



St. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL

GRADE X
SOCIAL SCIENCE
5 MARKERS

	Democratic Politics	5
Q1.	Why is Democratic Government considered a Legitimate Government? Explain. Answer- A democratic government is considered legitimate because it is elected by citizens, and citizens have the power to hold the government accountable: 1. Citizens elect the government: Citizens have the right to choose their rulers and have control over them. 2. Citizens participate in decision-making: Citizens can participate in decision-making, and the government is accountable to them for its actions. 3. Citizens can hold the government responsible: Citizens can hold the government responsible if it becomes insensitive to their aspirations. For example, citizens can protest, campaign, or organize rallies to force the government to respond. 4. Decision-making is based on norms and procedures: Citizens can find out if a decision was made through the correct procedures. 5. Elections are free and fair: The government is considered legitimate if elections are held in a free and fair manner. 6. Elected representatives work for the good of the citizens: Elected representatives must work for the development of the nation and for the good of the citizens. 7. Democracy promotes equality: Democracy promotes equality among individuals. 8. Democracy allows room to correct mistakes: Democracy allows room to correct mistakes. 9. Democracy resolves conflicts better: Democracy resolves conflicts in a better way.	
Q2.	How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain. Answer- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. One chief factor common to all democracies is that the government is chosen by the people. It also helps students to demarcate between democratic and non-democratic governments. Democracy is the best form of government due to the following reasons 1. The rulers of the nation are elected by the public. 2. It is a government which is accountable to the people 3. Democracy improves the quality of decision-making. 4. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts. 5. Democracy enhances the dignity of citizens. 6. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct our own mistakes.	
Q3.	Describe the role of political parties in modern democracy. Answer- Political parties have a special role in democracy. They perform the following functions: 1. Political parties set their programmes. During elections, they prepare their manifestoes and present them before the people. Through them, people come to know the national problems and then form their own opinions. 2. Political parties help in the formulation of public opinion. 3. They contest elections. 4. The party that secures a majority in the election, forms the government. 5. The party with minority membership forms the opposition. 6. The political parties give political education and training to the people.	
Q4.	“Democracy plays an important role to accommodate social diversity.” Support the statement with examples. Answer- Yes, democracy plays an important role in accommodating social diversity: 1. Fair representation Democracy ensures that all citizens are represented fairly, regardless of their caste, creed, color, race, religion, language, or place of residence. 2. Majority-minority cooperation Democracy ensures that the majority works in cooperation with the minority. The majority and minority opinions are not permanent.	

	3. Conflict resolution Democracy is best suited to resolve conflicts because of its independent judiciary. It also develops procedures to compete among social differences, reducing the possibility of social tensions becoming violent. 4. Respect for differences Democracy helps citizens learn to respect differences and establish mechanisms to negotiate them. 5. Accountable government Democracy provides an accountable, responsive, and legitimate government to the people. Example: Belgium - has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.	
Q5.	Describe the role of the opposition party in democracy. Answer- The Opposition in Parliament is formed by all the political parties that oppose the majority party or ruling party. The party that receives the majority seats in the elections next to the ruling party is recognised as the opposition party. The roles of the opposition party: 1. The opposition parties are watching over the ruling party to prevent the government from being authoritarian and restrict its powers. 2. The principal duty of the opposition party is to question the government's policies. 3. The opposition parties outside the legislature draw the press's attention and publish their criticism of government policy in the newspapers. 4. The opposition parties also have the right to audit the government's spending. 5. The opposition parties criticize the government in general during the question hour. 6. The opposition party's major responsibility is to question the government on all issues and policies to ensure that it stays answerable to the people. 7. The opposition party protects the rights of the people by questioning the laws and policies that may not favor the citizens. 8. The opposition party safeguards the very essence of democracy and prevents it from becoming authoritarian or dictatorial.	

	Geography	5
Q1.	“The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries”. Explain. Answer- The economic strength of a country lies in the development of manufacturing industries because: 1. Manufacturing industries help modernize agriculture which forms the backbone of our economy. 2. It reduces the heavy dependence of people on the agriculture sector and creates jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. 3. It is necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty. 4. It brings down regional disparities. 5. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and enhances prosperity. 6. It brings much needed foreign exchange.	
Q2.	How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain with examples. Answer- 1. Treating water: Installing water treatment plants at industrial sites to recycle water. Industrial effluents can be treated in three phases: primary, secondary, and tertiary. 2. Reusing water: Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more stages. 3. Harvesting rainwater: Using rainwater to meet water requirements. 4. Regulating groundwater use: Directing overdrawn groundwater saved by industry. 5. Treating hot water: Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them into rivers and ponds. Industrial pollution can come from a variety of sources, including: ● Construction and mining- For example, it takes more than 5,100 liters of water to produce a single tonne of cement. ● Untreated sewage- Increased discharges of untreated sewage can trigger pathogens and chemical pollution.	

	Fertilizer and other chemicals- Runoff of fertilizer and other chemicals into freshwater bodies can lead to an overgrowth of plant life that starves fish and other animals of oxygen.	
Q3.	Explain any five factors affecting the location of industries. Answer- There are many factors influencing the location of industries. 1. Raw material. Cheap and abundant availability of raw material. Industries which use heavy and perishable raw material have to be located close to the source of raw material. 2. Labour. Availability of cheap labour is necessary for keeping the cost of production low. 3. Power. Cheap and continuous supply of power is extremely necessary for continuity in the production process. 4. Capital. It is necessary for developing infrastructure, for the entire manufacturing process and for meeting manufacturing expenditure. 5. Banking and insurance facilities, favourable government policies are other factors which affect location of an industry.	
Q4.	Explain any five causes of air and water pollution. Answer- Five causes of air and water pollution: 1. Burning fossil fuels: Burning coal and oil produces ash that contains toxic chemicals, which can mix with water vapor to cause acid rain. 2. Open burning of garbage: Open burning of garbage is harmful to the environment and public health. 3. Untreated sewage: Untreated sewage is the largest source of water pollution in India. It can pollute surface water and groundwater, making it unsafe for drinking. 4. Agricultural runoff: Agricultural runoff can pollute water. 5. Oil spills: Oil spills can make drinking water unsafe, destroy marine life, and reduce the oxygen supply in water. Other causes of air and water pollution include: - Deforestation - Industrial effluents - Use of detergents and fertilizers - Use of insecticides and pesticides - Small-scale industries - Solid wastes - Improper waste disposal Air pollution can also lead to climate change, as human activities produce greenhouse gasses like carbon dioxide and methane that trap heat in the atmosphere.	
Q5.	Explain any five features of Plantation farming. Answer- 1. This is large-scale agriculture where only a single crop is cultivated. 2. As plantation agriculture is practised on hilly tracks, using machines is impossible. Hence local manpower becomes important. 3. This type of agriculture does not produce food grains. Only commercial crops like tea, rubber, coffee, coconut, cocoa, spices etc. are planted. 4. This type of farming began and spread mainly during the colonial period, and it is practised in the tropics. 5. It is capital intensive due to the long duration of crops, use of scientific methods, exportable production, and processing. 6. Advanced technology is used for planting and harvesting. That is, this method is both capital and labour-intensive. 7. This type of agriculture is practised in India and other south Asian countries, Africa, and South and Central America.	