

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3
SUBJECT- Social Science (087)
CLASS IX (2023-24)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
5. Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
7. Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
10. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

Section A

1. Which of the following is a fundamental right? [1]
a) Right to Freedom of Press b) Right Against Exploitation
c) Right to Food d) Right to Security
2. Which age group consists of the workforce population? [1]
a) 6 to 14 b) Below 15
c) above 59 d) 15 to 59
3. Read the given table that shows some important features of PDS in India. Read the data and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

6. Which one of the following is a demerit of democracy? [1]
- a) Free and fair election b) Democracy leads to delays in decision making
- c) Equality d) Rule of law
7. **Assertion (A):** Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès became the face of the third estate. [1]
Reason (R): They belonged to the third estate so they could represent them properly.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.
8. Thirty-year-old Lakha Singh works as a daily-wage labourer in an urban area. He lives in a one-room rented house in a crowded basti in the outskirts of the city. It's a temporary shack built of bricks and clay tiles. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children aged between 12 years to six months. Lakha Singh is unhealthy and not able to work efficiently as his intake of accepted average calorie requirement is very low. With respect to the above case analyse what is the standard accepted average calorie requirement. [1]
- a) 4800 per year b) 3600 per month
- c) 2100 per day d) 2400 per week
9. Select the maximum number of members that Rajya Sabha can have? [1]
- a) 300 b) 350
- c) 250 d) 175
10. On 14 July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille. The place where Bastille is located is marked as A on the given map of France. Identify it from the [1]

following options.



a) Marseillaise

b) Bastille

c) Paris

d) Nantes

11. Which of the following is/are true with reference to Chief Election Commissioner ? [1]

A. He/She is appointed by the President.

B. Once appointed, he/she is not answerable to the President or the government.

a) A is false but B is true

b) A is true but B is false

c) Both A and B are false

d) Both A and B are true

12. Which party of Zimbabwe helped its country to gain independence? [1]

a) None of these

b) Zimbabwe party

c) Popular party

d) ZANU-PF

13. Arrange the following in correct sequence with respect to the period in which the event occurred: [1]

i. Hitler attacked the Soviet Union

ii. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland

iii. Hitler integrated Austria and Germany

iv. The French occupied Ruhr, to claim their coal.

a) iv, i, ii, iii

b) i, ii, iii, iv

c) iv, iii, ii, i

d) iv, iii, ii, i

14. Read the information given below and select the correct option [1]

The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights

were established as 'natural and inalienable' rights, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights. With the help of given information, choose which of the following rights was not established as 'natural and inalienable' rights?

- a) Right to life
- b) Freedom of speech
- c) Freedom of opinion
- d) Right to constitutional remedies

15. Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen ? [1]

- a) Freedom to oppose certain laws of the Constitution
- b) Freedom to start a movement to change the government.
- c) Freedom to participate in armed revolution.
- d) Freedom to criticize the government

16. On the political map of India, A is marked as the largest state area-wise. Identify it from the following options. [1]



- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Uttar Pradesh

17. Loktak lake is situated in: [1]

- a) Tripura
- b) Manipur
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Meghalaya

18. Who was the writer of the books The Communist Manifesto and Das Capital? [1]

- a) Rasputin
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Julius Martov
- d) Vladimir Lenin

19. Which scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status? [1]

- a) Aanpurna Ann Yojana
- b) Vocational streams
- c) Mid-day meal
- d) Navodaya Vidhyalay

20. In which one of the following state Tropic of Cancer does not pass through? [1]

- a) Tripura
- b) Orissa
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Chhattisgarh

Section B

21. Give some important characteristics of Northern Plains. [2]

22. Explain the virtuous cycle of human development. [2]

OR

How does seasonal unemployment occur?

23. What is responsible government? [2]

24. How is food security affected during a calamity? [2]

Section C

25. What does Antyodaya Anna Yojana mean? [3]

26. Highlight the ideology of Liberals? [3]

OR

State the main events leading to the February Revolution in Petrograd.

27. "Resources, calamities and disasters all are meaningful only in relation to human beings". Explain the statement with suitable arguments. [3]

28. Chinappa was convicted for torturing his wife for dowry. Satbir was held guilty of practising untouchability. The court did not allow either of them to contest elections. Does this decision go against the principles of democratic elections? [3]

29. What is the role of the Prime Minister in a coalition government? [3]

Section D

30. What were the conditions of women in France before the revolution? [5]

OR

How was slavery abolished in France?

31. How far it is correct to say that both the pressure and the wind conditions over India are unique? What information would you use to support your answer? [5]

OR

Give reasons as to why.

- i. Seasonal reversal of wind direction takes place over the Indian subcontinent?
 - ii. The bulk of rainfall in India is concentrated over a few months.
 - iii. The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.
 - iv. The delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.
 - v. Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats are drought-prone.
32. Describe the unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India. [5]

OR

How the employability in any sector indicate the economic growth of the country?

33. What are the main functions of a Constitution? [5]

OR

Assess the contribution made by the Constituent Assembly to form the Indian Constitution.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

In the spring of 1945, a little eleven-year-old German boy called Helmuth was lying in bed when he overheard his parents discussing something in serious tones. His father, a prominent physician, deliberated with his wife whether the time had come to kill the entire family, or if he should commit suicide alone. His father spoke about his fear of revenge, saying, 'Now the Allies will do to us what we did to the crippled and Jews.' The next day, he took Helmuth to the woods, where they spent their last happy time together, singing old children's songs. Later, Helmuth's father shot himself in his office. Although Helmuth may not have realised all that it meant, his father had been a Nazi and a supporter of Adolf Hitler.

- (i) What was Hitler's determination and ambition towards his nation?
 - (ii) Which court was set up at the end of the Second World War? What was the work entrusted to it?
 - (iii) What happened to Hitler after Germany surrendered to the Allies?
35. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- (i) When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India?
- (ii) State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important.
- (iii) Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast?

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

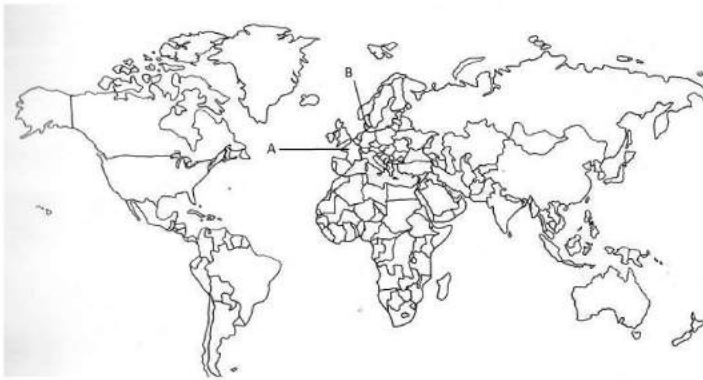
[4]

The proportion of people below the poverty line is also not the same for all social groups and economic categories in India. Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. Similarly, among the economic groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and urban casual labour households. The average for people below the poverty line for all groups in India is 22. The double disadvantage of being a landless casual wage labour household in the socially disadvantaged social groups of the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe population highlights the seriousness of the problem. Some recent studies have shown that except for the scheduled tribe households, all the other three groups (i.e. scheduled castes, rural agricultural labourers and the urban casual labour households) have seen a decline in poverty in the 1990s. Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. In some cases, women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

- (i) How are women, children, and the elderly the poorest of the poor?
- (ii) Which social and economic groups are the most vulnerable to poverty?
- (iii) How do inequities in income occur within a family?

Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. [5]
Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
A. The place where they gave economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade.
B. The place where Territories under German expansion.
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Rajaji - Wild Life Sanctuaries
 - b. Corbett - National Parks
 - c. Anai Mudi - Mountain Peaks
 - d. The Narmada - The Peninsular rivers



Answers

Section A

1.

(b) Right Against Exploitation

Explanation: Our Constitution provides for six Fundamental Rights:

- Right to Equality.
- Right to Freedom.
- Right against Exploitation.
- Right to Freedom of Religion.
- Cultural and Educational Rights.
- Right to Constitutional Remedies.

2.

(d) 15 to 59

Explanation: The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years.

3.

(b) 1997

Explanation: In June 1997, TPDS was introduced. It was for the first time that a differential price policy was adopted for the poor and non-poor.

4.

(d) A is true but B is false

Explanation: Presence of various institutions ensures that a broad consensus is arrived at before any major decision is taken. Institutions also prevent a bad decision being rushed into

5.

(b) Not so powerful speeches by Hitler

Explanation: In the new style of nazi politics, there were no ferocious and strong speeches by Hitler.

6.

(b) Democracy leads to delays in decision making

Explanation: This is the demerit of democracy, because usually in democracy decision - making takes much time.

7.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: Mirabeau and Abbé Sieyès led the representatives of the third estate who viewed themselves as spokesmen for the whole French nation. They formed National Assembly and swore not to disperse till they had drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of the monarch.

Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege. He brought out a journal and delivered powerful speeches to the crowds assembled at Versailles. **Abbé Sieyès, originally a priest**, wrote an influential pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'?

8.

(c) 2100 per day

Explanation:

The accepted average calorie requirement in India is 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas. Lakha Singh resides in an urban area his average calorie requirement is 2100 calorie per day.

9.

(c) 250

Explanation: Article 80 of the Constitution lays down the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha as 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President and 238 are representatives of the States and of the two Union Territories.

10.

(c) Paris

Explanation: Paris

11.

(d) Both A and B are true

Explanation: The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the President or the government.

12.

(d) ZANU-PF

Explanation: Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle.

13.

(d)

iv, iii, ii, i

Explanation:

iv. In 1923, the French occupied Ruhr, to claim their coal.

ii. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936.

iii. Hitler integrated Austria and Germany in 1938.

i. Hitler attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941.

14.

(d) Right to constitutional remedies

Explanation: The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before the law, were established as 'natural and inalienable' rights, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away.

15.

(c) Freedom to participate in armed revolution.

Explanation: Citizens have the freedom to hold meetings, processions, rallies and

demonstrations on any issue. They may want to discuss a problem, exchange ideas, mobilise public support to a cause, or seek votes for a candidate or party in an election. But such meetings have to be peaceful. They should not lead to public disorder or breach of peace in society. Those who participate in these activities and meetings should not carry weapons with them. Hence Freedom to participate in armed revolution is not available to Indian Citizen

16.

(b) Rajasthan

Explanation: Rajasthan (with 342,239 Sq km area is the largest state of India)

17.

(b) Manipur

Explanation: Manipur

18.

(b) Karl Marx

Explanation: Karl Marx was a revolutionary who initiated the ideas of communism and wrote many books on it.

19.

(c)

Mid-day meal

Explanation: Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.

20.

(b) Orissa

Explanation: Orissa

Section B

21. (i) The Northern Plains of India lie between the Himalayas in the north and Peninsular Plateau in the South.

(ii) They are made of the fine silt or alluvium, brought down by rivers from the Himalayas and the Peninsular Plateau.

(iii) These plains are one of the world's most extensive and fertile plains. They are drained by three major rivers-the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries.

22. A. Educated parents are found to invest more heavily on the education of their children.

B. This because they have realized the importance of education for themselves.

C. They are also conscious of proper nutrition and hygiene.

D. They accordingly look after their children's needs for education at school and good health.

E. A virtuous cycle is thus created in this case.

OR

I. It happens when people are not able to find jobs during a particular season or months of a year.

II. People dependent on agriculture usually face such kind of problem.

III. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependent on agriculture.
IV. Certain industries and traders also engage workers for a particular season. When the season ends the workers are rendered unemployed. e.g., sugar industry.

23. A. Democratic government is a responsible government.
B. The representatives are elected by the people so it remains responsible towards people.
C. In case they do not remain responsible before them, people can change them during the next elections.
24. Food security is affected during calamities like drought, floods etc. :
a. It creates shortage of food.
b. Increases the prices of food.
c. It affects the overall supply of the food.
d. Due to hike in prices poor become the worst target as they cannot afford.
e. If this situation prevails for a long time it leads to starvation deaths and famine.

Section C

25. (i) The AAY was launched in December 2000.
(ii) Under this scheme, one crore of the poorest among the BPL (Below Poverty Line) families covered under the targeted PDS system were identified.
(iii) Twenty-five kilograms of food grains were made available to each eligible family at a highly subsidised rate.
26. A. One of the groups which aimed at changing society was that of the liberals. They wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
B. They opposed religious discrimination and uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
C. They wanted a representative elected parliamentary government but did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise. They also did not want the vote for women.

OR

- A. All the workers' quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the river Neva.
B. On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, official buildings and the palace where Duma met. In February 1917, there was severe food shortage in workers' quarters.
C. On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory leading to a strike by the workers. In other factories also, workers went on strikes and women led the way to the strikes.
D. This came to be called, 'The International Women's Day'.
E. The workers ultimately crossed the river and surrounded the official buildings in protest. The government imposed a curfew and called out the cavalry and police to keep a check on them.
27. i. The statement highlights the importance of human resource:
a. It is the people who develop the economy and society.
b. It is the people who make and use resources.
c. Resources have no meaning without people. e.g. coal is just a piece of rock until people were able to make it usable.

- ii. Natural events like a river flood or Tsunami become a 'disaster' only when they affect a crowded settlement.
 - iii. The population is the pivotal element from which the significance is derived. Thus, resources, calamities and disasters are all meaningful only in relation to human beings.
28. This decision of the court preventing Chinappa and Satbir from contesting elections does not go against the principles of democratic elections because both have been found guilty of breaking the law by the court. Criminals should not be allowed to hold a position of power because they are not good citizens and could harm the interests of the people.
29. (i) The Prime Minister of a coalition government cannot take decisions as he likes.
(ii) He has to accommodate different groups and functions in his party, as well as among alliance partners.
(iii) He also has to heed to the views and positions of the coalition partners and other parties on whose support the survival of the government depends.

Section D

30. The condition/role of the women in France before the revolution were:
- i. All the women were classified as passive citizens. They did not have voting powers like that of men.
 - ii. They worked as seamstresses or laundresses, sold flowers, fruits, and vegetables, worked as domestic servants or looked after the children in the house of upper-class people.
 - iii. Their wages were lower than those of men.
 - iv. They looked after their children, did the cooking, collecting wood for fuel, fetched water and queued up for bread.
 - v. Most of the women did not have access to education or job training. Only daughters of wealthy parents were sent to study at a convent, after which they were married off in a rich family. They were not allowed to take up a job.

OR

One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin period was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

The colonies in the Caribbean-Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo- were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But when the shortage of labour on the plantation was seen, it encouraged the triangular slave trading between Europe, Africa and the Americas in the seventeenth century, French merchants bought the slaves from local chieftains from ports like Nantes or Bordeaux or African coast. Then, they were sold to plantation owners.

Throughout the eighteenth century, there was little criticism of slavery in France. The National Assembly held long debates about the rights of man but fearing opposition from businessmen it did not pass any laws to abolish the slave trade. In 1794, the Convention Legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions but it lasted for a short term. After ten years, slavery was reintroduced by Napoleon. It was finally abolished in 1848 in French colonies.

31. A. Both the pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. The North of Himalayas has high pressure during winter season. Cold dry winds blow towards the low pressure areas over the oceans to the south.
- B. The low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India in summer season.
- C. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
- D. Air blows from the high-pressure area over the southern Indian Ocean which crosses the equator in the south-easterly direction.
- E. It turns right towards the low pressure areas over the Indian subcontinent. These winds are called the southern monsoon winds. These winds blow over the warm oceans gathering moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

OR

- i. Seasonal reversal of wind direction over the Indian subcontinent takes place due to pressure differential. El Nino has major role to play in the seasonal reversal of wind direction over the Indian subcontinent.
 - ii. The monsoon begins from the first week of June and advances quite rapidly to cover almost the whole country by mid-July. Hence, the bulk of rainfall in India is concentrated over the months of a few months; mainly June to August.
 - iii. The Tami Nadu coast receives winter rainfall because of movement of low-pressure conditions to the Bay of Bengal.
 - iv. The Bay of Bengal is the centre of various pressure changes and hence there is always a chance of development of cyclone. Due to this, the delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.
 - v. The parts fall in the rain shadow area of the Aravalli. Hence, they are drought-prone and don't receive much of rainfall.
32. The unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India are:
- i. **Illiteracy:** Excessive population growth leads to less education opportunities available to the students due to limited educational resources available, hence a large portion of the population remains illiterate.
 - ii. **Poverty:** As family size becomes larger, poorer families go deeper into poverty, because of the job opportunities which are limited and family income is low.
 - iii. **Unemployment:** Increase in population causes an increase in unemployment, as more people are in need of employment as compared to the jobs available.
 - iv. **The strain on natural resources:** Population growth leads to excessive strain on the natural resources available like fuel, vegetation, water, minerals, etc.
 - v. **Food shortage:** High population causes higher pressure on agricultural production, besides people are not being able to get an adequate supply of food
 - vi. **Shortage of housing:** Due to high population growth, people are not able to get a proper place to live as a result they are compelled to live in slum areas.

OR

Economic growth is a fundamental requirement for the development of a country. For companies to invest and an economy to grow, stable environments, efficient institutions, functioning markets and access to sustainable financial services are all required. GIZ

assists its partner countries in improving their economic framework conditions, removing bureaucratic obstacles and establishing suitable promotional structures. Through dialogue between public and private actors, we develop comparative advantages and initiate multisectoral economic flows. We advise on economic policy and work with our partners to develop solutions for private sector promotion, and local, poverty-oriented financial systems to allow everyone to share the benefits of economic growth.

33. (i) It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.
(ii) It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions.
(iii) It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
(iv) It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
(v) Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also the relationship between the people and the government.

OR

The drafting of the Constitution was done by an assembly of 299 elected representatives called the Constituent Assembly.

- i. Elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946 and its first meeting was held in December 1946.
- ii. After partition, the Constituent Assembly was also divided into that of India and Pakistan.
- iii. It worked in a systematic, open and consensual manner to become a fully sovereign body.
- iv. The Constituent Assembly represented members from a different language, groups, castes, classes, religions and occupations. Thus, the Constitution written by the Constituent Assembly covered the interests of the diverse population of our country.
- v. A Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. BR Ambedkar prepared a Draft Constitution thorough discussion. The members deliberated all the clauses for 114 days spread over almost three years. Every document was recorded and preserved. These are called 'Constituent Assembly Debates' and are printed in 12 volumes. They are used to interpret the true meaning of the Constitution.
- vi. The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26th November 1949 but it finally came into effect on 26th January 1950. To mark this day, we celebrate 26th January as the Republic Day of India every year.

Section E

34. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

In the spring of 1945, a little eleven-year-old German boy called Helmuth was lying in bed when he overheard his parents discussing something in serious tones. His father, a prominent physician, deliberated with his wife whether the time had come to kill the entire family, or if he should commit suicide alone. His father spoke about his fear of revenge, saying, 'Now the Allies will do to us what we did to the crippled and Jews.'

The next day, he took Helmuth to the woods, where they spent their last happy time together, singing old children's songs. Later, Helmuth's father shot himself in his office. Although Helmuth may not have realised all that it meant, his father had been a Nazi and a supporter of Adolf Hitler.

- (i) Hitler was determined to make Germany a mighty power and he was ambitious to conquer all of Europe for that.
- (ii) At the end of the war, an International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg was set up to prosecute Nazi war criminals for Crimes against Peace, War Crimes, and Crimes Against Humanity.
- (iii) In May 1945, Germany surrendered to the Allies. Anticipating what was coming, Hitler, his propaganda minister Goebbels and his entire family committed suicide collectively in his Berlin bunker in April.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- (i) The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7000 km.
- (ii) Any two points
 - i. India is strategically located at the center of the trans-Indian Ocean routes.
 - ii. India could establish close contact with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.
 - iii. India could establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast.
- (iii) The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa and Europe from Western coast

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The proportion of people below the poverty line is also not the same for all social groups and economic categories in India. Social groups, which are most vulnerable to poverty are Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. Similarly, among the economic

groups, the most vulnerable groups are the rural agricultural labour households and urban casual labour households. The average for people below the poverty line for all groups in India is 22. The double disadvantage of being a landless casual wage labour household in the socially disadvantaged social groups of the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe population highlights the seriousness of the problem. Some recent studies have shown that except for the scheduled tribe households, all the other three groups (i.e. scheduled castes, rural agricultural labourers and the urban casual labour households) have seen a decline in poverty in the 1990s. Apart from these social groups, there is also inequality of incomes within a family. In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. In some cases, women, elderly people and female infants are denied equal access to resources available to the family.

- (i) Women, elderly people and female infants are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family. Therefore, they are the poorest of the poor.
- (ii) i. The social groups most vulnerable to poverty are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
 - ii. Among the economic groups, the most vulnerable to poverty are the rural agricultural households and the urban casual labour households.
- (iii) In poor families all suffer, but some suffer more than others. Women, elderly people and female infants are systematically denied equal access to resources available to the family.

Section F

- 37. i. A. Nantes
 - B. Denmark
- ii.

India

