

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 7
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)

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Which of the following was not a part of Hitler's policies to exclude Jews? | [1] |
| | a) Exclusion | b) Ghettoisation |
| | c) Annihilation | d) Assimilation |
| 2. | Reign of Terror ended with the end of which person? | [1] |
| | a) Robespierre | b) Napoleon |
| | c) Louis XVI | d) John Locke |
| 3. | The most infamous film made on Jews was: | [1] |
| | a) Jews the Undesirable | b) Where Eagles Dare |
| | c) The Eternal Jew | d) Schindler's List |
| 4. | When was Comintern formed? | [1] |
| | a) 1971 | b) 1918 |
| | c) 1933 | d) 1919 |
| 5. | State the main events leading to the February Revolution in Petrograd. | [2] |

OR

What was the immediate cause of the French Revolution?

6. In what ways the working population in Russia different from other countries in Europe, before 1917? [3]

OR

Who was father Gapon? Narrate the events leading to the **Bloody Sunday** incident and the 1905 Revolution.

7. What kind of education was given in Nazi schools? [5]

OR

"Politically, the Weimer Republic was fragile". Explain.

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

On the morning of 14 July 1789, the city of Paris was in a state of alarm. The king had commanded troops to move into the city. Rumours spread that he would soon order the army to open fire upon the citizens. Some 7,000 men and women gathered in front of the town hall and decided to form a people's militia. They broke into a number of government buildings in search of arms. Finally, 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 although there were only seven of them. Yet the Bastille was hated by all. 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. The days that followed saw more rioting both in Paris and the countryside. Most people were protesting against the high price of bread. Much later, when historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France, though most people at the time did not anticipate this outcome.

i. Why all hated the Bastille? (1)

ii. What was the result of the armed fight? (1)

iii. What was the historians' conception regarding the storming in the Bastille? (2)

9. 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 [2]

A. The city where the fortress-like prison was stormed.

B. Territories under German expansion.



SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which of the following river system takes a U turn at Namcha Barwa and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh? [1]

a) The Brahmaputra River System

b) The Indus River System

c) The Narmada River system

d) The Ganga River System

11. What was the literacy rate of the male in India as per the Census of 2001? [1]



a) 90.26 %

b) 80.26 %

c) 75.26 %

d) 85.26 %

12. On the given physical map of India, **A** and **B** are two important northern ranges of the Himalayas. Identify them from the following options. [1]



a) The Karakoram and The Zaskar Range

b) The Vindhya range and The Satpura Range

c) The Aravalis and The Kailash Range

d) The Satpura Range and The Zaskar Range

13. In which of the following year Namami Gange Programme was launched? [1]

a) June 2015

b) June 2014

c) June 2016

d) June 2013

14. **Assertion (A):** The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. [1]

Reason (R): The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the south and the countries of South Asia provide a strategic central location to India.

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. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as [1]

a) Delta

b) Island

c) Peninsula

d) Coast

16. Give characteristics of the Ganga-Brahmaputra River System. [2]

17. Give main characteristics of the division of Great Peninsular Plateau. [5]

OR

Describe India's location with reference to her neighbors.

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

Since 1981, however, the rate of growth started declining gradually. During this period, birth rates declined rapidly. Still 182 million people were added to the total population in the 1990s alone (an annual addition larger



than ever before). It is essential to realise that India has a very large population. When a low annual rate is applied to a very large population, it yields a large absolute increase. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total number being added becomes very large. India's annual increase in population is large enough to neutralise efforts to conserve the resource endowment and environment. The declining trend of the growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. Despite that, the total additions to the population base continue to grow, and India may overtake China in 2045 to become the most populous country in the world.

- i. Since 1981 the rate of growth started declining gradually. How many people were added to the population in the 1990s? (1)
- ii. Why do counter-balance efforts in the form of conservation of the resource endowment and environment fail in India? (1)
- iii. Despite a declining trend of growth rate, India may become the most populous country in the world. Substantiate this statement in 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. Dachigam - Wildlife Sanctuaries
- ii. The Satluj - The Himalayan River Systems

II. Any two of the following:

- iii. Malwa Plateau - Plateau
- iv. Wular - Lakes
- v. Coastal Plains - Konkan

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. The rights which are fundamental to our life and are given special status are known as _____. [1]

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Fundamental Rights | b) Basic Rights |
| c) Compulsory Rights | d) Legal Rights |

21. Which of the following is true with reference to voter and the candidate ? [1]

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

22. Which party fought the liberation movement in South Africa? [1]

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Indian National Congress | b) Labour party |
| c) African National Congress (ANC) | d) Bath Party |

23. **Assertion (A):** A large number of people in democracies can't sit together and take decisions collectively. [1]

Reason (R): Representative democracy is the most common in practice.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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. Are elections sufficient to guarantee the existence of democratic government? [2]



25. What do you know about Speaker? [2]
 26. Write any three executive powers of The President? [3]
 27. "The South African Constitution inspires democrats all over the world". Explain. [5]

OR

What is the role of the Cabinet Ministers in a democracy?

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

Each state is divided into a specific number of Assembly constituencies. In this case, the elected representative is called the Member of Legislative Assembly or an MLA. Each Parliamentary constituency has within it several assembly constituencies. The same principle applies for Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body. Sometimes these constituencies are counted as 'seats', for each constituency represents one seat in the assembly. When we say that 'Lok Dal won 60 seats' in Haryana, it means that candidates of Lok Dal won in 60 assembly constituencies in the state and thus Lok Dal had 60 MLAs in the state assembly. Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. This decision cannot be left to anyone till the last day. In a democratic election, the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. This list is officially called the Electoral Roll and is commonly known as the Voters' List.

- If X party has 35 members in the state legislature. How many seats it might have won? (1)
- Explain the principle for the election of local (village or town) governments. (1)
- What is the next step in the election process after the demarcation of constituencies? (2)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. _____ have been developed to equip a large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills. [1]

- Vocational streams
- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- Mid-day meal scheme
- Navodaya Vidyalaya

30. Thirty-year-old Lakha Singh works as a daily-wage labourer in an urban area. He lives in a one-room rented house in a crowded basti in the outskirts of the city. It's a temporary shack built of bricks and clay tiles. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children aged between 12 years to six months. Lakha Singh is unhealthy and not able to work efficiently as his intake of accepted average calorie requirement is very low. With respect to the above case analyse what is the standard accepted average calorie requirement. [1]

- 3600 per month
- 4800 per year
- 2400 per week
- 2100 per day

31. Read the following data on Estimates of Poverty in India and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]

Poverty Ratio (%)				Number of poor (in millions)		
Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Combined
1993-94	507	32	45	329	75	404
2004-05	42	26	37	326	81	407
2009-10	34	21	30	278	76	355



2011-12	26	14	22	217	53	270
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[Source: Economic Survey 2017-18]

The poverty ratio declined between 1993–94 and 2004–05, yet the number of poor remains at about _____.

- a) 355 million b) 404 million
c) 270 million d) 407 million

32. What is RPDS? [1]

- a) Renewed Private Distribution System b) Rural Public Distribution System
- c) Revamped Public Distribution System d) Renewed Public Distribution System

33. 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: 2.34 Rice: 2.89
AAY	2002	Poorest of the poor	35 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00
APS	2000	Indigent senior citizens	10 kg of foodgrains	Free
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]

What was the issue price of rice under APS?

- a) 3.00 b) 0.00
c) 2.00 d) 1.00

34. Identify the policy with the help of the given information: [1]

This policy states that human being is a positive asset and a precious national resource which needs to be cherished, nurtured and developed with tenderness and care, coupled with dynamism. Each individual's growth presents a different range of problems and requirements.

- a) National Education Policy b) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Policy
- c) Health and family welfare policy d) Insurance Policy

35. The Government of India has initiated many poverty alleviation programmes. Below are given some such programmes: **[3]**

- PMRY
- REGP
- SGSY
- PMGY

- e. NFWP
- f. NREGA

In your view, what is the central feature of each of these programmes?

- 36. Can you explain the three important food intervention programs which were introduced due to the report given by NSSO? [3]
- 37. Which circumstances compelled the government to start targeted anti-poverty programmes? Mention the names of any two such programmes. [3]
- 38. What is unemployment? Name two types of unemployment prevailing in India. What are the disadvantages of unemployment? [5]

OR

Define Physical Capital, Fixed Capital, Working Capital and Human Capital with examples.



Solution

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.
(d) Assimilation
Explanation:
Assimilation was not part of Hitler's policy to exclude Jews.
2. **(a) Robespierre**
Explanation:
Robespierre was convicted by a court in July 1794, arrested and on the next day sent to the guillotine.
3.
(c) The Eternal Jew
Explanation:
The most infamous film was The Eternal Jew. Orthodox Jews were stereotyped and marked.
4.
(d) 1919
Explanation:
It was the international union of pro-Bolshevik socialist parties formed in 1919 after the Russian Revolution.
5.
 - i. All the workers' quarters and factories were located on the right bank of the river Neva.
 - ii. On the left bank were the fashionable areas, the Winter Palace, official buildings and the palace where Duma met. In February 1917, there was severe food shortage in workers' quarters.
 - iii. On 22 February, a lockout took place at a factory leading to a strike by the workers. In other factories also, workers went on strikes and women led the way to the strikes.
 - iv. This came to be called, 'The International Women's Day'.
 - v. The workers ultimately crossed the river and surrounded the official buildings in protest. The government imposed a curfew and called out the cavalry and police to keep a check on them.

OR

A severe winter had meant a bad harvest, the price of bread rose, often bakers exploited the situation and hoarded supplies. After spending long hours in long queues at the bakery, crowds of angry women stormed into the shops. At the same time, the king ordered troops to move into Paris and on 14th July, the agitated crowd stormed and destroyed the Bastille.

6. Russian workers did not all commute from the countryside to work in the factories, which set them apart from their counterparts in other European nations prior to 1917. Some of them continued to live in the villages and made daily trips to the towns to work. Their clothes and attitude revealed that they were a socially and professionally segregated group. Metal workers were regarded as "aristocrats" of the working class because their profession needed more education and expertise. Despite this, strikes against unfair working conditions and employer despotism kept the working class united.

OR

Father Gapon was the leader of the procession of workers who marched towards the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg.
Events:

- i. When this procession of workers reached the Winter Palace, it was attacked by the police.
 - ii. Over a hundred workers were killed and about three hundred wounded.
 - iii. This incident known as the 'Bloody Sunday' started a series of events leading to the 1905 Revolution.
 - iv. Strikes took place, universities closed down and student bodies staged walkouts.
 - v. Lawyers, doctors and engineers and other middle-class workers formed unions and demanded a constituent assembly.
7.
 - (i) Jew teachers were dismissed from the schools.
 - (ii) Children were segregated. Germans and Jews neither could sit together nor play together.
 - (iii) Subsequently, undesirable children—Jews, the physically handicapped and Gypsies were thrown out of schools.



- (iv) School textbooks were rewritten.
- (v) Racial Science was introduced to justify Nazi's ideas of race.
- (vi) Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, to hate the Jews and worship Hitler.
- (vii) Boxing was introduced as Hitler believed that it could make children iron hearted, strong and masculine.

OR

- A. Politically, too the Weimer republic was Fragile. The Weimer Constitution had some inherent defects, which made it unstable and vulnerable to dictatorship.
 - B. One was proportional representation. This made achieving a majority by any one party a near impossible task, leading to a rule by coalition.
 - C. Another defect was Article 48, which gave the President the powers to impose emergency, suspend civil rights and rule by decree.
 - D. Within its short life the Weimar Republic saw twenty different cabinets lasting on an average 239 days, and a liberal use Article 48.
 - E. Yet the crises could not manage. People lost confidence in the democratic parliamentary system, which seemed to offer no solutions.
8. i. The Bastille was hated by all because it stood for the despotic power of the king.
 ii. In the armed fight that followed, the commander of the Bastille was killed and the prisoners released-though there were only seven of them.
 iii. When historians looked back upon this time, they saw it as the beginning of a chain of events that ultimately led to the execution of the king in France.
9. A. Paris
 B. Czechoslovakia

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. **(a)** The Brahmaputra River System
Explanation:
 Namcha Barwa is a mountain peak in Tibetan Himalaya with the height of 7757 metres. The Tsangpo - Brahmaputra river takes a U turn on reaching the Namcha Barwa and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge.
11. **(c)** 75.26 %
Explanation:
 There has been a steady improvement in the literacy levels in India. The literacy rate in the country as per the Census of 2001 is 64.84 percent, 75.26 percent for males.
12. **(a)** The Karakoram and The Zaskar Range
Explanation:
 The Karakoram and The Zaskar Range
13. **(b)** June 2014
Explanation:
 June 2014
14. **(c)** A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
 The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance because of the of the trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the **west and the countries of East Asia** provide a strategic central location to India.
 The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.
15. **(c)** Peninsula

Explanation:

A peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water on the majority of its border (i.e three sides), while being connected to a mainland from which it extends.

16. The basin is separated from the Indus by the watershed in Haryana, i.e., Ambala. It covers the Central and the Eastern parts of the northern alluvial plains in Haryana, U.P, West Bengal and Assam. Its large central part is drained by river Ganga and its many tributaries. The general slope of the Ganga plain is from the north-west to south-east and south into Bay of Bengal. Its eastern part is drained by the mighty Brahmaputra river. It slopes from the north-east to south-west and then southward into Bangladesh.

17. The Great Peninsular Plateau is the oldest landmass of the Indian subcontinent. It is divided into two parts:

1. The Central Highlands:

- (i) These highlands are made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- (ii) The old Aravalli range borders it in the north-west.
- (iii) The Central Highlands further consist of the Malwa Plateau in the west and Chotanagpur region in the east.
- (iii) The eastward extension of the Malwa Plateau is known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkand in southern U.P. and northern M.P.
- (iv) The Malwa Plateau is drained by the southern tributaries of the Yamuna and the Ganga. Damodar river drains the Chotanagpur plateau.

2. The Deccan Plateau:

- (i) The Deccan Plateau extends from river Narmada to the Southern tip of the Peninsular India.
- (ii) It is one of the oldest earth blocks and is made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- (iii) The Satpura range -northern Mahadev Hills, Maikal range etc. form its northern edge eastern.
- (iv) The Western Ghats form its Western edge which is much steeper and higher than the eastern one. The plateau slopes gently towards the east.
- (v) The Eastern edge is marked by Eastern Ghats which are broken into small hills by rivers.

OR

A.The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.

B.India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.

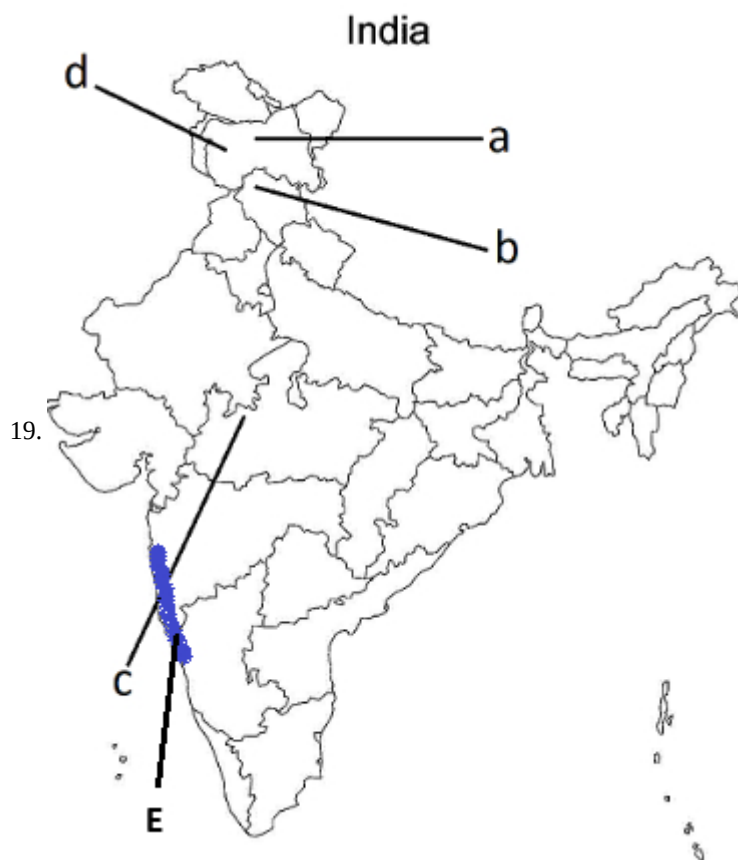
C.India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia.

D.India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North West China and Nepal and Bhutan in the North.

E.Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

F. Our Southern neighbors across the sea consist of the two island countries namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.

18. i. Since 1981, however, the rate of growth started declining gradually. During this period, birth rates declined rapidly. Still **182 million** people were added to the total population in the 1990s alone
- ii. When a low annual rate is applied to a very large population, it yields a large absolute increase. When more than a billion people increase even at a lower rate, the total number being added becomes very large. India's annual increase in population is large enough to neutralise efforts to conserve the resource endowment and environment.
- iii. The declining trend of the growth rate is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control. Despite that, **the total additions to the population base continue to grow**. India's current annual increase in population is 15.5 million. Hence, India may overtake China in 2045 to become the most populous country in the world.



SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (a) Fundamental Rights

Explanation:

In India, like most other democracies in the world, these rights are mentioned in the Constitution. Some rights which are fundamental to our life are given a special status. They are called Fundamental Rights.

21. (d) A is false but B is 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.

22. (c) African National Congress (ANC)
Explanation:
 Since the end of apartheid in 1994, the African National Congress (ANC) has dominated South Africa's politics. The ANC is the ruling party in the national legislature, as well as in eight of the nine provinces (Western Cape is governed by the Democratic Alliance).

23. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
 The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of representative democracy. In this form of democracy, the representatives of the people are elected to run the state on their behalf. It is needed because it is impossible for all the people of the country to sit and take a collective decision. Also, all the citizens may not have the time and skill to make decisions. The assertion explains the reason.

24. A. Only elections are not sufficient to guarantee the existence of democratic government.
 B. There should be choice before the voters to elect the representatives. Election system should not be like China.
 C. "One vote, one Person and one value". Elections should be based on this principle.
25. A. The presiding officer of Lok Sabha is called speaker.
 B. Article-93 of Indian constitution gives power for speaker for Lok Sabha to conduct its proceedings.
 C. The Speaker is chosen by the Lok Sabha Members.

- D. Generally the Speaker is unanimously.
 E. Sometimes elections are also held to select the Lok Sabha Speaker.
26. A. The President appoints the leader of the majority party as the Prime Minister of India.
 B. President is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Air Forces.
 C. The President appoints the UPSC members and Election Commissioners.
27. A. The South African Constitution inspires democrats all over the world.
 B. A state denounced by the entire world till recently as the most undemocratic one is now seen as a model of democracy.
 C. What made this change possible was the determination of the South African people to work together, to transform bitter experience into the binding glue of a rainbow nation.
 D. After two years of discussion and debate they came out with one of the finest constitutions the world has ever had. This constitution gave to its citizens the most extensive rights available in any country. Together, they decided that in the search for a solution to the problems, nobody should be excluded, no one should be treated as a demon. They agreed that everybody should become part of the solution, whatever they might have done or represented in the past.
 E. The Preamble to the South African Constitution sums up the spirit.

OR

- (i) Parliamentary democracy in most countries is often known as the Cabinet form of government.
 (ii) The Cabinet works as a team.
 (iii) The ministers may have different views and opinions, but everyone has to own up to every decision of the Cabinet.
 (iv) No minister can openly criticise any decision of the government even if it is about another ministry or department.
 (v) Every ministry has secretaries who are civil servants. The secretaries provide the necessary background information to the ministers to take decisions.
 (vi) The Cabinet as a team is assisted by the Cabinet Secretariat. This includes many senior civil servants who try to coordinate the working of different ministries.
28. i. If a party has 35 MLAs, it means that all these members of the party must have won in their constituencies to qualify to become an MLA. Since each constituency can have only one representative. Therefore, the party has 35 seats in the state legislature.
 ii. The same principle like the state elections applies to Panchayat and Municipal elections. Each village or town is divided into several 'wards' that are like constituencies. Each ward elects one member of the village or the urban local body.
 iii. Once the constituencies are decided, the next step is to decide who can and who cannot vote. Electoral Roll or the list of those who are eligible to vote is prepared much before the election and given to everyone. It is commonly known as the Voters' List.

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. (a)
 Vocational streams

Explanation:

Vocational streams have been developed to equip a large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills.

30.
 (d) 2100 per day

Explanation:

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

31.
 (d) 407 million

Explanation:

Even if the poverty ratio declined between 1993-94 and 2004-05, the number of poor remain at about 407 million.

32.
 (c) Revamped Public Distribution System

Explanation:

RPDS is Revamped Public Distribution System



33. (b) 0.00
Explanation:
 Rice and Wheat were provided for free under Anapurna Scheme (APS) to indigent senior citizens.
34. (a) National Education Policy
Explanation:
 The given information is about **National Education Policy**. The government has taken various steps to spread education among the people. Education contributes towards the growth of society also. It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance. There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention, and quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls.
35. a. **PMRY:** Self-employment to educated people.
 b. **REGP:** Self-employment to rural people.
 c. **SGSY:** Assist poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.
 d. **PMGY:** Providing basic services in villages.
 e. **NFWP:** Providing manual unskilled work to the rural poor.
 f. **NREGA:** 100 days assured employment to rural households.
36. A. Public Distribution system for food grains (in existence earlier but strengthened thereafter) is major step taken by the Government of India towards ensuring food security.
 B. Integrated Child Development Services introduced in 1975 on an experimental program.
 C. National Food for Work Program was introduced in 1977-78. This program was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 districts of the country with the objective of intensifying the generation of supplementary wage employment.
37. **Following circumstances compelled the government to start targeted anti-poverty programmes:**
- Since the poor are not able to take advantage of the opportunities created for them, the growth in the agriculture sector is much below expectations.
 - In the agriculture sector, a large number of poor people are unemployed, therefore, the need for targeted anti-poverty programmes was felt.
- Such programmes are as follows:**
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
 - National Employment Guarantee Funds.
38. 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:
- 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.
 - 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:
- It is a wastage of manpower and human resource.
 - It increases economic overload in the country.
 - It tends to increase the number of the dependent population.
 - Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.
 - 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.

OR

- Physical capital:** Physical capital is the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. It includes fixed capital and working capital.
- Fixed capital.** Tools and machines range from a plough to a tractor and sophisticated machines like generators, turbines,



computers, etc. The tools, machines, buildings which can be used in production over many years are called fixed capital.

(iii) Working capital: Production requires a variety of raw materials. It requires money to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools and machines, these are used up in production.

For example, Yarn required by a weaver; clay used by a potter.

(iv) Human capital: One needs knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output; either to use it by oneself or to sell in the market. This is known as human capital, which enables better production with human skill and knowledge.

