

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5

Social Science (087)

Class IX (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The 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 questions 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.25to 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. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
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 must be attempted.

Section A

1. What is PIL? [1]
a)Public Interest Litigation b)Public Information Litigation
c)Private Interest Litigation d)Public Interest Legislature
2. Women generally look after _____. [1]
a)Business b)Teaching
c)Domestic chores d)Fields
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]

Name of Scheme	Year of introduction	Coverage target group	Latest Volume	Issue Price (Rs per kg.)
PDS	Up to 1992	Universal	-	Wheat (W): 2.34 Rice (R): 2.89
RPDS	1992	Backward blocks	20 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.80 Rice: 3.77
TDPS	1997	Poor and non-poor BPL APL	35 kg of foodgrains	BPL W: 4.15, R: 5.65 APL W: 6.10, R: 8.30
National Food Security Act (NFSA)	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per month	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00

[Source: Economic Survey]

The target of which scheme was to provide the benefits of PDS to remote and backward areas?

- a) TDPS b) RPDS
c) NFSA d) PDS

4. Read the statement and choose the correct answer.

[1]

- A. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the rajya Sabha
B. Both Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have equal power.

- a) Both A and B are false b) A is true but B is false
c) Both A and B are true d) A is false but B is true

5. Hitler's world view was based on the principals of: [1]
- a)Lebensraum
c)Charles Darwin
b)One nation, One Empire, One Leader
d)Herbert Spence
6. In which case was the real power with external powers and not with the locally elected representatives? [1]
- a)US in Iraq
c)India in Sri Lanka
b)Both US in Iraq and USSR in Communist Poland
d)USSR in Communist Poland
7. **Assertion (A):** The Bastille was hated by all and demolished. [1]
Reason (R): It was a fortress prison where people hoped to find hoarded ammunition.
- a)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
c)A is true but R is false.
b)Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
d)A is false but R is true.
8. Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very less. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children. His wife- Savita is unemployed and wishes to work for earning extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the village. Under the scheme, one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped Savita to get the job in the village. Name the scheme which helped Savita to get a job. [1]
- a)Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
c)Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
b)Antyodaya Anna Yozana
d)Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
9. Who headed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979? [1]

- a) D S Kothari b) B P Singh
c) Chandrashekhar d) B P Mandal

10. On the given map of France, A is marked as one of the port cities from where the merchants of France sailed to buy slaves from African countries. Identify it from the following options. [1]



- a) Nantes b) Brest
c) Marseille d) Bordeaux

11. Which of the following is true with reference to minimum condition of a democratic election? [1]

- A. Everyone should be able to choose.
B. The candidate preferred by people should not get elected.

- a) Both A and B are true b) Both A and B are false
c) A is false but B is true d) A is true but B is false

12. Democracy is based on the fundamental principle of _____. [1]

- a) equality b) socialism
c) discrimination d) secularism

13. Arrange the following events in chronological order: [1]

- i. The Great Economic Depression begins.
ii. The mass murder of the Jews begins.
iii. Second World War begins.

iv. First World War begins.

- a) iv, ii, i, iii b) iii, i, ii, iv
c) i, iv, iii, ii d) iv, i, iii, ii

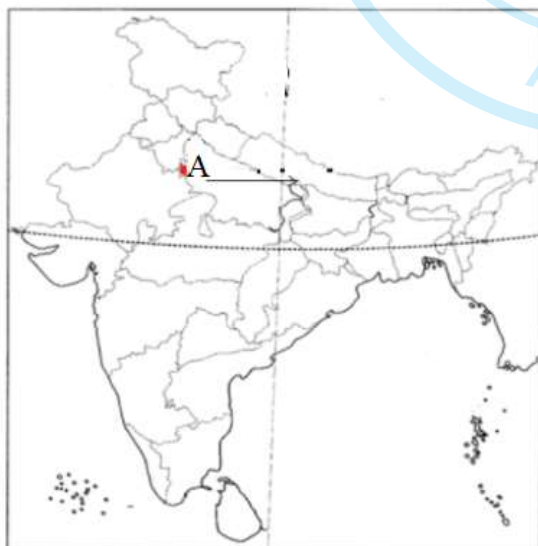
14. In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. [1]
He was 20 years old and married to the Austrian princess. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France. Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles. Whom did Louis XVI get married to?

- a) Queen Elizabeth b) Marie Antoinette
c) Marie Elizabeth d) Olympe de Gouges

15. _____ is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the master [1]
free of charge or a nominal remuneration.

- a) Begging b) Begar
c) Child labour d) Untouchability

16. On the political map, A is marked as a metropolitan city characterized by River [1]
Yamuna and is located at the terminal part of the Aravali hill range. Identify it from the given options.



- a) Lucknow b) Dehradun
c) New Delhi d) Chandigarh

17. A narrow valley with steep, rocky walls located between hills or mountains is known as: [1]
a) Gorge b) Bay
c) Mountain d) Valley
18. What was the other name of the October Revolution? [1]
a) Black October b) Red October
c) Blue October d) Green October
19. Which scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status? [1]
a) Aapna Ann Yojana b) Vocational streams
c) Mid-day meal d) Navodaya Vidyalaya
20. The advantage of opening of the Suez canal to India [1]
a) Increase in political crisis b) Change in culture
c) Influence the people d) India's distance from Europe
has been reduced

Section B

21. Name the highest peaks of the Himalayas with their heights. [2]
22. Discuss on Structural Unemployment. [2]

OR

Define human capital and human capital formation. Name any two sources of human capital formation.

23. How does democracy allow us to correct its own mistakes? [2]
24. Briefly define MSP? [2]

Section C

25. Give some important cooperatives running successfully. [3]
26. Why did people in Central Asia respond to the Russian Revolution in different ways? [3]

OR

Write a short note on women workers between 1900 and 1930.

27. What are the advantages of having a healthy population? [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. Indian judiciary considered one of the most powerful in the world. Give any three reasons. [3]

Section D

30. Describe the political and economic condition of France during the 18th century. [5]

OR

What is the role of middle classes in ending the privileges?

31. State how the pressure and wind conditions over India are unique. [5]

OR

What are Western Cyclonic Disturbances?

32. Explain the term unemployment. Which type of unemployment is more prevalent in rural and urban areas? How can unemployment in a rural area be minimised? [5]

OR

Explain the initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India.

33. Read the following statements about a constitution. Give reasons why each of these is true or not true. [5]
- The authority of the rules of the constitution is the same as that of any other law.
 - Constitution lays down how different organs of the government will be formed.
 - Rights of citizens and limits on the power of the government are laid down in the constitution.
 - A constitution is about institutions, not about values.

OR

How did South Africa get independence?

Section E

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

Media was carefully used to win support for the regime and popularise its worldview. Nazi ideas were spread through visual images, films, radio, posters, catchy slogans and leaflets. In posters, groups identified as the 'enemies' of Germans were stereotyped, mocked, abused and described as evil. Socialists and liberals were represented as weak and degenerate. They were attacked as malicious foreign agents. Propaganda films were made to create hatred for Jews. The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew. Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked.

- i. Jews were portrayed as **killers of Christ and usurers**. Who were 'usurers'? (1)
- ii. What did the Nuremberg Laws mean to the undesirables in Nazi Germany? (1)
- iii. Hitler could have resolved **the Jewish problem** by the method of conversion but he didn't. What could be the possible reason behind it? (2)

35. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

India is one of the most ancient civilizations in the world. It has achieved multi-faceted socio-economic progress during the last five decades. It has moved forward displaying remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology, and overall economic development. India has also contributed significantly to the making of world history. India is a vast country. Lying entirely in the Northern hemisphere the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and longitudes $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$. The Tropic of Cancer divides the country into almost two equal parts. To the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea respectively.

- i. What is the latitudinal position of India?
- ii. What is the longitude-wise location of India?
- iii. Which latitudinal line divides India into approximately two equal parts? What is the latitudinal value of this line?

36. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [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? (1)
- ii. Which social and economic groups are the most vulnerable to poverty? (1)
- iii. How do inequities in income occur within a family? (2)

Section F

37. i. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. [5]
Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
- A. Central power
 - B. Louis XVI ascended the throne in 1774
- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. Largest state according to area
 - b. Sariska - Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - c. Western Ghats
 - d. Wular - Lake





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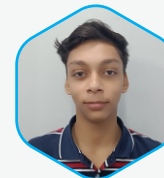
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Solution
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5
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Section A

1. (a) Public Interest Litigation

Explanation:

Any person can go to court against the violation of the Fundamental Right, if it is of social or public interest. It is called Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

2.

(c) Domestic chores

Explanation:

Women generally look after domestic chores.

3.

(b) RPDS

Explanation:

In 1992, Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) was introduced in 1,700 blocks in the country. The target was to provide the benefits of PDS to remote and backward areas.

4.

(b) A is true but B is false

Explanation:

Loksabha is more powerful than Rajyasabha because:

1. Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses. But if there is a difference between the two Houses, the final decision is taken in a joint session in which the view of the Loksabha is likely to prevail.

2. Loksabha exercises more powers in money matters.

3. Most importantly, the Loksabha controls the Council of Ministers.

Hence A is true but B is false

5. (a) Lebensraum

Explanation:

Lebensraum means living space wherein new territories were to be acquired for settlement. He believed in acquiring vast territories to spread the race of Nordic German Aryans.

6.

(b) Both US in Iraq and USSR in Communist Poland

Explanation:

Both US in Iraq and USSR in Communist Poland

7.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

A group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the fortress-prison, the Bastille, where they hoped to find hoarded ammunition. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released – though there were only seven of them. **The Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king.** The fortress was demolished and its stone fragments were sold in the markets to all those who wished to keep a souvenir of its destruction.

8. (a)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Explanation:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas. One-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women.

9.

(d) B P Mandal

Explanation:

The Government of India had appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission in 1979. It was headed by B.P. Mandal. Hence it was popularly called the Mandal Commission.

10. (a) Nantes

Explanation:

Nantes

11.

(d) A is true but B is false

Explanation:

A. There should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.

B. The candidate preferred by the people should get elected.

Hence A is true but B is false

12. (a) equality

Explanation:

Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality. In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.

13.

(d) iv, i, iii, ii

Explanation:

iv. August 1, 1914: First World War begins.

i. 1929: The Great Economic Depression begins.

iii. September 1, 1939: Second World War begins.

ii. June 23, 1941: Mass murder of the Jews begins.

14.

(b) Marie Antoinette

Explanation:

Louis XVI get married the Austrian princess Marie Antoinette. She was the last queen of France before the French Revolution. She was born an archduchess of Austria and was the penultimate child and youngest daughter of Empress Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis I.

15.

(b) Begar

Explanation:

Begar is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the 'master' free of charge or at a nominal remuneration. When this practice takes place on a life-long basis, it is called the practice of bonded labour. Our Constitution also prohibits forced labour or begar in any form.

16.

(c) New Delhi

Explanation:

The Yamuna river and terminal part of the Aravali hill range are the two main geographical features of the national capital New Delhi.

17. (a) Gorge

Explanation:

Gorge

18.

(b) Red October

Explanation:

Because it was carried by the Bolsheviks who were also called the 'Reds'.

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.

(d) India's distance from Europe has been reduced

Explanation:

India's distance from Europe has been reduced

Section B

21. (i) Mt. Everest - 8,848 metres, Nepal

(ii) Kanchenjunga - 8,598 metres, India

(iii) Makalu - 8481 metres, Nepal

(iv) Dhaulagiri - 8,172 metres, Nepal

(v) Nanga Parbat - 8,126 metres, India

(vi) Annapurna - 8,078 metres, Nepal

(vii) Nanda Devi - 7,817 metres, India

(viii) Kamet - 7,756 metres, India

(ix) Namcha Barwa - 7,756 metres, India

(x) Gurla Mandhata - 7,728 metres, Nepal

22. A. This type of employment is caused due to mismatch in the size of population and the structure of the economy.

B. An underdeveloped infrastructure cannot provide employment to such a large population.

OR

When the investment is made in the form of education, training and medical care, the quality of population improves and becomes a great asset. It is known as human capital.

When the investment is made in the existing human resource for further development by becoming more educated and healthy is termed as human capital formation.

The two sources of human capital formation are education and health.

23. A. There is no guarantee that mistakes cannot be made in democracy.

B. No form of government can guarantee that. The advantage in a democracy that such mistakes cannot be hidden for long.

C. There is a space for public discussion on these mistakes. And there is a room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed.

24. A. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers.

B. The farmers are paid a pre announced price for their crops.

C. This price is called Minimum Support Price.

D. The MSP is declared by the government every year before the sowing season to provide incentives to the farmers for raising the production of these crops.

Section C

25. (i) In Delhi, Mother Dairy is making efforts in providing milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rates decided by the government of Delhi.
(ii) Amul is a successful cooperative in milk and milk products from Gujarat.
(iii) In Maharashtra, Academy of Development Science (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up Grain Banks in different regions.
26. The people in Central Asia responded enthusiastically to the February 1917 Revolution because it freed them from the oppression of the Tsar region and they become masters of their land again. They expected to regain their autonomy. October Revolution, as it brought violence, robbery, extra taxes and another dictatorial power to rule over them. They feared now that their autonomy would be lost.

OR

After industrialisation expanded in Russia women were employed in large numbers in most of the factories. In 1914 women composed 31% of the labour force in Russia. They were not paid equally and the working conditions were poor. Women play their active role in the revolution of 1917. Some of them staged a demonstration and led marches from the front. Under Soviet rule women equally participated in economic progress and development.

27. The advantages of having a healthy population are:
- A healthy individual is much more efficient and productive than an unhealthy individual.
 - He or she is able to realize his or her potential, and play an important role in social and national development.
 - Absenteeism is low where the workers are healthy.
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. **Indian judiciary is considered one of the most powerful in the world because:**
- i. Mode of appointment and removal of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts makes Indian judiciary powerful.
 - ii. Our Constitution has laid down very high and specific qualifications for the appointment of judges like Well versed in the law and 5 to 10 years of experience as an advocate and a judge of the High Court respectively.

iii. Our judiciary is independent of legislative and executive control. It can take decisions independently.

Section D

30. a. In 1774, Louis XVI ascended the throne of France. He was 20 years old and married to Austrian princess Marie Antoinette.
- b. Upon his accession, the new king found an empty treasury. Long years of war and the cost of maintaining an extravagant court had drained its financial resources.
- c. Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain independence from their common enemy, Britain. The war added more than a billion livres (currency) to a debt that went to more than 2 billion livres.
- d. Lenders who gave credit to the state began to charge 10 percent interest on loans. So the French government decided to spend its increased percentage of the budget on paying interest alone. The state was forced to increase the taxes to meet the cost of maintaining its army, court, and government offices or universities,

OR

- A. In the past peasants and workers had participated in the revolts against increasing taxes and food scarcity. But they could not change the social and economic order. This was left to those groups within the Third Estate who had become prosperous and had access to education and new ideas.
- B. The 18th century witnessed the emergence of social groups termed as middle class who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and from manufacturing goods and exporting them.
- C. In addition to merchants and manufacturers, the Third estate included professions such as that of lawyers or administrative officials. All of these were educated and believed that no group in society should be privileged by birth. Rather, a person's social position must depend on his merit.
- D. These ideas envisaging a society based on freedom and equal laws and opportunities for all, were put forward by philosophers such as John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau.
31. (i) During winter, a high pressure area develops north of the Himalayas.
- (ii) Cold dry winds blow from this region to the low pressure areas over the oceans to the south.
- (iii) In summer, a low pressure area develops over interior Asia as well as over northwestern India.
- (iv) This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
- (v) Air moves from the high pressure area over the southern Indian ocean in a south-westerly direction, crosses the equator and turns right towards the low pressure area over the Indian sub-continent.

(vi) These winds are known as south-west monsoon winds.

(vii) These winds blow over the warm oceans, gather moisture and bring widespread rainfall over the mainland of India.

OR

A. The Western Cyclonic Disturbances are weather phenomena of the winter months.

B. They are brought in by the westerly flow from the Mediterranean region.

C. They usually influence the weather of the north and north western regions of India. The western cyclonic disturbances experienced in the north and north-western parts of the country are brought in by the westerly flow.

D. They bring rainfall in the states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

E. Tropical cyclones occur during the monsoon as well as in October-November, and are part of the easterly flow.

F. This rainfall is very beneficial for the Rabi crops.

32. Unemployment is a situation when people willing to work at going to wages cannot find jobs.

Unemployment in Rural India:

- i. The most dangerous unemployment in the rural area is seasonal unemployment. It exists when a person willing to work does not get work making their living conditions poor with no job and money. It is more common among people who are dependent on farming.

Unemployment in Urban India:

- i. Educated unemployment is the most common unemployment in urban areas. It usually occurs in cities where there are educated or skilled people but no job opportunities. Hence, the people who should have been regarded as an asset becomes a liability. This increases the burden of production specially on employed people.

Ways to Minimise unemployment in rural areas:

- i. The government should provide adequate skills and training to landless labourers and small farmers.
- ii. Navodaya Vidyalayas should be opened to impart training and minimise future unemployment.
- iii. Encouragement for plantation, horticulture, dairy farming, and animal husbandry should be given to villagers by providing them training and financial help.

OR

The initiatives taken by the government to improve elementary education in India are:

- i. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims at the universalisation of elementary education in a time-bound manner, making it free to children between the ages of 6 and 14 years, with a

special emphasis on girls' education. It has been embodied as a right under the Right to Education Act.

- ii. Mid-day Meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.
 - iii. Navodaya Vidyalayas (i.e. model schools) have been opened in each district as ideal schools, whose facilities and methods can be replicated, by other schools.
 - iv. Vocational streams have been developed to enable a larger number of high school students to find jobs in occupations related to knowledge and skills.
 - v. Bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase enrollment in elementary education.
33. a. Not True: Constitution is the supreme law. It describes how government is elected and the powers, rights of citizens and their protection. This is totally different than any other law. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.
- b. True: The Constitution defines the role of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary and how they should be formed and by whom.
- c. True: The Constitutional setup limits the power of government through different institutions and also talks about the right of citizens. As the supreme law of the country, the constitution determines the rights of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should function.
- d. Not True: The Constitution contains all the values which the institutions have to promote. The Preamble to the Constitution is a shining example of this and states clearly that justice, liberty, equality and fraternity have to be promoted. Secularism has to be followed and socialism and democracy should be the basis of the government.

OR

- A. As protests and struggles against apartheid had increased, the government realised that they could no longer keep the blacks under their rule through repression.
- B. The White regime changed its policies. Discriminatory laws were repealed. Ban on political parties and restrictions on the media were lifted.
- C. After 28 years of imprisonment, Nelson Mandela walked out of jail as a free man.
- D. Finally at the midnight of 26th April 1994 the new national flag of Republic of South Africa was unfurled marking the newly born democracy in the world.
- E. The apartheid government came to an end, paving the way for the formation of a multi-racial government.
- F. After the emergence of the new democratic South Africa, black leaders appealed to fellow blacks to forgive the whites for the atrocities they had committed while in power.

They said let us build a new South Africa based on equality of all races and men and women, on democratic values, social justice and human rights.

G. The party that ruled through oppression and brutal killings and the party that led the freedom struggle sat together to draw up a common constitution.

Section E

34. i. Moneylenders charging excessive interest are called Usurers. It is often used as a term of abuse.
- ii. The Nuremberg Laws meant that the 'undesirables' had no right to live along with the other citizens. These included Jews, Gypsies, 'Blacks' and other nationalities like Polish and Russian people.
- iii. Hitler's hatred of Jews was based on pseudoscientific theories of race, which held that conversion was no solution to 'the Jewish problem'. It could be solved only through their total elimination.
35. i. $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$
- ii. $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $97^{\circ}25'E$
- iii. The latitudinal line that divides India into two equal parts is the Tropic of Cancer. Its latitudinal value is $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$.
36. 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. Ottoman empire
B. France
- ii.

India

