

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5

## 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. The term **Genocidal** means: [1]
  - a) Suicide by Hitler's officers
  - b) A kind of poison that Helmuth feared
  - c) Suicide by the soldiers
  - d) Killing on a large-scale leading to the destruction of a large section of people
2. How much amount of tithe was levied from peasants by the church? [1]
  - a) One-tenth of the land owned
  - b) One-tenth of the income of family members
  - c) One-tenth of the agricultural produce
  - d) One-tenth of the cattles owned
3. Reichstag refers to [1]
  - a) England Parliament
  - b) The French Parliament
  - c) German Parliament
  - d) Imprial Germany
4. Who nationalised the banks and industries in Russia? [1]
  - a) Lenin
  - b) Stalin
  - c) Trotsky
  - d) Kerensky



5. Which basic principles, ideas and values had the Russian Revolution for rest of the world? [2]

OR

What was Marseillaise? What led to the formation of Marseillaise?

6. What was the impact of World War I on Germany's politics and society? [3]

OR

Highlight the ideology of Liberals?

7. Explain any five measures adopted by Hitler to establish dictatorship in Germany. [5]

OR

Explain the meaning of the Holocaust. How was it practised in Germany?

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

The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly. Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a laborer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote. The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers. The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before the law, were established as natural and inalienable rights. It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights.

i. The responsibility of making law was given to whom? (1)

ii. What do you mean by **natural and inalienable rights**? (1)

iii. Give classification of citizens as per the Constitution of 1791. (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. North-Eastern region not affected by the Great Fear.

B. An axis power



#### SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. The Brahmaputra is known as the Tsang Po in: [1]

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a) China | b) India |
| c) Nepal | d) Tibet |

11. Which of the following is a tertiary activity? [1]

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Quarrying | b) Banking     |
| c) Mining    | d) Agriculture |

12. On the physical map, **A** is marked as a mountain range that stretches from the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south. Identify it from the following options. **[1]**



- a) The Western Ghats  
c) The Eastern Ghats

b) The Zaskar  
d) Nanga Parbat

13. An elevated land feature like mountain, upland or hill may separate two drainage basins is known as: [1]  
a) Ox bow lake  
b) Water divide  
c) Tributary  
d) Drainage basin

14. **Assertion (A):** The east-west extent of the Indian mainland appears to be smaller than the north-south extent. [1]  
**Reason (R):** It is because the latitudinal extent of the Indian subcontinent is greater than the longitudinal extent.  
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. The administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep [1]  
a) Kavaratti  
b) Amini  
c) Minicoy  
d) Agatti

16. From where does the Ganga originate and name the tributaries of Ganga River. [2]

17. Explain the physical features of the Northern Plains of India. [5]

OR

The central location of India at the head of Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why?

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

In India, most migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the “push” factor in rural areas. These are adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and the “pull” of the city in terms of increased employment opportunities and better living conditions. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition. In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns. The urban population has increased from

17.29 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 31.80 per cent in 2011. There has been a significant increase in the number of 'million plus cities' from 35 to 53 in just one decade, i.e., 2001 to 2011.

- i. Why is migration an important determinant of population change? (1)
- ii. Why people are attracted to migrate to the cities? (1)
- iii. Most migrations have been because of the **push** factor in rural areas. Explain this push factor. (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. \_\_\_\_\_ is a practice where the worker is forced to render service to the master free of charge or a nominal remuneration. [1]

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

21. Which of the following is/are true with reference to Chief Election Commissioner ? [1]

A. He/She is appointed by the President.

B. Once appointed, he/she is not answerable to the President or the government.

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

22. All citizens are equal before the law; irrespective of differences in socio-economic conditions. Choose one word for this statement? [1]

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| a) Liberty | b) Equality   |
| c) Secular | d) Democratic |

23. **Assertion (A):** Democracy is based on a fundamental principle of political equality. [1]

**Reason (R):** The vote of an indigenous Fiji has more value than that of an Indian-Fijian.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 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. Under what conditions government run after the elections? [2]

25. a. Name the institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled. [2]

b. India has an integrated Judiciary. What does this statement mean?

26. Can you explain three political institution of the Indian Parliamentary system? [3]

27. How was 'apartheid' practised in South Africa? [5]

OR

Why do the political executives have more powers than the permanent executives?



28. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]
- The state of Haryana had been ruled by a Congress party-led government since 1982. Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, led a movement called 'Nyaya Yudh' (Struggle for Justice) and formed a new party, Lok Dal. His party joined other opposition parties to form a front against Congress in the elections. In the election campaign, Devi Lal said that if his party won the elections, his government would waive the loans of farmers and small businessmen. He promised that this would be the first action of his government. The people were unhappy with the existing government. They were also attracted by Devi Lal's promise. So, when elections were held, they voted overwhelmingly in favour of Lok Dal and its allies. Lok Dal and its partners won 76 out of 90 seats in the State Assembly. Lok Dal alone won 60 seats and thus had a clear majority in the Assembly. Congress could win only 5 seats.
- i. Who ruled in Hararyana before Chaudhary Devi Lal's term? (1)

ii. Write a sentence or two about **Nyaya Yudh**. (1)

iii. Give two reasons why people voted for Chaudhary Devi Lal in the 1987 assembly elections. (2)

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. What is the situation called when there is a surplus of manpower in certain categories and shortage of manpower in other categories. [1]
- a) Paradoxical manpower situation

b) Market activity

c) Non market activity

d) Seasonal unemployment
30. Tejpal Singh works as a peasant in the village. His income from agricultural production is very less. The money is not enough to sustain his family of six-that includes his wife and four children. His wife- Savita is unemployed and wishes to work for earning extra income. Recently, a new scheme has been launched in the village. Under the scheme, one-third of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women. This scheme helped Savita to get the job in the village. Name the scheme which helped Savita to get a job. [1]
- a) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

c) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

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

Number of poor (in millions)		
RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
329	75	404
326	81	407
278	76	355
217	53	270

[Source: Source: Economic Survey 2017-18]

- Find the decreased number of total poor (in million) from 1993-94 - 2011-12.
- a) 134

b) 3

c) 49

d) 124
32. Which of the following programmes has been launched by the government to adopt the principle of targeting the [1]

poor in all areas?

- a) TPDS
- b) TNFW
- c) TAAAY
- d) TAPS

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 (W): 2.34 Rice (R): 2.89
RPDS	1992	Backward blocks	20 kg of foodgrains	Wheat: 2.80 Rice: 3.77
TDPS	1997	Poor and non-poor BPL APL	35 kg of foodgrains	BPL W: 4.15, R: 5.65 APL W: 6.10, R: 8.30
National Food Security Act (NFSA)	2013	Priority households	5 kg per person per month	Wheat: 2.00 Rice: 3.00 Coarse grains: 1.00

[Source: Economic Survey]

Which of the following scheme aims to provide food and nutritional security life at affordable prices and helps people to live a life with dignity?

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

34. Identify the type of unemployment with the help of given clues:

[1]

In this kind of unemployment, people appear to be employed. 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. The contribution made by the three extra people does not add to the contribution made by the five people. If three people are removed the productivity of the field will not decline.

- a) Seasonal unemployment
- b) Agricultural unemployment
- c) Disguised unemployment
- d) Rural unemployment

35. Explain any three major reasons for a widespread poverty in India.

[3]

36. Distinguish between chronic and seasonal hunger.

[3]

37. What challenges do you think India faces in years to come?

[3]

38. Explain any five benefits of investment in human capital formation.

[5]

OR

What are the major factors for unemployment in India?

# Solution

## SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1.  
**(d)** Killing on a large-scale leading to the destruction of a large section of people  
**Explanation:**  
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.
2.  
**(c)**  
One-tenth of the agricultural produce  
  
**Explanation:**  
The Church extracted its share of taxes called tithes from the peasants, comprising one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
3.  
**(c)** German Parliament  
**Explanation:**  
German parliament is called Reichstag.
4. **(a)** Lenin  
**Explanation:**  
Lenin nationalised the industries and banks soon after the October Revolution.
5.
  - i. Economic equality
  - ii. Social Equality
  - iii. Socialism
  - iv. Anti capitalism.
  - v. International fraternity of all the peasants, craftsmen and workers

OR

  - Marseillaise was a patriotic song composed by poet Roget de L' Isle.
  - Although Louis XVI signed the constitution, he entered into secret negotiations with the King of Prussia. Rulers of the other neighbouring countries too were worried by the developments in France and made plans to send troops to put down the events that had been taking place there since the summer of 1789.
  - Before this could happen, the National Assembly voted in April 1792, and declared war against Prussia and Austria.
  - Thousands of volunteers thronged from the provinces to join the army. They saw this as a war of the people against kings and aristocracies all over Europe.
  - So Marseillaise was sung for the first time by the volunteers from Marseilles as they marched into Paris and so got its name. The Marseillaise is now the national anthem of France.
6. **Effect on political life:**
  - (i) Unfortunately, the infant Weimer Republic was made to pay for the sins of the old empire.
  - (ii) The republic was financially crippled and was forced to pay war compensation.**Effect on society**
  - (i) Soldiers came to be placed above civilians.
  - (ii) The media glorified trench warfare, where soldiers lived miserable lives.
  - (iii) Aggressive war propaganda and national honour held an important place in the lives of people.

OR

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.

7. Having acquired power, Hitler set out to dismantle the structures of democratic rule.

The five measures adopted by him to establish a dictatorship in Germany were

- i. According to the Fire Decree of 28th February 1933, passed by him, the civic rights like freedom of speech, press, and assembly were suspended indefinitely
- ii. His arch-enemies, the Communists, were hurriedly arrested and packed off to the newly established concentration camps.
- iii. The Socialists, Democrats, and Catholics were also arrested and killed.
- iv. On 3rd March 1933, the famous Enabling Act established a dictatorship in Germany. It gave Hitler all the powers to rule by decree without going to the Reichstag
- v. Except for the Nazi Party and its affiliates, all other political parties and trade unions were banned. Hitler now had complete control over the economy, media, army, and judiciary.

OR

The prosecution and mass murder of Jews by German Nazis between 1933-45 is known as the holocaust.

It was practised by using the following methods:

- i. All the 'undesirable' people such as the Jews, Gypsies, Blacks, and other 'racially impure' people were eliminated by killing them in gas chambers by releasing poisonous gas in them.
  - ii. Making Poles and Russians as slave labour and imprisoning them in concentration camps.
  - iii. Jews were segregated (including Jewish children in school), pauperised and many were forced to leave the country.
  - iv. Jews were victimised through the media by circulating pictures, films, slogans, and leaflets. They were stereotyped, mocked, abused and described as evil.
  - v. Jews were referred to as vermin, rats, and pests. Their movements were compared to those of rodents.
8. i. The responsibility of making law was given to the National Assembly.  
ii. Natural and inalienable rights mean they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away.  
iii. Classification of citizens as per the Constitution of 1791:  
a. Active citizens  
b. Passive citizens
9. A. France  
B. England

#### SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

**(d) Tibet**

**Explanation:**

Tibet

11.

**(b) Banking**

**Explanation:**

Tertiary activities include transport, banking, communications, commerce, administration, and other services.

12.

**(c) The Eastern Ghats**

**Explanation:**

The Eastern Ghats

13.

**(b) Water divide**

**Explanation:**

Water divide

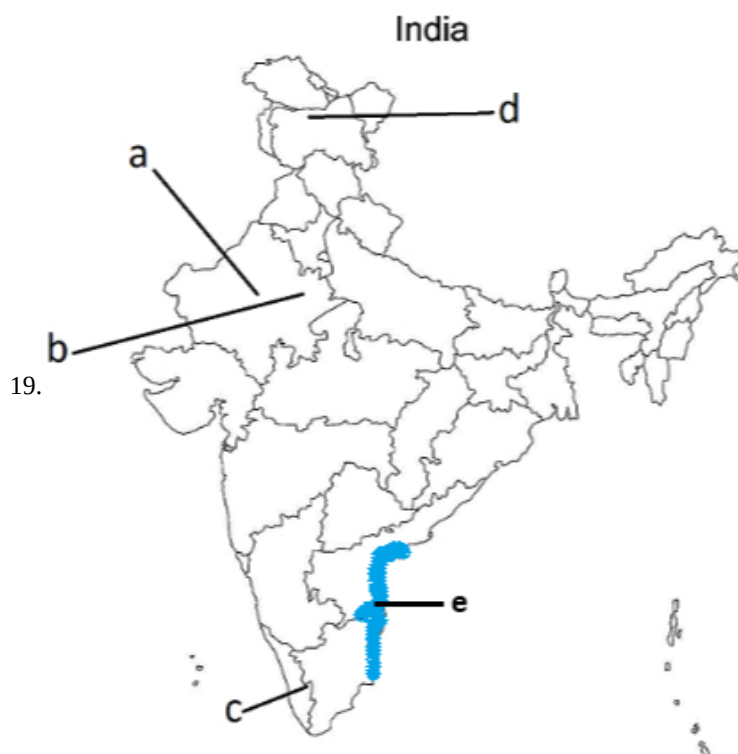


14. (c) A is true but R is false.  
**Explanation:**  
**The latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the mainland is about 30°.** Despite this fact, the east-west extent appears to be smaller than the north-south extent.
15. (a) Kavaratti  
**Explanation:**  
 Kavaratti
16. A. Bhagirathi is the headwater of Ganga which is fed by the Gangotri Glacier. It is joined by the Alknanda at Deveprayag in Uttaranchal.  
 B. The Ganga emerges from mountains on to the plains at Haridwar.  
 C. The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from Himalayas including major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Kosi, the Ghaghara and Gandak.  
 D. The Chambal, the Betwa and the Son are the main tributaries coming from the peninsular uplands.
17. 1. The Northern Plains have been formed from the alluvium that the mountain rivers deposited here. This turned the soil on the surfaced land fertile for growing a rich harvest of a variety of crops. This led to the development of the Indus River Valley Civilisation.  
 2. The rich soil was further aided by favourable climate and constant water supply from the rivers. Between the mouths of the Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra, the North Indian Plain covers a distance of 3200 km. It is 300 to 150 km wide in some places.  
 3. The North Indian Plains have the Indus river system in the west and the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system in the east. The first includes Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj. The Indus flows into the Arabian Sea. The second includes Ganga, its tributaries and the Brahmaputra which combine as Meghna as they drain into the Bay of Bengal.  
 4. They form the world's largest and fastest growing delta. The difference in relief has led the North Indian Plains to be divided into four zones: (i) Bhabhar, (ii) Tarai, (iii) Bangar and (iv) Khadar.

OR

- A. It provides India without abundant extended sea routes to apply her trade and commerce devices/strategies with developed countries (Western European) at her left hand and developing countries at the right.  
 B. It helps India, in flowing her stream of wisdom in physical, mental, emotional and psychological field everywhere in Africa, Asia and Europe continent.  
 C. It includes spiritual, technical, psychological and anatomical and material knowledge also.  
 D. India holds title authority on Indian Ocean.  
 E. In fact, India only has the longest coastline in the Indian Ocean in the world.
18. i. Migration is an important determinant of population change. It changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age and sex composition.  
 ii. People are attracted because of the "pull" of the city. They get an increased employment opportunities and better living conditions in the cities.  
 iii. Most migration is from rural to urban areas due to rural push factors. The factors which motivate to leave the rural areas for better opportunities are rural push factors. These are adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in the rural areas.





### SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (a) Begar

**Explanation:**

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

21.

(b) Both A and B are true

**Explanation:**

The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President of India. But once appointed, the Chief Election Commissioner is not answerable to the President or the government.

22.

(b) Equality

**Explanation:**

All citizens are equal before the law; irrespective of differences in socio-economic conditions.

23.

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

**Explanation:**

Democracy is no doubt based on a fundamental principle of political equality. Also, there has been a demand for the universal adult franchise in a democracy. This principle has now come to be accepted almost all over the world. Yet there are many instances of denial of equal right to vote. the example is Fiji is one such instance.

Both the sentences are **paradoxical** though correct.

24. A. A democratic government cannot do whatever it likes, simply because it has won an election.

B. It has to respect some basic rules. In particular it has to respect some guarantees to the minorities.

C. Every major decision has to go through a series of consultations. Every office bearer has certain rights and responsibilities assigned by the constitution and the law.

25. a. In India, the Supreme Court controls the judicial administration in the country. If there is any dispute between citizens and the government, it is finally settled in the Supreme Court.

- b. India has an integrated and unified judiciary. It means the Supreme Court controls the Judicial administration in the country and its decision is binding on all other courts of the country. Judiciary is to grow as an organic whole rather than a distinct mechanical conglomeration.
26. A. Legislature: The prime minister and the cabinet are the institutions that take all important policy decisions. The law making body of the government is Legislature.  
 B. Executive: The political executives and the Civil servants, working together are responsible for taking steps to implement the ministers' decisions. Law implementing body is Executive.  
 C. Judiciary: Supreme Court is an institution where disputes between citizens and the government are finally settled. All the courts of India together known as Judiciary of India.
27. (i) The system of apartheid divided the people and labelled them on the basis of their skin colour.  
 (ii) The natives of South Africa were the 'Blacks', the people of mixed races were 'Coloured' and the people who migrated from India, 'The Indians'.  
 (iii) All Non-Whites were treated as inferiors and were deprived of their right to vote.  
 (iv) They were forbidden from living in white areas.  
 (v) They could work in white areas only if they had a permit.  
 (vi) Trains, buses, taxis, hotels, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, cinema halls, beaches, swimming pools, public toilets were all separate for whites and blacks.  
 (vii) The Blacks could not visit the churches where the whites worshipped.

OR

- A. Political executives are elected by the people. Therefore, they are more empowered.  
 B. Political executives are answerable to the people.  
 C. Permanent executives work under the political executives and assist them in carrying out the day to day administration.  
 D. All policy decisions are taken by the political executives.  
 E. Permanent executives implement the decisions taken by political executives.  
 F. Permanent executives are expert in their field, they are qualified and educated.
28. i. The State had been ruled by a Congress party-led government since 1982.  
 ii. Nyaya Yudh was a movement and a struggle for Justice. Chaudhary Devi Lal, then an opposition leader, was the leader of this movement.  
 iii. i. The people were unhappy with the existing government.  
 ii. They were also attracted by Devi Lal's promise of waiving off the loans of farmers and small businessmen.

#### SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. (a) Paradoxical manpower situation

**Explanation:**

Paradoxical manpower situation

30.

(b)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

**Explanation:**

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

31. (a) 134

**Explanation:**

$$404 - 270 = 134$$

32. (a) TPDS

**Explanation:**

TPDS (Targeted Public Distribution System) has been launched by the government to adopt the principle of targeting the poor in all areas.

33.

(b) NFSA

**Explanation:**

NFSA provides food and nutritional security life at affordable prices and enables people to live a life with dignity.

34.

(c) Disguised unemployment

**Explanation:**

Disguised unemployment is also more prevalent in rural areas. In this form of unemployment, the number of people actually employed for any production is more than the actual requirement. For instance: A family has 8 working members. All of them are working on their farm. The size of the farm makes it possible to be efficiently managed by 5 persons only. The extra three persons are not contributing to any growth in productivity. They are working because they have no other gainful employment.

35. i. **British Rule:** Britishers ruled India more than 100 years. Prior to the British rule, traditional industries, for instance, textiles, flourished in India. During the British rule, the government adopted policies to discourage such industries. This left millions of weavers poor. Even after fifty years of independent India, we can find a major section of the people engaged handicraft industries as downtrodden.
- ii. **Lack of industrialization:** India is very backward from the industrial point of view. Hardly 3 per cent of the total working population is engaged in the large- scale industry.
- iii. **Over dependence on agriculture:** Even after more than 60 years of independence more than 60 per cent of our total population still depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Due to shortage of inputs, our agriculture is backward.

36. Chronic Hunger	Seasonal Hunger
(i) Chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity anchor quality. (ii) Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for survival.	(i) Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. (ii) This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of the casual labour, e.g., there is less work for casual construction labour during the rainy season.

37. (i) Healthcare.  
(ii) Job security.  
(iii) Gender discrimination.  
(iv) Human misery.  
(v) Education.
38. A. More educated or the better trained persons or the healthier people are good resources of the country.  
B. Due to investment on human capital the output of the persons is increased.  
C. With the investments made on their education and health, can yield a high return in the future in the form of higher earnings and greater contribution to society.  
D. By investing more on education and health, the educated people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital.  
E. Efficiency and the technology evolved by people have made their countries rich and developed.

OR

- A. Rapid growth of population is major cause of unemployment in India.  
B. Due to the shortage of capital and other essential inputs, the industrialization process is very slow. Underdevelopment is also responsible for unemployment.  
C. Faulty education policy is also a major cause of unemployment.  
D. Decline in cottage industry is also a cause of unemployment in India. In rural areas cottage industry was the only means of employment particularly of the land less people.  
E. Dependence of maximum population of India on the agriculture.