

BCM SCHOOL BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA
CLASS X SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)
PRACTICE ASSIGNMENT

Q1: Using sugarcane as raw material, we make sugar or gur, under what sector does this activity come?

- A. Primary
- B. Private
- C. Industrial
- D. Tertiary

Answer: C. Industrial

Q2: Identify the correct answer from the alternatives provided.

Both Tisco and Reliance Industries are owned by :

- A. The government
- B. Private company
- C. A cooperative society
- D. Jointly by private companies and the government.

Answer: B. Private Company

Q3: In Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and _____, the participation of women in public life is very high.

- A. Finland
- B. Hungary
- C. Russia
- D. Latvia

Answer: A. Finland

Q4: Which of the following statements is true?

- A. The Constitution of India allows the state to intervene in matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.
- B. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- C. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D. All of the above.

Q5: Classify the economy on the basis of the nature of the activity.

Answer: On the basis of nature of activities, economic sectors are classified into:

1. Primary sector
 2. Secondary sector
 3. Tertiary sector
- **Primary sector** forms the base for all other products that we subsequently make. Since most of the natural products we get, are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called sector for agriculture and related activities (stone quarrying, animal husbandry, etc.).

- **Secondary sector** covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing. It can take place in a factory, workshop or at home. Examples: (a) Spinning yam from cotton fiber from plants. (b) Making sugar from sugarcane. It is also called the Industrial sector.
- **Tertiary sector.** Activities in this sector do not produce any goods. This sector produces services that act as aid and support to the Primary and Secondary sectors. Services like administration, police, army, transport, hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph, courts, municipal corporation, insurance companies, storage, trade communication and banking are some of the examples of activities of the Tertiary sector. This sector is also known as the Service sector.

Q6: “The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture”.

Support the statement with examples.

Answer:

- The problem of underemployment is not confined only to agriculture. It can also happen in other sectors.
- For example, there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and other odd jobs. Many of them don't find work everyday.
- Similarly, we see other people of the service sector on the street pushing a cart or selling something where they may spend the whole day but earn very little. They are doing such work only due to the lack of better employment opportunities.
- The unorganized sector includes small and scattered units outside the government control. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.

Q7: Explain any three ways to solve the problem of underemployment.

Answer: Three ways to solve the problem of underemployment:

- Provision of loans may help in creating jobs for disguised unemployed and underemployed workers. The loan money can be used for the promotion of economic activity of the family adding to the family's earning or for setting up a cottage industry.
- Another way is to promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas where a large number of people may be employed. Example: Setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage, starting or promoting honey collection.

- If local banks give credit to farmers at a reasonable rate of interest, they will be able to buy agricultural inputs and increase productivity.
- Centres for vegetables and fruit processing, health centres, educational institutions, tourism and IT centres will certainly help in creating jobs.

Q8: Read the extract and answer the questions.

Gender inequality remains a pressing issue in India, despite considerable progress over the years. Deeply rooted in societal norms, this problem affects women in various aspects of life, from education and employment to political participation and healthcare. India's patriarchal society often restricts women's access to equal opportunities, perpetuating disparities in income, leadership roles, and social rights. Gender-based violence and discrimination further exacerbate these inequalities. Efforts are being made to combat gender inequality, including legislative measures, women's empowerment programs, and increased awareness.

Q1) What do you understand about the term sexual division of labour?

Answer: Women do all work inside the home such as cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, tailoring, looking after children, etc., and men do all the work outside the home. It is not that men cannot do housework; they simply think that it is for women to attend to these things. This kind of division of work is known as sexual division of labour.

Q2) What do you mean by the term feminist?

Answer: A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

Q3) Describe the ways in which women face discrimination in India?

Answer: The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men. Proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs, is still very small. Parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born.