

**Math Love Institute - Raipur, Chhattisgarh**  
**CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (CBSE)**  
**Class IX - Social Science (Code 087)**  
**Question Paper 5 - 2025-26**  
**with Complete Detailed Solutions**

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

 **GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

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

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

**Q1.** The guillotine was used during the French Revolution for: **[1]**

- (a) Beheading criminals only
- (b) Public executions
- (c) Military purposes
- (d) Agricultural work

**Q2.** Who was the last Tsar of Russia? **[1]**

- (a) Alexander II
- (b) Alexander III
- (c) Nicholas I
- (d) Nicholas II

**Q3.** The Nuremberg Laws in Nazi Germany were enacted in: **[1]**

- (a) 1933
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1938
- (d) 1939

**Q4.** Which canal connects the Arabian Sea with the Bay of Bengal? **[1]**

- (a) Suez Canal
- (b) Panama Canal
- (c) Palk Strait
- (d) No canal connects them

**Q5.** The Deccan Plateau is bounded by which range in the north? **[1]**

- (a) Aravalli
- (b) Satpura
- (c) Vindhya
- (d) Western Ghats

- Q6.** Which river is known as the "Ganga of the South"? [1]
- (a) Krishna
  - (b) Kaveri
  - (c) Godavari
  - (d) Mahanadi
- Q7.** The retreating monsoon season in India is during: [1]
- (a) June to September
  - (b) October to December
  - (c) January to March
  - (d) March to May
- Q8.** What percentage of India's population lives in urban areas (Census 2011)? [1]
- (a) 31.16%
  - (b) 42.6%
  - (c) 25.7%
  - (d) 68.84%
- Q9.** Secularism in India means: [1]
- (a) State has an official religion
  - (b) State promotes one particular religion
  - (c) State has no official religion
  - (d) State bans all religions
- Q10.** The President of India is elected by: [1]
- (a) Direct election by people
  - (b) Electoral College
  - (c) Parliament only
  - (d) State Legislatures only
- Q11.** The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is: [1]
- (a) 543
  - (b) 545
  - (c) 550
  - (d) 552

**Q12.** Which is the final interpreter of the Indian Constitution? [1]  
(a) President  
(b) Parliament  
(c) Prime Minister  
(d) Supreme Court

**Q13.** Right to Education (RTE) is guaranteed under which Article? [1]  
(a) Article 19  
(b) Article 21  
(c) Article 21A  
(d) Article 22

**Q14.** The working age population in India is: [1]  
(a) 15-59 years  
(b) 15-64 years  
(c) 18-60 years  
(d) 20-65 years

**Q15.** The Green Revolution in India began in: [1]  
(a) 1950s  
(b) 1960s  
(c) 1970s  
(d) 1980s

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**Q16.** Fair Price Shops are also known as: [1]  
(a) Super markets  
(b) Ration shops  
(c) Cooperative stores  
(d) Government shops

**Q17.** The symbol of liberty during the French Revolution was: [1]  
(a) Broken chains  
(b) Red cap  
(c) Tricolor flag  
(d) All of the above

**Q18.** The Nazi party symbol was: [1]  
(a) Eagle  
(b) Swastika  
(c) Cross  
(d) Star

**Q19.** The Thar Desert is located in: [1]  
(a) Gujarat  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Haryana  
(d) Maharashtra

**Q20.** Which state has the lowest population density in India? [1]  
(a) Rajasthan  
(b) Jammu & Kashmir  
(c) Arunachal Pradesh  
(d) Sikkim

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

**Q21.** What was the significance of the Women's March to Versailles in October 1789? [2]

**Q22.** What was the role of the Cheka in Soviet Russia? [2]

**Q23.** Why are the Lakshadweep Islands called coral islands? [2]

**Q24.** What are the characteristics of free and fair elections? [2]

**Q25.** What is physical capital? Give two examples. [2]

**Q26.** What is the role of the Food Corporation of India (FCI)? [2]

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

**Q27.** What were the immediate causes of the French Revolution? [3]

**Q28.** Describe the causes of the Russian Revolution of 1917. [3]

**OR**

How did Hitler establish a dictatorship in Germany?

**Q29.** Describe the main features of the Deccan Plateau. [3]

**Q30.** What are the characteristics of India's population distribution? [3]

**OR**

Explain any three factors affecting climate other than latitude.

**Q31.** What is the importance of political parties in a democracy? [3]

**Q32.** What are the different poverty alleviation programmes in India? [3]

**OR**

How does literacy affect economic development?

**Q33.** What are the problems with the Public Distribution System in India? [3]

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

**Q34.** Describe the subsistence crisis in France during the 18th century. How did it contribute to the Revolution? [5]

**Q35.** Explain the drainage system of India. How are Indian rivers classified? [5]

**OR**

Describe the impact of Green Revolution on Indian agriculture. What are its limitations?

**Q36.** What are the powers and functions of the Prime Minister of India? [5]

**OR**

Explain the procedure for amending the Indian Constitution. What is the basic structure doctrine?

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

**Q37.**

**[4]**

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

"The Russian Civil War (1918-1920) was fought between the Bolshevik Red Army and the anti-Bolshevik White forces. The Whites included monarchists, military officers, landlords, and opponents of Bolsheviks who wanted to restore the old order. They were supported by foreign powers including Britain, France, Japan, and USA who feared spread of communism. The Red Army, organized by Trotsky, fought to defend the Bolshevik Revolution. The civil war was brutal with millions of casualties. There was widespread famine due to disruption of agriculture and transport. The Bolsheviks won by 1920, but the war left Russia economically devastated. Lenin then introduced the New Economic Policy to revive the economy."

- (i) Who fought in the Russian Civil War? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why did foreign powers support the White forces? (1 mark)
- (iii) What were the consequences of the Russian Civil War? (2 marks)

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

"The Northern Plains are formed by the interplay of three major river systems - the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is composed of alluvial soil which has been deposited by these rivers over millions of years. The northern plains are generally described as flat land with no variations in relief. But this is not true. These vast plains have diverse relief features such as bhabar, terai, bhangar (older alluvium), and khadar (newer alluvium). The Northern Plains are densely populated because they have fertile soil, adequate water supply, favorable climate, and flat land suitable for agriculture and settlement."

- (i) Which three river systems form the Northern Plains? (1 mark)
- (ii) What type of soil is found in the Northern Plains? (1 mark)
- (iii) Why are the Northern Plains densely populated? Give any two reasons. (2 marks)

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

"Infrastructure refers to the basic physical and organizational structures needed for the operation of society. It includes roads, bridges, railways, airports, power plants, water supply, telecommunications, schools, and hospitals. Investment in infrastructure is crucial for economic development. Good infrastructure reduces transportation costs, improves connectivity, facilitates trade, attracts industries, and improves quality of life. India has been investing heavily in infrastructure development through programs like Bharatmala (roads), Sagarmala (ports), UDAN (regional airports), and Smart Cities Mission. However, India still faces infrastructure deficit - inadequate roads in rural areas, frequent power cuts, poor public transport in cities, and insufficient healthcare facilities."

- (i) What is infrastructure? (1 mark)
- (ii) Name any two infrastructure development programs in India. (1 mark)
- (iii) Why is investment in infrastructure important for economic development? (2 marks)

 **END OF QUESTION PAPER** 

**Total Marks: 80 | Time: 3 Hours**

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

Section D: 15 marks | Section E: 12 marks

 **COMPLETE DETAILED SOLUTIONS WITH MARKING  
SCHEME**

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

**Q1. Answer: (b) Public executions**

**Explanation:** The guillotine was a device used for public executions during the French Revolution, especially during the Reign of Terror. It was considered a quick and "humane" method of beheading. King Louis XVI, Queen Marie Antoinette, and thousands of others were executed by guillotine.

**Q2. Answer: (d) Nicholas II**

**Explanation:** Tsar Nicholas II (ruled 1894-1917) was the last emperor of Russia. He was overthrown during the February Revolution of 1917 and later executed along with his family by the Bolsheviks in 1918.

**Q3. Answer: (b) 1935**

**Explanation:** The Nuremberg Laws were enacted in 1935 at the Nazi Party rally in Nuremberg. These racial laws stripped German Jews of citizenship, banned marriages between Jews and Germans, and laid legal foundation for systematic persecution of Jews.

**Q4. Answer: (d) No canal connects them**

**Explanation:** No canal directly connects the Arabian Sea with the Bay of Bengal. The Palk Strait is a narrow water channel between India and Sri Lanka, not a canal. Ships must navigate around the Indian peninsula or Sri Lanka to move between these two water bodies.

**Q5. Answer: (b) Satpura**

**Explanation:** The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass bounded by the Satpura range in the north, the Western Ghats on the west, and the Eastern Ghats on the east. The Narmada river flows along its northern boundary.

**Q6. Answer: (c) Godavari**

**Explanation:** The Godavari is known as the "Dakshin Ganga" or "Ganga of the South" because it is the longest river in peninsular India (1,465 km) and has religious significance similar to the Ganga.

**Q7. Answer: (b) October to December**

**Explanation:** The retreating monsoon season (also called winter monsoon or northeast monsoon) occurs from October to December when monsoon winds withdraw from northern India. It brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu and coastal Andhra Pradesh.

**Q8. Answer: (a) 31.16%**

**Explanation:** According to Census 2011, 31.16% of India's population lives in urban areas, while 68.84% lives in rural areas. Though urbanization is increasing, India remains predominantly rural.

**Q9. Answer: (c) State has no official religion**

**Explanation:** Secularism in India means the state has no official religion and treats all religions equally. The state does not favor, promote, or discriminate against any religion. Citizens have freedom to practice, profess, and propagate any religion.

**Q10. Answer: (b) Electoral College**

**Explanation:** The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. It is an indirect election, not direct election by people.

**Q11. Answer: (d) 552**

**Explanation:** The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is 552 members - 530 from states, 20 from Union Territories, and 2 nominated Anglo-Indians (this provision ended in 2020). Currently, it has 545 members (543 elected + 2 nominated, though nomination ended).

**Q12. Answer: (d) Supreme Court**

**Explanation:** The Supreme Court is the final interpreter of the Constitution. Through judicial review and interpretation, it determines the meaning of constitutional provisions and settles disputes about constitutionality of laws and government actions.

**Q13. Answer: (c) Article 21A**

**Explanation:** Article 21A guarantees Right to Education (RTE) to all children aged 6-14 years. It was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002, making elementary education a Fundamental Right. The RTE Act 2009 implements this right.

**Q14. Answer: (b) 15-64 years**

**Explanation:** The working age population (or economically productive age group) in India is defined as 15-64 years. People below 15 are children (juvenile/dependent), and those above 64 are elderly (aged/dependent). India has a large working age population - demographic dividend.

**Q15. Answer: (b) 1960s**

**Explanation:** The Green Revolution in India began in the mid-1960s (1965-66) with introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and improved irrigation. It significantly increased agricultural production, especially wheat and rice.

**Q16. Answer: (b) Ration shops**

**Explanation:** Fair Price Shops are commonly known as ration shops. They are part of the Public Distribution System (PDS) and sell subsidized food grains and essential commodities to eligible households holding ration cards.

**Q17. Answer: (d) All of the above**

**Explanation:** Multiple symbols represented liberty during the French Revolution: broken chains (freedom from slavery/bondage), red Phrygian cap (liberty cap worn by freed slaves in Rome), tricolor flag (liberty, equality, fraternity), and other symbols like winged woman personifying law.

**Q18. Answer: (b) Swastika**

**Explanation:** The Swastika (Hakenkreuz in German) was the official symbol of the Nazi Party and Nazi Germany. Hitler adopted this ancient symbol and made it represent Aryan race and Nazi ideology. It appeared on the Nazi flag and everywhere in Nazi Germany.

**Q19. Answer: (b) Rajasthan**

**Explanation:** The Thar Desert (Great Indian Desert) is located in northwestern India, primarily in Rajasthan, and extends into parts of Gujarat, Punjab, and Haryana. It's one of the most densely populated deserts in the world.

**Q20. Answer: (c) Arunachal Pradesh**

**Explanation:** According to Census 2011, Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population density in India with 17 persons per sq km, due to its large area, hilly terrain, and sparse population. Bihar has the highest (1,102 per sq km).

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

**Q21. Solution:**

**Marking Scheme:** Event description (1) + Significance (1)

**Women's March to Versailles (October 1789):**

- **The Event:** On 5 October 1789, about 7,000 market women from Paris marched to Versailles (the royal palace) in the rain. They were angry about high bread prices and scarcity of food. They demanded that the king address the food crisis
- **Significance:**
  - The women forced King Louis XVI and his family to return to Paris from Versailles the next day
  - This was significant because it brought the royal family under control of Paris revolutionaries, ending their isolation in Versailles
  - Demonstrated the power of common people, especially women, in the revolution

- The king was now a "prisoner" of Paris and had to deal with revolutionary demands
- Showed that bread and food prices were major revolutionary concerns

## Q22. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** What it was (1) + Role/Function (1)

### The Cheka in Soviet Russia:

- **What it was:** The Cheka (full name: All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage) was the secret police organization established by the Bolsheviks in December 1917, shortly after the October Revolution
- **Role/Function:**
  - Suppressed opposition to Bolshevik rule through arrests, imprisonment, and executions
  - Hunted down counter-revolutionaries, spies, and enemies of the state
  - Enforced Bolshevik policies and maintained control through terror
  - Had extensive powers - could arrest and execute without trial
  - Led by Felix Dzerzhinsky
  - Became notorious for Red Terror - mass executions of suspected opponents
  - Later evolved into NKVD and then KGB in Soviet Union

## Q23. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Formation by coral (1) + Why coral islands (1)

### Lakshadweep as Coral Islands:

- **Coral Formation:** Lakshadweep Islands are called coral islands because they are formed from coral reefs. Corals are tiny marine organisms (polyps) that live in colonies and secrete limestone (calcium carbonate) to form hard external skeletons. Over thousands of years, dead coral skeletons accumulate and build up to form reefs and eventually islands

- **Why Coral Islands:**
  - These islands are entirely made of coral deposits, not rock or soil
  - Located in warm, shallow tropical waters of Arabian Sea - ideal conditions for coral growth
  - The islands are low-lying (barely above sea level) and small
  - Surrounded by coral reefs and lagoons
  - Very fragile ecosystem vulnerable to climate change and sea level rise
- **Contrast:** Unlike Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are formed from volcanic activity and tectonic processes, Lakshadweep is purely biogenic (formed by living organisms)

#### Q24. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Two characteristics (1+1)

#### Characteristics of Free and Fair Elections:

- **1. Universal Adult Franchise:** Every adult citizen (18+ years) must have the right to vote without any discrimination based on caste, religion, gender, education, or wealth. One person, one vote, one value principle must be followed
- **2. Free Choice Without Coercion:** Voters must be free to vote for any candidate of their choice without any force, threat, intimidation, or inducement. No one should be compelled to vote for a particular candidate. Secrecy of voting (secret ballot) ensures this freedom
- **3. Equal Opportunity for All Candidates:** All candidates and parties should get equal opportunity to contest elections and campaign. No ruling party should misuse government machinery or resources to gain unfair advantage
- **4. Regular Elections:** Elections must be held regularly at fixed intervals (every 5 years in India). Government cannot postpone or cancel elections to continue in power
- **5. Independent Election Commission:** An independent, impartial authority (Election Commission) must conduct elections. It should be free from government influence and ensure rules are followed

- **6. Acceptance of Results:** All parties must accept election results peacefully. Losers must transfer power to winners without violence or resistance

### Q25. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Definition (1) + Two examples (0.5+0.5)

#### **Physical Capital:**

- **Definition:** Physical capital refers to man-made physical assets and tools used in production of goods and services. These are tangible resources that help in the production process. They are created through investment of money and labor
- **Two Examples:**
  - **1. Machinery and Equipment:** Tractors, computers, factory machines, tools, vehicles used in farming, manufacturing, or services
  - **2. Buildings and Infrastructure:** Factories, warehouses, office buildings, roads, bridges, irrigation canals, power plants
- **Other Examples:** Raw materials, inventory of goods, seeds and fertilizers (in agriculture)
- **Difference from Human Capital:** Physical capital is tangible objects, while human capital is skills and knowledge in people. Both are necessary for production - physical capital without skilled workers is useless, and skilled workers without tools cannot produce efficiently

### Q26. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Two roles/functions (1+1)

#### **Role of Food Corporation of India (FCI):**

- **1. Procurement of Food Grains:**
  - FCI purchases wheat and rice from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by government
  - This protects farmers from price crashes and ensures they get remunerative prices

- Procurement is mainly done during harvest seasons when supply is high
- This encourages farmers to continue production
- **2. Storage and Maintenance of Buffer Stock:**
  - FCI stores procured food grains in warehouses across the country
  - Maintains buffer stock (strategic reserve) for emergencies, droughts, famines
  - Proper storage prevents wastage and ensures availability throughout the year
  - Buffer stock used to stabilize prices - released when prices rise, stored when prices fall
- **3. Distribution Through PDS:**
  - FCI supplies food grains to state governments for distribution through Public Distribution System
  - Ensures food grains reach Fair Price Shops across India
  - This makes subsidized food available to poor people
- **Importance:** FCI plays crucial role in ensuring food security, price stability, and supporting both farmers (through MSP) and consumers (through subsidized distribution)

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

### Q27. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Three immediate causes (1+1+1)

#### **Immediate Causes of French Revolution:**

- **1. Financial Crisis and Demand for New Taxes:**
  - By 1780s, French treasury was empty due to expensive wars, including helping American Revolution
  - King Louis XVI and his Austrian queen Marie Antoinette lived extravagantly, wasting money
  - Maintaining huge palace at Versailles and royal court was extremely costly
  - To solve financial crisis, king needed to impose new taxes

- But only Estates General could approve new taxes - it hadn't met for 175 years
- Louis XVI was forced to call Estates General in May 1789 at Versailles
- **2. Voting Dispute in Estates General:**
  - When Estates General met, conflict arose over voting procedure
  - Traditionally, each estate got one vote (voting by order)
  - This meant First and Second Estates (600 members combined) could always outvote Third Estate (600 members) 2 to 1
  - Third Estate demanded voting should be "by head" (each person one vote)
  - This would give Third Estate advantage as it had as many members as other two estates combined
  - King and privileged estates refused
  - Frustrated Third Estate walked out and formed National Assembly on 20 June 1789
- **3. Subsistence Crisis - Bread Riots:**
  - Bad harvests in 1788 and 1789 caused grain shortage
  - Bread prices rose dramatically - sometimes bread cost 80% of worker's wages
  - Common people faced starvation
  - Widespread anger about food shortage and high prices
  - Rumors spread that king would suppress National Assembly by force
  - Hungry, angry Parisians stormed Bastille prison on 14 July 1789
  - This sparked the revolution across France

These immediate triggers, combined with deeper causes (social inequality, Enlightenment ideas, resentment of privileges), exploded into revolution in summer of 1789.

## Q28. Solution:

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

## Causes of Russian Revolution 1917:

- **1. Autocratic Rule of Tsar Nicholas II:**

- Tsar was absolute monarch with unlimited power - no constitution, no parliament with real powers
- Refused political reforms and suppressed dissent brutally
- Secret police (Okhrana) arrested and exiled opponents to Siberia
- Bloody Sunday (1905) - peaceful protesters fired upon, killing hundreds
- Though Duma (parliament) created after 1905, Tsar dissolved it when it criticized him
- People had no political rights or freedom of expression
- **2. Social and Economic Inequality:**
  - Russian society extremely unequal - nobility and clergy owned most land, paid no taxes
  - About 85% population were peasants - very poor, owned little land, paid heavy taxes
  - Industrial workers in cities faced terrible conditions - low wages, 12-15 hour workdays, dangerous factories, no workers' rights
  - Growing middle class (lawyers, teachers, doctors) wanted political reforms but were denied representation
  - Widespread poverty, hunger, and resentment against rich
- **3. Impact of World War I (1914-1918):**
  - Russia entered WWI in 1914 - initial patriotic support soon turned to disaster
  - Russian armies suffered terrible defeats - millions killed, wounded, or captured
  - Poor leadership, inadequate weapons and supplies
  - War disrupted economy - factories shifted to war production, agriculture collapsed
  - Acute food shortage, especially in cities - long bread queues, rising prices, hunger
  - By 1917, people blamed Tsar for war disasters and suffering
  - In February 1917, food riots in Petrograd triggered revolution
  - When soldiers refused to fire on protesters and joined them, Tsar had to abdicate

**OR**

**How Hitler Established Dictatorship in Germany:**

- **1. Becoming Chancellor (January 1933):**
  - Hitler's Nazi Party became largest party in Reichstag (parliament) in 1932 elections
  - President Hindenburg appointed Hitler as Chancellor on 30 January 1933
  - Hitler legally came to power within democratic system
  - However, he immediately began dismantling democracy
- **2. Reichstag Fire and Emergency Powers (February 1933):**
  - On 27 February 1933, Reichstag building mysteriously caught fire
  - Hitler blamed communists for the fire (though Nazis may have started it)
  - Used fire as excuse to declare emergency
  - Convinced President to issue decree suspending civil liberties - freedom of speech, press, assembly
  - Mass arrests of communists and political opponents
  - This created atmosphere of fear and removed opposition
- **3. Enabling Act (March 1933):**
  - Hitler got parliament to pass Enabling Act on 23 March 1933
  - This Act gave Hitler power to make laws without parliament's approval for 4 years
  - Effectively transferred legislative power from parliament to Hitler
  - Parliament voted for its own irrelevance
  - This was legal end of Weimar democracy
- **4. Banning Opposition (1933):**
  - Communist Party banned in February 1933
  - Social Democratic Party banned in June 1933
  - All other political parties forced to dissolve by July 1933
  - Germany became one-party state - only Nazi Party allowed
  - Trade unions banned, replaced by Nazi Labor Front
- **5. Night of the Long Knives (June 1934):**
  - Hitler eliminated rivals even within Nazi Party
  - Ernst Röhm, leader of SA (Stormtroopers), and other potential challengers assassinated
  - This consolidated Hitler's control and won support of army
- **6. Becoming Führer (August 1934):**

- When President Hindenburg died in August 1934, Hitler merged offices of Chancellor and President
- Declared himself Führer (Leader) with absolute power
- Army swore personal oath of loyalty to Hitler (not to constitution)
- Dictatorship complete - Hitler had total control over Germany

### Q33. Solution:

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

#### **Problems with Public Distribution System in India:**

- **1. Leakages and Diversion:**
  - Huge quantities of food grains meant for poor get diverted to open market
  - Corrupt officials and shop owners sell subsidized grains at market prices for profit
  - Ghost cards - fake ration cards created to siphon off grains
  - Studies show 35-55% of PDS grains don't reach intended beneficiaries
  - Poor quality or insufficient quantity given to actual cardholders
  - This defeats the very purpose of PDS
- **2. Exclusion and Inclusion Errors:**
  - **Exclusion errors:** Many genuinely poor people don't have ration cards or are wrongly classified as APL instead of BPL, so they don't get subsidized food
  - **Inclusion errors:** Some non-poor people have BPL cards and get subsidies they don't need
  - Identification of beneficiaries is flawed - corruption in issuing cards
  - Poor people lack documents or political connections to get cards
  - Migrant workers and urban homeless often excluded as they don't have permanent addresses
- **3. Irregular Supply and Poor Quality:**
  - Fair Price Shops don't function regularly - often closed or have irregular timings
  - Stock-outs common - shops run out of grain in middle of month

- Quality of grain often very poor - old stock, damaged, mixed with stones and dirt
- Even poor people sometimes refuse to take it, preferring to buy better quality from market
- Shop owners give inferior grain to poor while selling good grain in black market
- **4. Lack of Accountability:**
  - Fair Price Shop owners are often politically connected, making it difficult to take action against them
  - Weak monitoring and enforcement
  - Complaints by poor people ignored
  - No effective grievance redressal mechanism
- **5. Coverage Issues:**
  - Not all poor areas have Fair Price Shops - remote villages may lack access
  - Urban slums often underserved
  - Limited items - only wheat and rice provided, not other nutritious foods

**Reforms Needed:** Digitalization, direct benefit transfer, better targeting, strict monitoring, community participation, and grievance mechanisms needed to fix PDS.

## Q29. Solution:

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

### Main Features of Deccan Plateau:

- **1. Triangular Shape and Boundaries:**
  - The Deccan Plateau is a triangular landmass that forms the southern part of the Peninsular Plateau
  - Its broad base lies in the north along the Satpura range and Narmada river
  - The plateau narrows towards the south, forming a triangle
  - Bounded by Western Ghats (Sahyadri) on the west and Eastern Ghats on the east

- These Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills in the south
- **2. Elevation and Slope:**
  - Average elevation is 600-900 meters above sea level
  - Western Ghats are higher (average 900-1,600 m) than Eastern Ghats (average 600 m)
  - Plateau slopes gently from west to east
  - This slope is evident from the fact that most rivers flow eastward and drain into Bay of Bengal
  - Only Narmada and Tapti flow westward into Arabian Sea
- **3. Black Soil (Regur) and Volcanic Origin:**
  - Large parts of Deccan Plateau covered with black soil (also called regur or cotton soil)
  - This soil formed from weathering of volcanic lava flows
  - Black soil is very fertile, moisture-retentive, and ideal for growing cotton
  - Found extensively in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and parts of Karnataka
  - Makes the region important cotton-growing area
- **4. Rich Mineral Resources:**
  - Deccan Plateau is rich in minerals like iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, coal
  - This mineral wealth supports industrial development
- **5. Rivers and Waterfalls:**
  - Major rivers: Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Mahanadi, Narmada, Tapti
  - Rivers create scenic waterfalls like Jog Falls in Karnataka

### Q30. Solution:

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

### Characteristics of India's Population Distribution:

- **1. Uneven Distribution:**
  - Population is very unevenly distributed across India - some areas densely populated, others sparsely populated

- About 50% of population lives in just 5 states: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Madhya Pradesh
- Northern plains (especially Gangetic plains) extremely dense - over 500 persons per sq km
- Himalayan states, northeastern states, and desert areas have low density - less than 100 persons per sq km
- Example: Bihar has 1,102 persons per sq km while Arunachal Pradesh has only 17 per sq km
- **2. Concentration in River Valleys and Coastal Areas:**
  - High population concentration in river valleys (Ganga, Brahmaputra, Krishna, Kaveri) due to fertile soil, water availability, and flat land
  - Coastal areas also densely populated - easy access to sea for trade, fishing, favorable climate
  - Deltas of major rivers (Ganga-Brahmaputra, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri) very densely populated
- **3. Factors Affecting Distribution:**
  - **Physical Factors:** Climate (moderate climate attracts more people), terrain (plains more populated than mountains), water availability (rivers attract settlement), soil fertility
  - **Economic Factors:** Industrial development attracts population (Maharashtra, Gujarat), agricultural productivity (Punjab, Haryana densely populated), employment opportunities
  - **Social Factors:** Historical factors, urbanization, better infrastructure and facilities attract people

**OR**

**Factors Affecting Climate (Other than Latitude):**

- **1. Altitude:**
  - Temperature decreases with increase in altitude at the rate of about 6.5°C per 1,000 meters
  - Higher places are cooler than lower places even at same latitude
  - Example: Shimla (altitude 2,200 m) is much cooler than Delhi (altitude 216 m) though both at similar latitude
  - This is why hill stations have pleasant climate while nearby plains are hot

- **2. Distance from Sea (Continentality):**
  - Sea has moderating influence on climate - water heats and cools slowly compared to land
  - Coastal areas have moderate climate with small temperature range - mild summers and winters (maritime climate)
  - Interior areas far from sea have extreme climate - very hot summers and very cold winters (continental climate)
  - Example: Mumbai (coastal) has temperature range of 24°C-32°C year-round, while Delhi (interior) ranges from 5°C-45°C
  
- **3. Relief (Mountains and Plateaus):**
  - Mountain ranges act as barriers to winds
  - Himalayas protect India from cold Central Asian winds, keeping India warmer in winter
  - Western Ghats block southwest monsoon, causing heavy rainfall on western side (over 250 cm) and creating rain shadow on eastern side (less than 50 cm)
  - Mountains create orographic rainfall - when moist winds rise over mountains, they cool and cause rain

### **Q31. Solution:**

**Marking Scheme:** Three points of importance (1+1+1)

### **Importance of Political Parties in Democracy:**

- **1. Contesting Elections and Forming Government:**
  - Political parties contest elections by putting up candidates
  - They offer voters a choice of leaders and policies
  - Party that wins majority forms government
  - In parliamentary system, government comes from elected members of legislature
  - Without parties, elections would be chaotic with thousands of independent candidates
  - Parties make elections organized and meaningful

- **2. Formulating Policies and Programs:**
  - Parties develop and present policy agendas to voters
  - They articulate visions for country's future - economic policies, social programs, foreign policy
  - During elections, voters choose between different policy options offered by parties
  - Winning party implements its promised policies
  - This gives direction to government and makes it accountable for promises made
- **3. Providing Representation to Diverse Groups:**
  - Different parties represent different sections of society, regions, ideologies, and interests
  - National parties represent nationwide concerns
  - Regional parties voice regional aspirations and local issues
  - This ensures diverse views are represented in political system
  - Helps in accommodating India's vast diversity
- **4. Channeling Public Opinion:**
  - Parties mobilize people around issues, organize protests, raise public awareness
  - Provide platform for citizens to participate in politics
  - Link government with people
- **5. Opposition and Accountability:**
  - Opposition parties scrutinize government, question policies, expose corruption
  - Provide alternative government if current one fails
  - This check and balance is essential for democracy

**Conclusion:** Political parties are indispensable for democracy - they organize elections, form governments, make policies, represent people, and ensure accountability.

**Q32. Solution:**

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

### **Different Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India:**

- **1. MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) 2005:**
  - Largest employment generation program in India
  - Provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment per year to every rural household
  - Work includes building rural infrastructure - roads, ponds, wells, canals
  - Wages paid directly to bank accounts
  - Creates assets while providing income security to rural poor
  - Reduces distress migration from villages to cities
- **2. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) / Aajeevika:**
  - Aims to reduce poverty by promoting self-employment
  - Organizes rural poor, especially women, into Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
  - Provides skill training, credit facilities, and market linkages
  - Helps rural poor start small businesses and income-generating activities
  - Empowers women economically
- **3. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):**
  - Financial inclusion program providing banking facilities to all households
  - Opens bank accounts with zero balance, RuPay debit card, accident insurance
  - Enables poor to access credit, save money, receive government benefits directly (DBT)
  - Reduces dependence on moneylenders charging high interest
- **4. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All):**
  - Provides financial assistance to build houses for homeless poor and those living in kutcha houses
  - Reduces one dimension of poverty - lack of shelter
- **5. National Food Security Act 2013:**
  - Legally entitles 75% rural and 50% urban population to subsidized food grains
  - Ensures food security and reduces hunger

- **6. Other Programs:** Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (self-employment), Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (urban employment), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (food for poorest), various education and healthcare schemes

**OR**

### **How Literacy Affects Economic Development:**

- **1. Increases Productivity and Efficiency:**
  - Literate workers can read instructions, understand processes, use technology effectively
  - They are more productive and efficient than illiterate workers
  - Can adapt to new methods and innovations quickly
  - Example: Literate farmer can read about new agricultural techniques, understand weather forecasts, calculate profits, whereas illiterate farmer cannot
  - Higher productivity leads to higher output and income
- **2. Better Employment Opportunities and Higher Income:**
  - Literacy opens doors to skilled jobs in modern economy
  - Literate people can work in offices, factories, services - jobs that pay better than manual labor
  - Can start and run businesses more successfully
  - Illiterate people confined to low-paying manual jobs
  - Higher income means higher purchasing power, stimulating demand and economic growth
- **3. Promotes Innovation and Entrepreneurship:**
  - Literate and educated people can innovate, develop new products, start new businesses
  - They can access information, learn new skills, use internet and technology
  - Innovation drives economic growth and competitiveness
  - Countries with high literacy rates (Japan, South Korea, Singapore) developed rapidly through innovation despite lacking natural resources
- **4. Health and Social Benefits:**
  - Literate people more aware of health, hygiene, and nutrition
  - Healthier workforce is more productive

- Literacy promotes social awareness, reduces social evils like child marriage, dowry
- Better quality of life contributes to overall development
- **Example:** Kerala has 93.91% literacy (highest in India) and also has best health indicators, highest HDI, and high per capita income despite limited natural resources. This shows literacy's positive impact on development.

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE - SOLUTIONS

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

### Q34. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** What was subsistence crisis (2) + How it contributed to revolution (3)

### Subsistence Crisis in 18th Century France:

#### What was Subsistence Crisis:

- Subsistence crisis refers to a situation where basic means of livelihood are endangered
- In 18th century France, this meant crisis in food supply and survival of common people
- Population of France grew from 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789
- However, food grain production did not increase proportionally
- Demand for food grains was more than supply

#### Factors Creating Subsistence Crisis:

- **Population Growth:** Rapid increase in population meant more mouths to feed with same or less food production
- **Agricultural Problems:**
  - Most land owned by nobles and church - peasants had very small plots
  - Outdated farming methods, low productivity
  - Bad harvests due to drought or hail destroyed crops - 1788 and 1789 were particularly bad years

- **Rising Prices:**
  - Price of bread (staple food) increased rapidly
  - From 1730s to 1780s, wages increased by about 22% but bread prices rose by 65%
  - By 1789, a laborer's wages were spent almost entirely on bread (80-90%)
  - Nothing left for other expenses - clothing, shelter, healthcare
- **Harsh Winters:**
  - Severe winter of 1788-89 destroyed crops
  - Poor people couldn't afford firewood to keep warm
- **Economic Recession:**
  - Drought reduced grape harvest, affecting wine industry
  - Textile industry faced crisis, leading to unemployment

### **How Subsistence Crisis Contributed to Revolution:**

- **1. Widespread Hunger and Anger:**
  - Common people faced starvation - bread, the basic food, became unaffordable
  - Long queues for bread became common sight in Paris and other cities
  - People were desperate and angry
  - They blamed king and privileged classes for their suffering
  - Rumor spread that nobles and merchants were hoarding grain to increase prices
- **2. Social Unrest and Riots:**
  - Food shortages led to bread riots across France
  - Bakeries looted, grain convoys attacked
  - Peasants refused to pay feudal dues when they themselves were starving
  - Protests against high taxes when people couldn't afford food
  - This created atmosphere of lawlessness and rebellion
- **3. Triggered Revolutionary Events:**
  - **Storming of Bastille (14 July 1789):** Partly triggered by fear that king would suppress National Assembly and food riots. Crowd looking for gunpowder and grain stormed Bastille

- **Women's March to Versailles (October 1789):** Thousands of women marched to Versailles demanding bread, forced king to return to Paris
- Food crisis made people receptive to revolutionary ideas - they had nothing to lose
- **4. Undermined King's Authority:**
  - King was seen as responsible for people's suffering
  - His inability to solve food crisis showed weakness
  - While people starved, king and queen lived luxuriously - created resentment
  - Marie Antoinette's (probably false) quote "Let them eat cake" when told people had no bread, symbolized royal indifference
- **5. United Third Estate:**
  - Hunger affected all sections of Third Estate - peasants, urban workers, even middle class
  - Economic crisis created common grievance, uniting them against aristocracy
  - Made them demand fundamental changes in how France was governed

**Conclusion:** Subsistence crisis was not just economic problem but social and political crisis. It created conditions of desperation, anger, and willingness to risk everything for change. Combined with political conflicts, financial crisis, and Enlightenment ideas, subsistence crisis pushed France into revolution.

### Q35. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Drainage system (3) + Classification (2)

### Drainage System of India:

#### What is Drainage:

- Drainage refers to river system of an area - the network of rivers and tributaries that drain water from land into sea or lake
- Area drained by a single river system is called drainage basin or river basin

### Indian Drainage System - Two Types:

#### 1. Himalayan Rivers (Northern Rivers):

- **Origin:** Originate in Himalayas from glaciers and snowfields
- **Nature:** Perennial - flow throughout year as fed by glacier melt (summer) and rain (monsoon)
- **Course:** Long courses through rugged mountains, then through plains
- **Pattern:** Create extensive river plains by depositing silt. Form deltas at mouth
- **Major Rivers:** Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries
- **Economic Importance:** Very important for irrigation, hydroelectric power, navigation, fishing

## 2. Peninsular Rivers (Southern Rivers):

- **Origin:** Originate in peninsular plateau and Western Ghats
- **Nature:** Seasonal - flow during monsoon, reduced or dry in summer (except Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi which are larger)
- **Course:** Shorter, flow through rocky terrain of plateau
- **Pattern:** Flow in well-defined valleys with little deposition. Form estuaries (not deltas) except Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri which form deltas
- **Major Rivers:** Narmada, Tapti (west-flowing), Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri (east-flowing)

## Classification Based on Direction of Flow:

- **West-Flowing Rivers:** Narmada, Tapti, some coastal rivers - flow into Arabian Sea. Form estuaries
- **East-Flowing Rivers:** Most Indian rivers including Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri - flow into Bay of Bengal. Form deltas

## Major River Systems:

- **1. Indus System:** Indus rises in Tibet, flows through Ladakh then Pakistan. Main tributary in India: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej (shared with Pakistan under Indus Water Treaty)
- **2. Ganga System:** Largest basin (8.6 lakh sq km). Tributaries: Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi, Son, Gomti. Forms largest delta with Brahmaputra (Sunderbans)
- **3. Brahmaputra System:** Originates in Tibet (Tsangpo), enters India through Arunachal Pradesh, flows through Assam. Braided channel, heavy silt, frequent floods

**OR**

**Impact of Green Revolution & Limitations:**

**Impact of Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture:**

**Positive Impacts:**

• **1. Dramatic Increase in Food Production:**

- Food grain production increased from 82 million tonnes (1960-61) to over 300 million tonnes today
- Wheat production increased spectacularly - from 11 million tonnes (1960) to over 100 million tonnes
- Rice production also increased significantly
- India became self-sufficient in food grains by 1970s
- Transformed India from "ship to mouth" existence (depending on food imports) to food exporter

• **2. Reduced Dependence on Imports:**

- Before Green Revolution, India imported millions of tonnes of wheat under PL-480 from USA
- Green Revolution ended this dependence - India became self-reliant in food
- Saved precious foreign exchange
- Enhanced national prestige and food security

• **3. Economic Prosperity in Agriculture:**

- Farmers, especially in Punjab, Haryana, Western UP became prosperous
- Higher yields meant higher income
- Rural purchasing power increased
- Stimulated rural economy - demand for consumer goods, tractors, fertilizers

• **4. Employment Generation:**

- Increased demand for farm labor during planting and harvesting
- Growth of agro-industries - fertilizer plants, pesticide companies, agricultural machinery

• **5. Scientific Approach to Agriculture:**

- Introduced modern farming methods - HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation

- Mechanization increased - tractors, harvesters, tube wells
- Changed mindset of farmers from traditional to scientific agriculture

### **Limitations and Negative Impacts:**

- **1. Limited to Certain Crops and Regions:**

- Benefited mainly wheat and rice, not coarse grains (jowar, bajra) or pulses
- Limited to irrigated areas - Punjab, Haryana, Western UP got major benefits
- Rain-fed areas and most of eastern India left behind
- Increased regional disparities - some states prospered, others remained poor

- **2. Benefited Rich Farmers More:**

- Large farmers with resources (money, land, access to credit) benefited most
- Small and marginal farmers couldn't afford expensive inputs (HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery)
- Many small farmers went into debt and lost land
- Increased inequality in rural areas

- **3. Environmental Degradation:**

- **Soil Degradation:** Excessive use of chemical fertilizers reduced soil fertility and health
- **Water Depletion:** Overuse of groundwater for irrigation - water table falling dangerously in Punjab, Haryana
- **Pollution:** Pesticides contaminated soil and water, harming health
- **Loss of Biodiversity:** Traditional crop varieties disappeared, reduced genetic diversity

- **4. Dependency on External Inputs:**

- Farmers became dependent on expensive inputs - seeds (have to buy every year), fertilizers, pesticides
- Increased cost of cultivation
- Many farmers fell into debt trap

- **5. Neglect of Other Aspects:**

- Focus only on increasing production, not sustainability
- Ignored soil health, water conservation, traditional knowledge
- Pulses production neglected - India still imports pulses

**Conclusion:** Green Revolution was necessary and successful in making India food self-sufficient, but it had limitations and negative consequences that need to be addressed through sustainable, inclusive agricultural policies.

### Q36. Solution:

**Marking Scheme:** Five powers/functions of PM (5 × 1)

#### **Powers and Functions of Prime Minister:**

The Prime Minister is the real head of government in India's parliamentary system. Though President is head of state, PM wields actual executive power.

- **1. Leader of Government and Council of Ministers:**
  - PM is head of Council of Ministers and presides over Cabinet meetings
  - Chairs meetings and coordinates work of different ministries
  - Ensures government functions smoothly and policies are implemented
  - Final decision-maker on government policies
- **2. Formation of Government:**
  - Leader of majority party in Lok Sabha is invited by President to form government
  - PM selects ministers from among MPs (mostly from Lok Sabha, some from Rajya Sabha)
  - Can allocate portfolios (departments) to ministers
  - Can reshuffle cabinet - change ministers' portfolios or drop ministers
  - Can expand or reduce size of cabinet
  - This gives PM tremendous control over government
- **3. Link Between President and Council of Ministers:**
  - All decisions of Council of Ministers must be communicated to President through PM
  - President acts on advice of PM and Council of Ministers
  - PM advises President on important appointments - judges, governors, Election Commissioners, CAG, etc.

- President can ask PM to submit any matter for consideration of full Council if decided by individual minister
- **4. Leader of Lok Sabha and Parliament:**
  - PM is leader of ruling party/coalition in Lok Sabha
  - Leads government business in Parliament
  - Announces government policies, defends government actions
  - Answers questions during Question Hour
  - Controls parliamentary agenda through party whip
- **5. Control Over Government Policies:**
  - PM formulates key policies - economic, foreign, defense
  - Makes crucial decisions on national and international issues
  - In practice, PM is most powerful person in government
  - Ministers need PM's approval for major decisions
- **6. Head of Civil Services:**
  - Controls Indian Administrative Service and other civil services
  - Can transfer or appoint top bureaucrats
- **7. Represents India Internationally:**
  - Represents India in international forums, summits, and conferences
  - Shapes India's foreign policy
  - Negotiates with other countries
- **8. Crisis Management:**
  - Leads government response during national emergencies - wars, natural disasters, economic crises
  - Chairs important committees like Cabinet Committee on Security

**Accountability:** Despite vast powers, PM is accountable to Lok Sabha. If majority of Lok Sabha passes no-confidence motion, PM and entire Council of Ministers must resign.

**OR**

**Procedure for Amending Constitution & Basic Structure Doctrine:**

**Procedure for Constitutional Amendment:**

Article 368 provides procedure for amending Constitution. Different types of amendments require different procedures:

**Type 1: Simple Majority (Ordinary Legislative Process):**

- Some provisions can be amended by simple majority (more than 50% of members present and voting)
- Same procedure as passing ordinary law
- Example: Creation or abolition of states, citizenship, election matters

**Type 2: Special Majority (Most Common):**

- Most constitutional amendments require special majority in Parliament
- **Special Majority means:**
  - Majority of total membership of each House (not just those present), AND
  - At least 2/3rd majority of members present and voting
- **Process:**
  1. Amendment bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament
  2. Must be passed by both Houses separately with special majority
  3. If disagreement between Houses, joint sitting NOT allowed - each House must pass separately
  4. President must give assent (President cannot withhold assent to constitutional amendment)
- Examples: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, most constitutional provisions

**Type 3: Special Majority + Ratification by States:**

- Certain amendments affecting federal structure require:
  - Special majority in Parliament, AND
  - Ratification by at least half of state legislatures (by simple majority)
- **Which amendments require state ratification:**
  - Election of President
  - Extent of executive power of Union and States
  - Supreme Court and High Courts
  - Distribution of legislative powers between Union and States
  - Representation of states in Parliament

- Article 368 itself (amendment procedure)

### **Basic Structure Doctrine:**

#### **Origin:**

- Developed by Supreme Court in **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**
- Before this, there was conflict between Parliament's power to amend Constitution and protection of Fundamental Rights
- Government argued Parliament has unlimited power to amend Constitution, even Fundamental Rights
- SC ruled: Parliament can amend Constitution BUT cannot alter its "basic structure"

#### **What is Basic Structure:**

- Basic structure means fundamental features that give Constitution its essential character
- These cannot be destroyed even by constitutional amendment
- **Elements of Basic Structure (as identified by SC over time):**
  - Supremacy of Constitution
  - Sovereignty, integrity, and unity of India
  - Democratic and republican form of government
  - Secular character
  - Separation of powers
  - Federal structure
  - Judicial review
  - Independence of judiciary
  - Parliamentary system
  - Rule of law
  - Harmony between Fundamental Rights and DPSP

#### **Significance:**

- Protects Constitution from being completely changed by temporary majorities in Parliament
- Prevents conversion of democracy into dictatorship through constitutional amendments

- Preserves core democratic values and structure
- Gives judiciary power to strike down constitutional amendments if they violate basic structure
- Makes Indian Constitution both flexible (can be amended) and rigid (basic structure protected)

**Examples:**

- Parliament cannot amend Constitution to abolish democracy and establish dictatorship
- Cannot make India a religious state (violates secularism)
- Cannot completely abolish judicial review

This doctrine is unique Indian contribution to constitutional law, praised worldwide.

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

### Q37. Solution: Source-Based on Russian Civil War

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

**(i) Who fought in the Russian Civil War?**

**Answer:** The Russian Civil War was fought between:

- The Bolshevik Red Army (Reds)
- The anti-Bolshevik White forces (Whites) - which included monarchists, military officers, landlords, and opponents of Bolsheviks

**(ii) Why did foreign powers support the White forces?**

**Answer:** Foreign powers including Britain, France, Japan, and USA supported the White forces because they feared the spread of communism to their own countries.

They wanted to prevent Bolshevik communist ideology from spreading beyond Russia and threatening their capitalist systems.

**(iii) What were the consequences of the Russian Civil War?**

**Answer:** The Russian Civil War had severe consequences:

- **Massive Loss of Life:** The civil war was brutal with millions of casualties. Civilians suffered enormously from violence, famine, and disease. Combat deaths, executions, and starvation killed an estimated 5-8 million people. This was on top of losses already suffered in World War I
- **Economic Devastation:** The war disrupted agriculture and transport completely. Farms were destroyed, crops weren't planted or harvested, and food couldn't be transported. This led to widespread famine, especially in 1921-22 when millions more died. Industrial production collapsed. The economy was in ruins by the time war ended in 1920
- **Bolshevik Victory and Consolidation:** Despite foreign intervention, the Red Army organized by Trotsky won the war. The Bolsheviks were able to defend their revolution and establish control over Russia. However, the experience of the civil war made the Bolshevik regime more authoritarian and repressive
- **Forced Policy Change:** The economic devastation was so severe that Lenin had to abandon War Communism (strict state control) and introduce the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1921, allowing some private enterprise to revive the economy. This was a pragmatic retreat from pure communist ideology

**Q38. Solution: Source-Based on Northern Plains**

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

**(i) Which three river systems form the Northern Plains?**

**Answer:** The three major river systems that form the Northern Plains are:

1. Indus river system
2. Ganga river system
3. Brahmaputra river system

(along with their tributaries)

**(ii) What type of soil is found in the Northern Plains?**

**Answer:** Alluvial soil is found in the Northern Plains. This soil has been deposited by the three river systems over millions of years.

**(iii) Why are the Northern Plains densely populated? Give any two reasons.**

**Answer:** The Northern Plains are densely populated for the following reasons:

- **1. Fertile Soil and Agricultural Productivity:** The alluvial soil deposited by rivers is extremely fertile and rich in nutrients. This makes the Northern Plains ideal for agriculture. High agricultural productivity means the land can support large population. Multiple crops can be grown throughout the year. The region is called the "granary of India" producing wheat, rice, sugarcane, and other crops. Agriculture provides employment and sustenance for millions, enabling dense settlement
- **2. Adequate Water Supply:** The three major river systems and their numerous tributaries provide abundant water throughout the year. Rivers provide water for drinking, irrigation, and other needs. Availability of water is essential for human settlement and agriculture. Unlike desert regions where water scarcity limits population, the Northern Plains have reliable water resources
- **Other Reasons (any two are acceptable):**
  - **Flat Land:** The plains are flat and suitable for agriculture, settlement, and construction. Easy to build houses, roads, railways. No difficult terrain to navigate
  - **Favorable Climate:** Moderate climate - not too hot or too cold. Adequate rainfall from monsoon. Suitable for year-round habitation and farming
  - **Historical Factors:** Ancient civilizations (Indus Valley, Vedic) developed here. Long history of settlement and urbanization
  - **Connectivity:** Flat terrain makes transport and communication easy. Good network of roads, railways connecting the region
  - **Economic Opportunities:** Besides agriculture, trade, industry, and services provide employment

### Q39. Solution: Case Study on Infrastructure

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

#### (i) What is infrastructure?

**Answer:** Infrastructure refers to the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of society and the economy. It includes roads, bridges, railways, airports, power plants, water supply, telecommunications, schools, and hospitals.

#### (ii) Name any two infrastructure development programs in India.

**Answer:** Two infrastructure development programs in India are:

1. Bharatmala (roads and highways development)
2. Sagarmala (ports development)

(Other acceptable answers: UDAN - regional airports, Smart Cities Mission, Dedicated Freight Corridor, Metro Rail projects)

#### (iii) Why is investment in infrastructure important for economic development?

**Answer:** Investment in infrastructure is crucial for economic development because:

- **1. Reduces Costs and Improves Efficiency:**
  - Good roads, railways, and ports reduce transportation costs for goods and raw materials
  - Businesses can move products faster and cheaper from factories to markets
  - Farmers can transport produce to cities without spoilage
  - Lower transportation costs mean lower prices for consumers and higher profits for businesses
  - Reliable electricity ensures factories can operate without interruptions, increasing productivity
  - Good telecommunications enable businesses to communicate and operate efficiently

- **2. Attracts Investment and Promotes Industrial Growth:**
  - Companies prefer to invest in areas with good infrastructure
  - Industries need roads for raw materials and finished goods, power for factories, skilled workers from good schools
  - Regions with airports attract service industries, IT companies
  - Poor infrastructure deters investment - if electricity supply is unreliable or roads are bad, businesses go elsewhere
  - Example: Gurgaon and Bengaluru grew rapidly partly due to good infrastructure attracting IT companies
- **3. Improves Connectivity and Market Access:**
  - Infrastructure connects remote areas to markets
  - Farmers in villages can sell products in cities
  - Facilitates trade - both within country and internationally (through ports, airports)
  - Creates bigger, integrated markets promoting competition and efficiency
- **4. Improves Quality of Life and Human Development:**
  - Good infrastructure - schools, hospitals, clean water, sanitation - improves health and education
  - Healthy, educated population is more productive
  - Better roads connect villages to hospitals and schools
  - This human development further drives economic growth


Thus, infrastructure is foundation for economic development - without it, modern economy cannot function efficiently.


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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):** Guillotine (public executions), Tsar Nicholas II (last Tsar), Nuremberg Laws 1935, Women's March to Versailles, Cheka (Soviet secret police), Immediate causes of French Revolution, Russian Revolution causes, Hitler's dictatorship establishment, Subsistence crisis, Liberty symbols (broken chains, red cap, tricolor), Nazi Swastika, Russian Civil War 1918-1920

 **GEOGRAPHY (20 marks):** No canal connects Arabian Sea-Bay of Bengal, Satpura (bounds Deccan north), Godavari (Ganga of South), Retreating monsoon October-December, Urban population 31.16%, Lakshadweep coral islands, Thar Desert in Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh (lowest density), Deccan Plateau features, Population distribution characteristics, Northern Plains (Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra)

 **POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks):** Secularism (no official religion), President by Electoral College, Lok Sabha maximum 552, Supreme Court (final interpreter), Article 21A (Right to Education), Free and fair elections characteristics, Political parties importance, PM powers and functions, Constitutional amendment procedure, Basic structure doctrine

 **ECONOMICS (20 marks):** Working age 15-64 years, Green Revolution 1960s, Fair Price Shops (ration shops), Physical capital (machinery, buildings), FCI role (procurement, storage, distribution), Poverty alleviation programs, Literacy and development, PDS problems (leakages, quality, coverage), Infrastructure development importance

#### **Question Distribution - Paper 5:**

- 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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**Paper 5 - Final Comprehensive Coverage**