

MP Board Class 10 Social Science Question Paper Solutions 2019 PDF

1. Choose the correct option:

(A) Man-made disaster is-

- (i) Drought
- (ii) Flood
- (iii) Landslide
- (iv) Road accident

Answer: (iv) Road accident

(B) Indo-China war was held in -

- (i) 1960 A.D.
- (ii) 1962 A.D.
- (iii) 1965 A.D.
- (iv) 1967 A.D.

Answer: 1962 A.D.

(C) Agriculture is included in -

- (i) Primary sector
- (ii) Secondary sector
- (iii) Tertiary sector
- (iv) Secondary and Tertiary both sectors

Answer: (i) Primary sector

(D) The tertiary sector provides employment –

- (i) Directly
- (ii) Indirectly
- (iii) Directly and indirectly both
- (iv) None of above

Answer: (ii) Indirectly

(E) Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary is located in -

- (i) Kerala
- (ii) Rajasthan
- (iii) West Bengal

(iv) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (ii) Rajasthan

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) _____ has an important place in Joint Forest Management System.
- (b) _____ State of India ranks first in the production of Soyabean.
- (c) The people of Delhi proclaimed _____ as king of India.
- (d) Dr. Ambedkar was Chairman of Constituent _____.
- (e) _____ is considered the father of Socialism.

Answer a: Asia and Africa has an important place in Joint Forest Management System

Answer b: Madhya Pradesh of India ranks first in the production of Soyabean.

Answer c: The people of Delhi proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as king of India.

Answer d: Dr. Ambedkar was Chairman of Constituent Assembly.

Answer e: Karl Marx is considered the father of Socialism.

3. Write answer in one word/sentence:

- (A) What is the position of Indian Railways Network in the world?
- (B) Who is the protector of Fundamental Rights in India?
- (C) What are the elected members of Municipality and Municipal Corporation called?
- (D) On what basis the Human Development Index is assessed? Write anyone.
- (E) When is the National Consumer Day celebrated?

Answer A: Indian Railways Network ranks fourth in the world

Answer B: Supreme Court of India

Answer C: Counsellors or Corporates

Answer D: On the basis of life expectancy, education, and per capita income Human Development Index is assessed.

Answer E: 24th of December.

4. State True or False:

- (a) House of People is called Upper House.

- (b) India is first in the world in respect of its total population.
- (c) Money used for productive purposes is called investment.
- (d) The mark that standardises the quality of golden jewellery is called Hallmark.
- (e) The World Trade Organisation was established in 1995.

Answer a: False

Answer b: False

Answer c: True

Answer d: True

Answer e: True

5. Match the following:

A	B
Akashvani	Tertiary Sector
Swami Vivekanand	Chhatarpur
Charan Paduka Firing	Secondary Sector
Transport and Communication	1957
Cement Factory	Ramkrishna Mission
	Registered Family

Answer:

A	B
Akashvani	1957
Swami Vivekanand	Ramkrishna Mission
Charan Paduka Firing	Chhatarpur
Transport and Communication	Tertiary Sector
Cement Factory	Secondary Sector

6. What were the immediate causes of the Freedom Struggle of 1857?

OR

Name the renewable and non-renewable sources of power.

Answer: The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the Enfield Rifle. It is believed that the cartridge of the Enfield Rifle had to be bitten off before use. But its cartridge was made up of pork and beef. The Hindus could not eat a sacred animal like a cow and the Muslims could not eat pork as they thought it to be impure. So the introduction of the Enfield Rifle had upset the feelings of the Hindus and Muslims which were a majority of the Indian population, and they were against it.

Answer: Renewable sources of power - Solar energy, Wind energy, Hydro energy, Tidal energy.

Non-renewable sources of power - Coal, Rare earth elements, oil and gas.

7. What are the duties of consumers ? Write any two

OR

Write the types of infrastructure.

Answer: The duties of consumers are:

- Consumers must know rights and should exercise them.
- They must insist for a cash memo, duly signed, stamped, dated by the retailer. The same goes for the warranty or guarantee card.

Answer: The types of infrastructure are:

- **Economic Infrastructure:** This infrastructure is directly linked with the economic development of a country or an organization. This includes the basic amenities and services that directly influence and benefits the production process economy distribution. Few examples of economic infrastructure are power, transportation, irrigation, communication, etc.
- **Social Infrastructure:** This infrastructure is the basic services that improve individual productivity and achieve social objectives. Social Infrastructure contributes indirectly to the country's economic development. For instance, the education sector doesn't contribute directly to the economic development of a country. However, it helps indirectly by providing high-quality education to the students and therefore producing doctors, scientists, engineers, and technologists. Few examples of social infrastructure are water supply, sanitation, health, housing, etc

8. What was the policy adopted by Lord Curzon for Governance?

OR

What is Monopoly?

Answer: Lord Curzon had many objectives as part of his policy, such as the spread of

- Communalism
- Division of Bengal
- Division of Indian National Congress

Answer: Monopoly is a type of imperfect competition in which a company and its product dominate the sector or industry. This situation arises when there is no competitor in the market for the same product.

9. Write the conditions of the Tashkent Agreement.

OR

Write any two steps which should be taken to control floods:

Answer: The conditions of Tashkent Agreement are:

- India and Pakistan would both fall back to their previous positions held prior to August 5, 1965
- Neither would interfere in the internal affairs of the others and would discourage toxic propaganda against each other.
- There would be an orderly transfer of prisoners of war, and the two leaders would work towards improving bilateral relations.
- The agreement was reached to restore trade and economic relations as before.

Answer: Steps which should be taken to control floods are:

- Introduce better flood warning systems.
- Modify homes and businesses to help them withstand floods.
- Construct buildings above flood levels.
- Tackle climate change.
- Increase spending on flood defences.
- Protect wetlands and introduce plant trees strategically.
- Restore rivers to their natural courses.
- Introduce water storage areas.

10. What is meant by Consumer Exploitation?

OR

What is Black Marketing?

Answer: Consumer Exploitation is a condition in which a buyer is deceived or provided incorrect information by the producers. There are a number of ways, followed by the sellers to exploit consumers. Example: Adulteration, it is a way through which the seller mixes useless elements in the commodities that result in the heavy weight of the commodity. Besides this, some other measures such as under measurement, black marketing and substandard quality, are also adopted by the sellers.

Answer: Black marketing refers to the illegal exchange of goods and services to evade the trade rules and regulations of the government. The two most common practices are:

- Human trafficking- Trading of humans within or across borders for several purposes.
- Trading of drugs- Illegal trafficking of drugs that are generally prohibited by the law.

11. What is the importance of soil in human life? Explain.

OR

Conservation of forests is necessary, why?

Answer: Soil is very important for human life, especially for farmers. Human life depends on soil. All living organisms get their food directly or indirectly from soil. We get cotton, silk, jute and wool for making clothes from soil, either directly or indirectly. Our industries like animal rearing, agriculture and forest based industries all depend on soil. So, soil is the basis of our life.

Answer: Forest conservation is the habit of preparation and preserving forested stretches for the interest and sustainability of forthcoming generations. Forest conservation includes the expenditure of the natural resources in a forest that is profitable to both people and the ecosystem. Forests also protect the life of some of the world's threatened species. Forests perform an essential role in the cleaning of the air. During the time, trees and shrubs absorb carbon dioxide for photosynthesis and give out oxygen.

12. Why were the Indian rulers angry with the British rule?

OR

Write the causes of national awakening in India.

Answer: The Indian rulers were angry with British rule because they were losing their power in their region.

- Various reasons that irritated Indian rulers like first started with conquering the land, and after defeating respected rulers, they imposed a heavy tax.
- There were various reasons that agitated Indian rulers first started with capturing land, and after defeating rulers, they imposed with a heavy tax.
- After their sufficient footprint in India, they imposed the doctrine of lapse, which further angered more that led to a revolt of 1857.
- Furthermore, Indian rulers forced signing agreements for avoiding war with them, and they felt like a puppet in front of Britishers.

Answer: The causes of national awakening in India are:

- Rise of Nationalism among Indians
- Political Unification
- Impact of Western Education.
- Rediscovery of Indian's glorious past.
- Socio-Religious Reform Movements.
- Growth of Vernacular Literature.
- Press and Newspaper.

13. What were the reasons for the rise of Aggressive Nationalism?

OR

Explain briefly the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Answer: The reasons of the rise of Aggressive Nationalism are:

- High tax imposed on peasants
- Slave trade by British government
- Forcing farmers to grow indigo in return for a very small amount of money
- Not caring about people after famine.

Answer: The Non-Cooperation Movement in India was a series of movements by the nation under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The main idea of the non-cooperation movement in India was based on the non-violent resistance to the British Government and Civil Disobedience. Mahatma Gandhi and the entire Indian National Congress headed the movement. The movement began on September 1920 and continued till February 1922.

14. Exploitation of forest resources is responsible for natural disasters, Is it true?

Explain.

OR

The means of transport are the guiding force for the progress of human civilization.

Explain

Answer: Yes, exploitation of forest resources is responsible for natural disasters. Forest has been an important part in our living life. Exploitation forest can lead to many problems like; Deforestation can lead to an increase in global warming and also can lead to soil erosion. Soil erosion is the washing of topsoil and it can lead to many other problems and deforestation can lead to flood and other calamities.

Answer: The means of transport play an important role in providing a strong base for the economy, and promote a sense of brotherhood and good feelings for the people of our country living in different regions. Transport facilities bring the people of different regions close to each other. Means of transportation facilitate quick transport of goods and passengers regularly and reliably. Means of transport are of great help at the time of natural calamities like famines, floods, earthquakes, etc. It is only through road transport that the agricultural fields are connected to markets, factories and consumers. Through road transport education, thought, skills and knowledge can be reached to remote areas and villages.

15. Describe the Fundamental Rights of citizens of India.

OR

Write any four merits of Socialist Economy.

Answer: Fundamental rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens. They are applied without discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender, etc. Significantly, fundamental rights are enforceable by the courts, subject to certain conditions.

These rights are called fundamental rights because of two reasons:

1. They are enshrined in the Constitution which guarantees them
2. They are justiciable (enforceable by courts). In case of a violation, a person can approach a court of law.

There are six fundamental rights of Indian Constitution along with the constitutional articles related to them are mentioned below:

1. Right to Equality (Article 14-18)
2. Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)
3. Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24)
4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32)

Answer: Four merits of Socialist Economy are:

(i) No Labour Exploitation: There is only one class in a socialistic economy hence there is no question of exploitation. There are no concept of strikes and lock-outs. Everybody works in a well-knit family way.

(ii) Proper Utilisation of Resources: Under this economy, all types of natural resources are utilized in a most organized manner. Its main objective is to exploit these resources for the welfare of society.

(iii) No Wasteful Advertisement: The government is virtually the owner of almost every sector. Hence, all the individual producers are also more according to the plan targets. Therefore, the competition among the producers is almost nil. Hence, very less money is spent on wasteful advertisement.

(iv) Proper Planning: In order to solve various problems, which arise from time to time, there is a proper economic plan in this type of economy. Thus, with the help of economic plans socialist economy will adopt a balanced development strategy.

16. Write any four characteristics of capitalistic economy.

OR

Write any four characteristics of federal form of government.

Answer: The four characteristics of capitalist economy are:

- Private Property: This is one of the most important characteristics of capitalism, where private property like factories, machines and equipment can be owned by private individuals or companies.
- Freedom of enterprise: Under this system in capitalism, every individual has the right to make their own economic decisions without any interference. This is applicable to both consumers and producers.
- Profit Motive: The motive of earning profit is one of the most important drivers of a capitalist economy. In this system, all the companies are looking to produce and sell their products to consumers for earning maximum profit.
- Price Mechanism: Under this system the demand and supply in the market will determine the production level and correspondingly the price set for the products without any kind of government involvement.

Answer: Four characteristics of federal form of government are:

- There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.

- Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- The jurisdictions of the respective levels or tiers of government are specified in the constitution.
- 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.
- Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.

17. Write any four specialities of the Indian Constitution.

OR

Describe the distribution of Iron producing areas in India.

Answer: Four specialities of the Indian Constitution are:

1. The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest and the most detailed of all the written Constitutions of the world containing 449 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 101 Amendments.
2. The Constitution of India establishes a parliamentary form of a government both at the Centre and the State. The essence of the parliamentary government is its responsibility to the Legislature. The President is the constitutional head of the State but the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers whose head is the Prime Minister.
3. It has been the nature of the amending process itself in federations which had led political scientists to classify the federal Constitution as rigid.
4. The incorporation of a formal declaration of Fundamental Rights in part III of the Constitution is deemed to be a distinguishing feature of a democratic State. These rights are prohibitions against the State. The State cannot make a law which takes away or abridges any of the rights of the citizens guaranteed in part III of the Constitution.

Answer: In India, most of the iron ore is found in the ancient rocks of peninsular India. There are various mines producing iron ore in different states of India.

Orissa ranks first in production. Important mines are located at Gurumahisani, Sulaipat, and Badampahar in Mayurbhanj district, Kiriburu and Bagiaburu in Keonjhar district and Bonai in Sundargarh district.

Karnataka ranks 2nd in iron ore production. Important mines are located at Donai Malai in Bellary-Hospet, region, Bababudan in Chikmagalur district, Kudremukh in Chitradurg district and Arasul in Shimoga district.

Chhattisgarh ranks third in the iron ore production in the country. Important mines are located here at Dhalli Rajhara in Durg district and Bailadila in Bastar district.

Goa ranks fourth in iron ore production in our country. Important mines are located at Pirna, Sirigao, Kudnem, Baragan etc.

Jharkhand ranks fifth in production with its mines located at Noamundi, Gua, Budaburu. Recently, an iron ore mine, probably the largest reserve of the world has been discovered at Chiria (nearly 2000 million tons).

18. Differentiate any five Rabi and Kharif crops.

OR

Explain how has India achieved the status of a Nuclear Power?

Answer: Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif crops are:

Kharif Crop	Rabi Crop
Sowing Season	
Kharif crops are sown early-May – usually at the beginning of the first monsoon rains	Rabi crops are sown around mid-November – preferably after the monsoon rains
Also known as	
Monsoon crops/ Autumn Crops	Winter crops
Rainfall Pattern	
Crops are drastically affected – too little or too much rainfall can lay waste to the efforts	Generally not affected (however, rain in winter can potentially spoil rabi crops)
Essential Factors	
Requires hot weather and a large amount of water to grow.	Requires warm climate for seed germination and cold climate to grow.

Harvesting Months	
Usually between October and November (Please note – exact harvesting season varies according to the crops and region)	Generally between April and May (please note – exact harvesting season varies according to the crops and region)
Examples	
Cotton, groundnut, maize and rice are examples of Kharif crops.	Barley, gram, peas and wheat are examples of Rabi crops.
Term Origins/ Etymology	
“Kharif” translates to “autumn season” in Arabic	“Rabi” translates to “spring season” in Arabic

Answer: India devised a 3 stage nuclear power programme in 1954 under the leadership of Homi Jahangir Bhabha. The main fuel that is used in nuclear reactors is Uranium. This is a highly strategic mineral. India successfully tested a nuclear weapon in May 1974, at Pokhran, in Rajasthan. The operation was named as Smiling Buddha. In May 1998, India successfully tested 5 nuclear bombs. This test proved India's ability to build thermonuclear weapons. Mission Shakti was the codename assigned to this nuclear test. Soon after this test, India's former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee declared India as a nuclear weapon state.

19. Write any four measures to control population growth.

OR

What is the side effect of drugs on the body? Write any five.

Answer: Four measures to control population growth are:

- Spread increasing awareness among people and conduct camps and education seminars for the same.
- Increase the age limit for marriage and completely detain child marriages.
- Increase the incentives to small families and promote contraception and family planning.
- Remove social stigma associated with sexual health and educate school adolescence about the same.

Answer: Side effects of drugs on the body are:

- A weakened immune system, increasing the risk of illness and infection
- Heart conditions ranging from abnormal heart rates to heart attacks and collapsed veins and blood vessel infections from injected drugs
- Nausea and abdominal pain, which can also lead to changes in appetite and weight loss
- Increased strain on the liver, which puts the person at risk of significant liver damage or liver failure

20. Describe the emergency powers of the President.

OR

What is the importance of Lahore Session of 1929 in the history of freedom struggle?

Answer: The President of India is empowered to declare the emergency known as emergency powers. There are three emergency power:

- (i) Proclamation of National Emergency (due to war or armed rebellion or external aggression).
- (ii) Proclamation of State Emergency (due to the failure of constitutional machinery), and
- (iii) Proclamation of Financial Emergency (due to badly shaken financial stability).

Answer: Significance of the Lahore session of congress in 1929

- A Congress convention began in Lahore in 1929 December. Pandit Nehru was the convention's President. He said that "there's only one goal ahead of us, which is full freedom."
- The declaration of Purna Swaraj was propagated at the INC on 19th December 1929, which agreed that the Congress and Indian nationalists should fight for Purna Swaraj, or that they should rule themselves entirely independently.
- The Congress approved a motion for complete Independence in this Convention and the President of Congress hoisted the flag of "Complete Freedom" on the bank of the Ravi on the midnight of 31 December 1929, in front of huge crowds. It was the day when for the first time the nationalists unfurled the tricolour.
- Congress decided to observe 26th January 1930 as the total independence or Purna Swaraj day. Therefore, Independence Day was celebrated with enthusiasm and zeal, across the nation.

21. Describe the role of Government agencies in forest conservation.

OR

What were the reasons for conducting the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Answer: The role of Government agencies in forest conservation are:

(1) Establishment of Central Forest Commission: In 1965, the Central Government established a Central Forest Commission. Its functions were to collect information and data, to broadcast technical information, market study and to coordinate the institutions engaged in forest development programmes.

(2) Indian Forest Survey Organisation: This organisation was established in 1971 to know about the forest products.

(3) Council of Forestry Research and Education: It was established at Dehradun. Forestry Research Institutes and centres under the council are responsible for undertaking research in their respective eco-climatic zone. Its four regional centres are at Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Jabalpur and Burnihat.

(4) Establishment of Wood Craft Training Center: The State Government has established a wood craft training center in 1965 in Dehradun to train the employees of forest department and forest officers.

(5) Forest Conservation Act: In 1980, the Central Government passed the Forest Conservation Act according to which forest land cannot be converted into agricultural land without the permission of the government. Government has classified forests into four categories- 1. Protected forests, 2. National forests, 3. Village forests, 4. Tree groups. From the management point of view forests are categorised into three groups (i) Reserved forests, (52 percent), (ii) Protected forests (32 percent), (iii) Unclassified forests (16 percent).

(6) Van Mahotsava: In 1950, K. M. Munshi, the then agriculture minister, had started Van Mahotsava. "Plant more trees" movement was started to increase the forest area and to motivate people for plantations. Van Mahotsava is celebrated from 1st to 7th July every year in our country.

Answer: On 31 January 1930, Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating and imposing eleven demands. Among all the demands, the most stirring of all the demands was to abolish the salt tax that is consumed by the rich and the poor. The demands were needed to be fulfilled by 11 March or else the Congress will initiate a civil disobedience campaign. The popular salt march was started by Mahatma Gandhi and it was accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march covered over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in a place called Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. On 6 April he reached Dandi, and ceremonially violated the law, and started manufacturing salt by boiling seawater. This movement marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Features of the Civil Disobedience Movement:

- This was the first nationwide movement while all others were restricted to urban areas
- People among rural areas also had an opportunity to register their participation

- The participation of women was in large numbers
- Kasturba Gandhi, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Avantikabai Gokhale, Lilavati Munshi, Hansaben Mehta like popular women led the satyagraha movement
- Non-violence was the motto of this movement
- On continuous suppression by the Britishers, this movement did not turn back
- Due to this fearlessness, the Indian people were regarded as fearless

22. Show the following on the Map of India:

- (i) Arabian Sea.
- (ii) Mumbai.
- (iii) Chennai.
- (iv) Delhi.
- (v) Thar desert.

OR

Draw symbol / signs to show the following weather conditions:

- (i) Drizzle.
- (ii) Hail.
- (iii) Mist.
- (iv) Steady breeze.
- (v) Gale.

Answer: Activity to be done by yourself

23. Describe the causes which led to the establishment of Indian National Congress.

OR

Describe five hurdles in the success of Indian democratic system.

Answer: The Indian National Congress (INC) was established in 1885 and it grew to become one of the most important political parties in pre-independence India. The first Indian National Congress session was held in 1885. Starting as an organisation comprising only of the educated elite in India, it later became a party of commoners with prominent leaders like Lajpat Rai, Tilak, Gandhi, Nehru, Bose, etc. as its members. The main objectives of the Indian National Congress were:

- To promote the nation-building process in India in order to create a national identity of being an Indian among the people and to promote National Unity.

- To provide for an all India political platform which will allow political workers from all over the country to educate and mobilize masses under a common all India political organization.
- To promote political consciousness and political awakening among the educated citizens and then to all the sections of the society.
- To promote other things in the country like-political liberal democracy, democratic culture, anti-colonial ideology among the people.

Answer: Five hurdles in the success of India democratic system are caste, corruption, creed, competency and unemployment.

- The greatest challenge of our Democratic system is the caste system. People are so into it, that they even vote according to the caste of the candidate and not their qualification and qualities.
- Politician's Politicians themselves take the help of their religions to collect votes from people.
- We are living in one of the most corrupt nations. Due to illiteracy people often choose the wrong candidate and then face corruption.
- Every government officer, from elite positions, is selected through very tough examinations. But, the politicians in our country do not even need to pass 12th. This is a crucial process and there should be some competency regarding their selection also.

24. Write down any five functions of the Chief Minister.

OR

Write any five functions of the Parliament.

Answer: Functions of the Chief Minister are:

1. To Aid and Advice the Governor: The Chief Minister is the link between the Cabinet and the Governor. It is he who communicates to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers.

2. The Chief Minister is at the Head of the Council of Ministers:

(i) Formation of the Ministry: The other Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

(ii) Removal of Ministers: The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

(iii) The Chief Minister Presides over the Meetings: As Chairman of the Cabinet, the Chief Minister has a position which enables him to impose his decision.

3. The Chief Minister is the Leader of the House: The Chief Minister is the leader of the State Legislative Assembly. All principal announcements of policy are made by him.

4. The Leader of the Legislative Assembly: The Chief Minister is the leader of the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Answer: Functions of the Parliament:

1. Legislative functions: The Parliament makes laws relating to a variety of subjects. It has the authority of passing bills which can be an ordinary or money bill.

2. Executive functions: The Executive is responsible to the Parliament. Therefore, the Parliament keeps a check on the executive by passing certain motions like adjournment motion, no-confidence motion, censure motion, etc, and by questioning the executive during the question hour, zero hour, short duration discussions.

3. Financial functions: The annual financial statement or the budget can be enacted only after the approval from the Parliament.

4. Constituent functions: Any amendments in the Constitution can be made only by a special majority of each house.

5. Judicial functions: It can impeach the President. It can also remove the Vice- President and recommend the removal of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Court, Chief Election Commissioner and auditor general to the President.

25. What were the working system differences between aggressive nationalism and moderators? Explain.

OR

What are the functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha?

Answer: The working system differences between aggressive nationalism and moderators are:

a) The moderates had faith in gradual reforms whereas the nationalists believed that the swaraj is their birth right.

b) The moderates believed in the theory of mendicancy but the extremists were against it.

c) Moderates were against an all out struggle against the British but the nationalists wanted to mobilise the whole country against the British rule.

d) The moderates believed that the British could be persuaded to see the justness of their demands but on the other hand, the nationalists were of the view that the demands could be realised only by putting pressure on the British Government.

e) The moderate leaders were sent to jails but the nationalists were beaten, handcuffed and sent to jail several times.

Answer: The functions of the Speaker of Lok Sabha are:

- The Speaker of the Lok Sabha conducts the business in house; and decides whether a bill is a money bill or not.
- They maintain discipline and decorum in the house and can punish a member for their unruly behaviour by suspending them.
- They also permit the moving of various kinds of motions and resolutions such as a motion of no confidence, motion of adjournment, motion of censure and calling attention notice as per the rules.
- The Speaker decides on the agenda to be taken up for discussion during the meeting. The date of election of the speaker is fixed by the President.
- Further, all comments and speeches made by members of the House are addressed to the speaker. The speaker also presides over the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

26. Describe the measures which should be adopted to remove unemployment from India. (Any five)

OR

What are the effects of terrorism on the society? What measures should be adopted to fight terrorism?

Answer: Steps to Remove Unemployment:

1. Adoption of Labour Intensive Techniques: Despite the fact that the Strategy of Prof. Mahalanobis for basic and key industries is based on capital intensive techniques, our government should try to adopt labour-intensive techniques for new fields of production.
2. Rapid Industrialization: To solve the problem of industrial unemployment, remedy lies in stepping up industrial efficiency. It means that the expansion of existing and the development of new industries are urgently required. Some basic industries like iron and steel industries, defense, chemical, power generation and atomic etc., should be set up.
3. Population Control: There is no second opinion to say that the population in India is rising at a very high speed. Unless this problem is not checked, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved properly. Efforts should be made to raise agricultural and industrial production.

Therefore, special drive should be made to make the programme of family planning a good success especially in rural and backward regions of the country.

4. Re-orientation of Education System: As regards the problem of educated unemployment in urban areas, India should reconstruct and overhaul the education system according to the changing environment of the country. There must be vocationalisation of education. Proper education should be imparted to the younger men who will be in position to start certain cottage and small scale industries of their own choice especially at village level.

5. Extension of Social Services: India is still lagging behind in the sphere of education, medical science and other services as compared to the advanced countries of the West. Therefore, efforts should be made to extend these services to rural folks in the backward regions of the country.

Answer: The effects of terrorism on the society are:

- The economic progress of the society gets hampered. As the government instead of paying attention towards developmental activities they get indulge towards combating terrorist activities.
- Due to terrorism activities, there will be considerable loss of life and property. Public and private properties were damaged and innocent people were killed.
- Terrorism poses a situation of undeclared war. Some countries are using terrorism as a diplomatic tool.

Few of the measures to fight Terrorism are:

- No exploitation of people on the basis of religion and caste.
- People who encourage communalism should be punished.
- Feelings of nationhood should be encouraged.
- There should be no discrimination against minorities.
- Textbooks having communal spirit should be removed from the syllabus.