

**Class: 10th**

**Subject: S.st**

## **Worksheet: 1.**

Student Guidelines:

1. Read each case study carefully before attempting the questions.
2. Answer all questions in your own words. Avoid copying directly from the textbook or other sources.
3. Support your answers with relevant facts, concepts, examples, maps, or diagrams wherever applicable.
4. Write your responses neatly and present them in a well-organized manner.
5. Attempt all questions. Each question is designed to assess your understanding, analytical thinking, and application of concepts.
6. Focus on developing critical thinking by relating the case studies to real-life situations and contemporary issues.
7. Revise the relevant chapters before attempting the worksheet to strengthen your conceptual understanding.

## **Case Study 1: Climate Change and Indian Agriculture**

### **Unit: Agriculture**

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, providing employment to a large section of the population. However, climate change has emerged as one of the biggest challenges to agriculture. Rising temperatures, irregular rainfall, prolonged droughts, floods, and unseasonal hailstorms have significantly affected crop production. Farmers are now adopting scientific farming practices such as drip irrigation, crop diversification, drought-resistant seeds, organic farming, and weather-based advisories to reduce risks. Sustainable agricultural practices not only increase productivity but also help conserve natural resources for future generations.



Questions:

- Q1. How does climate change affect both agricultural productivity and the livelihood of farmers? Explain with suitable examples.
- Q2. If you were an agricultural planner, which two sustainable farming practices would you promote in drought-prone regions? Justify your answer with reasons.
- Q3. Analyse how modern technology and scientific methods can help Indian farmers reduce the impact of climate-related risks.
- Q4. "Sustainable agriculture is essential for food security as well as environmental conservation." Critically examine this statement with relevant arguments.

## **Case Study: Diversity and Democracy in India**

### **Unit: Gender, Religion and Caste**

India is a diverse country where people belong to different religions, castes, languages, and cultures. The Constitution guarantees equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste, gender, race, or place of birth. Over the years, social reforms, constitutional provisions, and government policies have improved opportunities for disadvantaged groups. However, challenges such as gender inequality, caste discrimination, and communal tensions still exist. A healthy democracy encourages people to respect diversity, promote social justice, and participate equally in political, economic, and social life. Instead of allowing differences to divide society, democratic institutions aim to transform diversity into a source of strength and national unity.



Questions:

Q1. Analyse how constitutional values help in reducing discrimination based on gender, religion, and caste in a democratic society.

Q2. "Diversity can become a strength rather than a weakness in a democracy." Evaluate this statement with suitable arguments from the case study.

Q3. Imagine you are the head of a school where students from different religions and castes study together. Suggest four practical initiatives that can promote equality, inclusion, and mutual respect among students.

Q4. Critically examine why merely providing legal equality is not sufficient to eliminate social inequalities. Suggest measures that can bring long-term social change.

### **Case Study 3: Globalisation Through Trade and Technology**

#### **Unit: The Making of the Global World.**

The modern world has become increasingly interconnected through trade, migration, communication, and technological advancements. Goods produced in one country are consumed in another, while people travel across borders for education, employment, and business. The development of railways, steamships, air transport, the internet, and digital communication has significantly reduced the barriers of distance and time. However, globalization has also created challenges such as unequal distribution of wealth, environmental concerns, job displacement in some sectors, and dependence on international markets. The COVID-19 pandemic further highlighted both the strengths and vulnerabilities of an interconnected global economy.



Questions:

Q1. Analyse how improvements in transport and communication have transformed global trade and human interactions in the modern world. Support your answer with examples.

Q2. Globalisation has created both opportunities and challenges. Evaluate this statement by explaining two positive and two negative impacts on developing countries like India.

Q3. Imagine that international trade suddenly comes to a halt due to a global crisis. Analyse the likely impact on consumers, producers, employment, and economic growth.

Q4. "The Making of a Global World is not only about economic integration but also about the exchange of ideas, cultures, and technologies." Critically examine this statement with suitable arguments.

## Case Study 4: The Changing Structure of India's Economy

### Unit: Sectors of The Indian Economy

India's economy is divided into the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, each playing a significant role in economic development. While the primary sector provides raw materials, the secondary sector transforms them into finished goods, and the tertiary sector offers services that support production and daily life. In recent years, the service sector has contributed the largest share to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, a large number of people continue to work in agriculture, where productivity and incomes are often low. To achieve inclusive and sustainable development, it is essential to generate quality employment, improve skills, strengthen infrastructure, and promote balanced growth across all sectors of the economy.



Questions:

Q1. Analyse why the tertiary sector contributes the highest share to India's GDP even though a large proportion of the workforce is still engaged in the primary sector.

Q2. "Employment generation is more important than merely increasing production." Evaluate this statement in the context of the Indian economy with suitable arguments.

Q3. Imagine you are an economic advisor to the government. Suggest four policy measures that can reduce disguised unemployment in rural areas and create sustainable livelihoods.

Q4. Critically examine the interdependence of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. Explain how the growth of one sector influences the development of the other two with relevant examples.