

SAMPLE PAPER

CLASS – X | CBSE | SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

SOLUTION

SECTION - A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

2 x 4 = 8

1. Fly shuttle is a mechanical device used for weaving, moved by means of ropes and pullies. It places the horizontal threads called the weft into the vertical threads called the warp. The invention of the fly shuttle in the second decade of the 20th century proved a boon for the weavers.

Analyse the above given paragraph considering one of the following correction option :

- (A) With the invention of this mechanical device, it became possible for weavers to operate large looms and weave wide pieces of cloth
- (B) The device increased productivity per worker
- (C) It speeded up production and reduced labour demand
- (D) All of these

Ans. D

Sol. All of these

2. **Assertion:** Iron ore is the basic mineral and the backbone of India.

Reason: India is rich in good quality iron ore.

- (A) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (B) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (C) Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (D) Both assertion and reason are false

Ans. A

3. Complete the following table with the correct information :

Type of Industry	Established in Year	Place in India
First textile mill	1854	A – ?
First cement plant	B – ?	Chennai

Choose correct option :

- (A) A – Mumbai, B – 1904
- (B) A – Delhi, B – 1934
- (C) A – Delhi, B – 1904
- (D) A – Mumbai, B – 1934

Ans. A

4. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

List – I

- (A) First World War
- (B) Second World War
- (C) Casualties of first World War
- (D) Casualties of Second World War

List – II

- 1908
- 1945
- 100 million
- 60 million

Ans. D

5. Identify the sector :

It provides various things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable price.

The purpose of this sector is not just to earn profits but to social service also.

It creates employment opportunities through creation and expansion of infrastructure.

It controls private monopolies.

Select the appropriate option from the following :

(A) Public sector

(B) Tertiary sector

(C) Primary sector

(D) Private sector

Ans. A

6. In the above picture of somen's Utopian vision, the saints, angle and Christ symbolise :



(A) Equality among people

(B) Fraternity among nations

(C) Freedom of nations

(D) Resentment against nations

Ans. B

Sol. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

7. Identify the Country :

- Is a small country in Europe.
- Shares borders with France, Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg.
- The government divided the powers equally between Dutch and French speaking populations.
- Power sharing is also seen in political parties.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

(A) Germany

(B) Belgium

(C) Sri Lanka

(D) India

Ans. B

Sol. Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The government divided the powers equally between Dutch and French speaking populations. Power sharing is also seen in political parties.

8. **Assertion (A):** Federations that are formed by 'holding together' do not give equal power to its constituent units.

Reason (R): Some states are granted special powers.

- (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.

Ans. A

Sol. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations. In this second category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

9. Following table shows the workers in different sectors (in millions)

Sector	Unorganised	Organised	Total
Primary	200	2	202
Secondary	50	5	55
Tertiary	80	20	100
Total	330	27	357
Total in percentage			100%

What is the percentage of people in organised sector?

- (A) 8.4% (B) 9.6%
(C) 7.6% (D) 10%

Ans. C

10. Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector?

- (A) She gets a regular salary at the end of the month.
(B) She is not paid for leave.
(C) She gets medical allowance.
(D) She got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when she joined this work.

Ans. B

11. Study the picture and answer the following question :



Who designed the cover of German almanac?

- (A) Otto von Bismarck (B) Andreas Rebmann
(C) Giuseppe Mazzini (D) Napoleon

Ans. B

Sol. The cover of a German almanac designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798. The image of the French Bastille being stormed by the revolutionary crowd has been placed next to a similar fortress meant to represent the bastion of despotic rule in the German province of Kassel. Accompanying the illustration is the slogan: 'The people must seize their own freedom!' Rebmann lived in the city of Mainz and was a member of a German Jacobin group.

12. When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?

- (A) 1787 (B) 1759
(C) 1789 (D) 1769

Ans. C

Sol. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.

13. Arrange the following cities according to the size (small large) of large- scale industries in these regions:

1. United provinces
2. Bombay
3. Madras
4. Bengal

Option :

- (A) 1, 3, 2, 4 (B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2 (D) 2, 3, 1, 4

Ans. A

14. Consider the following statements about the ethnic; composition of Sri Lanka:

- A. Major social groups are the Sinhala- speaking (74%) and Tamil-speaking (18%)?
- B. Among the Tamils, there are two sub-groups, Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.
- C. There are about 7% Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.
- D. Most of the Sinhala-speaking are Hindus or Muslims and most of the Tamil speaking are Buddhists.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (A) A, B, C (B) A, B, D
(C) B, C, D (D) A, B, C, D

Ans. A

Sol. Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent). Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'. As you can see from the map, Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country. Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

15. Head the information given below and select the correct option :

Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹. 5000. If the income of three families is ₹. 4000, ₹. 7000 and ₹. 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (A) ₹. 7500 (B) ₹. 3000
(C) ₹. 2000 (D) ₹. 6000

Ans. D

16. What are the kinds of routes through which federations have been formed?
- (A) One route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- (B) The second route is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the states and the national government.
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None of these

Ans. C

Sol. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.

17. Which of the following are perfectly matched :

	List - I	List - II
(A)	Gomasthas	Official who acted as company's agent
(B)	Spinning Jenny	Richard Arkwright
(C)	Steam engine	James Hargreaves
(D)	Cotton mill	James Watt

Ans. A

18. Identify the kind of administrative system :

- It is prevailing only in 25 countries and consists of two-level Government.
- USA is known for the oldest country running this system successfully.
- One level of govt, under this system is for the entire country and another for states that runs day to day administrative work.
- Both of this level of govt, enjoys their power independent of each other.

Select the appropriate option from the following.

- (A) Unitary (B) Federalism
- (C) Both (D) None of these

Ans. B

Sol. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other. Though only 25 of the world's 193 countries have federal political systems, their citizens make up 40 per cent of the world's population. USA is known for the oldest country running this system successfully.

19. Which of the following is incorrect regarding a federal government?
- (A) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
 - (B) Federation has only one level of government.
 - (C) One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest.
 - (D) The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.

Ans. B

Sol. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually, a federation has two levels of government. One is the government for the entire country that is usually responsible for a few subjects of common national interest. The others are governments at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state. Both these levels of governments enjoy their power independent of the other.

20. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

A shoe manufacturer, M. Salim has to make a payment to the leather supplier, Prem and writes a cheque for a specific amount. This means that the shoe manufacturer instructs his bank to pay this amount to the leather supplier. The leather supplier takes this cheque, and deposits it in his own account in the bank. The money is transferred from one bank account to another bank account in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

Identify what happens after the transaction between Salim and Prem:

- (A) Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance increases.
- (B) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- (C) Salim's balance increases and Prem's balance decreases.
- (D) Salim's balance decreases and Prem's balance also decreases.

Ans. B

SECTION - B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

2 x 4 = 8

21. In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin first? How did it effect the living and working conditions of the working class in the beginning?

Sol. First of all Industrial revolution began in England. With the beginning of Industrial Revolution the working class of that country was greatly effected. They were severely exploited by the factory owners. They were force to work for longer hours. Their wages were very low. They were force to live in slums due to their poor conditions.

22. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples.

Sol. (1) Movement of goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
(2) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.
(3) Transportation help in the development of all three sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary. Therefore, efficient means of transport and communication are prerequisites for fast development.

23. "Social divisions affect politics." Examine the statement.

Sol. Yes, social division affect politics in the following ways :

- (1) It strengthens the idea of communal politics.
- (2) Government mainly supports the majority community, by denying the rights of minority community.
- (3) Politics of social division is very normal and can be healthy, it allows people to express their grievances.
- (4) Its outcome depends on how people perceive their identity, or how political leaders raise their demands, and it depends on how the government react to demands of different groups.

24. Suggest any three ways to improve public facilities in India.

Sol. The three ways to improve public facilities in India are given below :

- (1) Imparting education because it is the most important public facility which is required both by the rich as well as the poor.
- (2) Improving Public Distribution System because it is another important facility which plays an important role in providing food security to the people.
- (3) Improving infrastructure facilities like railway, airways, waterways, banking etc. to become affordable for common people.

SECTION - C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTION

3 x 5 = 15

25. Mention any three short comings of the Indian Act of 1919.

OR

Which were the two types of demands mentioned by Gandhi ji in his letter to viceroy Irwin on 31 January 1930. Why was abolitions of salt tax most stirring demand ? Explain.

Sol. Short comings of the Indian Act of 1919: The Act failed to fulfill the aspiration of the people in India. Rules under it were only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude. These provisions are summed up as under :

- (1) Powers to the provinces was dissolved but Governor General of Council at the Centre was given exclusive power to decide at his will, the state affairs.
- (2) It was the Governor-General and not the courts which decided whether a particular subject was Central or Provincial.
- (3) Electorates were divided on communal basis.
- (4) Dyarchy or dual system of administration was introduced in the provinces.

OR

On 31 January 1930 Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to viceroy Irwin in which he mentioned the demands of the people which were as follows:

- (1) Salt tax should be removed.
- (2) There should be impartial judgement against the police cruel violence on civilians.
- (3) Non-Cooperations movement should be stopped.

Salt tax movement was most stirring because this tax affected all the civilians. M.K. Gandhi wanted to bring all members of all societies in the movement. The production of salt was the major part of the government's revenue. So the removal of salt tax was one of the eleven demands put forward by Gandhi ji before viceroy Irwin.

26. State any three important features of Federalism.

Sol. Key features of federalism :

- (1) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
- (2) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- (3) The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
- (4) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- (5) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as an umpire if disputes arise between different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

27. Describe the economic conditions of Britain after the 'First World War'.

Sol. Britain, world's leading economy in the pre-war period, faced a prolonged crisis after the First World War.

- (i) To finance war expenditure, Britain had borrowed liberally from US. This meant that at the end of the war, Britain was burdened with huge external debts.
- (ii) The war had disturbed Britain's position of dominance in the Indian market. In India, the nationalist movement had gathered strength and anti-British feeling had become stronger among common people. Promotion of Indian industries had become one of the objectives of the nationalist leaders, which adversely affected industries in Britain.
- (iii) There was widespread increase in unemployment coupled with decrease in agricultural and industrial production. Cotton production collapsed and export of cotton from Britain fell dramatically.
- (iv) Unable to modernize, Britain was finding it difficult to compete with U.S., Germany and Japan internationally.

28. Why are we not able to perform to our full potential in the production of iron and steel in India? Explain any three reasons.

Sol. Today with 32.8 million tonnes of steel production, India ranks 9th among the world crude steel producers. It is the largest producer of sponge iron. In spite of large production of steel, per capita consumption per annum is only 32 Kg. India's export of steel is 2.25% of the global steel trade. Though India has many advantages for the development of this industry, which includes low cost of iron ore, high grade raw material in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in home market. Yet we are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to :

- (1) High cost and limited availability of cooking coal.
- (2) Lower productivity of labour.
- (3) Irregular supply of energy.
- (4) Poor infrastructure.

29. Why are countries of the Middle East not called 'developed' in spite of high per capita income ?

Sol. Countries of the Middle East are not called 'developed' because their performance on various indicators related to development is low. for example.

- (1) There is no freedom of speech and expression in many countries.
- (2) Women and men are not treated equally.
- (3) Preferential treatment to people belonging to one religion.
- (4) Disparity among people.
- (5) Health indicators are not good.
- (6) Literacy level is low.

SECTION - D

LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS

5 x 4 = 20

30. What were the reasons for the alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils ? What was the effect of this on the country?

OR

Explain any four forms of power sharing in government.

OR

Explain any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies.

Sol. Majoritarianism is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority. Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka :

- (1) The leaders of the Sinhala community of Sri Lanka sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority (or more members).
- (2) In 1956 an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamils.
- (3) The government followed preferential policies that favour Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- (4) In Sri Lanka, maximum people believe in Buddhism. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

Due to above mentioned steps taken in favour of majority group of Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Tamils felt that the Constitution and government policies had denied them equal political rights. This was and is the reason of conflicts between these two large communities.

OR

Four forms of power sharing in the government are as follows :

- (1) Power is shared among different organs of government : The different organs of government like legislative, executive and judiciary have power and they mutually exercise control over each other. It is called horizontal division of power.
- (2) Power is shared among government at different levels : Power is divided between Union and State governments and further between the local bodies: It is called federal or vertical division of power.
- (3) Power is shared among different social groups : Different religious, linguistic, tribal and minority groups share powers in different degrees. This form of power sharing may be democratic like in Belgium or constitutional as in India.
- (4) Power is shared by political parties, political pressure groups and social movements : In the coalition government, small political parties are more important and powerful. Secondly, in the form of pressure group, the traders, farmers, industrialists and worker's association exercise power on government.. Different social movement also influence government.

31. Describe the impact of the First World war on Indian industries.

OR

Describe any three major problems faced by Indian cotton weavers in nineteenth century.

Sol. The First world war created a dramatically new situation for the Indian industries:

- (i) With the British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.
- (ii) Indian mills had a vast home market to supply.
- (iii) As the war prolonged Indian industries were called upon to supply war needs like, jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, etc.
- (iv) New factories were set-up and old ones ran multiple shifts.
- (v) Many new workers were employed and everyone worked for longer hours.
- (vi) Over the war years industrial production boomed.
- (vii) Manchester could never re-capture its old position in the Indian market.

(viii) Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Local industries consolidated their position capturing the home market.

OR

The problems faced by the cotton weavers in India during 19th century are as follows :

- (i) A long decline of textile exports from India made them jobless and revenue less. Weaving regions of India narrated sorrowful stories.
- (ii) The local market shrank, being glutted with Manchester imports. The imports from Manchester were considered superior. They had thus monopolized the market, and this further resulted in decrease in their sales.
- (iii) Produced by machines at lower costs, the imported cotton goods were so cheap that weavers could not easily compete with them.
- (iv) By the 1860s, the weavers began to face a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of goods quality. Civil War had broken out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off and then Britain had to turn to India for raw cotton. As cotton exports from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices. In this, situation they suffered heavy losses and problems.
- (v) Factories in India began production, flooding the market with machine goods increasing more problems.

32. What has been the contribution of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act in protecting habitats in India ? Explain.

OR

Explain any three measures taken by the Indian Government to protect wild life.

OR

Highlight, any three differences between endangered species and extinct species.

- Sol.**
- (1) The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
 - (2) The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife.
 - (3) Government established National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.
 - (4) The central government announced several projects for protecting specific animals which were gravely threatened.
 - (5) Most recently, the Indian elephant, blackbuck, the great Indian bustard and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

OR

Extinct Animals (species)	Endangered Animals (species)
1. Meaning : These are animals or species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur.	1. Meaning : They are animals or species which are in danger of extinction.
2. Position : They are already missing and their survival is suspicious.	2. Position : The survival of such species is difficult if the negative factors that have led to a decline in their total population continue to
3. Examples : Asiatic cheetah, pink-headed duck etc.	3. Examples : Blackbuck, wild ass, Indian rhino, crocodile, lion-tailed, Macaque etc.
4. Cause of extinct : A large number of rare birds and animals have to become extinct due to reckless destruction of forests, use of guns	4. Causes of endangered : Due to destruction of forests and guns of hunters some beautiful species like Cheetah, Rhinoceros, Musk Deer
4. Cause of extinct : A large number of rare birds and animals have to become extinct due to reckless destruction of forests, use of guns	4. Causes of endangered : Due to destruction of forests and guns of hunters some beautiful species like Cheetah, Rhinoceros, Musk Deer

33. Is it correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue ? Illustrate with examples.

OR

"Advancement of international trade of a country is an index of economic development". Justify the statement.

- Sol.** (1) It is correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue. It is no longer region or nation specific. Development has caused a high degree of environmental degradation in many countries. When the 'tsunami' hit the South and South-East Asian coasts, various countries of the world came forward to help the victims. The ice in the Arctic and Antarctic; is melting because of increased emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. This may cause floods in low lying areas like Bangladesh and the Maldives.
- (2) The environmental degradation as a global problem : In the long run, the ecology crisis will adversely affect all of us. Actions of one country effect not only other countries but future generations as well. If, all non-renewable resources are exhausted then nothing will be left for future generations. Thus, the environmental degradation has become an international issue and must be tackled by all countries jointly, otherwise future generations will suffer all over the world.

OR

The statement can be justified through the following point

- (1) As no country is self-sufficient in all resources, it cannot survive without international trade.
- (2) If the balance of international trade is favourable in a country, it will be able to earn more foreign exchange.
- (3) International trade encourages a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting those goods which can fetch more foreign exchange.
- (4) A country's economic development and prosperity can be gauged by the health of its international trade.
- (5) A country can earn large amount of foreign exchange through international trade. India exports approximately 7500 commodities to about 190 countries and imports about 6000 commodities from 140 countries. India exported commodities worth US \$ 318.2 billion in 2014. And India's share in export is increasing every year.

SECTION - E

34. CASE BASED QUESTION

4 x 3 = 12

Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity. Floodgate dams are built across inlets. During high tide water flows into the inlet and gets trapped when the gate is closed. After the tide falls outside the flood gate, the water retained by the floodgate flows back to the sea via a pipe that carries it through a power-generating turbine.

Shrubs, farm, waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas. Decomposition of organic matter yields gas, which has higher thermal efficiency in comparison to kerosene, dung cake and charcoal. Biogas plants are set up at municipal, cooperative and individual levels. The plants using cattle dung are known as 'Gobar gas plants' in rural India.

Nuclear or Atomic Energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms. When such an alteration is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electric power. Uranium and Thorium, which are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan are used for generating atomic or nuclear power. The Monazite sands of Kerala is also rich in Thorium.

Questions:

1. What will generate by the oceanic tides?
2. What do Gobar Gas plants operated?
3. How atomic energy is obtained?

- Sol.** 1. Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity. Floodgate dams are built across inlets.
2. The plants using cattle dung are known as 'Gobar gas plants' in rural India.
3. Nuclear or Atomic Energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.

35. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

The Census of India records the religion of each and every Indian after every ten years. The person who fills the Census form visits every household and records the religion of each member of that household exactly the way each person describes it. If someone says she has 'no religion' or that he is an 'atheist', this is exactly how it is recorded. Thus we have reliable information on the proportion of different religious communities in the country and how it has changed over the years. The pie chart below presents the population proportion of six major religious communities in the country. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. In percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined marginally since 1961. The proportion of Muslim, Sikh and Buddhist population has increased slightly. There is a common but mistaken impression that the proportion of the Muslims in the country's population is going to overtake other religious communities. Expert estimates done for the Prime Minister's High Level Committee (popularly known as Sachar Committee) show that the proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little, by about 3 to 4 per cent, in the next 50 years. It proves that in overall terms, the population balance of different religious communities is not likely to change in a big way.

Question:

1. What do you mean by atheist?
2. How much growth rate of Muslim population fall in compare to last decadal census?
3. What did happen in population proportion of six major religious communities in India since Independence?

- Sol.** 1. The atheist in the broadest sense means an absence of belief in the existence of deities or God or Goddess. In other sense an atheist believe in no religion.
2. The population of Muslim witness sharp fall in growth rate to 24.60% in 2001-2011 decadal census from the previous figure of 29.52% (1991-2001). Such sharp fall in population growth rate for Muslims did not happened in the last 6 decades.
3. Since Independence, the total population of each community has increased substantially but their proportion in the country's population has not changed much. But in percentage terms, the population of the Hindus, Jains and Christians has declined marginally since 1961

36. Study the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Over a long time (more than hundred years), and especially because new methods of manufacturing were introduced, factories came up and started expanding. Those people who had earlier worked on farms, now began to work in factories in large numbers. People began to use many more goods that were produced in factories at cheap rates. Secondary sector gradually became the most important in total production and employment. Hence, over time, a shift had taken place. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed.

The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed. Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work. Similarly, farmers work on their own and hire labourers as and when they require.

More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. In contrast to this, the secondary and tertiary sectors produce three fourth of the products whereas they employ less than half of the people. Does this mean that the workers in agriculture are not producing as much as they could? What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, workers in agricultural sector are underemployed.

Question:

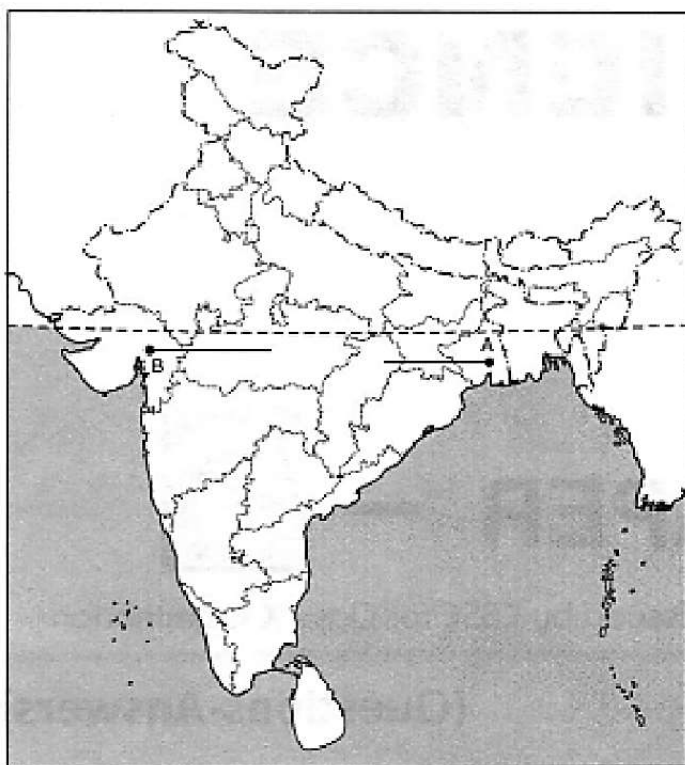
1. This means that the importance of the sectors had changed. Which sector has lost its prior importance?
2. Why do most people engage in unorganized sector in spite of its bad working conditions?
3. "What it means is that there are more people in agriculture than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected". What type of employment or unemployment situation is referred by this statement?

- Sol.**
1. Primary sector.
 2. Because the opportunity to work in organized sector is very less in India. Again, engagement in that sector involves more human resource, which is also very less here.
 3. Disguised unemployment.

SECTION - F

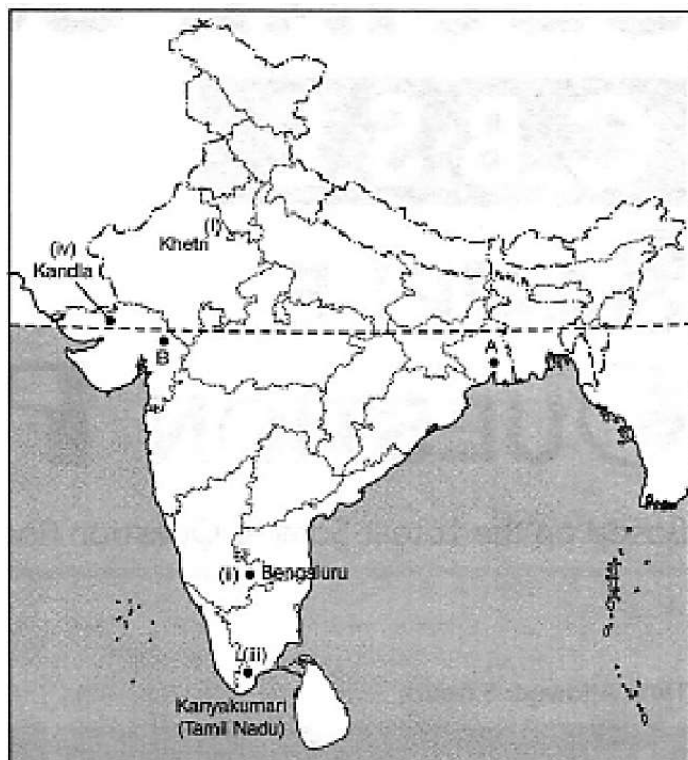
MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**2 + 3 = 5**

37. (a) Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India, identify these features with the help of the information provided and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
- (A) Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
(B) The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha organised in 1918.
- (b) On the same outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols.
- (i) The Khetri mines.
 - (ii) A Software-Technology Park in Karnataka.
 - (iii) The Southernmost city of the North-south Corridor.
 - (iv) Kandla Seaport.



Sol. (a) (A) Kolkata.
(B) Ahmedabad.

(b)



* * * * *