

Class 09 - Social Science
Sample Paper - 01 (2023-24)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: : 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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.
- v. 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.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each.
- vii. 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).
- viii. 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.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
- x. Note: CBQ stands for “Competency Based Question”. 50% weightage allocated for competency-based questions.

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Section A

1. What is the position of women in Saudi Arabia?
 - a) All of these
 - b) Women are given all the rights
 - c) Women are given equal status with men
 - d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions
2. Women generally look after _____.
 - 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.

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]

In which year the scheme with differential price policy was adopted?

- a) 1990
- b) 1997
- c) 2013
- d) 1992

4. Read the statement and choose the correct answer.

- 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. Which are the allied powers?

- a) UK, France, India, Pakistan
- b) Australia, USSR, USA, UK
- c) USSR, USA, France, Italy
- d) UK, France, USSR, USA

6. Which one of the following is a country having one political party system?

- a) Nepal
- b) China
- c) USA
- d) India

7. **Assertion (A):** The subsistence crisis occurred frequently during the Old Regime.

Reason (R): In Old Regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes.

- 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. 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.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
- b) Antyodaya Anna Yozana
- c) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
- d) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

9. Who appoints the Governors of various States after consultations with the Chief Minister of the State?

- a) Speaker
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President
- d) Vice President

10. Read the information given below and select the correct option.

Identify the painter who painted the preparatory sketch for a large painting of *The Tennis Court Oath* which was intended to be hung in the National Assembly.

- a) Jacques-Louis David
- b) David
- c) Le Barbier
- d) Louis-Leopold Boilly

11. Which of the following is true with reference to voter and the candidate ?

A. Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate.

B. Anyone who can be a voter but has attained the age of 25 years can become a candidate.

- 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. When did Zimbabwe attain independence and from whom?

- a) 1970, from Black minority rule
- b) 1980, from Americans
- c) 1980, from White minority rule
- d) 1880, from White minority rule

13. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- i. The Youth League of the Nazis was founded.
- ii. Allied victory in Europe.
- iii. Hitler said: "In my state, the mother is the most important citizen."
- iv. Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan.

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

14. Read the information given below and select the correct option

A group of several hundred people marched towards the eastern part of the city and stormed the Bastille. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released. 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. With reference to given information choose why was Bastille prison attacked?

- a) To find hoarded utensils

- b) All of these
 - c) To find hoarded ammunition
 - d) To find hoarded grains
15. Which of the following freedoms is not available to an Indian citizen ?
- 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. From Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, there is a time lag of two hours. There is a standard time taken on a place of a state marked as **A** in the given map. Identify this place from the following options.



- a) Chhattisgarh
 - b) Madhya Pradesh
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Uttarakhand
17. An elevated land feature like mountain, upland or hill may separate two drainage basins is known as:
- a) Drainage basin
 - b) Ox bow lake
 - c) Water divide
 - d) Tributary
18. Which organization did socialists form to spread the socialist ideas?
- a) Fourth International
 - b) Third International
 - c) Second International
 - d) First International
19. In the secondary sector which of the following is the most labour absorbing?
- a) Mining
 - b) Quarrying
 - c) Trade
 - d) Small scale manufacturing
20. The southernmost latitude of the Indian mainland?
- a) 8 degree 4' South
 - b) 6 degree 4' North

- c) 8 degree 4' North
- d) 6 degree 4' South

Section B

- 21. What are the differences between the Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau?
- 22. Suggest five steps to eradicate unemployment from society?

OR

How do educated women earn at par with their male counterparts?

- 23. Write any three basic principles of democracy.
- 24. Explain the different malpractices done by PDS dealers?

Section C

- 25. What is the need for maintaining Buffer Stock?
- 26. Examine three reasons for the success of the socialist economy in post-revolution Russia.

OR

Who were Soviets? What was their role in the revolution?

- 27. What is the relation between occupational structure and development?
- 28. Whether the system of elections are democratic or not? Justify.
- 29. Why are people allowed to go to courts against the government's decisions?

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Section D

- 30. In The Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu proposed a division of power within the government between the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. Explain the values which can be reflected in this proposal.

OR

Which three causes led to the 'subsistence crisis' in France during the Old Regime?

- 31. "Indian monsoon is said to be a unifying bond for the people of the country." Suppose the monsoon is disturbed for a prolonged period of time. What do you think, how will it affect the country?

OR

The Development of tropical cyclones is a distinguishing feature of monsoon. How do tropical cyclones influence the distribution of rainfall in India?

- 32. What are the objectives of India's National Policy on Health? Suggest any two ways through which the objectives of the policy can be met.

OR

What is unemployment? Name two types of unemployment prevailing in India. What are the disadvantages of unemployment?

- 33. Why do we accept even today the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than 60 years ago? Explain any three reasons.

OR

Explain the terms Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, written in the preamble of India.

Section E

34. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

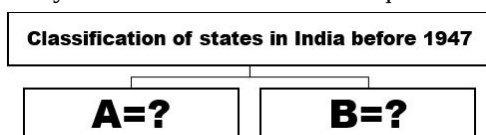
‘In an era when the earth is gradually being divided up among states, some of which embrace almost entire continents, we cannot speak of a world power in connection with a formation whose political mother country is limited to the absurd area of five hundred kilometers.’ Hitler, Mein Kampf.

- What was Nazi ideology was synonymous with?
- Nazism was a system. Explain.
- Infer Hitler’s imperial ambition.

35. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 28 states and Eight Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north, and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while the Maldives Islands are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands. India has had strong geographical and historical links with her neighbours. Before 1947, there were two types of states in India. Provinces were ruled directly by British officials, who were appointed by the Viceroy. Princely states were ruled by local, hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.

- Analyze the chart and answer the question that follows.



How were the provinces and states of India set up just before independence?

- Give names of the countries that share land boundary with India.
- Name the water bodies that separate Sri Lanka from India.

36. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Poverty in India also has another aspect or dimension. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Although state-level poverty has witnessed a secular decline from the levels of the early seventies, the success rate of reducing poverty varies from state to state. Recent estimates show while all India Head Count Ratio (HCR) was 21.9 percent in 2011-12 states like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha had above all India poverty level. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively. Along with rural poverty, urban poverty is also high in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, there has been a significant decline in poverty in Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. States like Punjab and Haryana have traditionally succeeded in reducing poverty with the help of high agricultural growth rates. Kerala has focused more on human resource development. In West Bengal, land reform measures have helped in reducing poverty. In Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the public distribution of food grains could have been responsible for the improvement.

- What state has the highest rate of poverty among Bihar, Odisha, Punjab, and Assam?
- Is it accurate to say that Kerala has eradicated poverty through the distribution of food at highly subsidized rates?
- In which Indian states is poverty most prevalent?

Section F

- Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify then and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them
 - Epicenters of main panic movement
 - Allied country of first world war

- ii. On the outline map of India locate and label **ANY THREE** of the following with suitable Symbols.
- a. The state has the highest density of population
 - b. Tropical Deciduous Forest - Vegetation Type
 - c. Manas - National Park
 - d. Eastern Ghats - Mountain Ranges



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Solution

Section A

1. (d) Women are subjected to many public restrictions

Explanation: Women are subjected to many public restrictions

2. (c) Domestic chores

Explanation: Women generally look after domestic chores.

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. (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. (d) UK, France, USSR, USA

Explanation: The allied powers were led by UK, France, USSR, USA. Initially, it was led by the UK and France. In 1941 they were joined by USSR and the USA. They fought against the axis powers, namely Germany, Italy and Japan.

6. (b) China

Explanation: In China there is only one party system and party name is Chinese communist party.

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

Explanation: The term Old Regime is usually used to describe the society and institutions of France before 1789. In this regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes according to his will alone. He had to call a meeting of the Estates-General (a political body) which would then pass his proposals for new taxes. The population of France rose rapidly between 1715 and 1789 which led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. Due to lack of supply to meet this demand, the prices of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. Most workers had fixed their wages which did not keep pace with the rising prices. The gap between the poor and the rich widened. Things became worse whenever drought or hail reduced the harvest. This led to a **subsistence crisis**, something that occurred frequently in France during the Old Regime.

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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. (c) President

Explanation: Governor is appointed on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers, or in reality on the advice of the Prime Minister. For this President need to consult the Chief Minister of the State.

10. (a) Jacques-Louis David

11. (a) Both A and B are true

Explanation: Anyone who can be a voter can also become a candidate in elections. The only difference is that in order to be a candidate the minimum age is 25 years, while it is only 18 years for being a voter.

12. (c) 1980, from White minority rule

13. (c) i, iii, iv, ii

Explanation: i. 1922: The Youth League of the Nazis was founded.

iii. 1933: Hitler said: "In my state, the mother is the most important citizen."

iv. September 1940: Tripartite Pact was signed between Germany, Italy and Japan.

ii. May 8, 1945: Allied victory in Europe.

14. (c) To find hoarded ammunition

Explanation: The revolutionaries attacked the Bastille prison with a hope to find hoarded ammunition for the revolution.

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. (c) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Time along the Standard Meridian of India ($82^{\circ}30'E$) passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh is taken as the standard time for the whole country.

17. (c) Water divide

18. (c) Second International

Explanation: Workers and socialists in countries like Germany and England formed the Second International association talking for their rights.

19. (d) Small scale manufacturing

Explanation: Small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing sector of the secondary sector.

20. (c) 8 degree 4' North

Section B

21. The differences between the Central Highlands Deccan Plateau are:

Feature	Central Highlands	Deccan Plateau
Location	North of the Narmada river.	South of the Narmada river.
Constituent parts and expansions	Malwa plateau, Bundelkhand, and Chotanagpur plateau.	Mahadeo, Kaimur and Maikal hills. Its Eastern extensions are Garo, Khasi.
Rivers	Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Ken.	Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

22. Five steps to eradicate unemployment from society are:

- Improved quality of education along with its Universalization.
- Imparting Vocational or skill education through the curriculum.
- Opening opportunities for self-employment in the form of small scale manufacturing units.
- Financial assistance as well as incentive to start new avenues to the skilled.
- Percolating existing government schemes to the needy one.

OR

- (i) Women with high education and skill formation are paid at par with the men.
 - (ii) Among the organised sector, teaching and medicine attracts them the most.
 - (iii) Some women have entered the administrative and other services including those jobs which need high levels of scientific and technological competence.
23. A. Sovereignty of the people. People are free from outside powers.
B. Rulers are elected by the people.
C. Free and fair elections.
24. A. PDS deals sells the grains to open market to get better margin.
B. Selling poor quality grains at ration shops.
C. Irregular opening of the shops.
E. Use of false weight and measures.

Section C

25. Buffer stock refers to a reserve of a commodity that is used to offset price fluctuations and unforeseen emergencies. Buffer stock is generally maintained for essential commodities and necessities like foodgrains, pulses etc. The concept of buffer stock was first introduced during the 4th Five Year Plan 1969-74. It ensures the continuous supply of commodities to fair priced shops. It is the stock of a country which can be used during any calamity. It helps a farmer to sell their surplus crop at a respectable price.
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26. **The reasons for the socialist economy in post-revolution Russia were:**
- i. The Bolsheviks nationalised industries and banks. A process of centralised planning was introduced. Officials assessed the condition of the economy and made the Five Year plans on its basis.
 - ii. The government fixed all prices to promote industrial growth during the first two Five Year Plans. It led to economic growth and an increase in industrial production, with new industrial cities coming into being.
 - iii. Stalin introduced a collectivisation programme, under which the peasants were forced to cultivate in collective farms (Kolkos) and the government fixed the prices of grains sold to it.

OR

- A. Soviet was a council of striking workers and soldiers formed in the February Revolution.
B. The Petrograd Soviet led the revolution.
C. It helped the Bolsheviks to seize the power.
D. They gained victory in the civil war.
27. Development is related to occupational structure of the population. Countries are less developed where a higher percentage of population is engaged in primary occupations like agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing. As development takes place more people move into secondary occupations like manufacturing. In highly developed societies, there are a high percentage of people involved in tertiary occupations like banking, commerce, transport and administration.
28. Yes, because elections are held regularly every five years. All the citizen use their right to vote. During elections, the Election Commission monitors all the polling activities. After completion, the term of all the elected representatives comes to an end. Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time either on the same day or within a few days.
29. In a democracy, all political institutions are formed for the welfare of the people. But sometimes, the actions of the government or a law passed by the government might hurt the public interest or might be against the spirit of the Constitution. In such cases, citizens have the right to go to court to get justice. Such cases are called Public Interest Litigations (PILs). In case of a violation of Fundamental Rights by the government, the citizen can go to the courts for justice. Then the courts intervene to prevent the misuse of power by the government.

Section D

30. The values reflected in Montesquieu's proposal were:

- i. By sharing of power, Montesquieu suggested that the power should be shared by the government and its organs the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary. This arrangement refuted the absolute rights of the king.
- ii. He talked about equality and suggested that there should be no special privilege given to the people of first and second estates, i.e. the clergy and nobility. Everybody in the country should enjoy equal status.
- iii. Montesquieu opposed the theory of 'Divine Rights of the King'. His concept of separation of powers is a pre-requisite to eliminate corruption from the administration. According to him, it was a great instrument against the despotic rule of the French emperor which established the power of the common man. Montesquieu believed that all powers should not be concentrated in the hands of a single person, rather should be divided among common people. He stressed individual liberty of a common man.

OR

Subsistence crisis can be defined as an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. During the Old Regime, France faced the 'subsistence crisis' because:

- i. The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789 which led to a rapid increase in the demand of food grains and the production of grains could not keep pace with the increasing demand of the growing people, as a result, the prices of essential commodities increased.
 - ii. Most of the workers got fixed wages and could not keep pace with the rising prices of products of daily use, as a result, the gap between the poor and rich increased.
 - iii. Things became worse when drought or hail almost destroyed and reduced the harvest resulting in a shortage of food grains.
31. A bad or disturbed monsoon can affect the country in many ways:
- i. There will be a change in the landscape.
 - ii. The fauna and flora will be disturbed.
 - iii. Due to the change in the cycle of the season, the Indian agricultural cycle will be disturbed.
 - iv. Many of the festivals like Baisakhi, Pongal, Onam, Bihu, etc will come to an end.
 - v. There will be a shortage of food and drinking water in the country.
 - vi. There will be a decline in the export and increase in import affecting the economy of the country.
 - vii. The poor will be affected the most as essential things will be beyond their reach.
 - viii. The per capita income and the national income of the country will be affected due to more imports and less exports.
 - ix. A number of river water disputes will take place not only between countries but also among states.

OR

- i. Tropical cyclones are phenomena that occur due to differences in pressure and temperature over land-ocean. It occurs during advancing monsoon as well as retreating monsoon (October - November).
 - ii. These disturbances affect the Eastern coastal regions of India. The Eastern coastal region, mostly the Tamil Nadu coast, receives most of its rain from a tropical cyclone.
 - iii. The tropical cyclone originates over the Andaman sea and is often very destructive.
 - iv. By causing heavy rainfall in one part of the country (mostly the East coast), the tropical cyclone influences the distribution of rainfall in India.
 - v. Thus, it can be concluded that the development of tropical cyclones is a distinguishing feature of monsoon.
32. The objectives of the National Health Policy (2002) are as follows
- i. Enhancing and encouraging the contribution of the private sector in the field of providing health care services to all people who can afford to pay.
 - ii. Giving primacy for prevention and first-line curative initiative.
 - iii. Emphasising rational use of drugs.
 - iv. Increasing access to the system of traditional medicine in all the urban and rural dispensaries.

Some of the objectives of the policy can be met through the following methods-

- i. Increasing the number of trained nurses or midwives to one nurse and one midwife per village.
- ii. Making generic medicines available and affordable to the people in the government hospitals and dispensaries (instead of branded medicines).

OR

Unemployment exists when people who are willing to work do not get work at the going wages.

Two types of unemployment found in India are:

- i. **Seasonal unemployment:** Seasonal unemployment happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependant upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding, threshing is done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependant on agriculture.
- ii. **Disguised unemployment:** This occurs when all the members of a family of a small farmer are working in the fields, but all may not be required. Similar is the case of family-owned shops, where all family members may be working at the shop, but all are not required. Actually, they are working at less than full productivity.

Disadvantages of unemployment are:

- i. It is a wastage of manpower and human resource.
- ii. It increases economic overload in the country.
- iii. It tends to increase the number of the dependent population.
- iv. Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.
- v. It also affects the standard of living and health conditions of the people as they are not even able to fulfill the basic necessities of their lives.

33. Due to following reasons we accept even today the Constitution made by the Constituent Assembly more than 60 years ago:

- i. India is a land of diversity that is visible in the matters of caste, religion, region, language, economic status, etc. In such a huge diversity conflict are inevitable. But, the Constitution of India protects the interests of every section of society and laid the foundation for a harmonious society.
- ii. India has experience of long colonial past and it remained a victim of colonial exploitations for centuries. But, after the implementation of the Constitution, we are sovereign which means no external powers can regulate us in any matters.
- iii. The Constitution of India has a flexible nature that opens enough scope for amendments if required for the welfare of its citizens. To maintain law and order, the dignity and rights of the citizens, the Constitution made some provisions for the amendment from time to time.

OR

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

A. Justice: Citizens cannot be discriminated on the ground of caste, religion and gender. Social inequalities have to be reduced. Government should work for the welfare of all, especially of the disadvantaged groups.

B. Liberty: There are no unreasonable restrictions on the citizens in what they wish to express their thoughts and the way

they wish to follow up their thought in action.

C. Equality: All are equal before the law. The traditional social inequalities have to be ended. The government should ensure equal opportunity for all.

D. Fraternity: All should behave as if we are members of the same family. No one should treat a fellow citizen as inferior.

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Section E

34. i. Nazi ideology was synonymous with Hitler's worldview.
ii. Nazism did not consist of a few isolated acts. It was a structure of ideas about the world and politics.
iii. Hitler's ideology of 'Lebensraum' meant that the world must be occupied such that it enabled the material resources and power of the German nation to increase. To achieve this objective, new territories had to be acquired for settlement.
35. i. Just before independence in 1947, there were two types of states in India the **Provinces and the Princely states**.
ii. The countries are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan.
iii. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the **Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar**.
36. i. Bihar is the poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7.
ii. No, the state of Kerala has used human resource development as a means of reducing poverty.
iii. The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Poverty is still existing in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha. Bihar and Odisha continue to be the two poorest states with poverty ratios of 33.7 and 32.6 percent respectively

Section F

37. i. A. Saint Florentin B. France
ii.

