



**COMMON PRE- BOARD EXAMINATION 2022-23**  
**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)**  
**ANSWER KEY**

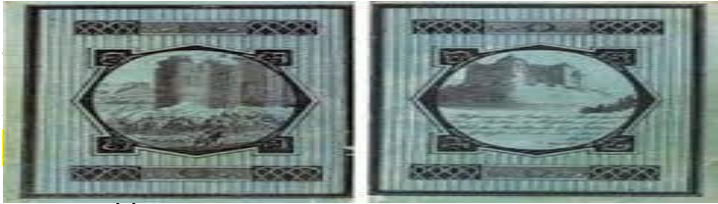


**General Instructions**

**Date:**

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

**SECTION- A**  
**MCQs (1x20=20)**

1.	Find the <b>INCORRECT</b> option A. Martin Luther wrote ‘Ninety Five Theses’ B. The first Tamil Book printed in Madras. C. In 1870, Hindi Printing began seriously. <b>D.</b> Fairy Tales printed by the Grimm Brothers.	1
2.	At which of the following places in India, first printing press was established? A. Bombay      B. Madras      C. Calcutta <b>D. Goa</b>	1
3.	Study the picture and answer the following question-  D. Napoleon	1
4.	Which image of a God was most commonly used to popularize baby products? A. Ram      B. Shiva <b>C. Krishna</b> D. Hanuman	1
5.	<b>Identify the type of soil with the help of the following information.</b>	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain</li> <li>❖ This soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with the alternate wet and dry season.</li> <li>❖ This soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.</li> <li>❖ The soil supports deciduous and evergreen forests but humus poor.</li> </ul> <p><b>Options.</b></p> <p>A. Alluvial soil      B. Black soil      C. Red soil      <b>D. Laterite soil</b></p>									
6.	<p>Complete the following table with the correct information with regard to national park</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">National Park</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Situated at</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corbett</td> <td>A-?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B-?</td> <td>Madhya Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sunderbans</td> <td>C-?</td> </tr> </table> <p>Choose correct option:</p> <p>(a) A - Rajasthan, B - Bhandhavgarh, C - Maharastra.  (b) A - Uttarakhand, B - Kaziranga, C - Maharastra.  (c) A - Rajasthan, B - Kaziranga, C - West Bengal.  <b>(d) A - Uttarakhand, B - Bhandhavgarh, C - West Bengal</b></p>	National Park	Situated at	Corbett	A-?	B-?	Madhya Pradesh	Sunderbans	C-?	1
National Park	Situated at									
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B-?	Madhya Pradesh									
Sunderbans	C-?									
7.	<p>Which one of the following is not an advantage of a multi-purpose river project?</p> <p>A. They provide us neat, pollution free and cheapest energy which is the backbone of industry and agriculture.</p> <p><b>B. These projects are regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir.</b></p> <p>C. These are the main source of power generation.  D. These projects have converted many, "rivers of sorrows" into rivers of boon'.</p>	1								
8.	<p>Identify the Country-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emerged as an independent country in 1948.</li> <li>• Neighbouring country of India.</li> <li>• 74% of population speaks Sinhala while 18% of population are Tamil speakers.</li> <li>• In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language of this country.</li> </ul> <p>Select the appropriate option from the following.</p> <p>A. Germany  B. Belgium  <b>C. Srilanka</b>  D. India</p>	1								
9.	<p>Give one word: When power is taken away from state governments and is given to local government, it is called</p> <p>A. <b>Decentralisation</b>      B. Centralisation      C. Panchayat Samiti      D. Federalism</p>	1								
10.	<p>Consider the following statement on Political Parties.</p> <p>A. Political parties do not enjoy trust among the people.  B. Parties are often rocked by the scandals involving top party leaders.  C. Parties are not necessary to run government.</p> <p>Which of the statement given above are correct?</p> <p>a) A, B and C      <b>b) A and B</b>      c) B and C      d) A and C</p>	1								
11.	<p>Match the List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>List I</b></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>List II</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>	1						
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>a. Congress party</td> <td>I. National Democratic Alliance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Bharatiya Janata Party</td> <td>II. State party</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Communist Party of India (Marxist)</td> <td>III. United Progressive Alliance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Telugu Desam Party</td> <td>IV. Left Front</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>OPTIONS</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II                      <b>B.</b> a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III  <b>C.</b> a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II                      <b>D.</b> a-I, b-III, c-IV, d-II</p>	a. Congress party	I. National Democratic Alliance	b. Bharatiya Janata Party	II. State party	c. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	III. United Progressive Alliance	d. Telugu Desam Party	IV. Left Front									
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<b>12.</b>	<p><b>Assertion (A): Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.</b>  <b>Reason (R): Most individuals believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest.</b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  <b>B.</b> Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  <b>C.</b> A is true but R is false.  <b>D.</b> A is false and R is true.</p>	<b>1</b>																
<b>13.</b>	<p>The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is</p> <p><b>A.</b> Nationalist Congress Party  <b>B.</b> Communist Party of India  <b>C.</b> Bharatiya Janata Party  <b>D.</b> Bahujan Samaj Party.</p>	<b>1</b>																
<b>14.</b>	<p><b>Read the given data and find out which state/s has achieved a remarkable progress in the health sector?</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>States</th> <th>Per Capita Income For 2018–19 (in Rs)</th> <th>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)</th> <th>Literacy Rate % 2017–18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Haryana</td> <td>2,36,147</td> <td>30</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kerala</td> <td>2,04,105</td> <td>7</td> <td>94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bihar</td> <td>40,982</td> <td>32</td> <td>62</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>A.</b> Kerala      <b>B.</b> Haryana      <b>C.</b> Haryana and Bihar      <b>D.</b> Kerala &amp; Bihar</p>	States	Per Capita Income For 2018–19 (in Rs)	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018)	Literacy Rate % 2017–18	Haryana	2,36,147	30	82	Kerala	2,04,105	7	94	Bihar	40,982	32	62	<b>1</b>
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<b>15.</b>	<p>Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3"><b>Educational Achievement of Rural Population of U.P</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school</td> <td><b>82%</b></td> <td><b>85%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years</td> <td><b>87%</b></td> <td><b>90%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Literacy rate for rural population</td> <td><b>54%</b></td> <td><b>76%</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>What is the percentage of illiterate male in the rural population of the state?  <b>A.</b> 46%      <b>B.</b> 10%      <b>C.</b> 24%      <b>D.</b> 18%</p>	<b>Educational Achievement of Rural Population of U.P</b>			Category	Female	Male	Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	<b>82%</b>	<b>85%</b>	Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	<b>87%</b>	<b>90%</b>	Literacy rate for rural population	<b>54%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>1</b>	
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<b>16.</b>	<p>Find the odd one out.</p> <p>i. Dhobi, tailor, potter, cobbler  ii. Teacher, doctor, police, lawyer.  iii. Postman, Tourist Guide, soldier, police constable.  <b>iv. MTNL, the Indian Railways, LIC, the Jet Airways.</b></p>	<b>1</b>																
<b>17.</b>	<b>Fill in the blank:</b>	<b>1</b>																

		CATEGORY	FEATURE		
		Public Sector	Welfare of the people		
		?	Profit Motive		
<b>OPTIONS</b>					
A. Unorganized Sector <b>B. Private Sector</b> C. Organized Sector      D. Govt. Sector					
18.	From the given option select the functioning activity of the Tertiary sector. A. goods that are produced would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops B. this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries C. activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing D. produce a good by exploiting natural resources				1
19.	Which of the following statements is correct?  A. Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.  B. Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies.  C. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives.  <b>D. All of the above statements are true.</b>				1
20.	Read the information given below and select the correct option: Raghav has surplus money so he opens a bank account and deposits in it. Whenever he needs money, he can go to his bank and withdraw from there. This kind of deposit with the banks are known as A. demand deposit B. term deposit C. fixed deposit D, surplus deposit				1
<b>SECTION-B</b>					
<b>VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2x4=8)</b>					
21.	What was the Bretton Woods System? Name two Bretton Woods institutions. <b>The Bretton Woods Agreement and System created a collective international currency exchange regime based on the U.S. dollar and gold.</b> <b>IMF AND WORLD BANK</b>				2
22.	Write any two ways by which the caste hierarchy can be broken. <b>Growth of literacy</b> <b>Urbanisation</b>				2
23.	Why is it essential to use renewable sources of energy? <b>Answer:</b> 1. Non-renewable sources are going to exhaust such as coal, petrol, natural gas etc. They can cause environmental pollution. Therefore, we have to use renewable resources. 2. India has an abundance of solar energy, wind, water and biomass. 3. Rising prices of oil and gas and their shortage have raised uncertainties about energy resources in the future  <b>OR</b> How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.				2

	<p><b>Answer:</b> Solar energy can solve the energy problem to some extent in India as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. India is a tropical country; therefore it receives sunlight in abundance throughout the year.</li> <li>2. The solar plant can be easily established in rural and remote areas.</li> <li>3. It will minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate quantity of manure.</li> </ol>	
24.	<p>How does foreign trade integrate the markets of different countries?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Foreign trade has been integrating markets of different countries in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It allows the producers to cross international boundaries in search of cheap raw materials.</li> <li>2. Through Foreign trade, manufactured goods can be sold in markets of different countries.</li> <li>3. Choice of goods in the markets rises and prices become equal.</li> <li>4. Producers compete closely with each other.</li> </ol>	2
<p><b>SECTION-C</b> <b>SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3x5=15)</b></p>		
25.	<p>What was the impact of the First World War on the economic conditions in India? What was the impact of First World War on the Indian economy class 10?</p> <p>There was a huge rise in the defense expenditure of the Government of India. There was a sharp increase in the prices of daily commodities. The war drove the demand for industrial goods like jute bags, clothes, rails, and steel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji.</p> <p>According to Gandhi, Satyagraha was a unique weapon to fight injustice. The idea of satyagraha <b>highlighted the power of truth and the need to search for the truth</b>. Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation, which stressed the principle of truth, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful protests.</p>	3
26.	<p>Describe the institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government in the field of agriculture.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Institutional reforms are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Collectivization: Collectivization was to consolidate individual land and labour into collective farms.</li> <li>2. Consolidation of holdings: It means the redistribution of all or any of the lands in an estate or subdivision of an estate so as to reduce the number of plots.</li> <li>3. Abolition of zamindari: The Zamindari Abolition Act, 1950, was one of the first major agrarian reforms of the Government of India after the independence in 1947. It helps the farmers to come out from the big of Low standard living, poverty and exploitation by the Moneylenders, Landlords and intermediaries.</li> </ol>	3
27.	<p>"All of the service sector is not growing equally well in India." Justify the statement with three arguments.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> All of the service sectors are not growing equally well in India due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Different kinds of people are employed by the service sector in India. Only a limited number of services employ highly skilled and educated workers such as managers, lawyers, accountants etc.</li> <li>2. A very large number of workers are engaged in services like small shopkeepers, transport persons, repair persons etc.</li> <li>3. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet perform these services because there is no alternative opportunity for them. Only a part of this sector is growing in importance.</li> </ol>	3
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examine the political outcomes of democracy. It Promotes equality among citizens.</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every individual is prioritized and hence enhances their trust.</li> <li>• The quality of decision making is enhanced.</li> <li>• Provides a method to resolve conflicts.</li> <li>• Allows room to correct mistakes.</li> </ul>	
29.	<p>Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The formal sector still meets only about half of the total credit needs of rural people. The remaining credit needs are met from informal sources. Most loans from informal lenders carry very high interest. The formal sources of credit for lending need to expand their operations, particularly in rural areas so that the dependence, on informal sources of credit reduces.</p>	3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5x4=20)</b>		
30.	<p>How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.</p> <p><b>Nationalism developed through culture in Europe:</b> i <b>Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation art and poetry stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.</b> ii Romanticism a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.</p> <p>Giuseppe Mazzini put together various programs for a unitary Italian republic. He subsequently founded underground societies like Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne. So in this way Mazzini <b>spread revolutionary ideas in Europe by the contribution that he done in Italy to unify it.</b></p>	5
31.	<p>Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> NTPC is a major power providing corporation in India. It has ISO certification for EMS (Environment Management System) 14001. The corporation has a pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas and fuels in places where it is setting up power plants. This has been possible through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Optimum utilisation of equipment adopting the latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.</li> <li>2. Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.</li> <li>3. Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles for afforestation.</li> <li>4. Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.</li> <li>5. Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is pipeline transportation? Write two merits and demerits of the same.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The pipeline transport network is a new mode of transport these days. Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories, and big thermal power plants. Solids converted into slurry can be transported through pipelines.</p> <p>Merits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Useful in transporting liquids and solid slurry from far away locations.</li> <li>2. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.</li> </ol>	5

	<p>Demerits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high.</li> <li>2. Pipelines can burst or can have leakage leading to wastage of valuable resources like water, mineral oil, etc.</li> </ol>	
<p>32.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe any five major functions of Political Parties. Competitive elections. Political parties compete in elections to win a majority and form a government. ...</li> <li>• Policies and programs. Political parties talk about policies in public. ...</li> <li>• Law making. ...</li> <li>• Create and run a government. ...</li> <li>• Role of the Opposition.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Name the political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.</p> <p><b>Bharatiya Janata Party.</b></p> <p>Any four features of BJP are as follows:</p> <p>Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics. Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, a uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion, and ban on religious conversions.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p>"Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that benefits of globalisation are shared better." Support the statement.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared in a better way by all. This can be achieved in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government should frame their policies in such a way that it must protect the interests not only the rich and powerful, but of all the people in the country.</li> <li>2. Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights. It should see that there is strict supervision on the proper implementation of these laws.</li> <li>3. Government can support small producers to improve their performance till they become strong enough to compete with the global producers.</li> <li>4. If necessary the government can use trade and investment barriers to protect the local producers.</li> <li>5. It can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.</li> <li>6. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Explain by giving examples that Multinational Corporations (MNCs) are spreading their productions in different ways.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> MNC's are spreading to other countries in order to increase their profit and decrease their production costs. The different ways in which Multinational Corporations are spreading their products are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By setting up partnership with local companies.</li> <li>2. By placing orders with local companies. For example garments, footwear, sports items, etc.</li> <li>3. By closely competing with the local companies.</li> </ol>	<p>5</p>

	<p>4. By buying local companies. To take an example, Cargill foods, a very large American MNCs has bought over smaller Indian companies such as Parakh foods. Parakh food had built a large marketing network in various part of India where its brand was well reputed.</p> <p>5. They can also set up an industry on their own and do business.</p>	
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**SECTION-E**  
**CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12)**

<b>34.</b>	<p><b>Read the source given below and answer the question that follows:</b></p> <p>Many nationalists thought that the struggle against the British could not be won through non-violence. In 1928, the HSRA was founded at a meeting in Ferozeshah Kotla ground in Delhi. Amongst its leaders were Bhagat Singh, Jatin Das and Ajoy Ghosh. In a series of dramatic actions in different parts of India, the HSRA targeted some of the symbols of British power. In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeswar Dutta threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly. Bhagat Singh was 23 when he was tried and executed by the colonial government. During his trial, Bhagat Singh stated that he did not wish to glorify ‘the cult of the bomb and pistol’ but wanted a revolution in society.</p> <p>34.1 What did HSRA stand for?</p> <p><b>Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA):</b></p> <p>34.2 What was the philosophy behind the founding HSRA?</p> <p><b>Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) believed that the struggle against the British could be won through non-violence. Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) believed that the struggle against the British could not be won through dishonesty.</b></p> <p>34.3 Bhagat Singh and his fellows attempted to blow up a train in 1929. Who was travelling on that train?</p> <p><b>On December 23, 1929, some members of the Hindustan Republican Socialist Army and Association attempted to blow up a train carrying the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, just outside Delhi. Though the train was derailed, Irwin escaped unscathed</b></p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>
<b>35.</b>	<p><b>Read the given extract and answer the following questions:</b></p> <p>The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu &amp; Kashmir) and Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India National Highways link extreme parts of the country. These are the primary road systems and are laid and maintained by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). A number of major National Highways run in North-South and East-West directions. The historical Sher-Shah Suri Marg is called National Highway No.1, between Delhi and Amritsar. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as State Highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department (PWD) in State and Union Territories.</p> <p>35.1. To what extent do you agree that the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways are important for our country? Give only one aspect.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> I agree that the Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways are important for our country because these highways reduce time and distance between mega cities in India.</p> <p>35.2. Discuss the role of NHAI in India.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> The Super Highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>



	<p>35.3. Evaluate the importance of State Highways.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> i.State Highways are structured within a state to provide better connectivity of roads and places.</p> <p>ii.These Highways link a state capital with different district headquarters.</p>	
<p><b>36.</b></p>	<p><b>Read the given extract and answer following questions:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>36.1. What do you mean by atheist?</p> <p><b>Generally atheism is a denial of God or of the gods, and if religion is defined in terms of belief in spiritual beings, then atheism is the rejection of all religious belief.</b></p> <p>36.2. How much growth rate of Muslim population fall in compare to last decadal census?</p> <p><b>The proportion of the Muslims is expected to go up a little, by about 3 to 4 per cent, in the next 50 years</b></p> <p>36.3 What did happen in population proportion of six major religious communities in India since Independence?</p> <p><b>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</b></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p><b>SECTION-E</b></p> <p><b>MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</b></p>		
<p><b>37.</b></p>	<p><b>37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India.</b></p> <p>Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. Indian National Congress session held at this place in December1920. <b>Nagpur</b></p> <p>B. The place from where Indigo Peasants held their movements in 1917. <b>Champaran</b></p> <p><b>37b. On the same outline map of India locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable Symbols.</b></p> <p>a. Leading producer of Sugarcane in India.</p> <p>b. Kandla Sea Port.</p> <p>c. Noida software Technology Park.</p> <p>d. Digboi Oil Field.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>3</b></p>

