

Class-X Session 2022-23
Subject - Social Science (087)
Sample Question Paper - 17
With Solution

BLUE PRINT										
SR NO	CHAPTER NAME	PER UNIT MARKS	MCQ	VSATQ	SATQ	LATQ	CBQ	MBQ	TOTAL MARKS	
	UNIT-1 : HISTORY									
1	The rise of nationalism in Europe	20								
2	Nationalism in India		Q (3, 4, 5)						3	
3	The making of a global world		Q (2)			Q (1)	Q (3)	Q (1a)	12	
4	The age of industrialization		Q (1)	Q (1)					3	
5	Print Culture and the modern world				Q (1)				3	
	Unit-2 : GEOGRAPHY									
1	Resources and development	20								
2	Forest and Wildlife resources				Q (4)				3	
3	Water resources		Q (7, 10)						2	
4	Agriculture					Q (2)		Q (1b-i)	6	
5	Minerals and energy resources		Q (6, 8, 9)				Q (2)		4	
6	Manufacturing Industries									
7	Lifelines of national economy							Q (1b-iv)	1	
	UNIT - 3 : POLITICAL SCIENCE			Q (2)				Q (1b-ii, iii)	4	
1	Power sharing	20								
2	Federalism		Q (14)						1	
3	Gender, religion and caste		Q (11, 12, 15)		Q (2)				6	
4	Political parties			Q (3)		Q (4)	Q (1)		12	
5	Outcomes of Democracy		Q (13)						1	
	UNIT-4 : ECONOMICS									
1	Development	20								
2	Sectors of Indian Economy		Q (16, 18, 19)		Q (3)	Q (3)			11	
3	Money and Credit		Q (17, 20)	Q (4)	Q (5)				7	
4	Globalization of the Indian economy									
	TOTAL MARKS									

General Instructions


1. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. **Section A** – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
3. **Section B** – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
4. **Section C** – contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
5. **Section D** – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
6. **Section-E** – Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each
7. **Section F** – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
8. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
9. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION A (MCQS)

(1 × 20 = 20)

1. Which of the following is a correct definition of custom barrier?
 - (a) It is a measure of limiting trade across borders of different cities and principalities.
 - (b) It is a physical barrier between two cities.
 - (c) It is a tax collected at railway stations to boost exports.
 - (d) Custom duties decreased the price of products.
2. Arrange the following in the correct sequence
 1. Depressed Class Association
 2. Rowlatt Act
 3. Poona Pact Signed
 4. Gandhiji travelled to Champaran Codes
 - (a) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (b) 1, 3, 2, 4
 - (c) 4, 2, 1, 3
 - (d) 2, 1, 3, 4
3. Following image represents the Republic of France and became popular in 1850. Identify the given image by choosing the correct option.

- (a) Caricature of Otto von Bismarck
 - (b) Picture of Germania
 - (c) Postage Stamp with a picture of Marianne.
 - (d) A poster of Cavour


4. Which of the following option/s is/are correct regarding the various developments which happened in the wake of the fleeing of Louis Philippe in the year 1848?
 - (i) The National Assembly was proclaimed a republic.
 - (ii) National Workshops were set-up to provide employment.
 - (iii) Suffrage to all women
 - (iv) Right to work was guaranteed
 - (a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) Only (iii)
 - (d) (iii) and (iv)
5. Who founded the revolutionary militia 'Red Shirt'?
 - (a) Wilson
 - (b) Tsar Alexander II
 - (c) Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - (d) Duke Metternich
6. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in
 - (a) Rubber- Assam
 - (b) Pulses- Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Jowar- Punjab
 - (d) Rice- West Bengal
7. Consider the following statements about unclassified forests
 - I. Unclassed forests are mostly managed by both private communities and the government.
 - II. All human activities are allowed in these forests.
 - III. Northern-Eastern states and parts of Gujarat have mostly unclassified forests.
 Which of the following is correct?
 - (a) I and II
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) I and III
 - (d) All of these

8. Which is the most important plantation crop grown in Karnataka?
 (a) Tea (b) Coffee (c) Rice (d) Banana
9. Match the following items given in Column (A) with those in Column (B).

Column A (Crops)	Column B (Areas)
A. Sugarcane	1. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
B. Rice	2. Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh
C. Millets	3. Bihar and Punjab
D. Maize	4. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

- (a) 3, 4, 2, 1 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 2, 4, 1, 3
10. Consider the following statements about reserved forests?
 I. Reserved forests are owned by the government and all human activities are not allowed in these forests.
 II. These forests are regarded as the most valuable forests in terms of conservation of forests and wildlife.
 III. These forests constitute about more than half of the total forest land in India.
 Which of the following is correct?
 (a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All of these
11. In what sense Federations are contrasted with unitary forms of government? Identify the correct option.
 (a) Powers in the federations are not concentrated in single hands but distributed among units.
 (b) In a federation, the central government can pass orders to the provincial or local government in an effective manner as compared to the Unitary government.
 (c) In a federation, state governments are answerable to the central government for every decision.
 (d) In a federation, state government powers are in the hands of the central government.
12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Panchayat Samiti in India?
 (a) Panchayat Samiti at the block level is an advisory body.
 (b) Panchayat Samiti at the block level is an administrative body.
 (c) Panchayat Samiti at the block level is a consultant committee.
 (d) Panchayat Samiti at the block level is a coordinating and supervisory authority.
13. Political parties can be reformed by?
 (a) reducing the role of muscle power
 (b) reducing the role of money
 (c) state funding of election
 (d) All of the above
14. Which of the following reasons of Power sharing stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes? Identify the correct option:
 (a) Moral (b) Prudential (c) Legitimate (d) Political
15. Fill in the blanks-

List 1	List 2
Union of States	Prime Minister
Municipal Corporation	...

- (a) Governor (b) Gram Panchayat (c) MLA (d) Mayor
16. The task of measuring GDP is undertaken by which of the following levels of government?
 (a) Central Government (b) State Government (c) Local Government (d) Both (a) and (b)
17. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
 Read the statement and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Rakesh is an educated and skilled worker who earns a high salary as he is employed in a private bank in a city.
Reason (R): All service sectors in India are growing extremely well and each individual engaged in any kind of tertiary activity earns a high income. monthly
 (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.

18. Read the data given in the following table and answer the given question. Monthly income of citizens

Country	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Average income
Country A	9000	1000	8000	11000	12500	?
Country B	5000	4000	6800	5050	29650	?
Country C	2000	1600	3500	3000	10000	?

Which country has a more equitable distribution of income?

- (a) Country A (b) Country B (c) Country C (d) Both Country A and Country B
19. Raman's weight is 79kgs and his height is 1.54 meters. In which category can we place him from the following options?
(a) Underweight (b) Normal weight (c) Overweight (d) Obesity
20. A man is employed on a corn farm where he does not have much manual work. He solely works on the farm every day. Of which type of employment is this an example?
(a) Disguised Employment
(b) Seasonal Employment
(c) Over Employment
(d) Cyclical Employment

SECTION B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

(2 × 4 = 8)

21. What are the consequences of abolition of corn laws?
22. Differentiate between international and local trade in a brief manner.
23. What do you understand about communal politics?
24. Write the major objectives of implementing the NREGA 2005.

OR

Do you think workers are exploited in the unorganized sector? If yes, give reason to support your answer.

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 3 = 15)

25. How historians agreed to the fact that print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred.
26. Briefly analyse the major difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one.
27. Is it right that development of a nation depends on the availability of public facilities. If yes, explain.
28. "India is rich in certain types of resources, but deficient in some other resources." Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with examples.

OR

What are the main advantages of India's land under a variety of relief features?

29. Is it correct to agree with the fact that several services which cannot be provided by the private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS)

(5 × 4 = 20)

30. Why did Mahatma Gandhi start the Civil Disobedience Movement? How did this movement unite the country? Explain.

OR

What was the reason behind non participation of Dalits in Non Cooperation Movement. Explain in an elaborate manner.

31. List out some suggestions for minimising industrial pollution of freshwater sources.

OR

Enlist some measures to curb the environmental pollution in general.

32. State the meaning of the term, HDI. Also explain its key indicators.

OR

Highlight the emphasis of sustainable development in the 21st century.

33. Is it justified to state that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicised? Explain.

OR

Experts state that women still lag behind men in India despite some improvements since independence' Analyse the statement."

SECTION E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)**(4 × 3 = 12)**

34. Read the given text and answer the following questions given below.

Communalism becomes more acute when religion is expressed in politics in exclusive and partisan terms, when one religion and its followers are pitted against another. This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions, when the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics. Communal politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. Communalism involves thinking along the following lines. The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community. Their fundamental interests are the same. Any difference that they may have is irrelevant or trivial for community life. It also follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same social community. If the followers of different religions have some commonalities, these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve conflict. In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people

34.(1) When does communalism happen in our society?

34.(2) Infer what will happen if the followers of different religions have some commonalities?

34.(3) How does communal politics suppress many voices within the same community?

35. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Through the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

The main characteristic of Commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs. e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

35.(1) Which two states of India produce rice commercially?

35.(2) Why is rice considered a subsistence crop in Odisha?

35.(3) How do farmers continue to take maximum output from limited land?

36. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Workers too had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. When they heard of the Non Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages. They however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. The visions of these movements were not defined by the Congress programme. They interpreted the term swaraj in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over. Yet, when the tribals chanted Gandhi's name and raised slogans demanding Swatantra Bharat, they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation.

When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.

36.(1) What was the motive of the Non Cooperation Movement?

36.(2) What positive impact was laid by the non cooperation movement?

36.(3) What did freedom mean for the plantation workers in Assam?

SECTION F (MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS)**(2 + 3 = 5)**

- 37.(a) On the given political map of India, Two places Identify areas marked as A and B with the help of given information.

(A) A region in Bihar which is concerned with movement of Indigo planters.

(B) A place where Congress session held in 1927

- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three following with suitable symbols

I. A sea port in Gujarat

II. An international airport in West Bengal

III. Software Technology Park in Maharashtra

IV. Narora Atomic Power Station

Solution

SAMPLE PAPER-8

1. (a) Customs barrier is any implementation of fees, rules, or regulations designed with the intention to limit international trade. Restrictions can come in the form of tariffs, levies, duties, trade embargoes, and even currency manipulation.
2. (c) Events arranged in a chronological order is as follows
Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in 1917.
The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
The Depressed Class Association was formed in 1930.
Poona Pact was signed in 1932
3. (c) The image given above is a Postage Stamp with a picture. Marianne is a symbol of Republican France. A Marianne is a bust of a proud and determined woman wearing a Phrygian cap. She symbolises the attachment of the common citizens of the revolution to the Republic-Marianne is liberty, equality and fraternity.
4. (a) In 1848, population of Paris revolted due to food shortage and wide spread unemployment. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. As a result, various developments took place in the wake of the fleeing of Louis Philippe that are:
A National Assembly was proclaimed a republic and granted suffrage to the adult males above 21 years and guaranteed them the right to work.
National Work shop were setup to provide employment.
5. (c) The red shirts were started by Giuseppe Garibaldi. During his years of exile, Garibaldi was involved in a military action in Uruguay, where, in 1843, he originally used red shirts from a stock destined for slaughter house workers in Buenos Aires.
6. (d) West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in India.. Kerala is the highest producer of Rubber in India Madhya Pradesh is the highest producer of pulses in India Maharashtra is the highest producer of jowar in India
7. (d) Forests that are owned by both the government and private individual or communities. Unclassed forests are owned by both the government and private individuals or communities. North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of unclassified forests.
8. (b) Karnataka is the major Producer of Coffee of India. 71% of India's coffee is produced in Karnataka. The largest coffee-producing region of Karnataka is Kodagu (Coorg) district. Kodagu district of Karnataka produces 33% of the total coffee produced in India.
9. (b) Sugarcane is highly grown in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.
Rice is highly grown in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
Millets are highly grown in Bihar and Punjab.
Maize is highly grown in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
10. (d) All the statements are correct regarding reserved forests in India.

Reserved forests are owned by the government and all human activities are not allowed in these forests. These forests are regarded as the most valuable forests in terms of conservation of forests and wild life. These forests constitute about more than half of the total forest land in India.

11. (a) Statement A is correct. Powers in the federations are not concentrated in single hands but distributed among units.
On the basis of relationship between the centre and the units, the governments may be classified as unitary and federal. In a unitary government, all the powers of government are vested in the central government whereas in a federal government, the powers of government are divided between the centre and the units.
12. (d) A Panchayat Samiti at the block level in India is only a coordinating and supervisory authority. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) is a system of rural local government in India. PRI was constitutionalised in 1992 to build democracy at the grass roots level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.
13. (d) Political parties can be amended by following ways-
Reducing the role of muscle power.
Reducing the role of money
State funding of election.
14. (b) Prudential reasons of Power sharing stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes. Prudential reason for power sharing is that power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.
15. (d) The Union of State is headed by the prime minister of India.
The Municipal Corporation is headed by the mayor. The Mayor is the political head of the Municipal Corporation. He acts as the city bureaucrat who is generally a state-appointed officer. He is usually chosen through direct vote for a term of 5 years. He is the first citizen of the city.
17. (c) In India, not the entire service sector is growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers.
At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people rarely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

18. (a) Country A has a more equitable distribution of income. Equitable distribution of income means that income is distributed in a way that ensures fairness and allows everyone to have the same opportunities. Equitable distribution of income doesn't mean that income is distributed equally; it just means that income is distributed in a fair way.
19. (d) Raman can be placed in the obesity category. BMI of Raman is 33.3. If BMI is more than 25 then a person would be considered as overweight.
20. (b) This employment is an example of Seasonal Employment. The term seasonal employment refers to the practice of workers and professionals finding work during specific months of the year and being idle during the other months in which they do not have any concrete job.
21. Consequences of abolition of corn laws-
(i) The abolition of Corn Laws in England contributed to cheaper grain imports in Britain.
(ii) British farming was unable to cope with inexpensive imports and vast land was left uncultivated, leaving thousands of men and women unemployed.
22. Difference between International trade and Local trade
- | International trade | Local trade |
|---|---|
| International trade is carried out between two or more countries. | Local trade is carried out within a country between states or between cities, towns and villages in the same state. |
| Foreign currency is required for this type of trade. | National currency required for this trade. |
23. The use of religion in politics, where one religion is shown as superior to other religions is called communal politics. Here, one religious group is against the other religious group and the demands of one religious group are against the demands of the other religious group.
24. The objectives of implementing the NREGA 2005 are
(i) This scheme targets the poor people of rural areas who suffer from poverty.
(ii) To provide livelihood to the people below the poverty line, this scheme guarantees 100 days of wage employment in a year to every rural/household in the country.

OR

Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganised sector because

- (i) There are no fixed number of working hours. The workers normally work 10-12 hours without being paid overtime.
(ii) They do not get other allowances apart from daily wages.
25. Historians agree that print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred. This is because of the following reasons.
(i) First Print popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. Their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

(ii) Second Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by the public.

(iii) Third By the 1780s, there was a flow of literature, especially cartoon and caricatures 15 that mocked or insulted the royalty and criticised their morality.

26. The main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary are

(i) In the federal form of government like in India, the powers are divided between the Central Government and State Governments. Both levels have their areas of jurisdiction. On the other hand, in a unitary form of government, the National Government has all the powers. Any constitutional power given to the states or regions of the country is dependent on the National Government, which can be withdrawn at any time. Sri Lanka is one such example.

(ii) In a federal system, a State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the Central Government. On the other hand, in a unitary system, the State Government does not have power of its own.

27. It is right that national development of a country depends on the availability of public facilities. Public facilities are those provided by the government. They may be either highly subsidised or totally free of cost for the people.

They are important because poor people do not have enough income to be able to avail facilities provided by the private sector, resulting in difficulties faced like inadequate healthcare, poor nutrition, lack of education etc. The utility of two public facilities available in India are:

(i) The Public Distribution System (PDS) which provides fair average quality of foodgrains and other essential items to the weaker sections of the population at subsidised price.

(ii) Healthcare in government hospitals and which is provided to all at subsidised rates. This includes outpatient as well as hospitalisation facilities.

28. Yes, I agree with the statement that in India, there are regions which are rich in certain types of resources, but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources, while some regions have acute shortage of vital resources.

Some examples are as follows

States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in coal and minerals, but lack technological and institutional support.

- Arunachal Pradesh has abundant water resources, but lacks in infrastructure development. Rajasthan is well endowed with wind and solar energy, but lacks water resources.
- The cold desert of Ladakh lacks natural resources, although it has a rich cultural heritage.

OR

India has land under a variety of relief features. In India, 30 per cent area are mountainous, 27 per cent are plateaus and 43 per cent are plains, all of these have specific advantages to be utilised. Main advantages of India's land

- Mountains are source to many streams and rivers, some of them are perennial. These regions have very high potential for hydro electricity productions, etc and are also good tourism destinations.
- Plateaus are mostly laden (heavily loaded) with minerals, fossil fuels and forest, etc so are economically very useful.

Plains are most important land resource for human beings. These are fertile and most of the food crops, etc are grown here. They are also useful for the development of factories, roads, etc.

29. It is correct that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector. It is due to following reasons

- (i) Only the government can invest large sums of money on projects with a long gestation period such as the railways.
- (ii) Only the public sector provides quality health services at economical rates, as it works for the welfare of the people, e.g. AIIMS.
- (iii) Public sector provides electricity at a lower cost rate to protect and encourage the small scale industries, e.g. NTPC. Private sector cannot provide electricity at a reasonable rate.

30. Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement because Lord Irwin ignored Gandhi's eleven demands including the abolition of the Salt tax. Gandhi's 'Salt March' marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement all over India. Thousands of people in different parts of the country broke the salt law by manufacturing salt and giving demonstrations in front of government salt factories.

The following points state how the Civil Disobedience Movement came into force in various parts of the country and united different groups in the country

- (i) With the spread of the movement, foreign cloth was boycotted and liquor shops were picketed. Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes. Village officials resigned from their post. Forest people violated forest law.
- (ii) In the countryside, rich peasant communities viz, Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh became the supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (iii) The poorer peasantry, often led by the socialist and the communist, joined a variety of radical movements for the remission of their unpaid rent to the landlords.
- (iv) Industrialists led by Purshottamdas Thakurdas and GD Birla supported the Civil Disobedience Movement. Moreover railway workers, dock workers, mine workers from Chota Nagpur and large number of women from all over India participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

OR

Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

It can understood through following points

- (i) Dalits or untouchables belong to the lower strata of our society. The Congress party ignored the Dalits for fear of offending the conservative high caste Hindus, i.e. Sanatanis. Gandhiji first realised that Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. But many Dalit leaders believed in a different political solution to the problem of their community.
- (ii) Dalits thought that only political empowerment would resolve their problem of social disabilities
- (iii) They began organising themselves, demanding reserve seats in educational institutions and a separate electorate that would choose their Dalit members for Legislative Councils.
- (iv) Dr Ambedkar demanded a separate electorate for Dalits which was denied by Gandhiji.
- (v) Dalit movement continued to be apprehensive of the Congress led national movement and their participation was limited.

Thus, it can be concluded that Dalit participation was limited in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

31. The following are the steps that can be taken to curb the pollution in freshwater sources caused by industries

- (i) Minimising water usage by reusing and recycling waste water in two or more successive stages.
- (ii) Rainwater harvesting to meet water requirements.
- (iii) Treating hot water and industrial wastes before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

This can be done in three phases

- (i) Primary treatment by mechanical means (ie. screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.)
- (ii) Secondary treatment by biological processes. Such as planting trees, rain water harvesting.
- (iii) Tertiary treatment by chemical, physical and biological processes like recycling of waste water, in sewage treatment plants.

OR

The following are some of the general measures to minimise environmental pollution:

Overdrawing of groundwater reserves by industries need to be regulated legally.

Generators and other machinery should be tied with silencers and other noise absorbing materials to reduce their sound.

Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

Use of oil or gas instead of coal to reduce smoke emission from factories Redesigning machinery to increase their efficiency in using energy Promote sustainable development by integrating economic development goals with environmental construction.

32. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a single index measure that aims to record the three key dimensions

of human development: access to knowledge, a decent standard of living, and long and healthy life. In other words, the Human Development Index is practiced to measure how development has improved human life.

Indicators of the Human Development Index

The three indicators or factors that represent the different aspects of life include the following

Life expectancy: The human's longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth. The life expectancy at birth means how many years a newly born person is expected to survive in this world. This indicated the element of health in the Human Development Index.

Education: It is measured by the expected years of schooling life of a child at the school entry age and the mean years of schooling of the adult population.

Standard of Living: The standard of living of people is measured by Gross National Income per capita adjusted for the price level of the country.

OR

Sustainable development is referred to as the idea that human beings should sustain by meeting their basic needs, while also making sure that the future generations are able to meet their basic needs.

Emphasis of Sustainable Development

1. **Economic Growth:** For creating an economy that is sustainable and growing in the right direction.

2. **Protecting the Environment:** This objective focuses on contribution by humans towards protecting and enhancing the natural environment, by minimising pollution and waste, also working towards reducing the global carbon footprint..

3. **Social Inclusion:** This objective focuses on providing the facility of housing for future generations and assisting in creating healthy, strong and vibrant global communities.

Importance of sustainable development:

1. Using the available resources judiciously and working towards maintaining the ecological balance.

2. To prevent degradation of the environment and lay emphasis on protecting the environment.

3. To prevent overexploitation of resources.

4. Is it justified to state that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicised? Explain.

33 It is correct to say that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicised. Caste can take various forms in politics

(i) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub-castes which were earlier excluded from it.

(ii) Various caste groups are required to enter a coalition with other castes or communities and thus enter a dialogue and negotiation.

(iii) New kinds of caste groups have come up in the political arena like 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.

(iv) Caste plays different kinds of roles in politics. In some cases, politics gives many disadvantaged communities the opportunity to demand their share of power.

(v) Politics has helped people from OBC and Dalit castes to gain better access to decision-making.

(vi) But sometimes exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results like tensions, conflicts and violence in our society.

OR

In India women still lag behind men despite some improvements since independence.

This can be analysed in the following ways

(i) As India is still dominated by Patriarchal society, gender discrimination is prevalent at present. Parents prefer to spend money for a boy's education, thus dropout among girl child is high in schools.

(ii) Girls perform as well as boys in school, but the literacy rate among women is only 54 percent compared with 76 percent among men.

(iii) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very little. Much of her work is not paid and therefore not valued.

(iv) In almost all areas of work, women are paid less than the men, even when both works exactly the same.

(v) Women still face harassment, exploitation and violence in our society.

34.(1) When state power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest of the groups and the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another, communalism happens at that time.

34.(2) If the followers of different religions have some commonalities then these will be superficial and immaterial from the stand point of communalism. Their interests should be differ according to the believers of communal politics

34.(3) People of the same religion do not have the same interests and aspirations. They have different views and identities. Thus any attempt to bring all followers of the same religion together is to suppress many voices within the same community.

35.(1) Punjab and Haryana of India produce rice commercially

35.(2) Rice is considered a subsistence crop in Odisha because it is grown on small patches of land with very little agricultural inputs. Productivity is also less.

35.(3) Farmers buy agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, HYV seeds and provide irrigation facilities in their limited land to take maximum output from it.

36.(1) The non-cooperation movement was launched in 1920 with the aim of obtaining self-governance and ultimately getting the British colonial authorities to grant full independence to India.

36.(2) The non cooperation movement had a great impact on Indian textile. Swadeshi goods got a great impetus. It led to the increase in Swadeshi goods providing a relief to the vanishing textile industry of India. The import of foreign goods halved between 1921 and 1922.

36.(3) Workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of swaraj. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

- 37.(a) A. Champaran
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(b)

