

**Math Love Institute - Raipur, Chhattisgarh**  
**CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (CBSE)**  
**Class IX - Social Science (Code 087)**  
**Question Paper 2 - 2025-26**  
**with Complete Detailed Solutions**

<b>Maximum Marks</b>	80
<b>Time Allowed</b>	3 Hours
<b>Subject</b>	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.** The motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is associated with which revolution? **[1]**

- (a) American Revolution
- (b) French Revolution
- (c) Russian Revolution
- (d) Industrial Revolution

**Q2.** Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution? **[1]**

- (a) Stalin
- (b) Trotsky
- (c) Lenin
- (d) Kerensky

**Q3.** The Treaty of Versailles was signed in which year? **[1]**

- (a) 1917
- (b) 1918
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1920

**Q4.** What is the southernmost point of the Indian mainland called? **[1]**

- (a) Indira Point
- (b) Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari)
- (c) Point Calimere
- (d) Dhanushkodi

**Q5.** Which mountain range separates India from Central Asia? **[1]**

- (a) Aravalli Range
- (b) Vindhya Range
- (c) Himalayan Range
- (d) Western Ghats

- Q6.** Which river originates from the Amarkantak plateau? [1]
- (a) Mahanadi
  - (b) Narmada
  - (c) Tapti
  - (d) Godavari
- Q7.** The average annual rainfall in India is approximately: [1]
- (a) 100 cm
  - (b) 118 cm
  - (c) 150 cm
  - (d) 200 cm
- Q8.** According to Census 2011, which state has the highest sex ratio in India? [1]
- (a) Kerala
  - (b) Tamil Nadu
  - (c) Karnataka
  - (d) Andhra Pradesh
- Q9.** In which type of government does the military rule the country? [1]
- (a) Democracy
  - (b) Monarchy
  - (c) Dictatorship
  - (d) Oligarchy
- Q10.** How many members can be nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha? [1]
- (a) 0
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 12
  - (d) 14
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- Q11.** What is the full form of EVM? [1]
- (a) Electronic Voting Machine
  - (b) Electoral Voting Method
  - (c) Electronic Vote Mechanism
  - (d) Electoral Vote Machine

**Q12.** The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is: [1]  
(a) 245  
(b) 250  
(c) 545  
(d) 552

**Q13.** Which fundamental right protects against arrest without being told the reason? [1]  
(a) Right to Equality  
(b) Right to Freedom  
(c) Right against Exploitation  
(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

**Q14.** Investment in which sector is considered as human capital formation? [1]  
(a) Construction  
(b) Education and health  
(c) Manufacturing  
(d) Agriculture

**Q15.** Which state has the highest poverty rate in India? [1]  
(a) Bihar  
(b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Odisha  
(d) Chhattisgarh

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**Q16.** The Green Revolution in India mainly benefited which crop? [1]  
(a) Rice  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Cotton  
(d) Sugarcane

**Q17.** What is the color of Below Poverty Line (BPL) ration card? [1]  
(a) White  
(b) Yellow  
(c) Pink  
(d) Blue

**Q18.** King Louis XVI of France belonged to which dynasty? [1]  
(a) Bourbon  
(b) Habsburg  
(c) Romanov  
(d) Tudor

**Q19.** The Bloody Sunday incident in Russia occurred in which year? [1]  
(a) 1905  
(b) 1914  
(c) 1917  
(d) 1924

**Q20.** Standard Meridian of India ( $82^{\circ}30'E$ ) passes through which state? [1]  
(a) Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Uttar Pradesh  
(c) Chhattisgarh  
(d) Jharkhand

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**SECTION B - VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS ( $2 \times 6 = 12$  Marks)**

**Q21.** What was the Tennis Court Oath? When was it taken? [2]

**Q22.** What do you understand by the term 'Kulaks'? [2]

**Q23.** Explain the term 'Indian Standard Time'. Why is it important? [2]

**Q24.** What is meant by 'Universal Adult Franchise'? At what age do Indians get voting rights? [2]

**Q25.** Differentiate between seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment. [2]

**Q26.** What is buffer stock? Why is it maintained by the government? [2]

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

**Q27.** Explain the significance of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. [3]

**Q28.** Describe the main features of the Weimar Republic. [3]

**OR**

What were the immediate causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917?

**Q29.** Describe any three features of the Northern Plains of India. [3]

**Q30.** Explain the factors responsible for the uneven distribution of rainfall in India. [3]

**OR**

Distinguish between Western disturbances and tropical cyclones.

**Q31.** Why do we need a Constitution? Give three reasons. [3]

**Q32.** What is poverty line? How is it estimated in India? [3]

**OR**

Describe any three anti-poverty measures undertaken by the Government of India.

**Q33.** How does education contribute to human capital formation? [3]

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

**Q34.** Describe the events that led to the Reign of Terror in France. What were its consequences? [5]

**Q35.** Describe the river systems of the Ganga. Why is it important for India? [5]

**OR**

Explain the factors influencing the climate of India in detail.

**Q36.** What are the features of democracy that make it better than other forms of government? [5]

**OR**

Explain the composition and functions of the Election Commission of India.

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

Q37.

[4]

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

"In February 1917, food shortages were deeply felt in the workers' quarters of the capital, Petrograd. On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory on the right bank of the river Neva. The next day, workers in fifty factories called a strike in sympathy. In many factories, women led the way to strikes. This was the beginning of what came to be known as the February Revolution. The government tried to control the situation but could not. The striking workers surrounded the fashionable quarters and official buildings. The government called out the cavalry and police to keep an eye on them. On Sunday, 25 February, the government suspended the Duma. Politicians spoke out against the measure. Demonstrators returned in force to the streets of the capital on 25th. On 27th the soldiers joined them. The regiment after regiment mutinied, voting to join the striking workers."

- (i) What triggered the February Revolution in Russia? (1 mark)
- (ii) What role did women workers play? (1 mark)
- (iii) How did the soldiers respond to the revolution? (2 marks)

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

"The climate of India is described as monsoon type. The monsoon regime emphasises the unity of India with the rest of Southeast Asian region. This is reflected in the seasonal alteration of the wind systems and the associated weather conditions. Despite an overall unity in the general pattern, there are perceptible regional variations in climatic conditions within the country. The north-south extent of about 3,000 km results in great variation in temperatures from north to south. The coastal areas experience less contrasts in temperature conditions. Seasonal contrasts are more in the interior of the country. There is a decrease in rainfall generally from east to west in the Northern Plains."

- (i) What type of climate does India have? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why do coastal areas experience less temperature variation? (1 mark)
- (iii) What is the pattern of rainfall distribution in Northern Plains? Explain. (2 marks)

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

"Poverty in India has many dimensions. Social scientists look at poverty through various indicators such as levels of income and consumption. But now poverty is also being defined with respect to basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, safe drinking water and sanitation. The social exclusion and vulnerability are also important aspects of poverty. It is important to be able to live with dignity. According to Economic Survey 2020-21, about 22% of the population is below the poverty line. The economic vulnerability of the poor is also a key dimension of poverty. The poor face greater risks than others from economic crisis, natural calamities, ill-health, and disability."

- (i) Apart from income, what are the other indicators of poverty? Name any two. (1 mark)
- (ii) What percentage of India's population is below the poverty line? (1 mark)
- (iii) Explain the concept of 'social exclusion' and 'vulnerability' in context of poverty. (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

 **COMPLETE DETAILED SOLUTIONS WITH MARKING  
SCHEME**

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

**Q1. Answer: (b) French Revolution**

**Explanation:** "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" (Liberté, égalité, fraternité) was the motto of the French Revolution. These three ideals represented freedom from oppression, equal rights for all, and brotherhood among citizens.

**Q2. Answer: (c) Lenin**

**Explanation:** Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party. He led the October Revolution in 1917 and became the first leader of Soviet Russia. Stalin and Trotsky were important members but Lenin was the main leader.

**Q3. Answer: (c) 1919**

**Explanation:** The Treaty of Versailles was signed on 28 June 1919 at the Palace of Versailles in Paris. It officially ended World War I and imposed harsh terms on Germany, which later contributed to the rise of Hitler.

**Q4. Answer: (b) Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari)**

**Explanation:** Kanyakumari (formerly Cape Comorin) in Tamil Nadu is the southernmost point of the Indian mainland. Indira Point in Nicobar Islands is the southernmost point of Indian territory.

#### **Q5. Answer: (c) Himalayan Range**

**Explanation:** The Himalayan mountain ranges act as a natural barrier between India and Central Asia. They protect India from cold winds coming from Central Asia and also influence the climate.

#### **Q6. Answer: (b) Narmada**

**Explanation:** River Narmada originates from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh. It flows westward and falls into the Arabian Sea, forming an estuary. Mahanadi also originates near Amarkantak but from a different location.

#### **Q7. Answer: (b) 118 cm**

**Explanation:** The average annual rainfall in India is approximately 118 cm (1180 mm). However, the distribution is highly uneven - Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives over 1,100 cm while western Rajasthan receives less than 25 cm.

#### **Q8. Answer: (a) Kerala**

**Explanation:** According to Census 2011, Kerala has the highest sex ratio in India with 1,084 females per 1,000 males. This indicates better social conditions and gender equality in the state.

#### **Q9. Answer: (c) Dictatorship**

**Explanation:** In a dictatorship or military rule, the armed forces control the government. This is not democratic as people have no say in decision-making. Examples include Myanmar (before recent changes) and Pakistan during certain periods.

**Q10. Answer: (b) 2**

**Explanation:** The President can nominate 2 members from the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha if they feel the community is not adequately represented. (Note: This provision was discontinued after January 2020 through 104th Constitutional Amendment.)

**Q11. Answer: (a) Electronic Voting Machine**

**Explanation:** EVM stands for Electronic Voting Machine. It is used in Indian elections to record votes electronically, making the voting process faster, more accurate, and reducing malpractices.

**Q12. Answer: (b) 250**

**Explanation:** The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is 250 members - 238 elected from states and union territories, and 12 nominated by the President. Currently, it has 245 members.

**Q13. Answer: (b) Right to Freedom**

**Explanation:** Right to Freedom (Article 22) protects against arbitrary arrest. It states that no person can be arrested without being informed of the grounds of arrest and has the right to consult a lawyer.

**Q14. Answer: (b) Education and health**

**Explanation:** Investment in education and health is considered human capital formation as it improves the skills, knowledge, and productivity of people, making them valuable human resources.

**Q15. Answer: (d) Chhattisgarh**

**Explanation:** Among the given options, Chhattisgarh has a high poverty rate due to large tribal population, lack of infrastructure, and dependence on agriculture. However, poverty rates vary with different surveys and time periods.

**Q16. Answer: (b) Wheat**

**Explanation:** The Green Revolution in India (1960s-1970s) mainly benefited wheat production, especially in Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh. High-yielding varieties and better irrigation increased wheat production significantly.

**Q17. Answer: (c) Pink**

**Explanation:** BPL (Below Poverty Line) families are issued pink or red ration cards, which entitle them to subsidized food grains. Yellow/Orange cards are for APL (Above Poverty Line) families, and white cards are for Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

**Q18. Answer: (a) Bourbon**

**Explanation:** King Louis XVI belonged to the Bourbon dynasty which ruled France. He was the last king before the French Revolution and was executed by guillotine in 1793. Romanov was the Russian royal family.

**Q19. Answer: (a) 1905**

**Explanation:** Bloody Sunday occurred on 9 January 1905 when a peaceful procession of workers led by Father Gapon was fired upon by Imperial guards in St. Petersburg. This event sparked the 1905 Revolution in Russia.

### Q20. Answer: (b) Uttar Pradesh

**Explanation:** The Standard Meridian of India ( $82^{\circ}30'E$ ) passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. It is used to determine Indian Standard Time (IST) which is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

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## SECTION B - SOLUTIONS ( $2 \times 6 = 12$ Marks)

### Q21. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** What it was (1) + When (1)

#### Tennis Court Oath:

- On 20 June 1789, members of the Third Estate who had proclaimed themselves the National Assembly found the hall where they used to meet locked
- They assembled in the indoor tennis court in the grounds of Versailles
- They declared that they would not disperse until they had drafted a constitution for France
- This oath came to be known as the Tennis Court Oath
- It was a pivotal event in the early days of the French Revolution showing the unity and determination of the Third Estate

### Q22. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Definition (1) + Context (1)

#### Kulaks:

- Kulaks were wealthy peasants in Russia who owned large farms and employed laborers
- They were considered capitalists by the Bolsheviks

- Under Stalin's collectivization program, Kulaks were targeted as class enemies
- Their land and property were confiscated and many were sent to labor camps
- This policy aimed to eliminate private ownership of land and establish collective farms

### Q23. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Definition (1) + Importance (1)

#### **Indian Standard Time (IST):**

- IST is the time observed throughout India based on the longitude  $82^{\circ}30'E$  which passes through Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)
- It is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)

#### **Importance:**

- Provides uniformity in time across the country
- India has a longitudinal extent of about  $30^{\circ}$ , which would create a time difference of 2 hours between extreme east and west
- A single standard time helps in railway schedules, communication, broadcasting, and business transactions
- It promotes national integration and coordination

### Q24. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Definition (1) + Voting age (1)

#### **Universal Adult Franchise:**

- It means that all adult citizens have the right to vote in elections regardless of their caste, religion, gender, education, or economic status
- It is based on the principle of political equality - "one person, one vote, one value"
- In India, every citizen who has attained the age of **18 years** has the right to vote

- This age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988
- It is a fundamental feature of Indian democracy enshrined in the Constitution

### Q25. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Seasonal unemployment (1) + Disguised unemployment (1)

#### **Seasonal Unemployment:**

- Occurs when people are not able to find work during certain months of the year
- Common in agriculture sector where people work only during sowing and harvesting seasons
- During other months, they remain unemployed
- Example: Agricultural laborers in rural areas

#### **Disguised Unemployment:**

- Occurs when more people are engaged in an activity than actually required
- Even if some people are removed, production doesn't fall
- People appear to be employed but are actually not adding to productivity
- Example: If 5 people are working on a farm where only 3 are needed, 2 are disguisedly unemployed

### Q26. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Definition (1) + Purpose (1)

#### **Buffer Stock:**

- Buffer stock is the reserve stock of food grains (wheat and rice) maintained by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- It is procured from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP)

#### **Why it is maintained:**

- **Price Stabilization:** Prevents extreme price fluctuations by releasing stocks when prices are high and procuring when prices are low
- **Food Security:** Ensures availability of food grains during shortages, droughts, or natural calamities
- **Public Distribution:** Provides food grains for distribution through PDS (Public Distribution System) to poor people at subsidized rates
- **Emergency Reserves:** Acts as reserve during emergencies and natural disasters

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

### Q27. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Any three significant points (1+1+1)

#### **Significance of Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen:**

- **Proclaimed Natural Rights:** Declared that all men are born free and equal in rights. Natural rights include right to liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression. These rights are universal and inalienable
- **Sovereignty of Nation:** Established that sovereignty belongs to the nation, not to the king. This revolutionary concept meant that the source of authority rested with people, not with monarchy
- **Equality Before Law:** Stated that all citizens are equal before law and should have equal access to public positions based on merit, not birth. This challenged the privileges of nobility and clergy
- **Freedom of Speech and Expression:** Guaranteed freedom of speech, expression, and opinion. Citizens could speak, write, and print freely
- **Right to Property:** Declared right to property as sacred and inviolable. Property could only be taken for public necessity with fair compensation
- **Historical Impact:** Became a model for later declarations of rights worldwide, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). Inspired democratic movements globally

## Q28. Solution:

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

### **Main Features of Weimar Republic:**

- **Democratic Constitution:** The Weimar Republic was a democratic government established in Germany after World War I in 1919. It had a constitution with a federal structure and democratic principles
- **Universal Adult Franchise:** All adults (including women) above 20 years had voting rights. This was progressive for that time
- **Strong President:** The President was directly elected for 7 years. He had emergency powers under Article 48 to suspend civil rights and rule by decree
- **Proportional Representation:** Parliament (Reichstag) was elected through proportional representation, which led to coalition governments and political instability
- **Economic Crisis:** Faced severe economic problems - war guilt, huge war reparations under Treaty of Versailles, hyperinflation, and Great Depression (1929)
- **Political Weakness:** Weak coalition governments, political violence from both communists and right-wing groups, and inability to solve economic problems led to loss of public confidence. This weakness paved the way for Hitler's rise

**OR**

### **Immediate Causes of Russian Revolution 1917:**

- **World War I Impact:** Russia's involvement in World War I (1914-18) proved disastrous. Russian armies suffered heavy defeats with millions of casualties. War created severe shortage of resources and widespread suffering
- **Food Shortage and Inflation:** War disrupted food supplies. Bread prices increased dramatically. By February 1917, acute food shortage in cities, especially capital Petrograd. Long queues for bread became common
- **Industrial Strikes:** Workers faced low wages, long working hours (12-15 hours), and poor working conditions. By February 1917, strikes became frequent. On 22 February, a lockout at a factory triggered massive strikes

- **Women's Leadership:** On 23 February (International Women's Day), women workers led strikes and demonstrations demanding bread. They were joined by workers from other factories
- **Loss of Support for Tsar:** Tsar Nicholas II's authoritarian rule, dismissal of Duma, and wife Alexandra's (influenced by Rasputin) interference in government lost him support even among nobles and military
- **Military Mutiny:** On 27 February, soldiers refused to fire on demonstrators and joined them instead. This was the turning point - without military support, the Tsar's government collapsed

### Q29. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Three features (1+1+1)

#### Features of Northern Plains of India:

- **Formation:** Formed by the deposition of sediments brought by three major river systems - Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These rivers have deposited alluvium over millions of years, creating fertile plains. The depth of alluvium varies from 1,000 to 2,000 meters
- **Extent and Flatness:** Extend over 2,400 km from east to west with width varying from 150 to 300 km. The plains are remarkably flat with gentle slope. Altitude is generally below 300 meters. This flatness facilitates irrigation, transportation, and agriculture
- **Most Fertile Region:** Have extremely fertile alluvial soil rich in nutrients. Support intensive agriculture and are called the "granary of India." Main crops include wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, and jute. High agricultural productivity supports dense population
- **Dense Population:** Most densely populated region of India due to fertile land, adequate water supply, flat terrain, and moderate climate. Contains major cities like Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, and Kolkata
- **Three Divisions:** Divided into three sections:
  - Punjab Plains (Indus river system)
  - Ganga Plains (Ganga river system)

- Brahmaputra Plains (Brahmaputra river in Assam)

### Q30. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Three factors (1+1+1)

#### **Factors Responsible for Uneven Distribution of Rainfall in India:**

- **Relief and Topography:** Mountain ranges play crucial role. Western Ghats intercept southwest monsoon winds from Arabian Sea, causing heavy rainfall on windward side (over 250 cm in Konkan coast) and less rain on leeward side (rain shadow region of Maharashtra and Karnataka get less than 50 cm). Similarly, Himalayas cause heavy rainfall in northeast but block monsoon from reaching northwest
- **Distance from Sea:** Coastal areas receive more rainfall as they are first to receive moisture-laden winds. As monsoon winds move inland, they lose moisture through rainfall. Interior and western parts receive progressively less rainfall. For example, Gujarat coast receives good rainfall but interior parts are dry
- **Wind Direction:** The direction of rain-bearing winds determines rainfall distribution. Southwest monsoon moves from Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal towards land. Areas lying in the path of these winds receive good rainfall. Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat lie outside the main monsoon path, hence receive scanty rainfall. Northeast monsoon brings winter rainfall to Tamil Nadu coast while rest of India remains dry
- **Altitude:** Hills and plateaus receive more rainfall than plains. Example: Cherrapunji and Mawsynram (Meghalaya hills) receive over 1,100 cm rainfall while nearby plains get much less

**OR**

#### **Difference between Western Disturbances and Tropical Cyclones:**

##### **Western Disturbances:**

- **Origin:** Originate in Mediterranean Sea and move eastward
- **Season:** Occur during winter months (December to March)

- **Area Affected:** Affect northern India, especially Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and northwestern parts
- **Rainfall Type:** Bring light to moderate winter rainfall and snowfall in mountains
- **Impact:** Beneficial for rabi crops, especially wheat. Snowfall in Himalayas is important for perennial rivers
- **Nature:** Temperate cyclones, relatively less destructive

### **Tropical Cyclones:**

- **Origin:** Originate over warm tropical oceans (Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea)
- **Season:** Occur mainly during pre-monsoon (April-May) and post-monsoon (October-November) periods
- **Area Affected:** Affect coastal areas of eastern coast (Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu) more frequently
- **Rainfall Type:** Bring very heavy rainfall with strong winds (speed over 120 km/hr)
- **Impact:** Highly destructive - cause floods, damage to crops, property, and loss of life. Famous cyclones: Fani (2019), Amphan (2020)
- **Nature:** Tropical storms with violent nature, very destructive

### **Q31. Solution:**

**Marking Scheme:** Three reasons (1+1+1)

### **Why We Need a Constitution - Three Reasons:**

- **Lays Down Rules and Principles:** Constitution provides the basic framework of government - how it will function, powers and duties of different organs (Legislature, Executive, Judiciary), and relationship between them. It ensures that government works according to set rules, not arbitrarily. Without constitution, there would be chaos and confusion about who has what powers
- **Protects Rights of Citizens:** Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens - right to equality, freedom, against exploitation, freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights. These rights protect individuals from arbitrary

actions of government and other citizens. Constitution also provides Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) to enforce these rights through courts

- **Expresses Aspirations and Philosophy:** Constitution reflects the values, ideals, and aspirations of people. Indian Constitution expresses commitment to democracy, secularism, socialism, and justice for all. It specifies principles like justice (social, economic, political), liberty, equality, and fraternity. It also contains Directive Principles of State Policy guiding the government to work for welfare of people. Constitution embodies the vision of what kind of society we want to build

### Q32. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Definition (1) + Estimation (2)

#### **Poverty Line:**

- Poverty line is an imaginary line used to classify population into poor and non-poor
- It represents the minimum level of income or consumption expenditure needed to satisfy basic needs
- People below this line are considered poor; those above are non-poor

#### **Estimation of Poverty Line in India:**

- **Consumption-Based:** In India, poverty line is estimated based on consumption expenditure (not income). It measures amount of money needed to buy basic necessities
- **Calorie Requirement Method:** Poverty line is calculated based on minimum calorie requirement:
  - 2,400 calories per person per day in rural areas
  - 2,100 calories per person per day in urban areas
- **Monetary Value:** These calorie requirements are converted into monetary value. For 2011-12, poverty line was approximately ₹816 per month in rural areas and ₹1,000 per month in urban areas
- **Who Estimates:** Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) estimates poverty line. Different committees like Rangarajan Committee, Tendulkar Committee

have given different methodologies

- **Limitations:** Criticized for being too low and not including other essential needs like healthcare, education, housing adequately

**OR**

### **Three Anti-Poverty Measures by Government of India:**

- **MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) 2005:** Provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment per year to every rural household. Creates rural infrastructure like roads, ponds, wells while providing employment. Payment is made directly to bank accounts. One of the largest employment generation programs in the world
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) / Aajeevika:** Aims to reduce poverty by promoting self-employment and organization of rural poor, especially women, into Self-Help Groups (SHGs). Provides skill training, financial assistance, and market linkages. Helps women become economically independent
- **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):** Provides banking facilities to all households, especially poor. Ensures financial inclusion by opening bank accounts with zero balance, providing RuPay debit cards, and access to credit. Helps poor access government benefits directly (Direct Benefit Transfer)
- **Other Programs:** Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), National Food Security Act, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for housing, and various schemes for education and healthcare

### **Q33. Solution:**

**Marking Scheme:** Three ways education contributes (1+1+1)

### **How Education Contributes to Human Capital Formation:**

- **Increases Knowledge and Skills:** Education provides knowledge, develops skills, and enhances abilities of individuals. An educated person can perform tasks more efficiently and is more productive. Education makes people capable

of handling modern technology, using scientific methods, and adapting to new situations. It transforms raw human potential into skilled human capital

- **Improves Earning Capacity:** Educated individuals earn more than uneducated ones. Education opens doors to better employment opportunities and higher-paying jobs. For example, an engineer or doctor earns much more than an unskilled worker. Higher income improves standard of living and contributes to economic development. Investment in education brings returns in form of increased productivity and income
- **Develops Overall Personality:** Education develops mental abilities like critical thinking, problem-solving, decision-making, and creativity. It also develops social values like discipline, responsibility, cooperation, and citizenship. Educated people are more aware of their rights and duties. They participate more actively in democratic processes. Education also promotes health awareness and reduces social evils. Thus, education creates well-rounded individuals who contribute positively to society and economy

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

### Q34. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Events leading to Reign of Terror (3) + Consequences (2)

#### Events Leading to Reign of Terror:

**Background:** After overthrowing monarchy, France was declared a republic in 1792. However, the new government faced serious threats both from inside and outside.

#### External Threats:

- Neighboring monarchies (Austria, Prussia, Britain) feared revolution might spread to their countries
- They formed coalition against France and attacked to restore monarchy
- France was at war, creating atmosphere of fear and suspicion

### **Internal Threats:**

- Counter-revolutionary activities by royalists and nobility who wanted to restore old regime
- Economic crisis - inflation, food shortage, unemployment
- Conflicts between different revolutionary groups - Jacobins and Girondins

### **Jacobins Come to Power:**

- In 1793, Jacobins led by Maximilien Robespierre came to power
- They were radical republicans who wanted to establish "Republic of Virtue"
- To deal with enemies and stabilize France, they adopted extreme measures

### **Reign of Terror (1793-1794):**

- **Period:** From 1793 to mid-1794 (July 1794)
- **Severe Punishment:** Anyone suspected of being enemy of republic - nobles, clergy, members of other political parties, even fellow Jacobins - were arrested, tried by Revolutionary Tribunal, and guillotined
- **Extent of Terror:** Over 15,000 people were officially executed, including Queen Marie Antoinette. Many more died in prisons without trial
- **Methods:** Revolutionary Tribunal had simplified procedures. Trials were quick, often without proper evidence or right to defense

### **Consequences of Reign of Terror:**

- **Massive Loss of Life:** Thousands of innocent people were executed. Families were torn apart. Climate of fear and suspicion prevailed. People were afraid to speak freely
- **Economic and Social Disruption:** Terror disrupted normal life. Economy suffered. Trade and commerce were affected. People lived in constant fear
- **Opposition to Jacobins:** Excessive violence turned people against Jacobins. Even supporters started fearing for their lives. Nobody felt safe
- **Fall of Robespierre:** In July 1794, Robespierre himself was arrested and guillotined by his own party members who feared becoming his next victims. This ended the Reign of Terror
- **End of Radical Phase:** After Robespierre's fall, moderate forces gained control. The Directory was established in 1795, though it was weak and unstable

### **Q35. Solution:**

**Marking Scheme:** River system description (3) + Importance (2)

#### **River System of the Ganga:**

##### **Origin and Course:**

- The Ganga rises in the Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand Himalayas at an elevation of 3,900 meters
- It is known as Bhagirathi at its source
- At Devprayag, Bhagirathi meets Alaknanda and is then called Ganga
- It flows through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal
- Length: About 2,525 km
- Finally falls into Bay of Bengal forming world's largest delta - Sundarbans (shared with Bangladesh)

##### **Major Tributaries:**

###### **Right Bank Tributaries:**

- Yamuna (longest tributary, originates from Yamunotri glacier)
- Son (rises in Amarkantak plateau)

###### **Left Bank Tributaries:**

- Gomti
- Ghaghra (Karnali in Nepal)
- Gandak
- Kosi (known as "Sorrow of Bihar" due to frequent flooding)

##### **Ganga Basin:**

- Drains an area of about 8,61,404 sq km in India (largest river basin)
- Covers states: Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and parts of Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Delhi

##### **Importance of Ganga for India:**

- **Agriculture:** Ganga plains are most fertile due to alluvial deposits. Support intensive agriculture producing wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, jute. Called "Granary of India." Provide food security to large population
- **Dense Population:** Ganga basin is most densely populated region. Major cities like Delhi, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna, Kolkata are located on its banks. About 40% of India's population lives in Ganga basin
- **Transportation:** Navigable for long distances, facilitating inland water transport. National Waterway No. 1 (Allahabad to Haldia) promotes cargo movement
- **Hydroelectric Power:** Several hydroelectric projects in upper reaches provide electricity
- **Religious and Cultural Significance:** Considered most sacred river by Hindus. Major pilgrimage centers (Haridwar, Varanasi, Allahabad) on its banks. Integral to Indian culture and civilization. Kumbh Mela attracts millions

OR

### Factors Influencing Climate of India:

#### 1. Latitude:

- India extends from 8°4'N to 37°6'N latitude
- Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N) divides India into tropical (south) and subtropical (north) zones
- Southern parts near equator have warmer climate throughout year
- Northern parts experience wider temperature variations with cold winters and hot summers

#### 2. Altitude:

- Temperature decreases with altitude at rate of about 6.5°C per 1,000 meters
- Places at higher altitudes are cooler than places at lower altitudes
- Example: Shimla (altitude 2,200m) is much cooler than Delhi (altitude 216m) despite both being at similar latitude
- Hill stations have pleasant climate while plains are hot

#### 3. Distance from Sea (Continentality):

- Sea has moderating influence on climate

- Coastal areas experience moderate climate - neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter (maritime climate)
- Interior areas far from sea have extreme climate with very hot summers and very cold winters (continental climate)
- Example: Mumbai (coastal) has moderate temperature range (24°C-32°C) while Delhi (interior) has extreme range (5°C-45°C)

#### 4. Himalayan Mountains:

- **Barrier Effect:** Act as barrier protecting India from cold winds from Central Asia. Without Himalayas, India would be much colder
- **Trap Monsoon Winds:** Force monsoon winds to rise, cool, and cause rainfall in northern plains. This makes northern plains fertile

#### 5. Direction of Mountain Ranges:

- Western Ghats run parallel to west coast
- Block southwest monsoon winds from Arabian Sea
- Windward side (west) receives heavy rainfall (over 250 cm)
- Leeward side (east) lies in rain shadow and receives less rainfall

#### 6. Monsoon Winds:

- Most important factor determining India's climate
- Seasonal reversal of winds brings distinct rainy and dry seasons
- Southwest monsoon (June-September) brings 75% of annual rainfall
- Northeast monsoon (October-December) brings winter rainfall to Tamil Nadu coast

#### 7. Ocean Currents and Upper Air Circulation:

- Ocean currents along coasts affect coastal climate
- Jet streams and western disturbances influence northern India's winter weather

#### Q36. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Five features making democracy better (5 × 1)

## Features of Democracy Making it Better than Other Forms:

- **1. Government by Consent and Representation:** In democracy, government is formed by people's elected representatives through free and fair elections. Government rules with consent of governed. People can change government peacefully through elections if not satisfied. In contrast, dictatorships and monarchies impose rule without people's consent. This makes democracy more legitimate and acceptable
- **2. Accountable and Responsible Government:** Democratic government is accountable to people. Elected representatives must answer for their actions and policies. Regular elections make leaders responsible to voters. Opposition parties, media, and civil society keep check on government. In non-democratic systems, rulers are not accountable to anyone and can act arbitrarily without fear of consequences
- **3. Protection of Rights and Freedoms:** Democracy guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms to all citizens - freedom of speech, expression, association, movement, and right to equality. Constitution protects these rights. Independent judiciary ensures rights are not violated. Citizens can approach courts if rights are denied. Dictatorships suppress rights and freedoms to maintain control. Democracy values individual dignity and human rights
- **4. Better Decision-Making through Discussion:** Democratic decisions are made after discussion, debate, and deliberation in parliament and assemblies. Multiple viewpoints are considered. Consultation with experts, stakeholders, and public takes place. Though this makes process slower, it leads to better-informed, more acceptable, and well-thought-out decisions. Mistakes can be corrected through criticism and debate. In dictatorships, decisions are made by one person or small group without discussion, increasing chances of wrong decisions
- **5. Promotes Equality and Dignity:** Democracy is based on principle of political equality - each adult citizen has one vote with equal value regardless of caste, religion, gender, education, or wealth. It treats all citizens with equal respect and dignity. It provides opportunity for everyone to participate in governance. Non-democratic systems create hierarchy where some people (king, military rulers, dictators) are above others. Democracy promotes social equality and reduces discrimination

- **6. Peaceful Resolution of Conflicts:** Democracy provides peaceful methods to resolve conflicts through dialogue, negotiation, and majority rule while protecting minority rights. Elections provide mechanism for peaceful transfer of power. Rule of law prevents violent confrontations. In contrast, non-democratic regimes often use force and violence to suppress opposition and maintain power
- **7. Allows Room for Correction:** Democracy has self-correcting mechanisms. If government makes mistakes, they can be pointed out by opposition, media, and citizens. Wrong policies can be changed. Corrupt leaders can be voted out in next elections. Public protests and movements can force government to reconsider decisions. This flexibility and ability to correct mistakes is not available in dictatorships where criticism is suppressed

**OR**

### **Composition and Functions of Election Commission of India:**

#### **Composition:**

- Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional body established by Article 324
- Currently consists of:
  - Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)
  - Two Election Commissioners
- Members are appointed by President of India
- Term: 6 years or up to age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
- CEC can be removed only through impeachment by Parliament (same process as Supreme Court judge)
- This ensures independence from government interference
- Election Commissioners can be removed only on recommendation of CEC

#### **Functions and Powers of Election Commission:**

##### **1. Conduct of Elections:**

- Conducts, superintends, and controls all elections to Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and State Legislatures
- Also conducts elections to office of President and Vice-President
- Prepares electoral rolls (voter lists) with names of eligible voters

- Issues election schedule announcing dates of nomination, scrutiny, withdrawal, polling, and counting

## **2. Recognition and Registration of Political Parties:**

- Grants recognition to political parties as National or State parties based on their performance
- Allots election symbols to political parties and independent candidates
- Settles disputes regarding party symbols
- Can freeze or withdraw recognition if parties violate rules

## **3. Model Code of Conduct:**

- Implements Model Code of Conduct during elections
- Ensures level playing field for all parties and candidates
- Prevents misuse of government machinery and resources by ruling party
- Monitors speeches and campaigns to prevent hate speech, communal appeals, and violation of rules
- Can take action including banning candidates from campaigning

## **4. Advisory Functions:**

- Advises President/Governor on disqualification of MPs/MLAs
- Guides government on election matters
- Suggests electoral reforms

## **5. Other Important Functions:**

- Appoints polling officers and ensures adequate polling booths
- Approves Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and ensures their proper functioning
- Monitors election expenditure of candidates to check use of money power
- Can postpone or cancel elections in case of booth capturing, violence, or malpractices
- Issues voter ID cards (EPIC - Election Photo Identity Card)
- Conducts voter awareness campaigns

## **Independence and Importance:**

- Election Commission functions independently without government interference
- Its decisions are binding on government
- Has power to enforce Model Code of Conduct
- Can deploy central security forces to ensure free and fair elections
- Its independence ensures credibility of electoral process and strengthens democracy

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## SECTION E - SOLUTIONS ( $4 \times 3 = 12$ Marks)

### Q37. Solution: Source-Based Question on February Revolution

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

#### (i) What triggered the February Revolution in Russia?

**Answer:** Deep food shortages in workers' quarters of the capital Petrograd triggered the February Revolution. On 22 February 1917, a lockout at a factory led to sympathy strikes in fifty factories, marking the beginning of the revolution.

#### (ii) What role did women workers play?

**Answer:** Women workers played a leading role in the February Revolution. In many factories, women led the way to strikes. They were at the forefront of the workers' movement demanding bread and better conditions.

#### (iii) How did the soldiers respond to the revolution?

**Answer:** The soldiers' response was crucial to the success of the revolution. Initially, the government called out cavalry and police to control demonstrators. However, on 27 February, the soldiers joined the striking workers instead of suppressing them. Regiment after regiment mutinied, voting to join the striking workers rather than follow government orders. This military mutiny was the turning point - when the army refused to support the Tsar and joined the people, it became impossible for the Tsarist government to survive. Without military backing,

the autocratic regime collapsed, and the February Revolution succeeded in overthrowing the monarchy.

### Q38. Solution: Source-Based Question on Climate of India

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

**(i) What type of climate does India have?**

**Answer:** India has a monsoon type of climate, characterized by seasonal alteration of wind systems and associated weather conditions.

**(ii) Why do coastal areas experience less temperature variation?**

**Answer:** Coastal areas experience less temperature variation (less contrasts in temperature conditions) because of the moderating influence of the sea. Water heats up and cools down more slowly than land, keeping coastal temperatures moderate throughout the year.

**(iii) What is the pattern of rainfall distribution in Northern Plains? Explain.**

**Answer:** The pattern of rainfall distribution in the Northern Plains shows a decrease from east to west. This means:

- **Eastern parts** (like West Bengal, Bihar) receive heavy rainfall (over 100 cm annually) because they are closer to Bay of Bengal and receive moisture-laden monsoon winds first
- **Western parts** (like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan) receive progressively less rainfall as the monsoon winds move westward. By the time winds reach western regions, they have already lost much of their moisture through rainfall over eastern and central areas
- This pattern is due to the direction of southwest monsoon winds which enter India from the east (Bay of Bengal branch) and move westward. The further west you go, the less rainfall occurs because winds become drier

### Q39. Solution: Case Study on Poverty in India

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

**(i) Apart from income, what are the other indicators of poverty? Name any two.**

**Answer:** Two indicators of poverty apart from income are:

- Basic needs - lack of food, clothing, shelter, safe drinking water, and sanitation
- Consumption levels - inadequate consumption expenditure
- (Other valid answers: lack of education, poor health, social exclusion, vulnerability)

**(ii) What percentage of India's population is below the poverty line?**

**Answer:** According to Economic Survey 2020-21, about 22% of India's population is below the poverty line.

**(iii) Explain the concept of 'social exclusion' and 'vulnerability' in context of poverty.**

**Answer:**

**Social Exclusion:** Social exclusion means being kept out of or denied access to facilities, benefits, and opportunities that others enjoy in society. In context of poverty, poor people often face discrimination and are excluded from:

- Social gatherings and community activities
- Quality education and healthcare facilities
- Decision-making processes
- They may face discrimination based on caste, gender, or economic status
- Cannot live with dignity and respect in society
- Example: Poor children may be treated differently in schools; poor people may not be allowed entry to certain places

**Vulnerability:** Vulnerability refers to greater probability of becoming poor or remaining poor when facing certain risks and crises. Poor people are more vulnerable because:

- They have no cushion or savings to fall back on during emergencies
- More susceptible to economic crises, natural calamities, ill-health, and disability
- A single adverse event (flood, drought, illness, death of earning member) can push them deeper into poverty
- They lack resources and capacity to cope with shocks
- Example: A poor family may become destitute if the breadwinner falls seriously ill because they have no savings for medical treatment and lose income during illness


Both social exclusion and vulnerability are important dimensions of poverty beyond just low income, as they affect quality of life and ability to escape poverty.


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## ✓ 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 (Tennis Court Oath, Declaration of Rights, Reign of Terror), Russian Revolution (Kulaks, February Revolution, Bloody Sunday), Nazism (Weimar Republic, Treaty of Versailles)

 **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks):** India Location (IST, southernmost point, Standard Meridian), Physical Features (Himalayas, Northern Plains), Drainage (Narmada, Ganga system), Climate (Monsoon, rainfall distribution, Western disturbances), Population (sex ratio, Kerala)

 **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks):** Democracy (features, better than others), Constitution (need for), Elections (EVM, Universal Adult Franchise, Election Commission), Institutions (Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha), Rights (Right to Freedom)

 **ECONOMICS (20 marks):** Human Capital (education contribution), Poverty (poverty line, estimation, anti-poverty measures, social exclusion, vulnerability), Food Security (buffer stock), Employment (seasonal vs disguised unemployment)

### Question Distribution - Paper 2:

- Section A: 20 MCQs × 1 mark = 20 marks

- Section B:  $6 \text{ VSA} \times 2 \text{ marks} = 12 \text{ marks}$
- Section C:  $7 \text{ SA} \times 3 \text{ marks} = 21 \text{ marks}$
- Section D:  $3 \text{ LA} \times 5 \text{ marks} = 15 \text{ marks}$
- Section E:  $3 \text{ Source/Case-based} \times 4 \text{ marks} = 12 \text{ marks}$

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**Paper 2 - Completely Different Questions with New Topics**

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