

Math Love Institute - Raipur, Chhattisgarh
CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (CBSE)
Class IX - Social Science (Code 087)
Question Paper 3 - 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. The National Assembly was formed by which estate in France? **[1]**

- (a) First Estate
- (b) Second Estate
- (c) Third Estate
- (d) All three estates

Q2. The Russian Revolution of 1905 was sparked by which incident? **[1]**

- (a) Bloody Sunday
- (b) February Revolution
- (c) October Revolution
- (d) Bolshevik Revolution

Q3. Hitler's propaganda minister was: **[1]**

- (a) Heinrich Himmler
- (b) Joseph Goebbels
- (c) Hermann Goering
- (d) Rudolf Hess

Q4. India's total area is approximately: **[1]**

- (a) 2.8 million sq km
- (b) 3.28 million sq km
- (c) 3.8 million sq km
- (d) 4.2 million sq km

Q5. The Peninsular Plateau is composed mainly of: **[1]**

- (a) Alluvial soil
- (b) Sedimentary rocks
- (c) Igneous and metamorphic rocks
- (d) Black soil

Q6. Which river is known as the "Sorrow of Bihar"? [1]

- (a) Gandak
- (b) Kosi
- (c) Ghaghra
- (d) Sone

Q7. Mawsynram receives the highest rainfall in India due to: [1]

- (a) Orographic rainfall
- (b) Cyclonic rainfall
- (c) Convectional rainfall
- (d) Frontal rainfall

Q8. The decadal growth rate of population (2001-2011) in India is: [1]

- (a) 17.64%
- (b) 21.54%
- (c) 25.4%
- (d) 18.2%

Q9. Which country practices a one-party system? [1]

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) USA
- (d) UK

Q10. The Indian Constitution came into effect on: [1]

- (a) 15 August 1947
- (b) 26 November 1949
- (c) 26 January 1950
- (d) 2 October 1950

Q11. Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha are an example of: [1]

- (a) Separate electorate
- (b) Reserved constituencies
- (c) Proportional representation
- (d) Nomination

Q12. The highest court in India is: [1]

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Sessions Court

Q13. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution provides for: [1]

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (c) Right to Freedom
- (d) Right to Education

Q14. Which sector employs the maximum number of people in India? [1]

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Quaternary sector

Q15. Famine refers to: [1]

- (a) Long-term hunger
- (b) Mass starvation in a specific time period
- (c) Malnutrition
- (d) Food insecurity

Q16. Minimum Support Price (MSP) is announced for: [1]

- (a) Industrial products
- (b) Agricultural products
- (c) Services
- (d) Imports

Q17. What does HDI stand for? [1]

- (a) Human Development Index
- (b) Health Development Indicator
- (c) Human Dignity Index
- (d) High Development Index

Q18. The symbol of the French Revolution was: [1]

- (a) Red flag
- (b) Tricolour
- (c) Broken chain
- (d) All of the above

Q19. Stalin introduced which economic policy in the USSR? [1]

- (a) New Economic Policy
- (b) Collectivization
- (c) Perestroika
- (d) Glasnost

Q20. The Western Ghats are also known as: [1]

- (a) Annamalai Hills
- (b) Nilgiri Hills
- (c) Sahyadri
- (d) Vindhya

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

Q21. What was the 'Napoleonic Code'? Mention any two features. [2]

Q22. What was the role of women in the French Revolution? [2]

- Q23.** Why are the Western Ghats important for India? Give two reasons. [2]
- Q24.** What is meant by 'Federalism'? Name any two federal features of India. [2]
- Q25.** What is the difference between chronic hunger and famine? [2]
- Q26.** Define Human Development Index (HDI). What does it measure? [2]

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

- Q27.** How did the symbols and images become an important part of the French Revolution? [3]
- Q28.** Describe the policy of 'Collectivization' introduced by Stalin in the USSR. [3]
OR
What was the role of Nazi propaganda in establishing Hitler's dictatorship?
- Q29.** Describe any three features of the Peninsular Plateau. [3]
- Q30.** Explain the three types of rainfall experienced in India. [3]
OR
What are the consequences of population explosion in India?
- Q31.** Explain the role of the Judiciary in upholding democracy in India. [3]
- Q32.** What challenges does India face in achieving food security? [3]
OR
Explain the vicious cycle of poverty with examples.
- Q33.** Why is human resource considered the ultimate resource? Explain. [3]

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

Q34. Describe the main events of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1799 in chronological order. [5]

Q35. Describe the river system of the Brahmaputra. Why is it different from the Indus and Ganga systems? [5]

OR

Explain the different types of natural vegetation found in India with examples.

Q36. Describe the making of the Indian Constitution. What were the guiding principles? [5]

OR

Explain the importance of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution. What are its key features?

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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:

"Napoleon introduced several reforms in the territories he conquered. The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom."

- (i) What did the Napoleonic Code establish? (1 mark)
- (ii) How did Napoleon's reforms benefit peasants? (1 mark)
- (iii) Why were Napoleon's reforms significant for Europe? (2 marks)

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

"The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet, where it is known as the Tsangpo. It flows eastward parallel to the Himalayas. On reaching Namcha Barwa (7,757 m), it takes a 'U' turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge. Here, it is called the Dihang and it is joined by the Dibang, the Lohit, the Kenula and other tributaries to form the Brahmaputra in Assam. The Brahmaputra has a braided channel throughout its length in Assam. Every year during the rainy season, the river overflows its banks, causing widespread devastation due to floods in Assam. Unlike other north Indian rivers, the Brahmaputra is marked by huge deposits of silt on its bed causing the riverbed to rise."

- (i) Where does the Brahmaputra river originate? (1 mark)
- (ii) What is meant by 'braided channel'? (1 mark)
- (iii) Why does the Brahmaputra cause frequent floods in Assam? (2 marks)

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

"Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the prevailing wages cannot find jobs. It is a major economic problem. India has both rural and urban unemployment. In rural areas, seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment are common. In urban areas, educated unemployment is a serious problem. The unemployment rate among graduates and post-graduates is higher than among less educated people. This is peculiar to India. Unemployment leads to wastage of human resources, increases economic burden on families, causes psychological problems, and may lead to social unrest and political instability."

- (i) Define unemployment. (1 mark)
- (ii) Name two types of rural unemployment mentioned in the passage. (1 mark)
- (iii) What are the consequences of unemployment on society? Mention any two. (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: (c) Third Estate

Explanation: On 20 June 1789, members of the Third Estate (representing the common people) assembled in the indoor tennis court and declared themselves the National Assembly. They took the Tennis Court Oath not to disperse until a constitution was drafted.

Q2. Answer: (a) Bloody Sunday

Explanation: The 1905 Russian Revolution was sparked by Bloody Sunday on 9 January 1905 when a peaceful workers' procession led by Father Gapon was fired upon by imperial guards in St. Petersburg, killing over 100 people.

Q3. Answer: (b) Joseph Goebbels

Explanation: Joseph Goebbels was Hitler's Minister of Propaganda who controlled all media - newspapers, radio, films, books, and public rallies - to spread Nazi ideology and glorify Hitler.

Q4. Answer: (b) 3.28 million sq km

Explanation: India's total geographical area is approximately 3.28 million square kilometers, making it the 7th largest country in the world by area.

Q5. Answer: (c) Igneous and metamorphic rocks

Explanation: The Peninsular Plateau is one of the oldest landmasses composed mainly of igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was part of the Gondwana land and is very stable with no major tectonic activity.

Q6. Answer: (b) Kosi

Explanation: The Kosi river is known as the "Sorrow of Bihar" because it frequently changes its course and causes devastating floods in Bihar, destroying crops, property, and lives.

Q7. Answer: (a) Orographic rainfall

Explanation: Mawsynram in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in India (over 11,000 mm) due to orographic rainfall. The Khasi Hills force moisture-laden monsoon winds from Bay of Bengal to rise, cool, and cause heavy rain.

Q8. Answer: (a) 17.64%

Explanation: The decadal growth rate of population in India during 2001-2011 was 17.64%, which is lower than the previous decade (21.54% during 1991-2001), showing declining population growth rate.

Q9. Answer: (b) China

Explanation: China follows a one-party system where only the Communist Party of China is allowed to rule. No other party is permitted to challenge or oppose the Communist Party, making it non-democratic.

Q10. Answer: (c) 26 January 1950

Explanation: The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950, which is celebrated as Republic Day. It was adopted on 26 November 1949 after nearly 3 years of drafting.

Q11. Answer: (b) Reserved constituencies

Explanation: Reserved constituencies are electoral constituencies where only candidates from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes can contest elections, ensuring their representation in Parliament and State Legislatures.

Q12. Answer: (c) Supreme Court

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India is the highest court in the country. It is the final court of appeal and has original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction. It is the guardian of the Constitution.

Q13. Answer: (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Explanation: Article 32 provides Right to Constitutional Remedies, allowing citizens to approach the Supreme Court directly if their Fundamental Rights are violated. Dr. Ambedkar called it the "heart and soul" of the Constitution.

Q14. Answer: (a) Primary sector

Explanation: The primary sector (agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining) employs the maximum number of people in India (about 45-50% of workforce), though its contribution to GDP is lower than secondary and tertiary sectors.

Q15. Answer: (b) Mass starvation in a specific time period

Explanation: Famine refers to a situation of extreme scarcity of food causing mass starvation and death in a specific region during a particular time period. India's last major famine was the Bengal Famine of 1943.

Q16. Answer: (b) Agricultural products

Explanation: Minimum Support Price (MSP) is the minimum price at which government purchases crops from farmers. It is announced for major agricultural products like wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane to protect farmers from price fluctuations.

Q17. Answer: (a) Human Development Index

Explanation: HDI (Human Development Index) is a composite index developed by UNDP measuring average achievements in health, education, and standard of living. It provides a broader measure of development than just income.

Q18. Answer: (d) All of the above

Explanation: Multiple symbols represented the French Revolution: Red Phrygian cap (liberty), Tricolour flag (unity), Broken chains (freedom from slavery), Winged woman (personification of law), Fasces (unity and strength).

Q19. Answer: (b) Collectivization

Explanation: Stalin introduced Collectivization in 1929, forcing peasants to give up individual farms and join collective farms (kolkhoz). This aimed to increase agricultural production and eliminate Kulaks (wealthy peasants).

Q20. Answer: (c) Sahyadri

Explanation: The Western Ghats are also known as Sahyadri. They run parallel to the western coast from Gujarat to Kerala and are a UNESCO World Heritage Site with rich biodiversity.

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SECTION B - SOLUTIONS (2 × 6 = 12 Marks)

Q21. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition (1) + Features (1)

Napoleonic Code:

- The Civil Code of 1804, known as the Napoleonic Code, was a comprehensive legal system introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte
- It consolidated and simplified French laws into a single code

Two Features:

- **Equality Before Law:** Did away with all privileges based on birth. Established that all citizens are equal before law
- **Right to Property:** Secured the right to property, making it inviolable and protected by law
- **Other Features:** Simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system, freed peasants from serfdom

Q22. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Any two roles (1+1)

Role of Women in French Revolution:

- **Active Participation:** Women actively participated in revolutionary activities. They attended assemblies, formed political clubs, and voiced their opinions on political matters
- **Bread March (October Days):** On 5 October 1789, thousands of women marched from Paris to Versailles demanding bread due to food shortage. They forced the royal family to return to Paris
- **Demanded Rights:** Women demanded equal political rights, right to vote, and right to education. They wanted to be treated as active citizens, not passive ones
- **Women's Clubs:** Formed political clubs like the Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women to discuss and promote women's rights
- **Revolutionary Spirit:** Despite their contributions, women were ultimately denied political rights. They were not given voting rights even in the new democratic France

Q23. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Two reasons (1+1)

Importance of Western Ghats:

- **Climate Control:** Act as barrier to southwest monsoon winds from Arabian Sea. Force winds to rise and cause heavy orographic rainfall on windward side (west coast), making it one of wettest regions. This rainfall supports agriculture and replenishes rivers
- **Biodiversity Hotspot:** One of world's richest biodiversity hotspots. Home to numerous endemic species of plants and animals found nowhere else. Designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site. Important for ecological balance and conservation
- **River Source:** Many important peninsular rivers like Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri originate from Western Ghats, providing water to large parts of southern India
- **Economic Resources:** Rich in minerals, timber, medicinal plants, and support plantation agriculture (tea, coffee, spices)

Q24. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition (1) + Features (1)

Federalism:

- Federalism is a system of government where power is divided between a central authority (Union Government) and regional authorities (State Governments)
- Both levels have clearly defined powers and functions
- Both operate independently in their respective spheres

Two Federal Features of India:

- **Division of Powers:** Constitution divides powers between Union and State through three lists - Union List (defense, foreign affairs), State List (police, agriculture), and Concurrent List (education, forests)
- **Written Constitution:** India has a written Constitution that clearly specifies powers of Union and State governments. Constitution is supreme and both levels must work within its framework
- **Other Features:** Independent Judiciary to resolve disputes, Bicameral Legislature (Rajya Sabha represents states), Rigid Constitution (difficult to amend)

Q25. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Chronic hunger (1) + Famine (1)

Chronic Hunger:

- Long-term condition where people are unable to get sufficient food consistently
- Occurs continuously over a long period (years or lifetime)
- Results from persistent poverty and lack of resources
- People get food but not enough to maintain health
- Example: Daily wage laborers who cannot afford adequate food regularly

Famine:

- Extreme scarcity of food causing mass starvation and death
- Occurs in a specific region during a particular time period

- Usually triggered by natural disasters (drought, floods) or war
- Acute shortage leads to widespread death
- Example: Bengal Famine 1943 caused by war and natural calamities

Q26. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition (1) + What it measures (1)

Human Development Index (HDI):

- HDI is a composite index developed by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- It measures overall achievement of a country in social and economic dimensions
- Ranks countries based on their level of human development

What HDI Measures:

- **Health:** Life expectancy at birth - indicates standard of healthcare and longevity
- **Education:** Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling - indicates literacy and education levels
- **Standard of Living:** Per capita income (GNI per capita) - indicates economic well-being
- HDI value ranges from 0 to 1. Higher value indicates better human development
- Provides broader measure of development than just GDP

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

Q27. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three symbols/images explained (1+1+1)

Symbols and Images in French Revolution:

Symbols and images played a crucial role in spreading revolutionary ideas, especially among illiterate people who couldn't read revolutionary writings.

- **Broken Chains:** Represented freedom from slavery and bondage. Chains being broken symbolized liberation of French people from feudal oppression and tyranny. It conveyed message that people were no longer slaves of monarchy
- **Red Phrygian Cap:** The red cap worn by slaves in ancient Rome after gaining freedom became symbol of liberty. Revolutionaries wore it to show they were free citizens, not subjects of king
- **Tricolour Flag:** The three colors - Blue, White, Red - symbolized unity of three estates. It replaced royal flag and became national symbol representing republic. Each color also represented liberty, equality, and fraternity
- **La Marseillaise:** Revolutionary song (now French national anthem) inspired patriotism and unity among revolutionaries. Singing it became act of revolutionary solidarity
- **Winged Woman:** Personification of law with torch of knowledge. Represented enlightenment and reason triumphing over ignorance
- **Sceptre and Fasces:** Bundle of rods (fascis) symbolized unity - individually weak but together strong. Conveyed that united people are powerful
- **Eye Within Triangle:** Represented knowledge and reason radiating light that drives away darkness of ignorance

Significance: These symbols made revolutionary ideas accessible to all, created emotional connection, fostered sense of identity and belonging, and united people in common cause even when they couldn't read revolutionary texts.

Q28. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three features of collectivization (1+1+1)

Stalin's Collectivization Policy:

- **Forced Consolidation:** Stalin introduced collectivization in 1929, forcing peasants to give up their individual farms and join collective farms called 'kolkhoz.' Land, livestock, and equipment became collective property. Peasants had to work together and share produce according to government quota

- **Elimination of Kulaks:** Wealthy peasants (Kulaks) who opposed collectivization were declared "enemies of socialism." Their land and property were confiscated. Many Kulaks were deported to Siberia, sent to labor camps, or killed. Stalin wanted to eliminate them as a class
- **Government Control:** State took complete control of agriculture. Government decided what to produce, how much, and at what price. Peasants had to give fixed quota to government at low prices. Surplus could be sold in market. This ensured food supply for growing urban industrial workforce
- **Disastrous Results:** Collectivization was implemented ruthlessly despite resistance. Production fell drastically as peasants resisted by destroying crops and killing cattle. Led to devastating famine (1932-33) especially in Ukraine, killing millions. However, Stalin achieved goal of state control over agriculture

OR

Role of Nazi Propaganda:

- **Total Media Control:** Minister Joseph Goebbels controlled all forms of communication - newspapers, radio, films, books, music, and art. Only Nazi viewpoint was allowed. Media glorified Hitler as savior of Germany and spread Nazi ideology. Opposition voices were completely silenced
- **Cult of Personality:** Hitler was portrayed as larger-than-life leader - strong, wise, and infallible. Propaganda created image of Hitler as Germany's messiah who would restore national glory. Posters, rallies, films constantly reinforced this image. People were made to believe Hitler was always right
- **Youth Indoctrination:** Children were primary targets of propaganda. School textbooks rewritten to glorify Nazis and vilify Jews. Hitler Youth organization taught boys military skills and Nazi ideology. Young girls trained in League of German Maidens. This ensured future generations would support Nazism
- **Psychological Manipulation:** Propaganda used emotions, not reason. Created atmosphere of fear (warning about external enemies), hatred (against Jews and communists), and hope (promising prosperity). Mass rallies at Nuremberg with dramatic lighting, music, and speeches created powerful emotional impact. People were swept by spectacle
- **Scapegoating:** Jews constantly portrayed as cause of all German problems - economic crisis, defeat in WWI, moral decay. This deflected anger away from

real issues and united Germans against common enemy. Repeated lies eventually believed as truth

Through systematic propaganda, Nazis controlled public opinion, manipulated masses, eliminated opposition, and established totalitarian dictatorship.

Q29. Solution:

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

Features of Peninsular Plateau:

- **Ancient and Stable:** It is one of the oldest landmasses on earth, formed when Gondwana land broke up. Composed mainly of igneous and metamorphic rocks dating back millions of years. Being part of ancient landmass, it is geologically very stable with no major earthquake or volcanic activity. It has been worn down over millions of years of weathering and erosion, creating gently rounded hills and low elevation
- **Triangular Shape:** The plateau is broad in the north and narrow in the south, forming a triangle. It is bounded by Western Ghats (Sahyadri) on west, Eastern Ghats on east, and merges with northern plains along a fault line. The plateau slopes gently from west to east, which is evident from direction of river flow - most rivers flow eastward and drain into Bay of Bengal
- **Rich Mineral Resources:** The plateau region contains most of India's mineral wealth. Rich deposits of iron ore, coal, manganese, mica, bauxite, and many other minerals found here. Chhota Nagpur plateau is especially rich in minerals. This mineral wealth has supported India's industrial development. Major industrial centers like Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Rourkela located here
- **Black Soil:** Large parts of plateau covered with black soil (regur or cotton soil) formed from volcanic lava. This soil is very fertile and moisture-retentive, ideal for cotton cultivation. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh have extensive black soil regions
- **Rivers and Waterfalls:** Many important rivers like Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri originate in plateau. These rivers flow through rocky terrain creating beautiful waterfalls like Jog Falls (Karnataka - highest in India)

Q30. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three types explained (1+1+1)

Three Types of Rainfall in India:

- **Orographic/Relief Rainfall:** Occurs when moisture-laden winds are forced to rise over mountains. As air rises, it cools and water vapor condenses, causing rainfall on windward side (facing wind). Leeward side (away from wind) remains dry - called rain shadow region. Example: Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall on western side (over 250 cm) from southwest monsoon winds. Eastern side of Western Ghats receives less rain (rain shadow). Mawsynram and Cherrapunji in Meghalaya receive world's highest rainfall due to Khasi Hills forcing Bay of Bengal monsoon winds upward
- **Cyclonic/Frontal Rainfall:** Occurs when two different air masses (warm and cold) meet. When warm moist air meets cold air, warm air being lighter rises over cold air. This rising causes cooling and condensation, resulting in rainfall. Example: Western disturbances (cyclones from Mediterranean Sea) bring winter rainfall to northern India, especially Punjab, Haryana, and Himalayas in December-January. This rainfall is crucial for rabi crops like wheat. Tropical cyclones from Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea bring heavy rainfall to coastal areas, especially during pre-monsoon (April-May) and post-monsoon (October-November) periods
- **Convective Rainfall:** Occurs due to intense heating of earth's surface. Heated ground warms the air above it. Hot air rises rapidly (convection currents), cools at height, condenses, and falls as heavy rain often with thunder and lightning. Common in equatorial and tropical regions. Example: In India, pre-monsoon showers in Kerala and coastal Karnataka. Summer afternoon thunderstorms in hot regions like Chota Nagpur plateau. These are localized, short-duration, but intense rainfall events

OR

Consequences of Population Explosion in India:

- **Pressure on Resources:** Rapid population growth creates enormous pressure on natural resources like land, water, forests, and minerals. More people need more

food, water, energy, and housing. This leads to over-exploitation and depletion of resources. Agricultural land is being converted to residential and industrial use, reducing food production capacity. Deforestation increasing for land and timber needs. Water scarcity becoming severe in many regions

- **Unemployment Problem:** Large population means large workforce but economy hasn't grown fast enough to create sufficient jobs. High unemployment especially among educated youth. Disguised unemployment in agriculture where too many people work on limited land. This leads to poverty, frustration, and social problems. Brain drain as talented youth migrate abroad for opportunities
- **Poverty and Low Standard of Living:** Resources and national income have to be shared among more people, reducing per capita income and standard of living. More people living below poverty line. Insufficient food, inadequate housing, lack of basic amenities. Government spending on welfare gets divided among more beneficiaries, reducing effectiveness of schemes
- **Burden on Infrastructure and Services:** Overcrowding in cities creates slums with poor living conditions. Insufficient schools, hospitals, roads, water supply, sanitation facilities. Quality of education and healthcare suffers due to overload. Traffic congestion, pollution, and waste management problems increase
- **Environmental Degradation:** More population means more consumption and more waste. Increased pollution of air, water, and land. Loss of biodiversity as habitats destroyed for human needs. Climate change accelerated by more emissions

Q31. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three roles (1+1+1)

Role of Judiciary in Upholding Democracy:

- **Guardian of Constitution and Fundamental Rights:** Judiciary protects Constitution and interprets its provisions. Most importantly, it safeguards Fundamental Rights of citizens. Through Article 32 (Supreme Court) and Article 226 (High Courts), citizens can approach courts if their rights are violated. Courts can issue writs to protect rights and punish violators. This

ensures government cannot arbitrarily deny people their rights. Judiciary acts as protector of individual liberty against state power

- **Judicial Review:** Judiciary has power to review and strike down laws passed by Parliament or State Legislatures if they violate Constitution. Similarly, it can declare government actions unconstitutional and void. This power of judicial review ensures neither legislature nor executive can exceed constitutional limits. It maintains supremacy of Constitution and prevents abuse of power by elected governments. This is crucial check on majority rule - even majority cannot violate constitutional principles
- **Independence and Impartiality:** Judiciary in India is independent of executive and legislature. Judges appointed through proper process, have fixed tenure, cannot be easily removed, and salaries cannot be reduced. This independence ensures courts can give judgments without fear or favor. They can stand up to powerful governments and protect weak citizens. Impartial judiciary means everyone - rich or poor, powerful or weak - gets equal treatment before law. This upholds rule of law which is essence of democracy

Through these roles, Judiciary ensures democracy doesn't become dictatorship of majority, protects minority rights, maintains constitutional order, and provides peaceful mechanism for resolving disputes.

Q32. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three challenges (1+1+1)

Challenges in Achieving Food Security in India:

- **Population Pressure:** India has second largest population in world (over 1.4 billion), growing at about 1% annually. This creates enormous demand for food grains. Though India produces enough food grains, distribution to all remains challenge. Growing population also reduces per capita availability of agricultural land and water resources, making it harder to increase production proportionally
- **High Poverty Levels:** About 22% population still below poverty line (varies by different estimates). Poor people cannot afford adequate food even when

available in market. They depend on Public Distribution System (PDS) which has its own problems. Economic vulnerability means even non-poor can slip into food insecurity during crises, illness, or job loss

- **Inefficient Public Distribution System:** PDS suffers from multiple problems - leakages, corruption, poor quality grain, inadequate coverage, exclusion of deserving people, and inclusion errors. Fair Price Shops often don't function properly. Grain gets diverted to open market. This defeats purpose of providing subsidized food to poor. Despite large buffer stocks, hungry people don't get food due to distribution failures
- **Agricultural Challenges:** Dependence on monsoon makes agriculture vulnerable to droughts and floods. Climate change increasing uncertainties. Declining agricultural productivity in some regions. Small and marginal farmers struggling with rising costs, low prices, and debt. Insufficient storage facilities lead to wastage of food grains. Food grain production needs to increase but agricultural growth slowing
- **Malnutrition Despite Food Availability:** India faces paradox of having buffer stocks while people suffer malnutrition. Children, women, and elderly particularly affected. Lack of nutritious food (proteins, vitamins, minerals) causes health problems even when calorie intake sufficient. Dietary diversity missing in poor households

OR

Vicious Cycle of Poverty:

The vicious cycle of poverty means a self-perpetuating situation where poverty leads to conditions that ensure poverty continues to next generation, making escape very difficult.

How the Cycle Works:

- **Poverty → No Education:** Poor parents cannot afford to send children to school. Children forced to work to supplement family income. Without education, they cannot get skilled jobs. Example: A poor farmer's son drops out after Class 8 to work as agricultural laborer, earning low wages like his father
- **No Education → Low Skills:** Without education and training, people remain unskilled. Can only do manual labor or menial jobs that pay very little. Cannot

access better employment opportunities. Example: The laborer's son mentioned above cannot become engineer or doctor, limiting his earning potential

- **Low Skills → Low Income:** Unskilled work pays minimum wages, barely enough for survival. Person earns just enough to meet daily needs, no savings possible. Cannot invest in improving skills or starting business. Example: Daily wage laborer earning ₹300/day struggles to feed family, cannot save for future
- **Low Income → No Healthcare:** Cannot afford proper healthcare. Fall sick frequently due to malnutrition, poor sanitation, unhygienic conditions. Illness reduces working capacity and income further. Medical expenses push family deeper into debt. Example: If laborer falls sick, loses daily wages plus spends on treatment, going into debt
- **Ill Health → Less Productivity:** Poor health, malnutrition, and frequent illness reduce work capacity and productivity. Person cannot work full time or do physically demanding work. Earns even less. Example: Malnourished child becomes weak adult with low productivity
- **Low Productivity → Low Income:** Low productivity means low earnings. Family remains poor. And cycle continues to next generation

Breaking the Cycle: Government interventions like free education, health services, skill training, employment guarantee schemes aim to break this vicious cycle by providing opportunities to escape poverty.

Q33. Solution:

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

Human Resource as Ultimate Resource:

- **Active Resource - Not Passive:** Unlike land, water, forests, or minerals which are passive resources, humans are active resources. Natural resources cannot utilize themselves - they need human intelligence, labor, and skills to be converted into useful products. Humans have ability to think, plan, innovate, and organize. They can discover new resources, develop new technologies, and create value. Example: Oil was useless until humans discovered its uses and developed technology to extract and refine it. Silicon in sand became valuable

only when humans invented semiconductors. Thus, all other resources are meaningless without human resource to utilize them

- **Can Improve Itself:** Human resource is unique because it can improve its own quality through education, training, and healthcare. An educated person is more productive than uneducated one. Healthy person works better than sick person. Skilled labor produces more value than unskilled labor. Through continuous learning and experience, human capabilities keep growing. Example: A farmer who learns modern agricultural techniques can produce much more than traditional farmer. Thus, investment in human resource (through education and health) multiplies its productivity, which doesn't happen with land or machinery
- **Source of Innovation and Development:** All progress and development in world is result of human creativity and innovation. Humans develop new technologies, better production methods, innovative products and services. They solve problems, adapt to challenges, and drive economic growth. Countries with skilled and educated population have developed faster despite lacking natural resources. Example: Japan has minimal natural resources but became economic superpower through skilled human resource. India's IT industry grew because of educated workforce, not natural resources. Thus, quality of human resource determines a nation's development level more than natural resource availability

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

Q34. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Chronological events 1789-1799 (5 major events with years)

Main Events of French Revolution (1789-1799) - Chronological Order:

1789 - Beginning of Revolution:

- **May 1789:** King Louis XVI called meeting of Estates-General at Versailles to pass tax proposals. Third Estate demanded equal representation and voting by head (not by estate)

- **20 June 1789:** Third Estate formed National Assembly and took Tennis Court Oath, vowing not to disperse until constitution was drafted
- **14 July 1789:** Storming of Bastille prison - symbolic beginning of revolution. Bastille represented royal authority and tyranny. Its fall marked people's power
- **4 August 1789:** National Assembly abolished feudal system, tithes, and privileges of nobility and clergy
- **26 August 1789:** Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen proclaimed natural rights and equality

1791 - Constitutional Monarchy:

- **September 1791:** New Constitution completed. France became constitutional monarchy. King had limited veto power. Legislative Assembly formed with elected representatives. Only men above 25 paying certain taxes could vote (about 4 million out of 28 million were active citizens)

1792 - War and Republic:

- **April 1792:** France declared war on Austria and Prussia. Revolutionary government feared foreign monarchies would crush revolution. War created atmosphere of fear
- **August 1792:** Jacobins stormed royal palace. Royal family imprisoned. Constitutional monarchy failed
- **21 September 1792:** France declared Republic. Monarchy abolished. National Convention formed as new assembly

1793 - Reign of Terror:

- **21 January 1793:** King Louis XVI executed by guillotine for treason
- **1793-1794:** Robespierre and Jacobins established Reign of Terror. Over 15,000 people executed including Queen Marie Antoinette. Anyone suspected of being enemy of republic killed. Revolutionary Tribunal conducted trials. Churches closed, Christianity banned, new calendar introduced
- **July 1794:** Robespierre himself arrested and guillotined by his own party members. End of Reign of Terror

1795 - The Directory:

- **1795:** New Constitution introduced. Directory formed - five-member executive. Two legislative councils. Only propertied sections could vote. Political instability continued. Directors clashed with councils

1799 - Napoleon's Rise:

- **November 1799:** Napoleon Bonaparte, successful military general, overthrew Directory in coup d'état. Declared himself First Consul. End of French Revolution. Beginning of Napoleonic era

Summary: In ten years (1789-1799), France transformed from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy to republic to dictatorship. Revolution abolished feudalism, established equality, inspired democratic movements worldwide, but also witnessed violence and terror.

Q35. Solution:

Marking Scheme: River system (3) + Differences (2)

Brahmaputra River System:

Origin and Course:

- Originates in Tibet (China) where it is called **Tsangpo**
- Flows eastward parallel to Himalayas for about 1,100 km in Tibet
- On reaching Namcha Barwa peak (7,757 m), it takes dramatic 'U' turn and enters India
- Enters Arunachal Pradesh through deep gorge where it is called **Dihang**
- In Arunachal Pradesh, joined by Dibang, Lohit, and other tributaries
- In Assam, it is called **Brahmaputra** - flows westward through Assam valley
- Enters Bangladesh where it is called **Jamuna**
- Joins Ganga (called Padma in Bangladesh) and finally flows into Bay of Bengal
- Total length: about 2,900 km

Characteristics:

- **Braided Channel:** Has braided channel with multiple channels, sandbars, and islands throughout Assam. River keeps changing course
- **Huge Water Volume:** Carries enormous amount of water, especially during monsoon
- **Heavy Silt Load:** Brings huge amount of silt and sand from mountains, depositing on riverbed and causing bed to rise
- **Devastating Floods:** Causes severe annual floods in Assam during monsoon, destroying crops, property, and lives
- **River Islands:** Majuli in Assam is world's largest river island in Brahmaputra

How Brahmaputra Differs from Indus and Ganga:

- **Different Origin and Direction:** Unlike Indus and Ganga which originate in Himalayas and flow through Indian plains, Brahmaputra originates in Tibet, flows east in Tibet, then takes U-turn to enter India. It flows predominantly in hilly terrain before entering Assam plains. While Indus flows west and Ganga flows east throughout, Brahmaputra changes direction dramatically
- **Braided Channel vs Single Channel:** Brahmaputra has braided channel with multiple streams, sandbanks, and islands. Constantly shifts course. In contrast, Indus and Ganga flow in well-defined single channels. Brahmaputra's braided nature makes it difficult to build permanent structures like bridges
- **More Devastating Floods:** Brahmaputra causes more frequent and severe floods than other rivers. Annual floods in Assam are catastrophic. This is because: (a) Very heavy rainfall in catchment area, (b) Steep gradient bringing water quickly, (c) Huge silt deposition raising riverbed, (d) Braided channel spreading water over large area, (e) Melting Himalayan snow adds to volume. While Indus and Ganga also flood, Brahmaputra's floods are more unpredictable and destructive
- **Shorter Indian Course:** Though Brahmaputra is long river, relatively short stretch flows through India (mainly Arunachal Pradesh and Assam). Indus and Ganga have much longer courses in India with extensive river systems
- **Less Development:** Due to frequent floods, changing course, and difficult terrain, Brahmaputra valley is less developed for irrigation and hydroelectric power compared to Indus and Ganga systems

OR

Types of Natural Vegetation in India:

1. Tropical Rainforests (Evergreen Forests):

- **Location:** Western Ghats, Northeast India (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh), Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- **Climate:** Areas with heavy rainfall (over 200 cm), high temperature, high humidity
- **Characteristics:** Dense forests, trees don't shed leaves (evergreen), multiple layers of vegetation, dark forest floor, tall hardwood trees
- **Examples:** Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Rubber, Bamboo, Cane
- **Wildlife:** Elephants, monkeys, lemurs, variety of birds

2. Tropical Deciduous Forests (Monsoon Forests):

- **Location:** Most widespread - along foothills of Himalayas, Jharkhand, West Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra
- **Climate:** Rainfall between 70-200 cm, distinct wet and dry seasons
- **Characteristics:** Trees shed leaves during dry season to conserve water. Less dense than rainforests
- **Examples:** Teak, Sal, Shisham, Sandalwood, Kusum, Arjun
- **Wildlife:** Lions, tigers, elephants, deer, variety of birds
- **Economic Value:** Most valuable forests providing timber for construction and furniture

3. Tropical Thorn Forests and Scrubs:

- **Location:** Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
- **Climate:** Low rainfall (less than 70 cm), hot, dry, semi-arid regions
- **Characteristics:** Scattered trees and shrubs, long roots to reach underground water, thick bark, thorns to reduce water loss
- **Examples:** Acacia (Babool, Kikar), Palms, Cacti, Khair, Khejri
- **Wildlife:** Camels, wild ass, rats, mice, snakes, lizards

4. Montane Forests (Mountain Forests):

- **Location:** Himalayan region, Western and Eastern Ghats mountains
- **Characteristics:** Vegetation changes with altitude

- **Below 1500m:** Wet temperate forests - Oak, Chestnut, Maple
- **1500-3000m:** Coniferous forests - Pine, Deodar, Cedar, Fir, Spruce
- **Above 3000m:** Alpine vegetation - Moss, lichens, grasses
- **Above 4000m:** No vegetation (snow-covered)
- **Wildlife:** Kashmir stag, yak, snow leopard, red panda

5. Mangrove Forests (Tidal Forests):

- **Location:** Coastal areas, river deltas - Sundarbans (West Bengal), Godavari-Krishna delta, Andaman & Nicobar
- **Climate:** Tidal areas with saltwater
- **Characteristics:** Trees adapted to saline water, roots above ground (stilt roots) for breathing
- **Examples:** Sundari (Sundarbans named after it), Palm, Coconut
- **Wildlife:** Royal Bengal Tiger, crocodiles, turtles
- **Importance:** Protect coast from cyclones and erosion

Q36. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Making process (3) + Guiding principles (2)

Making of Indian Constitution:

Constituent Assembly:

- Formed in December 1946 to draft Constitution for independent India
- 299 members elected by provincial assemblies (not direct election)
- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad:** President of Constituent Assembly
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** Chairman of Drafting Committee - played crucial role in drafting Constitution

Long Process:

- Constituent Assembly held sessions over nearly 3 years
- Met in 11 sessions for 165 days
- Constitution was debated clause by clause
- Multiple committees worked on different aspects

- Adopted on **26 November 1949**
- Came into effect on **26 January 1950** (Republic Day)

Borrowed Features:

- Studied constitutions of many countries and borrowed best features:
- Parliamentary system from Britain
- Fundamental Rights from USA
- Directive Principles from Ireland
- Federal structure from Canada
- Emergency provisions from Germany

Democratic Process:

- Included leaders from different regions, religions, castes, and ideologies
- Represented diversity of India
- Debates were public - people could know what was being discussed
- Public opinion considered through newspapers and discussions

Guiding Principles in Making Constitution:

- **Democracy and Republic:** India would be democratic republic where people elect their representatives. President would be elected head, not hereditary monarch. Government accountable to people through elections. This ensured people's sovereignty
- **Unity in Diversity:** India is diverse country with many religions, languages, cultures, regions. Constitution aimed to keep India united while respecting diversity. Federal system with states having powers. Special provisions for minorities. Multiple official languages recognized
- **Social Justice and Equality:** Constitution aimed to create egalitarian society. Fundamental Rights ensured equality before law, abolished untouchability, prohibited discrimination. Special provisions for SCs, STs, and backward classes to overcome historical disadvantages. Directive Principles guided state to reduce inequalities
- **Secularism:** State would not favor any religion. All religions equal before state. Freedom of religion guaranteed. This was crucial for religiously diverse India to prevent communal conflicts

- **Balance Between Rights and Duties:** While guaranteeing Fundamental Rights, Constitution also emphasized duties of citizens. Rights come with responsibilities. State can restrict rights in national interest during emergencies

OR

Importance and Key Features of the Preamble:

What is Preamble:

- Preamble is the introduction or preface to the Constitution
- It contains the ideals, objectives, and basic principles of the Constitution
- Often called the "soul of the Constitution" or "key to the Constitution"

Importance of Preamble:

- **Declares Source of Authority:** Begins with "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA" - establishes that Constitution derives authority from people, not king or God. People are sovereign and ultimate source of power in democracy
- **States Nature of State:** Declares India as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic. These words define character of Indian state and guide all government actions
- **Specifies Objectives:** Lists objectives to be achieved - Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. These are goals Constitution aims to fulfill. Provides direction for governance
- **Philosophy of Constitution:** Embodies philosophy and values that Constitution seeks to promote. Acts as guiding light for interpreting Constitution. When meaning of Constitution is unclear, Preamble helps in interpretation
- **Not Legally Enforceable:** Preamble is not enforceable in court but has moral and political significance. Supreme Court has ruled Preamble is part of Constitution and can be used for interpretation

Key Features/Components of Preamble:

- **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA:** Declares people as source of Constitution's authority. India is democracy based on popular sovereignty
- **SOVEREIGN:** India is independent and not under control of any external power. Has full authority to make decisions on internal and external matters

- **SOCIALIST:** (Added by 42nd Amendment, 1976) Means economic equality and equal distribution of wealth. State aims to reduce gap between rich and poor. Democratic socialism - not communist or authoritarian
- **SECULAR:** (Added by 42nd Amendment, 1976) State has no official religion. All religions are equal before state. State respects all religions and doesn't favor any. Citizens have freedom to practice any religion
- **DEMOCRATIC:** Government elected by people through free and fair elections. People have right to participate in governance. Rule by majority with respect for minority rights
- **REPUBLIC:** Head of state (President) is elected, not hereditary monarch. Positions open to all citizens based on merit, not birth
- **JUSTICE:** Social, Economic, and Political - Covers all aspects of life. No discrimination. Equal opportunities for all
- **LIBERTY:** Of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship - Citizens free to think, express, believe, and worship as they choose (with reasonable restrictions)
- **EQUALITY:** Of status and opportunity - All citizens equal before law. No discrimination. Equal opportunities in public employment
- **FRATERNITY:** Assuring dignity of individual and unity and integrity of nation - Sense of brotherhood among all Indians. Respect for individual dignity. National unity and territorial integrity paramount

The Preamble thus encapsulates the vision of India's founding fathers and continues to guide the nation's democratic journey.

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

Q37. Solution: Source-Based Question on Napoleonic Code

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

(i) What did the Napoleonic Code establish?

Answer: The Napoleonic Code established equality before the law and did away with all privileges based on birth. It also secured the right to property.

(ii) How did Napoleon's reforms benefit peasants?

Answer: Napoleon's reforms freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. He abolished the feudal system, giving peasants new-found freedom and liberating them from oppressive feudal obligations.

(iii) Why were Napoleon's reforms significant for Europe?

Answer: Napoleon's reforms were significant for Europe because they spread revolutionary ideals of equality, liberty, and modernization across conquered territories. He exported the Napoleonic Code to regions under French control including Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. These reforms:

- Ended feudalism and aristocratic privileges throughout Europe, liberating peasants and common people
- Simplified administrative systems making governance more efficient
- Removed guild restrictions in towns, allowing free trade and economic development
- Improved transport and communication systems facilitating commerce
- Gave new freedoms to peasants, artisans, workers, and businessmen
- Introduced modern legal systems based on equality and property rights
- Though Napoleon imposed these reforms through military conquest and many Europeans resented French domination, the reforms themselves modernized European society and inspired liberal movements. Even after Napoleon's defeat, many of these changes remained, permanently transforming European society from feudal to modern

Q38. Solution: Source-Based Question on Brahmaputra

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

(i) Where does the Brahmaputra river originate?

Answer: The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet (China), where it is known as the Tsangpo. It flows eastward parallel to the Himalayas before entering India.

(ii) What is meant by 'braided channel'?

Answer: A braided channel means the river splits into multiple channels, forming a network of streams separated by sandbars and islands. The river doesn't flow in one defined path but in several interconnected streams.

(iii) Why does the Brahmaputra cause frequent floods in Assam?

Answer: The Brahmaputra causes frequent floods in Assam due to multiple reasons mentioned in the passage and general geographical factors:

- **Huge Silt Deposits:** The river carries enormous amounts of silt from mountains and deposits it on the riverbed. This causes the riverbed to rise progressively. As the riverbed rises, the river flows at a higher level than surrounding land, making it overflow easily during rains
- **Heavy Monsoon Rains:** During the rainy season, the catchment area receives extremely heavy rainfall (Assam and Arunachal Pradesh are among wettest places). This brings massive volume of water into the river suddenly
- **Braided Channel:** The braided channel pattern means water spreads over large area rather than flowing in defined banks. When water level rises, it overflows into agricultural land and settlements
- **Steep Gradient:** Water from Himalayan tributaries flows down steep slopes rapidly, bringing high-velocity floodwaters
- **Melting Snow:** Snowmelt from Himalayas adds to water volume during summer
- **Changing Course:** River frequently changes course due to silt deposition, making flood control difficult and unpredictable
- These factors combine to cause devastating annual floods that destroy crops, property, infrastructure, and lives in Assam. The flood problem is so severe that Brahmaputra valley remains chronically flood-prone despite various flood control measures

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

(i) Define unemployment.

Answer: Unemployment exists when people who are willing to work at the prevailing wages cannot find jobs. It means able-bodied persons who want to work but are unable to find employment.

(ii) Name two types of rural unemployment mentioned in the passage.

Answer: Two types of rural unemployment mentioned are:

- Seasonal unemployment
- Disguised unemployment

(iii) What are the consequences of unemployment on society? Mention any two.

Answer: Two major consequences of unemployment on society are:

- **Economic Consequences:** Unemployment leads to wastage of human resources - the productive potential of unemployed people remains unutilized. It increases economic burden on families as earning members have to support more dependents. Unemployed people cannot contribute to economic growth through production and consumption. They may depend on savings or loans, depleting family resources. At national level, unemployment reduces GDP and slows economic development. Government has to spend on unemployment relief instead of development. Example: An unemployed engineer represents waste of investment in education and lost contribution to technological development
- **Social and Psychological Consequences:** Unemployment causes serious psychological problems including frustration, depression, loss of self-esteem, and feeling of worthlessness. Unemployed youth feel angry and hopeless. It can lead to social unrest, increase in crime, drug abuse, and anti-social activities. Political instability may arise if large numbers are unemployed. Family stress increases, affecting relationships. Social status declines. Example: Educated unemployed youth may turn to protests, strikes, or even violence out of frustration. Rising unemployment contributes to social tension and can destabilize society


Thus, unemployment is not just individual problem but a major socio-economic challenge affecting entire society's well-being and stability.


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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):** National Assembly, Tennis Court Oath, Napoleonic Code, Women's role, Symbols of Revolution, French Revolution chronology 1789-1799, Bloody Sunday 1905, Collectivization by Stalin, Nazi propaganda, Joseph Goebbels

 **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks):** India's area (3.28 million sq km), Peninsular Plateau (igneous rocks, features), Kosi - Sorrow of Bihar, Western Ghats (Sahyadri, importance), Brahmaputra system, Orographic rainfall, Mawsynram, Natural vegetation types, Population growth rate 17.64%, Types of rainfall

 **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks):** Constitution came into effect 26 Jan 1950, Reserved constituencies, Supreme Court, Article 32 (Constitutional Remedies), Federalism, Making of Constitution, Preamble importance and features, Judiciary role in democracy, One-party system (China)

 **ECONOMICS (20 marks):** Primary sector employment, HDI (Human Development Index), Famine vs Chronic hunger, MSP (Minimum Support Price), Food security challenges, Vicious cycle of poverty, Human resource as ultimate resource, Unemployment consequences

Question Distribution - Paper 3:

- 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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