

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4
Social Science (087)
Class IX (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. 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 HISTORY (20 marks)

- Which act established the dictatorship in Germany? [1]
 - The Unending Act
 - The Dictators Act
 - The Enabling Act
 - The Disabling Act
- Which group of persons invested with special functions in the church? [1]
 - Court Officials
 - Clergy
 - Artisans
 - Nobility
- Where was Adolf Hitler born? [1]
 - America
 - Austria
 - Armenia
 - Australia
- Which group opposed privileges enjoyed by landowners and wealthy society? [1]
 - Conservatives
 - Liberals
 - Kulaks
 - Radicals
- State any three measures taken by the Provisional Government to suppress the Bolshevik influence. [2]

OR

What were the causes for the empty treasury of France under Louis XVI? Assess any three causes.

6. The Russian revolution advocated a society based on some socialistic values. What were those values? [3]

OR

Highlight the ideology of Radicals?

7. Explain any five effects of the Russian Revolution of 1917 over Russia. [5]

OR

Describe briefly the crimes against humanity carried out by the Nazis.

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

Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment. All those whom he saw as being enemies of the republic - ex-nobles and clergy, members of other political parties, even members of his own party who did not agree with his methods - were arrested, imprisoned and then tried by a revolutionary tribunal. If the court found them guilty they were guillotined. Robespierre's government issued laws placing a maximum ceiling on wages and prices. Meat and bread were rationed. Peasants were forced to transport their grain to the cities and sell it at prices fixed by the government. The use of more expensive white flour was forbidden; all citizens were required to eat the equality bread. Equality was also sought to be practiced through forms of speech and address. Instead of the traditional Monsieur (Sir) and Madame (Madam), all French men and women were henceforth Citoyen and Citoyenne (Citizen). Churches were shut down and their buildings converted into barracks or offices.

i. Which period was called the Reign of Terror? (1)

ii. What was equality bread?(1)

iii. Mention any one provision made by Robespierre.(2)

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them [2]

A. The Northernmost epicentre of the main panic movement.

B. Territories under German expansion.



SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley? [1]

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Krishna | b) Tungabhadra |
| c) Mahanadi | d) Tapi |

11. The population of India was 846.4 million in 1991 whereas it rose to 1028.7 million in 2001. What is the absolute increase in population? [1]

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) 180.32 million | b) 182.32 million |
|-------------------|-------------------|



c) 182.08 million

d) 1875.1 million

12. On the physical map, **A** is a coastal strip along the Bay of Bengal. Lake Chilika is its important feature. [1]



a) Northern Circar

b) Coromandel Coast

c) Malabar Coast

d) Konkan Coast

13. The Tungabhadra, the Koyana, the Ghatprabha, the Musi and the Bhima are tributaries of: [1]

a) The Kaveri Basin

b) The Narmada Basin

c) The Krishna Basin

d) The Tapi Basin

14. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Ocean is named after our country. [1]

Reason (R): No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean.

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.

15. Which of the following landmass is a part of Peninsular Plateau? [1]

a) Gondwana land

b) Tethys

c) Pangaea

d) Angara land

16. Why are peninsular rivers seasonal in nature? [2]

17. Differentiate between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats. [5]

OR

India has had strong geographical and historical links with its neighbours. comment.

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

The cold weather season begins from mid-November in northern India and stays till February. December and January are the coldest months in the northern part of India. The temperature decreases from south to the north. The average temperature of Chennai, on the eastern coast, is between 24°-25° Celsius, while in the northern plains, it ranges between 10°C and 15° Celsius. Days are warm and nights are cold. Frost is common in the north and the higher slopes of the Himalayas experience snowfall. During this season, the northeast trade winds



prevail over the country. They blow from land to sea and hence, for most part of the country, it is a dry season. Some amount of rainfall occurs on the Tamil Nadu coast from these winds as, here they blow from sea to land. In the northern part of the country, a feeble high-pressure region develops, with light winds moving outwards from this area. Influenced by the relief, these winds blow through the Ganga valley from the west and the northwest. The weather is normally marked by clear sky, low temperatures and low humidity and feeble, variable winds. A characteristic feature of the cold weather season over the northern plains is the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest. These low-pressure systems, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much-needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains. Although the total amount of winter rainfall locally known as **mahawat** is small, they are of immense importance for the cultivation of 'rabi' crops. The peninsular region does not have a well-defined cold season. There is hardly any noticeable seasonal change in temperature pattern during winters due to the moderating influence of the sea.

- i. Mention any one reason why winter in India experiences a dry season. (1)
- ii. Explain about the cyclonic disturbances during the cold weather season. (1)
- iii. Despite being a cold-weather season, the peninsular region does not get a well-defined winter. Substantiate this statement within 40 words. (2)

19. On the outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

I. Any one of the following:

- i. The Zaskar - Mountain Range
- ii. Kanchan Junga - Mountain peak

II. Any two of the following:

- iii. Kaziranga - National Park
- iv. Bharatpur - Bird Sanctuaries
- v. Mountain Ranges - Karakoram

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following Right seek the enforcement of fundamental rights? [1]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Right to Enforcement | b) Right to freedom |
| c) Right to Constitutional Remedies | d) Right to equality |

21. 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 false | b) A is false but B is true |
| c) A is true but B is false | d) Both A and B are true |

22. Which one of the following guiding values of the Constitution of India means All of us should behave like we are a member of the same family? [1]

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) Republic | b) Secular |
| c) Fraternity | d) Liberty |

23. **Assertion (A):** Dictatorship is considered the best form of government. [1]

Reason (R): The rulers are not accountable to the people and have to fulfill their needs.



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.

24. Name any two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries. Explain. [2]

25. How the President of India is Elected? [2]

26. How can you say that the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha? [3]

27. What are the minimum conditions for a democratic election? [5]

OR

Who resolved the dispute of the Mandal Commission? How did it materialise later on?

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

Values that inspired and guided the freedom struggle and were in turn nurtured by it, formed the foundation for India's democracy. These values are embedded in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. They guide all the 28 articles of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution begins with a short statement of its basic values. This is called the Preamble to the constitution. Taking inspiration from American model, most countries in the contemporary world have chosen to begin their constitutions with a preamble. The Preamble of the Constitution reads like a poem on democracy. It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

PREAMBLE

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 twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

i. India is a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**. Explain the meaning of being a sovereign republic. (1)

ii. Which terms were included in the Preamble through the 42nd Amendment? (1)

iii. Explain the significance of the Preamble of the Constitution. (2)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. When the youth with matriculation, graduation and post graduation degrees are not able to find job it is called as _____. [1]

a) Disguised unemployment

b) Seasonal unemployment

c) Educated unemployment

d) Structural unemployment

30. Consider a case of a small village near Karur town in Tamil Nadu. The village is facing a very poor condition. There are unmetalled roads in the village. Along with this, the village has no access to pure drinking water. There is no clinic or a school in the village. Even people have to live without electricity. Subsequently, in order to curb such conditions, the central government assisted the state government and launched a scheme. After the implementation of the scheme, villagers have access to basic services such as primary health, primary education, [1]



rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification. Give the name of the scheme that lead the village to prosperity.

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

31. Fill in the blank:

[1]

Type of groups	Most vulnerable to poverty
Economic groups	Agricultural labour households and the urban casual labour households.
Social groups	?

- a) Urban Backward class households and Rural Backward class households b) All of these
- c) Scheduled Caste households and Scheduled Tribe households d) Rural poor households and Urban rich households

32. Food within the reach of every person is called _____.

[1]

- a) Accountability b) Accessibility
- c) Affordability d) Availability

33. Read the table showing the Production of Rice in the Province of Bengal and find out in which year the total availability was the least.

[1]

Year	Production (Lakh tonnes)	Imports (Lakh tonnes)	Exports (Lakh tonnes)	Total Availability (Lakh tonnes)
1938	85	-	-	85
1939	79	04	-	83
1940	82	03	-	85
1941	68	02	-	70
1942	93	-	01	92
1943	76	03	-	79

[Source: Sen. A.K. 1980 Page 61]

- a) 1943 b) 1940
- c) 1938 d) 1941

34. Shyamlal is a farmer and is engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane. When the sugarcane is harvested all his production of sugarcane is transported to Ramlal who is a factory owner. In the factory, the sugarcane is converted into jaggery and transported to market for the sale to consumers. Based on the above case, identify the sector in which Ramlal is engaged.

[1]

- a) Tertiary sector b) Secondary sector
- c) All of these d) Primary sector

35. Cite evidences which explain that India is self-sufficient in food grain production.

[3]



36. Is it true that educated parents invest more heavily on their children's education and why? [3]
37. Dara and his family is very poor and live in an area where no rich family resides but the same status people. Find out what situation they are facing there? [3]
38. Mention the peculiarities of literacy in India. [5]

OR

How would you explain the different grounds on which the Public Distribution System has faced severe criticism?



Solution

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.
(c) The Enabling Act
Explanation:
In the year 1933, the famous Enabling Act was passed which established Dictatorship in Germany.
2.
(b)
Clergy

Explanation:
Clergy were the group of persons invested with special functions in the church.
3.
(b) Austria
Explanation:
Adolf Hitler was born in Austria.
4.
(d) Radicals
Explanation:
The conservatives believed in equal distribution of wealth.
5. In industrial areas, factory committees were formed, trade unions grew and the worker's movement spread. As the Provisional Government realised that its power was reducing and Bolshevik influence growing, it decided to take the following measures.
 - i. It resisted attempts by workers to run factories and began arresting leaders.
 - ii. Popular demonstration staged by the Bolsheviks were sternly repressed. Many Bolshevik leaders had to go into hiding or fire.
 - iii. Military men loyal to the Provisional government seized the buildings of two Bolshevik newspaper.

OR

In 1774, Louis XVI of the Bourbon family of kings ascended the throne of France. He found an empty treasury.

The causes for it were as follows:

- i. Long years of wars had drained the financial resources of France. The condition was made worse when under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from Britain.
 - ii. The king's court at the immense palace of Versailles required a huge amount of money for its maintenance.
 - iii. Taxes were levied only on the third estate and the first and second estates, who were rich, were exempted from paying taxes.
 - iv. The war with Britain added more than a billion lives to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion lives.
 - v. Lenders who had given the state credit began to charge a 10% interest on the existing loans.
6. A. Socialist society in which all people enjoy equal rights and duties.
 - B. Power should be equally divided among the people and different sections of the society.
 - C. All the properties should be managed by the state. This help in controlling the accumulation of wealth.

OR

- i. They wanted a government based on the majority of a country's population. They supported Universal Adult franchise, including the vote for women.
- ii. Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of the landlords and the industrialists.
- iii. They were not against the existence of private property but opposed concentration of property in a few hands.



7.
 - i. The Russian revolution put an end to the autocratic Tsarist rule in Russia. The ruling Romanov Dynasty was abolished.
 - ii. The new Soviet Government announced its withdrawal from First World War.
 - iii. It led to the establishment of world's first socialist government.
 - iv. There took place nationalization or acquisition of all industries, private property, banks, mines, telephones, and railways etc. All these declared government property.
 - v. It led to the beginning of planned economic development under the leadership of Stalin.
 - vi. Under the leadership of Stalin USSR became one of the Super Power of the World.

OR

Crimes against humanity carried out by Nazis included the following:

- i. They suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly.
 - ii. Concentration camps were established to torture communists.
 - iii. Hitler banned all political parties and trade unions except the Nazi Party and its affiliates.
 - iv. Special surveillance and security forces were created to control and order society in ways that the Nazis wanted. People could now be detained in Gestapo torture camps.
 - v. The Jews, Gypsies and Blacks were classified as 'undesirables' and were persecuted widely.
 - vi. Germany occupied Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Captured civilians from these countries were forced to serve as slave labour.
 - vii. The Jewish and 'politically unreliable' teachers were dismissed from the schools. Jews children, physically handicapped and Gypsies were considered as 'undesirable children' and were thrown out of the school.
 - viii. Aryan women who deviated from the prescribed code of conduct for them were publicly condemned and punished.
8.
 - i. The period from 1793 to 1794 is referred to as the Reign of Terror.
 - ii. A loaf made of whole-wheat.
 - iii.
 - a. Laws were made to fix the maximum wages and prices.
 - b. Meat and bread were rationed.

9.

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(d) Tapi

Explanation:

Tapi flows in a rift valley parallel to the Narmada but it is much shorter in length.

11.

(b) 182.32 million

Explanation:

The absolute numbers added each year or decade is the magnitude of increase. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population (e.g. that of 1991) from the later population (e.g. that of 2001). It is referred to as the absolute increase. Hence absolute increase is 1028.7 million - 846.4 million = 182.32 million.

12. **(a) Northern Circar**

Explanation:

The plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level. In the northern part, it is referred to as **the Northern Circar**, while the southern part is known as the Coromandel Coast.

13.

(c) The Krishna Basin

Explanation:

The Krishna Basin

14. **(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**

Explanation:

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 that justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.



15. (a) Gondwana land

Explanation:

Gondwana land

16. A. The flow of peninsular river is dependent on rainfall.

B. The peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan Rivers.

C. The tributaries are very short and less in number and bring less amount of water.

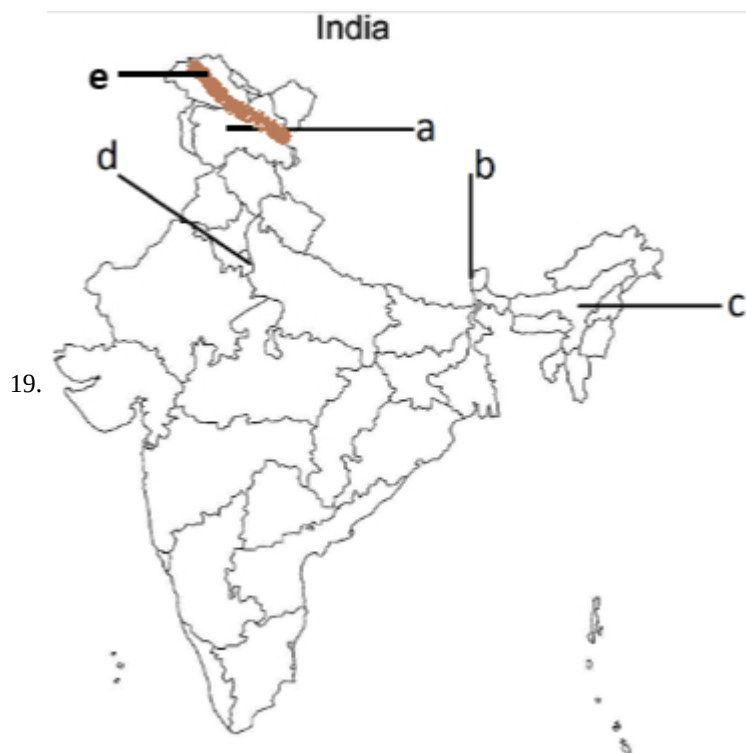
17. Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
Mark the western edge of the Deccan Plateau	Mark the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau
Continuous, can be crossed through the passes only.	Discontinuous, irregular and dissected by rivers draining into the Bay of Bengal.
Higher; average elevation is 900–1600 meters	Lower; average elevation is 600 meters
This range is a source of many large rivers.	No big river originates from this range.
It experiences orographic rain mostly in summer due to the summer monsoons. The climate is hot and moist.	It receives rain both in summer and winter, especially in winter through winter monsoons. However, here the rain is lesser than the western strip.
Soil is highly fertile. Rice, spices, rubber and fruits like coconuts, cashew nuts etc. are grown	Soil is not as fertile as western ghats. Rice, ground nuts, cotton, tobacco, coconuts etc. are grown

OR

India held an important position in the ancient world. It has also strong geographical and historical links with her neighbouring countries.

- The various passes across the Himalayas have provided gateways to many ancient travellers, while the ocean restricted such interaction. These routes have contributed in exchange of idea and commodities since ancient times.
 - Due to India's unique position in Asia, the ancient land routes, including the famous 'Silk Route', passed through the Indian subcontinent.
 - The ideas of the Upanishads, the Ramayana, the stories of Panchatantra, the Indian numerals as well as decimal system reached many parts of the world.
 - India's silk, spices, handicraft, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.
 - The Greeks influenced India with their contributions in the field of sculpture and science and West Asians influenced with their architectural styles of domes, arches, and minarets.
- 18.
- During the winter season northeast trade winds prevail over the country. That is why India experiences a dry season in winter. They blow from land to sea in most parts of the country.
 - During the cold weather season, the northern plains experience the inflow of cyclonic disturbances from the west and the northwest. These low-pressure systems, originate over the Mediterranean Sea and western Asia and move into India, along with the westerly flow. They cause the much-needed winter rains over the plains and snowfall in the mountains.
 - The peninsular region does not get a well-defined winter because of the moderating influence of the sea.





SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
Explanation:
 If rights are like guarantees, they are of no use if there is no one to honour them. The fundamental rights in the Constitution are important because they are enforceable. Everyone has a right to seek the enforcement of fundamental rights. This is called the Right to Constitutional Remedies.
21. (c) 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
22. (c) Fraternity
Explanation:
 It means all of us should behave like we are the member of the same family.
23. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
 A **dictatorship** may have a formally elected parliament and government but the real power is with those who are not elected. In a few countries, the real power lies with some external powers and not with locally elected representatives. The rulers take whimsical decisions. **This cannot be called people's rule.** The forms of government like monarchy, dictatorship, or one-party rule do not require all citizens to take part in politics. In fact, most non-democratic governments would like citizens not to take part in politics. **Democracy** is the best form of government as the rulers are accountable to the people and have to fulfill their needs. Hence, the assertion is false but the reason is a correct statement regarding dictatorship.
24. **Mexico and China** are two countries where elections are held regularly but they cannot be considered as democratic countries.
 A. **In China** before contesting elections a candidate need the approval of the Chinese Communist Party. People have no choice.

The government is always formed by the communist party. This is against the democratic system of elections.

B. **In Mexico**, PRI(Institutional Revolutionary Party) was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticize them. This is against the democratic system of elections.

25. A. The President of India is indirectly elected. The President is elected by an electoral college.
B. The Electoral College consists of elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the assemblies.
C. The elections of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representations.
D. The elections are conducted by the Election Commission. On the date of election, the M.P's and M.L.A's cast their votes. The candidate with maximum votes is declared winner.
26. A. Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in money matter.
B. Money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.
C. Once the money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.
D. The party or group which attains the majority in Lok Sabha forms the Government.
E. Lok Sabha controls the council of Ministers.
27. Minimum conditions for democratic elections are as follows:
(i) Everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.
(ii) Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.
(iii) The choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held every few years.
(iv) The candidates preferred by the people should get elected.
(v) Elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner, where people can choose as they wish.
- OR
- (i) Some persons and associations opposed the order and filed a number of cases in the courts.
(ii) They appealed to the court's to declare the order invalid and stop its implementation.
(iii) The Supreme Court of India bunched all these cases together. This case was known as 'Indira Sawhney and others Vs Union of India case'.
(iv) Eleven judges of the Supreme Court heard the arguments of both sides.
(v) By a majority, the Supreme Court judges in 1992 declared that this order of the Government of India was valid.
(vi) At the same time, the Supreme Court asked the government to modify its original order.
(vii) It said that well-to-do persons among the backward classes should be excluded from getting the benefit of reservation.
(viii) Accordingly, the Department of Personnel and Training issued another Memorandum on September 8, 1993. The dispute thus came to an end and this policy has been followed since then.
28. i. In India, people have the supreme right to make decisions so it is called Sovereign. The head of the state is an elected person, hence it is a Republic.
ii. In the 42nd amendment of the Indian Constitution, the terms **Socialist** and **Secular** were added to the Preamble.
iii. The Preamble of the Constitution reads like a poem on democracy. It contains the philosophy on which the entire Constitution has been built. The Preamble provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action of government, to find out whether it is good or bad. It is the soul of the Indian Constitution.

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. (c) Educated unemployment
Explanation:
When the youth with matriculation, graduation and post-graduation degrees are not able to find a job it is called as educated unemployment.
30. (d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana
Explanation:
Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification.



31.
(c) Scheduled Caste households and Scheduled Tribe households
Explanation:
Scheduled Caste households and Scheduled Tribe households
32.
(b) Accessibility
Explanation:
Food within the reach of every person is called Accessibility.
33.
(d) 1941
Explanation:
In 1941 total availability was 70 lakh tonnes.
34.
(b) Secondary sector
Explanation:
Processing of this sugar cane in factories to produce sugar is a secondary sector activity.
35. India has become self-sufficient in food grain production during the last thirty years.
(i) This is because of a variety of crops grown all over the country.
(ii) The availability of food grains even in adverse weather conditions or otherwise, has further been ensured with a carefully designed food security system by the government.
(iii) This system has two components:
(a) Buffer stocks and
(b) Public distribution system.
36. This is because they have realised the importance of education for themselves and their children. They are also conscious of the proper nutrition and hygiene one needs. They accordingly look after their children's needs for education at school, and good health.
37. Dara and his family are very poor and live in an area where no rich family resides but the same status people. They all are facing social exclusion. In such a case, poor have to live in a poor surrounding with the other poor people, excluded from enjoying social equality of better-off people in better surroundings.
38. (i) The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 74% in 2010-11.
(ii) Literacy is not only a right, it is also needed if the citizens are to perform their duties and enjoy their rights properly. However, a vast difference is noticed across different sections of population.
(iii) Literacy among males is nearly 50% higher than females and it is about 50% higher in urban areas as compared to the rural areas.
(iv) Literacy rates vary from 96% in some district of Kerala to a below 30% in some parts of Madhya Pradesh.
(v) The Primary school system has expanded to over 7.68 lakhs in 2004-05.

OR

The Public distribution system has faced severe criticism on several grounds.

- A. Instances of Hunger are prevalent despite overflowing granaries.
- B. FCI go-downs are overflowing with grains, with some rotting away and some being eaten by rats and insects.
- C. There is a general consensus that high level of buffer stocks of food grains is very undesirable and can be wasteful.
- D. The storage of massive food stocks has been responsible for high carrying costs.
- E. Corruption by FCI officials.
- F. Black Marketing by PDS dealers.

