

Math Love Institute - Raipur, Chhattisgarh
CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (CBSE)
Class IX - Social Science (Code 087)
Question Paper 4 - 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 Estates General was called by Louis XVI in which year? **[1]**

- (a) 1787
- (b) 1788
- (c) 1789
- (d) 1790

Q2. Who wrote "What is to be Done?" - a book that inspired Russian revolutionaries? **[1]**

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

Q3. What does "Lebensraum" mean in Nazi ideology? **[1]**

- (a) Master race
- (b) Living space
- (c) Final solution
- (d) Pure blood

Q4. The latitudinal extent of India is: **[1]**

- (a) 8°4'N to 35°6'N
- (b) 8°4'N to 37°6'N
- (c) 10°N to 40°N
- (d) 6°N to 35°N

Q5. Which is the highest peak in Eastern Ghats? **[1]**

- (a) Anaimudi
- (b) Dodda Betta
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Meesapulimala

- Q6.** The river Indus originates from: **[1]**
- (a) Gangotri Glacier
 - (b) Mansarovar Lake
 - (c) Yamunotri
 - (d) Amarkantak
- Q7.** Which type of monsoon brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu in winter? **[1]**
- (a) Southwest monsoon
 - (b) Northeast monsoon
 - (c) Western disturbances
 - (d) Loo
- Q8.** What is the juvenile population age group in India? **[1]**
- (a) 0-14 years
 - (b) 0-18 years
 - (c) 15-24 years
 - (d) 0-25 years
- Q9.** Which of the following is not a feature of democracy? **[1]**
- (a) Free and fair elections
 - (b) One-party rule
 - (c) Universal adult franchise
 - (d) Rule of law
- Q10.** Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? **[1]**
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- © 2025 MATH LOVE INSTITUTE
- Q11.** A voter can cast their vote only if they are enrolled in: **[1]**
- (a) Electoral roll
 - (b) Census register
 - (c) Ration card list
 - (d) Aadhaar database

Q12. Which Part of the Indian Constitution contains Fundamental Rights? [1]
(a) Part II
(b) Part III
(c) Part IV
(d) Part IVA

Q13. Which Article of the Constitution abolished untouchability? [1]
(a) Article 14
(b) Article 15
(c) Article 17
(d) Article 19

Q14. Economic activities are classified into how many sectors? [1]
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five

Q15. Who are the poorest of the poor in India? [1]
(a) Urban workers
(b) Landless agricultural laborers
(c) Government employees
(d) Small shopkeepers

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - QUESTION PAPER 4

Q16. The Public Distribution System is managed by: [1]
(a) State governments
(b) Central government
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Private agencies

Q17. Which revolution took place first? [1]
(a) Russian Revolution
(b) American Revolution
(c) French Revolution
(d) Chinese Revolution

- Q18.** The Night of Broken Glass (Kristallnacht) occurred in: [1]
- (a) 1933
 - (b) 1935
 - (c) 1938
 - (d) 1939

- Q19.** Which river does NOT originate in India? [1]
- (a) Ganga
 - (b) Brahmaputra
 - (c) Godavari
 - (d) Krishna

- Q20.** According to Census 2011, the literacy rate in India is: [1]
- (a) 65.4%
 - (b) 74.04%
 - (c) 82.14%
 - (d) 68.5%

© 2025 MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - QUESTION PAPER 4

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

- Q21.** What were the main demands of the Third Estate in France before the Revolution? [2]
- Q22.** What was the New Economic Policy (NEP) introduced by Lenin? [2]
- Q23.** Why does India have a time difference of about 2 hours between its easternmost and westernmost points? [2]
- Q24.** What is the role of opposition parties in a democracy? [2]
- Q25.** What is meant by 'quality of population'? How can it be improved? [2]
- Q26.** What is the difference between APL and BPL cards? [2]

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - QUESTION PAPER 4

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

- Q27.** Explain the structure of French society before the Revolution. [3]
- Q28.** Describe Hitler's foreign policy that led to World War II. [3]
- OR**
- What were the main features of Hitler's racial ideology?
- Q29.** Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. [3]
- Q30.** How does monsoon affect the economic life of India? [3]
- OR**
- What are the adverse effects of population growth?
- Q31.** What are the main features of Indian democracy? [3]
- Q32.** Explain the role of cooperatives in food security. [3]
- OR**
- What are the causes of poverty in India?
- Q33.** Distinguish between economic activities and non-economic activities. [3]

© 2025 MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - QUESTION PAPER 4

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

- Q34.** How did the French Revolution impact Europe? Explain with examples. [5]
- Q35.** Explain the river system of the Indus. Why is it important despite being shared with [5]
Pakistan?
- OR**
- Describe the distribution and composition of population in India.
- Q36.** Explain the Directive Principles of State Policy. How do they differ from [5]
Fundamental Rights?
- OR**
- Describe the federal structure of India. How does it promote unity in diversity?

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

Q37.

[4]

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

"On 28 June 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed with the Allies. Germany was forced to accept total responsibility for the war. Germany lost its overseas colonies, 13% of its territories, 75% of its iron and 26% of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark and Lithuania. The Allied armies occupied the resource-rich Rhineland. The Germans were demilitarised - their army was reduced to 100,000 men and the air force was disbanded. Germany was forced to pay enormous war reparations - 6 billion pounds. The Allied Powers were to occupy Germany till the reparations were paid. The humiliating Treaty was a source of deep resentment among Germans. They felt betrayed and humiliated."

- (i) When was the Treaty of Versailles signed? (1 mark)
- (ii) What territorial losses did Germany suffer? Name any two. (1 mark)
- (iii) How did the Treaty create resentment in Germany? (2 marks)

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

"The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. This plateau consists of two broad divisions - the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau. The part of the Peninsular plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river is known as the Central Highlands. The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada. The Satpura range flanks its broad base in the north while the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats form its western and eastern edges respectively."

- (i) What type of rocks form the Peninsular Plateau? (1 mark)
- (ii) Name the two divisions of the Peninsular Plateau. (1 mark)
- (iii) How was the Peninsular Plateau formed? Why is it geologically stable? (2 marks)

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

"The National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA) is a landmark legislation that legally entitles up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidized food grains under the Targeted Public Distribution System. Under this Act, eligible households are entitled to 5 kg of food grains per person per month at highly subsidized prices - rice at ₹3/kg, wheat at ₹2/kg, and coarse grains at ₹1/kg. The Act also has special provisions for women and children. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to free meals. Children in the age group of 6 months to 14 years are entitled to nutritious meals through schemes like the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Integrated Child Development Services."

- (i) What percentage of rural population is covered under NFSA 2013? (1 mark)
- (ii) At what price is wheat provided under this Act? (1 mark)
- (iii) What are the special provisions for women and children under NFSA? (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) 1789

Explanation: King Louis XVI called the meeting of Estates General on 5 May 1789 at Versailles to pass proposals for new taxes. This was the first time in 175 years that Estates General had been convened.

Q2. Answer: (b) Vladimir Lenin

Explanation: "What is to be Done?" was written by Vladimir Lenin in 1902. This book outlined his ideas for revolutionary organization and inspired Russian revolutionaries. It emphasized need for professional revolutionaries to lead the movement.

Q3. Answer: (b) Living space

Explanation: Lebensraum means "living space" in German. Hitler believed that Germany needed more territory (living space) in Eastern Europe for the German people to expand and prosper. This concept justified Nazi aggression and conquest.

Q4. Answer: (b) 8°4'N to 37°6'N

Explanation: India's latitudinal extent is from 8°4'N (southernmost point in Great Nicobar) to 37°6'N (northernmost point in Kashmir). The mainland extends from 8°4'N to 37°6'N, covering about 29° of latitude.

Q5. Answer: (c) Mahendragiri

Explanation: Mahendragiri (1,501 meters) in Odisha is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats. Anaimudi (2,695 m) is the highest peak in the Western Ghats and South India.

Q6. Answer: (b) Mansarovar Lake

Explanation: The Indus River originates from a glacier near Lake Mansarovar in Tibet at an altitude of about 5,182 meters. It flows through Ladakh, then enters Pakistan where it flows through the entire length of the country.

Q7. Answer: (b) Northeast monsoon

Explanation: The Northeast monsoon (also called retreating monsoon or winter monsoon) brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu and coastal Andhra Pradesh during October-December. This is when rest of India experiences dry weather.

Q8. Answer: (a) 0-14 years

Explanation: Juvenile population or child population refers to the age group 0-14 years. This represents children and young adolescents. The working age population is 15-64 years, and aged population is 65+ years.

Q9. Answer: (b) One-party rule

Explanation: One-party rule is NOT a feature of democracy; it is characteristic of dictatorships and authoritarian regimes like China. Democracy requires multi-party system where opposition parties can challenge ruling party.

Q10. Answer: (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Explanation: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution. He is called the "Father of the Indian Constitution" for his pivotal role in drafting it. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was President of Constituent Assembly.

Q11. Answer: (a) Electoral roll

Explanation: Electoral roll (or voters' list) is the list of all eligible voters in a constituency. Only those whose names appear in the electoral roll can vote. Election Commission prepares and updates electoral rolls.

Q12. Answer: (b) Part III

Explanation: Part III of the Indian Constitution (Articles 12-35) contains Fundamental Rights. Part IV contains Directive Principles of State Policy, Part IVA contains Fundamental Duties.

Q13. Answer: (c) Article 17

Explanation: Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. Practice of untouchability is a punishable offense. This is part of Right to Equality.

Q14. Answer: (b) Three

Explanation: Economic activities are classified into three sectors: Primary sector (agriculture, mining), Secondary sector (manufacturing, construction), and Tertiary sector (services like trade, transport, banking).

Q15. Answer: (b) Landless agricultural laborers

Explanation: Landless agricultural laborers are considered the poorest of the poor in India. They have no land, depend on daily wages, face seasonal unemployment, and have no

security. They constitute a significant portion of rural poor.

Q16. Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Explanation: The Public Distribution System (PDS) is managed jointly by Central and State governments. Central government procures, stores, and allocates food grains through FCI. State governments distribute through Fair Price Shops.

Q17. Answer: (b) American Revolution

Explanation: Chronological order: American Revolution (1776), French Revolution (1789), Russian Revolution (1917), Chinese Revolution (1949). The American Revolution for independence from Britain occurred first.

Q18. Answer: (c) 1938

Explanation: Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass) occurred on 9-10 November 1938. Nazi mobs destroyed Jewish synagogues, homes, and businesses throughout Germany. About 30,000 Jews were arrested. This marked escalation of Nazi persecution.

Q19. Answer: (b) Brahmaputra

Explanation: The Brahmaputra originates in Tibet (China), not in India. It enters India through Arunachal Pradesh. Ganga, Godavari, and Krishna all originate within India.

Q20. Answer: (b) 74.04%

Explanation: According to Census 2011, India's literacy rate is 74.04% (male: 82.14%, female: 65.46%). This shows improvement from 64.83% in 2001, but gender gap still exists.

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

Q21. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Two main demands (1+1)

Main Demands of Third Estate:

- **Voting by Head:** The Third Estate demanded that voting in the Estates General should be conducted by head (each member gets one vote) rather than by estate (each estate gets one vote). Since Third Estate had as many members as First and Second Estates combined, voting by head would give them majority. This was rejected by privileged estates
- **Equal Representation and Rights:** They wanted equal political representation and an end to privileges enjoyed by clergy and nobility. They demanded that all three estates should pay taxes equally. Demanded a constitution limiting king's power and guaranteeing rights
- **Economic Reforms:** Reduction in burden of taxes, abolition of feudal dues, control over bread prices
- **Social Equality:** Abolition of social hierarchy based on birth, equal treatment under law

Q22. Solution:

Marking Scheme: What it was (1) + Main features (1)

New Economic Policy (NEP) - 1921:

- **Background:** After Russian Civil War (1918-1921), Soviet economy was in ruins. War Communism (strict government control) had failed. Industrial and agricultural production collapsed. Famines occurred. Lenin realized need for temporary compromise

- **What it was:** The New Economic Policy (1921) was Lenin's strategic retreat from pure socialism. It allowed limited capitalism and private enterprise to revive the economy
- **Main Features:**
 - Private ownership allowed in small-scale industries and trade
 - Peasants could sell surplus produce in market after paying tax to state
 - Foreign capital investment permitted
 - State retained control of large industries, banking, and foreign trade ("commanding heights of economy")
- **Impact:** Economy recovered significantly. Agricultural and industrial production increased. However, Stalin abandoned NEP in 1928 and introduced collectivization

Q23. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Longitudinal extent (1) + Time difference explanation (1)

Time Difference Across India:

- **Longitudinal Extent:** India's longitudinal extent is from $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$, spanning approximately 30 degrees of longitude
- **Time Difference:** Since Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, it rotates 15° in one hour (or 1° in 4 minutes). India spans 30° longitude, which creates a time difference of about $30 \times 4 = 120$ minutes = 2 hours between easternmost point (Arunachal Pradesh) and westernmost point (Gujarat)
- **Indian Standard Time:** To avoid confusion from different local times, India adopted a single standard time based on $82^{\circ}30'E$ longitude passing through Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh). This is Indian Standard Time (IST), which is GMT +5:30
- **Practical Impact:** Due to this, when sun rises in Arunachal Pradesh, it's still dark in Gujarat. Despite actual time difference, entire country follows same IST for uniformity

Q24. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Two roles (1+1)

Role of Opposition Parties in Democracy:

- **Check on Government Power:** Opposition parties scrutinize government policies and actions. They question government in Parliament, debate bills, and expose corruption or misgovernance. They prevent ruling party from becoming autocratic. This accountability mechanism is essential for democracy
- **Alternative Government:** Opposition presents alternative policies and programs to voters. They offer choice in elections. If people are dissatisfied with ruling party, they can vote for opposition. This peaceful transfer of power is cornerstone of democracy. Opposition keeps democracy alive by providing viable alternatives
- **Representing Diverse Views:** Opposition parties represent sections of society whose views differ from ruling party. They voice concerns of minorities, different regions, and various interest groups, ensuring inclusive governance
- **Improving Legislation:** Through debate and amendments, opposition helps improve quality of laws by pointing out flaws and suggesting improvements

Q25. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition (1) + How to improve (1)

Quality of Population:

- **Definition:** Quality of population refers to the skills, education, health, and productivity levels of people. It measures how capable and efficient the population is in contributing to economic development. A quality population has good health, education, and skills
- **How it can be Improved:**
 - **Education:** Expanding and improving education system - more schools, better teachers, vocational training. Education develops skills, knowledge, and productivity
 - **Healthcare:** Improving healthcare facilities - more hospitals, primary health centers, sanitation, nutrition programs. Healthy people are more productive

- **Skill Development:** Providing technical and vocational training programs to enhance employability and productivity
- **Nutrition:** Ensuring adequate nutrition, especially for children and pregnant women through programs like Mid-Day Meals, ICDS
- Improving quality of population transforms it from liability to asset - this is human capital formation

Q26. Solution:

Marking Scheme: APL (1) + BPL (1)

APL vs BPL Cards:

BPL (Below Poverty Line) Cards:

- Issued to families whose income is below poverty line
- Color: Pink or Red
- Get highly subsidized food grains (wheat at ₹2/kg, rice at ₹3/kg)
- Higher quota of food grains (35 kg per family per month under some schemes)
- Entitled to other welfare benefits and subsidies

APL (Above Poverty Line) Cards:

- Issued to families whose income is above poverty line
- Color: Yellow or Orange
- Get food grains at lower subsidy (prices closer to market rates)
- Lower quota of food grains
- Fewer welfare benefits compared to BPL

Note: There's also Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) card for poorest of poor (white/green card) with highest subsidy and quota.

Q27. Solution:

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

Structure of French Society Before Revolution:

French society was divided into three estates, a hierarchical system that created deep inequality:

First Estate - Clergy:

- Comprised priests, bishops, and church officials
- About 1% of population (approximately 300,000 people)
- Owned about 10% of land in France
- Collected tithes (tax on agricultural produce) from peasants
- Enjoyed many privileges - exempt from paying taxes to the state
- Had their own courts and laws
- Very wealthy and politically powerful

Second Estate - Nobility:

- Comprised aristocrats, feudal lords, and nobles
- About 2% of population (approximately 400,000 people)
- Owned about 25% of land
- Collected feudal dues from peasants working on their lands
- Exempt from paying taxes
- Had exclusive rights to top positions in army, church, and government
- Lived luxurious life in palaces

Third Estate - Common People:

- Comprised 97% of population (about 27 million out of 28 million)
- Very diverse group including:
 - **Big businessmen, merchants, court officials:** Wealthy but had no political rights or social status
 - **Small traders, artisans, lawyers, teachers:** Middle class, educated but economically struggling
 - **Peasants:** Majority of Third Estate, very poor, owned little or no land

- **Landless laborers, servants:** Poorest section
- Owned only 65% of land despite being 97% of population
- Bore entire tax burden - paid taxes to state, tithes to church, feudal dues to nobles
- Had no political rights, no representation
- Suffered from poverty, hunger, and exploitation

Inequality: While Third Estate produced wealth through labor and paid all taxes, First and Second Estates enjoyed all privileges without contributing to state revenue. This gross inequality was major cause of French Revolution.

Q28. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three aspects of foreign policy (1+1+1)

Hitler's Foreign Policy Leading to WWII:

- **1. Repudiation of Treaty of Versailles:** Hitler openly rejected the Treaty of Versailles calling it a "diktat" (forced treaty) and humiliation for Germany. He refused to pay war reparations. In 1935, he reintroduced conscription and began rearming Germany, violating treaty terms. Rebuilt German military - army, navy, air force. Western powers (Britain, France) followed policy of appeasement, hoping to avoid war by giving in to Hitler's demands
- **2. Aggressive Territorial Expansion:**
 - **1936:** Reoccupied Rhineland (demilitarized zone)
 - **1938:** Annexed Austria (Anschluss) claiming Germans and Austrians were one people
 - **1938:** Seized Sudetenland (part of Czechoslovakia) at Munich Conference. British PM Chamberlain agreed, hoping this would satisfy Hitler
 - **1939:** Occupied rest of Czechoslovakia, breaking Munich Agreement
 - Each successful aggression emboldened Hitler to demand more
- **3. Quest for Lebensraum (Living Space):** Hitler believed Germans needed more territory in Eastern Europe for expansion. He wanted to conquer Poland and USSR. In August 1939, he signed Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with Stalin (shocking agreement between ideological enemies). On 1 September

1939, Germany invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939, starting World War II

Why War Was Inevitable: Hitler's ideology was inherently expansionist and aggressive. His belief in racial superiority, need for living space, and desire to dominate Europe made war inevitable. Appeasement policy failed because Hitler couldn't be satisfied - each concession led to bigger demands.

OR

Main Features of Hitler's Racial Ideology:

- **1. Aryan Master Race:**
 - Hitler believed in pseudoscientific theory that human races exist in hierarchy
 - At top were "Aryans" - Nordic German people with blond hair, blue eyes, tall stature
 - Aryans were portrayed as "master race" (Herrenvolk) - superior in intelligence, creativity, strength, and morality
 - Destiny of Aryans was to rule world and civilize inferior races
 - Germans had to keep their blood "pure" by not mixing with inferior races
- **2. Anti-Semitism (Hatred of Jews):**
 - Jews were considered the lowest, most dangerous race
 - Blamed Jews for Germany's defeat in WWI, economic crisis, moral decay
 - Portrayed Jews as parasites, conspirators trying to dominate world
 - Systematic persecution: 1935 Nuremberg Laws stripped Jews of citizenship, banned marriages between Jews and Germans
 - Kristallnacht (1938): Organized violence against Jews
 - Final Solution (1941-45): Systematic genocide - Holocaust killed 6 million Jews in concentration camps like Auschwitz
- **3. Other "Undesirables":**
 - **Slavs** (Poles, Russians): Considered inferior, meant to be enslaved
 - **Roma (Gypsies):** Persecuted and killed (about 500,000 murdered)
 - **Disabled people:** "Euthanasia" program killed mentally and physically disabled Germans (70,000 killed) to "purify" race
 - **Homosexuals:** Imprisoned and killed

- **Political opponents:** Communists, socialists, trade unionists sent to concentration camps
- **4. Lebensborn Program:** Nazi program to increase Aryan population. Encouraged "racially pure" Germans to have more children. Kidnapped blond, blue-eyed children from occupied countries to raise as Germans
- **5. Propaganda:** Nazi schools taught racial ideology. Children measured skulls, noses to classify races. Posters, films depicted Jews as rats, inferior races as subhuman

This racist ideology was not just belief but state policy, leading to worst genocide in history.

Q29. Solution:

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

Three Parallel Ranges of Himalayas:

The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges running from northwest to southeast:

1. Greater Himalayas (Himadri):

- Northernmost and highest range
- Average height: 6,000 meters
- Contains highest peaks in the world including Mount Everest (8,848 m), Kanchenjunga (8,586 m), Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Nanga Parbat, Annapurna
- Composed of granite - very hard rocks
- Permanently snow-covered (Himadri means "abode of snow")
- Source of many glaciers like Gangotri, Yamunotri
- Most rugged, difficult terrain
- Very few passes - Zoji La, Shipki La

2. Lesser Himalayas (Himachal):

- Lies south of Greater Himalayas, parallel to it
- Average height: 3,700-4,500 meters

- Important ranges: Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar, Mahabharat
- Composed mainly of compressed and altered rocks
- Famous for hill stations - Shimla, Manali, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling
- Covered with dense forests of oak, pine, deodar
- Important for tourism and summer retreats
- Some valleys like Kashmir Valley, Kangra Valley located here

3. Outer Himalayas (Shivaliks):

- Southernmost and youngest range
- Average height: 900-1,500 meters
- Composed of unconsolidated sediments (sand, clay, gravel) brought down by rivers from main Himalayas
- Formed most recently (geologically youngest)
- Covered with thick gravel and alluvium
- Longitudinal valleys between Shivaliks and Lesser Himalayas called "Duns" - examples: Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun, Patli Dun
- Width varies from 10-50 km
- Prone to erosion due to soft rocks

Between the Ranges: Between these parallel ranges lie important valleys and rivers which are crucial for settlements and agriculture.

Q30. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Three effects on economy (1+1+1)

Monsoon's Effect on Economic Life of India:

- **1. Agriculture Heavily Dependent on Monsoon:**
 - About 55% of India's cultivated area depends on monsoon rains for irrigation (rainfed agriculture)
 - Monsoon brings about 75-80% of India's annual rainfall during June-September
 - Good monsoon = Good harvest = Agricultural prosperity = Lower food prices = Rural income growth

- Poor monsoon = Drought = Crop failure = Food shortage = Rising prices = Rural distress
- Indian saying: "Indian budget is a gamble on monsoon" reflects this dependence
- Kharif crops (rice, cotton, groundnut, jute) completely depend on southwest monsoon
- **2. Impact on Overall Economy:**
 - Since agriculture contributes about 15-18% to GDP and employs 45-50% of workforce, monsoon directly affects national economy
 - Good monsoon → High agricultural production → More rural purchasing power → Increased demand for industrial goods → Industrial growth → Overall GDP growth
 - Bad monsoon → Agricultural decline → Rural poverty → Less demand → Industrial slowdown → Inflation (food prices rise) → Economic slowdown
 - Stock markets, GDP growth forecasts closely watch monsoon predictions
- **3. Hydroelectric Power and Water Resources:**
 - Monsoon rains fill rivers, reservoirs, and groundwater
 - Hydroelectric power generation depends on water levels in dams and reservoirs
 - Good monsoon ensures adequate water for drinking, industry, and irrigation throughout the year
 - Deficient monsoon creates water scarcity, affecting power generation and industries
 - Many industries (sugar, textiles, beverages) depend on adequate water supply
- **4. Transport and Infrastructure:**
 - Excessive monsoon rains cause floods, disrupting transport (roads, railways)
 - This affects movement of goods, raw materials, and people
 - Floods damage infrastructure requiring reconstruction expenditure

Thus, monsoon is not just climatic phenomenon but economic lifeline of India. Its variability makes Indian economy vulnerable.

OR

Adverse Effects of Population Growth:

- **1. Unemployment and Underemployment:**
 - Rapid population growth creates more job seekers than jobs available
 - Leads to unemployment (people without jobs) and underemployment (people working below their capacity)
 - Creates social problems - poverty, frustration, crime
 - Brain drain as educated youth migrate abroad for opportunities
 - Waste of human potential and investment in education
- **2. Pressure on Resources:**
 - More people compete for limited resources - land, water, forests, minerals
 - Leads to over-exploitation and depletion of natural resources
 - Deforestation increases to provide land for agriculture and housing
 - Water scarcity worsens as demand exceeds supply
 - Agricultural land per capita decreases (more mouths to feed, same or less land)
 - Environmental degradation - soil erosion, pollution, loss of biodiversity
- **3. Lower Standard of Living:**
 - Even if economy grows, benefits divided among more people
 - Per capita income remains low or grows slowly
 - Less food, housing, healthcare, education available per person
 - Poverty difficult to eliminate when population grows rapidly
 - Government expenditure on welfare gets diluted across more beneficiaries
- **4. Strain on Infrastructure and Services:**
 - Schools, hospitals, housing, roads, water supply, sanitation systems overwhelmed
 - Quality of services deteriorates - overcrowded schools, hospitals, public transport
 - Urban areas face severe problems - slums, traffic congestion, pollution
 - Rural areas lack basic facilities
- **5. Food Security Challenges:**
 - More population needs more food
 - Agricultural production must increase continuously
 - Malnutrition and hunger persist despite overall food sufficiency

Q31. Solution:

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

Main Features of Indian Democracy:

- **1. Universal Adult Franchise:** Every Indian citizen above 18 years has right to vote regardless of caste, religion, gender, education, or wealth. This ensures political equality - "one person, one vote, one value." India adopted universal adult franchise from beginning (1950), giving voting rights to all including illiterates and poor. This is most inclusive democracy in the world with over 900 million eligible voters
- **2. Parliamentary System:** India follows Westminster model of parliamentary democracy. Executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers) is drawn from legislature and is responsible to it. PM and cabinet must have confidence of Lok Sabha (lower house). If they lose majority, they must resign. President is nominal head of state; real power rests with PM. This ensures government is accountable to people's representatives
- **3. Multi-Party System:** India has vibrant multi-party system with national parties (Congress, BJP, etc.), regional parties (DMK, TMC, Shiv Sena, etc.), and numerous smaller parties. Multiple parties ensure representation of diverse views, regions, and interests. Coalition governments common at national and state levels. Opposition parties play crucial role in checks and balances
- **4. Federal Structure:** Power divided between Central government and State governments. Each has defined jurisdiction. States have considerable autonomy in their subjects (police, agriculture, health, education). This accommodates India's diversity - different regions can have policies suited to local needs while maintaining national unity
- **5. Independent Judiciary:** Supreme Court and High Courts are independent of executive and legislature. Judiciary has power of judicial review to check if laws and actions are constitutional. Protects Fundamental Rights. Acts as guardian of Constitution. This ensures rule of law and prevents tyranny of majority
- **6. Fundamental Rights:** Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to all citizens - equality, freedom, against exploitation, religion, culture and education,

constitutional remedies. These rights cannot be easily taken away even by Parliament. Citizens can approach courts if rights violated. This protects individual liberties

Q32. Solution:

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

Role of Cooperatives in Food Security:

- **1. Selling at Reasonable Prices:**
 - Cooperatives sell essential commodities including food grains at reasonable prices to their members
 - Operate on "no profit, no loss" basis or minimal margins
 - Provide cheaper alternative to private traders who charge high prices
 - Example: Mother Dairy in Delhi, Amul in Gujarat sell milk, vegetables, grains at fair prices
 - Especially beneficial during price rise or scarcity
- **2. Ensuring Availability:**
 - Cooperatives ensure regular supply of food items to their members
 - Eliminate middlemen, directly linking producers to consumers
 - Maintain stocks to ensure continuous availability
 - In rural areas, cooperatives provide access to food items that might otherwise be unavailable
 - Example: Cooperative stores in remote areas ensure villagers don't have to travel long distances for essentials
- **3. Supporting Producers:**
 - Agricultural cooperatives help farmers by:
 - Procuring their produce at fair prices
 - Providing credit, seeds, fertilizers at reasonable rates
 - Saving farmers from exploitation by moneylenders and traders
 - When farmers get fair prices, they continue production, ensuring food availability for all

- Example: Amul cooperative collects milk from 3.6 million producers, ensures fair prices, processes and sells dairy products
- **4. Empowering Members:**
 - Cooperative members participate in management and decision-making
 - This democratic structure ensures cooperatives serve members' interests, not profit motives
 - Women's cooperatives specially empower women economically

Cooperatives thus contribute to food security by ensuring availability, accessibility, and affordability of food.

OR

Causes of Poverty in India:

- **1. Historical/Colonial Exploitation:**
 - British rule (1757-1947) exploited India's resources for 190 years
 - Traditional industries destroyed (handlooms, handicrafts) by machine-made British goods
 - India became supplier of raw materials and market for British products
 - No industrial development - economic stagnation for centuries
 - At independence (1947), India inherited backward economy with 80%+ poverty
- **2. Population Growth:**
 - Rapid population growth reduces per capita resources and income
 - More mouths to feed, same or slower growth of resources
 - Benefits of economic growth divided among more people
 - Creates unemployment as job creation can't keep pace
- **3. Unemployment and Underemployment:**
 - Not enough jobs for growing workforce
 - Seasonal and disguised unemployment common in agriculture
 - Educated unemployment among youth
 - Low wages even when employed
 - No regular income means poverty
- **4. Illiteracy and Lack of Skills:**

- Uneducated and unskilled people can only do low-paying jobs
- Can't access better opportunities
- Remain trapped in poverty across generations
- Quality of education also poor for many
- **5. Social Factors:**
 - **Caste system:** Discrimination against lower castes limits opportunities
 - **Gender inequality:** Women face discrimination in employment, education, property rights
 - Social exclusion keeps certain groups trapped in poverty
- **6. Inequality in Land Distribution:**
 - In rural areas, majority of farmers are small or marginal with very little land
 - Landless laborers have no assets
 - Unequal land distribution means few rich landlords, many poor peasants

Q33. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Definition of each (1.5+1.5)

Economic Activities:

- **Definition:** Activities undertaken with the objective of earning money or livelihood are called economic activities
- **Purpose:** Main motive is to earn income for self and family
- **Examples:**
 - A farmer cultivating crops and selling them
 - A teacher teaching in school for salary
 - A factory worker working for wages
 - A doctor treating patients for fees
 - A businessman running a shop
 - A lawyer practicing law
- **Classification:** Economic activities are divided into three sectors - Primary (agriculture, mining), Secondary (manufacturing), and Tertiary (services)
- **Characteristics:** Result in production of goods or services, generate income, add to national income (GDP), involve exchange of money

Non-Economic Activities:

- **Definition:** Activities undertaken out of love, affection, social service, or personal satisfaction without expectation of monetary reward are called non-economic activities
- **Purpose:** Not done for money but for emotional satisfaction, social welfare, religious duty, or personal interest
- **Examples:**
 - A housewife cooking food for her family
 - A volunteer teaching poor children free of charge
 - A person helping neighbor in time of need
 - A social worker working for NGO without salary
 - A person praying or doing religious rituals
 - A student studying for exams
 - Someone pursuing hobby like painting, gardening
- **Characteristics:** No monetary reward, done voluntarily, motivated by love/duty/service, don't add to GDP (not counted in national income), but important for society and well-being

Key Difference: Same activity can be economic or non-economic depending on purpose. For example, a person cooking in a restaurant (for salary) = economic activity. Same person cooking at home for family = non-economic activity.

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - SOLUTIONS

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

Q34. Solution:

Marking Scheme: Five impacts on Europe (5 × 1)

Impact of French Revolution on Europe:

The French Revolution (1789) had profound and far-reaching impact on Europe, transforming political, social, and ideological landscape.

- **1. Spread of Revolutionary Ideas - Liberty, Equality, Fraternity:**
 - Revolutionary ideals of liberty, equality before law, and sovereignty of people spread across Europe
 - Challenged divine right of kings and absolute monarchy
 - Inspired people to demand constitutional government and political rights
 - Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen became model for human rights worldwide
 - Educated middle class across Europe influenced by Enlightenment ideas embraced revolutionary principles

- **2. End of Feudalism and Aristocratic Privileges:**
 - Revolution abolished feudal system in France - inspired similar movements elsewhere
 - Napoleon's conquests spread these reforms - wherever French army went, feudalism was abolished
 - In Germany, Italy, Poland, feudal dues and serfdom ended in areas under French control
 - Nobility lost exclusive privileges
 - Even after Napoleon's defeat, many European countries couldn't restore old feudal system completely
 - Example: In German states, peasants freed from serfdom; in Italy, feudal obligations removed

- **3. Rise of Nationalism:**
 - French Revolution awakened national consciousness across Europe
 - Concept of nation-state (people with common language, culture, history forming independent nation) emerged
 - Initially, Napoleon's conquests spread nationalism as French armies carried revolutionary ideas
 - But Napoleon's imperialism (conquering and controlling other nations) also sparked nationalist resistance
 - People of Italy, Germany, Poland, Spain fought against French domination, developing own national identity
 - This nationalism later led to unification movements:
 - Italian unification (1861) - inspired by ideas of Mazzini who drew inspiration from French Revolution

- German unification (1871) - Bismarck unified German states
- Greece's independence (1830) from Ottoman Empire
- **4. Conservative Reaction and Congress of Vienna (1815):**
 - After Napoleon's defeat, European monarchies were terrified of revolutionary ideas spreading
 - Congress of Vienna (1815) led by Austrian Chancellor Metternich tried to restore old order
 - Monarchies restored in France and elsewhere
 - Established balance of power to prevent any single country from dominating
 - However, couldn't completely suppress revolutionary and nationalist movements
 - Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 across Europe showed revolutionary ideas couldn't be crushed
- **5. Legal and Administrative Reforms:**
 - Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804) influenced legal systems across Europe and beyond
 - Simplified laws, established equality before law, protected property rights
 - Administrative reforms modernized governance
 - Metric system, rational taxation adopted in many countries
 - Even countries that defeated France retained many of these progressive reforms
- **6. Growth of Liberalism and Democracy:**
 - Revolutionary ideas inspired liberal movements demanding constitutional governments, civil liberties, rule of law
 - Gradually, many European countries adopted constitutions limiting monarchical power
 - Britain: Reform Acts expanded voting rights
 - France: Revolutions of 1830, 1848 pushed toward democratic republic
 - Though slow and uneven, trend toward democracy begun

Long-term Impact: French Revolution fundamentally changed European society. Though immediate aftermath saw conservative restoration, revolutionary ideals of liberty, equality, nationalism, democracy couldn't be erased. These ideas shaped

19th and 20th centuries, leading to democratic governments, end of absolute monarchies, and rise of nation-states across Europe and world.

Q36. Solution:

Marking Scheme: DPSP explained (2) + Difference from FR (2) + Importance (1)

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):

What are DPSP:

- Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines and directions to the government on socio-economic policies
- Contained in Part IV (Articles 36-51) of Indian Constitution
- Borrowed from Irish Constitution
- Reflect philosophy of welfare state and social justice

Main DPSP (Examples):

- **Social Justice:** Right to adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work for men and women, free legal aid to poor
- **Economic Justice:** Reduce inequalities in wealth, prevent concentration of wealth in few hands, provide living wages and decent working conditions
- **Political Justice:** Establish uniform civil code, organize village panchayats for local self-government
- **Education:** Provide free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years (now Fundamental Right after 86th Amendment)
- **Public Health:** Raise level of nutrition and standard of living, improve public health
- **Environment:** Protect and improve environment, safeguard forests and wildlife
- **International Peace:** Promote international peace and security, maintain just and honorable relations between nations

How DPSP Differ from Fundamental Rights:

Aspect	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
--------	--------------------	----------------------

Legal Status	Justiciable - legally enforceable by courts	Non-justiciable - not enforceable by courts
Court Action	Citizens can approach court if violated	Citizens cannot sue government for not implementing
Nature	Negative - prevent state from doing certain things	Positive - direct state to do certain things
Purpose	Ensure political democracy and individual freedom	Achieve social and economic democracy
Implementation	Immediately effective from 1950	To be achieved progressively as resources permit
Restriction	Can be suspended during emergency (except Article 20, 21)	Cannot be suspended

Why Both are Important:

- Fundamental Rights ensure individual liberty and dignity
- DPSP aim for collective welfare and social justice
- Both together create balance - rights protect from state tyranny, DPSP guide state to work for people's welfare
- Constitution says DPSP are "fundamental in governance" even though not enforceable

Conflict and Resolution:

- Sometimes Fundamental Rights and DPSP conflict - example: Right to Property (was FR) vs Land reforms (DPSP)
- Supreme Court has ruled: Both are complementary. State should try to implement DPSP but not by violating FR
- If conflict, Fundamental Rights generally prevail but court considers DPSP while interpreting FR

- Many DPSP have been gradually implemented through laws: Right to Education (now FR), Equal pay for women, Legal aid, etc.

OR

Federal Structure of India - Promoting Unity in Diversity:

What is Federal Structure:

- Federalism is system where governmental power is divided between central authority and regional units
- In India: Union (Central) Government and State Governments
- Each level has separate powers and functions
- Constitution is supreme - both levels derive powers from it

Features of Indian Federalism:

- **1. Division of Powers - Three Lists:**
 - **Union List (98 subjects):** Defense, foreign affairs, railways, banking, currency - matters of national importance under Central government
 - **State List (61 subjects):** Police, public health, agriculture, irrigation, local government - matters of state concern under State governments
 - **Concurrent List (52 subjects):** Education, forests, marriage, adoption - both can make laws; if conflict, Central law prevails
 - Residuary powers (subjects not in any list) with Union
- **2. Two-Tier Government:**
 - Union Government at center (Delhi)
 - State Governments in 28 states and 8 Union Territories
 - Each has separate administration, legislature, and (in states) chief minister
- **3. Written and Rigid Constitution:**
 - Clear, written division of powers prevents ambiguity
 - Can't be changed easily - requires special procedure
 - Protects federal structure
- **4. Independent Judiciary:**
 - Supreme Court resolves disputes between Union and States
 - Interprets Constitution

- Protects rights of both levels
- **5. Bicameral Legislature:**
 - Rajya Sabha (Upper House) represents states
 - Ensures states have voice in national legislation
 - Different states have different number of seats based on population

How Federalism Promotes Unity in Diversity:

- **1. Accommodates Regional Diversity:**
 - India has 22 official languages, multiple religions, diverse cultures, different geographical conditions
 - Federal structure allows states to have policies suited to their specific needs
 - Example: Kerala can focus on healthcare and education, Punjab on agriculture, Karnataka on IT
 - States can preserve local languages, cultures, traditions
 - This prevents feeling of imposition from center, reduces regional tensions
- **2. Power Sharing Reduces Conflicts:**
 - By giving states autonomy in certain areas, federalism prevents concentration of all power at center
 - Regions don't feel dominated by center
 - Reduces separatist tendencies
 - Example: Linguistic states reorganization (1956) accommodated demand for states based on language
- **3. Unity through Union List:**
 - While states have autonomy, Union List ensures subjects of national importance (defense, foreign policy, currency) remain with center
 - This maintains national integration
 - Single citizenship, single constitution bind country together
- **4. Flexibility:**
 - Indian federalism is flexible - center can be strong during emergencies
 - Emergency provisions allow center to take control if needed
 - This prevents disintegration during crises
- **5. Representation in National Government:**
 - Through Rajya Sabha, states participate in national decision-making

- Ensures diverse viewpoints considered in national policies

Thus, Indian federalism brilliantly balances unity and diversity - provides enough autonomy to accommodate diversity while maintaining strong enough center to preserve national unity.

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - SOLUTIONS

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

Q37. Solution: Source-Based on Treaty of Versailles

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

(i) When was the Treaty of Versailles signed?

Answer: The Treaty of Versailles was signed on 28 June 1919.

(ii) What territorial losses did Germany suffer? Name any two.

Answer: Germany lost:

- 13% of its territories to France, Poland, Denmark, and Lithuania
- All its overseas colonies (in Africa and Pacific)
- The resource-rich Rhineland was occupied by Allied armies
- Alsace-Lorraine returned to France, parts of Prussia given to Poland

(Any two examples acceptable)

(iii) How did the Treaty create resentment in Germany?

Answer: The Treaty of Versailles created deep resentment in Germany for multiple reasons:

- **Humiliation and Blame:** The War Guilt Clause forced Germany to accept total responsibility for starting World War I. Germans felt this was unfair as they believed war was result of complex factors, not solely Germany's fault. Being

branded as sole aggressor was seen as national humiliation. This wounded German pride and created anger

- **Harsh Punishments:** The treaty imposed extremely harsh terms:
 - Massive territorial losses (13% territory, all colonies)
 - Loss of 75% iron ore and 26% coal - crippling industrial capacity
 - Demilitarization - army reduced to just 100,000 men, air force disbanded, navy severely restricted
 - Enormous reparations - 6 billion pounds (equivalent to billions in today's money)
 - Allied occupation until reparations paid
- **Economic Devastation:** War reparations were so huge that they crippled German economy. Paying them meant economic hardship for ordinary Germans - unemployment, inflation, poverty. People resented Allied powers for imposing impossible financial burden
- **Feeling of Betrayal:** Germans called it a "Diktat" (dictated peace) because Germany wasn't allowed to participate in negotiations - terms were simply imposed. Germans felt betrayed as they had expected fair treatment based on Wilson's Fourteen Points (which promised self-determination and fair peace), but treaty was punitive instead

This deep resentment created fertile ground for Hitler's rise. He promised to restore German pride, tear up Treaty of Versailles, and make Germany great again. His Nazi Party's popularity grew partly because he tapped into Germans' anger about the treaty. Thus, harsh terms of Versailles contributed to conditions leading to World War II.

Q38. Solution: Source-Based on Peninsular Plateau

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

(i) What type of rocks form the Peninsular Plateau?

Answer: The Peninsular Plateau is composed of old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks.

(ii) Name the two divisions of the Peninsular Plateau.

Answer: The two broad divisions of the Peninsular Plateau are:

1. Central Highlands (north of Narmada river)
2. Deccan Plateau (south of Narmada river)

(iii) How was the Peninsular Plateau formed? Why is it geologically stable?

Answer:

Formation of Peninsular Plateau:

- The Peninsular Plateau was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land
- Gondwana was ancient supercontinent that existed millions of years ago (during Carboniferous to Jurassic periods, roughly 300-150 million years ago)
- Around 180 million years ago, Gondwana began breaking apart due to tectonic forces
- Indian plate separated and drifted northward
- The Peninsular Plateau is part of this ancient landmass - it's a remnant of Gondwana land
- Being formed from ancient continental crust, it consists of very old igneous and metamorphic rocks that have been there for millions of years

Why it is Geologically Stable:

- **Ancient and Rigid Structure:** The plateau is composed of very old, hard crystalline rocks that have been stable for millions of years. These rocks have undergone minimal change since formation
- **No Active Tectonic Activity:** Unlike Himalayas which are young fold mountains still rising due to collision of Indian and Eurasian plates, Peninsular Plateau is not located on plate boundaries. It's in interior of Indian plate, away from zones of tectonic collision or subduction. Therefore, no major tectonic forces act on it
- **No Major Earthquakes or Volcanism:** Due to absence of active tectonic processes, plateau doesn't experience major earthquakes or volcanic activity. It's been tectonically inactive for millions of years

- **Worn Down by Erosion:** Over millions of years, plateau has been weathered and eroded, creating gently rolling terrain with rounded hills and broad valleys. This long period of erosion has made it more stable

In contrast, Himalayas are young, still growing, and experience frequent earthquakes. Peninsular Plateau's great age and location away from plate boundaries make it one of most stable landforms on Earth.

Q39. Solution: Case Study on National Food Security Act 2013

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

(i) What percentage of rural population is covered under NFSA 2013?

Answer: Up to 75% of the rural population is covered under the National Food Security Act 2013.

(ii) At what price is wheat provided under this Act?

Answer: Wheat is provided at ₹2 per kg under the National Food Security Act 2013.

(iii) What are the special provisions for women and children under NFSA?

Answer: The National Food Security Act 2013 has important special provisions for women and children to ensure nutritional security for most vulnerable groups:

Provisions for Women:

- **Pregnant Women:** Entitled to free meals (nutritious food) during pregnancy to ensure proper nutrition for both mother and developing baby. This prevents maternal malnutrition and supports healthy fetal development
- **Lactating Mothers:** Women who are breastfeeding are also entitled to free meals for six months after childbirth. This ensures mothers get adequate nutrition to produce quality breast milk and recover from childbirth
- **Cash Benefits:** Pregnant and lactating women also get maternity benefits (cash assistance) of at least ₹6,000 under certain conditions

- **Ration Card in Woman's Name:** The Act mandates that ration cards should be issued in name of eldest woman in household (18+ years). This empowers women and ensures they control household food security

Provisions for Children:

- **Age Group 6 months to 14 years:** Children in this age group are entitled to age-appropriate nutritious meals through two major schemes:
 - **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):** For children aged 6 months to 6 years. Provides supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups through Anganwadi centers. Focus on early childhood nutrition to prevent stunting and malnutrition
 - **Mid-Day Meal Scheme:** For school-going children (Classes 1-8, ages 6-14 years). Provides hot cooked meal in schools. Serves dual purpose - improves nutrition and encourages school attendance
- **Quality and Nutrition:** Meals must meet prescribed nutritional norms with adequate calories and protein


Significance: These provisions recognize that women and children are nutritionally vulnerable groups. Malnutrition in pregnancy affects both mother and child. Childhood malnutrition has lifelong impact on physical and cognitive development. By legally guaranteeing nutritious food to these groups, NFSA aims to break intergenerational cycle of malnutrition and poverty.

© 2025 MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - SOLUTIONS


 **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):** Estates General 1789, Lenin's "What is to be Done?", Lebensraum, Third Estate demands, New Economic Policy (NEP), French society structure (three estates), Hitler's foreign policy/racial ideology, Napoleon's impact on Europe, Treaty

of Versailles 1919, Kristallnacht 1938, American Revolution (first revolution)

 **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks):** India's latitudinal extent $8^{\circ}4'N$ - $37^{\circ}6'N$, Mahendragiri (Eastern Ghats), Indus origin (Mansarovar), Northeast monsoon (Tamil Nadu), Juvenile population (0-14 years), Time difference (2 hours), Three Himalayan ranges (Himadri/Himachal/Shiwaliks), Monsoon's economic impact, Peninsular Plateau formation (Gondwana land), Population growth effects

 **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks):** One-party rule (not democracy), Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Drafting Committee Chairman), Electoral roll, Part III (Fundamental Rights), Article 17 (abolishes untouchability), Opposition parties' role, Indian democracy features, DPSP (Directive Principles) vs Fundamental Rights, Federal structure and unity in diversity

 **ECONOMICS (20 marks):** Three economic sectors, Landless laborers (poorest), PDS (Central and State managed), Quality of population improvement, APL vs BPL cards, Cooperatives in food security, Poverty causes, Economic vs non-economic activities, NFSA 2013 (75% rural, 50% urban coverage)

Question Distribution - Paper 4:

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

© 2025 Math Love Institute - Raipur, Chhattisgarh

Paper 4 - Comprehensive Coverage with Diverse Topics