place in: [1]
- (a) October 1905
 - (b) October 1917
 - (c) November 1917
 - (d) December 1917

- Q20.** India shares its longest land border with which country? [1]
- (a) China
 - (b) Pakistan
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Nepal

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SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 × 6 = 12 Marks)

- Q21.** What do you understand by the term 'subsistence crisis' in France during the Old Regime? [2]
- Q22.** What was the April Theses? Who proposed it? [2]
- Q23.** Explain the longitudinal extent of India. How does it affect time? [2]
- Q24.** Why is democracy considered the best form of government despite its shortcomings? [2]
- Q25.** Distinguish between human capital and physical capital. [2]
- Q26.** What is the role of cooperatives in food security? [2]

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SECTION C - SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 × 7 = 21 Marks)

Q27. Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the peoples of the world during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. [3]

Q28. Explain any three features of Hitler's policy towards the Jews. [3]

OR

What were the main demands of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution?

Q29. Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. [3]

Q30. Explain the term "Monsoon". Why is Indian monsoon considered seasonal? [3]

OR

What are the factors affecting the climate of India?

Q31. How does democracy improve the quality of decision-making? [3]

Q32. "Poverty has many dimensions." Explain the statement with examples. [3]

OR

Describe any three measures to remove poverty in India.

Q33. Why is educated unemployment a peculiar problem in India? [3]

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SECTION D - LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)

Q34. Explain the social and economic conditions that led to the French Revolution. What role did philosophers play? [5]

Q35. Describe the drainage system of the Indus River. Why is it important for India? [5]

OR

Explain the factors responsible for the distribution of population in India with suitable examples.

Q36. What are the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India? Why is the Prime Minister considered the real head of the government? **[5]**

OR

Describe the composition and powers of the Parliament of India.

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SECTION E - SOURCE-BASED/CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 × 3 = 12 Marks)

Q37. **[4]**

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

"The fall of the Jacobin government allowed the wealthier middle classes to seize power. A new constitution was introduced which denied the right to 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. This was meant as a safeguard against the concentration of power in a one-man executive as under the Jacobins. However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them. The political instability of the Directory paved the way for the rise of a military dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte."

- (i) Who seized power after the fall of Jacobin government? (1 mark)
- (ii) What was the Directory? (1 mark)
- (iii) What led to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte? (2 marks)

Q38.

[4]

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

"India has one of the largest populations in the world. According to Census 2011, the population of India is 1,210 million. This accounts for 17.5% of the world's population. Uttar Pradesh has the highest population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar, and West Bengal. Sikkim has the lowest population in India. The population of India has been steadily increasing but the rate of population growth has been declining. The density of population in India is 382 persons per sq km according to Census 2011. Population distribution in India is highly uneven. The northern plains and coastal areas have high density while hilly, forested, and arid areas have low density."

- (i) What percentage of world population does India have? (1 mark)
- (ii) Which state has the highest population in India? (1 mark)
- (iii) Why is population distribution uneven in India? Give two reasons. (2 marks)

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Q39.

[4]

Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

"Food security means availability, accessibility, and affordability of food to all people at all times. The poorest section of society might be food insecure most of the time while better-off people might also turn food insecure due to calamity or disaster. India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for food security which includes: buffer stock, public distribution system, and other welfare schemes. The Indian government introduced the National Food Security Act, 2013 to provide food security to all. The Act aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of India's 1.2 billion people."

- (i) Define food security. (1 mark)
- (ii) Name two ways through which India ensures food security. (1 mark)
- (iii) What is the aim of the National Food Security Act, 2013? (2 marks)



END OF QUESTION PAPER



Total Marks: 80 | Time: 3 Hours

Section A: 20 marks | Section B: 12 marks | Section C: 21 marks

Section D: 15 marks | Section E: 12 marks

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 **COMPLETE DETAILED SOLUTIONS WITH MARKING
SCHEME**

SECTION A - SOLUTIONS (1 × 20 = 20 Marks)

Q1. Answer: (c) Third Estate (Common people)

Explanation: The Third Estate consisting of peasants, artisans, workers, and bourgeoisie paid all the taxes including taille (direct tax), and indirect taxes on everyday items. The First and Second Estates were exempt from most taxes.

Q2. Answer: (b) Karl Marx

Explanation: "Das Kapital" (Capital) was written by Karl Marx in 1867. It is a foundational theoretical text in materialist philosophy, economics, and politics that critiques capitalism.

Q3. Answer: (b) Mein Kampf

Explanation: "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle) was written by Adolf Hitler while in prison in 1924. It outlined his political ideology and future plans for Germany.

Q4. Answer: (c) 8

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) passes through 8 Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Q5. Answer: (b) Kanchenjunga

Explanation: Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) is the highest peak in India. Mount Everest is higher but lies on the Nepal-China border. K2 is higher but lies in POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir).

Q6. Answer: (c) Godavari

Explanation: The Godavari is known as "Dakshin Ganga" because it is the largest river in peninsular India and has great religious significance, similar to the Ganga.

Q7. Answer: (b) Early June

Explanation: The Southwest Monsoon typically arrives in India around June 1st, first hitting the Kerala coast and then progressing northward.

Q8. Answer: (b) 74.04%

Explanation: According to Census 2011, India's literacy rate was 74.04% (82.14% for males and 65.46% for females).

Q9. Answer: (b) Switzerland

Explanation: Switzerland practices direct democracy where citizens vote directly on issues through referendums. India, USA, and UK practice representative democracy.

Q10. Answer: (c) 26 November 1949

Explanation: The Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950, which is celebrated as Republic Day.

Q11. Answer: (b) 18 years

Explanation: The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988 reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years, giving young adults the right to vote.

Q12. Answer: (b) Rajya Sabha

Explanation: Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is called the "House of Elders" as it represents the states and has more experienced members with higher age qualification (30 years).

Q13. Answer: (b) Right to Property

Explanation: The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it a Constitutional Right under Article 300A.

Q14. Answer: (c) Improvement in quality of human resources

Explanation: Human capital formation means improving the quality of human resources through education, training, healthcare, and skill development.

Q15. Answer: (b) Consumption expenditure

Explanation: In India, the poverty line is based on consumption expenditure, which means the amount of money needed to buy basic necessities like food, clothing, and shelter.

Q16. Answer: (b) MGNREGA

Explanation: MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) 2005 aims to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to rural households.

Q17. Answer: (b) Food security

Explanation: The Public Distribution System (PDS) is a food security system that distributes subsidized food grains to poor people through Fair Price Shops (ration shops).

Q18. Answer: (a) 14 July 1789

Explanation: The Bastille prison in Paris was stormed on 14 July 1789, marking the beginning of the French Revolution. This day is celebrated as French National Day (Bastille Day).

Q19. Answer: (b) October 1917

Explanation: The October Revolution (also called Bolshevik Revolution) took place on 24-25 October 1917 (according to the old Russian calendar), which is 6-7 November in the Gregorian calendar.

Q20. Answer: (c) Bangladesh

Explanation: India shares its longest land border with Bangladesh (4,096 km). Other borders: China (3,488 km), Pakistan (3,323 km), Nepal (1,751 km).

Q21. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition (1) + Example/Explanation (1)

Subsistence Crisis refers to an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. In France during the Old Regime, it occurred due to:

- Rapid population growth which increased demand for food grains
- Food grain production could not keep pace with demand
- Bad harvests led to shortage of grain, increasing bread prices
- This pushed many people below the subsistence level, causing widespread hunger and starvation

Q22. Solution:

Marking Scheme: What it was (1) + Who proposed (1)

April Theses was a document with revolutionary demands presented by **Vladimir Lenin** in April 1917 when he returned from exile. The main demands were:

- End to World War I
- Transfer of land to peasants
- Transfer of power from the Provisional Government to the Soviets (councils of workers and soldiers)
- "All power to the Soviets" became the Bolshevik slogan

Q23. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Longitudinal extent (1) + Effect on time (1)

Longitudinal Extent: India's longitudinal extent is from $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$, spanning about 30 degrees of longitude.

Effect on Time: Due to this large longitudinal extent:

- There is a time difference of about 2 hours between the easternmost and westernmost parts of India
- To maintain uniformity, 82°30'E longitude is taken as the Standard Meridian of India (IST)
- This passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh

Q24. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Any two valid reasons (1+1)

Democracy is considered the best form of government because:

- **Accountable and Responsive:** Elected representatives are accountable to the people and must respond to their needs
- **Protects Rights:** It protects fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens
- **Allows Peaceful Change:** Democracy allows for peaceful transition of power through elections
- **Promotes Equality:** It treats all citizens equally before law regardless of caste, religion, or gender
- **Better Decision Making:** Decisions are made after discussion and debate, reducing chances of rash decisions

Q25. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition/Difference (1+1)

Human Capital:

- Refers to the stock of skills, knowledge, and health possessed by people
- Developed through education, training, and healthcare
- Example: Educated workforce, skilled labor

Physical Capital:

- Refers to tangible assets like machinery, buildings, tools, and equipment
- Can be separated from its owner

- Example: Factories, computers, vehicles

Q26. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Any two valid points (1+1)

Role of Cooperatives in Food Security:

- **Alternative Distribution:** Cooperatives set up shops to sell low-priced goods to poor people, providing an alternative to the Public Distribution System
- **Mother Dairy and Amul:** Successful examples like Mother Dairy (Delhi) and Amul (Gujarat) have helped in making milk and milk products more affordable
- **Reach to Remote Areas:** They help in reaching food grains and essential commodities to remote and inaccessible areas
- **Quality Control:** Cooperatives maintain quality and prevent adulteration of food items

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SECTION C - SOLUTIONS (3 × 7 = 21 Marks)

Q27. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Any three valid points (1+1+1)

Legacy of the French Revolution:

- **Ideas of Liberty and Equality:** The revolution spread ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity across the world. These became universal values inspiring people everywhere
- **End of Monarchy and Feudalism:** It led to the end of absolute monarchy and feudal systems in many countries, paving the way for democratic governments
- **Declaration of Rights:** The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen became a model for later declarations of rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

- **Inspired Other Revolutions:** It inspired nationalist movements in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. Indian freedom fighters like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tipu Sultan were influenced by revolutionary ideas
- **Women's Rights Movement:** Though initially excluded, the revolution eventually inspired women's rights movements worldwide
- **Rise of Nationalism:** It promoted the idea of nation-state based on common people rather than dynasties

Q28. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Any three valid features (1+1+1)

Hitler's Policy towards Jews:

- **Racial Hatred and Propaganda:** Jews were portrayed as enemies of Germany. Nazi propaganda blamed them for Germany's defeat in World War I and economic problems
- **Nuremberg Laws (1935):** These laws deprived Jews of German citizenship and prohibited marriage between Jews and Germans. They were forced to wear yellow star badges
- **Exclusion from Society:** Jews were excluded from public places, schools, and professions. Their businesses were boycotted and destroyed during Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass, 1938)
- **Ghettoization:** Jews were forced to live in separate areas called ghettos with poor living conditions
- **Final Solution (Holocaust):** From 1941, Hitler implemented the "Final Solution" - systematic killing of Jews in concentration camps and gas chambers. About 6 million Jews were killed

OR

Main Demands of Bolsheviks during Russian Revolution:

- **End to War:** Immediate withdrawal from World War I which was causing immense suffering

- **Land to Peasants:** Transfer of land from nobles to peasants who would cultivate it themselves
- **Control of Industries to Workers:** Workers' control over factories and industries
- **All Power to Soviets:** Transfer of power from the Provisional Government to the Soviets (councils of workers, soldiers, and peasants)
- **Food for All:** Equal distribution of food and end to food shortages
- **End to Exploitation:** Establishment of a socialist society where there would be no exploitation of workers

Q29. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three ranges described (1+1+1)

Three Parallel Ranges of Himalayas:

1. Greater Himalayas (Himadri):

- Northernmost and highest range
- Average height: 6,000 meters
- Contains highest peaks like Kanchenjunga, Nanda Devi
- Permanently covered with snow (perennially snow-bound)
- Glaciers like Gangotri and Yamunotri originate here

2. Lesser Himalayas (Himachal):

- Lies between Greater Himalayas and Shiwaliks
- Average height: 3,700 to 4,500 meters
- Contains famous hill stations like Shimla, Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Nainital
- Composed mainly of highly compressed rocks

3. Outer Himalayas (Shiwaliks):

- Southernmost and youngest range
- Average height: 900 to 1,100 meters
- Composed of unconsolidated sediments (gravel and alluvium)

- Valleys between Himachal and Shiwaliks are called 'Duns' (e.g., Dehradun, Kotli Dun)

Q30. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition (1) + Seasonal nature (2)

Monsoon: The term "monsoon" is derived from the Arabic word "mausim" meaning season. It refers to the seasonal reversal of wind direction.

Why Indian Monsoon is Seasonal:

- **Southwest Monsoon (June-September):** During summer, land heats up faster than ocean. This creates low pressure over land and high pressure over ocean. Moisture-laden winds blow from ocean to land bringing heavy rainfall
- **Northeast Monsoon (October-December):** During winter, land cools faster than ocean. This reverses the pressure conditions. Winds blow from land to sea, causing dry conditions in most parts but rainfall in Tamil Nadu coast
- **Seasonal Pattern:** This reversal of wind direction occurs twice a year in a regular pattern, making Indian monsoon seasonal in nature

OR

Factors Affecting Climate of India:

- **Latitude:** India lies in tropical and subtropical zones. Southern parts being closer to equator are warmer than northern parts
- **Altitude:** Temperature decreases with altitude. Hill stations are cooler than plains. Places like Shimla and Ooty have pleasant climate
- **Distance from Sea:** Coastal areas have moderate climate (neither too hot nor too cold) while interior areas have extreme climate. Mumbai has moderate climate while Delhi has extreme temperatures
- **Himalayas:** Act as barrier protecting India from cold winds from Central Asia. They also trap monsoon winds causing rainfall in northern plains
- **Direction of Mountain Ranges:** Western Ghats run parallel to coast, blocking moisture-laden winds, causing heavy rainfall on windward side and less rain on leeward side

- **Ocean Currents and Winds:** Influence temperature and rainfall patterns

Q31. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Any three valid points (1+1+1)

Democracy Improves Quality of Decision-Making:

- **Based on Discussion and Debate:** Decisions in democracy are made after thorough discussion and debate in Parliament and assemblies. Multiple viewpoints are considered before reaching conclusion
- **Consultation with Experts:** Democratic governments consult experts, committees, and stakeholders before making major decisions. This brings technical knowledge into policy-making
- **Public Opinion:** Decisions take into account public opinion through media, surveys, and public hearings. This ensures policies reflect people's needs
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Democratic process is open to public scrutiny. This reduces chances of corruption and hasty decisions as leaders know they are accountable
- **Corrective Mechanism:** If a decision proves wrong, it can be corrected through criticism, protests, or in next elections. This ensures continuous improvement
- **Slower but More Thoughtful:** Though democratic decision-making is slower, it is more careful and thoughtful, reducing chances of major mistakes

Q32. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Explanation with three examples (1+1+1)

Poverty Has Many Dimensions - Explanation with Examples:

- **Income/Consumption Dimension:** Poverty means lack of income to afford basic necessities. Example: A family earning less than ₹32 per day in rural areas (below poverty line) cannot afford adequate food
- **Illiteracy:** Poor people often lack access to education. Example: Children of poor families drop out of school to work and earn, perpetuating cycle of poverty

- **Poor Health:** Poverty means lack of access to healthcare, clean drinking water, and sanitation. Example: Poor families cannot afford medical treatment and live in unhygienic conditions
- **Lack of Job Security:** Poor people work as casual laborers with no job security or regular income. Example: Daily wage workers face uncertainty of employment
- **Social Exclusion:** Poverty leads to social discrimination and exclusion. Example: Poor people are often denied respect and dignity in society
- **Powerlessness:** Poor people have limited political voice and are unable to influence decisions affecting their lives

OR

Three Measures to Remove Poverty in India:

- **Employment Generation Programs:** MGNREGA provides 100 days guaranteed wage employment to rural households, ensuring income security and creating rural infrastructure
- **Education and Skill Development:** Programs like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provide free education. Skill development programs enhance employability of youth, breaking cycle of poverty
- **Social Security Schemes:** Programs like Public Distribution System provide subsidized food grains. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana provides banking facilities. Old age pensions and maternity benefits provide support to vulnerable sections
- **Self-Employment Programs:** PMEGP (Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme) provides financial assistance to set up micro-enterprises
- **Land Reforms:** Redistribution of land to landless farmers helps in poverty alleviation
- **Healthcare Programs:** Ayushman Bharat provides free health insurance to poor families, preventing medical expenses from pushing families into poverty

Q33. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Explanation with reasons (3)

Educated Unemployment as a Peculiar Problem in India:

Educated unemployment refers to the situation where educated youth, including graduates and post-graduates, are unable to find jobs matching their qualifications.

Why it is Peculiar to India:

- **Growth of Education vs Jobs:** The education system has expanded rapidly, producing millions of graduates annually. However, employment opportunities have not grown at the same pace, creating a gap between educated workforce and available jobs
- **Mismatch of Skills:** Education system focuses on theoretical knowledge rather than practical skills and vocational training. Graduates lack job-specific skills that industries require, making them unemployable
- **White-Collar Job Preference:** Educated youth prefer white-collar office jobs and consider manual work below their dignity. This creates unemployment in one sector while shortage exists in others
- **Slow Economic Growth in Job-Creating Sectors:** Manufacturing and service sectors have not grown fast enough to absorb educated workforce. Most educated unemployment is in urban areas
- **Social and Economic Cost:** It leads to wastage of resources spent on education. Educated unemployed youth face frustration, depression, and may engage in anti-social activities. It represents underutilization of human capital

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SECTION D - SOLUTIONS (5 × 3 = 15 Marks)

Q34. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Social conditions (2) + Economic conditions (2) + Role of philosophers (1)

Social and Economic Conditions Leading to French Revolution:

Social Conditions:

- **Estates System:** French society was divided into three estates. First Estate (Clergy) and Second Estate (Nobility) enjoyed privileges while Third Estate (Common people - 98% population) bore all burdens
- **Inequality and Injustice:** First and Second Estates were exempt from taxes. They enjoyed feudal privileges. Third Estate had to pay all taxes and had no political rights
- **No Social Mobility:** A person born in Third Estate remained there throughout life. Even wealthy members of Third Estate could not join privileged classes
- **Resentment Among Middle Class:** The bourgeoisie (middle class) including lawyers, doctors, and teachers were educated and wealthy but denied social status. They demanded equality

Economic Conditions:

- **Financial Crisis:** France was facing severe financial crisis. King Louis XVI's luxurious lifestyle and involvement in wars (including American War of Independence) had emptied the treasury
- **Heavy Taxation:** To meet expenses, Third Estate was burdened with heavy taxes including taille (direct tax), tithe (to church), and numerous indirect taxes
- **Subsistence Crisis:** Rapid population growth increased demand for food. Bad harvests in 1788-89 led to food shortage. Price of bread (staple food) increased dramatically
- **Unemployment:** Many workers lost jobs as workshops closed. This increased poverty and hunger

Role of Philosophers:

- **John Locke:** Proposed that government's authority comes from people's consent. He advocated natural rights - life, liberty, and property
- **Montesquieu:** In "The Spirit of Laws," he proposed division of power among legislative, executive, and judicial branches to prevent misuse of power
- **Jean-Jacques Rousseau:** In "The Social Contract," he argued that government should be based on people's sovereignty. He promoted ideas of equality and liberty

- **Impact:** These philosophers' ideas inspired Third Estate to question the existing social order and fight for their rights. Their writings spread revolutionary ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity

Q35. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Description of system (3) + Importance (2)

Drainage System of Indus River:

Origin and Course:

- The Indus (Sindhu) rises in Tibet near Mansarovar Lake
- It flows west and enters India through Ladakh
- It flows through Jammu & Kashmir creating spectacular gorges
- It enters Pakistan and finally flows into Arabian Sea near Karachi
- Total length: about 2,900 km (in India: about 1,114 km)

Tributaries:

- **Right Bank Tributaries:** Shyok, Gilgit, Zaskar (in mountainous areas)
- **Left Bank Tributaries (The Five Rivers of Punjab):**
 - Satluj (longest tributary, originates in Tibet)
 - Beas
 - Ravi
 - Chenab
 - Jhelum
- These five tributaries join to form the Panjnad before meeting the Indus

Importance for India:

- **Irrigation:** The Indus and its tributaries provide water for irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, and parts of Rajasthan. This makes these areas agriculturally productive
- **Hydroelectricity:** The river has huge potential for hydroelectric power generation. Projects like Bhakra Nangal provide electricity
- **Drinking Water:** Supplies drinking water to millions of people

- **Historical Importance:** Ancient Indus Valley Civilization flourished on its banks. The river gave India its name
- **Trade and Transport:** Historically important for trade and commerce

OR

Factors Responsible for Distribution of Population in India:

Physical Factors:

- **Relief and Landforms:** Plains have high density due to flat land suitable for agriculture and habitation. Examples: Northern Plains (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar) have very high density. Mountainous areas (Himalayas) and deserts (Rajasthan) have low density due to difficult terrain
- **Climate:** Areas with moderate climate and adequate rainfall have high population. Extreme climates (very hot, very cold, very dry) have low population. Example: Kerala and West Bengal have comfortable climate and high density, while Ladakh has extreme cold and low density
- **Water Availability:** Areas near rivers and with adequate water supply have high population as water is essential for agriculture and drinking. Example: Ganga-Brahmaputra plains have high density. Arid regions of Rajasthan have low density
- **Soil Fertility:** Fertile soil attracts more people as it supports agriculture. Alluvial soil regions have high population. Rocky and mountainous soils have low population

Economic Factors:

- **Industrialization:** Industrial areas attract large population for employment. Example: Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi have high population due to industries and job opportunities
- **Urbanization:** Cities and towns have high density due to better facilities, education, healthcare, and employment. Example: Metropolitan cities have very high density
- **Transport and Communication:** Areas with good transport network have higher population as they are well connected. Remote areas with poor connectivity have low population

Social and Cultural Factors:

- **Historical Factors:** Places of historical and religious importance attract population. Example: Varanasi, Haridwar have religious significance attracting people
- **Government Policies:** Special economic zones, new capital cities lead to population concentration. Example: Development of Chandigarh, Gandhinagar

Q36. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Powers and functions (3) + Why real head (2)

Powers and Functions of Prime Minister:

1. Head of Government:

- Leads the government and presides over Cabinet meetings
- Makes important policy decisions
- Coordinates work of different ministries

2. Appointment Powers:

- Selects ministers and distributes portfolios
- Can ask ministers to resign or advise President to dismiss them
- Recommends appointments of Chief Justice, Governors, Attorney General, etc.

3. Legislative Powers:

- Leader of majority party in Lok Sabha
- Decides legislative agenda and programmes
- Announces government policies in Parliament

4. Financial Powers:

- Supervises preparation and presentation of Union Budget
- Controls allocation of funds to various ministries

5. Crisis Management:

- Leads during national emergencies and disasters
- Advises President on proclamation of emergency

6. Foreign Relations:

- Represents India in international forums
- Shapes foreign policy
- Negotiates treaties and agreements

Why Prime Minister is the Real Head of Government:

- **President is Nominal Head:** President is constitutional head who acts on advice of Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. President has no discretionary powers in most matters
- **Prime Minister Has Real Powers:** All executive powers are exercised by Prime Minister and Cabinet. President cannot act independently
- **Parliamentary System:** India follows parliamentary system where executive is responsible to legislature. Prime Minister is leader of majority party and enjoys confidence of Lok Sabha
- **Decision Making Authority:** All major policy decisions are taken by Prime Minister and Cabinet, not by President
- **Political Leadership:** Prime Minister provides political leadership and runs the government. President plays ceremonial role

OR

Composition and Powers of Parliament of India:

Composition:

- **President:** Though not a member, President is integral part of Parliament as bills must receive presidential assent
- **Rajya Sabha (Council of States):**
 - Maximum 250 members (currently 245)
 - 238 elected by State Legislative Assemblies (indirect election)
 - 12 nominated by President (experts in art, literature, science, social service)
 - Permanent body - one-third retire every two years
 - Term: 6 years

- Chairman: Vice-President of India
- **Lok Sabha (House of the People):**
 - Maximum 552 members (currently 545)
 - 543 elected from states (direct election)
 - 2 nominated by President (Anglo-Indian community, if needed)
 - Term: 5 years (can be dissolved earlier)
 - Speaker: Elected by Lok Sabha members

Powers of Parliament:

1. Legislative Powers:

- Makes laws on subjects in Union List and Concurrent List
- Can make laws on State List during emergency
- Amendment of Constitution requires Parliament's approval

2. Financial Powers:

- Controls public finances through Budget approval
- No tax can be levied without Parliament's approval
- Money Bills can originate only in Lok Sabha

3. Executive Control:

- Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha
- Parliament can remove government through no-confidence motion
- Questions, debates, and adjournment motions keep check on executive

4. Judicial Functions:

- Can impeach President for violation of Constitution
- Can remove judges of Supreme Court and High Courts

5. Electoral Functions:

- Elects President (electoral college includes MPs)
- Elects Vice-President

Special Powers of Lok Sabha:

- Money Bills can originate only in Lok Sabha
- Council of Ministers responsible only to Lok Sabha
- Can pass vote of no-confidence against government

Special Powers of Rajya Sabha:

- Can initiate legislation to create new All India Services
- Can authorize Parliament to make laws on State List
- Represents interests of states

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - SOLUTIONS

SECTION E - SOLUTIONS (4 × 3 = 12 Marks)

Q37. Solution: Source-Based Question on French Revolution

Marking Scheme: (i) 1 mark (ii) 1 mark (iii) 2 marks

(i) Who seized power after the fall of Jacobin government?

Answer: The wealthier middle classes seized power after the fall of the Jacobin government in 1794.

(ii) What was the Directory?

Answer: The Directory was an executive body made up of five members appointed by two elected legislative councils. It was created as a safeguard against concentration of power in one person.

(iii) What led to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte?

Answer: The political instability of the Directory led to Napoleon's rise. The Directors frequently clashed with the legislative councils, who attempted to dismiss them. This constant conflict created political chaos and instability. The weak and ineffective Directory government failed to maintain law and order. People were tired of political uncertainty and desired strong leadership. Napoleon, being a successful military general, took advantage of this situation. In 1799, he overthrew

the Directory through a coup d'état and declared himself First Consul, eventually becoming Emperor in 1804.

Q38. Solution: Source-Based Question on Population

Marking Scheme: (i) 1 mark (ii) 1 mark (iii) 2 marks

(i) What percentage of world population does India have?

Answer: India accounts for 17.5% of the world's population (as per Census 2011).

(ii) Which state has the highest population in India?

Answer: Uttar Pradesh has the highest population in India.

(iii) Why is population distribution uneven in India? Give two reasons.

Answer:

- **Topography and Terrain:** The northern plains and coastal areas have flat terrain, fertile soil, and easy availability of water, making them suitable for agriculture and habitation. This results in high population density. In contrast, hilly areas (like Himalayas), forested regions (like parts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh), and arid desert areas (like Rajasthan) have difficult terrain, making them less suitable for dense habitation, resulting in low population density.
- **Economic Opportunities and Development:** Areas with industries, better infrastructure, employment opportunities, and urban centers attract more people, leading to high density. For example, cities like Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata have very high density. Rural and remote areas with limited economic opportunities have sparse population. Availability of resources, irrigation facilities, and transport connectivity also influence population distribution.

Q39. Solution: Case Study on Food Security

Marking Scheme: (i) 1 mark (ii) 1 mark (iii) 2 marks

(i) Define food security.

Answer: Food security means availability, accessibility, and affordability of food to all people at all times. It ensures that every person has physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.

(ii) Name two ways through which India ensures food security.

Answer:

- Buffer Stock - Government maintains stock of food grains (wheat and rice) to ensure availability during shortage
- Public Distribution System (PDS) - Distributes subsidized food grains to poor through Fair Price Shops

(iii) What is the aim of the National Food Security Act, 2013?

Answer:

The National Food Security Act, 2013 aims to provide food security to all Indians by:


- **Coverage:** Providing subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds (67%) of India's population, which includes about 75% of rural population and 50% of urban population
- **Entitlement:** Ensuring 5 kg of food grains per person per month at highly subsidized rates (₹2 per kg for wheat, ₹3 per kg for rice, ₹1 per kg for coarse grains)
- **Legal Right:** Making food security a legal right and entitlement for all eligible persons. If entitled food is not provided, they can seek legal remedy
- **Special Provisions:** Making special provisions for women, pregnant mothers, lactating mothers, and children to ensure nutritional security
- **Eliminating Hunger:** Working towards eliminating hunger and malnutrition by ensuring regular access to adequate quantity and quality food


✓ END OF COMPLETE SOLUTIONS ✓

All 39 questions solved with detailed explanations and marking scheme

✓ Complete Coverage of CBSE Class 9 Social Science Syllabus 2025-26:

 **HISTORY (20 marks):** French Revolution, Russian Revolution, Nazism, Forest Society

 **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks):** India Size & Location, Physical Features, Drainage, Climate, Population

 **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks):** Democracy, Constitutional Design, Electoral Politics, Institutions, Rights

 **ECONOMICS (20 marks):** Human Capital, Poverty, Food Security

Question Distribution:

- Section A: 20 MCQs × 1 mark = 20 marks
- Section B: 6 VSA × 2 marks = 12 marks
- Section C: 7 SA × 3 marks = 21 marks
- Section D: 3 LA × 5 marks = 15 marks
- Section E: 3 Source/Case-based × 4 marks = 12 marks

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Based on Latest CBSE Pattern & Important Questions