

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

GNCT of Delhi, Delhi Government

SUPPORT MATERIAL (2020-2021)

Class : X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Under the Guidance of

Ms. Manisha Saxena

Secretary (Education)

Mr. Binay Bhushan

Director (Education)

Dr. Saroj Bala Sain

Addl. DE (School & Exam.)

Coordinators

Ms. Mukta Soni

DDE (Exam)

Dr. Raj Kumar

OSD (Exam)

Mr. Krishan Kumar

OSD (Exam)

Production Team

Anil Kumar Sharma

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**MANISHA SAXENA
IAS**



सचिव (शिक्षा)
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र
दिल्ली सरकार
पुराना सचिवालय, दिल्ली-110054
दूरभाष : 23890187 टेलीफैक्स : 23890119

Secretary (Education)
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054
Phone : 23890187 Telefax : 23890119
e-mail : secyedu@nic.in

MESSAGE

The importance of adequate practice during examinations can never be overemphasized. I am happy that support material for classes IX to XII has been developed by the Examination Branch of Directorate of Education. This material is the result of immense hard work, co-ordination and cooperation of teachers and group leaders of various schools. The purpose of the support material is to impart ample practice to the students for preparation of examinations. It will enable the students to think analytically & rationally, and test their own capabilities and level of preparation.

The material is based on latest syllabus prepared by the NCERT and adopted by the CBSE for the academic session 2020-21 and covers different levels of difficulty. I expect that Heads of Schools and Teachers will enable and motivate students to utilize this material during zero periods, extra classes and regular classes best to their advantage.

I would like to compliment the team of Examination Branch for their diligent efforts of which made it possible to accomplish this work in time. I also take this opportunity to convey my best wishes to all the students for success in their endeavours.

(Manisha Saxena)

BINAY BHUSHAN, IAS



Director
Education & Sports
Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Old Secretariat, Delhi- 110054
Tel.: 23890172, Fax : 23890355
E-mail : diredu@nic.in
Website : www.edudel.nic.in

D.O. No.

Date :

Dear Students,

Directorate of Education is committed to providing qualitative and best education to all its students. The Directorate is continuously engaged in the endeavor to make available the best study material for uplifting the standard of its students and schools.

Every year, the expert faculty of Directorate reviews and updates Support Material. The expert faculty of different subjects incorporates the changes in the material as per the latest amendments made by CBSE to make its students familiar with new approaches and methods so that students do well in the examination.

The book in your hand is the outcome of continuous and consistent efforts of senior teachers of the Directorate. They have prepared and developed this material especially for you. A huge amount of money and time has been spent on it in order to make you updated for annual examination.

Last, but not the least, this is the perfect time for you to build the foundation of your future. I have full faith in you and the capabilities of your teachers. Please make the fullest and best use of this Support Material.


BINAY BHUSHAN
DIRECTOR (EDUCATION)

Dr. (Mrs.) Saroj Bala Sain

Addl. Director of Education
(School / Exam / EVGB/IEB/ VOC.)



सत्यमेव जयते

Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Directorate of Education
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054
Tel.: 23890023, 23890093

D.O. No. PA/Addl.DE(sch)/86
Date : 03-10-2019

I am very much pleased to forward the Support Material for classes IX to XII. Every year, the Support Material of most of the subjects is updated/revised as per the most recent changes made by CBSE. The team of subject experts, officers of Exam Branch, members of Core Academic Unit and teachers from various schools of Directorate has made it possible to make available unsurpassed material to students.

Consistence use of Support Material by the students and teachers will make the year long journey seamless and enjoyable. The main purpose to provide the Support Material for the students of government schools of Directorate is not only to help them to avoid purchasing of expensive material available in the market but also to keep them updated and well prepared for exam. The Support Material has always been a ready to use material, which is matchless and most appropriate.

I would like to congratulate all the Team Members for their tireless, unremitting and valuable contributions and wish all the best to teachers and students.

(Dr. Saroj Bala Sain)
Addl.DE (School/Exam)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION

GNCT of Delhi, Delhi Government

SUPPORT MATERIAL

(2020-2021)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class : X

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2020-2021)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class X

Team Leader:

Ms. Sarita Batra

(Principal)

RPVV Shalimar Bagh

Subject Experts

1. Nand Kishor (PGT. Political Science)
Core Academic Unit
2. Tarun Mishra (TGT. Social Science)
Core Academic Unit
GBSSS Mukund Pur, Delhi-110042
3. Bhupender Kumar Tiwari (TGT. Social Science)
RPVV Sec.-21, Rohini
4. Babita Jha Mishra (TGT. Social Science)
School of Excellence Sec.-17, Rohini
5. Abha Kiran Malik (TGT. Social Science)
RPVV Shalimar Bagh
6. Nooruddin (TGT. Urdu)
Anglo Arabic SSS, Ajmeri Gate

भारत का संविधान

भाग 4क

नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

अनुच्छेद 51क

मूल कर्तव्य — भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह —

1. संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्र ध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करें।
2. स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे।
3. भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखे।
4. देश की रक्षा करे।
5. भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे।
6. हमारी सामाजिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका निर्माण करे।
7. प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा और उसका संवर्धन करे।
8. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और ज्ञानार्जन की भावना का विकास करे।
9. सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे।
10. व्यक्तिगत एवं सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे।
11. माता-पिता या संरक्षक द्वारा 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों हेतु प्राथमिक शिक्षा प्रदान करना (86वां संशोधन)।

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Part IV A (Article 51 A)

Fundamental Duties

Fundamental Duties : It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

1. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. to safeguard public property and to adjure violence;
10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
11. who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक (सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व—सम्पन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य) बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त करने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में,

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और (राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता) सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

हम दृढ़संकल्प होकर इस संविधान को आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **(SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political,

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship,

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the **(unity an integrity of the Nation)**;

WE DO HEREBY GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

SOCIALSCIENCE
CLASS IX-X(2020-21)
(CODE NO. 087)

Rationale

Social Science is a compulsory subject up to secondary stage of school education. It is an integral component of general education because it helps the learners in understanding the environment in its totality and developing a broader perspective and an empirical, reasonable and humane outlook. This is of crucial importance because it helps them grow into well-informed and responsible citizens with necessary attributes and skills for being able to participate and contribute effectively in the process of development and nation-building.

The Social Science curriculum draws its content mainly from History, Geography, Political Science and Economics. Some elements of Sociology and Commerce are also included. Together they provide a comprehensive view of society over space and time, and in relation to each other. Each subject's distinct methods of enquiry help the learners to understand society from different angles and form a holistic view.

Objectives

The main objectives of this syllabus are to:

- develop an understanding of the processes of change and development-both in terms of time and space, through which human societies have evolved
- make learners realise that the process of change is continuous and any event or phenomenon or issue cannot be viewed in isolation but in a wider context of time and space
- develop an understanding of contemporary India with its historical perspective, of the basic framework of the goals and policies of national development in independent India, and of the process of change with appropriate connections to world development
- deepen knowledge about and understanding of India's freedom struggle and of the values and ideals that it represented, and to develop an appreciation of the contributions made by people of all sections and regions of the country
- help learners understand and cherish the values enshrined in the Indian Constitution and to prepare them for their roles and responsibilities as effective citizens of a democratic society
- deepen the knowledge and understanding of India's environment in its totality, their interactive processes and effects on the future quality of people's lives

- facilitate the learners to understand and appreciate the diversity in the land and people of the country with its underlying unity
- develop an appreciation of the richness and variety of India's heritage-both natural and cultural and the need for its preservation
- promote an understanding of the issues and challenges of contemporary India-environmental, economic and social, as part of the development process
- help pupils acquire knowledge, skills and understanding to face the challenges of contemporary society as individuals and groups and learn the art of living a confident and stress-free life as well as participating effectively in the community
- develop scientific temperament by promoting the spirit of enquiry and following a rational and objective approach in analysing and evaluating data and information as well as views and interpretations
- develop academic and social skills such as critical thinking, communicating effectively both in visual and verbal forms - cooperating with others, taking initiatives and providing leadership in solving others' problems
- develop qualities clustered around the personal, social, moral, national and spiritual values that make a person humane and socially effective.

Course Structure Class-X (2020-21)

Theory Paper

No.	UNIT	MARKS
1.	India and the contemporary World -II	20
2.	Contemporary India-II	20
3.	Democratic Politics-II	20
4.	Understanding Economics Development	20

COURSE CONTENT

Unit 1: India and the Contemporary World–II		60 Periods
Themes	Learning Objectives	
<i>Section 1: Events and Processes:</i>		
1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation • The Making of Nationalism in Europe • The Age of Revolutions:1830-1848 • The Making of Germany and Italy • Visualizing the Nation • Nationalism and Imperialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the learners to identify and comprehend the forms in which nationalism developed along with the formation of nation states in Europe in the post-1830period. • Establish the relationship and bring out the difference between European nationalism and anti-colonialnationalisms. • Understand the way the idea of nationalism emerged and led to the formation of nation states in Europe and elsewhere. 	
2. Nationalism in India: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First World War, Khilafat and Non - Cooperation • Differing Strands within the Movement • Towards Civil Disobedience • The Sense of Collective Belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the characteristics of Indian nationalism through a case study of Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement. • Analyze the nature of the diverse social movements of the time. • Familiarize with the writings and ideals of different political groups and individuals. • Appreciate the ideas promoting 	

<p><i>Section 2: Livelihoods, Economies and Societies:</i> Any one theme of the following:</p> <p>3. The Making of a Global World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pre-modern world • The Nineteenth Century(1815-1914) • The Inter-war Economy • Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-War Era <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>4. The Age of Industrialization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the Industrial Revolution • Hand Labour and Steam Power • Industrialization in the colonies • Factories Come Up • The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth • Market for Goods <p><i>Section 3: Everyday Life, Culture and Politics:</i></p> <p>5. Print Culture and the Modern World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First Printed Books • Print Comes to Europe • The Print Revolution and its Impact • The Reading Mania • The Nineteenth Century • India and the World of Print • Religious Reform and Public Debates • New Forms of Publication • Print and Censorship 	<p>Pan Indian belongingness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show that globalization has a long history and point to the shifts within the process. • Analyze the implication of globalization for local economies. • Discuss how globalization is experienced differently by different social groups. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize with the Pro- to-Industrial phase and Early – factory system. • Familiarize with the process of industrialization and its impact on labour class. • Enable them to understand industrialization in the colonies with reference to Textile industries. • Identify the link between print culture and the circulation of ideas. • Familiarize with pictures, cartoons, extracts from propaganda literature and newspaper debates on important events and issues in the past. • Understand that forms of writing have a specific history, and that they reflect historical changes within society and shape the forces of change.
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Unit 2: Contemporary India–II		55Periods
Themes	Learning Objectives	
<p>1. Resources andDevelopment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of Resources • Development of Resources • Resource Planning in India • Land Resources • Land Utilization • Land Use Pattern in India • Land Degradation and Conservation Measures • Soil as a Resource • Classification of Soils • Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation <p>2. Forest andWildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity or BiologicalDiversity • Flora and Fauna inIndia • Vanishing Forests • Asiatic Cheetah: Where did theygo? • The Himalayan Yew in trouble • Conservation of forest and wildlifein India • ProjectTiger • Types and distribution of forests and wild life resources • Community andConservation <p><i>Note: The chapter 'Forest and Wildlife' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.</i></p> <p>3. WaterResources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Scarcity and The Need for Water Conservation and Management • Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management • Rain water Harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the value of resources and the need for their judicious utilization and conservation. • Understand the importance of forests and wild life in one environment as well as develop concept towards depletion of resources. • Comprehend the importance of water as a resource as well as develop awareness towards its judicious use andconservation. 	

Note: The chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.

4. Agriculture:

- Types of farming
- Cropping Pattern
- Major Crops
- Technological and Institutional Reforms
- Impact of Globalization on Agriculture

5. Minerals and Energy Resources

- What is a mineral?
- Mode of occurrence of Minerals
- Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Minerals
- Non-Metallic Minerals
- Rock Minerals
- Conservation of Minerals
- Energy Resources
 - Conventional and Non-Conventional
 - Conservation of Energy Resources

6. Manufacturing Industries:

- Importance of manufacturing
- Contribution of Industry to National Economy
- Industrial Location
- Classification of Industries
- Spatial distribution
- Industrial pollution and environmental

- Explain the importance of agriculture in nationaleconomy.
- Identify various types of farming and discuss the various farming methods; describe the spatial distribution of major crops as well as understand the relationship between rainfall regimes and croppingpattern.
- Explain various government policies for institutional as well as technological reforms since independence.
- Identify different types of minerals and energy resources and places of theiravailability
- Feel the need for their judicious utilization
- Bring out the importance of industries in the national economy as well as understand the regional disparities which resulted due to concentration of industries in someareas.
- Discuss the need for a planned industrial developmentand debate over the role of

<p>Degradation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Environmental Degradation <p>7. Life Lines of National Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – Roadways, Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Airways Communication International Trade Tourism as a Trade 	<p>government towards sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever-shrinking world. Understand the role of trade and tourism in the economic development of a country.
<p>Unit 3: Democratic Politics– II 50 Periods</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Themes</p> <p>1. Power Sharing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Studies of Belgium and Sri Lanka Why power sharing is desirable? Forms of Power Sharing <p>2. Federalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is Federalism? What make India a Federal Country? How is Federalism practiced? Decentralization in India <p>3. Democracy and Diversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case Studies of Mexico Differences, similarities and divisions Politics of social divisions <p><i>Note: The chapter ‘Democracy and Diversity’ to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.</i></p> <p>4. Gender, Religion and Caste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Politics Religion, Communalism and Politics Caste and Politics 	<p style="text-align: center;">Learning Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarize with the centrality of power sharing in a democracy. Understand the working of spatial and social power sharing mechanisms. Analyse federal provisions and institutions. Explain decentralization in rural and urban areas. Analyse the relationship between social cleavages and political competition with reference to Indian situation. Identify and analyse the challenges posed by communalism to Indian democracy. Recognise the enabling and

<p>5. Popular Struggles and Movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popular Struggles in Nepal and Bolivia • Mobilization and Organization • Pressure Groups and Movements <p><i>Note: The chapter 'Popular Struggles and Movements' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.</i></p> <p>6. Political Parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do we need Political Parties? • How many Parties should we have? • National Political Parties • State Parties • Challenges to Political Parties • How can Parties be reformed? <p>7. Outcomes of Democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we assess democracy's outcomes? • Accountable, responsive and legitimate government • Economic growth and development • Reduction of inequality and poverty • Accommodation of social diversity • Dignity and freedom of the citizens <p>8. Challenges to Democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinking about challenges • Thinking about Political Reforms • Redefining democracy <p><i>Note: The chapter 'Challenges to Democracy' to be assessed in the Periodic</i></p>	<p>disabling effects of caste and ethnicity in politics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a gender perspective on politics. • Understand the vital role of people's struggle in the expansion of democracy. • Analyse party systems in democracies. • Introduction to major political parties, challenges faced by them and reforms in the country. • Evaluate the functioning of democracies in comparison to alternative forms of governments. • Understand the causes for continuation of democracy in India. • Distinguish between sources of strengths and weaknesses of Indian democracy. • Reflect on the different kinds of measures possible to deepen democracy. • Promote an active and participatory citizenship.
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<i>Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.</i>	
Unit 4: Understanding Economic Development	50 Periods
Themes	Objectives
<p>1. Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Development Promises - Different people different goals • Income and other goals • National Development • How to compare different countries or states? • Income and other criteria • Public Facilities • Sustainability of development <p>2. Sectors of the Indian Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectors of Economic Activities • Comparing the three sectors • Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India • Division of sectors as organized and unorganized • Sectors in terms of ownership: Public and Private Sectors <p>3. Money and Credit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money as a medium of exchange • Modern forms of money • Loan activities of Banks • Two different credit situations • Terms of credit • Formal sector credit in India • Self Help Groups for the Poor <p>4. Globalization and the Indian Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production across countries • Interlinking production across countries • Foreign Trade and integration of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarize with concepts of macroeconomics. • Understand the rationale for overall human development in our country, which includes the rise of income, improvements in health and education rather than income. • Understand the importance of quality of life and sustainable development. • Identify major employment generating sectors. • Reason out the government investment in different sectors of economy. • Understand money as an economic concept. • Understand the role of financial institutions from the point of view of day-to-day life. • Explain the working of the Global Economic phenomenon.

<p>Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalisation • World Trade Organisation • Impact of Globalization on India • The Struggle for a fair Globalisation <p>5. Consumer Rights: <i>Note: Chapter 5 'Consumer Rights' to be done as Project Work.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gets familiarized with the rights and duties as a consumer; and legal measures available to protect from being exploited in markets.
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PROJECT WORK
CLASS X (2020-21)

05 Periods

05 Marks

1. *Every student* has to compulsorily undertake *any one project* on the following topics:

Consumer Awareness

OR

Social Issues

OR

Sustainable Development

2. **Objective:** The overall objective of the project work is to help students gain an insight and pragmatic understanding of the theme and see all the Social Science disciplines from interdisciplinary perspective. It should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students.

Students are expected to apply the Social Science concepts that they have learnt over the years in order to prepare the project report.

If required, students may go out for collecting data and use different primary and secondary resources to prepare the project. If possible, various forms of art may be integrated in the project work.

3. The distribution of marks over different aspects relating to Project Work is as follows:

S. No.	Aspects	Marks
a.	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2
b.	Presentation and creativity	2
c.	Viva Voce	1

4. The projects carried out by the students in different topics should subsequently be shared among themselves through interactive sessions such as exhibitions, panel discussions, etc.

5. All documents pertaining to assessment under this activity should be meticulously maintained by concerned schools.

6. A Summary Report should be prepared highlighting:

- objectives realized through individual work and group interactions;

- calendar of activities;
- innovative ideas generated in the process;
- list of questions asked in viva voce.

7. It is to be noted here by all the teachers and students that the projects and models prepared should be made from eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure.

8. The Project Report should be handwritten by the students themselves.

9. Records pertaining to projects (internal assessment) of the students will be maintained for a period of three months from the date of declaration of result for verification at the discretion of Board. Subjudiced cases, if any or those involving RTI / Grievances may however be retained beyond three months.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. India and the Contemporary World-II (History) - Published by NCERT
2. Contemporary India II (Geography) - Published by NCERT
3. Democratic Politics II (Political Science) - Published by NCERT
4. Understanding Economic Development - Published by NCERT
5. Together Towards a Safer India - Part III, a textbook on Disaster Management - Published by CBSE

Note: Please procure latest reprinted edition (2019) of prescribed NCERT textbooks.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN
CLASS X

Time:3 Hours

Max. Marks:80

Sr. No.	Typology of Questions	Objective Type (1 mark)	SA (3 marks)	LA (5 marks)	Map Skill	Total Marks	Weightage %
1	Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers.	9	3	1	-	23	29%
2	Understanding: Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	4	2	2	-	20	25%
3	Applying: Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	3	1	2	-	16	20%
4	Analysing and Evaluating: Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.	2	1	1	-	10	12%

5	Creating: Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	2	1		-	5	6.5%
6	Map Skill				3+3	6	7.6%
	Total	1x20=20	3x8=24	5x6=30	6	80	100%

Internal Assessment: 20 Mark

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

	Marks	Description				
Periodic Assessment	10 Marks	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pen Paper Test</td> <td>5 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.</td> <td>5 marks</td> </tr> </table>	Pen Paper Test	5 marks	Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks
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Portfolio	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classwork • Work done (Activities /Assignments) • Reflections, Narrations, Journals, etc. • Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year • Participation of the student in different activities like Heritage India Quiz 				
Subject Enrichment Activity	5 Marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Work 				

LIST OF MAP ITEMS CLASS X (2020-21)

A. HISTORY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter - 3 Nationalism in India – (1918 – 1930) for locating and labelling / Identification

1. Indian National Congress Sessions:

- Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
- Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- Madras (1927)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

- Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
- Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah

- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- d. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
- f. Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

B. GEOGRAPHY (Outline Political Map of India)

Chapter 1: Resources and Development (Identification only)

- a. Major soil Types

Chapter 3: Water Resources (Locating and Labelling)

Dams:

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. Salal | e. Sardar Sarovar |
| b. Bhakra Nangal | f. Hirakud |
| c. Tehri | g. Nagarjuna Sagar |
| d. Rana Pratap Sagar | h. Tungabhadra |

Note: The chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.

Chapter 4: Agriculture (Identification only)

- a. Major areas of Rice and Wheat
- b. Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute

Chapter 5: Minerals and Energy Resources

Minerals (Identification only)

a. Iron Ores

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| • Mayurbhanj | • Bellary |
| • Durg | • Kudremukh |
| • Bailadila | |

b. Coal Mines

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| • Raniganj | • Talcher |
| • Bokaro | • Neyveli |

c. Oil Fields

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| • Digboi | • Bassien |
| • Naharkatia | • Kalol |
| • Mumbai High | • Ankaleshwar |

Power Plants

(Locating and Labelling only)

a. Thermal

- Namrup
- Singrauli

- Ramagundam

b. Nuclear

- Narora
- Kakrapara

- Tarapur
- Kalpakkam

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries (Locating and Labelling Only)

Cotton Textile Industries:

- a. Mumbai
- b. Indore
- c. Surat

- d. Kanpur
- e. Coimbatore

Iron and Steel Plants:

- a. Durgapur
- b. Bokaro
- c. Jamshedpur

- d. Bhilai
- e. Vijaynagar
- f. Salem

Software Technology Parks:

- a. Noida
- b. Gandhinagar
- c. Mumbai
- d. Pune

- e. Hyderabad
- f. Bengaluru
- g. Chennai
- h. Thiruvananthapuram

Chapter 7: Lifelines of National Economy

Major Ports: (Locating and Labelling)

- a. Kandla
- b. Mumbai
- c. Marmagao
- d. NewMangalore
- e. Kochi

- f. Tuticorin
- g. Chennai
- h. Vishakhapatnam
- i. Paradip
- j. Haldia

International Airports:

- a. Amritsar (RajaSansi)
- b. Delhi (Indira Gandhi International)
- c. Mumbai (ChhatrapatiShivaji)

- d. Chennai (MeenamBakkam)
- e. Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
- f. Hyderabad (RajivGandhi)

INDEX

India and the contemporary World II

Page No.

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
2. Nationalism in India
3. The Making of Global World
4. The Age of Industrialization
5. Print Culture and Modern World

Democratic Politics II

6. Power Sharing
7. Federalism
8. Democracy and Diversity (**For Periodic Assessment only**)
9. Gender, Religion and Caste
10. Popular Struggle and Movement
11. Political Parties
12. Outcomes of Democracy
13. Challenges to Democracy (**For Periodic Assessment only**)

Contemporary India II

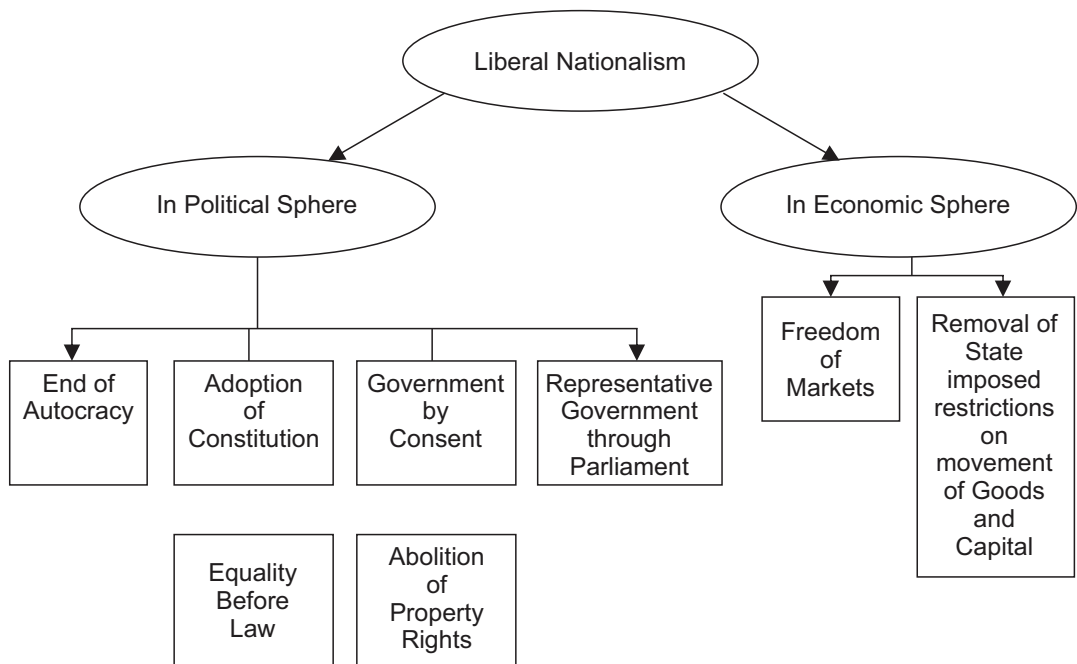
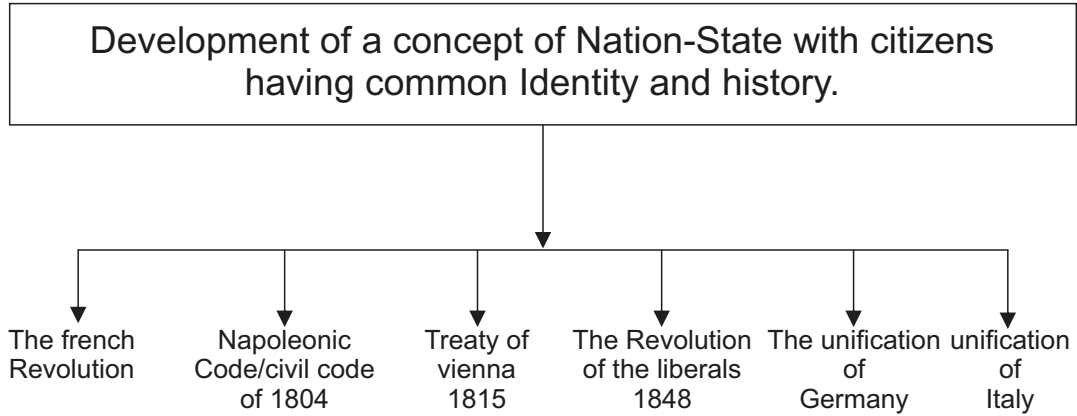
14. Resources and Development
15. Forest and wild life (**For Periodic Assessment only**)
16. Water Resource (**For Periodic Assessment only**)
17. Agriculture
18. Mineral and Energy Resources
19. Manufacturing Industries
20. Life Lines of National Economy

Understanding Economic Development

21. Development
22. Sectors of the Indian Economy
23. Money and Credit
24. Globalisation and the Indian Economy

History-Lesson-1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



Major events

1. In the 18th century Germany, Italy, Switzerland was divided into many states and each had an independent ruler.
2. French Revolution It was the first expression of nationalism. It ended monarchy in France and gave power to the citizens.
3. Napoleonic code of 1804: It did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
4. Revolutionary France mark the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy right to vote however 'The Napoleonic code' went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of father's and husband's.
5. Vienna Congress in 1815: representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich.
6. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at versailles.
7. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
8. Women had form their own political associations, founded newspapers and taking part in political meeting and demonstrations. Despite this they were denied suffrage right during the election of the assembly.

Important terms

1. **Absolutist** - Literally, a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. in history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.
2. **Utopian** - A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
3. **Plebiscite** - A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
4. **Conservatism** - A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.

5. **Zollverein** was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German States. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduce the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
6. **Romanticism** - A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of Nationalist sentiment.
7. **Liberalism** derived from the Latin root liber meaning free.
8. **Junkers** - Important personalities and Large landowners of Prussia.

Important Personalities

1. **Mazzini** - Mazzini is known for his noble efforts to achieve the unification of Italy. he is regarded as the spiritual force behind the Italian unification. he started the movement known as the Young Italy. He inspired the youths of not only Italy but of whole Europe to fight for freedom.
2. **Garibaldi** - He is known as the physical force or the Sword of Italy. He, with Mazzini launched the young Italy movement for the unification of Italy. He involved The sardinian sailors to Revolt in 1835 A.D.
3. **Cavour**- The real credit for the unification of Italy goes to cavour, who became the Prime Minister of sardinia in 1852 A.D. He, then dedicated himself, his body and soul together, to achieve his goal of independence and unification of Italy.
4. **Bismarck** - He played the most important role in the unification of Germany, his policy of blood and iron was mainly responsible.

Meaning of symbols

Symbol	Significance
Broken Chain	Being Freed
Symbol of German Empire Strength	Eagle Embossed Armour
Crown of Oak Leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to Fight
Olive Branch on Sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, Red and Golden Flag	Flag of the liberal nationalism in 1848 banned by the dukes of the german states
Rising Sun	Beginning of New Era

Objective Type Questions

1. Fill in the blank:-

_____ adopted the policy of blood and iron for the unification of Germany.

2. Correctly match the following:-

Symbol	Significance
(i) Broken Chains	(i) Beginnings of New Era
(ii) Crown of Oak Leaves	(ii) Symbol of German Empire-Strength
(iii) Eagle Embossed Armour	(iii) Being Freed
(iv) Rays of the Rising Sun	(iv) Heroism

3. Historically correct the statement:-

Cavour is considered the Bismarck of Germany

4. Choose the correct option:-

Generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales represents:-

- a) Equality
- b) Liberty
- c) Secularism
- d) Justice

5. Write True (T) or False (F) at the end of the statements:-

- (i) The theory of separation of powers as by Frederic Sorrieu.
- (ii) Garibaldi formed the Red Shirt army of volunteers.
- (iii) The French Revolution occurred in 1815.
- (iv) Metetrnich said "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold."
- (v) Zollverein was a customs union of Germany.

Answers Objective type Questions:

1. Otto Von Bismarck
2. (i) Broken Chains (v) Being freed
(ii) Crown of Oak Leaves (vi) Heroism
(iii) Eagle Embossed Armour (vii) Symbol of German Empire-Strength
(iv) Rays of the rising sun (viii) Beginning of a New Era
3. Cavour is considered the Bismarck of Italy.
4. d) Justice
5. (i) False
(ii) True
(iii) False
(iv) True
(v) True

One Mark Questions:-

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
2. Who was Ernest Renan?
3. What was the allegory of German States?
4. Which principle was propounded by Montesquieu?
5. Which world famous event is regarded as clear expression of nationalism?
6. What was Zollverein? How was it responsible for economic unification of Germany?
7. Name two underground organisations established by Giuseppe Mazzini?
8. Name the region whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs?
9. In which year Vienna Congress was held?
10. Name the personality related to Vienna Congress?
11. Which Treaty was signed to bring about an end to the changes brought about by Napoleonic Wars?
12. When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold' who said this statement?
13. Which Treaty recognised Greece as an independent Nation?
14. Who spearheaded the protestant movement in Ireland?

Answers of One Mark Questions

1. French Painter
2. French Philosopher
3. Germania Heroism
4. Separation of Powers
5. French Revolution
6. It was a German Customs Union which abolished tariff barriers
7. Young Italy and young Europe
8. Balkans
9. 1815
10. Duke Metternich
11. Vienna Congress
12. Meternich
13. Treaty of Constantinople
14. Wolfe Tone

3/5 marks questions

1. What steps were taken by French revolutionaries to create a feeling of collectivism?
2. 'Napoleon's administrative measures had Revolutionized the whole administration. Comment
3. Discuss the role played by culture in creating the European concept of nation.
4. Discuss the process of unification of Germany.
5. What were the main stages of unification of Italy? What were the main problems?
6. In Britain the formation of the nation state was a result of long drawn out process. Discuss.
7. Which factors were responsible for the rise of nationalism in Europe?
8. "The French Revolution left an indelible mark on the world history." Evaluate this statement .
9. Discuss the main provisions of Civil Code of 1804.
10. What were the main features of the European ARISTOCRACY?
11. What was the main aim of the Vienna Congress of 1815 ? Discuss its main provisions?
12. What did European liberalism stand for in social, political and economic terms?
13. How did industrialisation change European social and economic equations?
14. Discuss the role of women in the Nationalist Movement in Europe?

15. In the 19th century what were the reasons for the wave of nationalism in Europe?
16. Discuss the three flows in international economic exchange during 1815-1914 ?
17. Why did the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict?

ANSWERS

1.
 - Ideas of fatherland and citizenship
 - New national symbols
 - Centralised administrative system
 - National language
 - Uniform system of weights and measures
2. **Napoleonic code**
 - Reform in rural administrative system
 - Improvement in urban centres
 - Improvement in trade
3.
 - Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation art and poetry stories and music help Express and shape Nationalist feelings
4.
 - In the beginning William I was the ruler of Prussia
 - Bismarck created the background for unification of Germany
 - Vienna Congress
 - Frankfurt parliament
 - Three wars over 7 years with Austria Denmark and France
5. **Unification of Italy**
 - 1832 Count Cavour became prime minister of Sardinia
 - Apart from regular Troops a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi joined the fray and marched into South Italy
 - Venitia and Rome were captured ,
 - In 1871 William I was proclaimed. the king of united Italy,

Problems in unification

 - Long history of political separatism
 - Control of foreign powers
 - Rule of the Pope
 - Vienna Congress
 - Conservatives
6.
 - There was no British Nation prior to the 18th century
 - The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles ethnic ones Such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish
 - All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.

- But as the English Nation steadily gain wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the Island .

7. Influence of Europe

- Rise of nation States
- Encouragement to democratic principles
- Stress on social political and economic equality
- Demand of Human Rights by other Nations
- Revolutionary reactions by absolute monarchy

8. Effects on France

- Establishment of a democratic setup
- A new society based on equality fraternity and brotherhood
- New code of conduct
- Economic unification
- Equality before law
- Safeguarding proprietary rights

Effects on the world

- Rise of the middle class
- Era of liberalism begins
- Role of culture and language
- Greek war of independence

9. The civil code of 1804

- All privileges based on birth were abolished
- End of feudal system
- Improvement in the means of transport and Communication
- Uniform weights and measures
- Common currency

10. The members of the Aristocracy were united by common way of life that cut across regional divisions

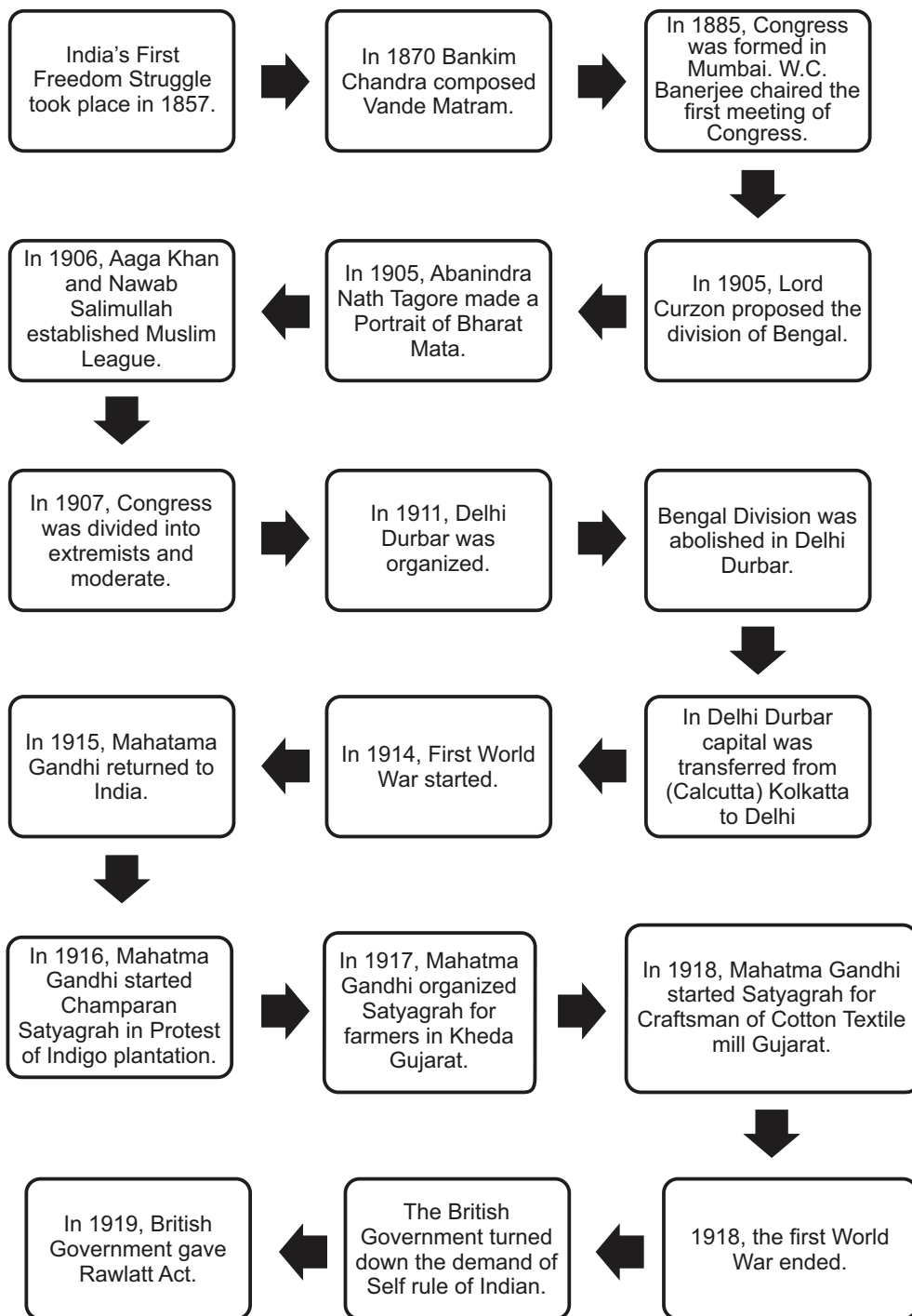
- They owned estates in the countryside and also townhouses
- They spoke French for the purpose of-diplomacy
- Their families were connected by ties of marriage
- This powerful aristocracy was however numerically a small group.

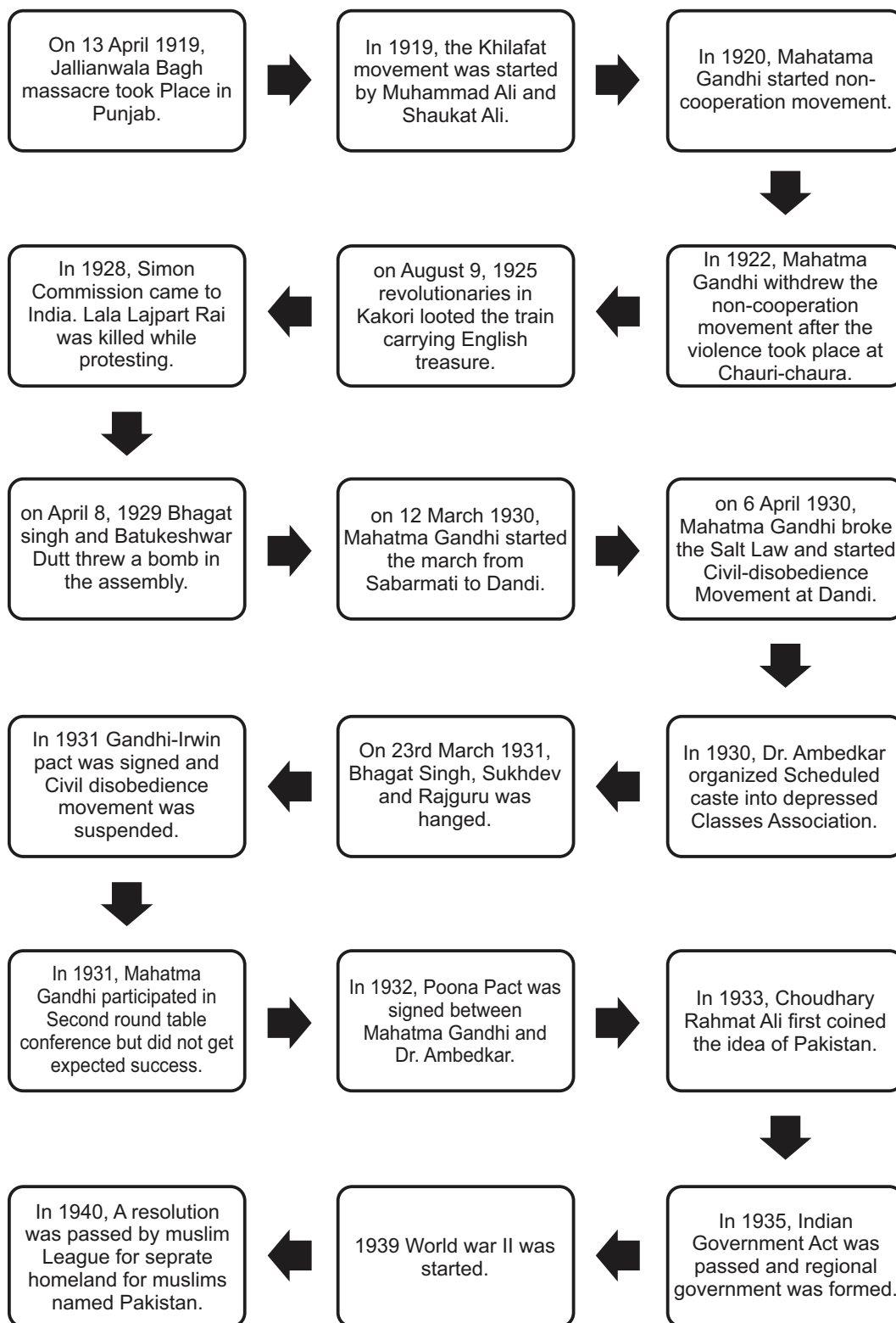
11. a) Establishment of Empire in Northern Ireland

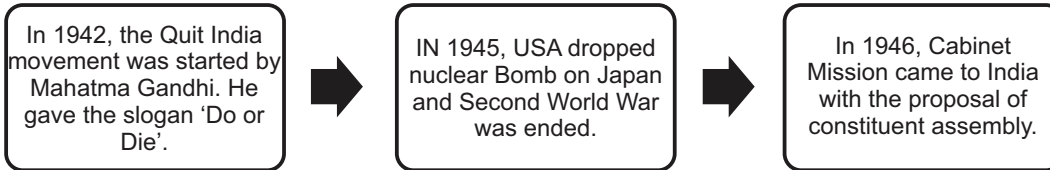
- b) The Treaty was drawn up with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic Wars
- c) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France
- d) Prussia was given new territories
- e) The German Confederation of 39 States was left untouched

12.
 - a) Equality before law
 - b) Not in favour of adult suffrage
 - c) Wanted to end ban on free market and flow of goods by States
13.
 - a) Increase in industrial production in Western and Central Europe
 - b) Rise of labourers and middle class
 - c) Popularizing the idea of ending of special rights to aristocracy
14.
 - a) Women had formed their own political associations
 - b) Founded Newspapers
 - c) Took part in political meetings and demonstration
15.
 - a) Absolute monarchy
 - b) Rise in liberal ideas
 - c) Liberty, equality and fraternity ideas worth-spreading
 - d) Rise of educated middle class
16.
 - a) Flow of goods
 - b) Flow of capital
 - c) Flow of people
17.
 - a) The Balkan States were seriously jealous of each other.
 - b) Each hope to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
 - c) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
 - d) The big European powers were working in holding its control over the Balkans and extending its control over the region.

Chapter 2
Nationalism in India







India became independent on August 15th, 1947.

- Some Interesting Facts**
- At the time when India was free, Britain's Prime minister was Clement Atlee.
 - Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan "Give me Blood, I will give you freedom" and "Delhi Chalo".
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave the slogan "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it".
 - Chandrashekar Azad gave the slogan "Ab bhi jiska khon na khola khon nahi wo Pani hai".
 - Ram Prasad gave the slogan "Sarfarooshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil main hai, dekhna hai zor kitna baazu-e-khati main hain".
 - Bhagat Singh gave the slogan "Inqilaab zindabad".
 - Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya gave the slogan of "Satyameva Jayate".

1 Mark Questions

Q.1 When was the Rowlatt Act Passed?

1. 1912 2. 1914 3. 1919 4. 1920

Q.2 When did First World War begin?

1. 1910 2. 1914 3. 1917 4. 1919

Q.3 Where did Mahatma Gandhi launch the first Satyagrah in India?

1. Champaran 2. Kheda 3. Delhi 4. Calcutta

Q.4 Who is the author of book "Hind Swaraj"?

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Vallabh Bhai Patel
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Baba Ramchander

Q.5 Who was the founder of "Depressed Classes Association"?

1. Baba Ram Chander
2. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
3. Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Shaukat Ali

Q. 6 After which of the following event, Mahatma Gandhi abruptly withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement?

1. Jaliawalan Bagh Masscare
2. Rowllat Act
3. Chauri-Chaura
4. Dandi March

Q.7 Who was the founder of Muslim League?

1. Shaukat Ali Khan
2. Muhammad Ali
3. Both are correct
4. Both are wrong

Q.8 Who is the author of book "Discovery of India"?

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Baba Ramchander

Q.9 Fill in the Blank.

In.....Session congress demanded complete Independence.

Q. 10 Fill in the Blank.

First president of Indian National Congress Was.....

Q. 11 Fill in the Blank.

Muslim league was formed in

Q.12 Fill in the Blank.

In 1919 Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali startedmovement in India.

Q.13 Fill in the Blank.

In.....Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.

Q. 14 Which of the following statements are True about Alluri Sitaram Raju.

1. He was leader of tribal movement in Gudem hills in Andhra Pradesh.
2. He persuaded the tribal people to wear khadi and give up drinking.
3. He started a militant Guerrilla Movement.
4. All the statements are correct.

Q.15 Write the correct statement.

On 13 April 1920, Jaliawala Bagh massacre took Place in Punjab.

Q.16 Who created the first image of Bharat Mata?

Q.17 Who composed the song Vande Mataram?

Q.18 Where was the Indian National Congress formed?

Q.19 Who Started the Awadh Kisan Sabha?

Q.20 What do you mean by the word Satyagrah?

Q.21 What do you understand by the word Swadeshi?

Q.22 Why did the British government curtail the freedom of Press after 1857?

Q.23 In Madras who published massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales?

Q.24 When was the second round table conference held?

Q.25 why was Rowlatt act called as an oppressive legislation?

Answers

1. 1919

2. 1914

3. Champaran

4. Mahatma Gandhi

5. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

6. Chauri-Chaura

7. Both are wrong.

8. Jawahar Lal Nehru

9. 1929, Lahore .

10. W.C Banerjee .

11. 1906.

12. Khilafat Movement .

13. 1931

14. All the fact are true.

15. 13 April 1919.

16. Abindra nath Tagore

17. Bankim Chandra

18. Mumbai

19. Baba Ramchandra

20. Emphasis on the power of Truth. .

21. Focus on product which was prepared in own country.

22. To curb the Arousing spirit of Nationalism.

23. The Folklore of Southern India

24. 1931

25. Under this act political prisoners could be kept in jail for two years without trial.

3/5MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Why was Non cooperation launched? How the notion of Swaraj was perceived by various strata in the society?
2. What were the reasons for starting the Khilafat Movement?
3. Under what circumstances Civil disobedience movement was called off?
4. How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalist movement in India
5. This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore, songs, icons & images" Analyse the statement.
6. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas?
7. Why did Gandhiji choose 'Salt' as the symbol of his Civil Disobedience Movement?
8. Write down the features of Civil Disobedience movement. How was this different from Non cooperation Movement?
9. Discuss the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?
10. Why did Indians oppose Simon Commission?

ANSWERS 3/5MARKS QUESTIONS

1. i) Atrocities on Indians after World War Ist
ii) Refusal of demand of Swaraj.
iii) Passing of Rowlatt Act
iv) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
v) Congress passed resolution on Non Cooperation Movement with thumping majority

Notion of Swaraj

1. The movement in towns
2. Rebellion in the country side
3. Swaraj in the plantations
2. i) Humiliating terms of treaty of Versailles on Khalifas ii) Lucknow Pact
iii) Starting of Non cooperation by the congress along with khilafat movement
3. i) Crackdown on Satyagrahis
ii) Brutal suppression and many leaders were arrested
iii) Gandhi Irwin Pact

4.
 - i) War created a new political and economic situation. It led to an increase in expenditure.
 - ii) The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people.
 - iii) War led to forced recruitment of people .
 - iv) Acute Shortage of food led to famine and misery .
 - v) Indians began to realize that they were drawn in a war unnecessarily. This feeling united Indians against the British.
5.
 - i) In late 19th century, Indian Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and toured village together .
 - ii) The tales they believed gave true picture of traditional culture that was damaged by outside forces .
 - iii) It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover the National Identity .
 - iv) It restored a sense of pride in one's past during Swadeshi Movement, a tricolor flag was designed representing eight provinces through eight lotuses and a crescent moon symbolizing Hindu-Muslim unity
 - v) Later Gandhiji developed tricolor flag (Red, Green and White) with a spinning wheel at center representing self-help. Carrying the flag became a symbol of defiance.
 - vi) This image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay. In 1870 he wrote Vande Mataram a hymn to the mother land. Abanindranath Tagore in his painting portrayed Bharat Mata as calm, ascetic figure, composed, divine and spiritual
6.
 - i) Alluri Sita Ram Raju was a tribal leader in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh
 - ii) He started a militant Guerilla Movement in the early 1920s.
 - iii) The tribal people were enraged by the British policy, but when the government began forcing them to contribute 'begar for road building, the hill people revolted.
 - iv) Raju inspired the hill people. He talked on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi.
 - v) Inspired by Gandhiji's Non Cooperation Movement, he persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he did not believe in Non Violence, he thought that India could be liberated only by the use of force.
7.
 - i) Salt is consumed by both the poor and the rich, and is one of the most essential items of food everywhere in the world.

- ii) The British government had the monopoly on the production of salt in India
 - iii) By imposing a 'salt tax' the government hit both the rich and the poor, specially the poor. Gandhiji thought it was the most repressive Act of the British government and choose to defy it by breaking the "Salt Law".
8. i) Movement started with Salt March
- ii) Thousands broke salt law
 - iii) Foreign clothes boycotted
 - iv) Liquor shops were picketed
 - v) Peasants refused to pay taxes
- People were now asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British , but also to break colonial laws.
9. i) Women participation was in large scale
- ii) Participated in protest marches , manufactured salt
 - iii) Picketed foreign cloths and liquor shops
 - iv) Began to see service to the nation as their sacred duty
10. i) No mention of reform
- ii) Not even a single Indian was there.
 - iii) The Indian people felt offended by the commission.
 - iv) The fear that the British would lord it over them, without giving serious thought to their interests.

3/5 Marks questions

Q.11 Plantation workers had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas and the notion of 'Swaraj'. Support the statement.

Q.12 How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

Q.13 "Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of "Swaraj". Support the statement in the light of of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930s.

Answer

Q.11 Plantation workers had their own meaning of Swaraj.

- Right to move freely in and out of the confined space.
- Retaining a link with the village from which they had come.
- When they heard of the Non-cooperation movement, thousand of workers defied authorities, left the plantation.
- They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming every one would be given land in their own villages.

Q. 12

- Sense of collective belonging come through the experience of united struggle.
- Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured peoples' imagination.
- History, fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbol played important role in making of nationalism.
- Identity of nation is most often symbolized in a figure or an image.
- It helped to create an image with which people can identify the nation.

Q.13 Not all social groups were moved by the abstract concept of Swaraj.

- Many Schedule Castes and tribes came together under the umbrella of Depressed Class movement.
- Many leaders of these classes demanded their political representation through Reservation.
- Many Muslim Leaders expressed their concern about the status of Muslim as a minority of India.
- They feared their culture and identity be submerged under the domination of majority.

Practice Questions

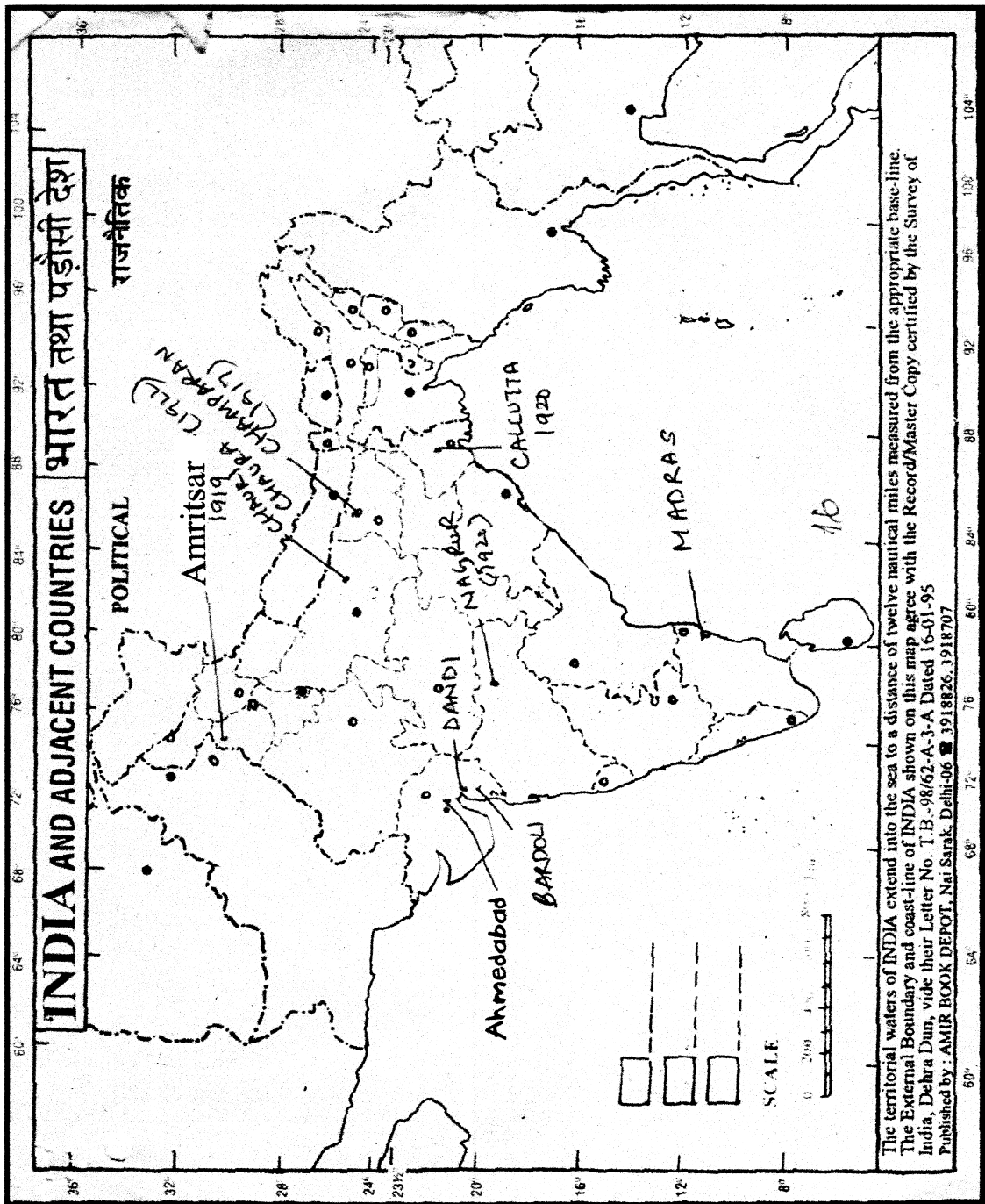
Q.1 How did people belonging to different communities, regions or language groups develop a sense of - collective belonging?

Q.2 What were the effects of Non-Cooperation movement on the economic front?

Q.3 What were the reason of gradual slowing down of the Non-cooperation Movement in the cities?

Q.4 Evaluate the role of Women in Different movement in India?

Q.5 Write a short note on 'Poona Pact'.



Chapter-3

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Phases	Characteristics
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalisation has a long history not something new 2. In Ancient times travelless, traders, priests, pilgrims travelled 3. Carrying goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions 4. Silk route linked the world. 5. Food travels:- From america to Europe and Asia 6. Noodles from China to Italy to become spaghethi 7. Indian ocean-bustiling trade link- 8. Expeditions to Americas-brought precious metals 9. Conquerors carried germs of small population pox to control
The 19th Century (1815-1914)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. • Global agricultural economy developed 2. • Food production expanded in Russia, America, Australia to meet the british demand 4. In Britain corn law implemented industrialists and urban dwellers forced to abolish cornlaw 5. Role of technology-Railway, steamship and telegraph 6. European conquest of Asia and Africa as colonies 7. Migration of indentured labour from India 8. Fine Indian cotton exported to Europe. 9. Indian bankers and traders financed export of to Agriculture flourishing emporia at busy ports world wide.
The Inter war economy (Between two world wars)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. • First world war transformed US from debtor to creditor 2. • Britain came under hugedebt 3. • Wheat production fell in Europe but increased in Canada, America, Australia 4. • Rise of mass production and consumption 5. • The great depression of 1929 in US 6. • India's imports and exports fell, peasants worst hit 7. • India became exporter of Gold 8. • Industrial investment grew in urban India
The Post war era (After 2nd world war)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. • US and USSR emerged as world powers 2. • Bretton woods conference established IMF and world bank 3. •Decolonisation and Independence of Asian and African countries 4. • By1960 dollar lost its command in worlds currency 5. • Formation of G-77 who demanded new economic order 6. • End of Bretton woods system.

Points to Remember

- 1) **Silk routes** - The 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa.
- 2) **Corn Law** - Under pressure from landed groups, the British government restricted the import of corn. The laws allowing the government to do this were commonly known as the 'Corn Laws'.
- 3) **Rinderpest Plague** - Rinderpest is a fast spreading cattle plague which hit Africa in the late 1880s.
- 4) **Bretton Woods** - Bretton Woods is the name of Hotel in USA where the National Monetary and Financial conference held in 1944 to ensure the stable economy.
- 5) **Flow of Goods** - Trade in goods such as grain and cloth.
- 6) **Flow of Labour** - Migration of people to new areas in search of work.
- 7) **Hosay** - Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- 8) **G-77** - G-77 was a group organized by developing countries to demand a New International Economical Order (NIEO) which would give these countries real control over their national resources, raw material, manufactured goods and their markets.
- 9) **Veto** - A constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law making body.
- 10) **Tariff** - Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world. Tariffs are levied at the point of entry, i.e., at the border or the airport.
- 11) **Exchange Rates** - They link national currencies for purposes of international trade. There are broadly two kinds of exchange rates: fixed exchange rate and floating exchange rate

One Mark Questions-

- 1) Name the Allied Countries?
- 2) What is Al-Dorado in Latin America?
- 3) Which country has the veto power in IMF and world bank?
- 4) Around 500 years back which crop was not known by our ancestors?
- 5) Name those two inventions of nineteenth century which brought

changes in the world?

- 6) Why the price of wheat fell upto 50% between 1928 to 1934 in India?
- 7) Who discovered American continent?
- 8) Name the European country which conquered America?
- 9) Give any two factors which helped in making of global world?

Answer Key

- 1) Britain, France and Russia.
- 2) City of Gold.
- 3) United States of America
- 4) Potato.
- 5) 1) Steam engine 2) Railways
- 6) Due to Great Depression.
- 7) Christopher Columbus.
- 8) Spain
- 9) 1) Trade 2) In search of work 3) Money

Short/Long Questions (3/5 Marks)

- 1) What changes took place in the world due to the discovery of new sea routes of America?
- 2) Why the thousands of people run away from Europe to America in 19th century?
- 3) What were the impact of industrialization of cotton industries on Britain?
- 4) What were the causes of attraction of Europeans towards Africa?
- 5) What do you mean by Surplus trade? Why the balance of trade is always favorable for Britain in terms of India?
- 6) What were the impact of first world war on the economy of Britain?
- 7) What were the causes of Economic Depression?
- 8) What were the effect of Economic Depression on Indian economy?
- 9) Explain with the help of appropriate examples that how the agreement system was explained as new slave system in 19th century?
- 10) What is globalization? Explain three forms of exchange rates.
- 11) What do you mean by Bretton Woods agreement?

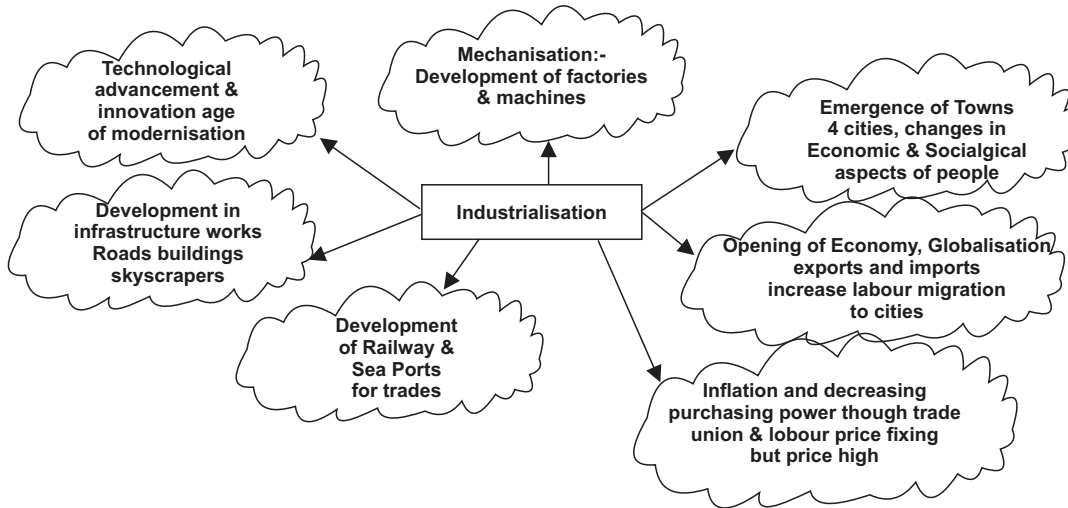
Answer Key

1. a) Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.

- b) Trade of slaves.
 - c) Frequent religious movements in Europe.
2.
 - a) Import of cheap goods to discontinue the Corn Law.
 - b) Spread of epidemic disease.
 - c) Religious conflict.
 3.
 - a) Fall in import of cotton in India due to import duty imposed by British government.
 - b) Indian garments had to face tough competition in international market.
 - c) Import of cotton in very cheap rate by British government.
 4.
 - a) Availability of vast resources of land and minerals.
 - b) To establish plantations and mines.
 - c) To produce crops and minerals for export to Europe.
 5. When export value is more than import value is known as Surplus Trade -
 - The excess of goods in the market of Britain.
 - Increase in export of grains and raw material exported to Britain and other countries of world from India.
 - The goods imported to India cost very high whereas the goods exported to Britain cost very less.
 6.
 - Hard to maintain the top position of Britain in Indian market.
 - After first world war Britain had to compete with Japan.
 - Debt taken by America during First world war.
 - Fall in demand of goods due to the end of war caused fall in production and increase in unemployment.
 - The heavy taxes imposed by the government to fulfill the losses of war which causes great fall in employment.
 7.
 - Agricultural overproduction
 - Falling agricultural prices.
 - Agricultural incomes declined.
 - Countries that depended crucially on US loans now faced an acute crisis. - The withdrawal of US loans affected much of the rest of the world. - Thousands of banks became bank corrupt
 8.
 - a) Import and export of country cut to the half.
 - b) Fall in the rate of grains upto 50% due to the fall of price in international market.
 - c) A great loss to farmers and peasants.

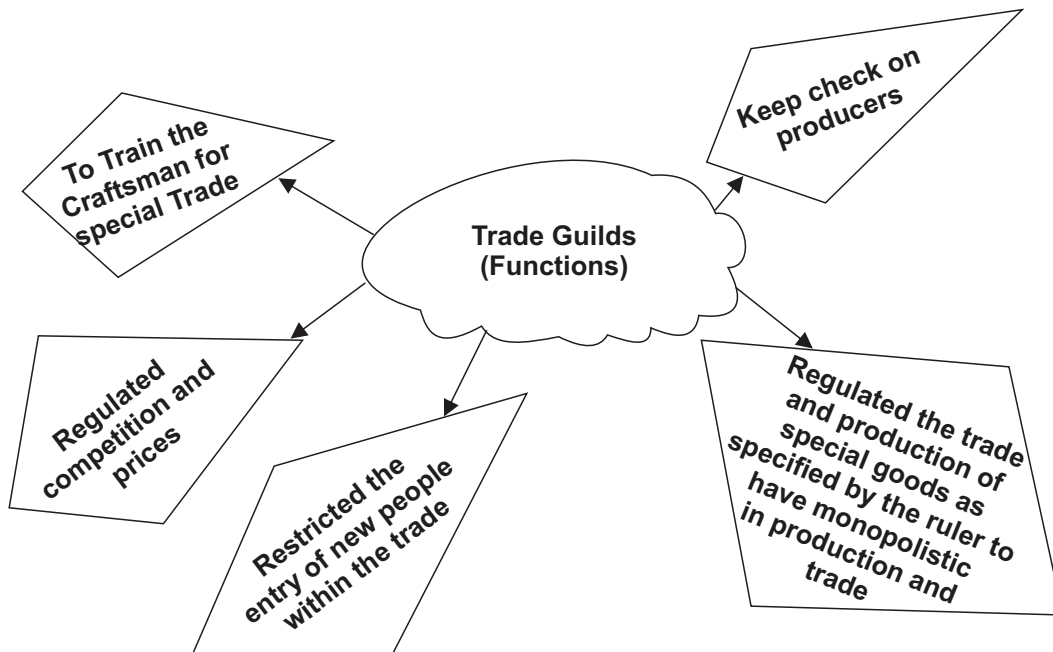
- d) The Great Depression was harmful for urban population and the economy.
 - e) The rural India was also affected badly due to the Great Economic Depression.
- 9.
- a) Agents provided false information to misguide the labourers.
 - b) Labourers were also kidnapped by the agents.
 - c) The living and working conditions of new place were very hard.
 - d) Wages were very low. The wages were deducted in terms of work was not done properly.
 - e) There were no legal rights for labourers.
10. Globalization is an economic system with the free movement of goods, technology, ideas and people across the globe.
- Flow of capital - Investment of capital for a short and long period in far off areas.
 - Flow of Goods - Trade in goods such as grain and cloth.
 - Flow of Labour - Migration of people to new areas in search of work.
11. Bretton Woods - Bretton Woods is the name of Hotel in USA where the National Monetary and Financial conference held in 1944 to ensure the stable economy.
- Establishment of IMF and World Bank.
 - Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rate.

History
Class X
Lesson - 4
The age of Industrialisation



Guilds

Guilds : Association of producers that trained craftsman.



Timeline of Events

- 1600:- The East India company was established
- 1730:- The earliest factories in England were setup
- 1760:- Britain imported New cotton to feed its cotton industry
- 1764:- James Hargreaves, devised spinning Jenny
- 1767:- Richard Arkwright established the cotton mill
- 1781:- James watt improvised steam engine & patented it
- 1785:- Cart wright invented the powerloom which used steam power for spinning & weaving
- 1830-1840:- Dwarkanath Tagore setup 6 joint stock companies in Bengal
- 1840:- Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of Industrialisation in Britain.
- 1850:- Railway station developed all over London
- 1854:- The first cotton mill was established in Bombay
- 1855:- The first Jute Mill was set up in Bengal
- 1860:- The supply of cotton reduced because of American Civil War
- 1860:- Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur
- 1861:- The first cotton mill was setup in Ahmedabad
- 1873:- Britain exported Iron & Steel
- 1874:- The first spinning & weaving mill & Madras began its production
- 1900:- E.T paul music company published "Dawn of Century"
- 1912:- J.N. Tata set up first Iron & Steel works in Jamshedpur
- 1917:- Seth Hukumchand set up first Jute Mill in Calcutta
- 1941:- use of Fly shuttle in more than 35 looms

Points to be Remember

1. Orient-The countries of the East especially East Asia
2. Capital-That part of money when invested is used for trade purpose.
3. Socialism- Where factors of production are held by the government.
4. Spinning Jenny-Invented by James Hargreaves in 1764. It accelerated production.
5. Staples: A person who 'Staples' or sorts wool according to fibre.
6. Fuller: A person who 'Fulls' that it gathers cloth by pleating.
7. Carding: The process in when fibres such as cotton or wool are prepared prior to spinning.

8. Fly shuttle was a mechanical device used for weaving moved by means of ropes and pullies.
 9. First Jute Mill was established in Calcutta, in India
 10. James Watt invented Steam Engine.
 11. In India first cotton mill established in 1854.
 12. Portuguese were the first Europeans to come India.
- | Inventor | Inventors |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fly Shuttle | 1. John Kay |
| 2. Steam Engine | 2. New Comen and James Watt |
| 3. Spinning Jenny | 3. James Hargreave |

Multiple Choice Question

- Q. 1 Who invented steam engine (CBSE 2010)
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) James Watt | (c) Richard Arpwright |
| (b) New Comen | (d) E. T. Paull |
- Q. 2 Which of the following were the most dynamic industries of the Great Britain? (CBSE 2010)
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Cotton and Metal Industry | (c) Cotton and Sugar Industry |
| (b) Metal & Agrobased industries | (d) Ship & Cotton |
- Q. 3 Dwarkanath Tagore was a _____ (CBSE 2010)
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Industrialist | (c) Philosopher |
| (b) Painter | (d) Social Reformer |
- Q. 4 Which is associated with Gomasthas?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Traders | (c) Businessman |
| (b) Servant | (d) Supervisor appointed by company |
- Q. 5 When did the exports of British cotton increase dramatically? (CBSE 2011)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) In the early 17th century | (c) In early 19 century |
| (b) In the early 18 century | (d) In early 20 century |
- Q. 6 Koshtis were
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) A community of Weavers | (c) Cotton Weavers |
| (b) Weavers | (d) Landless Labourer |

- Q. 7 Which of the following were the Pre-colonial ports of India
 (a) Surat & Masulispattanam (c) Madras & Bombay
 (b) Madras & Hoogly (d) Bombay & Hoogly
- Q. 8 Who were Jobbers?
 (a) A person employed by industrialist to new recruits
 (b) A paid servant of East India company
 (c) A person employed by farmer to sell their products
 (d) A person doing most important job in a factory
- Q. 9 In 1911, 67 of the large industries were located in one of the following places in India
 (a) Surat & Ahmedabad (b) Bengal & Bombay
 (c) Patna & Lucknow (d) Delhi & Bombay
- Q. 10 The Nationalist message of swadeshi was spread
 (a) Tariffs (b) Advertisements
 (c) Force (d) Low prices

Answers to Multiple Choice

- (1) (a) (4) d (7) (a) (10) (b)
 (2) (a) (5) (c) (8) (a)
 (3) (a) (6) (a) (9) (b)

One Mark Questions :

1. In the 19th industrialist in which country started using machines.
2. In which decade factories opened in England ?
3. Who were Gomashtas ?
4. Which methods were adopted to create new consumers ?
5. In the initial phase of Industrialisation.
6. How did spinning Jenny accelerated production ?
7. What kind of products introduced European Managing Agencies ?
8. List two reasons for increase in demand of goods in the world.
9. How do Urban producers control production ?
10. Why industrialist were reluctant to use machines ?
11. Name two most important industries of Europe ?

3/5 Marks Questions :

1. How did the advent of Manchester create problems for Indian Weavers?
2. What were the reasons for increase in production during WWI ?
3. What were the reasons for great economic depression of 1930 ?
4. Why it was difficult for new merchants to establish trade in towns ?
5. Why new industrialist could not displace traditional industries ?
6. The network of Indian Merchants started break down why ?
7. Why did East India Company employ Gomashtas ?
8. Who were Jobbers ? What was their role ?
9. How did British manufactures captured Indian market through advertisement ?
10. How did increase Labour affect lines of workers ?
11. Why did some industrialists in the nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines ?

Answer One Mark Questions :

1. USA
2. In 1730s.
3. Supervisor appointed by East India Company over Weavers.
4. Through advertisements
5. Cotton and Metal Industries
6. Spinning
7. Plantation - Tea and Coffee
8.
 1. Increase in world trade
 2. Establishment of Colonies
9. Merchants used to give loans to Artisans
10. Cheap Human Labour - Availability
11. Cotton and steel industry

3/5 Marks Question

1.
 1. Decrease in export of India.
 2. Pressure on East India Company to see cloth.
 3. Low Cost.
 4. Shrinking of local markets.
 5. Non availability of good quality cotton fibre.
2.
 1. To meet war requirements new industries were established
 2. To produce for uniforms, shoes, tents.
 3. New workers were employed and working hours were increased.
3.
 1. Export declined after World War First.
 2. America capitalist stopped giving loans to European Countries.
 3. Over production in agriculture.
 4. Mechanisation of Industries.
4.
 1. In towns the guild system was powerful.
 2. Provide training to workers.
 3. Control the production.
 4. Tried to discourage new entrants into the profession.
5.
 1. Number of people working in industries was less.
 2. Slow changes in technology.
 3. Cloth industry was dynamic
 4. Technology was expensive.
 5. A large part of production was done in Handlooms
6.
 1. The European companies gradually gained power first securing a variety of concession from local courts.
 2. Then the monopoly right to trade.
 3. Decline of parts of Surat and Hoogly.
7.
 1. They gave loan to weavers.
 2. Thus prevented them dealing with the buyers.
 3. They themselves checked the quality of cloth.
8.
 1. Jobbers were kept for recruitment.
 2. Jobber was generally an old confident
 3. He used to bring people from villages.

9.
 1. Calenders, Newspapers and Magazines were used to sell products.
 2. Pictures of Indian Gods and goddess appeared on labels.
 3. It was intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.
10.
 1. The lure of better jobs prospects attracted them to cities.
 2. Workers whose relations already were employed got jobs
 3. Those who did not have any relation friends waited for weeks and spend nights under bridges, night shelters.
11.
 1. There was no dearth of Human labour.
 2. They did not want to install new machines because it required more capital investment.
 3. For seasonal industry it was better to employ hand labour.
 4. There was a demand for fine intricate work in the market which could only be fulfilled handicrafts.

3/5 Marks, Answers the questions with the help of key points

Q. 1 What was the role of Trade guilds

Key Points

- Association of producers.
- Training to crafts people
- Control over production
- Regulated competition and prices and restricted entry of new people

Q. 2 Distinguish between Industrialisation and proto industrialisation

Ans Key Points

- (1) Centralisation/decentralisation
- (2) Supervision & Maintenance of quality
- (3) Production within family farms or factories

Q. 3 Explain any five causes of Industrial revolution in England (CBSE 2013, 2014)

Ans. Key Points

- Growing international Markets
- Increase in demand due to world
- Trade expansions
- Proto-industrial system
- New Inventions
- Availability of capital
- Availability of raw material

Q.4 Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers?

Keypoints

- No chance for bargaining
- Leasing of land
- Dependency for food on others
- Clashes with Gomasthas

Chapter 5

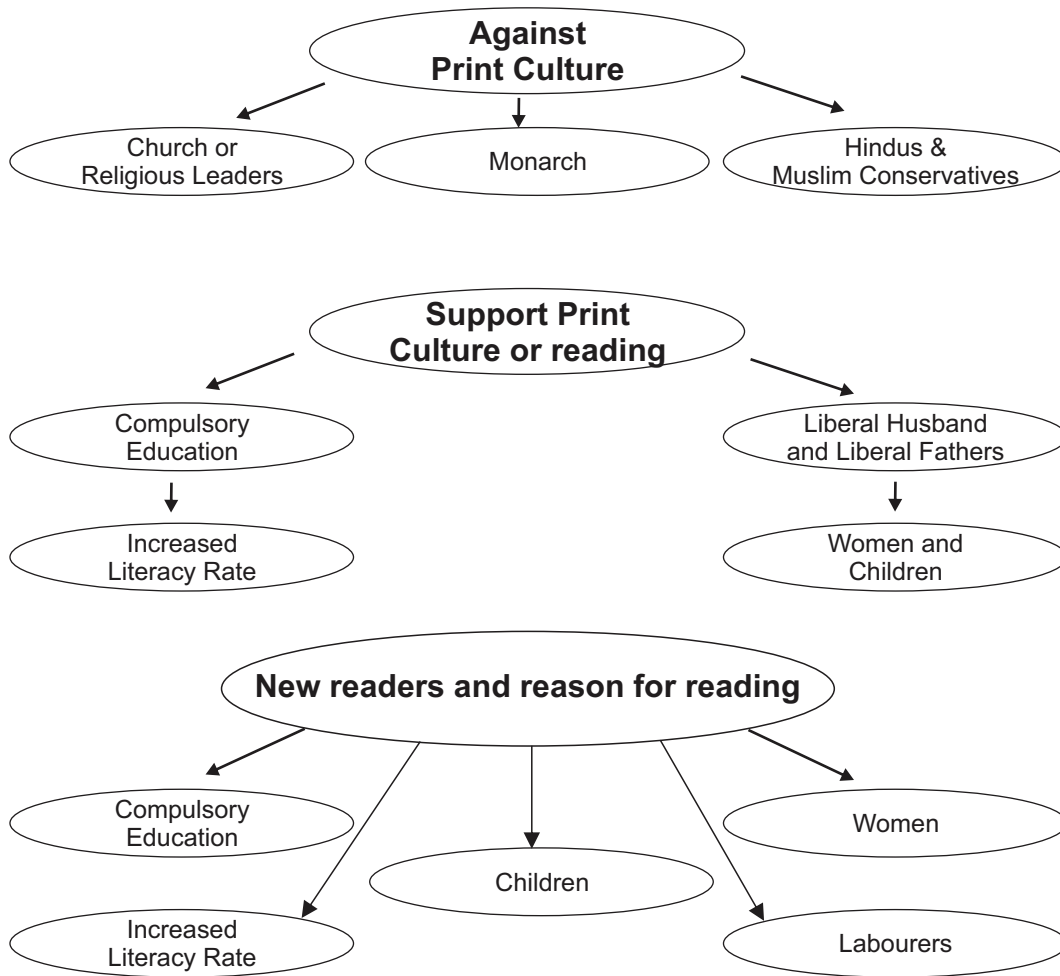
Print Culture and Modern World

Key Points to Remember

- In 1295, Marco Polo, a great Italian explorer, brought the art of wood block Printing from China to Italy.
- Bible was published by Gutenberg in 1448.
- Erasmus, a Latin scholar wrote his book "Adages" in 1508. In his book shows great concern regarding printing.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 95 thesis theses on Protestant Reformation.
- In 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit Bengal Gazette. He is widely known as Father of print culture in India.
- In 1820, Calcutta Supreme Court passed the Press Control Bill.
- In 1821, "Samvad Kamudi" was published by Raja Ram Mohan Ray.
- In 1822, Gujrati newspaper Bombay Samachar was published.
- In ancient times Manuscript were produced on Vellum and other parchment, on papyrus.
- A parchement made from skin of animals known as Vellum.
- The art of beautiful and stylized writing is known as Calligraphy.
- **Platen:** In letter place printing, platen is board which is pressed onto the back of the paper to get the impression from the type.
- **Compositor :** The person who composes the text for printing.
- **Galley :** Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.
- **Ballad :** A historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited.
- **Inquisition :** A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics.
- Diamond Sutra was the first printed book of Japan which was published in 868AD.
- **Despotism :** A system of government in which absolute power is exercised by an Individual, unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.
- **Ulama :** Legal Scholar of Islam and Sharia.
- **Fatwa :** A legal Pronouncement on Islamic law usually given by mufti to clarify issues on which the law is uncertain.
- **Almanac :** An annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun.
- In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed. It gave the government extensive 'right to censor reports and editorials in vernacular newspaper.

Key Points:-

- Print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea.
- China used to recruit bureaucrats through examination. For this reason textbooks were printed in vast number in China.



Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

- Q.1 Who brought Printing to Europe?
- Q.2 Which was the first book printed by Gutenberg?
- Q.3 When the first paperback edition of books published?
- Q.4 Name the book sold by traveling paddler?
- Q.5 Which of the reading source is famous among Women?
- Q.6 Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modeled on which Act?
- Q.7 Name the oldest printed book of Japan.
- Q.8 In which countries first printing was developed?
- Q.9 Which reformer is responsible for Protestant Reformation?
- Q.10 Who Wrote "Gulamgiri"?
- Q.11 Who brought wood Block Printing to Europe?
- Q.12 When and Who brought Print technology to India?
- Q.13 Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one. Who spoke these words?
- Q.14 The first printed edition of 'Ramcharitmanas' by Tulsidas came out in which year?
- Q.15 Name two Persian newspaper published in 1822?

ANSWERS

- Ans. 1 Yohana Gutenberg
- Ans.2 Bible
- Ans.3 With the start of Great Depression
- Ans.4 Penny Chapbook
- Ans.5 Penny Magazines
- Ans.6 Irish Press laws
- Ans.7 Diamond Sutra
- Ans.8 China, Japan and Korea
- Ans.9 Martin Luther
- Ans.10 JyotibaPhule (1871)
- Ans.11 Marco Polo
- Ans.12 Sixteenth century, Portuguese
- Ans.13 Martin Luther
- Ans.14. Calcutta, 1810
- Ans.15 Jam — I — Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar

Long Answer Type Question (3 or 5 Marks only)

- Q.1 "Wood Block Printing came to Europe after 1295" Explain.
- Q.2 Print Culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred? Give reasons.
- Q.3 What are manuscript? Discuss their limitations.
- Q.4" Print did not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but also connected communities and people in different parts of India." Elucidate.
- Q.5 Discuss the role of print culture in encouraging the role of Nationalism in India.
- Q.6 Why printed books became popular among less literate people?
- Q.7 Why was Vernacular Press Act passed in India?
- Q.8 The division within the Catholic Church was brought about by Print revolution. Discuss.
- Q.9 What was the reaction of society towards women literacy? How women reacted ?
- Q.10 What methods were adopted to popularize printed books among people?
- Q. 11 Explain the effect of print revolution?
- Q. 12 Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.
- Q.13 Describe the drawbacks of handwritten manuscripts in comparison to printed materials?
- Q. 14 Why couldn't the production of handwritten manuscripts satisfy the ever increasing demand for books? Give the reasons?
- Q. 15 Explain the factors that helped in the rise of print culture in Europe?
- Q. 16 What steps were taken by the British to curb the freedom of press in India?
- Q. 17 What were the impact of print culture on Indian women? Explain with example.

ANSWER

- Ans. 1** Wood Block Printing came to Europe after 1295 because:
- This technique was with China first.
 - Marco Polo returned to Italy and brought this knowledge with himself.
 - Now Italian began producing books with Wood Block.
 - Soon the technology spread in other parts of world.

Ans.2

- Print popularized the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers.
- Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate
- By the 1780 there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality.

Ans.3 Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.

- Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile.
- They have to be handled carefully.
- They could not be read easily.

Ans.4 It created a new platform for expression of ideas.

- It is the cheapest and most simplest way of communication.
- It brought about the problems of Indian Masses.
- A large number of religious books were being transmitted to Indian Masses.

Ans.5

- Despite repression nationalist newspapers were reaching every nook and corner of the country.
- They brought to light the misrule of the British.
- Revolutionary Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the newspaper named Kesari.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned in 1908 which led to widespread protest all over India.

Ans.6

- Those who could not read at least can listen and enjoy.
- Folk songs and folk lore were published.
- Illustrated books were published.
- These were read out at rural meetings, pubs etc.

Ans.7

- As Vernacular newspaper became more assertive the colonial government sought to crush it.
- In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed.
- From now on the government can track the vernacular newspapers.

Ans.8

- Religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 95 theses criticizing Roman Catholic Church.
- A printed copy of these was posted on the church door in Wittenberg.
- It challenged the church to debate its ideas.

Ans. 9

- Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home.
- They were sent to women schools at city and towns.
- Educated women encourage education for girls.

Ans.10

- Cheap books were being sold at Madras so that poor people were also buy read.
- Lending library were setup.
- Paperback edition of novels were printed to make them affordable to the masses.
- Literacy Rate was increased in Labour Class.
- It helps to send the message of Nationalism to masses

Ans. 11 Printing reduces the cost of books,the time and labour required to produce each book came down.

- Multiple copies could be produce easily.
- circulation of ideas and open new world of debate and discussion.
- Brought new intellectual atmosphere, helped spread the new ideas that led to reformation.
- Indivisual interpretation of faith even among little educated people.
- The writing of enlightened thinkers helped in French revolution.

Ans. 12 Rebellious and irreligious thoghts might spread.

- The authority of valuable literaturebwould be destroyed.
- it could encourage the revolution against political system and religious institution.
- Ex-In Europe,writings of enlightened authors helped in french revolution and started debate on the teachings of the church.
- in India,print encouraged the reading of religious texts in the vernacular languages.Debates were began on Sati and widow marriage etc.

Ans. 13 handwritten manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile while printed materials were cheap and easy to carry.

- Handwritten manuscripts had to be handllled carefully and could not be carried around.
- They could not be read easily as the scripts were in different style too.

Ans. 14 copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business. -Manuscripts were fragile and difficult to handle.
-Not easily carried around or read easily.

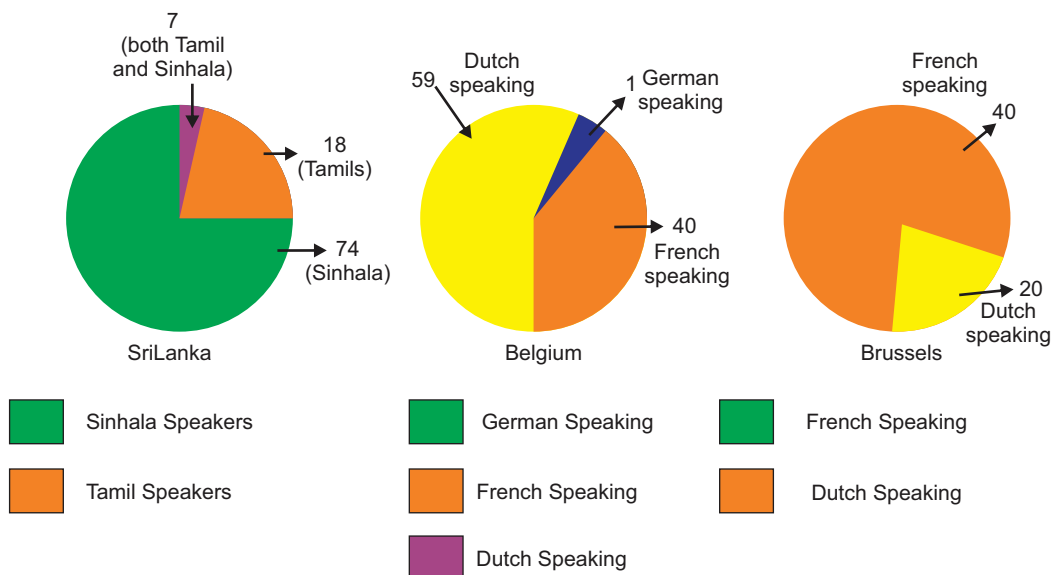
Ans. 15 Handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.
-copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business.
-manuscripts were fragile that's why circulation was limited.
-Woodblock were used for printing by early 15th century but this couldn't cater to the ever increasing demand for print materials.
-Need for quicker and cheaper reproduction of books.

Ans. 16 After the revolt of 1857, enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the native press.
-The Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was passed. it provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports in the vernacular press.
-Government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers.
-when a report was judged as seditious, newspaper was warned and if the warning was ignored the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

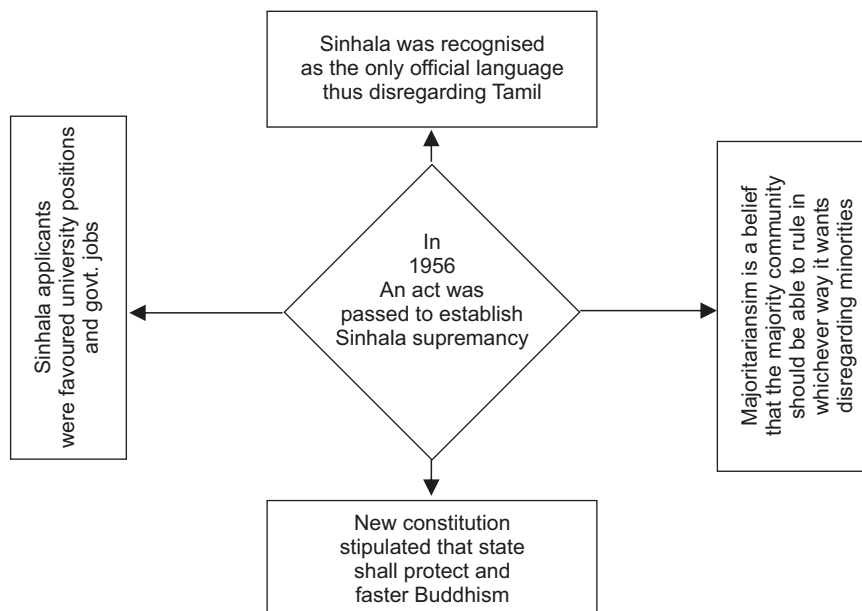
Ans. 17 Print enabled women to read in silence, discuss and debate among the like minded persons. - Women express themselves and shape their ideas. -It connects women across caste religion or class.
-many women writes their experiences and stories. -Many liberal husband and fathers allowed their wife and daughters to study.
-many liberal husband & fathers allowed their wife and daughter to study.

Democratic Politics-II Chapter-1: Power sharing

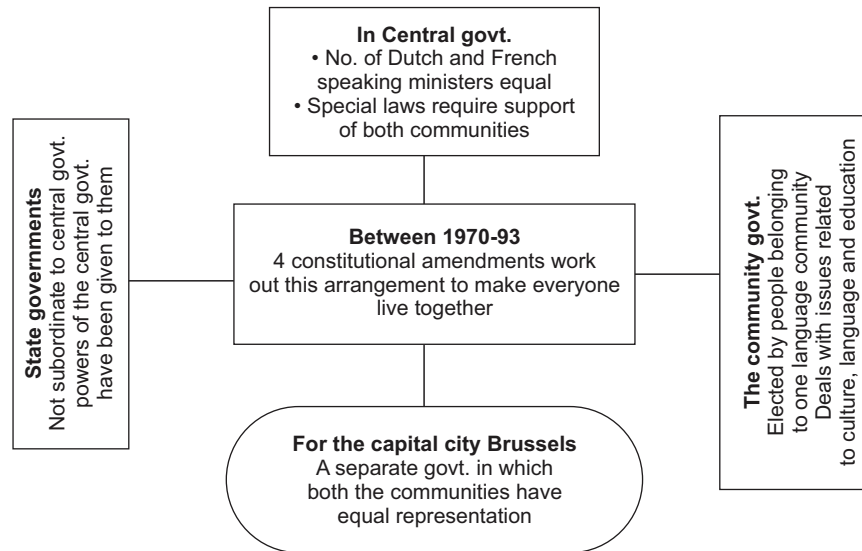
Belgium and SriLanka:- The ethnic composition



Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka



Accommodation in Belgium



Why power sharing is desirable

Prudential Reason

(Based on calculation of gains and losses)

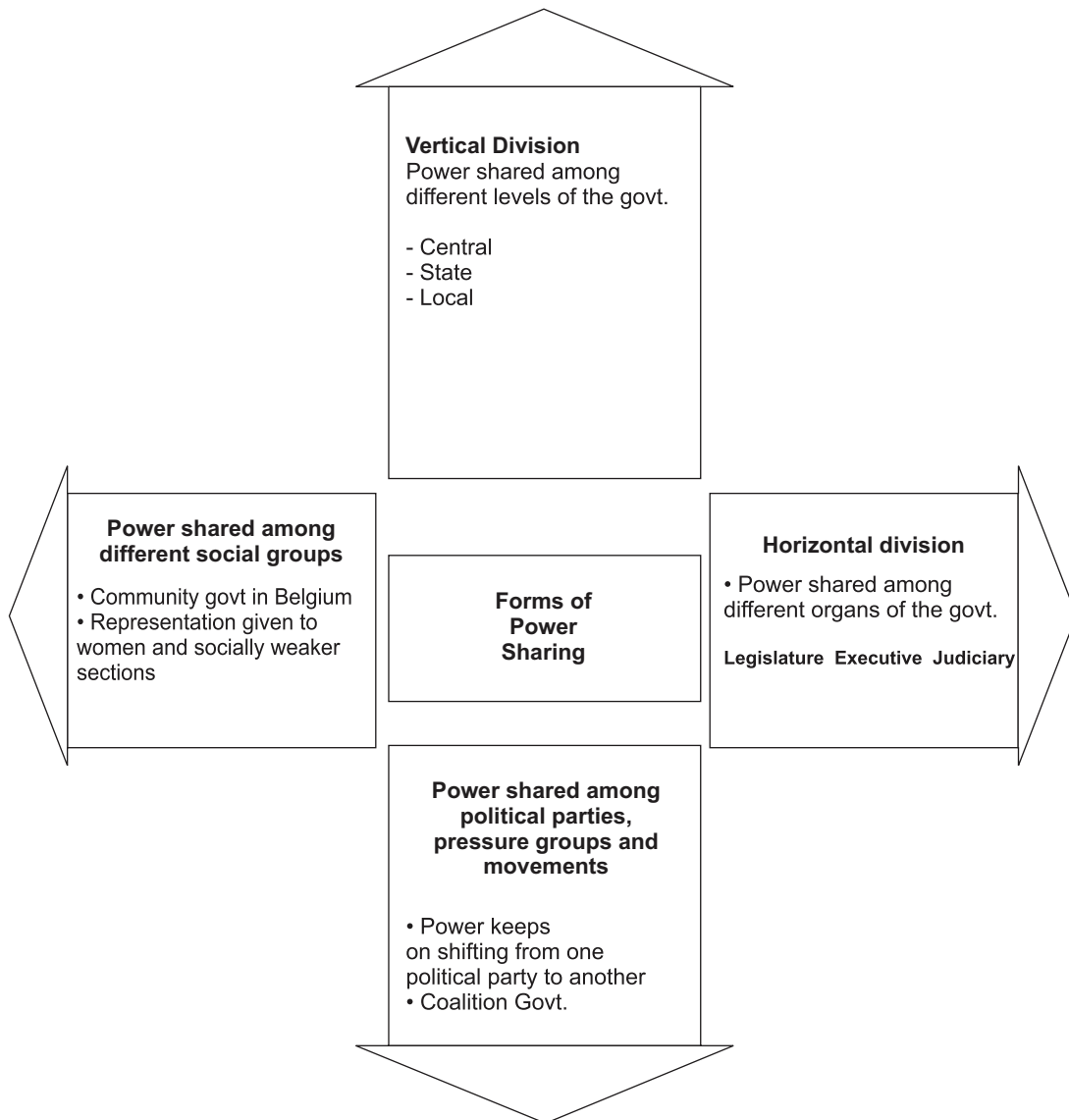
- Helps to reduce the conflict between different social groups
- Ensures stability of political order

Moral Reasons

(based on moral Considerations)

- It is the very spirit of democracy.
- People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed

Forms of Power Sharing



1Mark Questions

- Q.1 Give an example of power shared among different social groups?
Q.2 Which language is mainly spoken in Flemish region of Belgium?
Q.3 Which community in Belgium is relatively rich and powerful?
Q.4 Which govt. in Belgium deals with issues related to Education and culture?
Q.5 Which religion is followed by majority of Sinhala speaking people?
Q.6 How many amendments have been made in the constitution of Belgium between 1970 and 1993?
Q.7 Which type of government has been adopted in Srilanka to maintain the dominance of Sinhala community?
Q.8 Which two main languages are spoken in Belgium?
Q.9 Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Srilanka?
Q.10 Name any two countries with which Belgium share borders.
Q.11 Which is the official religion of Srilanka ?
Q.12 What is the main reason for the killing of thousand of Srilanka people and loss of their livelihoods ?
Q.13 Where is the headquarter of European union?
Q.14 Which language is spoken by the people of wallonia region of Belgium?
Q.15 Which language is spoken by 80 of people in Brussels?

ANSWERS

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | The community govt. of Belgium | 9 Sinhala |
| 2 | Dutch | 10 France and Luxem |
| 3 | French Speaking | 11 Buddhism |
| 4 | Community govt. | 12 Civil war |
| 5 | Buddhism | 13 Brussels |
| 6 | Four | 14 French |
| 7 | Majoritarianism | 15 French |
| 8 | Dutch and French | |

3/5 marks Questions

- Q.1 Why is power sharing desirable? Explain a three forms of powers sharing in modern democracies with example.
Q.2 Why was the minority French speaking community relatively rich and powerful?
Q.3 How majoritarianism resulted in social tension in Srilanka?
Q.4 "Sharing of power makes a country more powerful and united"? Justify the statement.

- Q.5 Highlight any three measures adopted by the Belgium government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities.
- Q.6 Describe any three demands of the Srilanka Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?
- Q.7 Write down the basic principles of power-sharing.
- Q.8 What do we learn from the two stories of Belgium and Srilanka?
- Q.9 How do pressure groups and interest groups share power in democracy?
- Q.10 What do you mean by system of the 'Checks and balances' in a democracy?

Answer of 3/5 Marks Questions :-

1. To reduce the possibility of conflicts between different social groups and ensure political stability power sharing is desirable.

Different forms of power sharing are as under.

- * Horizontal distribution of power is shared among different organs of government such as Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- * Vertical distribution of power.
Power can be shared among governments at different levels such as central Govt; state Govt. and Local Govt.
- * Power may also be shared among different social groups.
Ex. Religious and linguistic groups, community government in Belgium etc.
- * Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

2. In Brussels, the capital of Belgium, the French speaking people are in majority . The power has been into the hands of French people for a longer period and benefitted them for economic development and education. The French speaking population was better read, more qualified and had access to more resources than the native Dutch

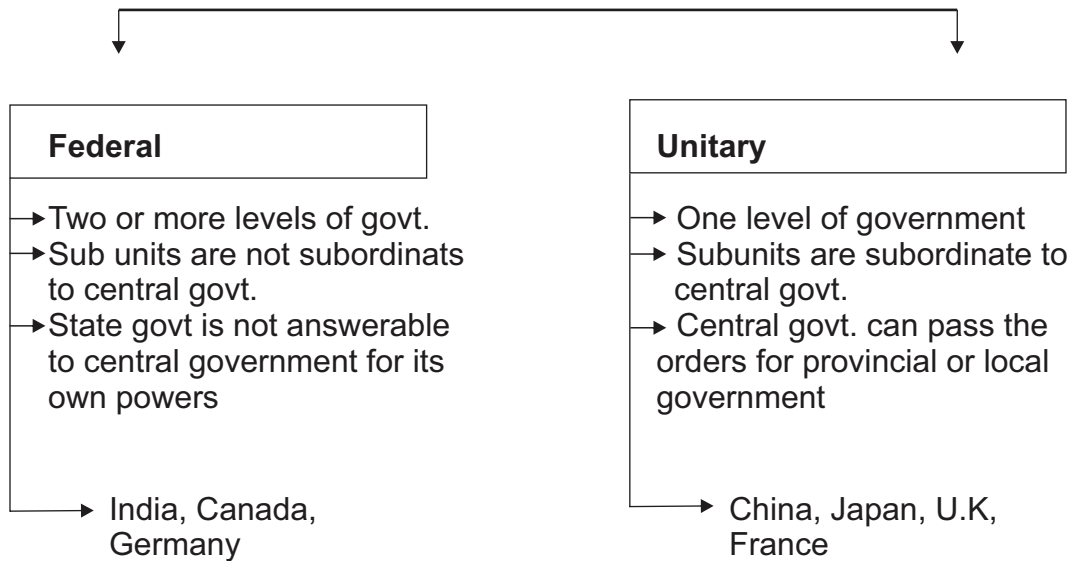
Population . The French were part of an aristocracy of trades man and thus were financially strong.

3. The leader of the Sinhala community dominated the government and adopted a series of majoritarian measures which resulted social tension.
 - * Sri Lanka became independent in 1948.
 - * In 1956 an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.
 - * Sinhala applicants were favoured for university and government jobs.
 - * The constitution gives special protection to Buddhism.
 - * The leaders were insensitive to the language and culture of Tamils.
 - * Government policies deprived them of equal political rights.
4. Sharing of power makes a country more powerful and united because of the following reasons :-
 - * Power sharing ensures that all people have stake in government.
 - * Power sharing ensures maximum participation. It upholds the concept of people's rule.
 - * It ensures the political stability in democracy.
 - * Power sharing accommodates diverse groups.
5.
 - (i) The constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in central Government. Some special laws require the support of majority of numbers from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
 - (ii) Many powers of central Government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country.
 - (iii) The capital of Belgium, Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
6.
 - (i) The Sri Lankan Tamils demanded the recognition of Tamil as an official language.
 - (ii) They demanded regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
 - (iii) Through the formation of several organisations they demanded an independent Tamil Eelam (State) in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
 - (iv) The Sri Lankan Tamils struggle for their demands by launching political organisation.

7. The basic principles of power sharing are :
- (i) Government of different political parties i.e. a coalition Government.
 - (ii) Protection of minority rights.
 - (iii) Decentralisation of power.
 - (iv) To avoid conflicts
8. We learnt following things from the example of Belgium and Srilanka:-
- (i) In Belgium the leaders realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the interests of different communities and religious.
 - (ii) Such a realisation resulted in mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power. It helped to avoid civic strife between two communities and a possible division of the country.
 - (iii) Srilankan example shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refused to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.
- Ans.9 Pressure groups and interest groups share power with the government indirectly.
- (i) Interest groups such as those of traders businessman industrialists farmers and industrial workers have a direct share in government power through participation in government committees.
 - (ii) They also bring influence on the decision making process of the govt.
- Ans.10 In democratic countries power is shared among different organs of the govt. such as legislature executive and judiciary.
- i. These organs are placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
 - ii. None of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ check the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions for example. Even though ministers exercise power they are responsible to the parliament or state assemblies similarly.
 - iii. Judges are appointed by the executive they can check the functioning of executive and legislature. This arrangement is called system of checks and balances.

Political Science
Lesson 2
Federalism

Types of Government



Types of Federalion



Parliament Loksabha + Rajyasabha + President

Prime Minister Elected member of majority party of Loksabha

Chief Minister Elected representative of majority party of vidhan sabha

3 fold distribution of Legislative powers

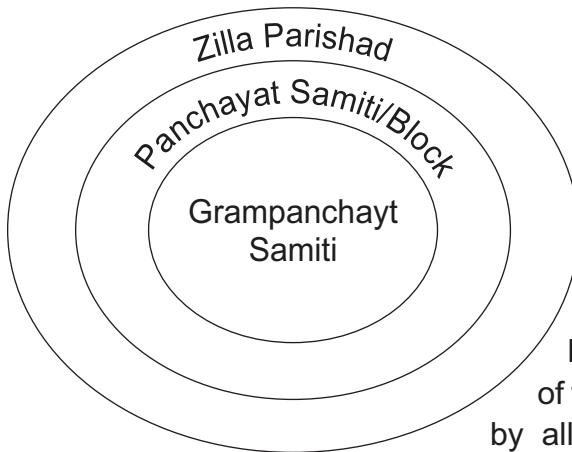
Union List:- Defence, Foreign Affairs, banking, currency and so on.

State List:- Police, Trade, Commerce, Agriculture and so on.

Concurrent List:- Education, forest, trade union, marriage and so on.

The Local Government Structure or Village Level.

Gram Panchayat- Each village or group of village in some states has a gram Panchayat. This is a council consisting of several members often



called Panch and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by the adult population of ward.

Panchayat Samiti / Block Samiti:- A few Gram Panchayat are grouped together to form what is usually called a Panchayat or Block or Mandat Samiti the member of this representative body are elected by all the panchayat members in that area.

Zila Parishad:- All the Panchayat Samiti and Mandals in a district together constitute the Zila Parishad. Most of the members of Zila Parishad are elected.

Zila Parishad:- Members of Lok Sabha + MLA's of that district & some other officials of other district level.

Chairperson is the political head of **Zila Parishad**

Memorable Facts :-

1. Horizontal distribution of power - Distribution of power among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
2. Vertical distribution of power – Distribution of power among government at different levels such as central government, Provincial Government, Local Government etc.
3. System of check and balance – The system in which judges are appointed by the executive but they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislators.
4. Federalism: A system of government in which the power is divided between central authority and its various constituent units.
5. In a federal system, the jurisdiction of the government of each level is clearly mentioned in the constitution.
6. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government in federalism.
7. The objectives of federalism are not only to safeguard and promote unity of the country but also accommodate regional diversity.
8. Coming together federations – When independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit Ex- USA, Australia, Switzerland etc.
9. Holding together federation – When a large country divides its power between the constituent states and the national government Ex- India, Spain, Belgium etc.
10. Jurisdiction – The area over which someone has legal authority.
11. In India, the legislative powers have been divided into three lists.
 - * Union List – Subjects of national importance ex. foreign affairs, banking, currency etc.
 - * State List – Subjects of state and local importance ex. - Police, trade, agriculture.
 - * Concurrent List – Subjects of common interests of both the union Govt as well as the state Govt.

12. Residuary Subjects – The subjects which are not mentioned in Union, state or concurrent list come under the power of federal or union govt. and are called residuary subjects.
13. Coalition Government – When two or more political parties come together to form a government.
14. Hindi is the mother tongue of about 40% of Indians.
15. Scheduled Languages : Such languages that come under eighth schedule of the Indian constitution.
16. In 1992, a major step towards decentralisation was taken by making the third-tier of democracy powerful and effective.

1 MARK QUESTIONS.

- Q.1 What is decentralisation of power ?
- Q.2 Name the only state of India which has its own constitution ?
- Q.3 Who plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures ?
- Q.4 According to our constitution, who has the power to legislate on 'residuary' subjects ?
- Q.5 Name the institutions of local government work in urban areas.
- Q.6 How 'Panchayat Samiti is constituted ?
- Q.7 What is called the head of municipal corporation ?
- Q.8 Who is the political head of Zila Parishad ?
- Q.9 Give an example of a country which is an example of coming together federation ?
- Q.10 Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the concurrent list ?
- Q.11 How many countries have federal political system in the world ?

Answers :

1. To divide powers among different levels of Governments.
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Judiciary
4. Union Government.
5. Municipalities and Municipal corporation.
6. Panchayat Samiti is constituted by a few gram Panchayats grouped together.

7. Mayor
8. Zila Parishad Chairperson
9. USA
10. Both Union Govt. and State Govt.
11. Federalism
12. 25

3/5 Marks Questions :-

- Q.1 Why is power sharing desirable ? Explain any three forms of power sharing in modern democracies with examples.
- Q.2 Why was the minority 'French speaking community relatively rich and powerful ?
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- Q.4 "Sharing of Power makes a country more powerful and united ?" Justify the statement ?
- Q.5 Highlight any three measures adopted by the Belgium government to accommodate regional and cultural diversities.
- Q.6 Describe any three demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands ?
- Q.7 Write down the basic principles of power sharing ?
- Q.8 What is the difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one ? Explain with examples ?
- Q.9 Describe importance of local government in present day democracy ?
- Q.10 What other factors besides politics keep the federations united ?
- Q.11 Compare the federations of coming together type and holding together type ?
- Q.12 Which five provisions of Indian constitution make India a full-fledged federation ?
- Q.13 Explain five changes towards decentralisation brought in the constitution after the amendments made in 1992.
- Q.14 The creation of linguistic states was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country. Justify the statement.
- Q.15 What is Gram Sabha ? Describe any four functions of a Gram Sabha.
- Q.16 How have the centre-state relations been restructured to strengthen federalism ?

Answer of 3/5 Marks Questions :-

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 - (i) Government of different political parties i.e. a coalition Government.
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 - (iv) To avoid conflicts
 8. (i) In a federal system, power is divided at different levels. For example at the government level among the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. At the government level among the central Government, state Government and Local Government. Each level of Government and its organs are free to work in their jurisdiction.
 - (ii) On the other hand in the unitary form of Government, all the powers are rested in the hands of national government. In this system either there is one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate of central government. The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government. For example, Sri Lanka, China etc.

9. The importance of local government.
 - (i) Various problems are sorted out at local level.
 - (ii) It helps the people to directly participate in decision making.
 - (iii) It reduces the burden of central Government.
 - (iv) Local government is according to decentralisation of power.
10. (i) Power sharing arrangement between the central and state government.
 - (ii) Independent role of judiciary.
 - (iii) Language ethnicity.
 - (iv) Response to conflicting claims.
 - (v) Active participates of the people.

11.

Coming Together Federation	Holding Together Federation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under this, independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit. 2. All constituents states usually have equal powers and the states enjoy certain amount of autonomy. 3. The main aim of the federation is to pool their sovereignty and maintain their seperate identity to increase their security. 4. Some examples are USA, Australia, and switzerland. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under this, a large country decides to divide its powers between the constituent units and the national government. 2. Under this, central government tends to be more powerful. 3. In this type of federation, there is an absence of pooling sovereignty and maintaining identity. 4. Some examples are India, Belgium and Spain.

12. A federation is a country in which the powers are divided between the union and its constituents.
 - (i) Two or more levels of government :
Union Government, State Government and Local Government.
 - (ii) Three Lists : Union List, State List & Concurrent List.
 - (iii) Rigid Constituion
 - (iv) Bicameral Legislature.
Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
 - (v) Financial Autonomy : The revenue sources of both the centre and states have been clearly defined.
 - (vi) Independent Judiciary

13. The following steps were taken towards decentralization after 1992.
- (i) It was made constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
 - (ii) Seats were reserved for scheduled castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs) and OBCs.
 - (iii) Women were given one-third representation.
 - (iv) An independent institution called state election commission, was created to conduct local body elections.
 - (v) State governments were required to share their power and revenue with local bodies.
14. (i) After 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were proposed to be changed to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.
- (ii) Some states like Nagaland were not created on the basis of language but because of their distinct culture, ethnicity and geography.
- (iii) When the demand for the formation of linguistic states rose, some leaders feared that it would again lead to disintegration.
- (iv) But when the actual creation of states was done on the basis of language, it so proved that the country was more united. This process did away with all fears and tension.
- (v) Thus, the framing of the language policy was the test for Indian federation. It inspired the confidence in different language speaking people that no language will be imposed on them.
- In a way language policy has strengthened the unity and integrity of India.
15. Gram Sabha includes all the adult people of the village.
- Functions :-
- (i) It elects the members of the gram panchayat.
 - (ii) It reviews the performance of gram panchayat.
 - (iii) It supervises the work of the gram panchayat.

16. The centre state relations have been restructured to strengthen federalism in the following ways.
- (i) Linguistic States : After independence, in 1950 the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. This was done to ensure that the people who spoke the same language, share the same culture, ethnicity could live in the same state.
 - (ii) Language Policy : Besides Hindi, 21 other languages were in the eighth schedule of the Indian constitution. Though Hindi was identified as the optional language but the central Government did not impose Hindi on states where people spoke a different language.
 - (iii) Centre - State Relations : It is the care of federalism and they are regulated by the provisions of the constitution. Indian constitution has demarcated the powers of the union and the state governments but still the Union Government can have influence over the state in many ways.

Ch-3 & 4

Democracy and Diversity & Gender, Religion and Caste

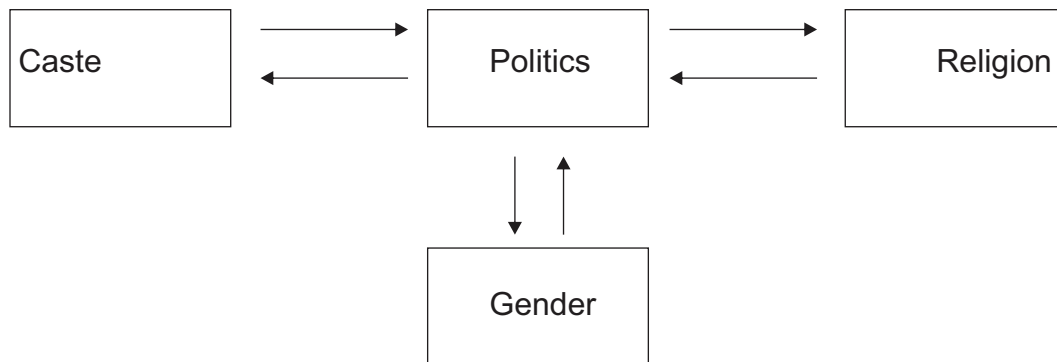
Memorable Facts :-

1. Homogeneous Society -- A society that has similar kinds of people especially where there are no significant ethnic difference.
2. African - American – The descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between the 17th century and early 19th century.
3. Apartheid – A policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.
4. Racism – Discrimination on the basis of colour of skin.
5. Civil Rights Movement – It refers to a set of events and reforms movements aimed at abolishing legal racial discrimination against African -Americans
6. Migrants – Anybody who shift from one region or country to another region within country or to another country for work or other economic opportunities.
7. Scheduled Caste – Poor and landless and also socially and economically backward Indians.
8. Sexual division of labour – A system in which all works are divided on the basis of sex. It means a particular work for a particular sex.
9. Feminist – A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and man.
10. Patriarchy – A system of society in which men hold the power and women are largely excluded from it.
11. Family laws – Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption etc.
12. Secularism – The belief that religion should not be involved with the ordinary social and political activity of a country.
13. Urbanisation – Shifting of population from rural areas to Urban areas.
14. Occupational Mobility – Shift from one occupation to another.
15. Caste hierarchy – A social structure in which classes are determined by heredity i.e. from the highest to the lowest castes.
16. Universal adult franchise – After attaining a certain age, all the people

are given right to vote without - discrimination of caste, class, colour, religion or gender.

17. Communalism – A belief in which the followers of a particular religion believe that their religion is superior over other religion.

Influence of Politics, Gender Caste and Religion on each other



Gender:-

- Sexual division of labour-all works inside the home done by women.
- Patriarchal society- all the power hold by men.
- Less representation in legislature (India)-approximately 11% in lok sabha in 2014.
- 1/3 reservation in local government
- Feminists and other people and many organisations are demanding for reservation of women in legislature.

One Mark Questions :-

- Q. 1 Where was the olympic event of 1968 held ?
- Q. 2 Who were Tommie Smith and John Carlos ?
- Q. 3 What was the main aim of Civil rights movements in the USA ?
- Q. 4 Who was the leaders of Civil Rights Movement in the United States ?
- Q. 5 What did mean black-gloved and raised clenched fists of Tommie Smith and John Carlos ?
- Q. 6 Name the Australian Athlete, who supported the two American athletes.
- Q. 7 What was the main reasons of disintegration of Yugoslavia ?
- Q. 8 Give examples of two countries having homogeneous Society.
- Q. 9 In which university, the statue of Tommie Smith, John Carlos and Peter Norman has been installed ?
- Q. 10 Which kind of social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions ?
- Q. 11 What do you mean by homogenous society ?
- Q. 12 Which region has the highest women's representation in the national parliament ?
- Q. 13 Name the Indian states where according to the census of 2001, sex ratio is less than 800.
- Q. 14 What does gender division refer to ?
- Q. 15 According to 2001 census what was the sex ration in India ?
- Q. 16 What is called a person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs ?
- Q. 17 Who said that religion can never be separated from politics ?
- Q. 18 Which state in India has the lowest infant mortality rate ?
- Q. 19 In which countries does the women's representation in politics is high ?
- Q. 20 What is meant by Sex ratio ?

Answer of 1 Marks Questions :

1. Mexico.
2. They were African - Americans . They won medals in 200 metres race.
3. To abolish legal racial discrimination.
4. Martin Luther king Jr.
5. Black Power
6. Peter Norman
7. Religious and ethnic reasons
8. Germany and Sweden.
9. San Jose state University.
10. Overlapping social differences
11. A society where there are not significant ethnic differences.
12. Nordic countries.
13. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh & Gujrat
14. Gender division refers to the unequal roles assigned to men and women by the society.
15. 1000 males 933 females
16. Secular
17. Mahatma Gandhi
18. Kerala
19. Finland, Swedan and Norway
20. Sex ratio means number of females per thousand males in a country.

3/5 Marks Questions :

- Q. 1 Which event was related to the "Civil Rights Movement" in 1968 at Mexico City ?
- Q. 2 Mention any two reasons of origins of social differences.
- Q. 3 What are the three important factors in the outcome of politics of social divisions ?
- Q. 4 We all have more than one identity and can belong to more than one social group. " Discuss the statement with suitable examples.
- Q. 5 What are the features of a homogeneous society ? Mention the name of any one country having such society ?
- Q. 6 Some people conclude that "politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix." Support this idea with two arguments.
- Q. 7 Distinguish between overlapping and cross cutting differences .
- Q. 8 Why did Smith wear a black scarf around his neck and Carlos a string of beads during medal ceremony at Mexico city in 1968 ?
- Q. 9 What is a secular state ? Describe any three constitutional provisions that make Indian a secular state.
- Q. 10 What are the factors other than the caste which play a decisive role at the time of the election ?
- Q. 11 "In Our Country women still lag much behind men despite some improvements since independence ". Support the statement by giving suitable reasons.
- Q. 12 Caste can take various forms in politics. Describe any five forms .
- Q. 13 How can religion influence politics ?
- Q. 14 What are the effects of communalism on politics ?
- Q. 15 Do you agree with the view that casteism has not disappeared from Indian Society ? Discuss.
- Q. 16 Do the 'Caste' and 'Vote bank' factors completely control the elections in India ?
- Q. 17 Give three reasons which have contributed to changes in caste and caste system in India.
- Q. 18 What steps have been taken by the government of India to improve the conditions of women in society ?

- Q. 19. What is the proportion of women in Indian legislature? What can be done to improve the representation of women in legislature?
- Q. 20. Communalism can take various forms in politics. Explain the statement with forms of communalism.
- Q. 21. Religion can never be separated from politics. "Explain the statement?"
- Q. 22. Explain the reason behind change in caste and caste system in modern India?
- Q. 23. How politics influences the caste system and caste identities?
- Q. 24. How exclusive attention to caste can produce negative results in politics?

Answer 3/5 Marks Questions :

1. In the 1968 olympics, Smith and Carles won the gold and bronze medals respectively. They received their medals wearing black socks and no shoes, to represent Black poverty. With this gesture, they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States.
2. (i) Based on our choices :
Normally we don't choose to belong to our community. We belong to it because we were born into etc.
- (ii) Based on our choices :
Some of the differences are based on our choices. For example, religion, occupation, sports etc. Some people are atheists. They don't believe in God or any religion. Some people choose to follow a particular religion. Most of us choose which occupation to take up.
- (iii) Based on economic status :
Economic status can also be responsible for social differences. Rich and poor people belonging to the same community or religion often do not keep close relations with each other as they feel that they are very different.
3. (i) The first and foremost factor is for people to see their identities as multiple and complementary to the national identity. This helps them to stay together.
- (ii) The second factor depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. The demands should be within the constitutional framework and not at the cost of another community.

- (iii) The third factor depends on how the demands of different groups are met by the government. The demands of minority community should also be kept in mind.
4. It is fairly common for people belonging to the same religion to feel that they do not belong to the same community, because their caste or sect is very different. It is also possible for people from different religions to have the same caste and feel close to each other. Rich and poor persons from the same family often do not keep close relations with each other for they feel they are different. eg.-Carlos and Smith were similar in one way that they both were Afro-Americans and thus different from Norman, who was white. But they were all athletes who stood against racial discrimination. Thus we all have more than one social group.
 5. Homogeneous society is a kind of society that has similar kinds of people, especially where there are no significant ethnic differences. But these kinds of society are rare, even those countries such as Germany and Sweden that were once highly homogeneous are undergoing rapid change with influx of people from other parts of the world. Migrants bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. In this sense, most countries of the world are multi-cultural.
 6. It is true that politics and social divisions should not be allowed to mix. It leads to negative results. We can see this when caste starts influencing politics :-
 - (i) Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it new kinds of neighbouring castes or subcastes which it had excluded earlier. New kinds of caste groups like backward and forward emerge. This is not healthy for democracy and can lead to tensions, conflicts and even violence. It diverts attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption.
 - (ii) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to minister support. Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives. This is bad, because it gives the impression that elections are about caste and nothing else. This is far from truth.
-

7.

Overlapping	Cross Cutting
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A social difference overlaps with another difference.2. People start feeling that they belong to different communities.3. These creates possibilities of deep social divisions.4. The difference between Blacks and the white in USA is an example of overlapping difference because the Blacks are poor, homeless and discriminated.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A social difference coss-cuts another difference.2. The group can share a common interest on one issue but are likely to be in different sides on different issues.3. These are easier to accommodate.4. In Netherlands, Class and religion tend to cut across each other as Catholics and Protestants are about equally likely to be poor or rich.

8. Smith wore a black scarf around his neck to represent black pride and Carlos wore a string of beads to commemorate black people who had been killed.

9. A state that has no official religion and ensures equal status to all religious is called secular state.

Constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are :

(i) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the status of Buddhism in Sri Lanka and that of Islam in Pakistan.

(ii) The constitution provides freedom to all individuals and communities to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any particular religion.

(iii) The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

(iv) Our constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religions in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

10. Other than caste some factors which play a decisive role at the time of election :-

(i) Money

(ii) Power

(iii) Prestige

(iv) Religion

(v) Policies of the political parties etc.

11.
 - (i) The literacy rate (as per 2011 census) among women only 65.46 percent compared with 82.14 Percent among men. Similarly only a smaller proportion of girls go for higher studies.
 - (ii) The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued job is still very small. On an average, an Indian women works one hour more than an average man everyday.
 - (iii) As per the equal wages Act, equal wages should be paid to equal work. But in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
 - (iv) Representation of women, in people representative bodies like Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assemblies etc are still less than 10%
 - (v) Sex ratio is not in favour of women.
 - (vi) The status of women in society is lower than the men.
 - (vii) Their share in the state assemblies is less than 12.5%.
12. The caste can take following forms in politics:
 - (i) Sometimes candidates are chosen on the basis of their caste. When political parties choose candidates, they keep in mind the caste composition of their voters.
 - (ii) In many places, voters vote on the basis of caste and fail to choose suitable candidates.
 - (iii) When a government is formed after elections, political parties take care that different castes are represented in the government.
 - (iv) Political parties appeal to caste sentiments during elections.
 - (v) To gain support, political parties, raise caste-based issues during elections.
 - (vi) The castes considered inferior or low until now have been made conscious of their rights by the political parties.
13.
 - (i) Gandhi Ji believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from all religious.
 - (ii) Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religion can play a role in politics.
 - (iii) People should have the freedom to express in politics their needs, interest and demands as a member of a religious community.

- (iv) People who hold political power should see the discrimination and oppression does not take place due to religion.
14. (i) Religion rather than ability becomes the criteria to choose candidates for election.
- (ii) People prefer to caste votes in favour of candidates of their own religion.
- (iii) Communalism can turn ugly and lead to violence, massacre and riots.
- (iv) Sometimes, the voters polarise on the communal line and caste their votes accordingly.
15. Although the old barrier of caste system are breaking down, but still casteism continue to be there in the Indian society.
- (i) Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
- (ii) Untouchability has not ended completely.
- (iii) Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.
16. There is an impression that elections in Indian are all about caste and nothing else. But it is also true that 'Caste' and 'Vote bank' factors alone cannot determine elections in India due to the following reasons:—
- (i) No single caste is ever elected with a clear majority in any parliamentary constituency. So votes of more than one caste is required to win the election for any candidate or party.
- (ii) Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste. Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste, while many voters have no candidate from their caste.
- (iii) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
17. The following reasons have contributed to changes in the caste system
- (i) Efforts of political leaders and social reformers like Gandhi Ji and B. R. Ambedkar who advocated and worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
- (ii) Socio-economic reasons like urbanisation, growth of literacy and education. Occupational mobility, weakening of landlord's position in the village have led to the breaking down of caste hierarchy .
- (iii) The constitution of India prohibits any caste-based discrimination that lays down the foundations of policies to end the injustices of the caste system.

18. The following schemes and strategies have been taken up by the Govt. of India for women empowerment :-

- (i) Act prohibiting the practice of sati
- (ii) The Hindu widow remarriage act.
- (iii) The married women's property act
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche scheme (for working women)
- (v) Support to training and employment program for women.
- (vi) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna.
- (vii) Kishori Shakti Yojna
- (viii) The Dowry prohibition Act.
- (ix) Protection of women from Domestic voilation Act, 2005
- (x) The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act
- (xi) The Equal Renumeration Act.

Ans. 19 In Lok Sabha 2014 women are 11.23%

-in state assemblies women are approximately 5%

-To improve the representation of women in legislature reservation of seats for women should be legally binding like panchayat.

-In panchayat 1/3 seats are reseved for women.

-some states where 50% seats are already reserved for women are Bihar, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh.

Ans. 20 religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of own's religion over other religion.

-A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.

-Political mobilisation on religious lines. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.

-Most ugly form of communalism is communal violence, riots and massacre.

Ans. 21 According to Gandhi ji religion was not related to any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that informs all religions. Politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

- Ans. 22 Caste and caste system in in modern India have undergone great changes because of-
- Economic development
 - Large scale urbanisation
 - Growth of literacy and education
 - Occupational mobility
 - Weakening of the position of landlords in the village
- Ans. 23 Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating within it neighbouring castes or sub castes which were earlier excluded from it.
- Castes group are required to enter into a coalition with other castes.
 - Newkind of castes group have come up in the political arena like backward and forward caste groups.
- Ans. 24 Politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy.
- can divert attention from other pressing issues like poverty, development and corruption.
 - Caste division leads to tensions, conflicts and even violence.

Chapter-5

Popular Struggles and Movements

Key Points to remember:

- **Pressure groups:** Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies.
- **Public Interest Groups:** They promote collective goods as opposed to selective good. They support or help groups other than their own members.
- **Maoist:** The communists who believed in the ideology of Mao, the great leader of the Chinese Revolution were called Maoist.
- **Bolivia:** Bolivia is a poor country located in Latin America(South America).
- **S.P.A:** Seven Party Alliance in Nepal.
- **FEDECOR:** National Coalition of Bolivia
- **Pressure Group:** A group that tries to influence public policy in the interest of a particular cause,
- **BAMCEF:** The all India Backward and Minority Communists Employees Hederation.
- **Monarchy:** A form of government with a monarch at the head.

1 Mark Question

- Q.1 Explain the main reason for “Bolivia’s water war”?
- Q.2 What was the reason of popular movement in Nepal?
- Q.3 When was democracy established in Nepal?
- Q.4 Which organisation led the protest against water Privatisation in Bolivia?
- Q.5 Who are Sectional Interest groups?
- Q.6 Why did King Gyanendra dismiss the then Prime Minister and dissolve Parliament? Q.7 Distinguish between “Sectional Interest groups” and “Public Interest groups”?
- Q.8 What is the role of "BAMCEF"?
- Q.9 Give some examples of Movements?
- Q.10 Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement.

Answers

1. The Government of Bolivia sold the rights of water supply to a multinational company.
2. To restore the Democracy.
3. 1990
4. FEDECOR
5. They seek to promote the interests of a particular sections of group of society.
6. He was not prepared to accept democratic rule. He took advantage of the the weakness and unpopularity of the democratically elected government.
7. Sectional Interest groups seek to promote the interest of a particular section.
Public interest groups promote collective rather than selective goods.
8. It is an organization largely made up of government employees that campaigns against caste discrimination.
9. Narmada Bachao Andolan, Anti-liquor Movement, Women's Movement
10. Aam Aadmi Party, AIADMK, DMK

3/5 Mark Questions

- Q.1 Differentiate between pressure group and Political Parties?
- Q.2 What do you understand by pressure group? Explain with example?
- Q.3 Describe any of the three function of Interest group?
- Q.4 Describe any two similarities and inequalities of popular struggle in Bolivia and Nepal?
- Q.5 What is the significance of the Election Manifesto?
- Q.6 Dillifferentiate between issue-specific movements and generic movements. Give an example of an issue-specific movement and explain. .
- Q.7 How does pressure group influence Politics?
- Q.8 Examine the role of pressure groups and movements in deepening Democracy?

Answers

1. Pressure Group

- They are not direct partner in the Government.
- Their organization is weak.
- They has limited influence.
- Their target is short duration. .

Political Parities

- They are direct partner in the Government.
 - Their organization is strong.
 - They has influence on large society.
 - Their targeted on long duration.
2. Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies. Example:

All India Teacher's Association

All India Student Union

All India Trade Association

3. Works of Interest Groups:

- Creation of Public Opinion
- To arrange the Strike and Demonstration
- Support the Political Parties at the time of Elections.

4. Similarities

- Both the countries were Democratic.
- Popular Struggles get success in both the countries.
- Both the countries are example for Democratic Struggle.
- These two countries are example of Political Struggle.

Inequality

- The struggle of Nepal was based on the politics of the country.
 - The struggle of Bolivia is related to a particular policy.
5. It provides the details of programs, policies and objectives of Political Parties.

- It shows the Internal and External policies of any party.
- It provides the information about post-election operations.
- Public can create pressure to government to work accordingly their manifesto.

6. **Issue Specific Movements:**

- They achieve a single objective-within a limited timeframe.
- There is a clear leadership.
- They have some sort of an organization i.e., organizational features of order, stability leadership etc., are visible in them.
- Their active life is usually short, e.g., The Nepalese Movement for Democracy.

Generic Movement

- They are more general movements that seek to achieve a broad goal in the long term,
- They have independent leadership.
- There is no single organization that controls or guides such movements.

7. **Yes. pressure groups influence Politics.**

- They indirectly help the candidate.
- To create the pressure on government they organized the strike and demonstration.
- To get support and sympathy of public they organize various functions.

8. **Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy.**

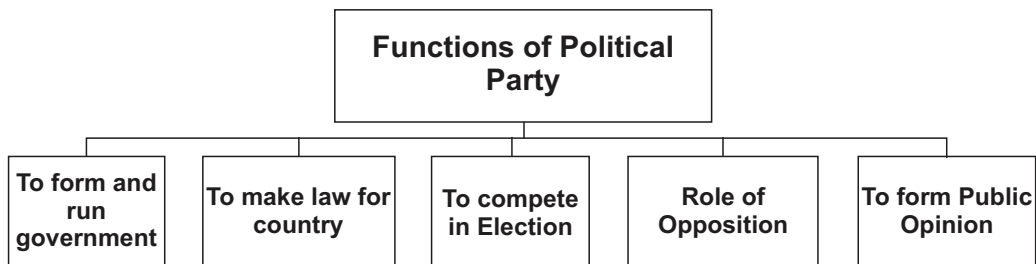
- It reminds the government of the needs and concern of ordinary citizens.
- Put pressure on the rulers for the unhealthy activities,
- It performs a useful role of the countering undue influence of the rich and powerful people.
- One Single group cannot achieve dominance over society.
- The government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want.
- This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.

Chapter 6

Political Parties

Key Points to Remember:

- A Political party is group of people who come together to contest elections and hold powers in the government.
- A political party has three components:
 - a. Party Leadership
 - b. Party members
 - c. Party followers

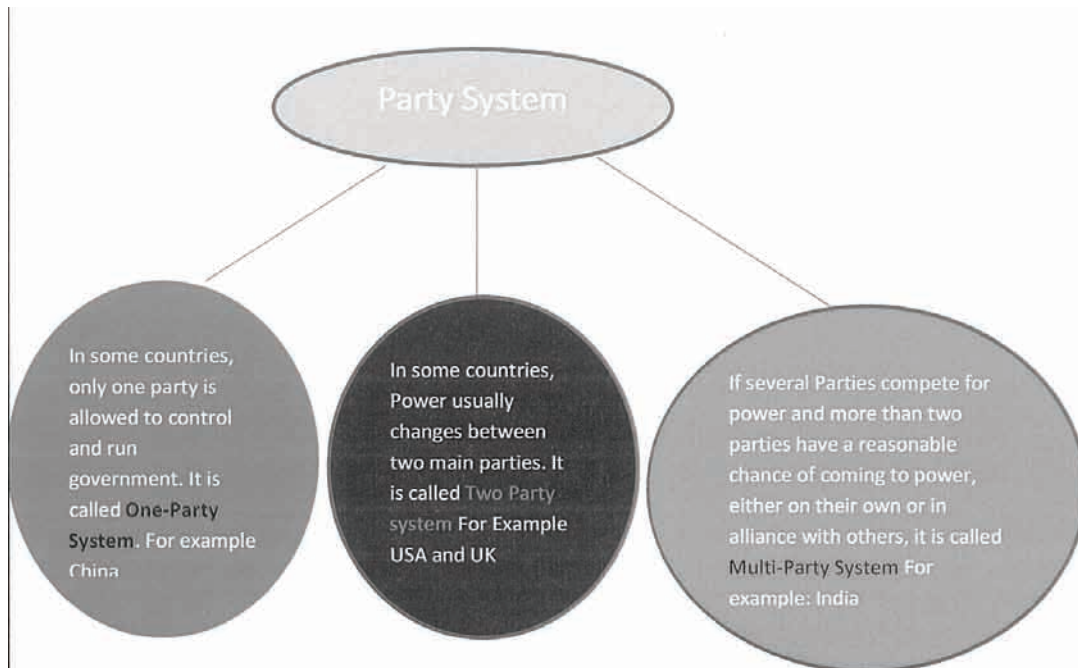


Necessity of Political Party

- Important for representative Democracies.
- To form responsible Government in country.
- To check the government policies.
- To support and restrain the government policies.
- As societies become large and complex, to gather different views and to check government policies they also need some agency in form of political parties.

National Party V/s State Party

- A party that secures **at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least two seats** is recognised as a **State party**.
- A party that secures **at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha** is recognized as a **National party**.



National Level Political Parties of India

Name of Political Party	Symbol	Establishment year	Key Features	Position in 2019 Election
Indian National Congress	Hand	1885	Secularism, Centralist Party, Welfare of Weaker section and minorities	52 seats in Lok Sabha..
Bhartiya Janta Party	Lotus	1980	Inspired from India's ancient culture and values, cultural nationalism, Uniform Civil Code, Secularism	303 seats in Lok Sabha.
Bahujan Samaj Party	Elephant	1984	Inspired from Baba saheb, Mahatma Phule and Periyar. Secularism, Representation of Sechduded caste and tribes and religious minorities.	10 seats in Lok Sabha.
Communist Party of India (M)	Hammer sickle and Star	1964	Believes in Marxism-Leninsm. Socialism, secularism and democracy and oppose of imperialism and communalism.	3 seats in Lok Sabha.
Communist Party of India	Ear of corn and sickle	1925	Believes in Marxism- Lennism, Secularism, and democracy. Oppose of Secessionism and communalism.	2 seats in Lok Sabha.
Nationalist congress Party	clock	1999	Gandhism, Secularism, equality social justice and federalism.	5 seats in Lok Sabha.

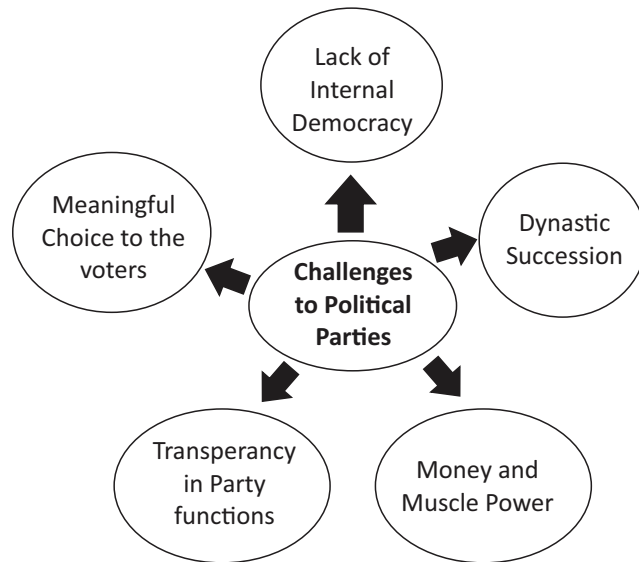
Note: The number of political parties in India based on report of Election commission of India in year 2006.

Some Regional Parties of India

States	Regional Parties
Jammu and Kashmir	J&K National Conference, J&K National Painthers Party
Uttarkhand	Uttarakhand Kranti Party
Punjab	Siromani Akali Dal
Haryana	Indian National Lok Dal
Maharastra	Shiv Sena
Goa	Maharattrawadi Goantak Party, United Goans Party
Karnataka	Janta Dal Secular
Kerala	Keral Congress (Mani), Indian Federal Democratic Party
Tamil Naidu	DMK, AIDMK
Andhra Pradesh	Telgudesham
Telangana	Telangana Rashtra Samiti
Odisha	Biju Janta Dal
Jharkhand	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
West Bengal	Trinmool Congress
Tripura	Indigenous National Party of Tripura
Mijoram	Mijo National Front, Mijoram Nationalist Party
Manipur	Manipur People Party
Nagaland	Nagaland People Party
Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Congress
Assam	Assam Gan Parishad, Assam United Democratic Front
Sikkim	Sikkim Democratic Front
Bihar	Lok Jan Shakti, Rastriya Janta Dal, Janta Dal (U)
Uttar Pradesh	Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya lok dal
Delhi	Aam Aadmi Party

Some interesting Facts

- First General Election held in India in 1951-52 after Independence.
- Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru became the First Prime Minister of India.
- W.C. Banerjee was the first chairperson of Indian National Congress.
- Shayama Prasad Mukherjee was the first chairperson of Bhartiya Janta Party.
- Sh. Kashiram was the first chairperson of Bahujan Samaj Party.
- In 1985 Anti- Defection act comes into the power.



Suggestion to reform political Party:

- To strengthen the law against defection.
- A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political Parties.
- By providing women reservation.
- There should be state funding of election.
- It should be necessary to all the political parties to hold organizational Election.
- To select a Candidate of clean Image.

One Mark Question

Q.1 Which among the following is not a National Level Party in India?

1. Indian National Congress 2. Bhartiya Janta Party 3. Bahujan Samaj Party 4. Rashtriya Janta Dal

Q.2 Which among the following is not a Regional Party in India?

1. Bhartiya Janta Party 2. Rashtriya Janta Dal 3. Samajwadi Party 4. Aam Aadmi Party

Q.3 Which of the following party was formed by late. Sh. Kashiram in 1980?

1. Indian National Congress 2. Bahujan Samaj Party 3. Bhartiya Janta Party
4. Rashtriya Janta Dal

Q. 4 What is the election symbol of Indian National Congress?

1. Lotus 2. Elephant 3. Hand 4. Laltain

Q.5 What is the election symbol of Bhartiya Janta Party?

1. Lotus 2. Cycle 3. Hand 4. Broom

Q.6 What is the election symbol of Nationalist Congress Party?

1. Lotus 2. Clock 3. Cycle 4. Bow and Arrow

Q.7 At what level in India election are fought without Political Parties?

1. At Lok Sabha Level 2. At Rajya Sabha Level 3. At Assembly level 3. At Panchayat level

Q.8 What do you mean by ruling party?

Q.9 Which party system is not considered good for democracy?

Q.10 What do you understand by Defection?

Answers

1. Rashtriya Janta Dal

2. Bhartiya Janta Party

3. Bahujan Samaj Party

4. Hand

5. Lotus

6. Clock

7. At Panchayat level

8. The party which is in the power called Ruling Party.

9. One Party System

10. Changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a legislative body) to a different party.

3/5 Marks Question

Q.1 State the various functions performed by Political Parties in Democracy? (CBSE 2017F)

Q.2 What is the basis of treating a party National or Regional in India? (IMP)

Q.3 Describe the various types of Party system? (IMP)

Q.4 What are the challenges before the Political parties in Present times?

Q.5 Describe the key ideological features of Indian National Congress?

Q. 6 Describe the key ideological features of Bhartiya Janta Party?

Q.7 Describe the key ideological features of Bahujan Samaj Party?

Q.8 "Political parties are necessary condition for democracy." Explain this statement with relevant arguments. (CBSE 2017 comptt.)

Q.9 Describe the role of Opposition in Democracy. (CBSE 2019)

Q.10 What do you understand by coalition government? Describe the role of coalition governments in Indian Democracy? (HOTS)

Q.11 How can common man help to improve Political Parties? (CBSE2019)

Answers

1. Please see the Key points to remember.
2. Please see the Key points to remember.
3. Please see the Key points to remember.
4. Please see the Key points to remember.
5. Please see the Key points to remember.
6. Please see the Key points to remember.
7. Please see the Key points to remember.
8. Please see the Key points to remember.
9. Role of opposition is very important in democracy.
 - To monitor the government Policies.
 - To oppose the wrong governmental Policies.
 - By providing positive feedback.
 - By creating opinion.
10. When no party gets a clear majority in elections , two or more political parties run the government in collaboration with the common programme of development is known as Coalition government. At central level, India had a long history of coalition government since 1989 to 2014.
 - Regional party plays important role in coalition governments, and it helps to strengthen democracy.
 - Due to coalition government, national parties can not ignore regional parties.
 - The central government now have to listen to the voices of all areas due to coalition government.
11. Some Suggestion are as:
 - By promoting Public Participation.
 - By pressuring on Political Parties.
 - Candidate with criminal background should be defeated in Elections.
 - Candidate with clean image should be promoted by Public.

Practice Questions

Q.1 Why has India adopted a Multi-Party system?

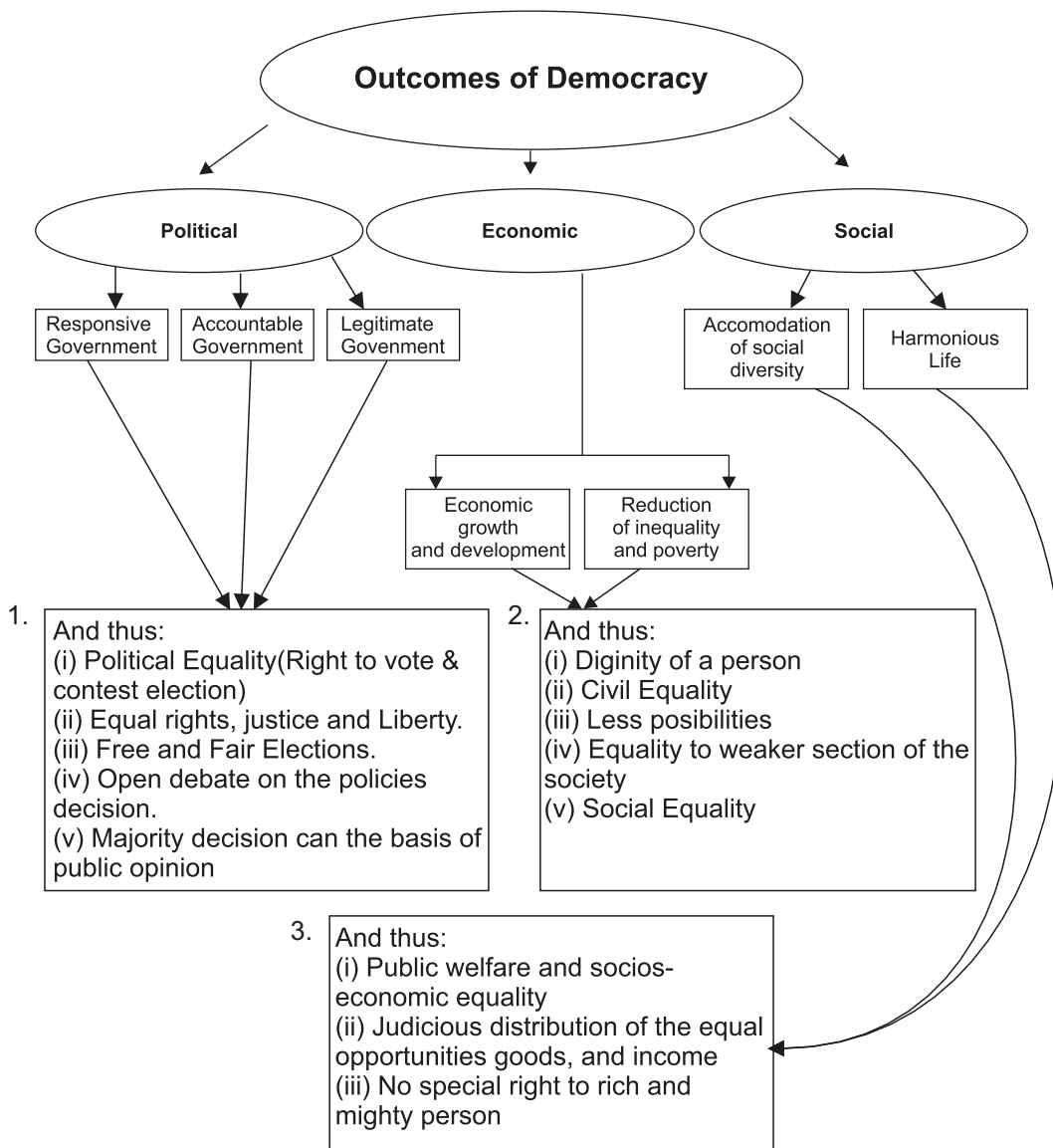
Q.2 What is meant by Regional Political Party? State the condition required to be recognized as a regional political party?

Q.3 “The rise of regional Parties has led to strengthening of federation and democracy in our country.” Do you agree with this statements? Why/whynot?

Q.4 Name any two regional Parties of Tamil Naidu with their symbol?

Q.5 Name any two regional parties of Bihar?

Ch-7
Democratic Politics
Outcomes of Democracy
Concept Map



Memorable facts :

1. **Electorate** :- Group of people who have right to vote in an election.
2. **Sovereignty** :- Supreme power of the state to take decisions in the internal as well as external matters.
3. **Ballot** :- The paper on which the names of the candidates who are contesting elections for a particular office are printed and the voters indicate their choice for a particular candidate.
4. **Accountability** :- The responsibility or obligation of government officials to act in the best interests of people or society.
5. **By-elections** :- Special elections to few seats rendered vacant during the running term (by death, resignation or disqualification).
6. **Legitimate Government** :- A government under which law and action of the government are revealed to the people and government function in transparent manner.
7. **Democracy** :- Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Or

Democracy is a government in which everyone has a share.

8. **Dictatorship** :- An autocratic form of absolute rule by leadership unrestricted by law, constitution or other social and political factors.

Objective type Questions

Q1. Fill in the blank-

Democracy enhances the _____ of the individual.

Q2. Correctly match the following-

Feature	Type of Government
(i) Free and fair elections	Dictatorship
(ii) Censorship on open debate	Democracy
(ii) Legitimate Government	Dictatorship
(iv) Worst condition of citizens	Democracy

- Q3. Correct the following statement on the basis of the political facts-
'Democratic Government is a despotic government?'
- Q4. Choose the correct option-
Out of the following governments in which type of government citizens have social equality-
- (I) Monarchy
 - (ii) Dictatorship
 - (iii) Democracy
 - (iv) Autocracy
- Q5. Write True (T) or false (F) at front of the following sentences-
- a) Democracy allows room to correct mistakes.
 - b) Democracy helps increasing social conflicts.
 - c) Democracy is a better form of government when compared with other alternative.
 - d) The information about the government can be get by the right to information.
 - e) We know more about government and government knows less about ourselves.
- Q6. In Which South Asian country is dictatorship preferred over democracy?
- Q7. Which South Asian country has always had a democratic government since independence?
- Q8. Which South Asian country remains least doubtful about the suitability of democracy for its country?
- Q9. Which aspect of democracy describes that it is a government run by the consent of the people?
- Q10. Which form of government stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual?
- Q11. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?

- Q 12. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more effective?
- Q 13. Who has said " Democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people."
- Q 14. What does mean transparency?

3/5 Marks Questions

- Q 1. Democracy accommodates social diversities." Support the statement with examples.
- Q 2. How are democratic governments better than other forms of governments ? Explain.
- Q 3. What are the differences between democratic and non-democratic governments in the decision making process?
- Q 4. What is the main outcome of democracy with reference to reduction of inequality and poverty? Give any two arguments to support your answer.
- Q 5. Examine any three features on the basis of which maximum number of countries claim to practice democratic politics?
- Q 6. "In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities." Support this statement by giving three arguments.
- Q 7. Explain main features that are common in all democratic set-ups of the governments.
- Q 8. How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy? Explain with five facts.

OR

"The facts that people are complaining is itself a testimony to the success of democracy." Justify the statement by giving points.

- Q 9. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
- Q 10. Write three merits and demerits each of dictatorship.
- Q 11. Mention a few factors that determine the economic growth of a country.
- Q 12. List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.
- Q. 13. What out comes are expected from a Democracy?

Answers of objective type Questions

1. Dignity
2. (i) Free and fair elections Democracy
(ii) Censorship on open debate Dictatorship
(iii) Legitimate government Democracy
(iv) Worst condition of citizens Dictatorship
3. Democratic government is an accountable/responsive government.
4. (iii) Democracy
5. a) True
b) False
c) True
d) True
e) True
6. Pakistan
7. India
8. India
9. Political Aspect
10. Democratic form of government.
11. Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.
12. Democratic government.
13. Abraham Lincoln.
14. Right to examine decision making process.

Answers of 3/5 Marks Questions

1. Democracy accommodates social diversities in the following ways :-
 - (i) Democracy develops competitive attitudes. Democracy develops a procedure to conduct competition among social classes. This reduces the possibility of conflicts and social tensions.
 - (ii) Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate : No Society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups, but we can certainly learn to respect these differences. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome.

- (iii) Democracy represents the general view :
Democracy ensures that the government should not be made by the majority but it should have the representation of minority as well.
2. Democracy is always preferable and superior to any other form of government because of the following reasons:-
- (i) Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
 - (ii) Democracy enhances dignity of individuals.
 - (iii) Democracy improves the quality of decision making.
 - (iv) Democracy develops competitive attitude
 - (v) Democracy evolves mechanism to negotiate
 - (vi) Democracy represents the general view
 - (vii) Democracy provides and accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
3. The difference between democratic and non-democratic governments in the decision making process are as under :-
- (i) The decision making process in non-democratic government is quick whereas in democratic government is slow.
 - (ii) In non-democratic government implementation of the decisions is fast whereas in the democratic government is slow.
 - (iii) Non-democratic government do not follow any fixed procedure but democratic governments have to follow certain procedures.
 - (iv) Democratic government is based on deliberation and negotiation but non-democratic government do not bother about such deliberation or public opinion.
4. Democracy is based on political equality. All individuals have equal right in electing representatives. Parallel to the process of bringing individuals into the political arena on an equal footing, find growing economic inequalities. A few number of rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
Not only that their share in the total income of the country has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining and sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life such as food, clothing, house, education and health.
5. When any country follows this pattern, then they are able to claim to practice democratic politics:

- (i) Elections are held at regular intervals and are free and fair.
 - (ii) Freedom of speech, expression and thought is another feature of democracy.
 - (iii) The dignity of the individual is recognised.
 - (iv) All are treated equally and their value of vote is the same.
 - (v) Everyone has a share in democracy.
6. Democracies are based on political equality.
All citizens have equal right in electing representative but :-
- (i) The same thing does not happen in the economic field.
 - (ii) Economic equality comes by the equitable distribution of wealth, but this is not true in democracy.
 - (iii) The poor are becoming poorer and sometimes they find difficult even to meet their basic needs of life such of food, shelter, health and education.
 - (iv) Democracy has not been able to provide minimum facility to all the people.
7. Common features in all the democratic set-ups are:
- (i) Elections are held at regular intervals and are free and fair.
 - (ii) A democracy has a multi-party system and elections are held on the basis of universal adult franchise.
 - (iii) Freedom of speech, expression and thought is another feature of democracy.
 - (iv) The media is free and helps in building a sound public opinion.
 - (v) Democracy gives its citizens a sound political system bases on equality.
 - (vi) Another feature of a democracy is a strong opposition which keeps in check the ruling party or the government.
 - (vii) One can correct one's mistakes in a democracy and avoid conflicts.
8. Expectations from democracy also functions as a criteria for judging any democratic country. People's complaints in democracy is itself a testimony to its success as it shows that people have developed awareness and the ability to expect and look critically at power holders. Examples of complaints of the following type can prove that point:-
- (i) Democracy sets up slow and inefficient government.
 - (ii) It is unsuccessful in reducing economic exploitation.

- (iii) It is not free of the evil of corruption.
 - (iv) It takes too much time to reach at conclusion.
 - (v) It is not able to end social discrimination.
 - (vi) The responsibilities of all means the responsibility of none in democracy.
9. Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government in the following ways:-
- (i) Democratic government is responsible to the people. It cares about the opinions, need and expectations of the people.
 - (ii) In a democratic government, people have the right to choose their leaders and have control over their leaders.
 - (iii) In a democratic government, citizens are able to participate in decisions making. In this way the basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government, accountable to the citizens.
 - (iv) Democracy produces legitimate government because after every four or five years, the representatives of the people are elected by secret ballot. The majority party forms government which works according to the constitution.
10. Merits of dictatorship:-
- (i) There are no competing political parties. Which ensures stability in the government.
 - (ii) The orders are carried out as soon as they are passed in dictatorship. This brings speed and efficiency in the system.
 - (iii) The dictators take all the decisions themselves. This enables them to take quick and decisive decisions.
- Demerits of dictatorship:-
- (i) Suppression of civil Liberties.
The people are not allowed to disagree with the policies and programs of the government.
 - (ii) As all the decisions are taken by the dictators themselves, therefore, they do not consult anybody before taking decisions.
 - (iii) Violence : Violence is very common in dictatorship. The dictators can go to any extent to remain in the power.
11. The factors that determine the economic growth of a country are:
- (i) Population
 - (ii) Size

- (iii) Natural Resources
 - (iv) Relationship with other countries
 - (v) Global situation
 - (vi) Geographic position
 - (vii) Economic policies of the government.
- 12.
- (i) The rules elected by the people must take all the major decisions.
 - (ii) Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.
 - (iii) Choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
 - (iv) Besides political rights, some social and economic rights are offered to the citizens by the democracy.
 - (v) Power sharing is the spirit of democracy and its necessary between government and social groups in a democracy.
- 13.
- (i) Elections should be held periodically on the basis of universal franchise.
 - (ii) People should be guaranteed fundamental rights by constitution.
 - (iii) Freedom of Press should be allowed press should play important role.
 - (iv) The elected representatives should be accountable to people.
 - (v) The unity, integrity and Sovereignty of the country should be strengthened.

Chapter- 8

CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

Memorable facts :

1. **Constitutional Design** :- The principal that insists on organisation and working of the state according to a constitution.
2. **Bicameral Legislature** :- A legislature having two houses or chambers.
3. **Challenge** :- A difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress.
4. **Decentralisation** :- The transfer of power from central and state governments to local government.
5. **Mandate** :- The responsibility given by the electorate to the winning party in an election.
6. **Political Reform** :- To resolve the challenges faced in politics.
7. **Martial Law** :- Martial Law is the imposition of direct military control of normal civilian functions of government.
8. **Mass Media** :- The mass media is a diversified collections of media technologies that reach a large audience.
9. **Dictatorship** :- A dictatorship is a government or social situation. Where one person makes all the rules and decisions without input from anyone else.
10. **Communalism** : It is an ideology, according to which each commune is virtually an independent state and the nation is merely a federation of such states.

1 Mark Questions

- Q1. What is said the ideology of believing supremacy of other's caste?
- Q2. According to the text how much of the globe is still not under democratic government?
- Q3. Which country of the world disintegrated due to the ethnic tension between Serbs and Albanians?
- Q.4 What does strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy imply?
- Q5. The challenge of making the transition to democracy from a non-democratic government is known as?

- Q 6. Name the country where 'Right to vote' is not given to women.
- Q 7. Which act empowers the people to find out what is happening in the government?
- Q 8. Which act is considered the watch dog of democracy?
- Q 9. Which from of government stands much superior in promoting equality, freedom and fraternity among the people?
- Q 10. Which kind of measures is likely to succeed more in order to reform democracy?

3 Mark Questions

- Q 1. What do you understand by the term 'foundational challenges'?
- Q 2. Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion. Support the statement with examples.
- Q 3. 'The challenge of deepening of democracy is being faced by every democracy in one form or another.' Support the statement with three arguments.
- Q 4. How are the challenges to democracy linked to the possibility of political reform? Explain.
- Q 5. What are the challenges faced by the countries, making transitions to democracy under foundational challenge? Explain.
- Q 6. Explain which four guideline should be kept in mind while devising ways and means for political reforms in India.
- Q 7. Why do most people want to reform politicians? Do you agree with their views?
- Q 8. "Legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy". Justify the statement with an example ?
- Q 9. What are the different types of challenges to a Democracy?
- Q 10. What are the influences of Socio - economic inequality on Indian democracy ?

Answer of 1 Mark Questions

- 1. Casteism
- 2. One Fourth
- 3. Yugoslavia
- 4. Challenge of deepening

5. Foundational challenge.
6. Saudi Arab
7. The right to Information Act.
8. The right to Information Act.
9. Democratic form of government.
10. Measures that-relies on democratic movements, people's organisations and the media.

Answer of 3/5 Marks Questions

1. Many countries even now are not democratic. They have to make a transition from other forms of governments to democracy and then instituting democratic governments. Such countries face the foundational challenges.
2. Most of the established democracies are facing the challenge of expansion. This statement can be supported giving the following examples:—
 - (i) The challenges of expansion involves applying the basic principles of democracy across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.
 - (ii) It involves ensuring greater power to local governments, extension of federal principles to all the units of the federation and inclusion of woman and minority groups.
 - (iii) It also implies that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control. Most countries including India and other democracies like the USA face this challenge.
Ex. In Saudi Arabia, women are not allowed to take part in Public activities.
In Myanmar, military rule should be challenged.
3. The challenge of deepening of democracy is faced by every democracy in one way or the other. This challenge ensures:—
 - (i) Strengthening of democratic institutions and principles.
 - (ii) To check the influence of the wealthy and powerful people in democratic decisions.
 - (iii) Empowering the general section of people through democratic institutions.
4. Challenges to democracy are linked to the possibility of political reform in the following ways:-

- (i) Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices.
 - (ii) Democratic reforms are to be carried out by political parties activists, movements and politically conscious citizens.
 - (iii) Ordinary citizens too participate in political affairs.
 - (iv) Democratic movements, citizens organizations and media can play an important role in establishing democracy and thus reforming politics.
 - (v) Laws to empower citizens like RTI should be made accessible so that parties, their functioning and above all democracy can be reformed from time to time.
5. Different kinds of challenges are as under :
- (i) Poverty
 - (ii) Illiteracy
 - (iii) Regionalism
 - (iv) Unemployment
 - (v) Communalism
 - (vi) Political Violence and insurgency
 - (vii) Casteism
 - (viii) Gender Discrimination
 - (ix) Linguisism
6. (i) Carefully devised changes in Law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones. At the same time, legal constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. They are to be carried out by political activists, parties movements and politically aware people.
- (ii) Legal changes can sometimes be counter productive. Generally laws that seek to ban something are not very successful. Rather laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working for example, RTI, empowers people to act as watch dogs of democracy.
- (iii) The focus of political reforms should be on ways to strengthen democratic practice.
- (iv) Any proposal or political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how measures that rely on democratic movements, citizens organisations and the media are likely to succeed.

7. General public tends to blame politicians for all the ills of our country. They think that politicians are responsible for the corruption, defection, casteism, communal violence, criminality etc. But it is wrong to do so, because all politicians are not bad, there are both good, honest politicians as well as bad, corrupt ones. It is for the citizens to be more alert and make the right choice at the time of elections. People and politicians together can meet the various challenges like casteism and communalism, not any strict laws.
8. Legal-constitutional changes by themselves cannot overcome challenges to democracy. This statement can be explained giving the following arguments :
 - (i) Democratic reforms need to be carried out mainly by political activities, political parties, movement groups and politically conscious citizens.
 - (ii) Any legal change must produce positive effects of politics. But sometimes the result may be counter productive. For example many states have banned people from contesting election. Who have more than two children. This has resulted in denial of democratic opportunity to many poor and women, though it was not an intention.
 - (iii) Laws that seek to ban something need not be successful always.
 - (iv) Laws that give initiative to the politician actors have more possibilities of surviving.
 - (v) Laws that empower people and carry out democratic reforms are best. For example RTI Act.
 - (vi) At a larger scale, it will initiate a corruption free society.
9. Different types of challenges to a democracy:
 - (i) Constitutional design
 - (ii) Federalism and its functioning
 - (iii) working of institutions
 - (iv) Elections
 - (v) Democratic rights
 - (vi) Accommodation of diversity
 - (vii) Political groups and organizations

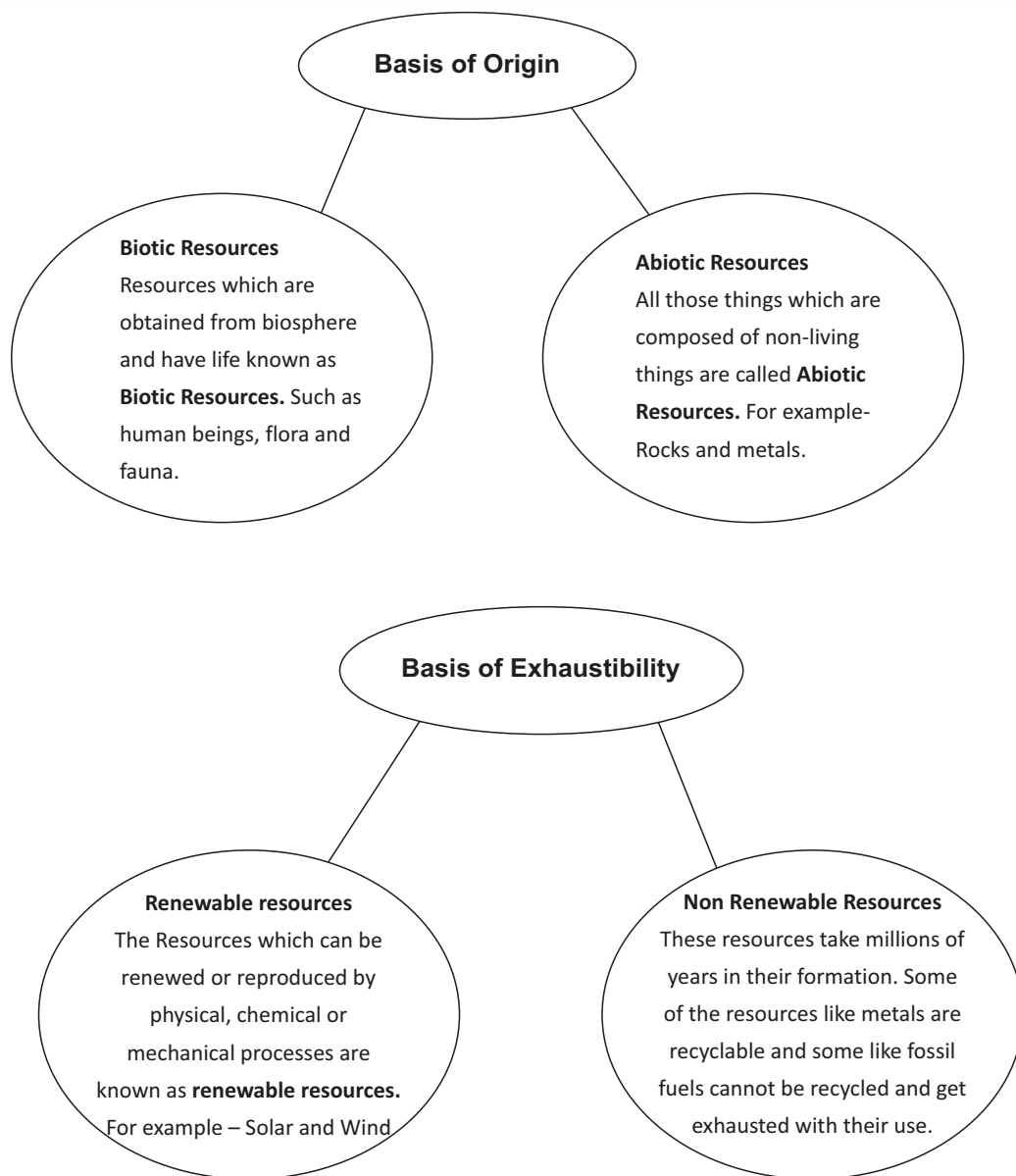
- (viii) Challenges of expansion of democracy
 - (ix) Challenges of deepening of democracy
 - (x) Foundational challenge of making the transition to democracy.
10. (i) Disinterest among common people mean less participation.
- (ii) Control over government by rich people and industrial houses.
- (iii) Widening gap between rich and poor.
- (iv) Promotes class interest.
- (v) Unrest between the poor and the rich leads to tension.

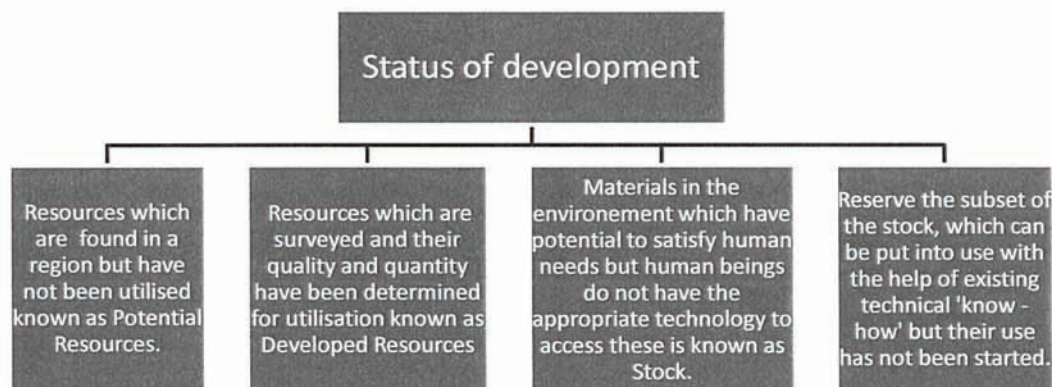
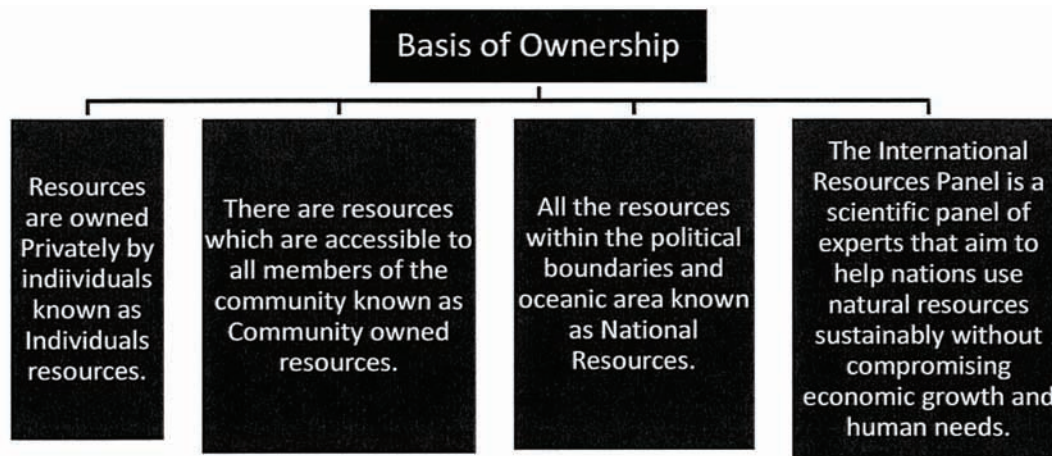
Resources and Development

Key Points to Remember

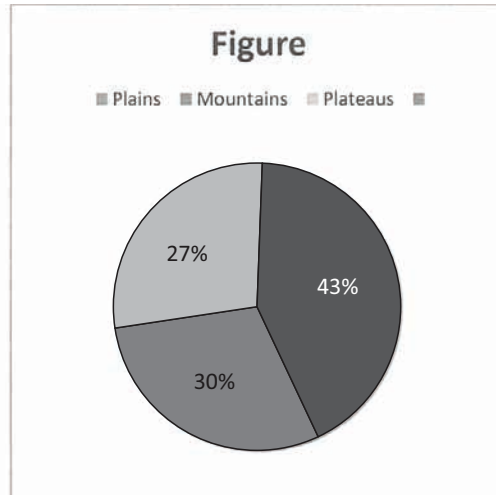
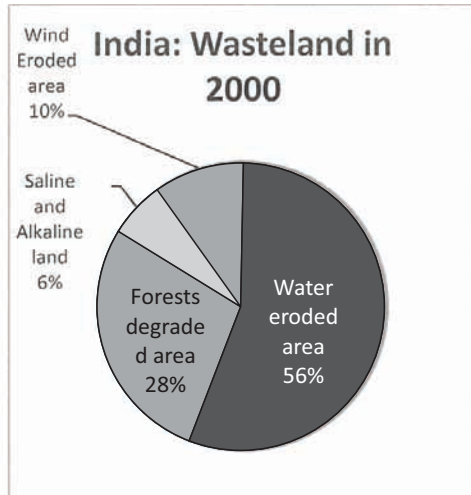
- Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resources'.

Types of Resources



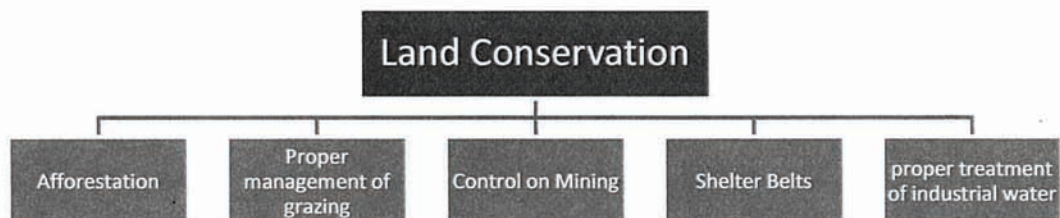
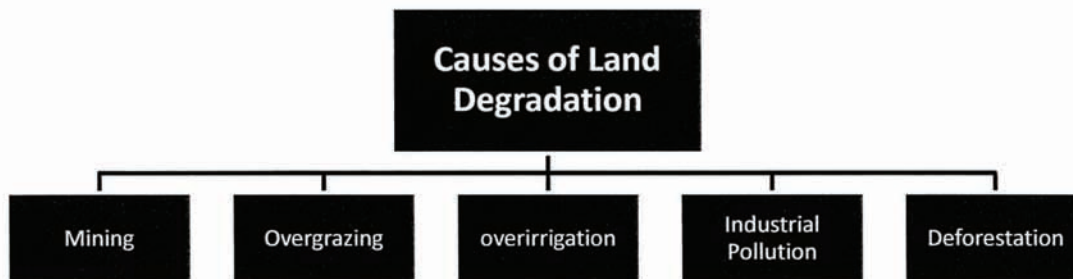


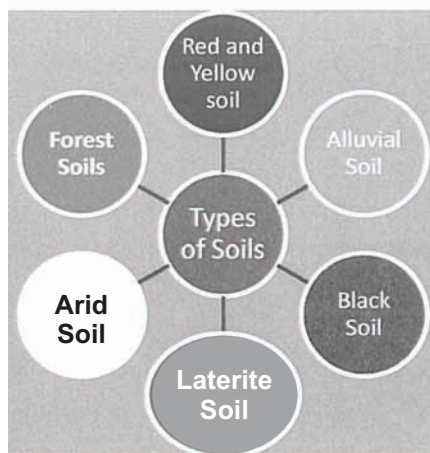
- Sustainable economic development means “development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations”.
- Widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources is known as Resource Planning.
- In June, 1992 more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. The Rio convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and adopted Agenda 21. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.
- According to Mahatma Gandhi ji “ There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.”



Land Use

- Forest
- Barren and unculturable waste land
- Area under non-agricultural uses
- Culturable waste land
- Net Sown Area





Alluvial Soil

- Expanded almost 45 percent of total area of India.
- These soils contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
- These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- Consists various amount of sand, silt and clay.
- According to age of divided into – Khadar and Bangar.
- Ideal for the growth of Sugarcane, Paddy, Wheat and cereal and pulse crops.

Black Soil

- In colour Black and known as regur soils.
- Due to degradation of Deccan trap
- Rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- Ideal for growing cotton
- Cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattishgarh.

Red and Yellow Soil

- Soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.
- These are found in parts of Odisha, Chhattishgarh, southern parts of middle Ganga plain.

Laterite Soils

- Develops in high temperature and heavy rainfall areas.

- This is result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
- Humus content of the soil low.
- Mainly found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.
- Suitable for crops like Cashew nut.

Arid Soils

- Range from red to brown in colour.
- Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- Due to dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster.
- Lacks humus and moisture.
- Can be made fertile and cultivable after proper irrigation system.

Forest Soils

- Found in the hilly and mountainous areas.
- Texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed.
- Loamy and silty in the valley sides.
- In snow covered experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content.

Reasons of Soil Erosion

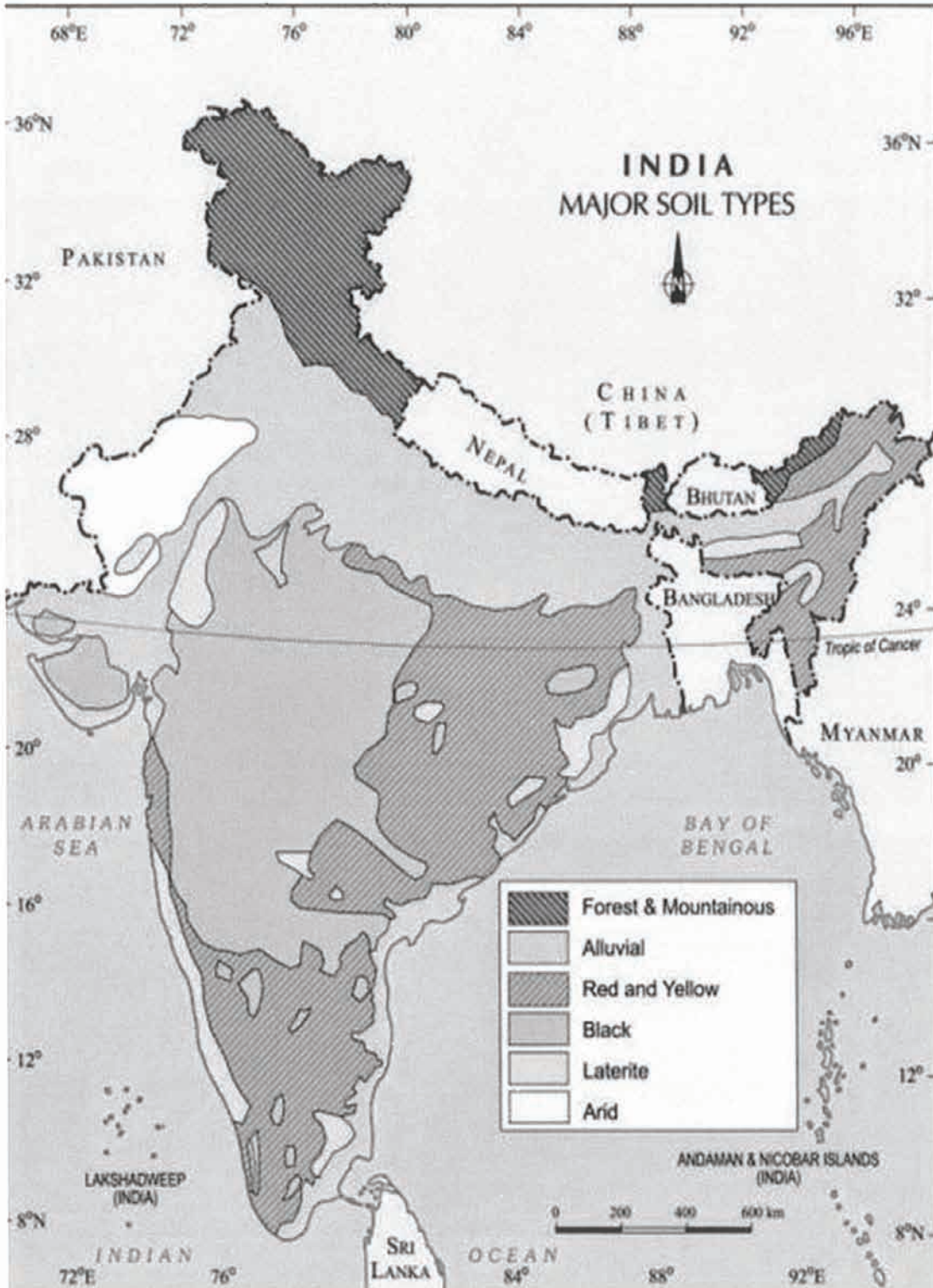
- The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as **Soil Erosion**.
- The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as **Gullies**.
- The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as **bad land**.
- In the Chambal basin such lands are **ravines**.
- Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as **Wind Erosion**.
- Ploughing in wrong way is also the reason behind of soil erosion.

Some Interesting Facts

Like various social and cultural movement there are various environmental movements also started in India. Such as

1. Khejri Movement (Bishnoi Movement) in 1700 at Rajasthan.
2. Chipko Andolan 1973 at Tehri Garwal.
3. Save Silent Valley Movement in 1978 at Kerala.
4. Appiko movement in 1983 at Karnataka.
5. Narmada Bachho andolan in 1985 at Gujarat.

Major Soils Types in India



One Mark Questions:

Q.1 Which of the following is an example of Abiotic Resources?

1. Flora and Fauna
2. Human
3. Metals
4. Animal

Q.2 Where was the first International Earth Conference organized?

1. Brazil
2. America
3. India
4. Russia

Q.3 When was the first International Earth Conference organized?

1. 1900
2. 1992
3. 1990
4. 1991

Q. 4 Who wrote the book "Small is Beautiful"?

1. Mahatama Gandhi
2. Shumeshar
3. Sachin
4. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q.5 Who said the following words.

" There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed."

1. Mahatama Gandhi
2. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
3. Narender Modi
4. Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q.6 Which of the following statement is true about Alluvial soil?

1. Expanded almost 45 percent of total area of India.
2. These soils contains adequate propotion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.
3. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
4. All statements are True.

Q. 7 Which of the following statement is True about Black Soil?

1. Rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
2. Ideal for growing cotton
3. Cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pardesh and Chhattishgarh.
4. All the statements are True.

Q.8 Which of the statement is true about Forest Soil?

1. Found in the hilly and mountainous areas.
2. Texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed.
3. Loamy and silty in the valley sides.
4. All the statements are True.

Q.9 Which of the statement is true about Laterite Soil?

1. Develops in high temperature and heavy rainfall areas.
2. This is result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
3. Humus content of the soil low.
4. All the statements are True.

Q.10 Which of the following statement is true about Arid Soil?

1. Range from red to brown in colour.
2. Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
3. Due to dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster.
4. All the statements are True.

Q.11 Rewrite the following sentence after correcting the underline phrase/words.

Black soil is ideal for cashew nuts.

Q.12 Rewrite the following sentence after correcting the underline phrase/words.

Laterite soil is ideal for cultivation of Cotton.

Answers

1. Metals
2. Brazil
3. 1992
4. Shumeshar
5. Mahatma Gandhi
6. All the statements are true.
7. All the statements are true.
8. All the statements are true.
9. All the statements are true.
10. All the statements are true.
11. Black soil is ideal for cotton cultivation
12. Laterite soil is idea for cashew/Tea.

3/5 Marks question

Q.1 What are the Resources? Write a note on classification of resources? (IMP)

Q.2 What are the causes of land degradation?

Q.3 How can the land be saved from degradation?

Q.4 "The Earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." In the light of above statement discuss the importance of Sustainable Development? (HOTS)

Q.5 What is Agenda 21?

Q.6 Describe the various factors which are responsible for Soil formation? (IMP)

Q.7 Distinguish between Bangar and Khadar?

Q.8 Mention about some of the environmental issues which may arise due to non-judicious utilization of resources? (HOTS)

Q.9 Write a note on different kinds of soil found in India? (IMP)

Q.10 Describe the various kinds of Resources found in India? (IMP)

Answers

1. Please see key points to remember.
2. Please see key points to remember.
3. Please see key points to remember.
4. Please see key points to remember.
5. Please see key points to remember.
6. Following factors play an important role in soil formation.
 - Climate
 - Vegetation
 - Overgrazing
 - Rainfall
 - Parent rock

7.

Khadar	Bangar
New Alluvial	Old Alluvial
More fine particles and more fertile	High concentration of kanker nodules
Continuous renewal	No continuous renewal
It is found near river, delta and flood plains	It is found far from the river at higher level

8. The following issues may be raised.
 - Soil Erosion
 - Global warming
 - Pollution
 - Climate change
 - Desertification
 - Lack of bio-diversity.
9. Please see key points to remember.
10. Please see key points to remember.

Practice questions

Q.1 Distinguish between Renewable and Non – Renewable Resources?

Q.2 Describe the various features of Black soil?

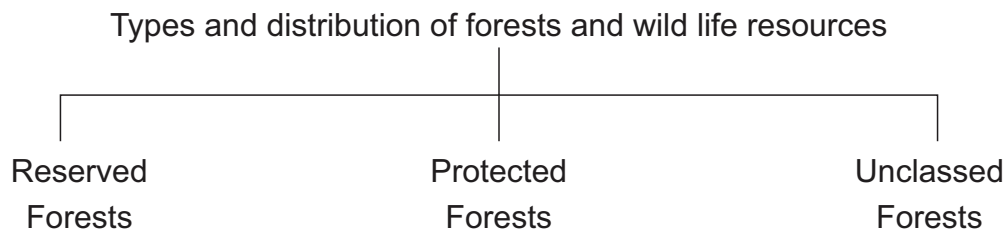
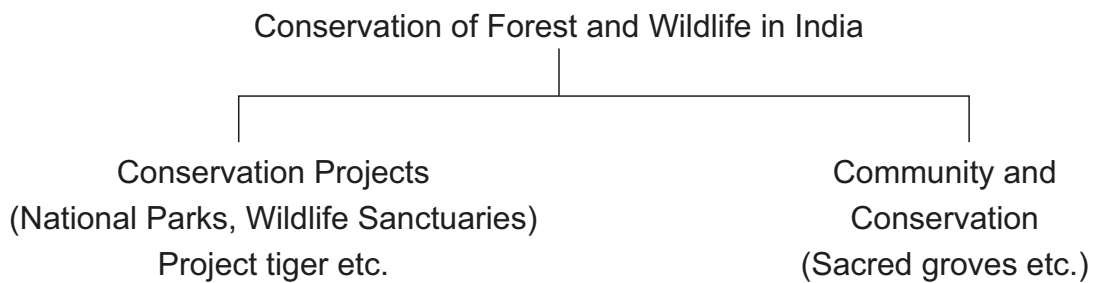
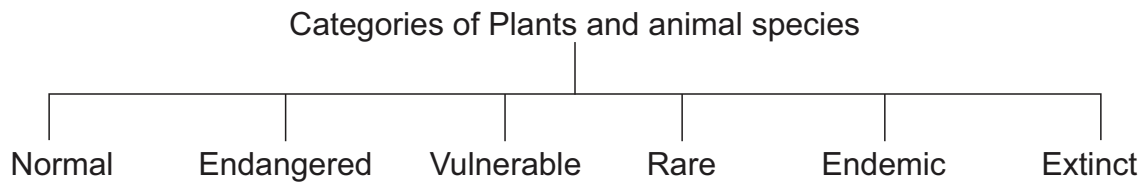
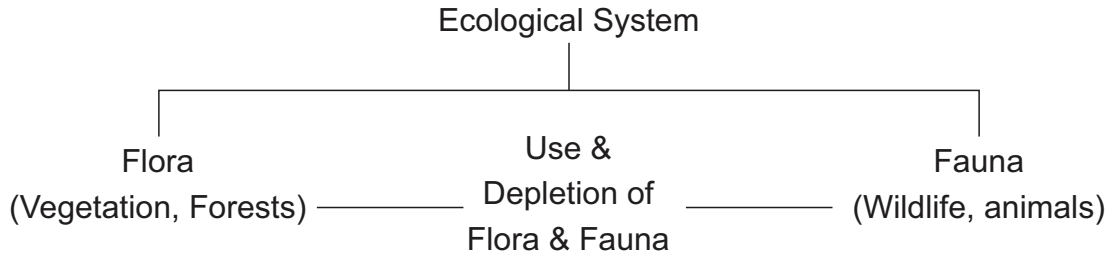
Q.3 "Planning is widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India." Justify this statement with the two relevant points and an example. (HOTS)

Q.4 "Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Support the statement with examples. (HOTS)

Q.5 Suggest the measures to solve the problem of land degradation?

Geography

2. Forest and Wildlife Resources



Key Points

1. Natural vegetation refers to a plant community which has grown naturally. Forests (woodlands), grasslands etc. are its kind. It is also known as virgin vegetation.
2. Planted vegetation is planted and grown by human.
3. Wildlife : Wild animals living in the natural environment.
4. Domestic animals: Pet animals living and used by human.
5. Flora : Plants of a particular region or period.
6. Fauna : The species of animals.
7. Eco system : All the plants and animals in an area are inter-dependent and inter-related to each other in their physical environment, thus forming an ecosystem. Human beings are also an integral part of the ecosystem.
8. Endemic Plants : The virgin (natural) vegetation, which are, purely Indian. They are also known as indigenous species.
9. Zoological (National) Parks : Reserved gardens for wild animals & birds.
10. Wildlife Sanctuaries : Natural forests where hunting and poaching of wild animals and birds are prohibited.
11. India is rich in its flora. It has about 47,000 plant species about 15,000 flowering species are endemic (indigenous) to India.
12. India is also rich in its flora. It has more than 81,000 animal species. The country has more than 1,200 species of birds. There are 2,500 species of fish, and more than 2,500 species of insects.
13. Biodiversity or Biological Diversity means diverse form of plants and animals which are closely integrated and interdependent.
14. There are five types of forests in India. These are Tropical, Evergreen, Tropical deciduous, Thorny, Montane and Mangrove.
15. Human beings cut the trees and kill the animals creating ecological imbalance.
16. "Project Tiger" one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in India in 1973.
17. The Indian wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972 and later in 1980, 1986 and 1991 some other provisions were added.
18. Community has played and can play a vital role in the conservation of forests and wild life in India.
19. The biological loss through destruction of forests and wildlife is strongly corrected with the loss of cultural diversity.
20. The greatest damage inflicted on India forests was during the colonial period.

Interesting Facts

1. Among the largest animals in India, 74 species of mammals, 44 of birds, 15 of reptiles, and 3 of amphibians are threatened.
2. Nearly 1500 plant species are considered endangered.
3. Asian Cheetah is nearly extinct due to a decline of available habitat and Prey.
4. 'Taxol' a chemical compound extracted from the Himalayan yew is the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world.
5. In some tribal areas Poverty is a direct outcome of environmental destruction.
6. American consumes 10 times more resources than an average somalian.
7. The Nicobar megapode is an endangered bird species.
8. If we share books after passing a class we may Save trees.
9. As per U. N. report per head trees in our country are 28 only While the number is 8953 in Canada, 4461 in Russia, 716 in U.S.A and 102 in China.
10. In every five years our Environment become hotter by 1 degrees Celsius.

Objective Type Questions

1. Fill in the blanks

The term is used to denote plants of a particular region or period.

2. Match the following -

Community

(i) The Mundas & santhal tribes.

ii) Tribals of orissa & Bihar

(iii) Bishnoi of Rajasthan

(iv) Farmers & citizen groups
of Tehri

Conservation

i) Tamarind and Mango

ii) Beej Bachao

iii) Mahua and Kadamba

iv) Black buck (Chinkari)

3. Geographically correct the Statement -
Black buck is an extinct species in India.

4. Choose the correct option -
What are amphibians ?
- Animals that can live both on land and in water.
 - Animals that can live in water.
 - Animals that can live on the land.
 - none of the above.
5. Write True (T) or False (F) at front of the following statements -
- Shifting cultivation (jhum) is a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.
Which caused deforestation & degradation in India.
 - Colonial teak monoculture has damaged the natural - forest in south India.
 - Corbett National Park is situated in Kerala.
 - Uttar Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.
 - The famous Chipko movement was successfully resisted deforestation in uttrakhand.

Answer Key objective Type Questions

- Flora
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| (i) The Mundas & Santhal | (iii) Mahua and Kadamba |
| (ii) Tribals of Orissa & Bihar | (i) Tamarind and Mango |
| (iii) Bishnoi of Rajasthan | (iv) Black buck (Chinkara) |
| (iv) Farmers & Citizens groups of Tehri | (ii) Beej Bachao |
- Black buck is an endangered species in India.
- a) Animals that can live both on land and in water.
- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| (i) <input type="checkbox"/> True |
| (ii) <input type="checkbox"/> True |
| (iii) <input type="checkbox"/> False |
| (iv) <input type="checkbox"/> False |
| (v) <input type="checkbox"/> True |

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark each)

- Name the primary producers of the ecological system on which all other living beings depend?
- What is IUCN ?
- Name any one vulnerable species of animal in India ?
- How one can distinguish a cheetah from a leopard?

5. Write any one cause to damage the Indian forests during colonial period?
6. By which plant or tree the rich Himalayan oak was replaced during colonial period?
7. Why Fuel - Fodder demand is partially responsible for depletion of forest resources?
8. What is ecological system?
9. Name a Medicinal plants found in India?
10. What is ecological imbalance?
11. Name the nearest rives to you place? why it is not clean?
12. Name a bird, disappeared from Delhi in recent years?
13. Write any one use of Forests and wildlife to us?
14. What is deforestation?
15. What is afforestation
16. Which mineral mineral ore mining is causing a serious threat to the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal?

Answer Key 1 Mark Questions

1. Plants / Forests.
2. International Union for conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
3. Asiatic elephant/gangetic dolphins/Blue Sheep etc.
4. It's distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of it's eyes to it's mouth.
5. Expanson of the railways / mining / agriculture / scientific forestry.
6. Chir Pine.
7. As a substantial part of the fuel-fodder demand is met by lopping, rather than by felling entire trees.
8. The complex Web made physical environment by the of inter relation and inter dependance of plants, animals and human beings.
9. Jamun, Arjun, Neem, Babool, Tulsi, Kachnar etc. (Any One)
10. A danger to the ecological system due to the loss of plants and animal species.
11. River Yamuna, Due to pollution. (Any one)
12. Sparrow (cauriya)
13. Wood, backs, leaves, rubber, medicines, dyes, food, fuel, Foddes, manure etc. (Any one)

14. Cutting trees.
15. Growing trees.
16. Dolomite (An ore)

3/5 Marks Questions

1. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region?
2. Which factors have led to the decline in India's biodiversity Environmental destruction / degradation.
3. Which are the three type / categories of forest and wildlife resources classified by forest department? Explain.
4. In which six categories we can classify the existing plants and animal species based on I.V.C.N, Explain.
5. Suggest some ways that can put end to the indiscriminate destruction of our wild life ? (HOT)

Answer Key 3/5 Marks Questions.

1. (i) They utilise the vegetation and wildlife.
(ii) The greed of human beings leads to overutilisation of these resources.
(iii) They cut trees and Kill animals, thereby creating an ecological imbalance.
(iv) As a result, some of the plants and animals have reached on the verge of extinction.
(v) Due to the insensitivity to our environment and lack of sustainable development.
2. (i) Agricutwal Expansion after independence.
(ii) Over-Population
(iii) River Vally Projects
(vi) Mining
(v) Over Grazing & fuel wood collection
(vi) Un-equal access, inequitable consumption of resources.
(vii) Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over-exploitation, poisoning and forest fires.
(viii) Environment pollution.
3. (i) Reserved forests.
(ii) Protected forests.
(iii) Unclassed forests

4.
 - (i) Normal Species
 - (ii) Endangered species
 - (iii) Vulnerable Species
 - (iv) Rare Species
 - (v) Endemic Species
 - (vi) Extinct species (Explain each point briefly.)
5.
 - (i) Effective wild life Protection act by governments.
 - (ii) Indian Government have set up about four teen bioreserve to protect both flora and fauna.
 - (iii) Financial and Technical assistance is provided to many botanical gardens by the Government since 1992.
 - (iv) Project Tiger, project Rhino, Project Great Indian to Bustard and many other eco-developmental projects have been introduced.
 - (v) There are 89 National Parks, 490 wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Gardens set up.
 - (vi) Besides that all of us must realise the importance of the natural ecosystem for own survival.

Chapter-3

Water Resources

Key Points and Definitions

- 1.) 96.5% of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans and only 2.5% as freshwater.
- 2.) Most of the rivers of India especially river tributaries or smaller ones have become poisonous/toxic streams due to pollution.
- 3.) River Basin-Total irrigated area by the main river and its tributaries.
- 4.) "Narmada Bachao Andolan" {Save Narmada Movement}-A movement against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river.
- 5.) Palar Pani-Stored rainwater in tankas considered as the purest form of natural water in the dried areas of Rajasthan.
- 6.) Underground Water-The water which is collected in the layers and rock pores below the soil.
- 7.) Rain water harvesting-Collecting the rain water in dug wells and reuse of it..
- 8.) Hydroelectricity(hydel power)-Electricity generation from the flowing water/rivers by throwing it from height.
- 9.) Waterfall-In the middle of the river valley fall of a stream from a height.
- 10.) Dam-A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.
- 11.) Multi-purpose projects-Many uses of the impounded water are integrated by making a dam.
- 12.) Multinational companies(MNCs)-Those companies whose industrial organisations work more than in a single nation and they invest capital in many countries to earn maximum profits.
- 13.) Bamboo Drip Irrigation System-Tapping stream and spring water for irrigation by using bamboo pipes.

Very short answer type questions(1 Marker)

1. How much water is there in the world out of total volume for the use of humans?
2. In which state of India the roof top rainwater harvesting structure has been made compulsory with legal provisions?
3. What was the main purpose of starting multi purpose projects after the independence of India?
- 4) What are Guls' or 'Kuls'?
- 5) What are Khadins' and 'Johads'?

- 6) Give an example from India where there is a sufficient rainwater yet there is a scarcity of drinking water?
- 7) By which name the roof top water harvesting is called in Rajasthan?
- 8) Write the two causes of water scarcity?
- 9) Name the state and the river on which the Tehri Dam Project situated?
- 10) In which state and across which river the Salal Project is located?

Answer Key

- A.1)** 2.5%
- A.2)** Tamil Nadu
- A.3)** (i) Development of Agriculture and the village economy.
(ii) Rapid industrialisation
(iii) Growth of the urban economy.
- A.4)** The diversion channels built in the mountainous regions of Western Himalayas.
- A.5)** Rain fed storage structures to collect the water in arid and semi-arid regions.
- A.6)** Shillong the capital of Meghalaya.
- A.7)** Tanka
- A.8)** (i) The growing needs of the increasing population.
(ii) The unequal distribution of water or access to it.
- A.9)** On Bhagirathi river in Uttrakhand.
- A.10)** On Chenab river in Jammu & Kashmir.

Short/Long Answer type questions. (3/5 Markers)

1. What is Rain Water Harvesting? Write any two methods of Rain Water Harvesting popular in different regions of India?
2. What is multi purpose river valley project? State different purposes of these projects?
3. How does an abandoned dugwell can be re-filled by the rain water?
4. How the industrialisation and urbanisation are responsible for the water scarcity?

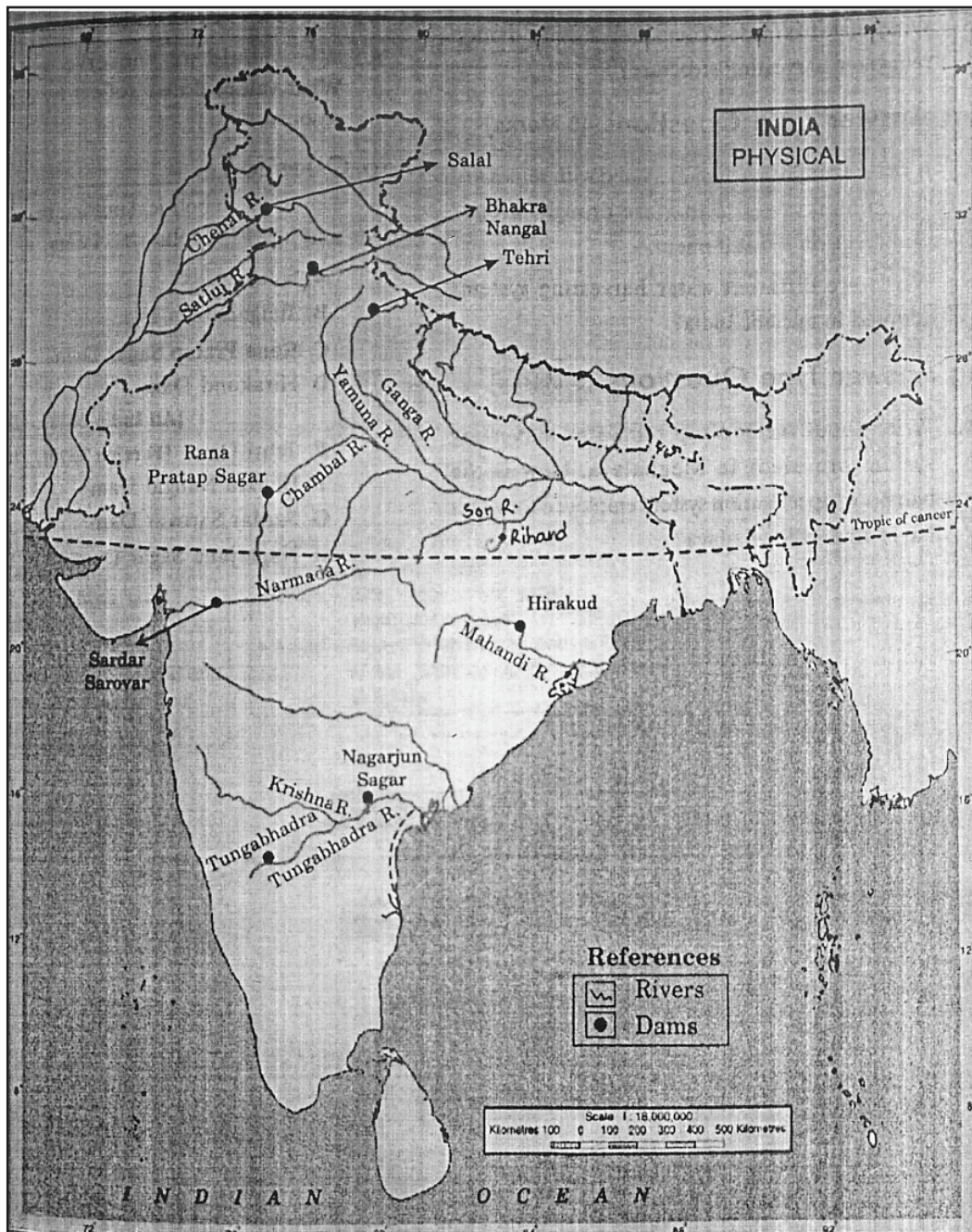
5. Write a short note on 'Narmada Bachao Andolan'?
6. Why does the water need to be conserve and managed despite being a renewable resource?
7. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water?
8. Why Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed dams as the 'temples of modern India'? Enlist the advantages from the dams?
9. Why the scarcity of water is increasing in our country day by day? Enlist the reasons behind it?
10. Locate the following on the outline map of India-
 - 1) Bhakra Dam
 - 2) Hirakund Dam
 - 3) Sardar Sarovar Project
 - 4) Tehri Project
 - 5) Nagarjun Sagar
 - 6) Rihand Dam
 - 7) Rana Pratap Sagar Project
 - 8) Salal Project
11. "It is said if there will be any third world war it will be because of water scarcity." Keeping in mind the example of water scarcity in Cape Town (South Africa), explain the causes responsible for the water scarcity in the world?
12. State the reasons behind the development of big dams in India in recent years?

Answer Key

- A.1)** (i) A technique in which rain water is filled in empty places, tanks in houses, abandoned dugwell etc. Later it is used.
- (ii) In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like 'guls' and 'kuls' for irrigation.
- (iii) 'Rooftop rain water harvesting' was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
- (iv) In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
- (v) Rain fed storage structures like the 'Khadins' and 'Johads' in arid and semi-arid regions.

- A.2.** Building dams on a river and achieving many purposes is called Multi-purpose projects. Some of these are-
- (i) Irrigation
 - (ii) Electricity generation
 - (iii) Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
 - (iv) Inland navigation and tourism
 - (v) Flood control
 - (vi) Fish breeding.
- A.3.**
- (i) Roof top rain water is collected using a PVC pipe
 - (ii) Filtered using sand and bricks
 - (iii) Underground pipe takes water to sumps for immediate usage
 - (iv) Excess water from the sump is taken to the well.
 - (v) Water from the well recharges the underground
 - (vi) Later take water from the well.
- A.4.**
- (i) Rapid industrialisation after the independence.
 - (ii) Due to ever-increasing number of industries excess use of fresh water.
 - (iii) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population and urban lifestyles have added to water and energy requirements.
 - (iv) Overexploitation of water resources in cities as well as in villages.
- A.5.** A movement against the Sardar Sarovar Dam being built across the Narmada river in Gujarat.
- (i) Organised by Non Governmental Organisation(NGO)
 - (ii) Mobilised tribal people, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists.
 - (iii) It originally focused on the environmental issues related to trees that would be submerged under the dam water.
 - (iv) Later re-focused the aim to get full rehabilitation of displaced people.
- A.6.**
- (i) There is only 2.5% fresh water in the world.
 - (ii) Overexploitation of water resources.
 - (iii) Growing population, greater demand and unequal access.
 - (iv) Increasing Urbanization.
 - (v) Due to industrialisation.

- A.7.** (i) Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting
(ii) 'Guls' or 'Kuls'
(iii) Inundation channels
(iv) Rainfed storage structures
(v) Tank or Tankas
(vi) Bamboo Drip Irrigation System
- A.8.** There are many advantages of Dams. These projects integrate the development of agriculture with industries therefore Nehru ji called them the temples of modern India. Advantages-
- (i) Irrigation
(ii) Electricity generation
(iii) Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
(iv) Flood control
(v) Recreation and Tourism
(vi) Fish breeding
- A.9.** (i) India is a country of Monsoon climate. Some time due to the failure of Monsoon the scarcity of water Increases.
(ii) The rapid growth in the demand of irrigation water.
(iii) Due to the industrial activities downfall of underground water.
(iv) Growing pressure on the water resources due to the pace of urbanisation.
(v) To meet the needs of the growing population.
- A.10.** Observe the given map of India and practice.
- (i) Bhakra Nangal Dam at Satluj river, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab
(ii) Hirakud Dam at Mahnadi river, Orrisa
(iii) Sardar Sarovar at Narmada River, Gujarat
(iv) Tehri Project at Bhagirathi river, Uttrakhand
(v) Nagarjun Sagar at Krishna river, Andhra Pradesh
(vi) Rihand Dam at Son, Uttarpradesh
(vii) Ranapratap Sagar at Chambal river, Rajasthan
(viii) Salal Project at Chenab river Jammu and Kashmir.



- A.11.** (i) Deforestation (Deserts)
(ii) Metropolitan cities
(iii) Growing population
(iv) Increasing Urbanisation
(v) Industrialization

- (vi) Agriculture
 - (vii) Excess use/misuse of water
 - (viii) Pollution
 - (ix) Irrational distribution and consumption
 - (x) Decreasing level of under ground water.
 - (xi) Uncertainty of Monsoon.etc.
- A.12.**
- (i) Excessive sedimentation
 - (ii) Water logging
 - (iii) Soil erosion
 - (iv) Sudden floods
 - (v) Large-scale deforestation
 - (vi) Extinction of species
 - (vii) Displacement of people
 - (viii) Tribal communities losing their livelihood.
 - (ix) Big dams have been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall. The release of water from the dam during heavy rainfall worsens the situation.
 - (ix) Dams cause earthquakes, waterborne diseases and pollution due to excessive use of water.

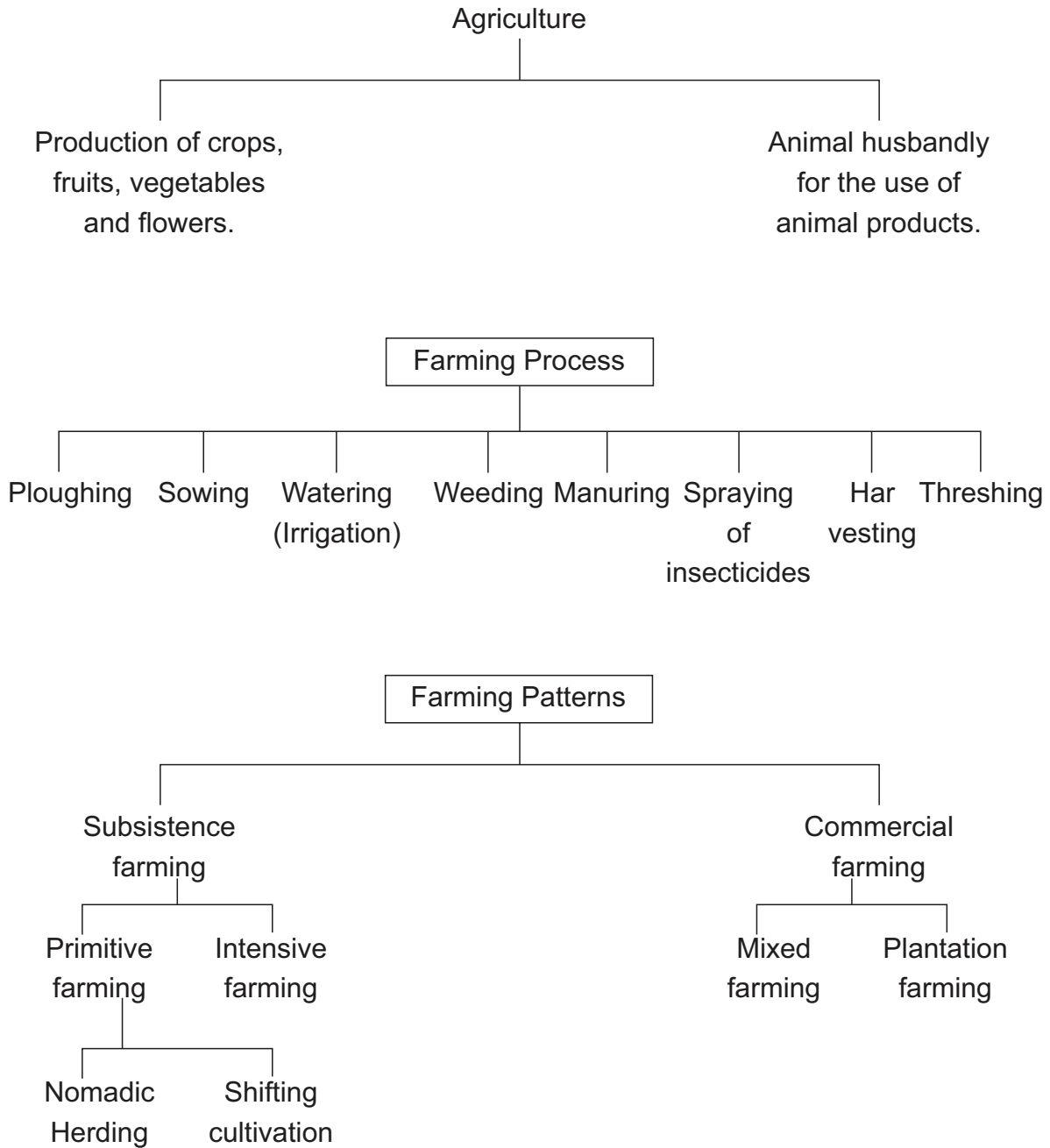
MAP WORK

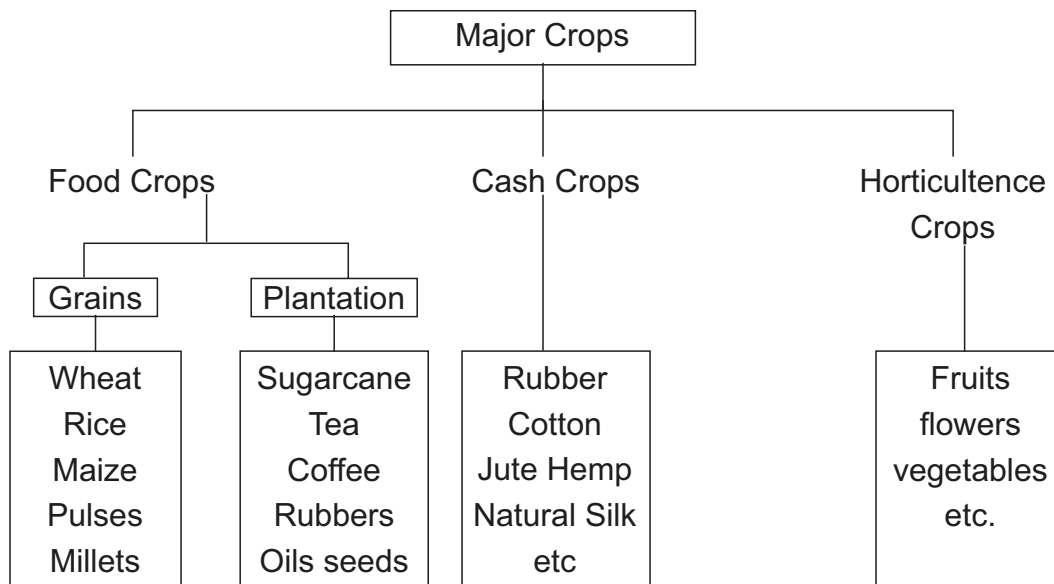
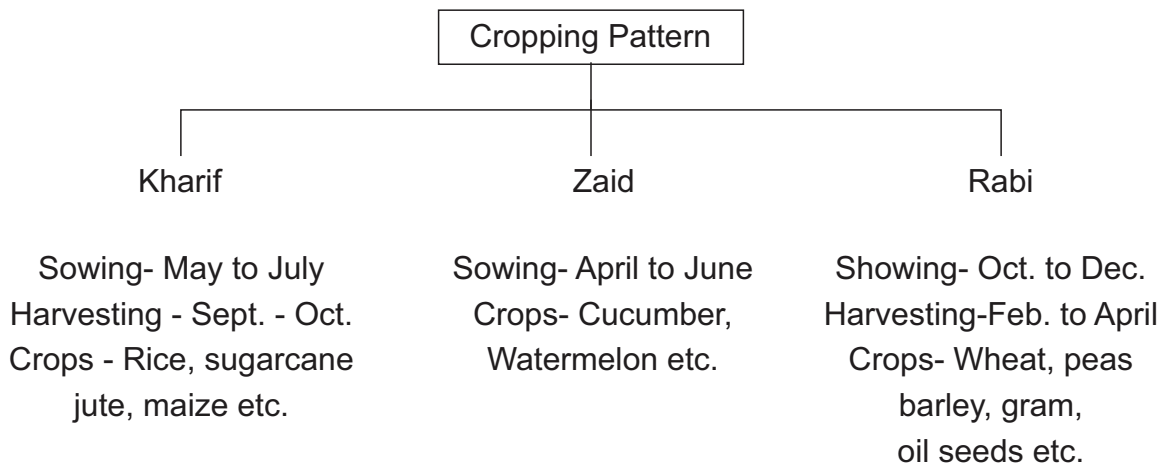
Observe the map of major rivers and dams in India and do practice to fill the outline map of India.

Geography

4. Agriculture

Concept Map





Key points

- (1) India is the highest producer of food and vegetables.
- (2) In the Plantation farming a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (3) In India Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc. are the main plantation crops.
- (4) Major crops grown in India are Paddy(rice),wheat,millets,pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute, etc.
- (5) Rabi crops are grown during middle of October to December and are harvested in summer during April to June. Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustered etc. are main Rabi crops.
- (6) Kharif crops are grown in June-July in the different regions of country with the arrival of Monsoons. These crops are harvested in September-October.
- (7) The main crops of Kharif season are Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean.
- (8) The rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people of India. We are the second largest producer of rice in world after China.
- (9) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.
- (10) India is the leading producer in world in the field of production of pulses.
- (11) Agriculture is the process and art of cultivating, sowing, crop growing and animals rearing.
- (12) Subsistence Farming-The type of farming with the primitive tools in which farmer do production for the fulfilling of their family needs.
- (13) Slash and burn Farming-Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.
- (14) Intensive subsistence farming-It is a labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- (15) Plantation Farming-A type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.
- (16) Crop rotation-Growing different crops on a piece of land to increase the productivity and fertility of land.

- (17) Consolidation of holdings(Chakbandi)-Collecting fragmented land holdings to make those economically beneficial.
- (18) Green Revolution-Based on the package technology use of high yielding variety(HYV)seeds, fertilisers, modern technology etc. to increase the production especially wheat production.
- (19) White Revolution-To improve the breeds of animals for the growth in milk production with the use of modern technology. It is also called Operation Flood.

Objective Type Questions

1. Fill in the blank

_____ is a fiber crop.

2. Match the following-

(Crop)	(Major Producing area in India)
(i) Tea	(I) Kerala
(ii) Wheat	(ii) Assam
(iii) Rubber	(iii) Uttar Pradesh
(iv) Sugarcane	(iv) Haryana

3. Correct the statement on the basis of geographical facts-
'India is the third leading producer of pulses in the world.'

4. Choose the correct option-

The major kharif crop out of the following is-

- (I)Wheat
- (ii) Barley
- (iii) Rice
- (iv) Gram

5. Write (T) True or false (F) at the front of the statements-

- a) Urad is an oil seeds crop.
- b) White Revolution relates to the increase in the production of crop
- c) Wheat is also called a golden fibre.
- d) Jowar, Bajra, Ragi are also called millets
- e) The slash and burn farming is also known as 'Ray' in Vietnam.

6. Choose the correct option-

Which out of the following is a Leguminous Crop-

- a) Pulses
- b) Jowar
- c) Sesamum
- d) Millets

Answers of Objective Type Questions

1. Jute/Cotton/Hemp/Natural Silk

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 2. (i) Tea | (I) Assam |
| (ii) Wheat | (ii) Haryana |
| (iii) Rubber | (iii) Kerala |
| (iv) Sugarcane | (iv) Uttar Pradesh |

3. India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.

4. (iii) Rice

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| 5. a) | <input type="checkbox"/> | False |
| b) | <input type="checkbox"/> | False |
| c) | <input type="checkbox"/> | False |
| d) | <input type="checkbox"/> | True |
| e) | <input type="checkbox"/> | True |

6. (a) Pulses

Very short answer type questions(one markers)

7. Write the name of four Rabi and four Kharif crops of India?
8. Write two characteristics of Plantation farming?
9. Write four examples of oil seeds and pulses?
10. What is the rearing of silkworm for the production of silk is called?
11. By which other names slash and burn farming or shifting agriculture is known in different countries?
12. Write the two characteristics of subsistence farming?
13. Write two features of Intensive farming?
14. With What is 'Operation flood' related to?
15. What is Organic farming?
16. Which crop is called a golden fibre?

Answer Key

- A.7. Rabi-wheat, gram, barley, peas, mustard etc. Kharif-paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, arhar, moong etc.
- A.8. (i) Grown on a large area.
(ii) Needs more capital and labour.
- A.9. Pulses-arhar, moong, urad, masur, peas, gram etc. Oil seeds-groundnut, mustard, linseed, sesamum (til), soyabean etc.
- A.10. Sericulture.
- A.11. (i) Mexico and Central America-Milpa
(ii) Venezuela-Conuco
(iii) Brazil-Roca
(iv) Indonesia-Ladang
(v) Vietnam-Ray
(vi) Central Africa-Masole
- A.12. (i) Farming on small pieces of lands with traditional methods and tools.
(ii) Often depends on monsoon, natural fertility of soil and the environmental circumstances of crop growing.
- A.13. (i) High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
(ii) Due to small land holding size many crops are grown which leads to enormous pressure on agricultural land.
- A.14. To increase the production of the milk.
- A.15. Farming with natural ways without using fertilisers, pesticides etc. is called organic or carbonic farming.
- A.16. Jute

Short/Long answer type questions(3/5 markers)

1. What is the importance of Agriculture in Indian economy?
2. Write about the institutional reforms introduced by the Indian Government in favour of farmers?
3. Describe about the causes responsible for the declining food production in India?
4. Distinguish between the intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming?
5. Mention the suitable geographical conditions needed for the cultivation of tea crop?
6. Mention the geographical conditions required for the rubber and maize production?
7. Explain about the suitable conditions for the sugarcane production?
8. Write about the geographical conditions required for the Paddy(rice)and cotton?
9. Name any four fibre crops grown in India? Out of these which fibre is not obtained directly from the crops? Write the name of it's production method?
10. Mention the suitable conditions for the wheat cultivation?
11. Describe the major challenges faced by the farmers in India?
12. Write any five ways of Agricultural reforms in India?
13. Describe the four negative impacts of green revolution on Indian Agricultural?

Answer Key

- A.1. (i) Two third of population is engaged in agricultural activities.
(ii) Agriculture is a primary activity.
(iii) Providing raw material for various industries.
(iv) An age old economic activity of India.
(v) Over these years, cultivation method have changed significantly.
- A.2. (i) Provision of crop insurance facility.(fasal bima)
(ii) Loan facilities to the farmers and development of grameen and cooperative banks.
(iii) Announces minimum support price (MSP), remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
(iv) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers.

- (v) Broadcasting of agricultural programmes on T.V. and radio related with new technology, tools, fertilisers etc.
- A.3. (i) Due to competition with non-agricultural land use, reducing sown area.
- (ii) Declining fertility of land and production due to access use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
 - (iii) The rising problems of water scarcity and salinity due to unable and unsuitable water management.
 - (iv) Due to overexploitation of under ground water the water level has been fallen which resulted in increasing agricultural cost.
 - (v) Inadequate storing capacity and lack of markets.

A.4

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
1. Small land holdings and limited land.	1. Big land holdings.
2. Traditional techniques and tools.	2. Modern techniques and tools.
3. Production for the local markets.	3. Production for the export.
4. Two or three crops in a year.	4. Focus on a single crop.
5. Mainly concerns to livelihood and production of food crops e.g. paddy.	5. Mainly concern to trade e.g. sugarcane, cotton, wheat etc.

- A.9 (i) Cotton, Jute, Hemp and natural Silk.
- (ii) Silk
 - (iii) Sericulture

For answer 5 to 10 observe the following table :-

Name	Temperature	Crop	Soil	Rainfall	Climate	Area/Distribution
Tea	20-30° C	Plantation	Deep and fertile well drained soil	150-200 cm	Warm and moist frost-free	Assam, West Bengal, Karnataa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
Rubber	25-35° C	Plantation	Forest Soil	300 cm	Moist and humid	Kerala, Assam, Tripura, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Maize	21-27° C	Kharif	Alluvial	50-100 cm	Various	Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh
Sugar-cane	21-27° C	Kharif	Alluvial and Black	75-100 cm	Hot and Humid	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Rice (Paddy)	24° C	Kharif	Alluvial	100 cm	Tropical	West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Assam
Cotton	30° C	Kharif	Black and Alluvial	50-100 cm	Hot and Sub Tropical	Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Pujab
Wheat	10-25° C	Rabi	Alluvial	50-75 cm	Hot and Sub Tropical	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan

11. (i) Uncertainty of Monsoon.
 (ii) Poverty and vicious cycle of Debt.
 (iii) Migration towards cities. Withdrawal from agricultural investment.
 (iv) Difficulty in reaching Government facilities and middle men.
 (v) International competition and reduction in public investment.
12. (i) Good irrigation system, Organic or bio manure, Use of modern agricultural tools.
 (ii) Direct help to farmers, subsidy direct in account.

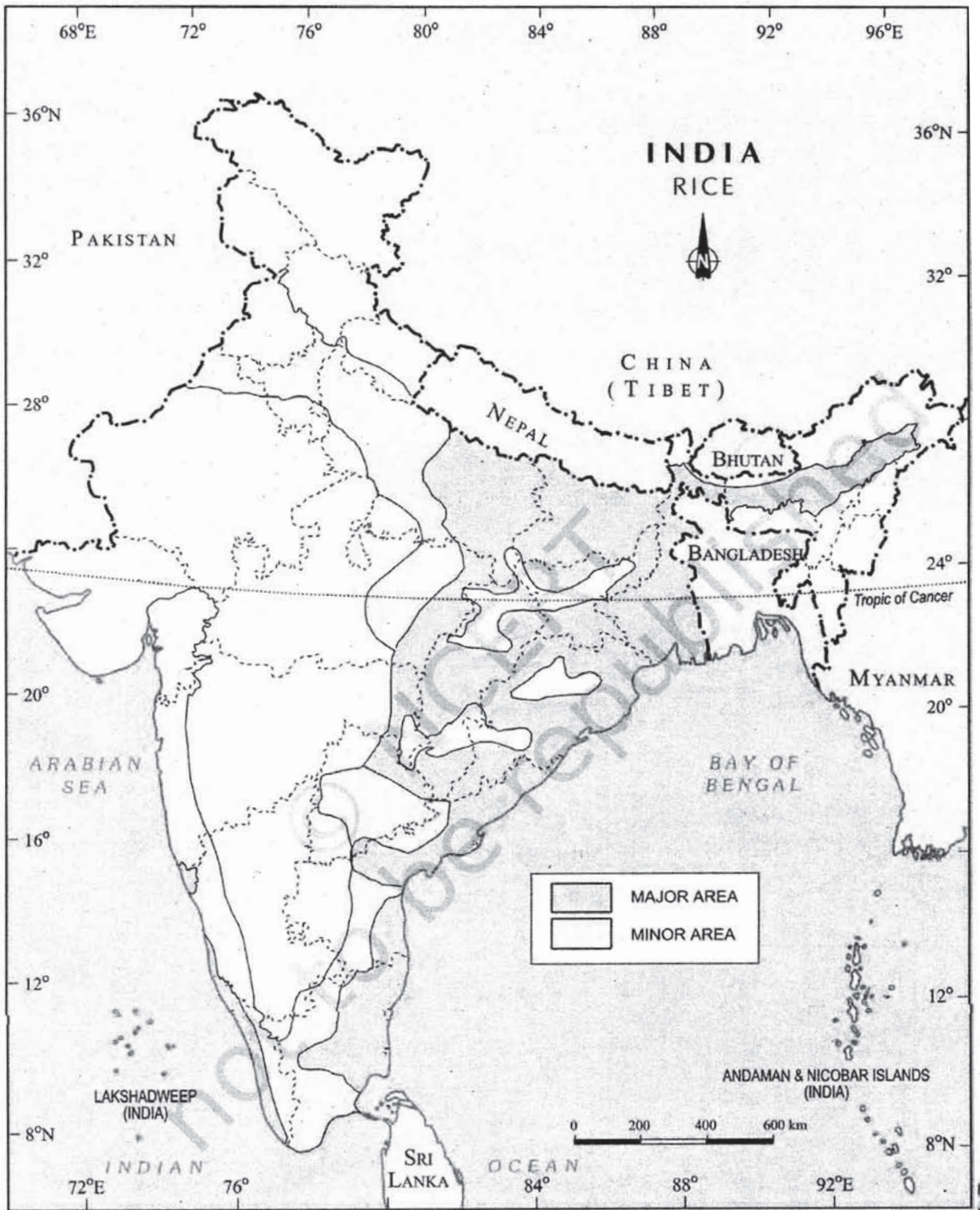
- (iii) Government help, easy and cheap loans.
- (iv) Easy accessibility of electricity and water.
- (v) Accessibility up to markets.
- (vi) Crop insurance to protect from flood, drought, cyclone, fire, and insects.
- (vii) Minimum support price(MSP), Grameen bank, Kissan card etc.
- (viii) Education about agriculture, special weather bulletins.
- (ix) National and international agricultural seminar and accessibility of common farmers .
- (x) Establishment of school, collages and research institute of Agriculture and their use. Practice the following maps and fill the outline maps.

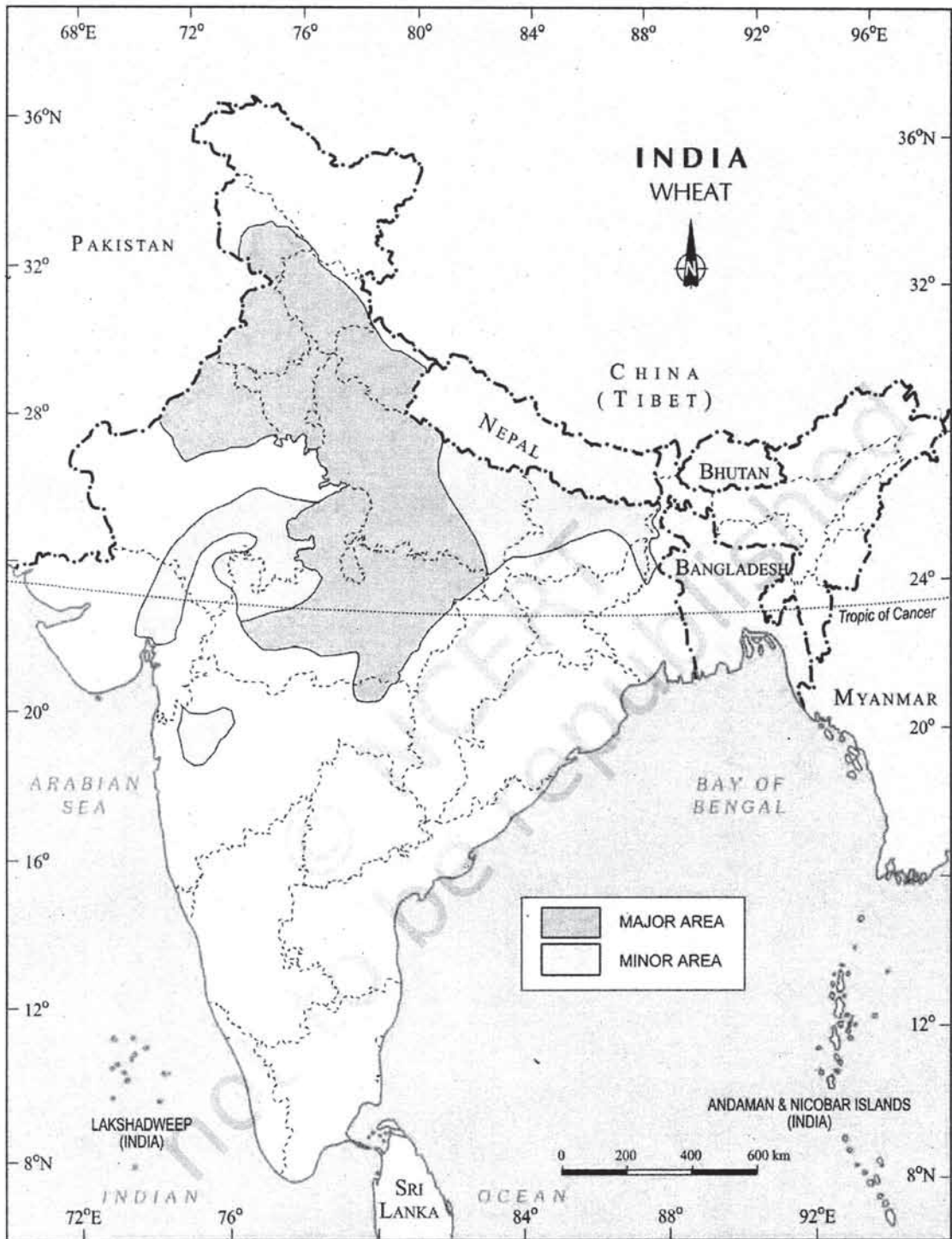
Q. Locate the major and minor areas of rice and wheat distribution on the outline map of India.

Q. Locate and label the cotton, jute, rubber, tea, sugarcane, and coffee producing areas of India.

A.13. Negative Impacts of Green Revolution on Indian Agriculture.

1. Land degradation due to overuse of chemicals.
2. Lowering the water level due to over-irrigation.
3. Vanishing bio-diversity.
4. Difference between Rich and poor farmers is increasing.







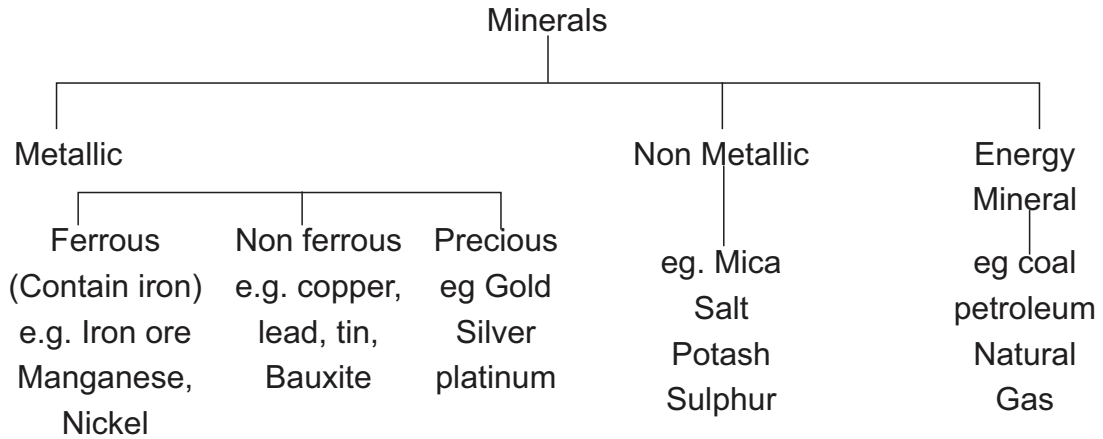


Geography

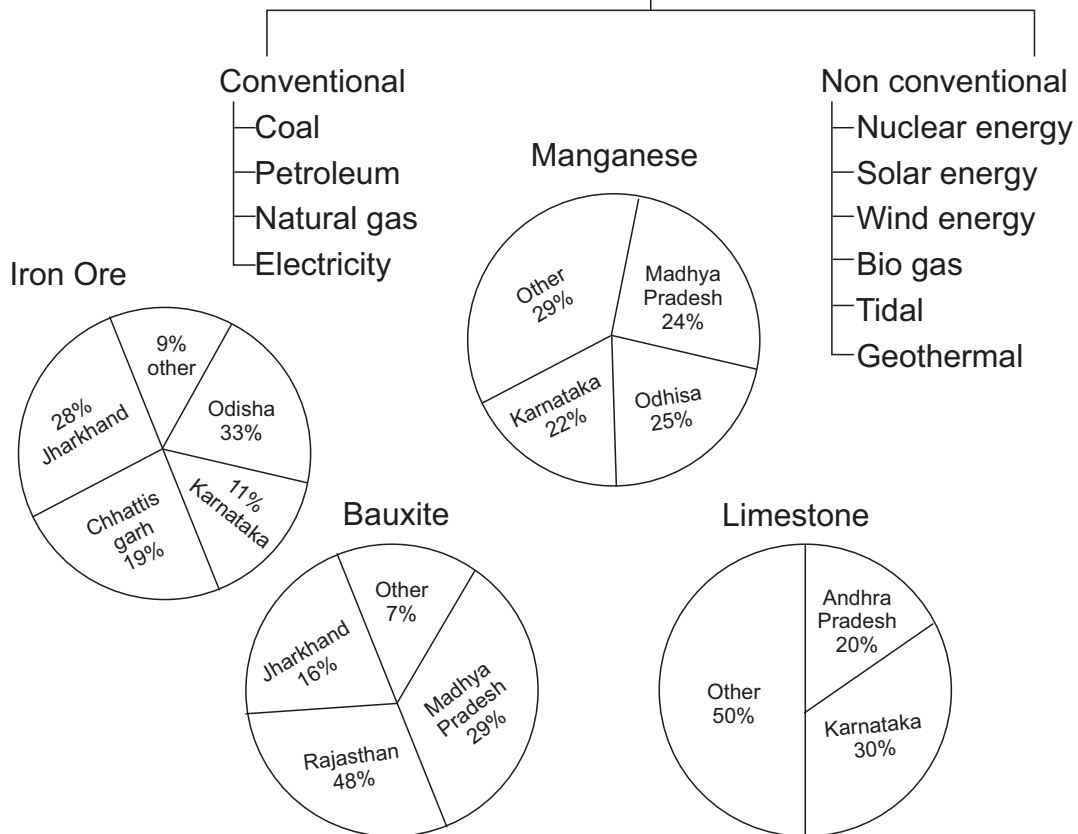
Lesson 5

Minerals and Energy Resources

Classification of Minerals



Energy resources



Important Facts

1. Minerals – An indispensable part of our lives. Almost everything we use are made from minerals. Homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.
2. Lignite – A low grade brown coal.
3. Ore - Minerals are usually found in Ores. It is an accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements.
4. Haematite – The most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used but has only 50-60% iron content.
5. Magnetite – The finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70%
6. Petroleum – Impure or raw mineral oil which is the next major energy source in India after coal.
7. Mining – The extraction of useful and commercially viable minerals.
8. Ferrous Minerals – Containing iron e.g. iron, manganese, nickel, cobalt etc.
9. Mumbai High – The oil field in Arabian sea near Mumbai which produces 63% of India's Petroleum.
10. Nuclear Power - Nuclear or Atomic (Power Energy) is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.
11. Nuclear Minerals-The matters which consists the nuclear power such as Uranium, Thorium etc.
12. Biogas - Energy which is obtained from the decomposition of organic matters, such as wet-dry grass, agricultural wastes, animal and human defecate ect.
13. Metallic Minerals - Minerals which have more metallic content e.g. iron ore, bauxite etc.
14. Non-Metallic Minerals - Minerals which have no metal portion e.g. lime stone, potash etc.
15. Geologist – Who study the formation of minerals their age and their physical and chemical composition.

Major mineral producing areas in India

Name of the mineral	Producing States and Regions
Iron Ore	Chattisgarh (Bailadila), Jharkhand (Gua, Nuamandi). <u>Orissa</u> (Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar), Goa, Karnataka (Kudremukh)
Manganese	<u>Orissa</u> , Madhya Pradesh, Karanataka, Maharashtra, Goa
Bauxite (Aluminium)	<u>Orissa</u> (Panchpatmali, Koraput), Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra. Tamil Nadu, Chattisgarh (Bilaspur), Madhya Pradesh (Katni, Amarkantak)
Mica	Jharkhand (Koderma - Gaya - Hazaribagh belt), Rajasthan (Ajmer), Andhra Pradesh (Nellore), Bihar etc.
Copper	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan (Khetri), Jharkhand (Singbhum), Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.
Gold	Karnataka (Kolar), Bihar etc.
Coal	Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra etc.
Mineral Oil	Mumbai High, Bassien, Assam (Digboi, Naharkatia, Moran-Hugrijan), Gujarat (Ankeleshwar, Kalol), Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

Very Short answer type Questions (One Marker)

- Where does the minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?
- Which is the finest quality of iron ore?
- Where does Manganese used?
- In which industry lime stone is used as a basic raw material?
- Which mineral is found in Monazite sands?
- Which are the non-conventional energy resources?
- Where does the largest solar plant of India is located?
- Where does the two experimental projects have been set up in India to harness geothermal energy?
- What is Rat- Hole mining?
- Why Mumbai high is famous for?
- Name the hardest mineral?
- Which minerals largely derived from the ocean waters?
- Name the mineral in which India is the leading producer in the world?
- State the importance and uses of copper?
- Name the highest quality hard coal?
- Where does the largest wind farm cluster is found in India?

Answer Key :-

1. In beds or layers.
2. Magnetite Content of iron up to 70%
3. It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.
4. Cement Industry.
5. Thorium.
6. Wind energy, solar energy, tidal energy, Geo-thermal energy.
7. At Madhapur near Bhuj (Gujarat).
8. In the Parvati Vally near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and in the Puga Valley, Ladakh.
9. In Jowai and Cherapunjee the coal mining is done by family members in the form of a long narrow tunnel, known as a Rat-Hole mining.
10. The largest Petroleum producing area of India. 63%
11. Diamond is the hardest mineral.
12. Magnesium, Common salt and bromine.
13. Mica.
14. It is malleable, ductile and a good conductor. Copper is mainly used in electrical cables, electronic and chemical industries.
15. Anthracite.
16. Nagarcoil (Tamil Nadu) and Jaisalmer (Rajasthan).

Short/Long Answer type questions (3/5 Marks)

1. How minerals are significant for us?
2. How many types of minerals are there and how these are classified?
3. How minerals are formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?
4. Distinguish between Ferrous and Non-Ferrous minerals?
5. Mention about three major iron ore belts of India?
6. In which form Mica is found? Mention it's major deposits area in India? What are the main uses of Mica?
7. Name the Natural gas pipe line popular as Artery of gas transport in India? Mention the name of two key users of natural gas?
8. 'The future of Solar energy is bright in India.' Why?
9. Differentiate between Thermal power and Hydel power?
10. Why Mumbai high is famous? What is it's contribution in National economy?
11. Why does the mining industry is called a killer industry?
12. How can we save or conserve energy?
13. Why do we need to conserve the minerals ? Mention some ways of mineral conservation?

14. "Solar energy is an important energy resource for India in future." Write your views in favour of the statement.
15. Why the conservation of mineral resources is essential? Write three measures of conservation of mineral resources?
16. Natural gas is an important source of clean energy, support the statement with example.

Answer Key

A.1. Almost everything we use in our daily life, from tiny pin to a big ship all are made from minerals. Towering buildings, machinery, utensils, means of transport, railway line and bridges too are made from minerals. Even the food that we eat contains the minerals.

A.2. There are three types of minerals

- (i) Metallic minerals
- (ii) Non-Metallic minerals and
- (iii) Energy minerals.

This classification is based on their colour, shine, hardness, density and crystallisation.

A.3. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crvices, faults and joints. The smaller occurences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases they are formed when minerals in liquid / molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.

A.4.

Ferrous Minerals	Non-Ferrous Minerals
1. Containing iron	1. No iron portion
2. Iron, ore, manganese, nickel, cobalt etc.	2. Copper, lead, tin, bauxite etc.

A.5. There are four major iron ore belts in India-

1. Orissa-Jharkhand belt
2. Maharashtra-Goa belt
3. Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt
4. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt

A.6. Mica is made up of a series of plates or leaves. Mica deposits are found in-

- (i) The northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau.
- (ii) Koderma Gaya-Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand and Bihar.
- (iii) Around Ajmer in Rajasthan.
- (iv) Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh.

Mica is used in Electric and electronic industries.

A.7. The 1700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur cross country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassien with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas. Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining popularity in the country.

- A.8. (i) India is a tropical country.
 (ii) It is pollution free.
 (iii) It is a renewable resource.
 (iv) Rural house holds can easily take it's advantage.

A.9.

Thermal Power (Thermal electricity)	Hydel Power (Hydro electricity)
1. This electricity is generated by the use of coal, petroleum and natural gas. 2. This is full of pollution. 3. Not a permanent source of energy. 4. Based on non-renewable resources like coal. 5. More than 310 thermal power stations are in India like Talcher, Panki, Namrup, Uran, Neyveli etc.	1. This is generated by fast flowing water power which force to run the turbines. 2. This is pollution free. 3. A permanent energy resource. 4. Based on renewable resource i.e. water. 5. India has a number of multi-purpose projects like the Bhakra Nangal, Damodar valley corporation, the Kopili Hydel Project etc.

A. 10. The off-shore oil field near Mumbai is called Mumbai High. It produces 63% of total oil production of India. Thus Foreign currency is saved.

- A.11. This industry effects the health of the miners and the environment.
- (i) They have to breath in dust and noxious fumes
 (ii) Miners inhales this regularly which make vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
 (iii) The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coalmine are a constant threat to miners.
 (iv) The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining
 (v) Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land, soil and increase in stream and river pollution.

- A.12. (i) The electric switches should be off when not in use.
 (ii) Public transport or pooling should be used.
 (iii) As the conventional sources of energy are limited they should be used carefully.
 (iv) Renewable resources should be used.
 (v) The power saving instruments and devices should be used.

- A.13. (i) Minerals are the base of our agriculture and Industries.
(ii) Are finite and non-renewable.
(iii) The stock is very limited. The total deposits is an insignificant fraction i.e. one percent of the earth's crust.
(iv) Takes millions of years to be created and concentrated.
(v) We are rapidly consuming mineral resources.

Methods of conservation of Resources-

- (i) Low wastage during mining and excavation.
(ii) As far as possible use wood or plastic (Certified).
(iii) Re use the junk waste and old things.
(iv) Recycle metals, use scrap metals and search other substitute.
(v) Use in a planned and sustainable manner.
- A.14. India is a tropical country. It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity. India has a great potential of Solar energy. If used in appropriate way, it can prove beneficial in the future. Solar energy is becoming fast popular in different parts of the country, especially in rural and remote areas. It can be used for cooking, heating of water, pumping, refrigeration, street lighting and room heating as well as water boiling in cold areas. The largest solar plant in India is located at Madhapur near Bhuj in Gujarat. Here the Solar energy is used to sterilize the big milk cans. Solar energy can be used in future by following ways:
- (i) For environmental conservation
(ii) To generate and provide electricity
(iii) To provide fuel to vehicles
(iv) To run machines and tools
(v) To minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes and providing them a source of lighting and cooking and thus giving a lot of organic manure for agriculture.
- A.15. Minerals are required in all spheres of our life and thus we are depended on minerals. Agriculture, industries and domestic purposes we are consuming minerals rapidly. This consumption is very fast and sometimes even more than the requirements. Mineral formation requires millions of years to be formed and concentrated. So the judicious use of these is essential. To save these valuable resources from exhaustion and to preserve them for future generation as well, we should conserve our mineral resources. Some of the methods are:
- (i) Judicious use and less consumption
(ii) Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow

use of low grade ores at low costs.

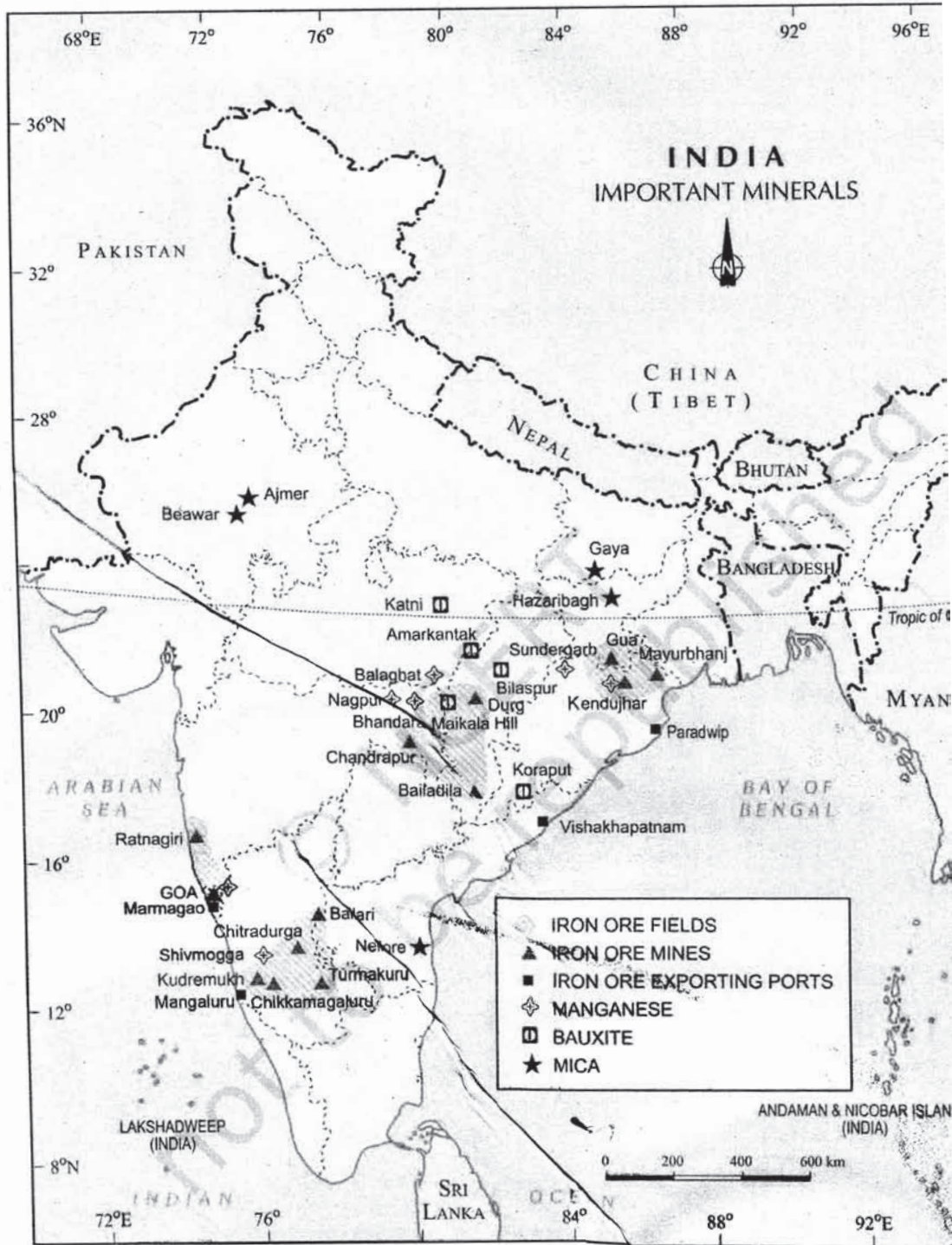
- (iii) Causing minimum wastage of minerals during the process of mining and processing of minerals.
- (iv) Using minerals in a planned manner by adopting the policy of recycle and reuse.
- (v) Searching some other eco-friendly options like CNG.

A16. Attempt yourself from notes.

Map Work

Study the following maps and practice-

- Q. Show the important minerals on the outline map of India.
- Q. Show the conventional energy resources (coal fields, oil fields and HVJ gas pipe line) on the outline map of India.
- Q. Locate and label the major nuclear and thermal power plants in India.







Chapter-6

Manufacturing Industries

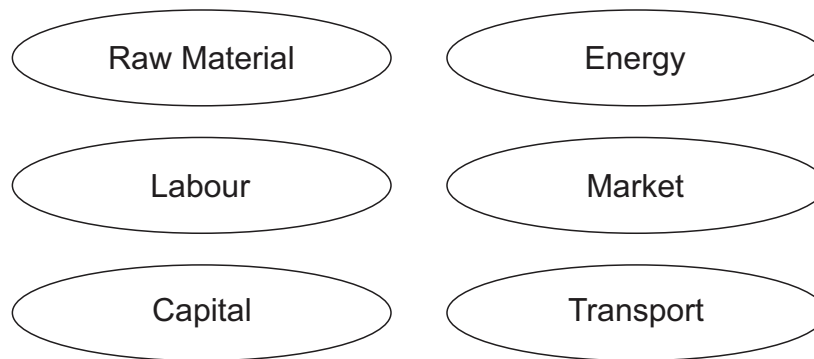
Things to Remember

- I. 1. Manufacturing-Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products.
2. Industry - The expanded form of manufacturing.
3. Basic or key industries - Which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. Iron and steel industry.
4. Agro based Industries - Which changes agricultural products into industrial products.
5. Cottage Industry - With the help of small tools and involving family members e.g. khadi, handicrafts etc.
6. Small scale industries-Industries which can be started with small amount of capital and with a few labours.
7. Heavy industries - The industries which uses heavy and more space occupying raw material like iron and steel, sugar, cement etc.
8. Private sector industries - Owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals, e.g. Dabur, Bajaj etc.
9. Public sector industries-Owned and operated by government agencies e.g. BHEL, SAIL, GAIL etc.
10. Joint sector industries - Which are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals, e.g. Oil India Ltd.
- II. 11. Cooperative sector industries - These are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately such as the sugar industry in Maharashtra, the coir industry in Kerala.
12. Foreign Exchange - The exchange of a country's currency to another state.
13. Foreign currency - The medium of exchange which is used to buy and sell goods with other countries, by a government.
14. Mineral based industries - Which use minerals as their raw material. Such as machine tools, cement, iron and steel etc.
15. Industrial Sickness - Loss or shut down of an industry.

Importance of manufacturing industries

1. Moderating Agriculture
2. Provide jobs in secondary tertiary sector
3. Bring down regional disparities
4. Eradication of Unemployment
5. Export of manufactured goods

Factors of Industrial Location:



Classification of Industries on the basis of

On the basis of raw material uses

1. Agro based Ex-cotton, Jute, Sugar industries
2. Mineral based. Example- Iron and steel, cement industrial etc.

According to their main role-

1. Basic or key industry, Example-copper smelting, aluminium smelting etc.
2. Consumer industries, Example - Paper, Fans etc.

On The Basis of ownership-

1. Public Sector, Example - BHEL, SAIL, etc.
2. Private Sector, Example- TISCO, Bajaj auto ltd.
3. Joint Sector, Example-OIL
4. Cooperative Sector, Example - Sugar Industries in Maharashtra etc.

Industrial pollution and Environment Degradation

Air Pollution	*Industries emitted sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide * Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, bricks kilns, refineries etc.
Water Pollution	*Caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes. * Main culprits are paper, pulp, chemical, textile industries etc.
Thermal Pollution	*Hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers.
Noise Pollution	*It can cause hearing impairment *It increases heart rate and blood pressure etc.

Very short answer type questions

1. What is manufacturing?
2. Which factor plays a most important role in the establishment of an industry?
3. What is the importance of manufacturing industries?
4. Enlist the factors influence the location of industries?
5. What are Key or basic industries?
6. Which iron and steel plant of India is established with the German collaboration?
7. When and where the first successful cotton industry was established in India?
8. Which agency provide steel for public sector in market?
9. Write any one reason why the plants of cement industry are established in Gujarat?
10. When and where the first cement industry was established in India?
11. Name the electronic capital of India?
12. What does Secondary Activities (industries) mean?
13. In which industry lime stone is used as a raw material?
14. Why Perambur (Tamil Nadu) is famous?
15. Which is the largest producer of Jute in the world ?

16. In which state Bhilai Steel plant is located?
 17. Name the Industries which increase the air pollution?
 18. Name the industries which increase the noise pollution?
- Q. 19. Which industry uses limestone as a raw material?
- Q. 20. Which one major port has been development to decongest Kolkata port?
- Q. 21. Mention two famous centres of cotton textiles in India?
- Q. 22. Which city is known as the electronic capital of India?

Answer Key

1. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.
2. Minimum/lower production cost.
3. By the development and competitiveness of manufacturing industries the agricultural production increases and trade-commerce get support and efficiency.
4. Availability of raw material, labour, capital, market, sources of power, financial institution etc.
5. The industries on which other industries are dependent for raw material and production e.g. iron and steel industry, aluminium industry, smelting industry etc.
6. Rourkela(Orissa).
7. In Mumbai 1854.
8. Steel Authority of India Limited(SAIL)
9. In Gujarat the Industry has suitable access to the market in the Gulf countries.
10. In Chennai 1904.
11. Bengaluru
12. People employed in the secondary activities (Industries) manufacture the primary materials into finished goods.
13. Cement industry.
14. For Rail coach and goods coach manufacturing.

15. Bangladesh.
16. Chhattisgarh.
17. Smelting industry, Chemical and Paper industry, Oil refineries, brick kilns.
18. Generators, Industrial and Construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, saws and pneumatic and electric drills.
19. Cement industry uses limestone as raw material.
20. Haldia has been developed to decongest Kolkata port.
21. Mumbai and Ahmedabad.
22. Bengaluru

Short/Long answer type questions-

1. Describe the three physical factors affecting the location of industries?
2. Mention about the three human factors affecting the location of an industry?
3. Distinguish between the Public and Private sector industries?
4. Why most of the jute mills are mainly located in West Bengal?
5. Why the manufacturing industries are considered as the backbone of economic development of India?
6. Which challenges are being faced by the Sugar industry in India?
7. 'Agriculture and Industry are not separate but complimentary to each other'. Explain.
8. What are the problems before the cotton industry in India?
9. Why the development of Cement industry is very important for our country?
10. How the liberalisation and direct foreign investment have made a rapid growth in the automobile industry of India? Explain.
11. Which challenges are being faced by the Jute industry of India?
12. Describe the various measures taken by the industries to reduce the environmental pollution?
13. Describe the contribution of India's information and technology industry in the economic development.
14. Describe the methods to make Indian industries up to the International standards?
15. Throw light on the rising importance of Tourism in India?

16. Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Explain the statement.
17. What are the major problems of cotton industry?
18. Why Chotangpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industry?
19. India is not performing to its full potential in iron and steel sector. Explain the reasons.
20. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic industry? Mention the reasons.
21. Why is iron and steel industry called a heavy industry? Explain.
22. Which factors are responsible for the concentration of jute industrial in Hugli?

Answer Key

- A.1. (i) Availability of raw material.
(ii) Energy and power resources.
(iii) Suitable climate.
(iv) Land
(v) Availability of water.(Inexpensive and abundant in case of some industries like Jute)
- A.2. (i) Labour
(ii) Capital
(iii) Bazaar/Markets'
(iv) Services like Transport, Communication, Banking, Insurance etc.
(v) Financial advice
(vi) Government policies
(vii) Infrastructure
(viii) Entrepreneur
- A.3. Public sector industries - Those industries which are owned and operated by any organisation of central government or state government such as Indian Railways, Shipping industries, Iron and steel industries of Durgapur and Bhilai etc.
Private sector industry-Those industries which are owned and operated by individuals or firms or companies. Such as Britannia industry which makes bread and biscuits, TISCO in Jamshedpur.

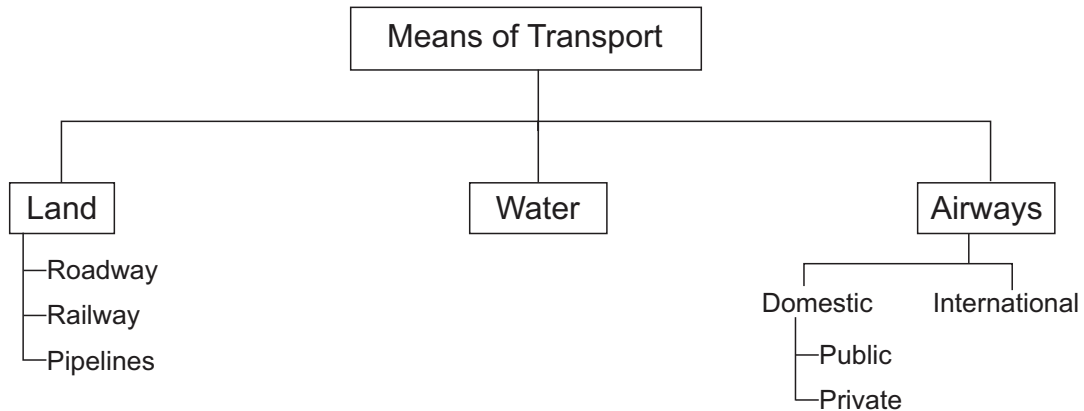
- A.4. (i) The West Bengal is the largest producer of Jute in India.
(ii) Abundant and inexpensive water from the Hugli river for processing raw jute.
(iii) Cheap labour from West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh
(iv) Supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.
(v) Inexpensive (Cheap) water transport and Kolkata port for export of jute goods.
(vi) Being a large urban centre Kolkata provides banking, insurance and other facilities.
- A.5. As a body gets shape only with the presence of backbone like wise the major base or foundation of the economy of a country is Manufacturing industries. As these-
- (i) Help in modernising agriculture.
(ii) Provides employments in secondary and tertiary service sectors.
(iii) Brings in, much needed foreign exchange.
(iv) Is helpful in providing unemployment and poverty.
(v) Increases National income.
(vi) Fulfils daily needs.
- A.6. (i) This is a seasonal and short term industry.
(ii) Sugarcane production per hectare is low.
(iii) Old machines in use. Inefficient method of production.
(iv) Need to maximise the use of baggase.
(v) Transport delay in reaching cane to factories.
- A.7. Agriculture produces raw material such as cotton, jute, sugarcane etc. for industries, in a big quantity. Industries provide fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, machines etc. to farmers for agricultural development, which increases agricultural production. Industries have made it very convenient and easy to sell and send agricultural products up to markets.
- A.8. (i) Old and traditional technique.
(ii) Low output of labour.
(iii) Stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.
(iv) Erratic power supply.
(v) Lack of new machinery and need of up-gradation especially in weaving and processing sectors.

- A.9. (I) Essential for construction activity such as building houses, factories, bridges, roads, airports, dams and for other commercial establishments.
- (ii) Our cement industry provides best quality product.
 - (iii) There is a great demand in Asian and African countries and within India also.
 - (iv) This industry is doing well in production and as export.
 - (v) Decontrol of price and distribution since 1989 and other policy reforms led the cement industry to make rapid strides in capacity, process, technology and production.
- A.10. (i) The coming in of new and contemporary models stimulated the demands for vehicles in the market after the liberalisation.
- (ii) It led to the healthy growth of the industry including passenger cars, two and three wheelers.
 - (iii) Foreign direct investment brought in new technology and aligned the industry with global developments.
 - (iv) The industry had experienced a quantum jump in less than 15 years.
 - (v) At present there are 15 manufacturers of passenger cars, 9 of commercial vehicles, 14 of the two and three wheelers.
- A.11. (i) Things from synthetic fibre are in the market.
- (ii) Synthetic fibre is cheap, compare to jute.
 - (iii) The jute cultivation is very expensive and hard.
 - (iv) Stiff competition in the international market from other substitutes is a big challenge.
 - (v) Bangladesh is a big challenge as a competitor while Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand are other competitors.
- A.12. (i) Polluted water should be treated before draining in rivers.
- (ii) Reduction of smoke by using oil and gas instead of coal.
 - (iii) Use of hydel power.
 - (iv) Use of machinery which reduce noise.
 - (v) Solid waste like fly ash, phospo-gypsum and iron and steel slags should be treated before open dump.
- A.13. (i) Provides employment.
- (ii) Has been a major foreign exchange earner.
 - (iii) The number of working women have been increased.

- (iv) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.
 - (v) Software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- A.14. (i) Political will power and a stable Government.
- (ii) Modern techniques and machines.
 - (iii) Increasing energy supply.
 - (iv) Best working facilities to the workers/labours and improvement in their production ability.
 - (v) Increasing standards of production and international trade treaties.
 - (vi) Making law and order better in the nation and abolishment of unnecessary labour laws.
- A.15. (i) Fastest growing tertiary sector industry of the world.
- (ii) Provides 250 million(2500 lakh) jobs to the people.
 - (iii) Total revenue earned is 40% of Gross domestic product(GDP).
 - (iv) A cause of development in trade and industries.
 - (v) Improvement in the basic infrastructure of the country.
 - (vi) Helpful in maintaining and growing international fraternity (harmony). Many new forms of Tourism like medical tourism etc. have been popular in recent years.
- Ans. 16. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultant and financial advice to the industries etc. While industries provide manufactured goods, jobs and energy etc. to the cities.
- Ans. 17. Power supply is erratic.
Machinery needs to be upgraded.
Low output of labour
Stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.
- Ans.18. Low cost of iron ore.
High grade raw materials in proximity.
Available of Cheap labour.
Vast growth potential in domestic market.

- Ans. 19. High costs and limited available of coking coal.
Lower productivity of labour.
Irregular supply of energy.
Poor infrastructure.
- Ans. 20. Many other industries are dependent on iron and steel industry.
Iron and steel industry provides machines to other industries such as sugar industry or cement industry etc.
Industrial progress of the country depends on this industry.
Provide jobs to a large number of people.
- Ans. 21. All the raw materials, like iron-ore, coal and lime are heavy in nature. Finished products of this industry needs high cost of transport.
- Ans. 22. West Bengal products highest numbers of bales of jute fibre.
Jute industry requires a lot of water which is easily available from Hugli.
Iron and coal are needed for the industries which also available from nearby river mines of Raniganj.
Cheap labour is also available from the neighbouring states of Bihar and Odhisa.
Kolkata is good harbour which can easily export the jute. Kolkata is a good market too.

Ch. 7 Life Lines of National Economy Transport and Communication

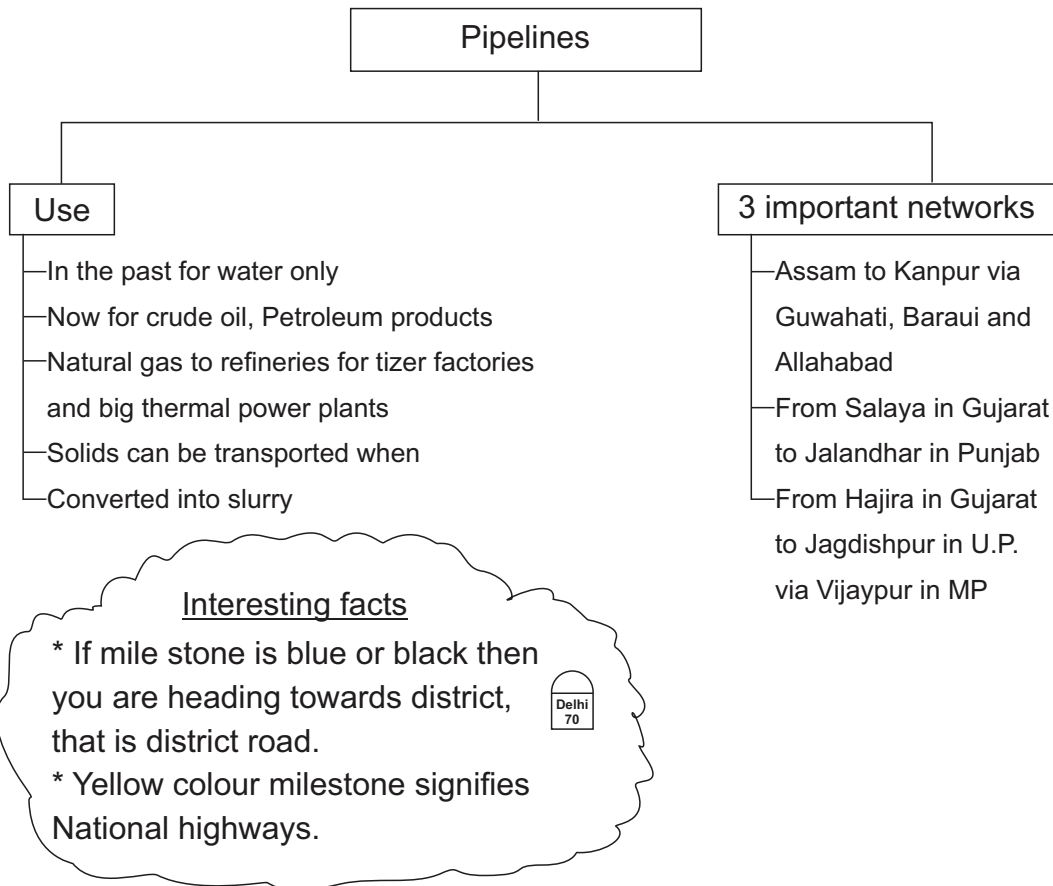
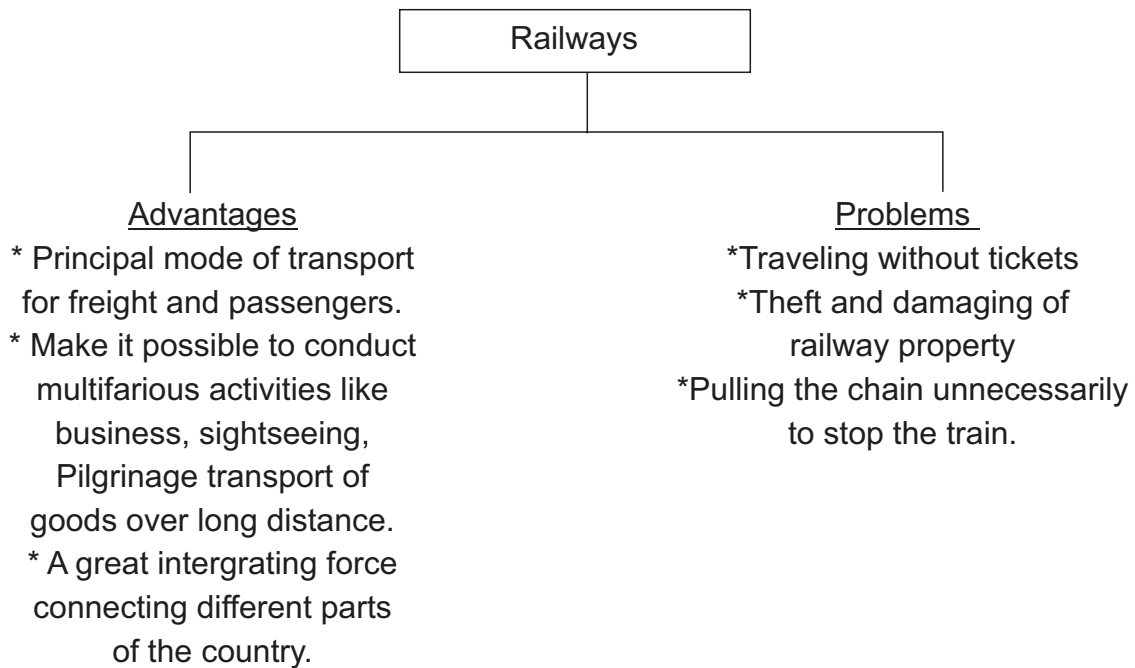


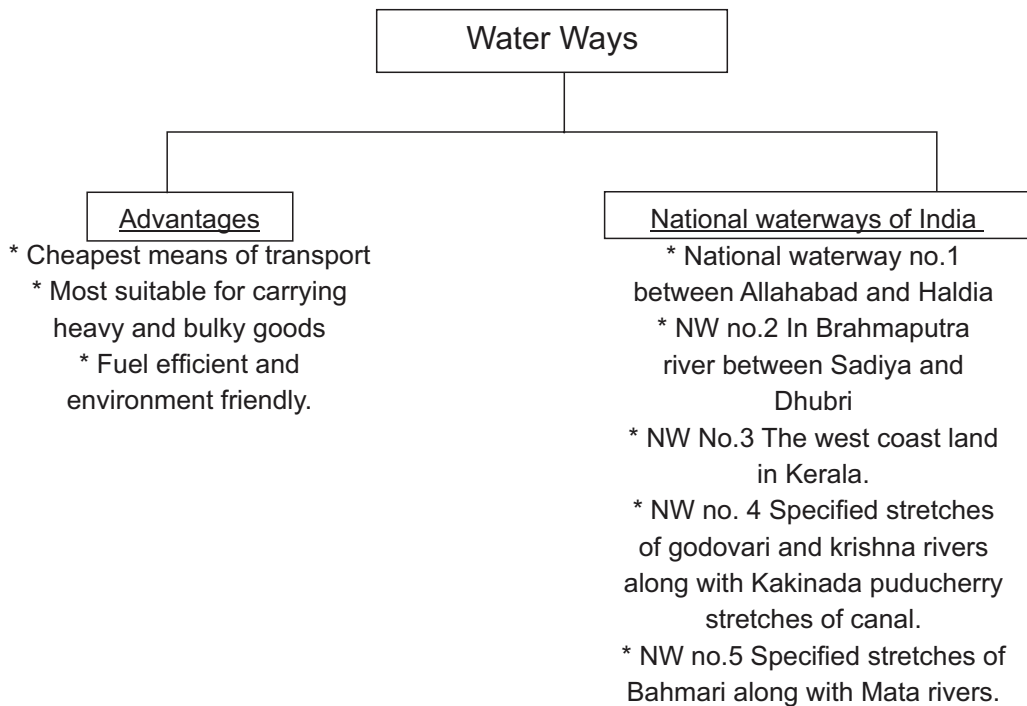
Six types of Roads according to their capacity:-

- ⇒ Golden quadrilateral:- Links Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai
- ⇒ National highways:- Link extreme parts of the country.
- ⇒ State highways:- Link state capital with district head quarters.
- ⇒ District roads:- Connect district headquarters with other places of district.
- ⇒ Other roads:- Rural roads, which link villages importance
- ⇒ Border roads:- Link places of strategic more than border in northeast and northern border areas.

Advantages of Roadways over Railways

- ⇒ Construction cost is much lower
- ⇒ Can be laid any where such as on slopes, mountains
- ⇒ Economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distance
- ⇒ Provides door to door service, thus cost of loading and unloading is much lower
- ⇒ Feeder to other models of transport as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.





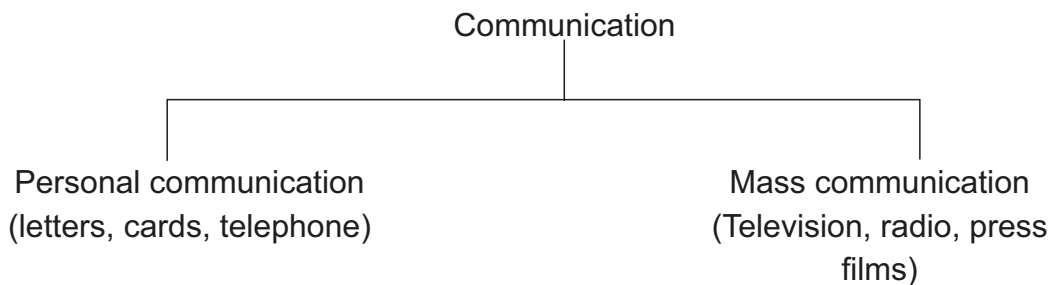
Major Sea Ports and their states

Name of the port	State	Significance
Kandla Mumbai	Gujarat	First port to be developed after independence
Marmagao	Maharashtra	Biggest Port
New Mangalore	Goa	50% of iron ore export
Kochi	Karnataka	Export of iron ore from kudremukh mine
Tuticorin Chennai	Kerala	Located at entrance of lagoon with natural hardbour
Vishakhapatnam	Tamilnadu	Natural harbour
Paradip	Tamilnadu	Oldest artificial port
Haldia	Andhra Pradesh	Deepest land located, outlet for iron ore export
	Odisha	Export of iron ore
	West Bengal	Development to relieve growing pressure on kolkata port.

Airways

- ⇒ Fastest, Most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- ⇒ Can cover difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forest and long oceanic stretches.
- ⇒ Provides help during natural disasters like floods and earthquakes.
- * Not within the reach of the common people.
- * Gets affected by weather conditions.

Major Air ports of India	
Name of the Airport	State/City
Raja Sansi	Amritsar (Punjab)
Indira Gandhi International	New Delhi
Chhatrapati Shivaji	Mumbai
Meenam Bakkam	Chennai
Netaji Subhash Chandra	Kolkata
Rajiv Gandhi	Hyderabad



Tourism as a Trade

- Significance :-
- * Promotes national integration
 - * Provides support to local handicrafts
 - * Helps in development of International understanding about our culture and heritage.

- Types of Tourism
- * Heritage tourism
 - * Eco tourism
 - * Adventure tourism
 - * Cultural tourism
 - * Medical tourism
 - * Business tourism

Key points:

1. Life lines of a country-Modern means of communication and transport which brings people together and helps in local, national and international trade.
2. Means of Transport-Means of transports which make possible the movement of goods, services and humans/animals from one place to another place.
3. Means of communication-Methods through which information, news, dialogue etc. communicated from one place and person to another place and person are called means of communication. Such as newspaper, radio, T.V. telephone, mobile phone, e-mail etc.
4. Golden Quadrilateral-The six lane superhighways which being implemented by National highway Authority of India(NHAI) and connects Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai (the four metro cities)
5. National Highways-Four to six lane highways which connects or link extreme parts of the country and maintained by Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
6. Border Roads-Border Roads Organisation a Government of India undertaking constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. These roads are border roads and improve the accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.
7. Trade-Exchange of goods and services among different peoples, states and countries referred to as trade.
8. International Trade-Trade between two and more countries is called International trade. 95% of country's trade volume is moved by sea.
9. Balance of Trade-The balance of trade of a country is the difference between it's export and import.
10. Rail Transport-A major means of transport in India. The Indian Railways is now reorganised in 16 zones in 2003.
11. Gauge or track-It is the distance between the two tracks of rail.
12. Port -The manmade place or facility near the sea coast where ships, boats and barges can be docked to load unload people, things etc. Fuel and other needs can also be taken here. A port is different than a harbour.
13. Tidal port -A port in which the water level within the port is subject to

change with the ocean tides. These ports are found in coastal region.
e.g. Kandla.

14. New forms of Tourism-Heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.

Very Short Answer type Questions

1. Which two stations are linked by East-West corridor?
2. Where is the head quarter of Northern Railways situated?
3. When and where did the first train start running in India?
4. Which is the oldest artificial port in India?
5. What do you understand by the road density?
6. Between which two place national waterways no.1 is navigable? How long it is ?
7. Which two stations are linked by North-South corridor?
8. What does pipeline transport mean?
9. What is the total length of India's coast line?
10. Which sea port is the major port in context to the export of Iron ore?
11. Which is the first port developed after the independence.
12. Name two inland waterways of India?
13. When did the airways nationalised in India?
14. Which measures were taken to facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities?
15. In which area of India the air transport has been provided to common people as a special provision?
16. Which is the longest national highway?
17. Which two cities are connect through NH-1?
18. What is the total no of railway zones in India.
19. Which state has highest and lowest road density respectively?
20. Which is the busiest railway junction in Northern India?
21. Mention the two components of international trade.
22. Apart from Hindi list out 2 language in which the largest no of newspaper are published.
23. Which authority certifies both Indian foreign films?
24. Which is the longest gas pipeline?
25. Give two examples of first class mail.

ANSWER KEY -:

1. Silchar (Assam) to Porbandar(Gujarat)
2. Delhi
3. On 16 April, 1853 between Mumbai to Thane(34 km.)
4. Chennai
5. The length of road per hundred sq. km. of area is known as density of roads.
6. Between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km long).
7. Srinagar with Kanyakumari.
8. A new means of transport. A new arrival on the transportation map of India. Through which water is transported to houses and farms, and crude oil, petrol products and natural gas transported to gas refineries and thermal power stations.
9. 7516.6 km
10. Marmagao.
11. Kandla Port.
12. (i) On river Ganga-between Allahabad and Haldia.
(ii) On river Brahmaputra-between Sadiya and Dhubri.
13. In 1953.
14. Six mail channels have been introduced. They are called Rajdhani channel, Metro channel, Green channel, Business channel, Bulk mail channel and Periodical channel.
15. In North eastern states.
16. NH-7 Connecting Varanshi and Kanyakumari
17. Delhi and Amritsar
18. 16
19. Highest-Kerala, lowest-Jammu and Kashmir
20. Mughalsarai
21. Exports and Imports
22. English and Urdu
23. Central board of film certification
24. Hajira-Vijaypur-Jagdishpur
25. Cards and Envelops

LONG/SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS -:

1. Describe any three advantages of Mass communication?
2. Describe the advantages of Pipeline Transport?
3. Write any three features of Golden Quadrilateral super highways?
4. Write the name of any three Railway zones and their headquarters?
5. 'Road transport is more important than the Rail transport'. Why?
6. Explain the importance of Air transport ?
7. What are the major challenges of road transport?
8. Write the reasons behind the unequal distribution of Rail network in India?
9. How is the tourism is helpful in the development of economy as a trade or industry?
10. Classify the Indian roads on the basis of their capacity?
11. Differentiates between the International and local trade?
12. Why the transport and means of communication are called the lifelines of an economy?
13. Which means of Transport is being used mostly in the North-Eastern states of India? Why this means of transport is used in these states give four reasons?
14. "The progress of international trade of a country indicates the economic prosperity of that country." Prove this statement with five logics.

ANSWER KEY -:

- A.1. (i) Mass communication provides entertainment.
(ii) Creates awareness among people about various National programme and policies.
(iii) It spreads knowledge.
(iv) It broadcasts a variety of programmes from entertainment, educational to sports, etc.
(v) Doordarshan, the national television channel of India is the medium of national message and is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world.
- A.2. (i) Pipeline transport network is used to transport water to cities and industries, crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants.
(ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
(iii) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.
(iv) Pipelines make transport fast, safe and easy.
(v) It saves time and reduce pressure on rail transport.
- A.3. (i) It's a six lane super highways.
(ii) It links the mega cities of India i.e. Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi.
(iii) It reduces the time and distance between the mega cities of India.
(iv) It is under the NHAI.
(v) it's a major road development project of our country.
- A.4. (i) Northern Railway Zone-New Delhi
(ii) Western Railway zone-Mumbai
(iii) Southern Railway zone-Chennai
- A.5. (i) Road transport was started before the rail transport.
(ii) Construction and management is easy thus can built and maintained easily.
(iii) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
(iv) Can be constructed on mountains, and difficult terrains.
(v) It also provide door- to- door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

- (vi) Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.
- A.6. (i) It is fastest among all. Take lesser time to reach one place to another.
- (ii) It is a most comfortable.
 - (iii) It's prestigious mode of transport.
 - (iv) It can cover very difficult terrains like high mountains, dreary deserts, dense forests and also long oceanic stretches with great ease.
 - (v) On the border, to maintain the force and to provide them food and ration at earliest.
- A.7. (i) Almost half of the roads are unmetalled roads and go out of use in the rainy season.
- (ii) Roads are insufficient in compare to transport and commuters.
 - (iii) Roads are narrow and crowded due to the increasing number of vehicles.
 - (iv) It leads to traffic jams and road rage.
 - (v) Even National highways are insufficient.
- A.8. (i) It is difficult to lay railway lines on mountainous region and it is expensive too.
- (ii) The northern plains with their vast level land provides favourable condition for Rail construction. Here construction is easy and construction cost is low.
 - (iii) High population density and rich agricultural resources provide the most favourable condition for the growth.
 - (iv) Due to sparse population and lack of economic activities it was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan and in the hilly terrains of the peninsular region.
 - (v) Due to administrative reasons and Government policies also the development of Railways effected.
- A.9. (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades.
- (ii) More than 15 million(150 lakhs)people are directly engaged in this industry.
 - (iii) Tourism also promotes national integration.

- (iv) It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
 - (v) It also provide support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
 - (vi) It contributes significantly in earning foreign exchange.
- A.10.(i) Golden Quadrilateral superhighways-It is a superhighway of six lanes.
- (ii) National Highways-Links extreme parts of the country.
 - (iii) State Highways-Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters.
 - (iv) District Roads-These roads connect the district headquarters with other places of the district.
 - (v) Border Roads-Border Roads Organisation construct and maintains roads in the bordering area of the country. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

A.11.

International Trade	Local Trade
1. Carried between two countries.	1. Carried among village, town and cities.
2. At a large scale.	2. At a small scale.
3. Foreign currency is exchanged	3. Currency remains in the same country.
4. Fulfil needs for the entire public welfare. (whole world)	4. Fulfils the need and necessities of local people only.
5. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.	5. Advancement of local trade also benefits a country indirectly.

- A.12.
- i) The trade, transport and communication are complementary to each other.
 - ii) Connects the far reaching areas of the country and the world
 - iii) Encourage the national and international tourism.
 - iv) Brings foreign exchange.
 - v) Life gets comfortable and easy.
 - vi) The whole country unites in emergency.
- A.13. Though the air travel has made transportation in north-eastern states easier with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense

forests and frequent floods and international frontiers, etc. but it is not in the reach of the common man, as it is expensive. Therefore mostly **inland waterways** are being used as the most common means of transport in the north-eastern states of India. The reason behind are-

- (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (ii) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
- (iii) It is fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
- (iv) Road and Rail transport are not very much developed in north-eastern states.
- (v) Here rivers make harbours and ports for the inland navigation waterways.

A.14. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. It is, therefore, considered the economic barometer for a country. Following facts justify and prove this-

- (i) Due to the progress of the international trade the living standard of the people of a country prospers.
- (ii) Developed nations get foreign exchange by selling their high quality goods to other countries.
- (iii) Developed countries produce/manufacture goods more than their requirements and exports in foreign countries.
- (iv) Developing countries depend on developed countries in many ways.
- (v) Under developed countries depend on other countries and have to give a big part of their income to developed countries.
- (vi) It increases employment opportunities.
- (vii) Much needed foreign currency stock increases.

MAP WORK

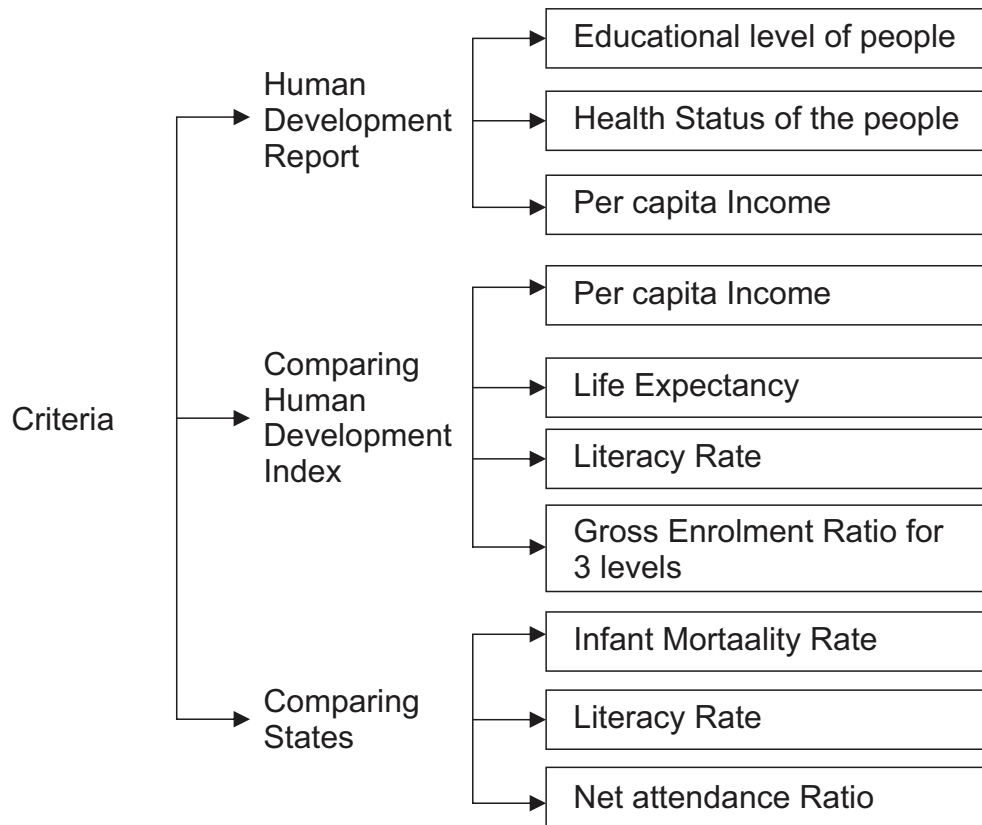
Study the following maps related to the chapter and answer the given questions.

Q. Locate and label the major sea ports and airports on the outline map of India.

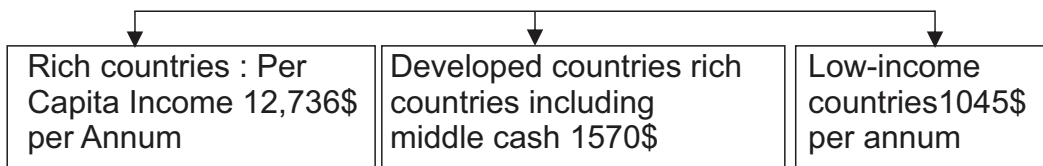


India: Major Ports and International Airports

ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT



Types of countries of world Bank



Infant Mortality Rate can be defined as total number of children that die before the age of one year out of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy rate can be defined as proportion of literate population in the age group of 7 years & above.

Net attendance Ratio can be defined as the total number of children of 6-10 years age group attending school out of total no. of children in the same age group.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Per capita income} &= \frac{\text{Total Income from all the sectors}}{\text{Total Population}} \\ &= \frac{\text{Total National Income}}{\text{Total Population}} \end{aligned}$$

BMI- can be calculated by taping the weight of a person (kgs) & height (mtr) then divide the weight by the square of the height of a person. If the result is less than 18.5 then person is under nourished & if more than 25, then person is over weight.

HDI (Human Development Index) Rank of India in the World is 136.

Key Points to Remember:

1. **Development :-** Development is generally defined as growth. Some of the important goals are - seeking more income, equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect from others.

Different people have different development goals. What may be development for one may not be for the other. It may be destructive for the other.

One would consider earning more income, being a common factor among people. With this income, they buy services and goods for their daily needs.

Per capita Income = Total National Income/Total Population

- For comparing countries, their Income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.

National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve the lives of its citizens. Measures of improvement may be material, such as availability of healthcare etc.

Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children.

Human Development Index is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries in four tiers of human development.

Basic	Developed Countries	Developing countries
Definition	A country having an effective rate of industrialization and individual income.	A country which has slow rate of industrialization and low per capita Income.
Status	Independent and Prosperous	Dependent and impoverished
Available Resources	Effective Utilized	Ineffective Utilized
Dependency	Self-contained and flourished	Dependent and emerging to be developed.
Literacy Rate	High	Low
Infrastructure	High standard of living and a better environment in terms of health and safety.	Moderate standard of living in terms of health and safety.
Growth	High Industrial Growth	They rely on the developed countries for their growth.
Rates	Low infant mortality rate, death rate and birth rate while high life expectancy rate.	High infant mortality rate, death rate and birth rate, along with low life expectancy rate.
Poverty and Unemployment	Low	High
Generates more revenue from	Service sector	Primary or secondary sector
Distribution of Income	Equal	Unequal
Human Development Index	High	Low
GDP	High	Low

Very Short Answer Questions (1 Mark Each)

- Q.1 Why Kerala has a low Infant mortality rate?
- Q.2 Is it just right to calculate development based on average income?
- Q.3 What is Life Expectancy at birth?
- Q.4 What is GDP?
- Q.5 How do ration shops under Public Distribution System(PDS) help people?
- Q.6 What are Public facilities?
- Q.7 Which organization publishes the Human Development Report?
- Q.8 Which state in India has ranked first in Human Development Index?
- Q.9 What are the Non-renewable resources?

Multiple choice question

- Q.1 Which of the following is most likely to be a development goal for landless rural labourers:
- a) Highest support prices (b) High literacy rate
- c) Raised Wages (d) Settle the children abroad
- Q.2 Life expectancy at Birth means:
- a) Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
- b) Average expected length of life of a person at time of death.
- c) Average expected length of a child at time of birth.
- d) None of above
- Q.3 Which one of the following countries has the largest size of illiterate population in the age group of 15 in the world.
- a) India (b) Myanmar
- c) Srilanka (d) Bangladesh

Q.4. Kerala has low infant mortality rate what in the reason for the same?

- a) It has adequate provision of basic health & educational facilities.
- b) It has highest per capita income
- c) It has natural resources
- d) The government of Kerala is very efficient.

Q.5. Which state among the following has lowest literacy rate?

- a) Punjab
- b) Bihar
- c) Kerala
- d) Tamil Nadu

Answers of Multiple Choice Questions

Ans.1 (c) Ans 3. (d) Ans. 5 (b)

Ans. 2. (a) Ans. 4. (a)

Ans.1 Kerala has low infant Mortality rate because it has good prorisions of health & Education facilities.

Ans.2 As income is not distributed equally among all the citizens. So it is not right to calculate development based mere on average income.

Ans.3 It is the average expected length of a person's life at the time of birth.

Ans.4 It stands for Gross Domestic Product. It meant for monetary measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced in a given period of time.

Ans.5 Ration shops help by maintaining the nutritional status of the people and making food available at lower cost.

Ans.6 Public facilities are those which are provided by the government to satisfy the collective needs of the people. Such as — Hospital, School and so on.

Ans. 7 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Ans.8 Kerala topped the table among Indian states in human Development Index.

An's. 9 These resources will get exhausted after some time and are not regenerated by the nature. For example, crude oil and so on.

Long Answer Type Questions (3 or 5 Marks Each)

- Q.1 Why do different persons have different notions of development? Explain.
- Q.2 In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by ,the World Bank?
- Q.3 Why is literacy essential for the economic development? Explain.
- Q.4 Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. Is it true? Elucidate.
- Q.5 "Girls in India in the rural sector are sometimes not able to get secondary level education". Give three reasons for this.
- Q.6 Briefly define the following terms.
- A. Infant Mortality Rate
 - B. Net Attendances Ratio
 - C. Literacy Rate

- Ans.1 Different people has different notion for development because:
- It is because the life situations of persons are different.
 - People seek things that are most important for them or that which can fulfill their aspirations or desire.
 - What may be development for one may not be for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.
 - For example: The developmental goals of a boy from a rich urban family would be to get admission in a reputed college, whereas the developmental goals of a girl from a rich urban family would be to get as much freedom as her brother.

Ans. 2

UNDP	World Bank
Has taken education, health and per capita income as the base.	It uses per capita income as its base for comparison.
Countries have been ranked.	It is considered as a narrow concept of development.
It is also considered as a broader concept of development.	Under this concept countries have been divided into three categories — rich, middle and poor.

Ans. 3 Literacy is an essential element for the economic development since:

- Education gives us vast knowledge.
- A literate person is eligible to get suitable employment.
- Education develops the ability to implement modern technology.
- Literate people understand the importance of remaining healthy and stay away from the deadly disease.

Ans. 4 Money cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.

- Money cannot buy us pollution-free environment.
- Money cannot buy us a disease-free life and might not be able to get protection from infectious disease.
- Beside money, people also like to have equal treatment in the society, freedom, dignity and honor in their lives, which money cannot buy them.

Ans. 5

- Gender Discrimination
- 'Poverty
- Distance

Ans. 6

- A. Infant mortality rate is number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births in given geographical area during a given year.
- B. Net Attendance ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of people in the official age-group attending any educational institution in a particular class-group to the total number of people in the age-group.
- C. Literacy rate is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding.

Develop the answers of following questions using the key points you can add other points as well.

Q.1 What is National Development? What are the aspects covered under the National development? (CBSE 2010)

- Comprehensive term including education, living, standard, PCI, Education.
- Just & fair use of resources
- Projects & policies affecting large number of people.
- Focus is on social infrastructure

Q.2 “The Earth has enough resources to meet the need of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person.” Explain in light of sustainable development.

- Ground water as renewable resources but over use lowering water table.
- Judicious use & sustainable development
- Resource use without harming the environment
- Reduce, reuse & recycle & alternate sources of energy.

Q.3. Development goals of one may be conflicting or destructive for other or what may be development for one may be destruction for other (2013, 2014, 2015 & 2016)

Ans. 3. Different notions of development

Construction of dam may produce electricity but destruct habitats.

More habitation may lead to houses for many but destruction in natural habitat.

Q.5 Study the given data & Answer the questions:-

State	Infant Mortality Rate	Literacy	Net attendance Ratio	Per capita income
Maharastra	24	82	64	11,7,091
Kerala	13	94	78	10,3,820
Bihar	48	62	35	31,199

- (i) Which state has highest per capita income?
- (ii) Which state has highest literacy rate what could be the possible resource for this?
- (iii) Which has highest infant mortality rate & what could be the reason according to you for this?

Ans. (i) Maharastra

(ii) Kerala. Highest N.A.R.

(iii) Bihar. Low literacy

Chapter 2

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Key Points to Remember:

- **Primary Sector:** Producing a good by exploiting natural resources is an activity of primary sector. Such as: Agriculture, Dairy fishing forestry and so on.
- **Secondary Sector:** covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activities. Such as using cotton fiber from plant.
- **Tertiary Sector:** These activities by themselves do not produce a good but they are an aid or a support for the production process. This sector is known as Service sector also. Such as transport services, insurance services and so on.
- **Private sector** part of a country's economic system runs by individuals and companies, rather than the government.
- **Public sector** usually comprised of organization that are owned and operated by the government and exist to provide services for its citizens.
- **Organized sector** is a sector where the employment terms are fixed and regular, and the employees get assured work.
- **Unorganized Sector** is a sector where the employment terms are not fixed and regular, as well as the enterprises, are not registered with the government.
- **Gross Domestic product** is a monetary measure of the market value

of all final goods and services produced in a period i.e. Sum of Primary sector+ secondary sector + Tertiary sector.

- When more people are working that is needed and even if some people are removed from work, does not affect the total production. This situation is called **disguised unemployment. It is also known as Hidden unemployment.**
 - **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** was enacted in **2005** which aims to provide employment of 100 days in a year. If it fails to do so, government will provide unemployment allowances to the people.
1. Primary or agriculture sector. Example-Agriculture, Dairy, Fishing, Forestry etc.
 2. Secondary of Industrial Sector. Example-Manufacturing and industrial activities etc.
 3. Tertiary or Service Sector. Example - Trade, Transport, Banking, Tourism etc.

Share of Sectors in GDP (%)		
	1971-72	2011-12
Primary Sector	Approximately 40%	15%
Secondary Sector	25%	25%
Tertiary Sector	35%	60%
Total	100%	100%

Share of Sectors in Employment (%)		
	1972-73	2011-12
Primary Sector	Approximately 74%	49%
Secondary Sector	11%	24%
Tertiary Sector	15%	27%
Total	100%	100%

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 MARK EACH)

- Q.1 Shyama works as a researcher in an Institution. While collecting data she could not classify the working sector of following people. Help her to do the classification with valid reasons.
- A. Yogesh works as lawyer.
- B. Shyam Lal Verma runs a dairy.
- C. Parmod is an Engineer and works in Industrial sector.
- Q.2 Iqbal along with five other members of his family worked as a farmer and produced 50 lakhs tons wheat. Due to some dispute in family two members opted out family business, but still they are able to produce 50 lakh tons Wheat. Can you name such kind of unemployment?
- Q.3 Why is Tertiary sector also called the service sector?
- Q.4 What are the main objectives of Public Sector?
- Q.5 What are the main objectives of Private Sector?
- Q.6 What does Underemployment mean?
- Q.7 How does government support both farmers and consumers?

- Q.8 Ramesh is confused, whether he is working in organized sector or Unorganized Sector. He is getting Paid leaves with fixed hours of working. Would you please help him to find out in which sector he is working?
- Q.9. What is MGNREGA stands for? When it was enacted?
- Q.10 How does development of primary and secondary sector demand for services?
- Q.11. Which activity continued to prove largest employer between 1973 to 2013?
- Q.12. Contribution of which sector is largest in GDP?
- Q.13. Name the sectors which forms the base for all other products?

ANSWERS

Ans.1 A. Being a lawyer Yogesh is providing legal services. Therefore his work comes in the Tertiary' sector:

B. Shyam Lal Verma runs a dairy and he dependent on biological process of the animals and availability of fodder etc. The product milk also is a natural product. So his work comes under the Primary Sector.

C. As Parmod is working in Industry which basically depends upon primary sector for raw material. So his work comes under the Secondary sector.

Ans. 2 Disguised unemployment

Ans. 3 Since these activities provides services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

Ans. 4 To provide basic facilities to all their countrymen with the purpose of social welfare.

Ans. 5 To earn more and more profit.

- Ans. 6 In a situation of underemployment, people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential.
- Ans. 7 The government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a fixed price. This is stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. Here government has to bear marginal cost. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers.
- Ans. 8 Organized sector
- Ans.9 MGNREGA is stands for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. It Was 'implemented in 2005.
- Ans.10 The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
- Ans. 11 Agriculture
- Ans.12 Tertiary Sector
- Ans. 13 Primary Sector

Long Answer Type Questions (3 or 5 Marks Each)

- Q.1 Differentiate between economic and non-economic activities. Give any two points.
- Q.2 Using examples from your area compare and contrast activities and functions of Private and Public sectors.
- Q.3 Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.
- Q.4 Explain the objective of implementing the MGNERGA 2005.
- Q.5 What are the different types of unemployment in India?
- Q.6 How do we count the various goods and services and know the total production in each "sector"?
- Q.7 What are the various ways to provide employment opportunities in rural areas?

- Q.8 "There has been a big change in the three sectors of economic activities in India but similar shift has not taken place in the share of employment." Explain the above statement.
- Q.9 Explain how does the Public sector contribute to the economic development of a nation?
- Q.10 Why is the tertiary sector becoming the most important in India?
- Q.11 The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues:wages, safety and health. Explain with example.
- Q.12 Mention the major problems faced by farming sector?
- Q.13 How do we create more employment in the agriculture sector?
- Q.14 Discuss the historical changes in the three economic sectors?

Answers

Ans 1. Economics activities are such activity which gets you some income while performing them. For example, a doctor is earning by treating his patients.

Non-economic activities are the activities from which do not gain anything earn you any income. For example, a doctor treating his own family members doesn't earn any money.

Ans. 2

Public sector	Private sector
The main aim of this sector is public welfare.	The main aim of this sector is to earn maximum profit.
It is controlled and managed by Government.	It is controlled and managed by an individual or group of individuals.
Necessary facilities provided by Government.	All the facilities provided by Individual or group of individuals.
Employment is secured.	Employment is not secured.
Fixed wages and important facilities are Provided. Such as medical claim and so on.	Generally neither fixed wages nor other important facilities are provided.
The sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to the people, for example, BSNL, Post office and so on.	The sector provides consumer goods to the people. For example — TISCO, Reliance and so on.

Ans. 3

Organized sector	Unorganized sector
Fixed working hours.	Working hours are not fixed.
Fixed Minimum wages	Less than minimum wages fixed by government.
Secured employment.	Employment is not secured.
Enjoyable working conditions.	Working condition is not up to the mark.
Other facilities such as medical, gratuity, Other pension's are; provided.	No such facilities provided.

- Ans. 4
- Its aims to provide employment of 100 days in a year.
 - All those who are eligible to work would be guaranteed by government. If government fails to do so, it will give unemployment allowance to people.
 - To increase the income and employment to people.
 - Every state/region can develop tourism, regional craft, IT etc. for additional employment.

Ans.5 Underemployment or disguised employment : A situation where more people are engaged than required. So, even if you turned people out, production will not be affected. It is called underemployment.

Seasonal unemployment : When people are unemployed for a particular season, it is as seasonal unemployment. For example, if farmers are ploughing land only for rabi season then , they, become unemployed for the rest of the season.

Ans.6 Economist suggests that the 'values of goods and services should be used rather than adding up the actual numbers. The value of goods and services in the three sectors are calculated and then added up. Not every good(or service), that is produced and sold, needs to be counted. It makes sense, only to include final goods and services.

Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final goods and services.

So the value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year, provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in three sectors gives us the 'Gross Domestic Product.'

- Ans.7 • Provide loans to small farmers for cultivation, irrigation and so on.
- Dams, canal can be constructed will lead to a lot of employment generation.
 - Construction of roads in rural area creates employments in rural community.
 - More and more schools should be opened which would create jobs in education sector and literacy as well in rural area.
 - To improve the health situation, we need more doctors, nurses health workers to work in rural area.

Ans.8 • In primary sector, modern technology has been introduced in agriculture. With the arrival of green revolution and advanced irrigation methods, there are noticeable changes in this sector.

- Industrial production has also increased several times therefore providing more employment opportunities to "the unemployed and underemployed in this sector.
- There are lots of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for employment on daily wages. In the rural areas too, a lot of casual workers sometimes Intermittently do not get job. Many of them are disguisedly unemployed. So besides changes unemployment still exists in India.

- Ans.9
- It promoted rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
 - It creates the employment opportunities.
 - It generates financial resources for development.
 - It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries. It brings the social justice.

- Ans.10
- It provides basic services to the people. Ex--Hospital, Post Office, Telegraph etc.
 - For the development of agriculture and industry, transport and trade like activities are vital
 - With the increase of income level of the people more service were needed or demanded by people.
 - New services based on information and communication have become essential.
 - It provides employment to people in large number.

- Ans. 11
- The employee refuse to follow laws that protects labourers. That is why protection is needed.

The workers are not paid a fair wages and hence need protection.

Job is not secured that is why they need protection.

The workers get no other benefits like provident fund, gratuity, paid leaves, medical benefits etc.

No pension after retirement.

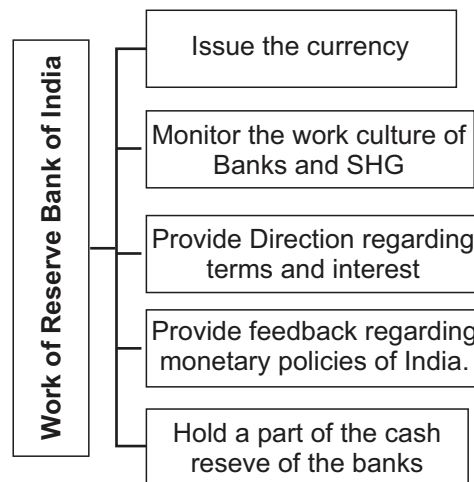
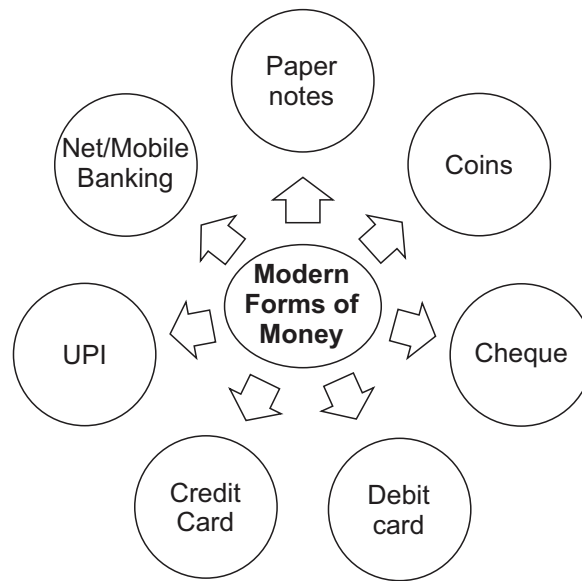
- Ans. 12 Unirrigated land
Fluctuation in income
Debt burden
No job in the off season
Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest.
- Ans.13 Loans could be given to farmers to buy the agriculture equipments
Dams can be built to irrigate dry areas.
Seeds and fertilizers could be subsidized.
Storage facilities could be provided.
Transport facilities could be increased.
- Ans. 14 After independence to 1972 primary sector was prominent in Indian GDP.
As farming method improves and surplus food was produced people channelized their energy towards manufacturing.
Very soon secondary sector gained prominence
Because of development of primary and secondary sector, information and technology, trade, transport etc, tertiary sector gained prominence.
In 2011-12 share of tertiary sector in Indian GDP was approximately 60%.

Chapter-3

Money and Credit

Points to Remember:

- When goods are directly exchanged for goods and there is no use of money, it is called Barter System.
- Money is something that can act as a medium of exchange in transaction. It eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.
- When both parties have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. This is known as the double coincidence of wants.



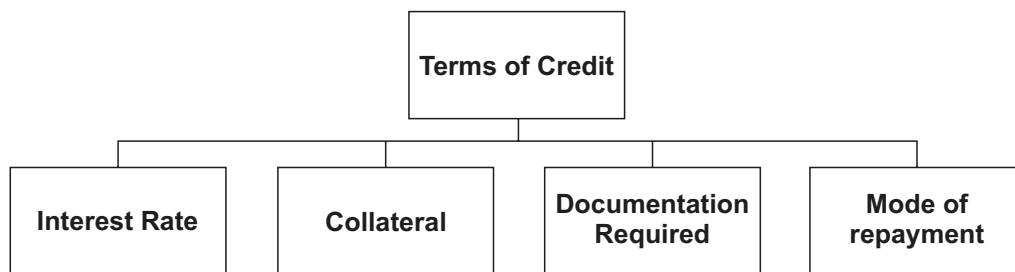
- Credits refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower money, goods and services in return for the promise of future repayment.

Credit as an asset:

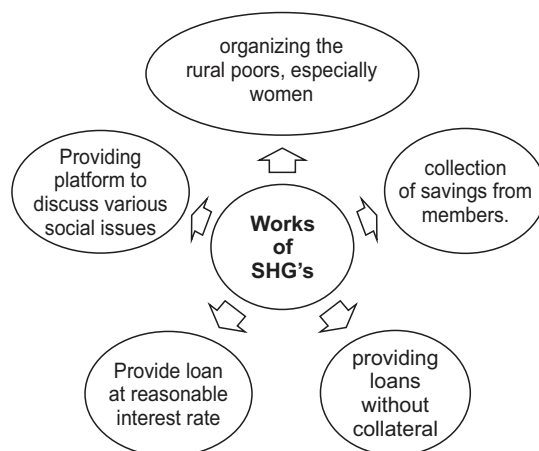
- During the festival season, a shoe manufacturer Salim has received an order of making shoes in bulk, within one month's time. To complete this production, he hires extra workers and has to purchase the raw materials. He asks the supplier to supply leather now and, promise to pay him later. Then he takes some advance payment from trader. By the end, of the month, he is able to deliver the order, make a good profit and repay the money he had borrowed.

Credit as a debt trap:

- A farmer swapna picks up loan from a money lender to meet the expenses of cultivation. But unfortunately the crop was hit by the pests and there was crop failure. So, she is unable to repay the loan and debt grows larger with Interest.
- Collateral is asset that the borrower owns (Such as land, building vehicle, livestock) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.



- Self Help Groups: It's basic idea is to provide financial resources for the poor through organizing the rural poor especially women into Small Help Groups.



1 Marks Questions

- Q.1 Which of the following can be considered as modern form of Money?
 1. Paper note 2. Gold Coins 3. Silver Coins 4. Copper coins
- Q.2 In India, Which agency is authorize to issue the notes and currency?
 1. NABARD 2. Reserve Bank of India 3. World Bank 4. State Bank of India
- Q.3 Where does the large part of deposits spend by the bank?
 1. For opening new Branches
 2. To pay taxes
 3. To pay interest on loan
 4. To provide loan
- Q.4 Which of the following is not included in the formal source of loan?
 1. Bank 2. Co-operative Banks 3. Employer 4. None of the above
- Q.5 Which of the following is a symptom of debt Trap?
 1. Unable to repay the loan 2. Able to repay the loan
 3. Both are correct 4. Both are wrong
- Q.6 Which of the following is not an example of Collateral?
 1. Jewelry 2. House 3. Agricultural Land 4. None of the above
- Q.7 Who takes the major decision regarding savings and loans in SHG's?
 1. Bank 2. Government 3. Members 4. NGOs
- Q.8 How much cash do the bank have with its total cash amount?
 1. 10% 2. 20% 3. 15% 4. 30%

- Q.9 Which Currency is used as medium of exchange mostly at International Level?
1. American Dollar
 2. Singaporean Dollar
 3. Rupees
 4. Taka
- Q.10 Who is responsible for the establishment of Grameen Bank in Bangladesh?
1. Wasim Akram
 2. Shoaib
 3. Muhammad Yunus
 4. Shahid Afridi
- Q.11 Suppose you are living in ancient times, when money is not accepted as medium of transaction. What kind of problem you will find while purchasing and selling the things?
- Q.12 What was the primitive methods of exchange in early ages in India?
- Q.13 Bharti has a doubt that why one cannot refuse a payment made in rupees in India?
- Q.14 Which government agency is authorized to issue notes and currency in India?
- Q.15 Why a loan from Informal Sector is costlier than the formal sector?
- Q.16 Give one example each of modern currency and older currency?

Answers

1. Paper note
2. Reserve Bank of India
3. To give loans
4. Employer
5. To unable to repay loan
6. All are wrong
7. Members
8. 15%
9. American Dollar
10. Muhammad Yunus
11. Doubles coincidence of wants
12. Grains and Cattles
13. It is authorized by Government of India
14. Reserve Bank of India
15. Interest Rate is higher.
16. Modern currency- Notes, coins etc. Older currency - Gold coins etc.

Ans.4 Dollar

Ans.5 Reserve Bank of India

Ans.6 People deposit their money in the bank as it earns interest. Since the deposits in the bank accounts can be 'withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

Ans.7

- Banks keeps only small proportions (15percent) of their deposits as cash with themselves.
- Major portion of money deposits are used to extend loans.

Ans. 8 Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Ans.9 Bank charge higher interest rate on loans that what they offer on deposits. The difference of interest is the main source of income of bank.

Ans.10 Interest rate is higher.

Long Answer Type Questions (3 or 5 MARKS EACH)

Q.1 Analyse the work of Reserve Bank of India?

Q.2 How do formal and informal sources of credit differ from each other?

Q.3 What is credit? How can credit be both an asset as well as a debt trap?

Q.4 What are the terms of credit? How it may vary for person to person?

Q.5 How is the concept of Self Help Group important for poor people? Give your view points.

Q.6 The credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged. Support your statement with relevant arguments.

Q.7 Why the formal or informal sector does asks for collateral?

Q.8 How do farmers gets into debts trap?

Q.9 Review any three merits and any two demerits of 'formal sector of credits' in India.

Q.10 What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?

Answers

- Ans.1
- Issue the currency on behalf of Government of India.
 - Issues guidelines regarding working culture of Bank and SHG.
 - Give directions regarding terms and interest on credits.
 - To provide feedback regarding monetary policies to government of India.
 - RBI holds a part of the cash reserve of the bank.

Ans.2

Formal sector	Informal sector
Rate of Interest is lower.	Higher rate of Interest.
Collateral is must for getting loan.	Ready to give loans without any collateral too.
RBI supervises them.	No organization to supervise them.
More documentation is required. It involves many formalities.	Less documentation, less formalities.
Ex.: Banks and co-operatives.	Examples: Moneylender, traders, friends, retailers and so on.

Ans.3 Credits refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

- Credit as an asset: During the festival season, a shoe manufacturer Salim has received an order of making shoes in bulk, within a month's time. To complete production, he hired extra workers and has to purchase the raw materials. He asks the supplier to supply leather now and, promise to pay him later. Then he took some advance payment from the trader. By the end, of the month, he is able to deliver the order, make a good profit and repay the money he had borrowed.
- Credit as debt trap: A farmer Swapna picks up loan from a moneylender to meet the expenses of cultivation. But unfortunately the crop is hit by the pests and fails. So, she is unable to repay the loan and debt grows larger with interest.

In Salim's case credit plays a vital and positive role, whereas in

Swapna's case credit pushes the borrowers into a situation from which recovery is painful.

Ans.4

- Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with repayment of the principal.
- In addition, lender may demand collateral, i.e., as asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee until the loan is repaid.
- If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the collateral to obtain payment.
- Terms of credit comprise interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment.

Ans. 5

- SHG's basic idea is to provide financial resource for the poor through organizing the rural poor especially women, into small Help Groups.
- It organizes the rural poor, especially women, into small Self Help Groups.
- It collects saving of the members.
- it provides loans without collateral.
- It provides timely loans at reasonable rate of interest.
- It also provides a platform to discuss various social issue.

Ans. 6

- Informal lenders charge very high interest on their loans.
- There are no boundaries and restrictions.
- In certain cases, the high interest rate for borrowing can mean that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrowers.
- This could lead to increasing debt trap, therefore the credit activities of the informal sector should be discouraged.

Ans.7 Lenders may demand collateral or an asset that the borrower owns to use it as a guarantee until he repays the loan. It may be sold if the borrower is not able repaid.

Ans. 8

- Failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible.
- Downfall of crop prices also makes loan repayment impossible.
- Higher interest makes life difficult. Credit in such a condition pushes the borrowers into a situation from which recovery is painful and they get into the debt trap.

Ans.9 **Merits**

- Helps to meet the working capital needs of production.
- Helps in completing production on time.
- Low interest rate.
- Helps in increasing earnings.

Demerits

- Difficulty in obtaining loans.
- Collateral issues.
- Documentation could be a problematic issue for few.

Ans.10

- Banks require proper and legal documentations and collateral as security against loans. The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further.
- Those entrepreneurs, who are going to invest in a business with high risks, the might not be willing to lend money.

Practice Questions

Q.1 Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas? Explain.

Q.2 Explain any three reasons for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas.

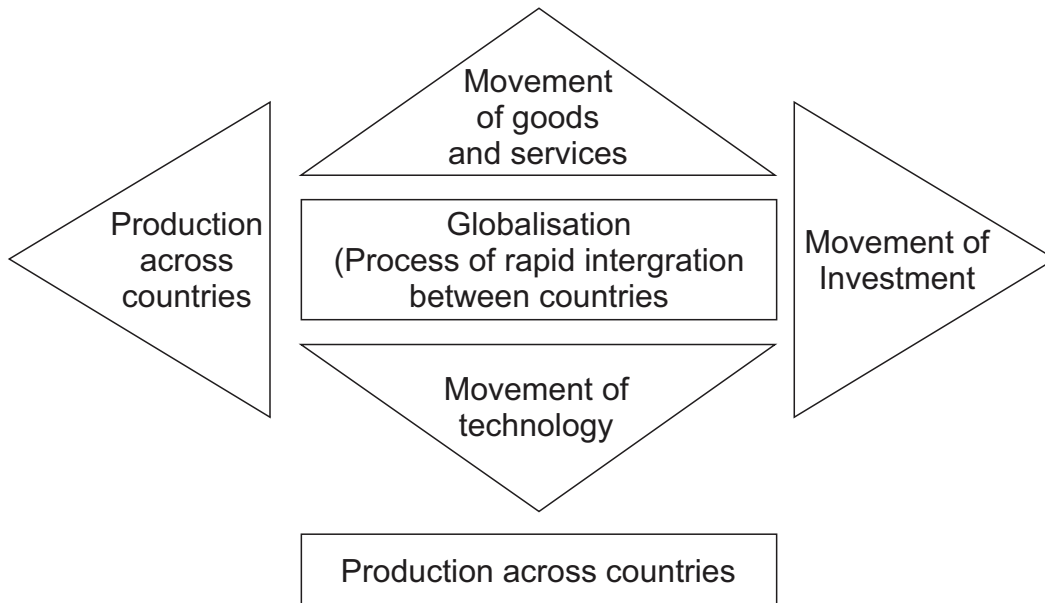
Q.3 Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development?

Q.4 Describe the bad effects of informal sources of credit on borrowers.

Q.5 Why is it that most of people in Indian still dependent on informal sector of credit for loan?

Chapter-4

Globalisation and the Indian Economy



Before

- Untill middle of the 20th country, production was organised within countries
- What crossed the boundries were raw materials, food stuffs and imported finished goods
- Trade was the main channel connecting countries

Now

- Multinational corporations emerged
- They own or control production in more than one nation
- Set up offices and factories in region where they can get cheap labour and resources

How MNC's interlink production across counties.

MNC's set up production unit where it is close to the market where skilled unskilled labour is available at low cost, where government policies are favourable.

They invest money called foreign investment

At times set up production jointly with local companies.

Benefits local companies by providing latest technology and additional investment.

They buy local companies and expand production.

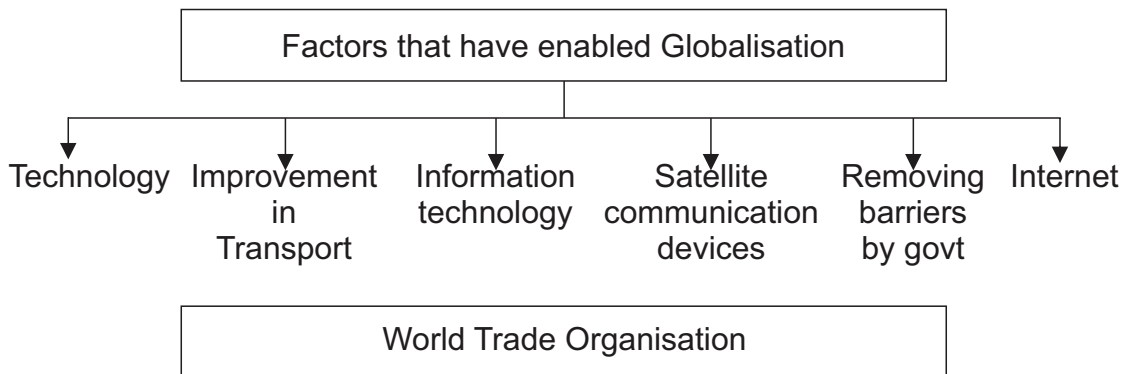
Place orders to small producers for products like Garments, footwear sports items etc.

How foreign trade leads to integration of markets?

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producer to reach beyond the domestic market.

Goods can be imported to expand the choice of goods for consumers.

Producers in two countries now closely compete against each other, prices tend to become equal.



Aim :- To liberalise international trade

Started at the initiative of the developed countries

Set up rules regarding international trade.

Force developing countries to remove trade barriers

Developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers

Impact of Globalisation

For consumers:- Improved quality, lower prices, variety of choices, higher standard of living.

Job have been created.

Local companies supplying raw material to MNC's have become prosperous.

Top Indian companies have been benefitted from increased competition.

Some Indian companies also emerged as MNC's e.g. Tata Motor, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints

Struggle for a fair Globalisation

Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all.

The govt. must protect the interests of all the people in the country.

Government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.

Government can negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.

It can also align with other developing countries.

Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy.

Starting around 1991, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investments were removed to a large extent.

It allowed foreign companies to set up factories and offices in India.

Goods could be imported and exported easily.

Key Points to Remember:

- **Globalisation** is a process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of a culture.
- **Multinational Corporation (MNC)** is an enterprise operating in several countries but Managed from one country or group that derives a quarter of its revenue from operations outside of its home country.
- **Liberalization** refers to the reduction or elimination of government regulation or restrictions on private business and trade.
- **Investment** is the purchase of goods (such as machine, house, and other parts etc.) that are not consumed today but are used in the future to create wealth.
- **Foreign Trade** is basically trade between two different countries of the world. It is also known as international trade.
- **World Trade Organization** is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The main aim of this organization is to liberalize the law of trade between the nations.
- **Privatization** is the transfer of a business, industry, or service from public to private ownership and control.

- **Foreign Investment** is when a company or individual from one nation invests in assets or ownership stakes of a company based in another nation.
- **SEZ** is a special economic zone of a country that is subject to unique economic regulations that differs from other areas in the same country. These regulations tend to be conducive to foreign direct investment.

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 mark each)

- Q.1 What is Globalization?
- Q.2 Give one example of Trade Barriers?
- Q.3 When did India adopt the new economic policy?
- Q.4 Provide one example of Indian MNC's?
- Q.5 Why does MNC's Invest in different countries?
- Q.6 Which sector of economy is still lagged behind even after the Globalization?
- Q.7 When did Ford Motors established in India?
- Q.8 What is privatization?
- Q.9 A company which has ownership or control in more than one country is know as ?
- Q. 10 In which category you will put Indian Economy?

ANSWERS

- Ans.1 Globalization is the integration or interconnection between the countries through trade and foreign investment by multinational corporations.
- Ans.2 Tax on Export
- Ans.3 1992
- Ans.4 Tata Motors
- Ans. 5 To earn more profits.

Ans. 6 Agriculture Sector

Ans. 7 1995

Ans. 8 Privatization means allowing the private sector to set up industries which were earlier reserved for the Public sector.

Ans. 9 MNC's

Ans. 10 Mixed Economy

1 Mark Questions

Q.1 Removing barriers or restrictions set by govt. is called_____.

Q.2 Name the Indian manufacturer with which Ford Motors entered the Indian automobile business?

Q. 3 Which Indian company has been bought by Cargill foods and MNC?

Q.4 Globalisation has posed major challenges for

- (a) big producers b) small producers
- c) rural poor d) none of these

Q.5 Which of the following is an example of a trade barrier?

- a) foreign investment b) delay or damage of goods
- c) tax on imports d) none of these

Q.6 State the main motive of MNC?

Answers

- 1) Liberalisation
- 2) Mahindra and Mahindra
- 3) Parakh Foods
- 4) Small producers
- 5) Tax on Imports
- 6) To earn greater profit

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 OR 5 MARKS EACH)

- Q.1 What do you mean by globalization? What are the effects of globalization in India?
- Q.2 What is WTO? What are the aim of WTO? What are the drawback of WTO?
- Q.3 What is MNC's? How MNC's can spread and get control over productions?
- Q.4 What is investment? How is foreign investment different from it?
- Q.5 Why are the trade barriers imposed on the foreign trade and investment in a country?
- Q.6 Describe any five advantages to consumers due to globalization and greater competition among producers.
- Q.7 What are the factors have stimulated the globalization process?
- Q.8 How the liberalization policy was gradually adopted in India?
- Q.9 What is liberalization? Describe any five effects of liberalization on the Indian Economy.
- Q.10 How information technology is encouraging the Globalisation ? Explain

3/5 Marks Questions

- Q. 11 Explain how globalisation can be made fairer?
- Q.12 Explain with examples how top Indian companies have benefitted from globalisation.
- Q.13 “Foreign trade integrates the markets in different countries”. Support the statement with argument.
- Q.14 “A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian markets”. Support the statement with examples in context of globalisation
- Q.15 Explain the steps taken by government to attract foreign investment.
- Q.16 “Not every state of India has benefitted from globalisation”. Examine the statement.

Answers

Ans.1 Globalization is the integration or interconnection between the countries through trade and foreign investment.

Positive Impacts:

- Greater choice and improved quality of goods at competitive price and hence raises standard of living.
- MNC's have increased investment in India.
- Top Indian companies emerged as multinationals.
- Created new opportunities for companies providing services like IT sector.
- Collaboration with foreign companies help a lot to domestic entrepreneurs.

Negative Impacts:

- Indian economy faced the problem of brain drain.
- Globalization has failed to remove unemployment and poverty.
- Cut in farm subsidies.
- Closure of small industries.

Ans:2 WTO is World Trade Organization. It is an organization which is in favor of increasing the world trade through globalization.

The Aim of WTO:

- To liberalize International trade by allowing free trade for all.
- To promote international trade among the countries of the world in an open uniform and non-discriminatory manner.
- Removal of both the import and export restrictions.

The Drawback of WTO:

- It is dominated by developed countries.
- It is used by developed countries to support globalization in areas that are not directly to trade.

Ans.3 MNC's are Multinational corporations. It is a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation. MNC's can spread and control by:

- Setting up joint production units with local companies.
- To buy up local companies and expanding its production base.
- Placing orders with small producers.
- By using their Brand.

Ans. 4 The money that is spent to buy assets such as land, building, machines and other equipment is called investment.

Investment made by MNC's is called foreign investment. Every investment is made with the hope that the assets will earn profits for these companies.

Ans. 5 Trade barriers are used by the government:

- To increase, decrease or regulate foreign trade.
- To decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.
- To protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.

Ans. 6 • There is a greater choice before consumers along with competitive price.

- Then enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
- They enjoy much higher standards of living that was possible earlier.
- Strengthening of Consumers Right like — Right to Information, Right to choose, Right to Be Heard, Right to Seek Redressal has been given to consumers.
- Legal. rights of consumers have become more effective.

Ans. 7• Improvement in Transportation

- Development of Information Technology
- Telecommunication
- Computers
- Internet

Ans. 8• After Independence, the Indian government put barrier on foreign trade and foreign investment.

- Initially, Indian Industries were just coming up after Independence, so competition from imports wouldn't have allowed these industries to come up.
- In 1991, the government decided that the time has come for Indian producers to compete the producers around the globe.

Ans. 9 Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization.

- Competition would improve the performance of producers within the country.
- Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily.
- Foreign companies could set up factories and offices to boost up production. It allows making decision freely.
- The competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they have to improve their quality.

Ans. 10

- With Improvement in transportation technique now It become easier to send good at distance place at lower cost.
- Sending and receiving information are now become easier.
- There is rapidly increase in trade with the help of information and Technology.

Answers

- Ans.11 From Notes
- Ans. 12
- a) Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition
 - b) They have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards.
 - c) Gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
 - d) Some large Indian companies emerged as multinationals themselves.
 - e) Created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT.
- Ans. 13 From notes.
- Ans. 14 A wide ranging choice of goods are available in the Indian market.
- a) The latest model digital cameras, mobile phones and television made by the leading manufactures of the world are within our reach.
 - b) Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.
 - c) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods.
- Ans. 15 Government can take following steps to attract foreign investment:
- a) Industrial zones called SEZ (Special economic zones) are being set up to provide world class facilities-electricity, water, roads, transport, storage etc.
 - b) Govt. has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment.
 - c) Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis companies can hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work.
 - d) Exemption from paying tax in early 5 years
- Ans. 16 Do it yourself from the notes.

PRACTICE PAPER - 1
CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hours

M.M. - 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper is divided into four sections- Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
2. The question paper has 35 questions in all.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. Marks are indicated against each question.
5. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
6. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
7. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
8. Question number 35 is a map question of 5 marks with two parts-35 A from History (3 marks) and 35 B from Geography (3 marks)

Section A

Q.1 Which among the following is an example of Gender Division?

1. To arrange common schooling.
2. To provide equal prizes to boys and girls for participating in sports events.
3. To provide Bat for boys and Doll for girls to play.
4. All the statements are right.

OR

Write any one example of Gender Division.

Q.2 Which among the following is an example of communalism?

1. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizen.
2. Do not believe in any religion.
3. One religion is superior to that of others.
4. All the statements are right.

OR

How to eradicate the communalism?

Q.3 Which among the following statement about India's Constitution is True?

1. Treat all the religions as equal.
2. It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
3. It ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.
4. All the statements are true.

Q.4 Which among the following is dangerous for Indian Society?

1. Casteism
2. Communication
3. Gender Division
4. All of the above.

Q.5 Democracy is better form of government than any other form of government because:

1. It promotes equality among citizens.
2. Enhance the dignity of the individual.
3. Allow room to correct mistakes.
4. All the statements are correct.

Q.6 Corruption has become a serious threat for democracy. Explain with an example.

Q.7 Complaints are treated as testimony to the success of democracy. Explain with an example.

Q.8 Which among the following is may be developmental goal for a girl from a rich urban family?

1. She gets as much freedom as her brother.
2. She is able to take her own decision.
3. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
4. All of the above.

OR

What may be a developmental goal of landless rural labourers regarding their income?

Q.9 Which among the following criterion is used by the UNDP for measuring development?

1. Education
2. Health
3. Per capita Income
4. All of the above

OR

What may be a developmental goal of prosperous farmer of Punjab?

Q.10 What do you understand by Trade Barrier?

Q.11 Describe any one positive impacts of Globalisation on Indian Economy.

Q.12 Correct the following statement and write.

Gold coins are a modern form of currency.

Q.13 Correct the following statement and write.

Wasim Akram is responsible for establish rural banks in Bangladesh.

Q.14 Why is Perambur famous?

OR

Why is Bengaluru famous?

Q.15 Why was Zollverein formed?

Q.16 Olive branch around the sword is the symbol of.....

OR

Broken Chains is the symbol of

Q.17 Who is Frederic Sorrieu?

OR

Who is Bismark?

Q.18 What do you understand by word Vellum?

Q.19 What do you mean by Inquisition?

Q.20 What was the Vernacular Press Act?

Section B

Q.21 Describe the condition of indentured labour that migrated from India during the nineteenth century.

OR

Describe the role of early entrepreneurs of India in the development of industries.

Q.22 How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state? Explain.

OR

Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among European during nineteenth century?

Q.23 Which crop is known as a 'golden fiber'? Explain any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivations of crop.-

OR

"Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India." Analyse the statement.

Q.24 "Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it as the present rate. the reserve would last only 35-40 years more." Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

Q.25 "We have not inherited the world from our forefathers — we have borrowed it from our children." Describe the importance of Sustainable development in the light of above statement.

Q.26 Distinguish between formal and Informal source of credit.

Q.27 How can the Government of India play a major role to make globalisation more fair? Explain with examples.

Q.28 What is meant by a 'national political party'? State the condition required to be a a national political party'?

Section C

Q.29 Suggest some ways to eradicate unemployment in India.

Q.30"Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Justify the statement.

'OR

Write a short note on different kinds of soils found in India.

Q.31 "Energy Saved is energy produced." Justify the statement by giving some measures to conserve the energy resources.

OR

"Mineral are an indispensable part of our lives." Justify this statement with suitable examples.

Q.32 How is the idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms of power sharing commonly Practiced.

Q.33 Describe the importance of a three-tier of government in a vast country like India.

Q.34 “British rule in India would have been collapsed if Indians had not cooperated.” How did this statement help in starting a mass movement in India against the British rule?

Section — D

Q.35A Three places A, B and C are marked on the outline political map of India, identify these places with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:

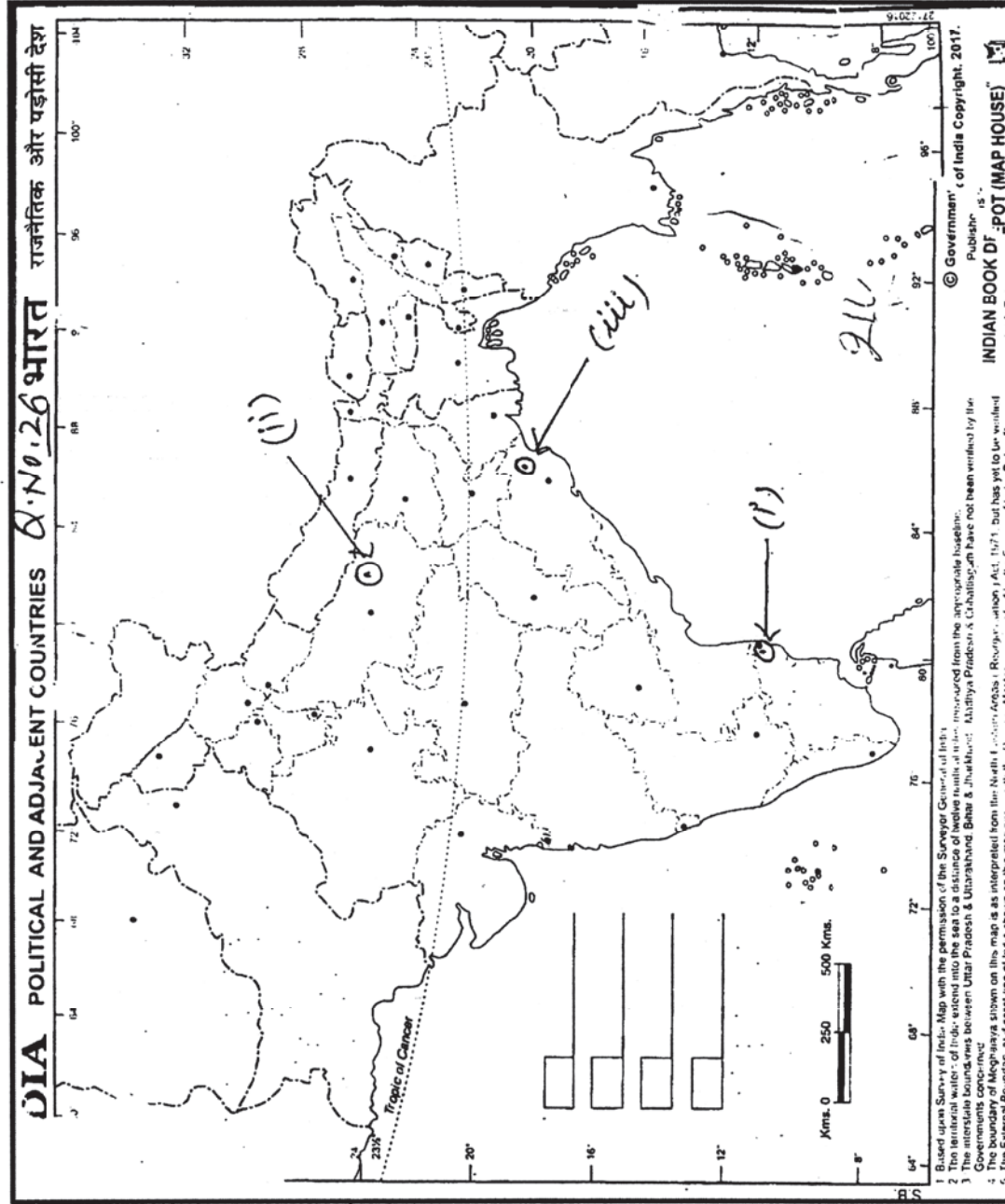
- a. The place where congress session held in 1927.
- b. The place where Non-Cooperation movement was withdrawn by Mahatma Gandhi?
- c. The place where congress session held in September 1920.

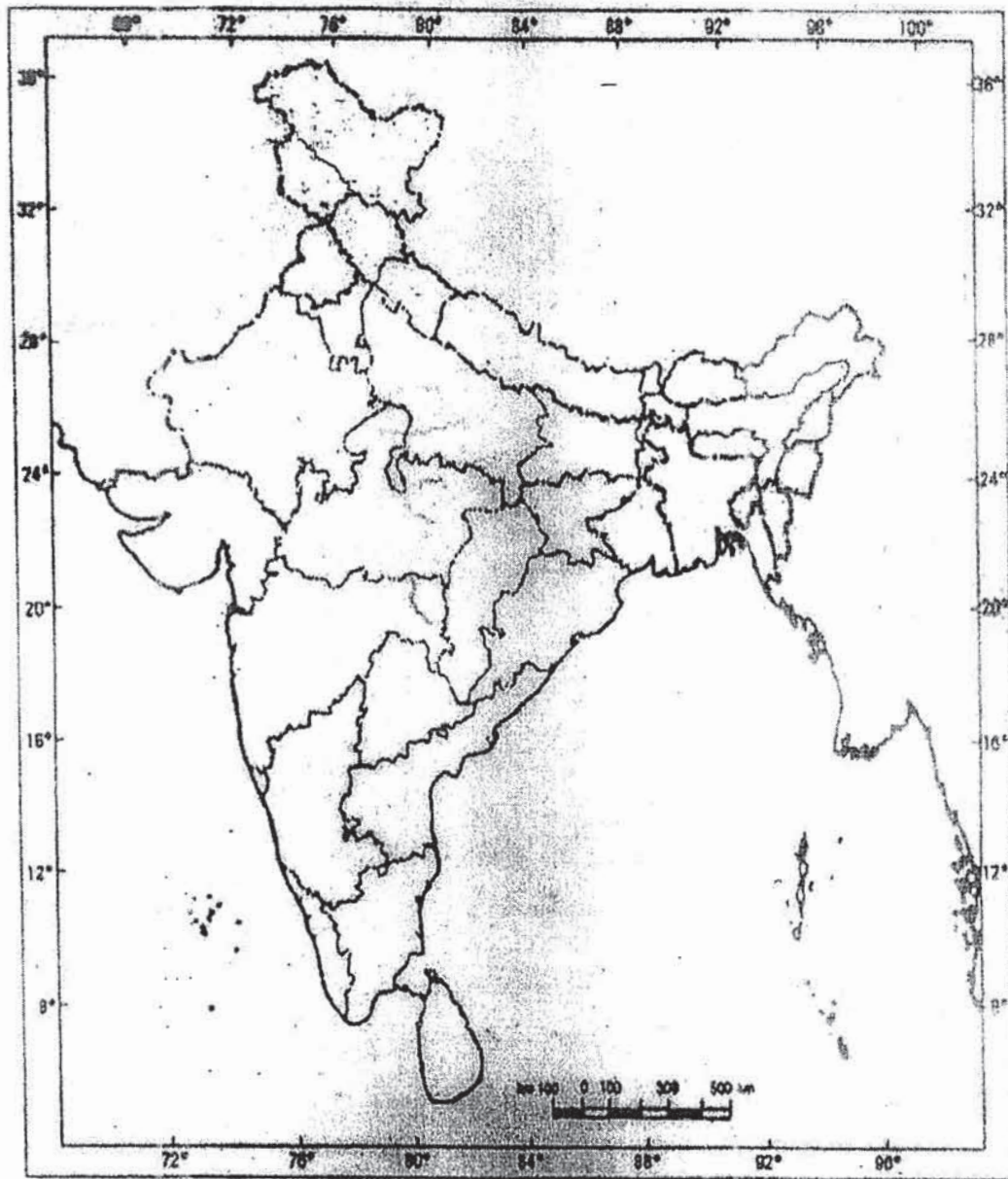
35B Locate and label ANY THREE of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political map of India.

- i. Salem Iron and Steel Plants.
- ii. Pune Software Technology Parks.
- iii. Bokaro Iron and Steel Plants.
- iv. Indoor cotton textile industries
- v. Noida Software Technology Parks.
- vi. Hyderabad Software Technology Parks.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 35. ANY SIX to be attempted:

- i. In which year the Non-Cooperation movement was withdrawn by Mahatma Gandhi?
- ii. In which congress session, the demand of ‘Purna Swaraj’ or full independence was formalized? , ,
- iii. Who constructs and maintains the State Highways?
- iv. Name the software technology park in Uttar Pradesh.
- v. Name the Iron and Steel Plant in Odisha.
- vi. Name a place in Punjab which is famous for woolen textile.
- vii. In which state is the Kandla Port located?
- viii) Name the state where Jalianwalla Bagh incident took place.
- ix. Name the state where Gandhiji violated the salt law.





Answer Key of Practice Paper -1

1. To provide Bat for boys and Doll for girls to play.

OR

Student will write answer with their own experience.

2. One religion is superior to that of others.

OR

Student will write answer with their own experience.

3. All the statements are true.

4. All of the above

5. All the statements are true.

6. Money in Exchange of Vote (Any other relevant point)

7. It shows that expectations of people are increased. .

8. All of the above

OR

To get land for agriculture throughout the year. (Any other relevant point)

9. All of the above OR To get proper irrigation.

10. Tax on imports by the Governments is called 'trade barrier'.

11. Student will write answer with their own experience.

12. Modern form should be replace by Older form.

13. Wasim Akram should be replace by Mohmmad yunus.

14. For developing coaches of Train.

OR

Software Technology Park

15. To harness the economic interests which leads to national unification of Germany.

16. Willingness to make peace

OR

Being Freed

17. French Artist

OR

Played important role in unification of Germany.

18. Parchment made from the skin of animal.
19. A former Roman Catholic court for identifying and punishing heretics
20. To censor the editorial and Reports..
21. Please Refer the History Book page 87-88.

OR

Please Refer the History Book page 118-119.

22. Please Refer the History Book page 22.

OR

Please Refer the History Book page 13-15.

23. Please Refer the Geography Book page 45.

OR

Please Refer the Geography Book page 45.

24. Please Refer the Geography Book page 63.
25. Please Refer the Economics Book page 14.
26. Please Refer the Economics Book page 48,49.
27. Please Refer the Economics Book page 70.
28. Please Refer the Democratic Political Science Book page 79.
29. Please Refer the Economics Book page 25.
30. Please Refer the Geography Book page 3-5.

OR

Please Refer the Geography Book page 8-11.

31. Please Refer the Geography Book page 52-53.

OR

Please Refer the Geography Book page 62.

32. Please Refer the Democratic Political Science Book page 7-9.
33. Please Refer the Democratic Political Science Book page 34.
34. Please Refer the History Book page 56-57.

35. Map is attached.

For Visually Impaired Students

1. 1922
2. 1929
3. State government
4. Noida Software Technology Park.
5. Bhillai
6. Ludhiana
7. Gujarat
8. Punjab
9. Gujarat

PRACTICE PAPER - II
CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 3 hours

M.M. - 80

Section A

- Q1. In which year big European powers met in Berlin ? (1)
(a) 1857
(b) 1861
(c) 1885
(d) 1815
- Q2. Who said 'when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold'? (1)
(a) Metternich
(b) Otto van Bismarck
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Q3. Name the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'? (1)
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
- Q4 - In which National Congress Session ,the demand of 'Poorna Swaraj' was formalised? (1)
(a) Calcutta,1920
(b) Nagpur,1920
(c) Madras,1927
(d) Lahore Session,1929
- Q5- Who was Gutenberg? (1)
(a) Great philosopher of France
(b) A painter of Italy
(c) Great musician of Germany
(d) Great inventor of Germany.
- Q 6 Napoleon code usually known as- (1)
(a) The Civil Code of 1805
(b) The Civil Code of 1806

(c) The Civil Code of 1804

(d) Napoleon code of 1807

Q7 - Give the one characteristics of the alluvial soil? (1)

Or

First Indian state which made the roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state—

(a) Tamilnadu

(b) Bihar

(c) Maharashtra

(d) Karnatka

Q8 In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one . (1)

(a) Free and fair election

(b) Dignity of the individual

(c) Majority rule

(d) Equal treatment before law

Q9 - What is the guiding philosophy of Bhartiya Janata Party-

(a) Bahujan Samaj

(b) Revolutionary democracy

(c) Integral humanism

(d) modernity

Q.10 Write any one prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable? (1)

Q11 Which one is the subject of union list- (1)

(a) Police (b) Trade (c) Agriculture (d) Communication and Currency

Q12 Suggest one measure to solve the problem of less representation of women in India? (1)

Q 13 What do you understand by defection? (1)

Q14- Mention any two reason which shows that democracy is better than other form of government? (1)

Q 15 - What do you understand by Infant Mortality Rate? (1)

Q 16 Mention any two criteria of development other than income? (1)

Q 17 Which activity continued to prove largest employer between 1973 to 2013-14? (1)

Q 18 How does money act as a medium of exchange? (1)

Q19 Why the Chinese Toys are more popular in Indian market? (1)

Q 20 What is trade barrier? (1)

Section-B

Q 21 Write a short note on Civil Code of 1804? (3)

Or

Describe the impact of Rinderpest on people's livelihoods and local economy in Africa in the 1890s? (3)

Q 22 What were the limits of Civil Disobedience Movement? (3)

Or

Why did religious leaders fear the effect of easily available printed books? (3)

Q 23 - Explain the reason behind change in caste and caste system in modern India? (3)

Or

Rajan is a Tamil fisherman settled in Sri Lanka. Which type of problem he would face in Sri Lanka? (3)

Q 24 - What are the government initiative for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India? (3)

Or

Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar? (3)

Q 25 - Describe the main features of Alluvial soil? (3)

Or

What are the major problems of sugar industries? (3)

Q 26 Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? (3)

Q27-How can more employment be created in rural areas? (3)

Q 28 — Write a short note on Self Help Group? (3)

Or

How has technology stimulated the globalisation process? (3)

Q 29 — How did Non- cooperation movement spread in countryside? (5)

Or Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India? (5)

Q30-Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India? (5)

Or

How to protect workers in the unorganised sector? (5)

Q 31-'Communalism can take various forms in politics'.Examine the statement (5)

Or

What are the major challenges to democracy? (5)

Q 32 - How is federalism practised in India? Explain with example. (5)

Or

— How can you say that democratic government is accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Q 33- How is the tourism helpful in the development of economy as a trade or industry? (5)

Or

Describe various kind of roads in India?

Q 34 Why manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of the economy? Explain the reasons. (5)

Q 35 (A) Three places A, B and C are marked on the outline political map of India, identify these places with the help of following information and write their correct name on the lines marked near them:

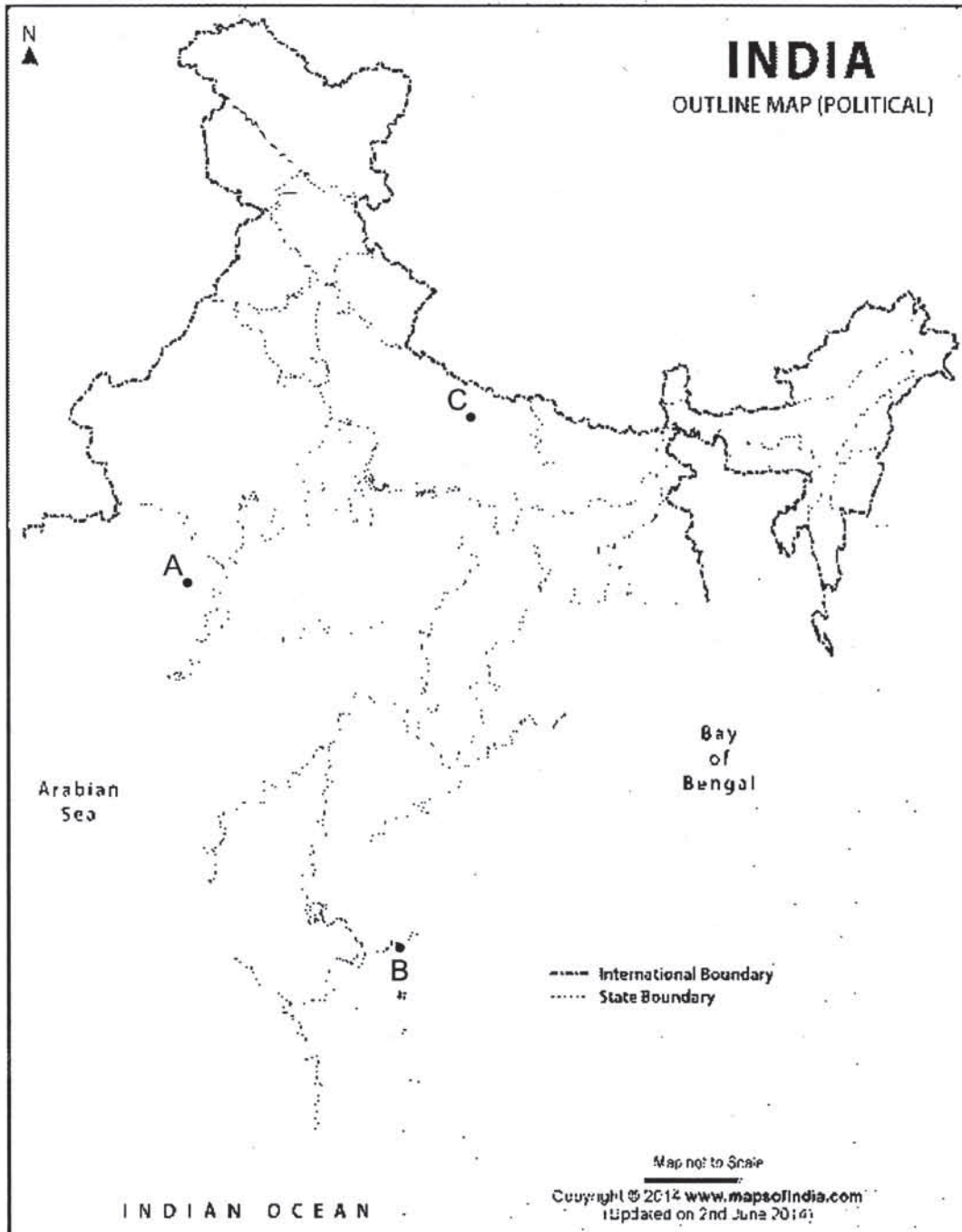
- a. A place where Mahatma Gandhi started Satyagraha for peasants.
- b. The place where the Indian National Congress session 1927 was held.
- c. A place related to calling of the Non Cooperation Movement.

(B) Locate and label Any Three of the following with appropriate symbol on the same given political map of India:

1. Bhakra Nangal Dam
2. Narora Nuclear power plant
3. Kudremukh iron ore mines
4. Mohali Software Technology Park
5. Hazaribagh mica mines
6. Haldia Port

Note — The following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No.35. Any six to be attempted :

1. In which year Gandhi Irwin pact was signed,
2. In which year The Rowlatt Act was passed
3. Name the leading Mica producer state in India
4. Who construct and maintains the National highways
5. Name the nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh
6. Name the coal mine in Jharkhand
7. In which state Haldia Port is located
8. In which Round table conference congress was participated
9. In which state Raja Sansi Airport is situated.



Answer of Practice paper

Ans 1- (c) 1885

Ans 2 — Metternich

Ans 3 - Mahatma Gandhi

Ans 4 —(d) Lahore Session, 1929

Ans 5 - Great inventor of Germany.

Ans 6 - The Civil Code of 1804

Ans 7 - NCERT Geography, Page no.08

Or

Ans 7 (a)Tamilnadu

Ans 8 - (c)Majority rule

Ans 9 - NCERT, Democratic politics, page 80

Ans 10 NCERT, Democratic politics, page 06

Ans 11 NCERT, Democratic politics, page 16

Ans 12 - NCERT, Democratic politics, page 45

Ans 13 NCERT, Democratic politics,page 85

Ans 14- NCERT, Democratic politics,page 90

Ans 15 -- NCERT, Economics , Page 10

Ans 16 — NCERT,Economics , Page 10

Ans 17 — NCERT, Economics , Page 25

Ans 18 — NCERT, Economics , Page 40

Ans 19 - NCERT, Economics , Page 60

Ans 20 - NCERT, Economics , Page 64

Ans 21 — NCERT,History, Page 6

Or

NCERT, Economics, Page 86

Ans 22 NCERT, Economics, Page67-68

Or

NCERT, Economics, Page160

Ans 23 - NCERT, Democratic politics, page 51

Ans 24 NCERT,Geography,Page no 18-19

Or

NCERT , Geography, Page no 08 Ans

25 - NCERT Geography, Page no 08

Or

NCERT , Geography, Page no 70-71 Ans 26 - NCERT, Economics, Page 14

Ans 27 - NCERT, Economics, Page 27

Ans 28 - NCERT, Economics, Page 50

Or

NCERT, Economics, Page 62

Ans 29 NCERT, History, Page 58-59

Or

NCERT, History, Page 175

Ans 30 - NCERT, Economics, Page Pset 24

Or

NCERT, Economics, Page Page 32

Ans 31- NCERT, Democratic politics, page 47

Or

NCERT, Democratic politics, page 102 Ans

32 - NCERT, Democratic politics, page 19

Or

NCERT, Democratic politics, page 91

Ans 33 - NCERT Geography, Page no 97-98

Or

NCERT Geography, Page no 82

Ans 34 - NCERT Geography, Page no 65

Practice Paper-III
Class-X
Subject : Social Science

Time : 3 hours

M.M. - 80

Q.1 Who is authorised to issue currency notes in India?

or

What are the two forms of currency.

Q.2 Name the oldest Japanese book which was printed.

Q.3 Under which economic sector does the production of a commodity through the natural process come?

Q.4 Who wrote Chhote aur Bade ka Sawal.

Q.5 How many seats are reserved for women in Lok Sabha?

Q.6 'Edo' was the earlier name of which place?

Q.7 Mention any two local names of the alluvial soils found in piedmont plains.

Q.8 Which sector of Indian economy is the largest employer.

Q.9 What is the full form of HDI?

Q.10 How many languages are considered as scheduled languages in the constitution of India.

Q.11 Name the river which is related to national waterway No. 1.

Q.12 Name the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'

Q.13 Name a political party of India which grew out of a movement.

Q.14 Who took pasta to fifth century Sicily?

or

What is carding?

Q.15 Who is the elected chairperson of a municipal corporation?

Q.16 Which is the cheapest means of transport?

Q.17 Name the minerals which are used to generate atomic or nuclear energy.

- Q.18 What are zaid crops?
- Q.19 Name the soil which develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.
- Q.20 Who was the architect of German unification?
- Q.21 Explain any three changes which Napoleon introduced to make the administrative system more efficient in Europe.

Or

Describe some steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

- Q.22 Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.

Or

Explain any three human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.

- Q.23 Explain the effects of Non-cooperation movement on the economic front.
- Q.24 Describe the institutional and technical changes introduced in the field of agriculture in India in recent years.
- Q.25 Explain why service sector is gaining more importance in the global economy?

Or

Describe the role of tertiary sector in the development of a country.

- Q.26 Sumit wants to purchase a house and approaches the bank to finance it what conditions the bank may need in orders to process his application for a loan.

Or

Why do rural borrowers depend on the informal sector of credit.

- Q.27 Holding together federation do not give equal power to its constituent units. Explain the statement with examples from India.

Or

Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the union govt. and state govt. of India.

Q.28 What is a secular state? How does the constitution of India ensure that India remains a secular state?

Q.29 Why did the Industrialist of Europe prefer hand labour over machines during the 19th century. Explain any five reasons.

Or

What is meant by the 'Great depression' of 1929? Explain any 4 factors responsible for this great depression.

Q.30 Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms.

Or

Why do non-conventional sources of energy have a bright future.

Q.31 Why do people prefer to work in an organised sector? Explain

Q.32 Explain visible impacts of globalisation on the Indian economy with examples.

Q.33 How are complaints treated as testimony to the success of democracy.

Q. 34 "Political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy" Analyse.

Q.35 On the given political outline map of India locate and label

(A)

(i) Identify the type of soil in the shaded portion given in the map.

(ii) Label and locate the largest producer of Ragi

(iii) Label and locate Bhilai Steel Plant.

(B) Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names.

(i) The place where the Indian national congress session was held in 1927.

(ii) The place where Jallianwala bagh massacre took place.

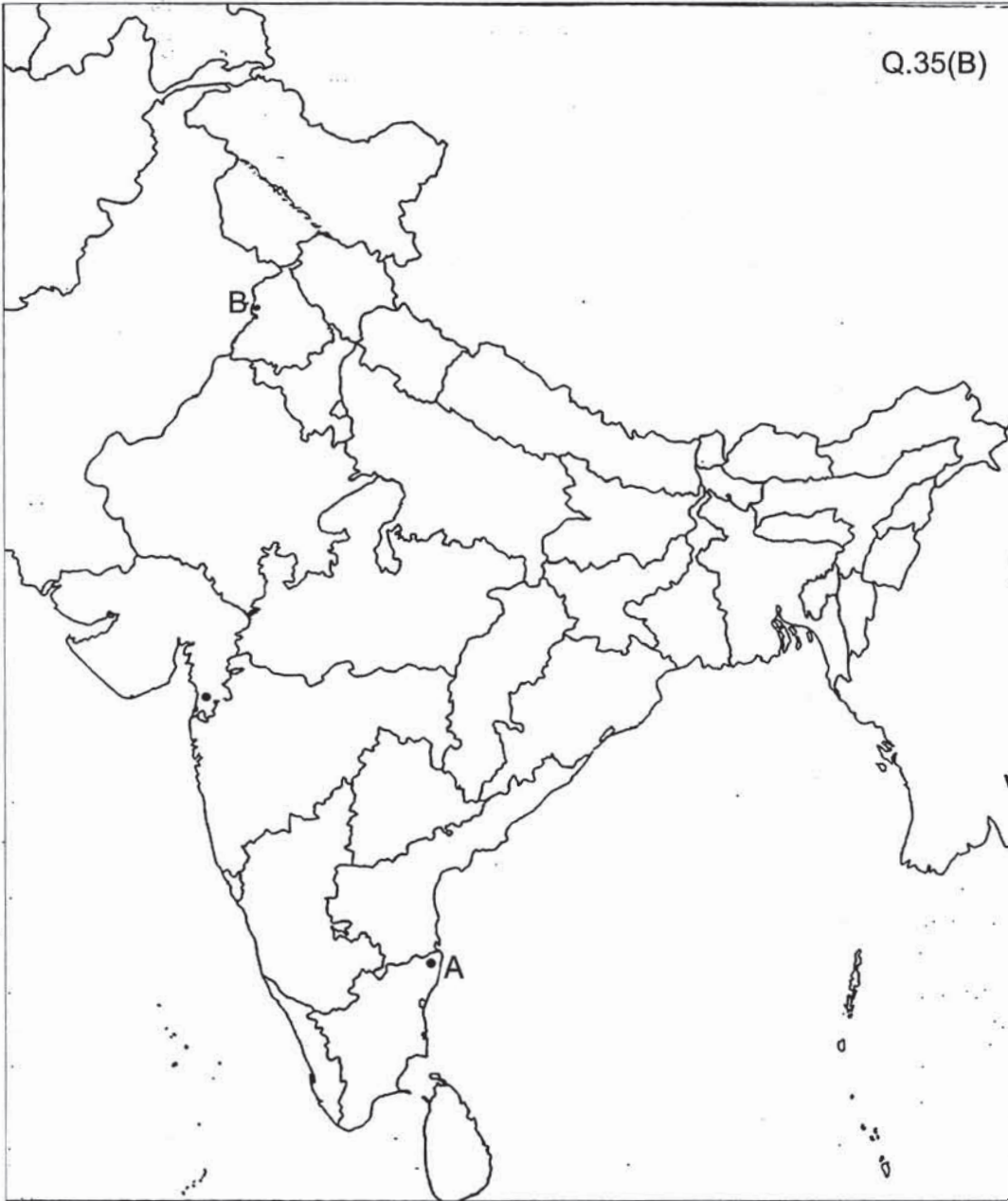
(iii) Locate the place where peasants organised a satyagraha in 1917.

Following questions are for visually impaired candidates in lies of Q.35 A and B out of 9 attempt any 6.

- a) The place where the Indian national congress session was held in 1927.
- b) The place where Jallianwala bagh massacre took place.
- c) The place where peasants organised a satyagraha in 1917
- d) Which type of soil is found in Rajasthan.
- e) Which state is the largest producer of Ragi
- f) Where is Bhilai Steel Plant located
- g) Where is Kalol Oil Field
- h) Name the city where Raja Sansi Airport is located
- l) Where is Paradip



Q.35(B)



Hints to Answers
Class-X
Subject : Social Science

- Ans.1 RBI or Coins and Currency notes
- Ans.2 Diamond Sutra
- Ans.3 Primary Sector
- Ans.4 Kashibaba
- Ans.5 No Seats
- Ans.6 Tokyo
- Ans.7 Duars, Chos and Terai (any 2)
- Ans.8 Primary Sector
- Ans.9 Human development index
- Ans.10 22
- Ans.11 Ganga
- Ans.12 Mahatma Gandhi
- Ans.13 Asam Gana Parishad, DMK, AIADMK
- Ans.14 Arab Traders / process of preparing cotton / wool before making fibres.
- Ans.15 Mayor
- Ans.16 Waterways
- Ans.17 Uranium and Thorium
- Ans.18 Crops sown between Rabi and Kharif season.
- Ans.19 Laterite
- Ans.20 Otto Von Bismarck
- Ans.21 Refer to NCERT Page no. 6 and 7 (History) / NCERT Pg. no.5 (History)
- Ans.22 NCERT pg 11 (Geography) / NCERT pg 07 (Geography)
- Ans.23 NCERT pg. 58 (History)

- Ans. 24 NCERT pg 43 (Geography)
- Ans. 25 pg. 24-25 NCERT (Economics) / pg 24-25 NCERT (Economics)
- Ans. 26 Pg 45 NCERT (Economics)
- Ans. 27 NCERT Pg.17 (Political Science) or NCERT Pg.16-17 (Political Science)
- Ans. 28 NCERT Pg.48-49 (Political Science)
- Ans. 29 NCERT Pg.109-110 (History) / NCERT Pg 95-96 (History)
- Ans. 30 NCERT Pg.58 (Geography) / NCERT Pg. 62 (Geography)
- Ans. 31 NCERT Pg.30 (Economics)
- Ans. 32 NCERT Pg.66-67 (Economics)
- Ans. 33 NCERT Pg.98 (Political Science)
- Ans. 34 NCERT Pg.73-74 (Political Science)
- Ans. 35 A Map (i) Desert Soil
(ii) Karnataka
(iii) Chhatisgarh
- B (i) Madras 1927
(ii) Amritsar
(iii) Champaran

Answer of a Questions for visually impaired.

- a) Madras
- b) Amritsar
- c) Champaran
- d) Desert soil
- e) Karnataka
- f) Chhatisgarh
- g) Gujarat
- h) Amritsar
- l) Odisha

Practice Paper-IV
Class-X
Subject : Social Science

- Q. 1 What was Inland Emigration act of 1859?
- a) It empowered rulers to stop movement of people.
 - b) Plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea gardens.
 - c) Movement within the country was stopped.
 - d) None of Above.
- Q. 2 Which one of the following is true about the “Treaty of constantinople” of 1832?
- a) It recognised Turkey as an independent Nation.
 - b) It recognised Germany as an independent Nation.
 - c) It recognised France as an independent Nation.
 - d) It recognised Greece as an independent Nation.
- Q. 3 The Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhiji in the year?
- a) 1920
 - b) 1922
 - c) 1921
 - d) 1923
- Q. 4 Why did the wheat price in Indian fell down 50% between 1928 and 1934?
- a) Due to less production
 - b) Due to floods
 - c) Due to Depression
 - d) Due to Drought
- Q. 5 Which pre-colonial port connected India to the gulf countries and red sea ports.
- a) Bombay
 - b) Hoogley
 - c) Surat
 - d) Machhalipatanm
- Q. 6 Who among the following brought hand printing technology into Japan around 768-770AD?
- a) Buddhist
 - b) Japanese Traders
 - c) European Traders
 - d) Chinese Traders

- Q. 7 Commercial Agricultural is
- a) Practice of farming in crops which are grown for trade.
 - b) It is done in small farms.
 - c) Done with primitive technology
 - d) Practised in areas of high population
- Q. 8 Pipeline transport is on the increase these days because.
- i) They rule out delay & maintain continuous supply
 - ii) The cost of fitting & installation is cheap
 - iii) It is more successful in modern homes
 - iv) The pipelines are not meant for liquid fuel
- Q. 9 The meaning of resource planning is.....
- a) Judicious use of resources
 - b) Not successful in India
 - c) Sustainable development
 - d) Identification, Evaluating, Planning Structure and matching the resource development with national development.
- Q. 10 The places listed below are the centres of cotton textile of Maharashtra except.
- a) Mumbai
 - b) Wardha
 - c) Nagpur
 - d) Ahmedabad
- Q. 11 The three characteristics of Kandla sea port are given please select which is not true for Kandla port.
- a) It is a tidal port and built to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port.
 - b) It was the first port developed after independence
 - c) It is not fit for heavy goods.
 - d) It caters to the convenient handling of exports and imports of highly productive granary.

- Q. 12 Which of the following is a fibre crop?
- a) Coffee c) Tomato
b) Jute d) Rubber
- Q. 13 Power is shared among different political parties that represent
- a) Different candidates b) Same ideologies
c) Different ideologies and d) None of there
social groups
- Q. 14 Which of the following is not a feature of federalism?
- a) There are two or more levels of government
b) Different tiers of government govern the same citizen
c) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified.
d) The central government can order the state government.
- Q. 15 All included in commercial politics experts when:-
- a) Religion is seen as the basis of Nation
b) When people start believing the beliefs of on religion are superior to other.
c) When demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another
d) People have the awareness and tolerance for religions.
- Q. 16 A party that secures at least _____% age of the total votes in Lok Sabha election or assembly election in four states and win at least _____ seats in Lokshaba is reconised as national party.
- a) 3%, 4 b) 2%, 4
c) 5%, 4 e) 6%, 4
- Q. 17 Which one of the following is also called average income?
- a) National Income c) Total Income
b) Per Capita Income d) All of above
- Q. 18 Which of the following sector has most of the people as employer engaged in employment.

- a) Primary Sector
- b) I.T. Sector
- c) Secondary sector
- d) Tertiary Sector

Q.19 Modern forms of money include.

- a) Dollar
 - b) Paper notes & coins
 - c) Paper notes coins
 - d) Coins
- and bank deposits

Q. 20 Entry of MNC's in a domestic market may prove harmful for :-

- a) All large scale producers
- b) All domestic producers
- c) Small scale producers
- d) Cottage and small scale producers

Section B

Q. 21 Explain the distribution of Iron ore in India.

Or

Explain the distributors of copper in India

Q. 22 "Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice" justify

Q.23 Identify the three local issues in which Gandhiji applied his technique of satyagrah in 1917-1918. How were these issues resolved.

Or

How was interpretation of swaraj different for different groups.

Q. 24 Consequences of Environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries justify the statement

Q. 25 What are feminist Movement? What were their major demands.

Q.26 Explain any four provisions of Napoleon Civil code 1804.

Or

Compare the views of liberals and conservatives.

Q.27 What is collateral security? How do demand deposit facilitate transactions

Or

what are objective of NREGA 2005.

Q. 28 The Indian government after independence has put many such barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment". Why was this considered necessary?

Section C

Q. 29 Print not only stimulate the publication of conflicting opinion among communities but also connected communities and people in different parts of India.

Or

What was civil disobedience movement and how was it different them Non-cooperation movement.

Q. 30 The cluster of textile industry in either in Mumbai or in Ahmedabad. Give reasons.

Or

Distinguish between agro based and mineral based industries

Or

Discuss three important network of pipeline transportation in India.

Q. 31 Explain the role of government in public sector

Or

Who supervises the functioning of Banks and how this supervision in done.

Q. 32 Explain any five facilities available in special Economic zones developed by the central and state governments to attract foreign investment.

Or

Distinguish between Primary, Secondary and tertiary sector.

Q. 33 The focus on caste in politics can sometimes give an impression that elections are all about caste and nothing else. That is far from true". Explain by giving examples.

Q. 34 What were the two main causes of resentment in Belgium in 1960?

How was the conflict solved.

Or

Explain the language policy of Indian federal system. How in it different from Srilanka?

Q. 35 Locate and label any three of the following with appropriate symbols

a) on the same given outline political map of India.

Kalpakkam -Nuclear Power Plant

Vijaynagar -Iron and steel

Noida -Software technology park

Paradweep -Sea port

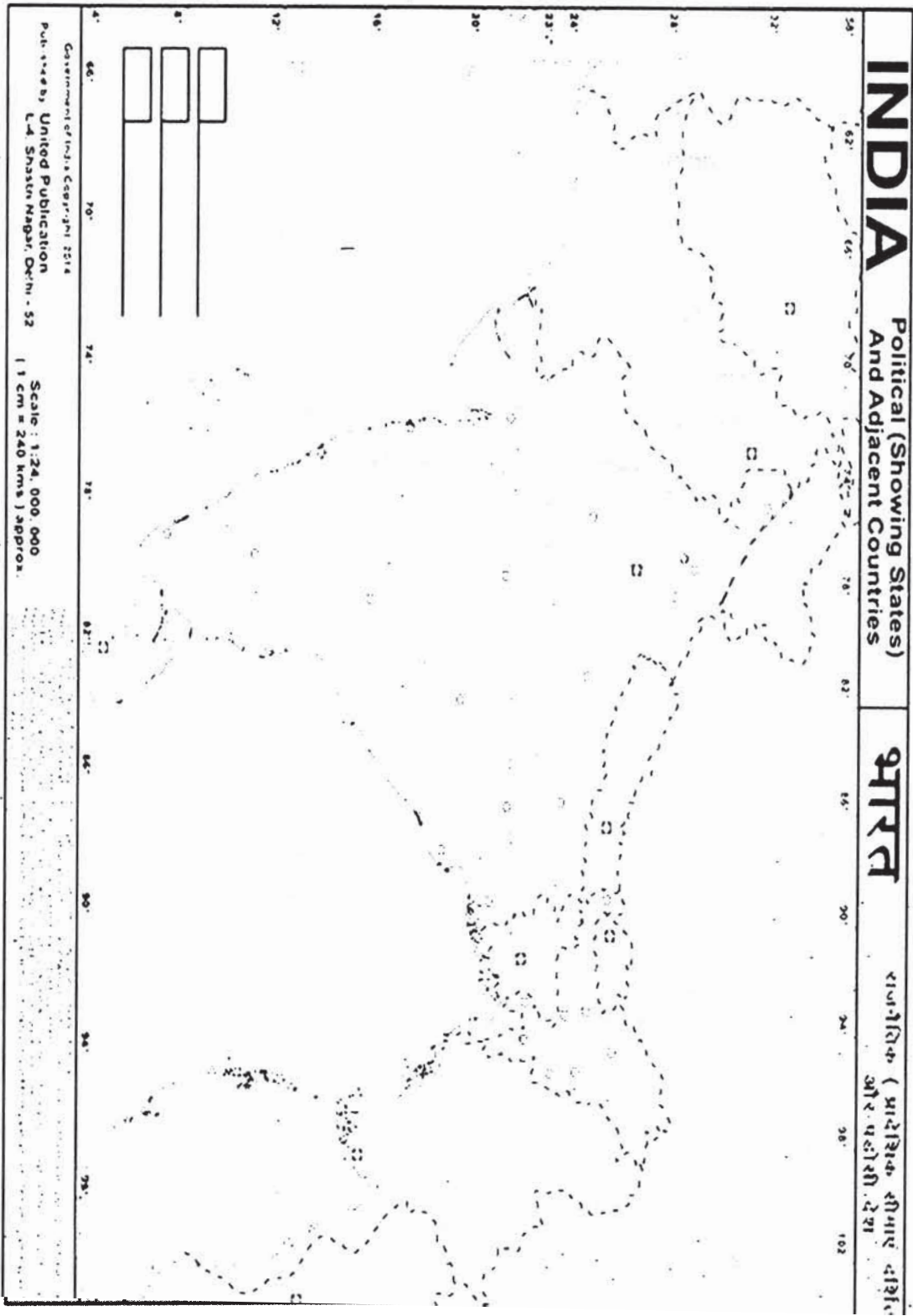
Sardar Sarovar -Dam

b) Two features A & B are marked on given political outline map of India. Identify these features with help of following information.

i) State where Gandhiji Violated the salt law.

ii) Calling off of Non co operation movement.

iii) One congress session.



Practice Question Paper-V
Class-X
Subject : Social Science

Section-A

For Question No.1 to 20(Objective types) answer as directed.

1. What was conservatism ?(Answer in a sentence)
2. Why was Simon commission greeted with the slogan-‘Go back Simon’ (Answer in a sentence)

Or

How was the Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement?(Answer in a sentence)

3. Rinderpest was a devastating ____ disease.(Fill in the blank)

Or

The first or early phase of industrialisation is also known as - industrialisation. (Fill in the blank)

4. Define Despotism? (Answer in a sentence)

Or

Who said, The Printing Press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep the despotism away.’

5. Choose a non- renewable resource out of the followings- Water, Coal, Solar energy, Wind
6. Why we should eat Ragi ?(Give one reason)
7. Name the mineral which is made up of a series of plates or leaves ? (Answer in a word)

Or

Name the mineral which is found in sedimentary rocks and is the basic raw material for the Cement industry ? (Answer in a word)

8. Correct the statement and rewrite in your answer book -- ‘India imports Yarn from Japan,’
9. Complete the diagram-

Means of Transport		
LAND	WATER

Or

Choose the correct option—

Which organisation constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas in India?

- a) NHAI
- b) CPWD
- c) BRO
- d) PWD

10. Why Sea Ports are important for India? (Give one reason)

Or

Why Railways are better than Roadways? (Give one reason)

11. Tamil Natives of Sri Lanka are called (Fill in the blank)

Or

In a Democracy Political Power should be distributed among as many citizens as possible. (Write True or False)

12. Why we can say that India is a Federal country (Give one reason)

Or

Explain the term 'Coalition Government' ? (Answer in a sentence)

13. Which Political Party got majority seats in the General Loksabha Election 2019 ?

Or

Define "Ruling Party" ?

14. Write any one economic outcome of Indian Democracy ? (Answer in a few words)

15. What is Life Expectancy ? (Answer in a sentence)

16. Why we calculate per capita income in dollars only ? (Answer in a sentence)

17. Choose the Tertiary Sector activity/product out of the followings—

- a) Shirt
- b) Cotton
- c) Yarn
- d) Transport

Or

Find the odd one out in terms of sectors of Economy-

- a) Teacher
- b) Vegetable vendor
- c) Doctor
- d) Lawyer

18. Give one example of Collateral ? (Answer in a word)

Or

Why do lenders ask for Collateral while lending money? (Answer in a sentence)

19. Foreign investment is (complete the sentence defining the term)

20. Give an example of Trade Barrier (Answer in few words)

Section-B

For Question number 21 to 28 answer minimum in three points.

21. 'The first clear expression of Nationalism came with the French Revolution.' Support the statement.

Or

Describe the Process of German unification ?

22. Mr.Jatin Das wants to open a Jute Mill in West Bengal near River Hugli. Describe any three factors favouring his decision ?

Or

Mr. Hari Desai is interested to begin a new cotton mill in Surat Gujarat. Describe any three problems related to factors of industrial establishment he may face ?

23. Ms.Nagma has to reach Mumbai from Delhi within three hours to attend an urgent official meeting. Which mode of transport she should use and Why ?

Or

Ms.Hillary visited India from U.S. in her vacations. Which three problems or drawbacks she would have noticed while travelling by roads ?

24. What do you mean by Belgian model, Examine the interesting elements of Belgian Government ?

Or

Why the Sri Lankan Tamils felt the alienation in their own country ?

25. How the third tier of Indian Democracy has become more powerful after 1992?

Or

Distinguish between the coming together Federation and holding together Federation? (CBSE 2011, 2015)

26. Describe any three things people may look for growth and development, beside income ?

27. How Public Sector is different than Private Sector ?

Or

Why employment conditions of an organised sector considered better than an unorganised sector ?

28. Paheli and Bujho are debating over the issue of globalisation. Write any three advantages and three disadvantages of globalisation to help them out ?

Section- C

Answer the questions from 29 to 34 in detail with atleast five points.

29. How did Cultural process help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India during freedom struggle ?

Or

Why the Non-cooperation Movement could not get the cent percent success during Indian Freedom struggle ?

30. How the Print culture assisted the growth of Nationalism in India ? Explain in any five points ?

Or

Explain the effect of Print movement on Indian visual culture in the 19th century ? (CBSE 2011, 2016)

31. Suggest any five ways to improve the Production of Rice in India ?

Or

How Agriculture is considered the back bone of the Indian Economy ?

32. Describe any five features of Indian Democracy which proves that India is not an Unitary kind of Government ?

Or

Describe with examples the three fold distribution of Legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments of India ?

33. How a regional Party can become a National Party in India ?

Or

How Political Parties can be reformed ? Suggest any five such ways.

34. Gurpreet thinks that Banks are an important institution in India ? Give any five reasons in support of her thought ?

Or

Seema Jain wants to take a loan for renovation of her house. A Money lender and a Public sector bank are ready to pay her. From whom she should borrow and why ?

Section-D

35. A) Identify and show with names any three of the following on the political map of India (Any three)

i) The places where the sessions of Indian National Congress held in September 1920, December 1920 and the session of 1927.

ii) The place at Gujarat where the Peasant Satyagraha was organised by Gandhi ji in 1917.

iii) The place at Punjab where the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred in 1919.

iv) The place at Gujarat from where the famous Civil Disobedience Movement was started in March 1930.

B) Identify and locate any three out of the followings on the political map of India—

i) Durg iron ore mine.

ii) Jute producing state of India.

iii) Neyvali Coal mine.

iv) Kalol oil field.

- v) Singrauli Power Plant.
- vi) The northern most terminal of Golden quadrilateral.
- vii) Tarapur(oldest) Nuclear Plant.
- viii) Kanpur cotton textile industry.
- ix) Bhilai steel Plant.
- x) Pune Software technology park.
- xi) Tuticorin Port.
- xii) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport

Answers of Model Test paper for class X 2020

1. A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.(NCERT pg.10)
2. As there was not a single Indian member in it.(pg.62)

Or

People were now asked not only to refuse co-operation with the British but also to break colonial laws.(pg.63-64)

3. Cattle (pg.87)

Or

Proto(pg.105)

4. pg.163

Or

Louise-Sebastien Mercier (pg.163)

5. Coal (pg.2)
6. Rich in iron.(Any other.pg.38)
7. Mica (pg.56)

Or

Lime stone (pg. 56)

8. India exports yarn to Japan.(pg.68)
9. Air.(pg.8 1)

Or

c) BRO

10. Exports. imports etc.(pg.87) Or
Comparatively lesser fare etc. (pg.84)
11. Sri Lankan Tamils.(pg.3)

Or

True (pg.8)

12. Two or more levels of Governments.ete. (pg.15)

Or

Pg.20

13. BJP

Or

Political Party that runs Government. (pg.74)

14.Reduction of inequality and Poverty.(pg.95)

15.Average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.(pg.13)

16.PCI is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared.(pg.13 17.d) Transport

Or

b) Vegetable Vendor

18. Property such as land titles.(pg.44)

Or

Pe.44

19. Investment made by MNCs.(pg.57)

20. Tax on imports.(pg.64)

21. Transfer of Sovereignty from the Monarchy to a body of French citizens. ii) A new tricolour iii) National assembly.(pg. 17)

Or

Pg.19

22.1) Cheap water transport for raw and finished goods. ii) Abundant water for processing the raw jute iii) Kolkata Port for Export purpose.(pg.70)

Or

Pg.70

23. Airways as it is fastest, comfortable and prestigious.(pg.88)

Or

i) Unmetalled roads

ii) Congestions

iii) Old and narrow bridges etc.(Pg.84)

24. Accommodation of different communities. 1) Equal distribution of seats.

ii) Concept of Federal Government iii) Equal representation in Brussels

iv) Community Government.(pg.4)

Or

Act of 1956.(Pg.3)

i) Regular elections to local government bodies.

ii) One third representation for women.

iii) Creation of State election commission. (Any other pg.24)

Or

Pg.15

26.1)Peace ii)Security iii) Good health etc.(Any other pg.5)

27.pg.33

Or

1) Job security ii) Regular salary iii) Fixed working hours. (Any other pg.30-31)

28.pg.66-67 and 70.

29.pg.70-72

Or

Pg.58 and 62

30.pg. 168-169

Or

Pe.171

31. (i) Maximum use of plains, coastal areas and deltaic regions.

(ii) Proper irrigation.

(iii) HYV seeds.

iv) Modern equipments.

v) Subsidy and Support to farmers.

Or

Pg.34 and 44

32 . Pg. Pg.16-17 About Union, State and Concurrent lists.

33.pg.79

Or

Pg.86-87

34. pg.39.40 and 41.

Or

Pg. 48-49

35. Refer concern books and atlas of India.

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