

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1

Social Science (087)

Class IX (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

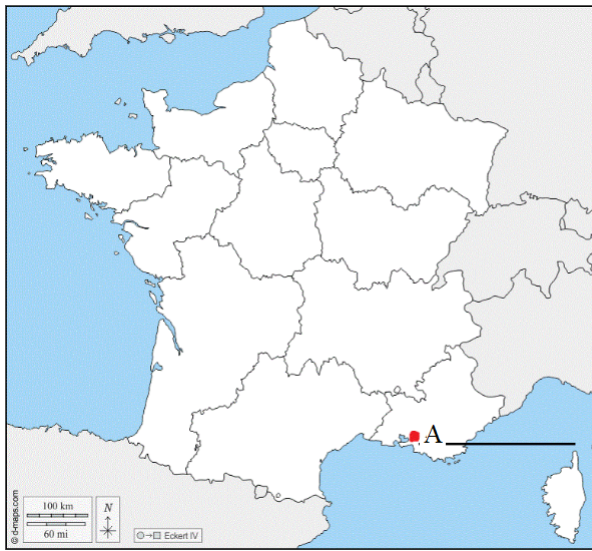
General Instructions:

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. Hitler's ideas of racialism were based on which of the following thinkers [1]
 - a) Charles Darwin
 - b) Pluto
 - c) Rousseau
 - d) Aristotle
2. On the political map of France, **A** is marked as a place from where the volunteers marched into the French capital. Identify it from the following options. [1]





- a) Nantes
- b) Bastille
- c) Marseillaise
- d) Paris

3. The Great Depression was a period of [1]

- a) Political Crisis
- b) Social Crisis
- c) Global Crisis
- d) Economic Crisis

4. What was the Russian Parliament called? [1]

- a) Tsar
- b) Weimar Republic
- c) Duma
- d) Reichstag

5. What do you know about the Estates General? [2]

OR

'The eighteenth century France witnessed the emergence of the middle class'. Who were they and what were their ideas?

6. Highlight the ideology of Liberals? [3]

OR

Highlight the ideology of Conservatives?

7. What was the contribution of the French philosophers in the outbreak of the Revolution of 1789 in France? [5]

OR

Who formed the Jacobin Club? What measures had he taken to remove discrimination in the French society and form a French Republic?

8. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** [4]

Under the shadow of the Second World War, Germany had waged a genocidal war, which resulted in the mass murder of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe. The number of people killed included 6 million Jews, 200,000 Gypsies, 1 million Polish civilians, 70,000 Germans. Nazis devised an unprecedented means of killing people, that is, by gassing them in various killing centers. The Nuremberg Tribunal sentenced only eleven leading Nazis to death. Many others were imprisoned for life. The retribution did come, yet the punishment of the Nazis was far short of the brutality and extent of their crimes. The Allies did not want to be as harsh on defeated Germany as they had been after the First World War.

- i. What is a genocidal war?
- ii. Name the killing centers employed for mass killing.



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

A. Name a country which faced the Nuclear bomb.

B. The national anthem of France got its name from the name of this place.

A black and white outline map of the world showing the continents. Two arrows point to specific regions: arrow 'A' points to East Asia (China), and arrow 'B' points to Europe and Western Asia. The map is used to illustrate the geographical distribution of the two main groups of the genus Homo.

10. Sambhar Lake is situated in:

a) Haryana
b) Gujarat
c) Rajasthan
d) Maharashtra

[1]

Year	Total Population (in million)	Absolute Increase in the Decade (in million)	Annual Growth Rate (%)
1951	361.0	42.43	1.25
1961	439.2	78.15	1.96
1971	548.2	108.92	2.20
1981	683.3	135.17	2.22
1991	846.4	163.09	2.16
2001	1028.7	182.32	1.97
2011	1210.6	181.46	1.64

a) 1981 b) 2001
c) 1971 d) 1991

[1]



On the physical map, **A** is a triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada. Identify it from the given options.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----|
| a) Chotanagpur plateau | b) Central Highlands | |
| c) Malwa plateau | d) Deccan Plateau | |
| 13. Find the odd one out with respect to Brahmaputra River System. | | [1] |
| a) Tibet, Mansarowar lake, Namcha Barwa, Arunachal Pradesh | b) Meghna, Ambala, Farakka, West Bengal | |
| c) Tsang Po, Majuli, Assam, Bangladesh | d) Dihang, Dibang, Lohit, Jamuna | |
| 14. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with | | [1] |
| a) China | b) Myanmar | |
| c) Nepal | d) Bhutan | |
| 15. Which of the following range is the most continuous and consists loftiest peaks? | | [1] |
| a) Plateau | b) Shiwaliks | |
| c) Himadri | d) Himachal | |
| 16. What are the problems faced by adolescents in India? | | [2] |
| 17. Why is monsoon considered a unifying bond? | | [5] |

OR

Write a note on South-west Monsoon season or Rainy season.

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

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the



naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

- i. When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India? (1)
- ii. State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important. (1)
- iii. Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast? (2)

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

I. Any one of the following:

- i. Largest state according to area
- ii. Sariska - Wildlife Sanctuaries

II. Any two of the following:

- iii. Western Ghats
- iv. Wular - Lake
- v. Coastal Plains - Coromandel

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following is true with reference to 'Right to Freedom of Religion' ? [1]

- A. Every person has a right to profess and propagate the religion he/she believes in.
B. All are free to sacrifice animals as offerings to supernatural forces or gods.

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

21. How many seats are reserved for the SC in the Lok Sabha? [1]

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 81 | b) 84 |
| c) 80 | d) 78 |

22. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian Constitution? [1]

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 36 members | b) 299 members |
| c) 101 members | d) 206 members |

23. **Assertion (A):** True democracy means no one goes hungry to bed. [1]
Reason (R): Democracy deals only with decision-making.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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. Why is it said that rights acquire meaning only in a society? [2]

25. Who are Cabinet Ministers? [2]

26. Why does the Election Commission have so much power? Is this good for democracy? [3]

27. Read the following statements about a constitution. Give reasons why each of these is true or not true. [5]

- a. The authority of the rules of the constitution is the same as that of any other law.



- b. Constitution lays down how different organs of the government will be formed.
- c. Rights of citizens and limits on the power of the government are laid down in the constitution.
- d. A constitution is about institutions, not about values.

OR

Why is the Preamble very important?

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

Zimbabwe attained independence from White minority rule in 1980. Since then the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, the party that led the freedom struggle. Its leader, Robert Mugabe, ruled the country since independence. Elections were held regularly and always won by ZANU-PF. President Mugabe was popular but also used unfair practices in elections. Over the years his government changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable. Opposition party workers were harassed and their meetings disrupted. Public protests and demonstrations against the government were declared illegal. There was a law that limited the right to criticise the President. Television and radio were controlled by the government and gave only the ruling party's version. There were independent newspapers but the government harassed those journalists who went against it. The government ignored some court judgments that went against it and pressurised judges. He was forced out of office in 2017. The example of Zimbabwe shows that popular approval of the rulers is necessary for a democracy, but it is not sufficient. Popular governments can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic. If we wish to assess a democracy, it is important to look at the elections. But it is equally important to look before and after the elections. There should be sufficient room for normal political activity, including political opposition, in the period before elections. This requires that the state should respect some basic rights of the citizen. They should be free to think, to have opinions, to express these in public, to form associations, to protest and take other political actions. Everyone should be equal in the eyes of law. These rights must be protected by an independent judiciary whose orders are obeyed by everyone.

- i. Since Zimbabwe's independence, which party has ruled the country? (1)
- ii. How did Zimbabwe's constitution change under President Mugabe? Explain it with any two points. (1)
- iii. What is shown by the example of Zimbabwe? (2)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. In the secondary sector which of the following is the most labour absorbing? [1]

- a) Small scale manufacturing
- b) Quarrying
- c) Trade
- d) Mining

30. Ramlal is a villager living in a kacchha house. He was not getting any work leading to the condition of poverty. [1]
Subsequently, a new scheme was launched in the village and Ramlal got the assured work of 100 days. Based on the above case, name the scheme launched in the village.

- a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- b) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana.
- c) Rural Employment Generation Programme
- d) Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana

31. Fill in the blank: [1]

Poverty alleviation scheme	Objective
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line
Prime Minister Rozgar Yozana	?



- a) Creating self-employment opportunities in rural areas
- b) Adopting modern technology in education in rural areas
- c) Providing food at subsidized rates in rural areas
- d) Providing insurance in crop failure in rural areas

32. Which of the following states achieved the highest growth rate in agriculture during the Green Revolution era? [1]

- a) Punjab and Bihar
- b) Punjab and Haryana
- c) West Bengal and Haryana
- d) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

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]

Which scheme targeted the poorest of the poor?

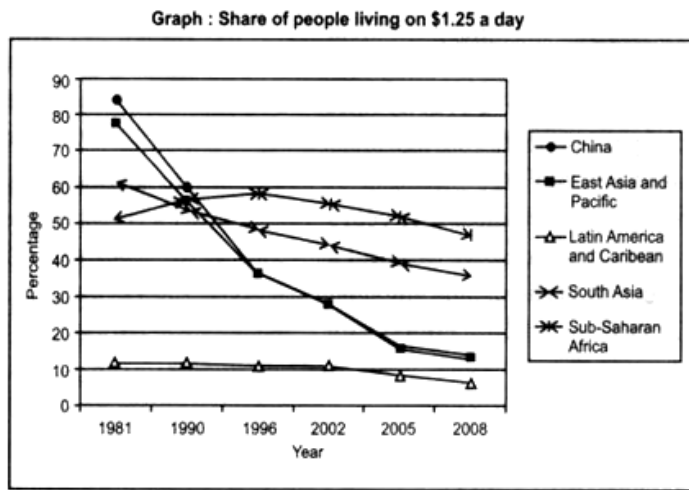
- a) AAY
- b) PDS
- c) NFSA
- d) APS

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. Study the given figure carefully, and answer the following questions: [3]





- i. Which area/country of the world had the largest concentration of poor in 1981?
- ii. Name the regions/countries where poverty has decreased (any two).
- iii. Whether the poverty in South Asia is increasing or decreasing. Give reason.

36. What is Issue Price? [3]
37. How were the income disparities responsible for the increase in poverty in India? [3]
38. What does unemployment mean? What types of unemployment do we have in rural areas? [5]

OR

Describe the unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India.

Solution

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. (a) Charles Darwin

Explanation:

Hitler's idea of racialism was borrowed from Charles Darwin-evolution and natural selection. In this idea, Nordic German Aryans were at the top and Jews at the lowest rank.

- 2.

- (c) Marseillaise

Explanation:

Marseillaise

- 3.

- (d) Economic Crisis

Explanation:

Wall Street Exchange collapsed in one day, around 13 million shares were sold – the start of economic depression. The national income of the USA halved. Factories shut down, farmers were hit, export fell and speculators took money off the market. The industrial production of Germany reduced to 40%. People lost jobs, paid reduced wages, unemployment at 6 million. Criminal activities increased. Savings of old age lost as current lost its value. Peasants couldn't fill the stomach. All these factors indicate that the Great Depression was an Economic Crisis.

- 4.

- (c) Duma

Explanation:

The Russian elected Parliament was called Duma which made laws for the country.

5. A. The Estates General was a political body to which the three estates sent their representatives.
B. In France of the Old Regime, the monarch did not have the power to impose taxes; rather he had to call a meeting of the Estate General to pass the proposals for new taxes.
C. However, it was the monarch alone who could decide when to call a meeting of this body. The last time it was done was in 1614.

OR

- A. The eighteenth century witnessed the emergence of social groups, termed as the middle class.
B. They earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and manufacture of goods such as woolen silk textiles that were exported or bought by the richer members of society.
C. In addition to merchants and manufacturers the third estate included professionals such as lawyers or administrative officials. People of Middle class were educated and believed that no privilege should be given by birth, rather position of a person in society should be merit based.
6. A. One of the groups which aimed at changing society was that of the liberals. They wanted a nation which tolerated all religions.
B. They opposed religious discrimination and uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers.
C. They wanted a representative elected parliamentary government but did not believe in Universal Adult Franchise. They also did not want the vote for women.

OR

- A. They opposed to liberals and radicals. In the 18th century, they were generally opposed to the idea of change.
B. By the 19th century, they accepted that some changes were necessary, but through a slow process.
C. They believed in old or past tradition and customs.
7. The revolutionary ideas of philosophers encouraged people to fight for their rights.
- i. Voltaire wanted people to think about their material life on earth and forget about heaven.
 - ii. John Locke criticised and refuted the divine and absolute rights of the rulers.



- iii. Rousseau put forward the idea of the formation of a government based on a social contract between people and their rulers. Men had the right to withdraw their loyalty to the ruler if they were not satisfied with him.
- iv. Montesquieu criticised autocracy and believed that all powers should not be concentrated in one person's hand. They should be divided between the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary.
- The ideas of these philosophers exposed the evils of society and infused people with the idea of liberty, fraternity, and equality. They inspired people to fight for their rights.

OR

The Jacobin Club was formed by Maximilian Robespierre. The measures taken or adopted were:

- i. **Formation of political clubs:** Large sections of the society were convinced that the revolution had to be carried further, as the Constitution of 1791 gave political rights only to the richer sections of the society. Political clubs became an important rallying point for people who wished to discuss government policies and plan their own forms of action.
 - ii. **Members of the Jacobin Club:** Its members were from less prosperous sections of society. They included small shopkeepers, artisans like shoemakers, pastry cooks, watch-makers and daily wage earners. A large number of members of the Jacobin Club decided to wear long striped trousers, to look apart. They also wore red caps to symbolise freedom.
 - iii. **All citizens got the right to vote:** On the morning of 10 August 1792, Jacobins stormed the Palace of Tuileries, massacred the King's guards and held the King hostage for several hours. Later, they voted to imprison the royal family. Then the assembly declared that elections would be held to form a government. All men above 21 years of age regardless of wealth got the right to vote.
 - iv. **Declaration of France as a Republic:** The newly elected assembly was called 'Convention'. On 21 September 1792, it abolished the monarchy and declared France as a Republic. Now people elected their government. There was no hereditary monarchy.
 - v. **End of Monarchy:** Louis XVI was sentenced to death by a court on the charges of betraying his own country. On 21 January 1793, he was executed publicly at the Place de la Concorde. The queen, Marie Antoinette also met with the same fate.
8. i. Genocidal war started by Germany during the Second World War. It refers to the killing of selected groups of innocent civilians of Europe on a large scale which led to their destruction.
- ii. Auschwitz, Treblinka, Sobibor. (Any One)
- iii. The Nazis killed Germans who were considered mentally and physically disabled were killed. Also, the innumerable political opponents saw the same fate.
9. A. Japan
B. Turkey

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. (c) Rajasthan
Explanation:
Rajasthan
11. (a) 1981
Explanation:
1981 had the highest (2.22%) annual growth rate after then it began to decline.
12. (d) Deccan Plateau
Explanation:
Deccan Plateau
13. (b) Meghna, Ambala, Farakka, West Bengal
Explanation:
Meghna, Ambala, Farakka, West Bengal is a part of Ganga river system
14. (c) Nepal



Explanation:

Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim have common frontiers with **Nepal**.

15.

(c) Himadri

Explanation:

Himadri

16. A. The diet available to adolescents is inadequate in all nutrients.

B. A large number of adolescent girls suffer from anemia. These problems have so far not received adequate attention in the process of development.

C. The adolescent girls have to be sensitized to the problems they confront.

17. i. The Himalayas protect the subcontinent from extremely cold winds from Central Asia. This enables northern India to have uniformly higher temperature when compared to other areas on the same latitude.

ii. The Peninsular plateau under the influence of the sea from three sides has moderate temperatures.

iii. The seasonal alternation of wind systems and the associated weather conditions provides a rhythmic cycle of seasons.

iv. Even the uncertainties of rain and uneven distribution are very typical of the monsoon.

v. The Indian landscape, its animals and plant life, its entire agricultural calendar and the life of the people including their festivities revolve around this phenomenon.

vi. Year after year, people of India from north to south and from east to west eagerly awaits the arrival of monsoon. These monsoon winds bind the whole country by providing water to get the agricultural activities in motion. The river valleys which carry this water also unite as a single river valley unit.

OR

The Monsoon or rainy season begins from mid - June and lasts till the end of September. By the end of May, pressure over North India becomes lower due to the increasing temperature. This causes air from high-pressure zones over the Indian Ocean to move towards India as monsoon winds. These winds are moisture-laden and cause heavy rainfall in India. Since these winds, called the advancing monsoon, enter India from the south-west, they are called the south-west monsoon. During this time of the year, the southwest monsoon winds start blowing from the sea to land. When these winds strike the mountain barriers, rainfall occurs.

18. i. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7000 km.

ii. Any two points

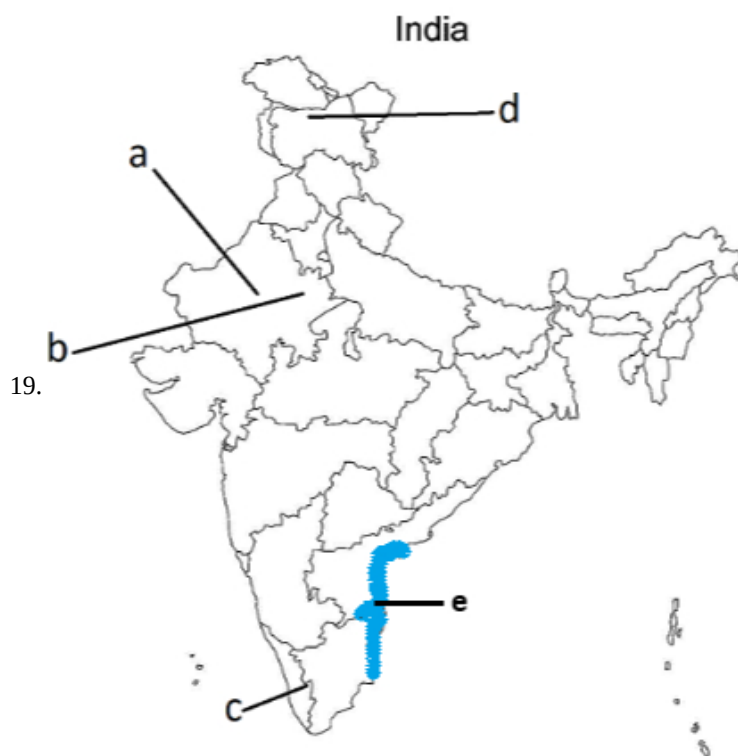
i. India is strategically located at the center of the trans-Indian Ocean routes.

ii. India could establish close contact with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.

iii. India could establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast.

iii. The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa and Europe from Western coast.





SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (a) A is true but B is false

Explanation:

A.Right to freedom includes right to freedom of religion as well.Every person has a right to profess, practice and propagate the religion he or she believes in.

B.Freedom to practice religion does not mean that a person can do whatever he wants in the name of religion. For example, one cannot sacrifice animals or human beings as offerings to supernatural forces or gods.

Hence A is true but B is false

- 21.

(b) 84

Explanation:

Currently, in the Lok Sabha, 84 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

- 22.

(b) 299 members

Explanation:

The Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949 but it came into effect on 26 January 1950. The Constituent Assembly that wrote the Indian constitution had **299** members.

- 23.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

There are some ideal standards that all democracies must aim to become. True democracy will come to this country only when no one goes hungry to bed. **Democracy is not only about people's participation in decision-making** but has greater dynamics. Although it is a hard row to hoe, it should always be aimed at. The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

24. A. Just because we claim something, it does not become a right.

B. It has to be recognized by the society we live in.

C. Every society makes certain rules to regulate our conduct. They tell us what is right and what is wrong.

D. What is recognised by the society as rightful becomes the basis of rights. That is why the notion of rights changes from time to time and society to society.

25. A. Cabinet Ministers are usually top level leaders of the Ruling Party or parties who are in the charge of the major ministers.
 B. Usually the Cabinet Ministers meet to take decisions in the name of the Council of Ministers.
 C. Cabinet is thus the inner ring of the Council of Ministers.
 D. It comprises about 20 ministers.
26. The Election Commission in India is very powerful so that it is able to perform its functions efficiently in a proper manner.
 This is good for democracy because only a powerful and independent Election Commission can ensure free and fair elections by preventing malpractices and unfair means in the elections.
27. a. Not True: Constitution is the supreme law. It describes how government is elected and the powers, rights of citizens and their protection. This is totally different than any other law. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and government.
 b. True: The Constitution defines the role of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary and how they should be formed and by whom.
 c. True: The Constitutional setup limits the power of government through different institutions and also talks about the right of citizens. As the supreme law of the country, the constitution determines the rights of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should function.
 d. Not True: The Constitution contains all the values which the institutions have to promote. The Preamble to the Constitution is a shining example of this and states clearly that justice, liberty, equality and fraternity have to be promoted. Secularism has to be followed and socialism and democracy should be the basis of the government.

OR

- A. The Preamble was adopted with the constitution in the constituent assembly. It came into effect in 1950 along with the constitution.
- B. The preamble is based on the *Objectives* which were drafted and moved in the Constituent Assembly by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946.
- C. It declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic republic.
- D. It envisages Justice-Social, Economic and political for all the citizens of the Republic.
- E. It ensures all types of freedom necessary for the individuals.
- F. It strives for equality of status and opportunity to all individuals and safeguards their dignity irrespective of their religious belief or section.
- G. It promotes a sense of brotherhood among the citizens.
28. i. ZANU-PF is the party that is ruling over Zimbabwe since independence.
 ii. Any two points
 - President Mugabe has changed the constitution several times to increase the powers of the President and make him less accountable.
 - Public protests and demonstrations against the government are declared illegal.
 - There is a law that limits the right to criticise the President.
 iii. The example of Zimbabwe shows that popular approval of the rulers is necessary for a democracy, but it is not sufficient. Popular governments can be undemocratic. Popular leaders can be autocratic.

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. (a) Small scale manufacturing
Explanation:
 Small scale manufacturing is the most labour absorbing sector of the secondary sector.
30. (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
31. (a) Creating self-employment opportunities in rural areas
Explanation:
 Creating self-employment opportunities in rural areas
32. (b) Punjab and Haryana



Explanation:

Punjab and Haryana states achieved the highest growth rate in agriculture during the Green Revolution.

33. (a) AAY

Explanation:

AAY was launched in December 2000. Under this scheme one crore of the poorest among the BPL families covered under the targeted public distribution system were identified.

34.

(b) Secondary sector

Explanation:

Processing of this sugar cane in factories to produce sugar is a secondary sector activity.

35. i. China.

ii. China, East Asia and the Pacific.

iii. Poverty in South Asia is decreasing. In 1981 more than 50 per cent of the population was living below the poverty line, but in 2001, it was approximately 30 per cent.

36. A. In order to help the poor strata of the society, the government provides food grains from the Buffer Stock at a price much lower than the market Price. This subsidies price is known as the Issue Price.

B. It is very helpful to provide food to people during critical situations such as calamity.

37. A. Huge income inequalities has been the feature of high poverty rates.

B. One of the major reasons for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources.

C. Despite many policies we have not been able to tackle the issue in a meaningful manner.

D. Major policy initiative like land reforms which aimed at redistribution of assets in rural areas has not been implemented properly and effectively by most of the state governments.

38. **A. Unemployment:**

Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs.

B. In rural areas of India seasonal and disguised unemployment exists.

(i) Seasonal Unemployment:

It happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year, may be after harvesting time. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding and threshing is done.

(ii) Disguised Unemployment:

In it, people appear to be employed. They have agricultural plot where they find work. This usually happens among family members engaged in agricultural activity. The work requires the service of five people but engages eight people. Three people are extra. If those three people are removed, the productivity of the field will not decline. The field requires the service of five people and three extra are disguised unemployed.

OR

The unfavourable effects of population growth in a country like India are:

- i. **Illiteracy:** Excessive population growth leads to less education opportunities available to the students due to limited educational resources available, hence a large portion of the population remains illiterate.
- ii. **Poverty:** As family size becomes larger, poorer families go deeper into poverty, because of the job opportunities which are limited and family income is low.
- iii. **Unemployment:** Increase in population causes an increase in unemployment, as more people are in need of employment as compared to the jobs available.
- iv. **The strain on natural resources:** Population growth leads to excessive strain on the natural resources available like fuel, vegetation, water, minerals, etc.
- v. **Food shortage:** High population causes higher pressure on agricultural production, besides people are not being able to get an adequate supply of food
- vi. **Shortage of housing:** Due to high population growth, people are not able to get a proper place to live as a result they are compelled to live in slum areas.

