

**GHAZIABAD** 

# GRADE X SOCIAL SCIENCE 3 MARKERS

#### **DEMOCRATIC POLITICS**

1. **"The Federal form of government is in direct contrast to the Unitary form of Government." Explain the statement. Answer:** A constitution can be either unitary or federal. A unitary system is governed constitutionally as one single unit, with one constitutionally created legislature. but in the federal constitution, there is a division of powers between the federal and the state governments. Here are some differences between the federal government and the unitary

government.

Federal government	Unitary government
The system has multiple hierarchy levels, with both the central authority and the states (or provinces) both being sovereign.	There is no hierarchy of sovereign powers.
The central or national rules override the state rules.	States have no authority to pass their own laws, and the central or national government can order the states to do anything.
There is a balance between the levels of government.	The federal government has a huge percentage of power. Examples include Japan and Saudi Arabia.
Power and responsibilities are shared between national and local levels.	Power is placed in one central governing system

# 2. "Sharing of power between the Union government and State government is basic to the structure of our Constitution." Support the statement.

**Answer:** "Sharing of power between states and the central governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution of India", because without this division of power it will be impossible to coexist in a diverse country like India. The states are significant parts of the union and the jurisdiction of both the state and union overlap in many areas, hence it is important to demarcate the boundaries , which are effectively done by the Constitution in India.

The Constitution clearly provided a three–fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

- (i) The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.
- (ii) State List contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

This allows the constitution to avoid any conflict of power and clear jurisdictions.

# 3. Why was the need for decentralisation recognised in the Indian Constitution? Explain.

**Answer:** Decentralisation is the transfer of decision-making power and authority from the central government to local or regional authorities. The need for decentralisation was recognised because:

- 1. Efficient Governance: Decentralisation ensures efficient governance. It enables local governments to respond quickly and effectively to the needs of their citizens. Citizens have greater access to decision-making processes.
- 2. Economic Development: Decentralisation can promote economic development as it allows local governments to make decisions that are tailored to their specific needs.
- 3. Cultural and Linguistic Diversity: Decentralisation can help to protect and promote cultural and linguistic diversity by allowing local governments to make decisions that reflect the unique needs and characteristics of their communities.
- 4. Effective Service Delivery: Local governments are often better placed to identify the needs of their citizens and to design and implement services that meet those needs. It helps women to participate in the decision making process because 33% of seats are reserved for women in the local government.

- 5. Political Stability: When people feel that their voices are being heard and that their needs are being addressed, they are less likely to engage in disruptive or violent protests.
- 4. Describe any three characteristics of the Indian federal system.

**Answer:** Three federal features of Indian democracy:

- (i) Division of powers. The constitution demarcates the powers of the Central and the State Governments into different lists of subjects. There are three lists --Union list, State list and Concurrent list:
- (ii) Three-tier system. Under a federal government different tiers of the government govern the citizens. In India, we have a three-tier system of government i.e., the Union government, the State government and the Local government. (iii) Consent of both the levels of the government. Under a federal government, the fundamental provisions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of the government, and the same is true. for India. The parliament cannot on its own change the fundamental structure of the constitution.
- 5. I "In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms." Explain the statement.

**Answer:** The following are some of the most typical arrangements we have or will come across;

- a. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- b. Power can be shared among governments at different levels- a common government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional levels.
- c. Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement.
- d. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
- 6. Describe any three functions of political parties.

OR

Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy.

OR

Explain any three responsibilities carried out by the political parties in a democracy.

Answer: (Given in previous handout)

7. Suggest any three ways to enhance political participation of women in India.

**Answer:** To enhance political participation of women in India, the following steps can be undertaken:

- (i) Women should be given proper education so that they are aware of their rights and duties and participate actively in all political occasions.
- (ii) Every woman should be self-reliant so that she enjoys a respectable position in the society and is confident about her meaningful contribution to politics as well.
- (iii) It should be legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. That is why 1/3rd of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and in municipalities are now reserved for women.
- 8. How do political parties function within a democratic system? Explain.

**Answer:** Every political party has a number of <u>functions</u> to perform. Here we have listed some of them.

- A political party contests elections by putting up candidates.
- In countries like the USA, the candidates are selected by members and supporters of a party.
- On the other hand, in countries like <u>India</u>, the candidates are chosen by top party leaders.
- Every party has different policies and programmes. Voters make a choice in accordance with the policies and programmes liked by them.
- In a <u>democratic country</u>, a large group of people that have certain similar opinions group together and form a party. Then, give direction to the policies adopted by the government.
- Those parties which lose elections form the opposition. They voice different views and criticise the government for their failures and mobilize opposition to the government.
- Political parties shape public opinion. With the help of the pressure groups, the parties launch movements for solving problems faced by the people.
- Parties even offer access to government machinery and welfare schemes. The local party leader serves as a link between the citizen and the government officer.
- 9. Analyse the role of political parties in shaping public opinion.

OR

### Analyse the role of political parties in shaping the outcomes of democracy.

**Answer:** In the following ways, political parties help in shaping public opinion and the outcomes of democracy:

- (1) Political parties help in shaping public opinion as they raise and highlight issues.
- (2) Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country.
- (3) Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society.
- (4) Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolutions of problems faced by people.

### 10. Explain any three challenges that political parties often face in their functioning.

Answer: There are many challenges faced by Political parties which are explained below:

- Lack of internal democracy within parties is the first challenge.
- Across the globe, one can see that there is a growing concentration of power in the hands of few or just one leader.
- On what transpires inside the party, ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information.
- Ordinary members are unable to influence decisions as they lack sufficient connections.
- Decisions are taken in the name of the party, by leaders having more power.
- Parties do not conduct internal regular elections, organisational meetings are not conducted and do not maintain a register of the membership.
- Since too much power is wielded by few leaders in the party, those who disagree with the leadership are unable to continue working in the party.
- Personal loyalty to the leader becomes more important than the loyalty to party policies and principles.
- Due to the system of succession due to dynasty in the political parties, ordinary and hardworking party members are unable to rise to the top.
- A transparent and an open system of functioning is not followed by political parties, which prevents deserving party members from rising to the top.
- Relatives or people close to the leaders of the party are given favours which are unfair to other party workers.
- Members of just one family hold complete control in many parties. This is not fair to other members of that party.
- Hence people who do not have popular support or adequate experience get the positions of power which is unhealthy for a democracy.
- The other important challenge is, during elections there is a rising role of muscle power and money power in political parties.
- Candidates who can raise lots of money or those who have lots of money are usually nominated by the Political Parties
- Political parties have supported many criminals for contesting elections.
- Short-cuts are used to win elections since parties' sole focus is on winning elections.
- Decisions and policies of the political parties are usually influenced by organisations or rich people who give funds to the party.
- Across the world, due to a decline in the ideological differences among political parties, there is no significant difference, thereby reducing choice to the voters.
- Not giving meaningful choice to the voters is the fourth challenge that is often faced by political parties.

#### **GEOGRAPHY**

# 1. "Manufacturing industries are the backbone of economic development". Justify the statement. OR

#### Explain the importance of manufacturing industries.

**Answer:** The processing of natural resources into some other useful products, which can be used by man, is called manufacturing. Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of economic development for many reasons, including:

- Provides employment and eradicate poverty
- Boosts agricultural productivity by modernising agriculture
- Country becomes self-reliant which brings economic progress to the country
- Sustainable utilization of resources.
- Exporting manufactured goods brings in foreign exchange which leads to economic development.
- 2. How is the issue of sustainability important for development in the present times? Explain with the help of an example.

#### OR

"The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development." Explain with examples.

**Answer:** Sustainable development can be described as the economic development of a nation, without sacrificing the quality of the environment for future generations.

The **Sustainable Development** Goals are:

- To encourage the kind of growth that minimizes environmental issues.
- to address the needs of the current generation, without sacrificing the quality of the natural resources for future generations.

For growth, the problem of sustainability is relevant because It demands that resource reserves, including exhaustible natural and environmental resources, be maintained. Recent studies suggest that because of overuse, groundwater in India is exhausted. Its groundwater supplies are overused by 1/3 of the population.

Sustainable development means that 'development should take place without damaging the environment, and development, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

- Sustainable development works in a way that helps in increasing the capability to use the resource wisely and judiciously.
- Sustainable development helps in promoting ecological balance in the ecosystem.
- Sustainable development ensures protection against the environment and reduces environmental degradation.

# "The industries have undergone significant changes due to advancement in technology and shifts in consumer preferences." Justify the statement.

#### OR

"The development process of India has experienced transformation due to the significant influence of Information Technology (IT) and Electronic Industry." Explain the statement with examples.

**Answer:** The statement is accurate. Given the revolutionary changes that have occurred in industries all around the world as a result of changing consumer preferences and technical advancements.

- 1. Production processes have been completely transformed by technology, which includes automation, artificial intelligence and digitisation. This has increased productivity and decreased expenses.
- 2. Simultaneously, shifting consumer expectations brought about by convenience, customisation and sustainability have made it necessary for the industry to adapt in order to satisfy a range of needs.
- 3. As a result, in order to stay competitive in ever changing markets, sectors have embraced e- commerce platforms, expanded their product offerings and implemented sustainable practices.
- 4. This continuous development highlights the significant influence that consumer trends and technology have on industrial landscapes throughout the world.

### 4. Suggest any three ways to protect fresh water from industrial pollution.

#### OR

How can freshwater be saved from industrial pollution? Suggest any three ways.

**Answer:** The various ways through which the industrial pollution of fresh water can be reduced are:

- 1. Treated waste water can be recycled for reuse in industrial processes.
- 2. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements for industrial processes.
- 3. Treating hot and polluted wastewater from industries before releasing it into our rivers and lakes.
- 4. Installing water treatment plants at the industrial sites for recycling.
- 5. Legal provisions must be made to regulate the use of groundwater for industrial use.

# 5. "India's prosperity lies in expanding and diversifying its manufacturing industries". Justify the statement. OR

#### Analyse the role of the manufacturing sector in the economic development of India.

**Answer:** The economic development of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries in the following ways:

- 1. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which forms the backbone of one economy.
- 2. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- 3. Industrial development is a pre-condition for the eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- 4. Manufacturing activities expand trade and commerce.
- 5. Exports bring in much needed foreign exchange.

- 6. It also brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backyard areas.
- 7. It increases the GDP/ national income of the country.

# 6. Explain any three ways through which industrial pollution can be reduced.

**Answer:** Ways to reduce industrial pollution are listed below:

- 1. Restructuring the manufacturing processes to reduce or eliminate pollutants, through a process called pollution prevention.
- 2. Creating cooling ponds, which are man-made and are designed to cool the heated water from industries by evaporation, condensation and radiation.
- 3. Filtration of sewage in water treatment plants.
- 4. Instructing industries to be set up far from residential areas.
- 5. Backing the constitutional provisions by a number of las- acts, rules and notifications.

# 7. Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Explain any four ways to conserve mineral resources.

OR

Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them.

OR

Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.

OR

#### Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

**Answer:** We need to conserve mineral resources because most of the mineral resources are unevenly distributed on the earth's surface. They are finite and non- renewable. The natural process of mineral formation is slow whereas the present rate of consumption is very high.

We can adopt the following measures to conserve mineral resources:

- 1. Using them in a planned and sustainable manner.
- 2. Improved technology needs to be constantly evolved to allow the use of lo grade ore at low costs.
- 3. Recycling of minerals
- 4. Wastage in mining and processing should be minimised.
- 5. Use of scrap metals.
- 6. Use of alternate substitutes.

#### 8. What are some of the problems that are faced by the agricultural system in India?

**Answer:** The Indian government is going ahead ith reduction in the public investment in the agriculture sector, particularly, in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanisation.

- 2. Subsidy on fertilisers has been decreased, leading to an increase in the cost of production.
- 3. Reduction in import duties on agricultural products have been proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- 4. Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture, causing a downfall in employment in the agriculture industry.

### 9. Why is it essential to have resource planning? Explain any three reasons.

**Answer:** If the present trend of resource depletion by few individuals contines, the future of the planet is in danger.

- 1. Planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life. Resource planning becomes extremely important in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.
- 2. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to a global ecological crisis.

# 10. Describe any three features of commercial farming.

**Answer:** Commercial farming refers to large scale production of crops, for sale in the markets for the purpose of earning a profit.

- 1. Commercial farming is distinguished by the use of higher doses of modern inputs like High Yielding Variety of seeds, fertilisers, farming tools etc.
- 2. Commercialisation of agriculture varies from region to region.
- 3. It is characterised by a use of a well- developed network of transport and communication.
- 4. Plantation is a type of commercial farming.
- 5. High productivity is the first and foremost aim of commercial farming.
- 6. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab.