STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



SESSION 2023-24

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CLASS X COURSE STRUCTURE

History (India and the Contemporary World - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 60	20 inclusive of map pointing
Section	Chapter No.	Chapter name	No. of periods	Marks allocated

I **Events and processes**	**I**	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	**17**	**18 + 2 map pointing ***
	II	Nationalism In India	**17**	
II **Livelihoods, Economies and Societies**	**III**	The Making of a Global World **(To be evaluated in theBoard Examination** Subtopics:1 to 1.3 Pre Modern World to Conquest, Disease and Trade**)**	**6**	
		Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks Sub topics 2 to 4.4 The nineteenth century (1815-1914) to end of Bretton Woods & the beginning of "Globalisation."	**4**	
	IV	The Age of Industrialization (**To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessments only**)	**6**	
III **Everyday**	**V**	Print Culture and the Modern World	**10**	* Marks as mentioned above

Life, Culture and Politics				

Geography (Contemporary India - II)			**Suggestive no. of periods = 55**	**20 inclusive of map pointing**
Chapter No.	**Chapter Name**		**No. of Periods**	**Marks allocated**
1	Resources and Development		**7**	**17 + 3 map pointing**
2	Forest and Wildlife Resources		**7**	
3	Water Resources		**7**	
4	Agriculture		**10**	
5	Minerals and Energy Resources		**10**	
6	Manufacturing Industries		**10**	
7	Lifelines of National Economy **Only map pointing to be evaluated in the Board Examination**		**2**	
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks)		**2**	
Political Science (Democratic Politics - II)			**Suggestive no. of periods = 50**	**20**
Unit no	**Chapter No**	**Chapter Name**	**No. of Periods**	**Marks allocated**
I	**1**	Power - sharing	**15**	
	2	Federalism		

II	3	Gender, Religion and Caste	12	20
III	4	Political Parties	12	
IV	5	Outcomes of Democracy	11	
Economics (Understanding Economic Development)			Suggestive no. of periods = 50	20
Chapter No.	Chapter name		No. of Periods	Marks allocated
1	Development		12	20
2	Sectors of the Indian Economy		12	
3	Money and Credit		12	
4	Globalisation and The Indian Economy To be evaluated in the Board Examination: • What is Globalization? • Factors that have enabled Globalisation		8	
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks) • Production across the countries • Chinese toys in India • World Trade Organisation • The Struggle for a Fair Globalisation		6	
5	Consumer Rights (Project Work)			

Subject	Name of the Chapter	List of areas to be pointed on the Map

History	**Nationalism in India**	**I. Congress sessions:** **1920 Calcutta** **1920 Nagpur.** **1927 Madras session,** **II. 3 Satyagraha movements:** **Kheda Champaran.** **Ahmedabad mill workers** **III. Jallianwala Bagh** **IV. Dandi March**
Geography	**Resources and Development**	**Identify: Major Soil Types**
	Water Resources	**Locating and Labelling:** **• Salal** **• Bhakra Nangal** **• Tehri** **• Rana Pratap Sagar** **• Sardar Sarovar** **• Hirakud** **• Nagarjuna Sagar** **• Tungabhadra**
	Agriculture	**Identify:** **Major areas of Rice and Wheat** **Largest/ Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute**
	Minerals and Energy Resources	**Identify:** **a. Iron Ore mines** **• Mayurbhanj** **• Durg** **• Bailadila** **• Bellary** **• Kudremukh** **b. Coal Mines** **• Raniganj** **• Bokaro** **• Talcher** **• Neyveli** **c. Oil Fields** **• Digboi** **• Naharkatia** **• Mumbai High** **• Bassien** **• Kalol** **• Ankaleshwar** **Locate & label: Power Plants** **a. Thermal**

		• Namrup • Singrauli • Ramagundam b. Nuclear • Narora • Kakrapara • Tarapur • Kalpakkam
	Manufacturing Industries	I. 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. Vijayanagar f. Salem ● Software Technology Parks: a. Noida b. Gandhinagar c. Mumbaid. Pune e. Hyderabad, f. Bengaluru g. Chennai. h. Thiruvananthapuram
	Lifelines of National Economy	Locating and Labelling: a. Major sea ports • Kandla • Mumbai • Marmagao • New Mangalore • Kochi • Tuticorin • Chennai • Vishakhapatnam • Paradip ● Haldia
		b. International Airports: ● Amritsar (Raja Sansi) ● Delhi (Indira Gandhi International) ● Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji) ● Chennai (MeenamBakkam) ● Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) ● Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

HISTORY

CHAPTER 1

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Key Concept of the Lesson –

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu a French artist prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republic. The first print shows the people of Europe and America -men and women of all ages offering homage to statue of Liberty.

1. The French Revolution and the idea of nation-

Growth of nationalism in France.

Introduction of various measures and policies created sense of collective identity among the people of France.

Change of monarchy and establishment of republic, creation of new assembly.

Rise of Napoleon and his reforms. Revolutionaries help other people of Europe to become nation.

2. The making of nationalism in Europe.

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into Kingdom, duchies and cantons these divisions were having their autonomous rulers.

Uses of different languages.

Rise of middle class.

Industrialization in England, emergence of a working class and liberalism.

New conservatism after 1815 and preservation of traditional institution.

After the defeat of Napoleon, the European government follows the sprint of conservatism. Conservative regimes were autocratic revolutionaries at that time fought for Liberty and freedom.E.g. Mazzini Young Italy and Young Europe.

3.The age of revolution (1830- 1848) –

Liberalism and Nationalism Greek war of independence against Ottoman empire and treaty of Constantinople. Emphasis in vernacular. Hunger hardship and popular revolt. Demand for constitutionalism and national unification.

Rights for women results-Frankfurt Parliament (May 1848).

4.Unification of Germany and Italy

Changing concept of Nationalism after 1848. Emergence of new nation.

Germany and role of Bismarck and his policy unification of Germany.

Unification of Italy.

Role of Mazzini Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II separate case and condition of Britain -Glorious revolution of 1688, Act of union of 1707

5.Visualising the Nation-

Representing Nationalism and ideas through female allegory such a Marianne (France) and Germania (Germany).

6.Nationalism and Imperialism -

Last quarter of the 19th century nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends, Intolerance Balkan became the sense of big power of rivalry nationalism,

Aligned with Imperialism cause of World War I.

Idea of Nationalism was now same everywhere. But concept of Nationalism state was accepted universally.

AT A GLANCE

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition and professed gradual development to quick change.

Giuseppe Mazzini was in Italian revolutionary and member of secret society.

Otto Von Bismarck was the chief minister of Prussia and was the architect of the unification of Germany.

Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop particular form of nationalist sentiments.

National state is the one in which the majority of its citizen came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

The Treaty of Vienna was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.

Nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland through music and language.

Kaiser William I was the emperor of United Germany.

Liberalism stands for freedom of the individual and equality of all before law.

10.MCQ (1Mark)

1. Arrange the following in the correct sequence.

(i) Unification of Germany
(ii) Unification of Italy
(iii) Greek war of independence begin
(iv) Fall of Napoleon

Option:

(a) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(b) (ii) (iv) (iii) (i)
(c) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)
(d) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)

2.Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:

1. Abdication of the monarch
2. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.
3. Political Rights to women were given
4. Freedom of the press had been asked for

Option:

(a) only 1 and 2 are correct
(b) only 1,2 and 3 are correct
(c) only 1 and 4 are correct
(d) only 1, 2 and 4 are correct

Assertion and Reason:

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

3. Assertion (A): In Britain, the formation of the nation -state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.
Reason (R): Ethnic groups of Britain extended its influence.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

4.Assertion (A): After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.
Reason (R): The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

5. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the..... together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

(a) Greece
(b) Balkans
(c) France
(d) Germany

6. Which of the following artists painted the image of Germania?

(a) Philipp Veit
(b) Frederick Sorrieu
(c) Guards
(d) Observers

7. What did the customs unions or Zollverein do?

(a) Abolished tax
(b) Abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
(c) Abolished tariff charges and reduced the currencies to 5.
(d) Only Abolished tariff barriers.

8. Greek struggle for Independence begins from_____.

(A) 1831 (B) 1841 (C) 1821 D) 186

9. Match the following

Column A	Column B
(1) Zollverein	(a) an elected assembly
(2) Estate general	(b) Austria- Hungary
(3) Habsburg empire ruled over	(c) Custom Union

(A) (1)- (c), (2)- (a), (3)- (b)
(B) (1)- (b), (2)- (a), (3)- (c)
(C) (1)- (a), (2)- (b), (3)- (a)
(D) (1)- (b), (2)- (c), (3)- (a)

ANSWER (MCQ)

1-a, 2-d,3-a,4-a,5-b,6-a,7-b,8-c,9-b,

Picture Based Question :-

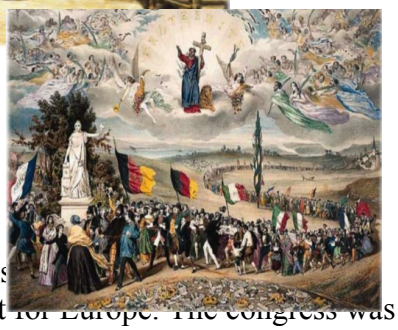
1.Which of the following event is described in the Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe In Berne in 1833. Print by Giacomo Mantegazza.



Following in image ?

(a) Signing of treaty of Vienna
(b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne in 1833
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini unifying Italy
(d) None of the above

2. The Painting "The dream of world wide Democratic & Social Republics" was prepared by Whom?



(a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Frederic Sorrieu
(c) Henry Patullo
(d) Duke Metternich

CASE-BASED AND SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Q1. Read the source given and answer the following

In 1815, Representatives of the European powers- Britain, Russia, Prus
Collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The congress was
12 hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the TREATY OF VIENNA of 1815 With the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon Dynasty, which had been deposed during the French revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

<u>Answer the following-</u>

(A) Which country's Army collectively defeated Napoleon -
i. Britain, Russia and Japan
ii. Russia, Austria and Poland
iii. Prussia, Russia and Germany
iv.Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
Answer A : (iv)
(B) VIENNA congress was hosted by:
i. Garibaldi
ii Mazzini
iii Austrian Chancellor
iv None
Answer B: (iii)
(C) Which dynasty was restored after 1815 in France?
Answer - Bourbon Dynasty
(D) What was the objective of "TREATY OF VIENNA"?
Answer -The objective of treaty of Vienna was undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
Q.2.Read the source given and answer the following
Similar female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people'snation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic- the red cap, the tricolor and the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of Oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.
(A) The female allegory in France was.....
(i) Germania (ii) Mary (iii) Flora (iv) Marianne.
Ans:- (A) (iv)
(B) Germania became the allegory of…….
(i) France (ii) Italy (iii) Germany (iv)Britain.
Ans:- (B) (iii)
(C) The German oak stands for?
(i) Liberty (ii) Heroism (iii) Justice (iv) None of these
Ans :- (C) (ii)
(D) ……images marked on coins and stamps.
(i) Germania (ii) Marianne (iii) Mary (iv) Jesus.
Ans:- (D) (ii)

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)

1. Who were Marianne and Germania?
Ans- Marianne a female form was an allegory to personify the French nation. Similarly Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
2. Name the leader and the state which gave leadership in Italian unification.
Ans- Victor Emmanuel II , the king of Piedmont and Sardinia gave leadership in Italian unification. He was proclaimed King of United Italy in 1861.
3.Why was Frankfurt Parliament rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV king of Prussia.
Ans- Frankfurt Parliament's offer of the crown was rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV king of Prussia because the drafted constitution was not acceptable to the king.
The Frankfurt Parliament had drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarch subject to a parliament.
4. (i) When and why was Zollverein formed?
(ii) What was the main aim of revolutionary of Europe during the years following 1815?
Ans-(i) It was formed in 1834, to eradicate tariff barriers.
(ii) To oppose monarchial forms of government.
5. What was the main aim of the French revolutionary?

Ans-The main aim of the French revolutionary was to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people through various measures and practices.

6.(i) Who remarked " when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?

(ii) What is an allegory?

Ans- (i) Duke Metternich.

(ii) When an abstract idea for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing. It is symbolic.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3MARKS)

1. Briefly explain Greek war of independence.

Ans:-

Greek under Ottoman Empire

Growth of nationalism sparked the struggle

Got support from Western European

Finally with treaty of Constantinople (1832) Greece became independent.

2. Why the 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe?

Ans :-

Increase in population

Unemployment, migration, price rise

Stiff competition in the market

Bad condition of peasants.

3. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

Ans:-

-In Britain, the ethnic groups consisting of the English, Welsh, Scot and Irish had their own culture and political tradition.

The English Parliament had seized power from the monarchy in 1688.The act of union made Scotland to come under England. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

The symbol of New Britain, the British flag, the national anthem the English language were actively promoted.

4.What were the measures taken by French revolutionaries to forge a sense of collective identity?

Ans:-

-Through the idea of la patrie le citoyen

New tricolor flag

Composition of new system of hymns and commemoration of martyrs.

Formulating uniform laws for all citizens.

5. Explain the consequences of treaty of the Vienna (1815) congress.

Ans:-

- The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France.
- A number of states were up on the boundaries of France.
- Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got control of Northern Italy, Russia was given part of Poland.

6.How did Napoleon Code (1804) exported to the other regions under French control?

Ans:-

- Simplified administrative division
- Abolished feudal system
- Freed peasants from serfdom and mamorial dues
- In towns, guild restrictions were removed.
- Transport and communication system improved.

(Any three)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

1. What were the ideals of liberal Nationalism?

Ans:-

- Freedom for individual
- Equality of all before law
- Concept of Govt. by consent.
- End of autocracy
- Freedom of market

2. Explain the different stages of unification of Germany.

Ans:-

-Germany was group of small states before it's unification.

The middle-class Germans United in 1848, to create a nation -state out of the numerous German states. But the initiative was repressed by the combined force of the monarchy and big landlords of Prussia.

This was carried out by the Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck (was the chief architect in Germany Unification) and Prussian army and bureaucracy.

His main objectives was to unify Germany and this was done by three wars, which they fought over 7 years with Austria,Denmark and France.

In 1871 Prussian king William I was crowned as the German Emperor.

It symbolised the birth of a United Germany.

3.Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

Ans: -

The French revolution took place in 1789 had various impacts on Europe.

The revolution led to the setting up of Jacobin Clubs in different cities of Europe.

Paved way for the French armies to move into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and some parts of Italy.

The idea of nationalism began to be carried by French armies

Rise of Napoleon,

The concept of equality of law and uniform laws, -Liberate the people of Europe from despotic rulers

The concept of nation states. dress,

Many were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

4. Explain social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in regions under his control.

Ans:-

Did away all privileges based on birth.

Simplified administrative divisions,

Established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

Simplified administrative division,

Abolished the feudal system, freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

5.Explain causes of conflict in the ‘Balkan area’ after 1871.

Ans:-

Slav nationalities struggle for their identity and independence,

The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and wanted to gain more territory,

Rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as army and naval might, Balkan tension
Led to a series of wars and finally the First World War.

6. What was the Act of Union, 1707?
Ans:-
Scotland got incorporated in Britain through this Act of Union of 1707,
England could impose its influence on Scotland,
The catholic clans of Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression,
They were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language, wear their national dress,
Many were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

7.Explain the process of unification of Italy.
Ans: -
The Italian state of Sardinia-Piedmont played the role of uniting Italy,
Similar to that play by Prussia in the case of Germany.
Count Camillo de Cavour the chief minister of Sardinia Piedmont led the movement to unite the separate states of 19th century Italy with the help of army and an alliance with France.
The regions annexed by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his Red
Shirts joined with the Northern regions to form a united Italy in 1861.

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

KEY POINTS:

*The Idea of Satyagraha Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. His heroic fight for the Indians in South Africa was well-known. His noble method of mass agitation known as satyagraha had yielded good results. The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. In 1916, Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

*The method of satyagraha was based on the idea that if someone is fighting for a true cause, there is no need to use any physical force to fight the oppressor. Gandhiji believed that a satyagrahi could win a battle through non-violence, *i.e.,* without being aggressive or revengeful. Some early satyagraha movements organised by Gandhiji:

*Peasants' Movement in Champaran (Bihar) in 1916.

*Peasants' Movement in Kheda district (Gujarat) in 1917.

*Mill Workers' Movement in Ahmedabad in 1918.

The Rowlatt Act (1919):

*The Rowlatt Act was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919. The Indian members did not support the Act, but it was passed nevertheless. The Act gave enormous powers to the British Government to repress political activities. It allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

*On 6th April 1919 Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. The call for a strike on 6th April got a huge response. People came out in support in
various cities, shops were shut down and workers in railway workshops went on strike. The British administration decided to clamp down on the nationalists. Several local leaders were arrested. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. Jallianwala Bagh Incident:

*On 10th April, 1919, in Amritsar, the Police fired upon a peaceful procession. This provoked widespread attacks on government establishments. Martial Law was imposed in
Amritsar and the command of the area was given to General Dyer.

*The infamous (shocking) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13th April; the day on which Baisakhi is celebrated in Punjab. A crowd of villagers came to participate in a fair in Jallianwala Bagh. It was

enclosed from all sides with narrow entry points.
*General Dyer blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed in that incident. Public reaction to the incident took a violent turn in many north Indian towns. The government was quite brutal in its response. Things turned highly violent. Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement as he did not want to continue the violence.

***Khilafat Movement:** The Khilafat issue gaveallowed Mahatma Gandhi to bring the Hindus andMuslims on a common platform. Ottoman Turkeywas badly defeated in the First World War. Therewere rumours about a harsh peace treaty likely tobe imposed on the Ottoman Emperor; who was thespiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). A**Khilafat Committee** was formed in Bombay in**March 1919** to defend the Khalifa. This committeehad leaders like the brothers **Muhammad Ali andShaukat Ali.** They also wanted **Mahatma Gandhi**to take up the cause to build a united mass action. Atthe Calcutta session of the Congress in **September1920,** the resolution was passed to launch a **Non-Cooperation Movement** in support of **Khilafat**and also for swaraj.**Non-Cooperation Movement:** In his famousbook Hind Swaraj (1909), Mahatma Gandhi declaredthat British rule was established in India with thecooperation of Indians and had survived only becauseof this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate,British rule in India would collapse within a year andswaraj would be established. Gandhiji believed that ifIndians begin to refuse to cooperate, the British rulerswill have no other way than to leave India.**Some of the proposals of the Non-Cooperation:**

*Surrender the titles which were awarded by theBritish Government.
*Boycott of Civil Services, Army, Police, Courts, Legislative Councils and Schools.
*Boycott of foreign goods.
*Launch a full **civil disobedience campaign,** if the government persisted with repressive measures.

***Cooperation-Khilafat Movement** began in **January 1921.** Various social groups participated inthis movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of swaraj, but theterm meant different things to different people. Awadh: The Peasants' movement in Awadh was led by Baba Ramchandra. He was a Sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer. The peasants were against the high rents and many other cases, which were demanded by talukdars and landlords. The peasants demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of the begar and social boycott of oppressive landlords.
*Tribal Peasants: Tribal peasants gave their own interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of swaraj. The tribals were prevented from entering the forests to graze cattle or to collect fruits and firewood. The new forest laws were a threat to their livelihoods. The government forced them to do the begar on road construction.
*Many rebels from the tribal areas became nonviolent and often carried guerrilla warfare against the British Officials.
* Swaraj in the Plantations: The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission; as per the Indian Emigration Act of 1859. When the news of Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the plantations, many workers began to defy the authorities. They left plantations and headed towards their homes. But they got stranded on the way because of a railway and steamer strike. They were caught by the Police and brutally beaten up.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:

(i) Coming of Simon Commission to India

(ii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC

(iii) Government of India Act, 1919

(iv) Champaran Satyagraha

Options:

(A) (iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)

(B) (i) - (ii) - (iv) - (iii)

(C) (ii) - (iii) - (i) - (iv)

(D) (iv) - (iii) - (i) - (ii)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q.2. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in _____.
(A) January, 1916
(B) January, 1915
(C) March, 1921
(D) April, 1917
Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q.3. In which of the following Indian National Congress Session, the idea of Non-Cooperation Movement was accepted?

(A) Lahore Session

(B) Nagpur Session

(C) Calcutta Session

(D) Madras Session

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 4. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

(A) Detention of political prisoners without trial

(B) Forced recruitment in the army

(C) Forced manual labour

(D) Equal pay for equal work

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Q. 5. Who led the Peasant's Movement in Awadh?

(A) Baba Ramnath

(B) Baba Ramchandra

(C) Baba Ramdev

(D) Baba Ram Mohan

Ans. Option (B) is correct

Q. 6. Which Act did not permit the plantation workers in Assam to leave the tea gardens without permission?

(A) Inland Emigration Act of 1947

(B) Inland Emigration Act of 1839

(C) Inland Emigration Act of 1859

(D) Inland Emigration Act of 1887

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 7. With the growth of Nationalism, who created the image of Bharat Mata?

(A) Abanindranath Tagore
(B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q. 8. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?

(A) It was an all British commission.

(B) It was formed in Britain.

(C) It was set up in response to the Nationalist Movement.

Q. 9. Find the incorrect option from the following:

(A) Against this background the new Tory Government in Britain constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.

(B) Set up in response to Nationalist Movement, the Commission was to look into the functioning of the Constitutional System in India and suggest changes.

(C) The problem was that the Commission did not have a single Indian Member.

(D) They were all Americans.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Assertion & Reason:

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R).

Mark the correct choice as:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

(C) A is true but (R) is false.

(D) A is false and (R) is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): The Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons in the cities.

Reason (R): As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): In Awadh the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju.

Reason (R): The movement here was against talukdars and landlords.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch Civil Disobedience Movement by violating Salt Law.

Reason (R): An image or figure helps people to identify with the nation.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Folklores gave a picture of traditional culture, it helps in discovering a national identity and restoring a sense of pride in one's past.

Reason (R): Nationalism spreads when people discover some unity that binds them together.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Sense of belongingness came partly through the experience of united struggles.

Reason (R): There was also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

Very Short Answer Type Questions (2 marks each)

Q. 1. Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?

Ans. Under this Act, Plantation Workers were not permitted to leave tea-gardens without permission.

Q. 2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?

Ans. Gandhiji felt that the Movement was turning violent in many places.

Q. 3. Trace the reason why Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919.

Ans. To protest against the Rowlatt Act.

Q. 4. Why did Gandhiji take up the Khilafat issue?

Ans. Gandhiji took up the Khilafat issue to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform.

Q. 5. What is the importance of the Lahore Congress Session of 1929?

Ans. It was the session in which the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India was made.

Q. 6. Why Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference?

Ans. B.R. Ambedkar clashed over the issue of separate electorates for dalits.

Short Answer Type Questions (3 marks each)

Q. 1. Why did Gandhiji start Non- Cooperation Movement? Explain.

Answer: (i) Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation Movement with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence.
(ii) The Indian National Congress withdrew its support for British reforms against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh incident.
(iii) Indian Muslims who had participated in the Khilafat Movement to restore the status of the Caliph (the spiritual leader of Muslims) gave their support to the Non- Cooperation Movement.
Q. 2. Describe the role of Alluri Sitarama Raju in Andhra Pradesh during 1920s.

Ans. Role of Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh

(i) Alluri Sitarama Raju claimed that he had a variety of special powers like making astrological predictions, healing people and surviving bullet shots.

(ii) The rebels proclaimed him as an incarnation of God.

(iii) Raju was inspired by Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement.

(iv) He persuaded people to wear khadi and give up drinking.

(v) But at the same time, he asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force, not non-violence.
(vi) He used guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj.

Q. 3. Describe the incidence of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

Ans. (i) The Rowlatt Act was effective from 10th March, 1919. In Punjab, the protest movement was vast and strong.

(ii) On 10th April, two renowned leaders of the Congress, Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested and were taken to an unknown place.

(iii) A public meeting was held on 13th April at Jallianwala Bagh in a small park enclosed by buildings on all sides to protest against the arrest.

(iv) General Dyer with his British troops entered the park, closed the entrance of the park and commanded his army to fire on the gathered people without any warning.

(v) The firing lasted for ten minutes and sixteen hundred rounds were fired killing about a thousand people and more than two thousand people were left wounded and unattended.

Q 4. Evaluate the role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'.

Ans. Role of Business Class in 'Civil Disobedience Movement':

(i) The business class reached against policies that restricted business activities.

(ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.

(iii) In order to organise business interest, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927.

(iv) They gave financial assistance for the movement.

(v) They refused to buy and sell imported goods.

Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain the meaning and notion of 'Swaraj' as perceived by the plantation workers. How did they respond to the call of the Non-cooperation Movement?

Ans. (i) For plantation workers in Assam, Swaraj meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.

(ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact, they were rarely given such permission.

(iii) When they heard of the Non- Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home.

(iv) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming, and everyone would be given land in their villages.

(v) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

Q. 2. How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India? Explain with examples.
Ans. (i) It created new economic and political problems. The war had led to huge expenditure which was financed by heavy loans and an increase in taxes. Customs duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
(ii) The prices had doubled between 1913 and 1918 and the common people underwent great hardships.

(iii) Crops had failed between 1918-19 and 1920-21 leading to famine and disease. Epidemics were killing between 12-13 million people

(iv) People's hope that the end of the war would bring an end to their misery and near to their goals and this led to their support for the National Movement.

(v) The Muslims were antagonised by the British ill-treatment of the Khalifa, after the First World War.

(vi) Indian villagers were also incensed by the British Government's forced recruitment of men into the army.

Q 5. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide 'Satyagraha' against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919)? How was it opposed or organised? Explain.

Ans. Gandhiji decided to launch a nation-wide Satyagraha:

(i) This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council.

(ii) Indian members opposed the Act.

(iii) It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.

(iv) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

It opposed in the following ways:

(i) Rallies were organised in various cities.

(ii) Workers went on strike.

(iii) Shops were closed.

(iv) Communication, railway, telegraphs lines were disrupted.

Q 6. How did Colonial Government repress the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain. Ans. Colonial Government repressed the 'Civil Disobedience Movement':

(i) The colonial government took brutal steps to repress the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(ii) The government began arresting the congress leaders one by one. This led to violent clashes in many places.

(iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi was arrested (April 1930).
(iv) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar facing armoured cars and police firing, many were killed.
(v) Gandhiji was himself arrested.
(vi) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.
(vii) Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked; women and children were beaten.
(viii) About 100,000 people were arrested.

Case Based Subjective Questions (4 marks each)

1. Read the extract given below and answer the questions:

The Movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The Council Elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the Non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to. The effects of Non-Cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from ` 102 crore to ` 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian Textile Mills and handlooms went up. But this Movement in the cities gradually slowed down for a variety of reasons. Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it. How then could they boycott mill cloth for too long? Similarly, the boycott of British institutions posed a problem. For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones. These were slow to come up. So, students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in Government Courts.

Q. 1. What was the purpose of Justice Party to contest Elections to the Council in Madras?

Q. 2. How was the effect of 'Non-Cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?

Q. 3. Who were the first ones to join the Non-cooperation Movement?

2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions:
In the countryside, rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement. Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices. As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand. And the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment. These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the

boycott programmes. For them the fight for Swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised. So, when the movement was restarted in 1932, many of them refused to participate. The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand. Many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords. As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists. Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns in most places. So, the relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.

Q. 1. Patidars and Jats are rich Peasants of which State?

Q. 2. Who led the Peasant's Movement in Awadh?

Q. 3. Which Act did not permit the plantation workers in Assam to leave the tea gardens without permission?

Q. 4. Congress was unwilling to support _____ campaigns in most places.

3. Read the extract given below and answer the questions:

A growing anger against the colonial government was thus bringing together various groups and classes of Indians into a common struggle for freedom in the first half of the twentieth century. The Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi tried to channel people's grievances into organized movements for independence. Through such movements the nationalists tried to forge a national unity. But as we have seen, diverse groups and classes participated in these movements with varied aspirations and expectations. As their grievances were wide-ranging, freedom from colonial rule also meant different things to different people. The Congress continuously attempted to resolve differences, and ensure that the demands of one group did not alienate another. This is precisely why the unity within the movement often broke down. The high points of Congress activity and nationalist unity were followed by phases of disunity and inner conflict between groups. In other words, what was emerging was a nation with many voices wanting freedom from colonial rule.

Q. 1. What was the single factor which brought together various groups together into a common struggle for freedom.

Q. 2. What did Gandhi try to do?

Q. 3. Through such movements what did the nationalists try to do?

Q. 4. Why did the unity within the movement often break down?

4. Read the extract given below and answer the questions:

Quiet India Movement, the failure of the Cripps Mission and the effects of World War II created widespread discontentment in India. This led Gandhiji to launch a movement calling for complete withdrawal of the British from India. The Congress Working Committee, in its meeting in Wardha on 14 July, 1942, passed the historic 'Quit India' resolution demanding the immediate transfer of power to Indians and quit India. On 8 August, 1942, in Bombay, the All India Congress Committee endorsed the resolution which called for a non-violent mass struggle on the widest possible scale throughout the country. It was on this occasion that Gandhiji delivered the famous 'Do or Die' speech. The call of 'Quit India' almost brought the state machinery to a standstill in large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals, and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national

songs and slogans. The movement was truly a mass movement which brought into its ambit thousands of ordinary people, namely students, workers and peasants. It also saw the active participation of leaders, namely, Jayprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali and Ram Manohar Lohia and many women such as Matangini Hazra in Bengal, Kanaklata Barua in Assam and Rama Devi in Odisha. The British responded with much force, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

Q. 1. What factors led Gandhi to launch Quit India Movement?

Q. 2. What was the main demand of the Quit India Movement?

Q. 3. When and where was the Quit India Resolution passed?

Q. 4. Who gave the slogan 'Do or Die'?

Map Based Questions:

On the given Political map of India, Identify the place marked as

- The place where Gandhiji violated the salt Law.
- The city where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
- The place where Indian National Congress session was held in December 1920.
- The place of Movement of Indigo Plantation.
- A place where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- An incident took place here due to which the Non-cooperation movement was called off.
- Place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in September 1920.
- The place where the cotton mill workers satyagraha organised in 1918.
- A place marked by a where the satyagraha movement of farmer took place.
- The place where Indian congress session was held in 1927.

The Making of a Global World

KEY POINTS:

The Pre-Modern World

Globalisation refers to an economic systemthat has emerged in the last 50 years.From ancient times, travellers, traders, priestsand pilgrims travelled vast distances forknowledge, opportunity, spiritual fulfilment orto escape persecution.The Silk Routes are a good example of Premodern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name 'Silk Routes' points to the
importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand. Traders and travelers introduced new crops to the lands that they travelled. Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.
Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation. European sailors found a sea route to Asia and also successfully crossed the western ocean to America. Precious metals, particularly silver, from mines located in present-day Peru and Mexico also enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively underway by the mid-sixteenth century. The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors were the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person.

Due to their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox, in particular proved to be fatal. Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe. Cities were crowded and deadly diseases were widespread. In the 18th century, China and India were among the world's richest countries. They were also pre-eminent in Asian trade. However, from the 15th century, China is said to
have restricted overseas contacts and retreated into isolation. China's reduced role and the rising importance of the America gradually moved the centre of world trade Westwards. Europe now emerged as the centre of world trade.
'Flows' within international economic exchanges.
The flow of Trade.
The Flow of Labour.
The Movement of capital.
Due to increase in population from the late 18th century, the demand for food grains in Britain
had increased.

MCQ FOR ONE MARK.

Q.1.Arrange the following in the correct sequence:
(i) Indentured labour was abolished.
(ii) Rinderpest (Cattle Plague) had a terrifying impact on livelihoods of the African people and the local economy.
(iii)The First World War was fought.
(iv) Potato Famine in Ireland.
Options:

(A) (iv) - (ii) - (iii) - (i)	(B) (iii) - (i) - (ii) - (iv)
(C) (i) - (iv) - (iii) - (ii)	(D) (ii) - (iii) - (iv) - (i)

Ans. Option (A) is correct
Q.2. Until 18th century, which two countries were considered the richest in the world?
(A) China and Japan (B) England and France
(C) India and China (D) England and Italy
Q.3. Why were the Europeans attracted the most to Africa? (Concept: Expansion of trade)
(A) By its natural beauty
(B) By the opportunities for investment
(C) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth.
(D) For recruitment of labour
Ans. Option (C) is correct
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

1. What were silk routes?

Answer: These were the routes which knitted together vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa. These routes are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the 15th century.

2. 'The pre-modem world shrank greatly in the 16th century". Why
Answer: (i) Because European sailors found a sea route to Asia and successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
(ii) The Portuguese and the Spanish conquest and colonialisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-16th century.
3. 'The pre-modem world shrank greatly in the 16th century". Why

Answer: (i) Because European sailors found a sea route to Asia and successfully crossed the western ocean to America.
(ii) The Portuguese and the Spanish conquest and colonialisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-16th century.

4. Who discovered America?

Answer: Christopher Columbus.

5. What was the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conqueror to colonise America

Answer: The germs such as those of smallpox.

6. What was the impact of germs on the America's original inhabitants

Answer: America's original inhabitants had no immunity against the disease. So, it killed and decimated whole communities.

7. Which two countries were among the world's richest until the 18th century

Answer: China and India.

8. What changed the world profoundly in the 19th century

Answer: Economic, political, social, cultural and technological factors interacted in complex ways to transform societies and reshape external relations.

9. Mention any two factors which were responsible for price rise of food grains in Britain in the late 18th century.

Answer: Increase in population and restrictions on the import of food grains

LONG/SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What was the importance of Silk Routes

Or

How did Silk Routes link the world Explain with three suitable examples. [

Or

Explain any three characteristics of Silk Routes.

Or

Enumerate the importance of Silk Routes.

Answer: (i) The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modem trade and cultural links between the distant parts of the world.
(ii) The silk route was used by the Chinese traders to export silk to other countries.
(iii) These routes were used by traders to trade goods from one country to another.
(iv) Trade and cultural exchange always went hard in hand. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled through this route to Asia, as did the early Muslim preachers, a few centuries later.
(v) These routes were also used to spread religions Buddhism emerged from eastern India to spread it several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

2. The new crops could make the difference between life and death". Explain the above statement in context of Irish Potato Famine.

Answer:

Sometimes the new crops could make the difference between life and death.
Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the introduction of the humble potato.

Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on the potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.

Hungry children dug for potatoes in a field that had already been harvested, hoping to discover some leftovers.
During the Great Irish Potato Famine around ten lakh people died of starvation in Ireland and double the number emigrated in search of work.

3. Many a times introduction of new crops makes the difference between life and death/ Explain the statement with the example of introduction of potato crop in Europe.
Answer:
1. Foods such as potato which were unknown before were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent known as the Americas.
2. Sometimes the new crops like potato could make the difference between life and death. It was with the introduction of the humble potato that Europe's poor began to eat well, eat better and live longer.
3. Ireland's poor peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when the potato crop was destroyed by disease in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands of peasants died of starvation.
4. Why did Europeans flee to America in the 19th Century? Give three reasons.
Answer:
The Europeans fled to America in the 19th century because of the following reasons.
*Poverty and hunger were common and widespread in Europe in the beginning of the 19th century.
*Cities were overcrowded and people feared deadly diseases.
*Religious conflicts were frequent as dissenters were persecuted on a large scale.

CH-5 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

KEY POINTS:
The First Printed Book:

Printing in the early days:
Invention of Printing Press had a very lasting effect on the social and cultural life of man.
Print initially developed in East Asia and later developed through Europe and India.
Before the era of print or invention of Printing Press, writing of books was purely manual affair. Books were handwritten and even illustrated.
Calligraphy developed as an art during that era. (Calligraphy means the art of beautiful and stylish writing).
Printed matter Chinese tradition
Chinese were the first to have a system of recruitment of civil service personal through open examination.
Printing remained confined to examination materials till around the 16th century.
By 17th century, printing was used began to be used by Merchants, Writers and Poets.
Trade information was circulated among the traders through printed materials.
Reading mania also developed it.
The oldest Japanese book was printed in AD 868 is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.
Print Comes to Europe:
In 1295Marcopolo brought Woodblock printing from China to Italy.
It was to expanded to other European countries from Italy.
As copying manuscript was difficult, printing technology was developed.
The First Printing Press was invented in 1430s by Johann Gutenberg.
Johann Gutenberg's Bible was one of the most beautiful books ever printed was the first book to be printed.
Germany took the lead in revolutionizing printing all over Europe.
Features of handwritten manuscript
They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers. Pages were beautifully illustrated.
They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
Manuscripts were available in vernacular languages. They were highly expensive and fragile. They could not be read easily as script was written in different styles. They were not widely used in everyday life.
Woodblock method became popular in Europe:
Production of handwritten manuscripts could not meet the ever-increasing demand for books.
Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.
The manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.

By the early 15th century, woodblocks started being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.

Visual culture

In the end of 19th century, a new visual culture had started.

With the increasing number of printing presses visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.

Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation.

Cheap prints and calendars were brought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their houses.

Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinker:

Collectively the writings of thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

Scholars and thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything to be judged through the application of reason and rationality.

They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.

The writing of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning critical and rational.

Development of reading mania in Europe

A new form of popular literature appeared to target new readers. There were ritual calendars along with ballads and folk tales.

In England penny chapbooks were carried by petty peddlers known as chapmen and sold for a penny.

In France these low-priced books were called "Bibliotheque Bleue" as they were bound in cheap blue covers.

Periodical presses developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.

The idea of scientists and scholars had now become more accessible to the common people.

Impact of print on Indian women

Writers started writing about the lives of women and this increased the number of women readers. Women writers began to write their own autobiographies.

They highlighted the condition of women, their ignorance and how they were forced to do hard domestic labour.

A large section of Hindu writing was devoted to the education of women.

In the early 20th century, the journals written by women became very popular in which women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage were discussed.

Print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution:

The print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers who attacked the authority of the church and the despotic power of the state.

The print created a new culture of dialogue and debate and the public become aware of reasoning. They recognized the need to question the existing ideas and beliefs.

The literature of 1780s mocked the royalty and criticized their morality and the existing social order.

India and Print Culture:

Print culture came to India with the coming of Portuguese missionaries. Konkani was the first Indian language in which books were printed. The first Tamil book printed was printed in 1579 and Malayalam book in 1713. English printing in India commenced with the publication of Bengal Gazette in 1780. Printed tracts played a very significant role in the spread of social reform movement in India.

The Vernacular Press Act:

In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed by the British Government to impose restrictions on vernacular press, which was responsible for spreading nationalist ideas.

The government started to keep a regular track of the vernacular newspapers and had extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.
In 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about Punjab revolution in 'kesari' for which he was imprisoned.

MCQ'S

Q1. An annual publication giving astronomical data was known as
a) Chapbook
b) Almana
c) Penny book
d) Journal

Q2. The oldest Japanese book "DIAMOND SUTRA" was printed in
a) 686AD
b) 868AD
c) 668AD
d) 866AD

Q3. Metal frames in which types are laid and the text composed are known as

a) Platen
b) Galley
c) Printing press
d) Cylindrical press

Q4. Which of the following novel was not written by Charles dickens?

a) Hard times
b) Pickwick papers
c) Oliver twist
d) Germinal

Q5. The first modern Hindi novel is

a) Parikhsha guru
b) Godan
c) Chandrakanta
d) Sevasadan

Q6. Which was the first historical novel written in BENGAL?

a) Anand Math
b) Anguriya Binimoy
c) Sultan I dream
d) Durgesh Nandi

Q7. **Assertion:** the new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology
Reason: from hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

c) is true but (R) is false
d) is false but (R) is true

Q8. **Assertion:** There was intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu Orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry.
Reason: the Deoband Seminary founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands off at was telling muslin readers to conduct themselves in everyday lives, and explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrine.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
b) B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c) C) (A) is true but (R) is false
d) D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Answer key

Ans.1 B) almanac
Ans.2 B) 868 ad
Ans.3 B) Galley
Ans.4 D) Germinal
Ans.5 A) Pariksha Guru
Ans.6 B) Anugiriya Binimoy
Ans.7 A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
Ans.8 B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Very Short Answer Question s (VSA) 2 Marks.

Q.1. What did the Grimm Brothers publish? (2014)
Answer: The Grimm Brothers of Germany compiled traditional folktales gathered from peasants and published them in 1812.
Q.2. Which was the first book written by Gutenberg? (2012)
Answer: The bible was the first book written by Gutenberg
Q.3. Who brought the first printing press to India? (2012)
Answer: Portuguese missionaries.
Q. 4. Who developed the first printing press? (2013)
Answer: Johann Gutenberg
Q. 5. "The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away." Who said these words? (2013)
Answer: Louise Sebastian Mercier
Q. 6. Why Charles Metcalfe is called the 'Liberator of the Press' in India. (2017 OD)
Answer: Charles Metcalfe was the Acting Governor General of India in 1835. He distinguished himself by liberating the Press in India and was responsible for removing all the restrictions on the press in India.

Short Answer Questions (SA) 3 Marks

Question 7. Explain any five reasons for bringing in large number of new readers among children, women and workers during the late 19th century. (2014)
Answer: The five reasons are
*compulsory primary education;
*women became important as readers;
*lending libraries became instrumental for educating white collar workers, artisans and lower middle-class people;
*self-educated working novelist were women who defined a new type of strong woman; and best-known novelist were who defined a new type of strong woman.

Question 8. 'Print played a significant role in awakening sentiments of nationalism amongst the Indians'. Explain the statement with examples. (2012)

Answer: There is no denying that print culture connected the different people and communities and stimulated among them a spirit of togetherness, oneness and nationalism. Both Indian press and literature played a vital role in the growth of nationalism in India. In the nineteenth century, a large quantity of national literature was created which brought about a great revolution in the minds of people and inspired them to fight against British imperialism.

The Indian press contributed in arousing national consciousness among the people of India. Many vernacular newspapers like the 'Indian Mirror', 'Bombay Samachar', 'The Amrita Bazar Patrika', 'The Hindu/ 'The Kesari' and several others had a great influence on the political life of the country. A continuous flow of articles by national leaders and thinkers like Gandhiji, Tagore, Tilak, etc. passed on ideas of a new free India to the masses and prepared them for the national struggle.

Question 9. How did the printers manage to attract the people, largely illiterate, towards printed books? (2012)

Answer: The rate of literacy was very low in European countries till the twentieth century:

*To attract the illiterate common people towards printed books, publishers realized the wider reach of printed work whereby even those who could not read could certainly enjoy listening to books being read out.

*So, printers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales. Such books would be profusely illustrated with pictures.

*These were also sung and recited at gatherings in villages and in taverns in towns.

Long Answer Questions (LA) 5 Marks

Question 10. Why did the British Government pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? What powers did it give to the Government? (2012)

Or

Critically examine the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. (2015)

Answer: The British Government passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878 because the Company was worried that their criticism in Indian media might be used by their critics in England to attack their trade monopoly in India.

After the Revolt of 1877, the criticism against the government grew in the Indian media. The Vernacular newspapers reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. So, it became necessary for the administrators in India to suppress the local newspapers. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press.

The government had the power to warn, seize and confiscate the printing machinery of the newspaper if it was judged as seditious. The most discriminating aspect was that it put severe restrictions on the Indian language newspapers while the English ones were spared from its purview.

Question 11. What is a manuscript? List any four shortcomings of manuscripts. (2013)

Answer: India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts—in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and other vernacular languages. Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated.

Shortcomings of manuscript:

Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile and could not be carried around easily.

They could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.

Production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.

Even though pre-colonial Bengal had developed an extensive network of village, primary schools, students very often did not read texts. They only learnt to write.

Question 12 "The new technology could not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand during 15th century." Support the statement. (2015)

Answer:

*The printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout.

*The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles.

*Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns and illustrations were painted.

*In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the designs and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations. The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.

CASE BASED QUESTION:

Q. Read the following paragraph and answer the following questions.

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money. In medieval Japan, poets and prose writers were regularly published, and books were cheap and abundant. Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices. In the late eighteenth century, in the flourishing urban circles at Edo (later to be known as Tokyo), illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-printed material of various types – books on women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquette, cooking and famous places.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

Q1. Who introduced hand writing technique into japan?

a) Chinese traveller
b) Chinese missionaries
c) Chinese merchant
d) Chinese bureaucracy

Q2. When was the oldest Japanese book DIAMOND SUTRA printed?

a) 868 BC
b) 869 AD
c) 868 AD
d) 815 BC

Q3. Edo is capital of

a) China
b) Korea
c) Japan
d) Taiwan

Q4. Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-printed material of various types like

a) Cooking and famous places
b) Books on king

c) Both A and B
d) None of these

Answer key:

B) Chinese missionaries
C) 868 AD
C) Japan
B) books on king

ECONOMICS

CH- 1. DEVELOPMENT

Main points

Development defined as growth, some important goals of development are, seeking more income, equal treatment, freedom, security, respect from others, etc.

Development based on two principles:-

(i) Different people have different developmental goals.

(ii) What may be development for one may not be for the other.

Income and Other Goals

The development Goals of the people are not only based on better income but they always looks at a mix goals of development along with income they are-

1. People desire regular work, better wages and decent price for their crops or other products.
2. Also seek equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others and resent discrimination.
3. Quality of our life also depends on non-material things.
4. Before accepting a job, one looks at facilities for his family, working atmosphere or opportunity to learn

National Development

National Development refers to the ability of a Nation to improve the lives of its citizens. Measure of improvement may be material, such as availability of health, etc.

Average income

When the total income of the country is divided by its population, we can get the Average income and it also called Per Capita income.

Standard of living of people in a country depends on their per capita income. Countries with higher per capita income are considered to be more developed than with less per capita income.

Countries with per capita income of US$ 12736 per annum and above in 2013 are called rich countries. And those with per capita income of US$ 1045 or less are called low income countries.

India comes under low- income countries because it's per capita income in 2013 was just US$ 1570 per annum.

Income and other Criterion

As people not only think of better income rather they seek for a mixed goal of development. The other criterion is also important and they are:-

Infant mortality Rate

Infant Mortality rate is the number of deaths under one year of age occurring among the live births in given geographical area during a given year.

Literacy Rate

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.

Net Attendance Ratio

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.

Public facilities

Public facilities are those which are provided by the government to satisfy the collective needs of the people. Ex- hospital, schools, community halls etc.

Public facilities give importance on other things rather than income, it believes that Money cannot buy a pollution free environment or ensure that you get adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

Sustainability of Development

Sustainability of development says that, Development should take place but without harming environment. Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national and state boundaries. Our future is linked together.

Sustainability of development is a new area of knowledge in which scientists, Economists, philosophers, and other social scientist are working together.

Human Development Index

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

It has three indicators:- **Life expectancy, Gross Enrollment Ratio and Per capita Income**

It is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP) .

Case Study Based Question

Similarly, for development, people look at a mix of goals. It is true that if women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. However, it is also the case that if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. Hence, the developmental goals that people have are not only about better income but also about other important things in life.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

(i) Developmental goals means

(a) goals of weaker people
(b) goals of women
(c) goals of all sections of the society
(d) goals of working Population

Answer c

(ii) ……. goals lead to decreased GDP of the country.

(a) Social
(b) Economic
(c) Developmental
(d) None of these

Answer c

(iii) If women are engaged in paid work then their

(a) respect
(b) dignity
(c) prestige
(d) all of these

Answer d

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTION (1 MARK)

(1) In UP most of the industries run on thermal power but in Gujarat, it is mandatory for the industries to run on solar energy. Which state do you think has adopted sustainable development

(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Gujarat
(c) Both the States
(d) None of these

Answer b

Explanation -Gujarat has adopted a sustainable development strategy by shifting towards solar energy for its industries. Reasons: 1. Renewable energy: Solar energy is a renewable source of energy, unlike thermal power which relies on non-renewable sources such as coal, oil, and gas.

(2) A resource will get exhausted after 15 years from now if we use it at the current rate. In which category would you like to put the resource?

(a) Non-exhaustible
(b) Non-renewable
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of these

Answer b

Explanation- Non-renewable resources would not last for a very long time

(3) Ravi is 21 years old, he is 5'9" and weighs 48 kgs. While the selection for the cricket team was going on , the coach told him that he is underweight. On what grounds did the coach tell him this?

(a) His age
(b) His weight
(c) His body weight ratio
(d) His Body Mass Index

Answer- d

(4) Assertion: Different persons can have different development goals.

Reason: What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false

(d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

Answer b

(5) Assertion: While averages are useful for comparison, they also hide disparities.

Reason: For comparison, total income is a very useful measure as it takes into account the disparities of income.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)

(c) (A) is correct and (R) is false

(d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

Answer - a

VERY SHORT QUESTION ANSWER (1 MARK)

1. What is development?

Answer: It is a comprehensive term which includes increase in real per capita income, improvement in living standard of people, reduction in poverty etc.

2. Mention any two developmental goals of a landless rural labourer.

Answer: (i) More days of work and better wages.

(ii) Quality education for his children.

3. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for other. Give one example.

Answer: Construction of a dam may be good for an industrialist as he will get more electricity but construction of dam submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.

4. Mention any two developmental goals of a girl.

Answer: (i) Gender equality

(ii) Girls empowerment

5. What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for other. Give one example.

Answer: Construction of a dam may be good for an industrialist as he will get more electricity but construction of dam submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.

6. Mention any two developmental goals of people other than income.

Answer: (i) Equal treatment (ii) Respect of others

7. Mention any two developmental goals of rural women.

Answer: (i) Dignity in the household.

(ii) A safe and secure environment.

Short Questions Answer (3 Marks)

1. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Answer:

1. Total income is not a useful measure for comparison between countries. Since countries have different populations, comparing total income does not tell what an average person is likely to earn. Hence, we use average income which is total income of the country divided by total population.
2. The defect of average as a measure is that it does not show the distribution (dispersion) of income between the rich and the poor.
3. Two countries may have the same average income but in one country almost every family may enjoy more or less the same kind of income, whereas in the other, some may be very rich and others very poor. The disparity between rich and poor is an important feature that the average measure (per capita income) does not consider.

Example: In terms of development, we can take the example of India, where the metro towns are full of high-rise buildings and shopping malls while some villages have not yet been provided with a basic necessity like electricity.

2. What is per capita income? Mention any two limitations of per capita income as an indicator of development.

Answer: The total income of a country divided by its total population gives the Per Capita Income. Money cannot buy all the goods and services that are needed to live well. So income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, money can't buy a pollution-free environment or ensure that one gets unadulterated medicines, unless one can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things.

3. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare States. Do you agree? Discuss.

Answer: Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life. Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life. Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor.
Kerala ranks higher compared to Punjab even with a lower per capita income because—

1. mortality rate is lower
2. literacy rate is higher and
3. total number of children attending school (Classes I-V) is higher.

Long Question Answer (5 marks)

1 Why do people look at a mix of goals for development? Explain.

Answer: Though income is one of the most important components of development, but there are other important goals which people look at for development—

1. People also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect.
2. Women need a safe and secure environment to take up a variety of jobs or to run businesses as entrepreneurs.
3. People seek a pollution free environment.
4. Students seek better education and equal opportunities to learn.

2. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why?

(a) Because people are different.

(b) Because life situations of persons are different.

Answer: The correct explanation is 'Because life situations of persons are different.'

Developmental goals are different for different categories of people because of their different aspirations. Aspirations are based on their needs. At times people may have conflicting developmental goals also. What may be development for one may not be development for another. It may even be destructive for the other. Example, Industrialists may want construction of more dams for more electricity, but this may lead to displacement of tribals who live in those areas and thereby disrupt their lives.

Example, The inhabitants of Nandigram in West Bengal are mainly agriculturists and their aspirations are to see development in the field of agriculture, whereas to some it may appear that industrial advancement is more necessary for national development.

3. What does HDI stand for? Explain the main criteria of measuring HDI according to UNDP Report of 1990.
Answer: HDI Stand for Human Development Index. Main criteria of measuring HDI:

HDI published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people, their health status and per capita income.

HDI determines the rank of a country by its overall achievement in three areas, i.e., life expectancy, educational level and per capita income.

Many improvements have been suggested in calculating HDI and many new components have been added to Human Development Report.

Pre-fixing Human to Development, it has made it clear that what is important in development is what is happening to citizens of a country, i.e., the health and well-being of the people is most important.

Sectors of Indian Economy

Primary (Agriculture) Sector
These are activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources.

- Example 1: The cultivation of cotton.
  - It takes place within a crop season. For the growth of the cotton plant, we depend mainly, but not entirely, on natural factors like rainfall, sunshine, and climate. The product of this activity, cotton, is a natural product.
- Example 2: Dairy
  - We are dependent on the biological process of the animals and the availability of fodder, etc. The product here, milk, also is a natural product.
- Example 3: Mining
  - Minerals and ores are also natural products.

When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the **primary sector**.
Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, and forestry, this sector is also called **agriculture and related sector**.
Secondary (Industrial) Sector

- The secondary sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity.
- The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop, or at home.
- Since this sector gradually became associated with the different kinds of industries that came up, it is also called as **industrial sector.**

Tertiary (Service) Sector

- Economic activities in this sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
- For example, transport, storage, communication, banking, and trade are some examples of tertiary activities.
- The service sector also includes some essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods.
- For example, we require teachers, doctors, and those who provide personal services such as washer men, barbers, cobblers, lawyers, and people to do administrative and accounting works.
- In recent times, certain new services based on information technology such as internet cafes, ATM booths, call centers, software companies, etc have become important.
- Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the **service sector**.

Interdependence of Three Sectors

The tertiary sector does not produce any goods but it helps in the production of goods in the primary and secondary sectors. For example:

- In the primary sector, we need the service of transportation for getting the supply of agricultural inputs and also for selling food grains in the market or supplying agricultural raw materials to agro-based industries.
- In the secondary sector, we need the help of transportation for bringing the raw materials and taking the final products to the market.
- Transportation is required in the service sector as well such as for providing medical facilities to the people and other services like fire services, etc.

Final Goods and Intermediate Goods

Final Goods	**Intermediate Goods**
i. The goods which are used for final consumption.	i. The goods which are used up in producing final goods.
ii. Value of final goods is included in the national income.	ii. The value of intermediate goods is not included in the national income.
iii. For example - TV, Bread, Bakery products, etc.	iii. For example - Flour, cotton, etc.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a broad measurement of a nation’s overall economic activity. GDP is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country’s borders in a specific time period.

Reasons for Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in India:

- Basic services: Services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, transport, banks, and insurance companies are in this group.
- Development of primary and secondary sectors: The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, and storage.
- Rise in income levels: As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, and professional training centres.
- Rise in information technology: Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
- Globalization: Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.

But the entire tertiary sector has not grown in importance:

The service sector includes two different kinds of people. One who is highly educated, skilled, and earning very high such as doctors, engineers, software professionals, etc., and on the other hand those who are not educated and unskilled such as street vendors, repair persons, etc. Though the service sector has grown over the past few decades not all of the service sector has grown equally. The educated and highly skilled workers have grown high whereas the uneducated and the unskilled barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them.

Where are most of the people employed?

The primary sector is the largest employer in India. Nearly 44% of the population is engaged in this sector in one way or the other. However, its share in the GDP is very less because of the following reasons:

- The average size of the land holdings is very low which results in low productivity per holder.
- Less use of modern technology and know-how among the farmers to increase crop productivity.
- The system of providing financing and marketing facilities has been insufficient since independence. The small and marginal farmers are not able to get benefits from the loan facilities and access to large markets.
- The absence of alternate income-generating activities in rural areas gives rise to disguised unemployment where the efficient labour force is not used.

Underemployment refers to a situation where a person is working, but not in a job that fully utilizes their skills, education, or experience. This can include working in a job that is part-time, temporary, or that pays less than what would be expected for someone with their qualifications. Underemployment can lead to dissatisfaction, frustration, and a sense of wasted potential among workers.

Disguised unemployment, on the other hand, refers to a situation where there are more workers available in a particular labour market than are needed to efficiently produce the current level of output. These workers may not be officially classified as unemployed because they may be working in low-productivity jobs or in informal sectors of the economy, but they are not fully utilizing their skills or abilities. This type of unemployment can lead to underemployment and inefficiency in the economy.

How to create more employment in rural areas?

Employment can be generated in rural areas by:

- People can be employed in projects like the construction of dams/canals/roads in the village.
- Provide irrigation facilities so that farmers harvest two or three crops in a year. Thus, more people can be employed.
- Government can open centers to give them training and financial assistance to help them become self-employed.
- Government can invest and employ people in providing transportation and storage services.
- Honey collection centers and vegetable and fruit processing units should be set up.
- More cottage industries and services should be promoted in rural areas with soft loans and marketing support.

How to create more employment in urban areas?

There are a number of ways to increase urban employment in India, including:

- Encouraging foreign investment: Attracting foreign investment can create jobs in a variety of industries, including manufacturing, technology, and services.
- Developing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): SMEs are a major source of employment in urban areas, and policies that support their growth and development can help to create jobs.
- Providing vocational training: Vocational training can help to match workers with the skills that are in demand in the urban labour market.
- Promoting the growth of the service sector: The service sector, including tourism, retail, and healthcare, is a major source of urban employment in India. Policies that encourage the growth of this sector can help to create jobs.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005)

- The central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).
- Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
- If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
- The types of work that would in the future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

Division of Sectors as Organized and Unorganized

Organized Sector	**Unorganized Sector**
i. These units are registered with the government.	i. These units are not registered with the government.
ii. These are big units.	ii. These are small and scattered units.
iii. They follow the labor laws given by the government.	iii. They do not follow the labor laws given by the government.
iv. There are some formal processes and procedures in this sector.	iv. There are no formal processes and procedures in this sector.
v. There is a security of employment.	v. There is no security of employment.
vi. There are fixed working hours and workers are paid for overtime.	vi. There are no fixed working hours and workers are not paid for overtime.
vii. There are some other benefits like paid holidays, medical facilities, a safe working environment, a provident fund, etc.	vii. There are no benefits like paid holidays, medical facilities, a safe working environment, provident fund, etc.

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTION

1. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. What does it show? Pick up the correct statement given below:

(a) It shows how big is the economy of a country in a given year in terms of its total output.

(b) It shows what the total product of a country in a given year without counting the country's total resources.

(c) It shows the number of people involved in production in a particular year.

(d) It shows the total value of trade trans-actions of a country in a particular year.

Answer A

2. Employment figures of a country are based on data collected from 5-yearly survey on employment and unemployment. Which organisation conducts this survey?

(a) NSSO—National Sample Survey Organisation

(b) NREGA 2005—National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005

(c) ILO — International LabourOrganisation

(d) Census of India

Answer B

3. Identify the natural product from the list of items given below:

(a) Textile (b) Wheat flour

(c) Cotton (d) Tomato sauce

Answer C

4. Which of the following examples does not fall under unorganized sector?

(a) A farmer irrigating his field. (b) A daily wage labourer working for a contractor.

(c) A doctor in a hospital treating a patient. (d) A handloom weaver working on a loom in her house.

Answer C

5 NREGA (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed ……. days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What are the correct number of days?

(a) 200 days (b) 100 days
(c) 30 days (d) 60 days

Answer B

Very Short Question (1Mark)

Question 1.
Name the sector in which the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. (2013)
Answer: Pubic Sector
Question 2
Name the sector which continued to be the largest employer even in the year 2000.
Answer: The primary sector continued to be the largest employer even in the year 2000.
Question 3.
How many days of guaranteed employment are provided under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005?
Answer: 100 days of employment are guaranteed under NREGA, 2005.
Question 4
ATM is an example of which sector?
Answer: Tertiary sector
Question 5.
Suggest any one way to create employment opportunity in the rural areas.
Answer: Setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage, starting or promoting honey collection are some of the ways of creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

Short Question (3 Marks)

Q1 How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with few examples.
Answer: The tertiary sector is different from other sectors as mentioned below:

1. The activities of the tertiary sector help in the development of primary and secondary sectors.
2. These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good, but they are an aid or support for the production process. For example, the transport system helps in taking goods from the factory to markets for the purpose of selling or storing in go downs.
3. It provides telephones and other products for communication to the traders. Banks provide money to help production and trade.
4. Thus transport, storage, communication etc. are not tertiary activities. On the other hand, primary sector forms the base for all products that we subsequently make. Minerals and ores are natural products which are converted into other forms by manufacturing. Sugar is made from sugarcane.

Q2 Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. Do you agree/ Give reasons in support of your answer?
Answer:
"The tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy" is partially correct due to reasons as mentioned below:
The share of tertiary sector in employment has not increased in proportion to its increase in production. In 2000, the production in service sector rose by 11 times, whereas employment has risen less than three times. Therefore, still more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector.

New services such as based on information technology have become important, but not all the services of the service sector are growing well. At one end are highly skilled and educated workers but on the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair Arsons, transport persons. These persons barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Such persons cannot play any important role in the development of the Indian economy. It is this part of service sector that is not growing in importance.

Long Question (5 MARKS)

Q1 How to create more employment in rural areas?

Employment can be generated in rural areas by:

- People can be employed in projects like the construction of dams/canals/roads in the village.
- Provide irrigation facilities so that farmers harvest two or three crops in a year. Thus, more people can be employed.
- Government can open centres to give them training and financial assistance to help them become self-employed.
- Government can invest and employ people in providing transportation and storage services.
- Honey collection centres and vegetable and fruit processing units should be set up.
- More cottage industries and services should be promoted in rural areas with soft loans and marketing support.

Q2 How to create more employment in urban areas?

There are a number of ways to increase urban employment in India, including:

- Encouraging foreign investment: Attracting foreign investment can create jobs in a variety of industries, including manufacturing, technology, and services.
- Developing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): SMEs are a major source of employment in urban areas, and policies that support their growth and development can help to create jobs.
- Providing vocational training: Vocational training can help to match workers with the skills that are in demand in the urban labour market.
- Promoting the growth of the service sector: The service sector, including tourism, retail, and healthcare, is a major source of urban employment in India. Policies that encourage the growth of this sector can help to create jobs.

Q3 Explain how Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

Answer: In the following ways Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation:

- It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.
- It creates employment opportunities.
- It generates financial resources for development.
- It is ensuring equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development.
- It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries.
- It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.
- Contributes to community development i.e. to the Human Development Index (HDI) via health and educational services.

Case Based Question

We must realise that some of the suggestions discussed above would take a long time to implement. For the short-term, we need some quick measures. Recognising this, the central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005).

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options:

(i) **Right to work means:**
(a) All the women even if they are unskilled should be given jobs.
(b) Only men should be provided jobs as they are the head of the family.
(c) All the people who are capable of working should be given opportunity to work.
(d) All of these.
Answer C

(ii) Provision which does not come under MGNREGA 2005 is ……
(a) People in Rural areas given 100 days guaranteed employment.
(b) Government can give unemployment allowance to people.
(c) People can go to urban areas as well for employment.
(d) All of these
Answer C
(iii) Govt. can remove poverty by giving money to poor people. (Ture/False)
Answer False
(iv) MGNREGA 2005 was implemented in
(a) Only the villages.
(b) Patches of forests or large forests that have been left untouched by the local people.
(c) The area that are under government control.
(d) Local communities to take care of them
Answer A

MONEY AND CREDIT

Money:
Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process & it is called medium of exchange. In many of our day to day transactions, goods are being bought & sold with the use of money.
The reason as to why transactions are made in money is that, a person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or service that he or she wants.

Double coincidence of wants:
When in the exchange, both parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities it is called double coincidence of wants. In the barter system double coincidence of wants is an essential feature.

Demand Deposits in Bank:
Deposits in the bank account that can be withdrawn on demand. People need only some currency for their day to day needs. For instance, workers who receive their salaries at the end of each month, have some extra cash. They deposit it with the banks by opening a bank account in their name. Bank accept the deposits and also pay an interest rate on the deposits.

Cheque:
Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from a person's account to the person in whose name the cheque is drawn.

Reserve Bank of India:
It is the central bank of India which controls the monetary policy of the country. Reserve Bank of India supervises the activities of formal sector and keep the track of their activities but there is no one supervise the functioning of informal sector. Periodically banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending and to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

Credit:
The activity of borrowing and lending money between two parties.

Collateral:
Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

Terms of Credit:
Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.

Formal sector:
Includes banks & cooperatives; RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. To see that the bank maintains a minimum cash balance and monitors that these banks give loans not just to profit-making business and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc. periodically banks have to submit information to RBI of their activities.

Informal sector:
Includes money lenders, traders, employers, relatives & friends etc. There is no one to supervise their credit activities. They can charge whatever rate of interest. There is no one to stop them from using unfair means to get their money back.

Self Help Groups (SHG):

A typical SHG has 15-20 members usually belonging to a neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per month varies from 25-100 rupees or more depending upon the ability of the people. Members take small loans from group itself to meet their needs.

Competency Based Question (1 mark)

1. Credit (loan) refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods, or services in return for the promise of _____.
a. Future payment b. Payment made
c. No payment d. Collateral
Ans. Option (a)
2. Which one of the following options describes 'Collateral'?
a. Double coincidence of wants b. Certain products for barter
c. Trade in barter d. Asset as a guarantee for a loan
Ans. Option (d)
3. Rohan has taken a loan of Rs.5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house at a 12% rate of interest. He has to submit papers about the new house and salary records to the bank. What is this process called?
a. Interest Rate b. Collateral
c. Principal Amount d. Installments
Ans. Option (b)
4 Rita has taken a loan of Rs.7 lakhs from the bank to purchase a car. The annual interest rate on the loan is 14.5 percent and the loan is to be repaid in 3 years in monthly installments. The bank retained the papers of the new car as collateral, which will be returned to Rita only when she repays the entire loan with interest. Analyse the loan information given above, considering one of the following correct options.
a. Mode of re-payment b. Terms of credit

c. Interest on loan d. Deposit criteria
Ans. Option (b)
5 Mohan is an agricultural labourer. There are several months in a year when he has no work and needs credit to meet his daily expenses. He depends upon his employer, the landowner for credit who charges an interest rate of 5 percent per month. Mohan repays the money by working physically for the landowner on his farmland. Over the years his debt will –
a. Increase - because of increasing interest and non-payment of the monthly amount
b. Remain constant - as he is working for the employer but is repaying less
c. Reduce - as the amount equivalent to his salary is being counted as monthly repayment
d. Be totally repaid - as he is repaying the debt in the form of physical labour
Ans. Option (a)
6 Most agricultural laborers like Mohan depend upon loans from the informal sector. Which of the following statements about this sector is correct –
a. There is govt. bodies to supervise the informal sector
b. Money lenders ask for a reasonable rate of interest
c. Cost of informal loans to the borrower is quite high
d. Money lenders use fair means to get their money back
Ans. Option (c)

Very Short Question (2 mark)

Question 1 What is a cheque?

Answer A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been made.

Question 2 What is Collateral ?

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

Question 3 What is called the 'terms of deposit' ?

Answer Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrow

Short Question (3 marks)

Q1: What is the meaning of "double coincidence of wants"?

Answer 1: When two parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, this situation is known as double coincidence of wants. That is what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy. In a barter system, where goods are directly exchanged for another type of goods or service without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is a must.

Q2: How does Self Help Group mitigates the risk of debt trap?

Answer 2: Self Help Group pools the savings of its members, who in general are poor people. Time to time money from the pool is given to its members as loans at cheap rate of interest. It helps borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral and avoids taking loans from private lenders at high rate. Thus the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.

Q3: In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.

Answer 3: In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. This is also known as a debt-trap. Taking credit involves an interest rate on the loan and if this is not paid back, then the borrower is forced to give up his collateral or asset used as the guarantee, to the lender. If a farmer takes a loan for crop production and the crop fails, loan payment becomes impossible. To repay the loan the farmer may sell a part of his land making the situation worse than before. Thus, in situations with high risks, if the risks affect a borrower badly, then he ends up losing more than he would have without the loan.

Q4: How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own.

Answer 4: In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. By serving as a medium of exchanges, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system. For example, it is no longer necessary for the farmer to look for a book publisher who will buy his cereals at the same time sell him books. All he has to do is find a buyer for his cereals. If he has exchanged his cereals for money, he can purchase any goods or service which he needs. This is because money acts as a medium of exchange

Q5: Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

Answer 5: We need to expand formal sources of credit in India due to - To reduce dependence on informal sources of credit because the latter charge high interest rates and do not benefit the borrower much. 1. Cheap and affordable credit is essential for country's development. 2. Banks and co-operatives should increase their lending particularly in rural areas.

Long Question (5marks)

Question 1
How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.
Answer:
Formal sector loans can be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers in the following ways:

1. Create greater awareness among farmers about formal sector loans.
2. Process of providing loans should be made easier. It should be simple, fast and timely.
3. More number of Nationalized Banks/cooperative banks should be opened in rural sectors. Banks and cooperatives should increase facility of providing loans so that dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
4. The benefits of loans should be extended to poor farmers and small-scale industries.
5. While formal sector loans need to expand, it is also necessary that everyone receives these loans. It is important that formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from cheaper loans.

Question 2 How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.
Answer

1. Banks help people to save their money and keep their money in safe custody. To ensure safety of their money, people deposit their money with banks. Banks accept deposits and pay interest on deposits. People have the provision to withdraw their money as and when they require.

2. Banks also grant loans to people for a variety of purposes. In times of need individuals, business houses and industries can borrow money from the banks.
3. Credit provided by banks is crucial for the country's growth and economic development. Credit is needed for all kinds of economic activities, to set up business, buy cars, houses, etc.
4. Banks also help people in obtaining cheap and affordable loans. This can help people to grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries or trade in goods and also help indirectly in the country's development. They should do so, so that relatively poor people do not have to depend on informal sources of credit (money-lenders)

Case Based Question

In recent years, people have tried out some newer ways of providing loans to the poor. The idea is to organise rural poor, in particular women, into small Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from25 to 100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank. Loan is sanctioned in the name; of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members. For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilisers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.

(i) Fill in the blanks from the given options:
In Self Help Groups, …….. decide the savings and loan activity option.
(a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Members
(c) Co-operatives (d) Rural Banks

Ans. (b)

(ii) 85% of the loans taken by the poor households in the rural areas are from which of the following sources?
Identify the source from the given options.
(a) Cooperatives (b) Government Bank
(c) Informal Sources (d) Local bank

Ans. (c)

(iii) Which of the following aspect is correct regarding the Self Help Groups? Identify the correct option.
(a) They have mainly encouraged rural women to obtain credit.
(b) They have helped women to become self-reliant.
(c) They have helped women to discuss on relevant issues like health.
(d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

(iv) Why Self-Help Groups (SHG) are growing in popularity? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.
(a) As they provide loans at a nominal rate of interest.
(b) They create self-employment opportunities for its members.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) As members of SHG's require collateral to get loans.

Ans. (c)

Globalisation and Indian Economy

Globalisation – It is the process of rapid integration or interconnection of countries. MNCs are playing a major role in the globalisation process. Goods, services, investment and technology are moving among the countries.

Factors that have enabled globalisation –

Rapid improvement in transportation and communication Technology

Liberalisation of trade restriction and foreign investment

Very Short Type Questions (1 mark)

1. MNC stands for _____

Ans. Multinational Corporation

2. Investment made by MNCs is called _____

Ans. Foreign Investment

3. Process of integration of different countries is called _____

Ans. Globalisation

4. MNCs increase _____

Ans. Competition, Price war and Quality

5. This helps to create an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic market

Ans. Foreign trade

6. Foreign Trade _____

Ans. Increases earnings

7. Globalisation was stimulated by _____

Ans. Transportation

8. Production of services across countries has been facilitated by _____

Ans. Information and Communication Technology

9. Tax on imports is an example of _____

Ans. Trade barrier

Short Type Questions. (3 marks)

Q. 1What is privatization and liberalization?

Ans. Privatization means allowing the private sector to set up industries which were earlier reserved for the public sector. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government on trade is called liberalization. Thus, privatization and liberalization results in freedom from closed and regulated economy.

Q. 2How MNCs can spread their production?

Ans. MNCs can spread their production by:-

1. Setting up joint production units with local companies.

2. To Buy up local companies and expanding its production base.

3. Placing orders with small producers

Long Question (5 marks)

Q. 1 What are the ways through which MNCs spread their production and interact with local producers?

Ans. There are a variety of ways in which MNCs spread their production and interact with local producers in various countries across the globe.

(i) Setting up partnerships with local companies,

(ii) Using the local companies for supplies

(iii) Closely competing with the local companies or buying them up,

(iv) MNCs are exerting a strong influence on production at these distant locations so that they could produce at cheapest price and earn profit.

DEMOCRATICPOLITICS

Chapter1-POWERSHARING

Story of Belgium

Belgiumisa smallcountry inEurope with apopulationof over 1crore, abouthalf the populationofHaryana.Ofthecountry'stotalpopulation,59%speaksDutchlanguage,40%ofpeoplespeakFrench andthe remaining 1% speaks German. Look at the map below to know the language variation of Belgium. TheminorityFrench-speaking community was rich and powerful so they got the benefit of economic development and education. This created tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French speaking communities during the1950s and 1960.

Story of SriLanka

Now, let us take a situation of another country, Sri Lanka. It is an island nation having a population of 2cores, about the same as in Haryana. Sri Lanka has a diverse population. The major social groups are theSinhala-speakers (74%) and the Tamil-speakers (18%). Among Tamils, there are two subgroups, "Sri LankanTamils" and "Indian Tamils". You can see the map below to know the population distribution of differentcommunitiesofSriLanka.

Majoritarianismin SriLanka

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The Sinhala community was in the majority so theyhad formed the government. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favored Sinhala applicants foruniversity positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and fosterBuddhism. These measures taken by the government gradually increased the feeling of alienation among theSri Lankan Tamils. Sri Lankan Tamils felt that constitution and government policies denied them equalpolitical rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests. Due to which the relationship between the Sinhala and Tamil communities become poor. Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for there cognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand was repeatedly denied by thegovernment. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict and turned into aCIVIL WAR. As a result, thousands of people of both the communities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods. The civil war ended in 2009and caused aterrible setback to the social,cultural and economic life of th ecountry.

Formof PowerSharing

Mostof you must think that Sharing power dividing power weakening the country.The similar thing was believed in the past. It was assumed that all the power of a government must reside in one person or group ofpersons located at one place. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to make quick decisions and to enforcethem. But these notions have changed with the emergence of democracy. In a democracy, people rulethemselves through institutions of self-government. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies. Therefore, in a democratic country, political power should be distributeda mong citizens.
In modern democracies, powersharingcantake many forms, as mentioned below:

1. **Power is shared among different organs of government**, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at thesame level to exercise different powers. Such separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

2. **Power can be shared among governments at different levels** - a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level which is called federal government.

3. Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. 'Community government' in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.

4. Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. When two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections and if they get elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.

MultipleChoiceQuestions (MCQs)(1Marks)

1. ___is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educationalandlanguage-related issues.

(A)DistrictGovernment (B)StateGovernment

(C) CommunityGovernment (D)CentralGovernment

Ans-(C)CommunityGovernment

2. WhichoneofthefollowingcommunitiesconstitutedmajorityinBrussels?

(A)FrenchSpeaking (B)DutchSpeaking (C)GermanSpeaking (D)Noneofthem

Ans-(A)FrenchSpeaking

3. In, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

(A)1958 (B)1956 (C)1968 (D) Noneoftheabove

Ans-(B)1956

4. Asystem of 'checks and balances'is anothernameforwhichoneofthefollowingpower-sharing arrangements:

(A) Powersharingamongdifferentsocialgroups.

(B) Verticaldivisionofpowerorpowersharedamongdifferentlevelsofgovernment.

(C) Horizontaldivisionofpowerorpowershared amongdifferentorgansofthegovernment.

(D) Powersharinginthe formofpoliticalparties, pressuregroupsand governments.

Ans-(C)Horizontaldivisionofpowerorpowersharedamongdifferentorgansofthegovernment.

5.Assertion(A): Power sharing is good for democracy.
Reason(R): It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict betweent the social groups.

Ans-(A)BothAssertion(A)andReason(R)aretrueandReason(R)isthecorrectexplanationofAssertion(A)

Very ShortAnswerQuestions (2marks)

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1. What is power sharing?

Ans: - (I) The concept of providing a permanent share of power in the government different communities or regions is termed as power sharing. Under this the people and the leaders of the nation respect the feelings and interests of different communitiesand regions.

2. What is the relationship between democracy and power sharing?

Ans: - 'Democracy' means giving every citizen the right and power to make the decisions through theirelected representatives. Power sharing is dividing power among various social groups to give them equalrepresentation in the governance. Power sharing is the essence of democracy where every individual, irrespective of cultural and language differences feel involved in the political system.

3. What is vertical division of power?

Ans: - When power is shared among governments at different levels, i.e., the Union or the Central Government, theState Government and theMunicipality and Panchayat at the lower level. This division of power involving higher and lower levels of government is called the vertical division of power.

4. **Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united'. Justify the statement .Ans**: - Sharing of power makes a country more powerful and united because of the following reasons.Powersharingensuresthat all peoplehavestakein government.

Power sharing ensures maximum participation. It upholds the concept of people's rule. It always brings better outcomes in democracy. It ensures the political stability in democracy.

Power sharing accommodates diverse groups. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between socialgroups.

5. What is meant by the system of "checksandbalances"?

Ans: - The horizontal distribution of power ensures that power is shared among different organs ofGovernment—the legislature, executive and judiciary. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. The horizontal distribution of power is also called as ystemofchecks and balances. This system ensures that none of these organs can exercise unlimited power. Eachorganchecks theother.

ShortAnswerQuestions (3marks)

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1. What is a Civil War? Explain with context to SriLanka.

Ans:-*It is a violent conflict between the opposing groups with in a country, for example the Sinhalese and theTamils.

*Due to the violent conflict between both these ethnic groups thousands of people of both thecommunities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many morelosttheirlivelihoods.

*The civil war has caused a terrible set back to the social, cultural and economical of the country.

2. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Justify the statement?

Ans:- Power sharingis thespiritof Democracybecause

(I) It helps to reduce the conflict between social groups.

(II) It is a good way to ensurethestability of the political order.

(III) Here, people have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. Thus, a legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire as taken in the system.

3. Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium?

Ans:-The ethnic composition of Belgium is very Complex.

(I) It has two main languages: Dutch and France. Of the country's total population, 59% lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.

(II) Another40%people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining 1% speak German.

(III) In the Capital city Brussels, 80% people speak French while 20% are Dutch-speaking.

4. **Which values are associated with the idea of power sharing in any country?**

Ans:-The values are associated with the idea of power sharing in any country are;
It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict betweensocial groups and bring peace in the society.
It ensures that stability of political orders.
It is the very spirit of democracy. Every one has avoice in the shaping of public policies.

5. What led to the ethnic tension in Belgium? Why was it more acutein Brussels?

Ans: - The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. So, the Dutch speakingcommunity, who got the benefit of economic development and education much later showed the resentment between the Dutch-speaking and theFrench-speakingcommunitiesduringthe1950s and the 1960s.The conflict between the two communities was more severe in Brussels because the Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

LongAnswerQuestions (5 marks)

1. Explain the reasons why power sharing is important in a democracy?

Ans:-Power sharingis importantin democracyfor tworeasons:-

(A) **Prudential Reason:** These lay emphasis on better outcomes of Power sharing.

(I) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between the social groups. Thus, it ensures the stability of the political order.

(II) It's absence results in to domination of majority community, which undermines the Unity of the Nation.

(B) **Moral Reason:** These stress on power sharing as a valuable act because

(I) It is the very spirit of democracy.

(II) A democratic rule involves it with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effect.

(III) A legitimate Government is the one where citizens acquire a role in the system through participation.

2. Differentiate between horizontal and vertical ivision of powers?

Ans:- Horizontal Divisionof power:-

(I) In this division, power sharing arrangement, power is shared among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary.

(II) In this, division different organs of government exercise different powers. It is a concept of separationofpower.

(III) It specific the concept of checks and balances in order to check the unlimited power of the different organs.

Vertical Division of power: -

(I) In this division, power sharing arrangements,
Power is shared among governments at different levels like union,state and local level.

(II) In this division Constitution clearly laysdown the power of the different levels of government.

(III) In this division, there is no concept of check and balance because powers are clearly divided among higher and lower level.

3.Describe the tension that existed between the Dutch and the French speaking people in Belgium.Or

What were the two main causes of resentment in Belgium in 1960? How was the conflict solved?

Ans: - (I) The economic inequality between the Dutch speaking and French-speaking was the basic cause oftension.

(II) The French-speaking community who was in minority was relatively rich and powerful whereas theDutch-speakingcommunitywhowasin majoritywaspoor.

(III) This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who for the benefit of economic developmentandeducation much later.

(IV) The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: theDutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.

(V) Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgium government amended their constitution four times so as to work out anarrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. ‘

4.BringoutanytwosharpcontrastsbetweenBelgiumandSriLankandemocracies.

Ans: - Sri Lanka and Belgium are both democratic countries yet have very diverse social setups. Bothcountrieshaveadoptedverydifferentapproacheswhen itcomes topower-sharing.

(I) Belgium adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnic divisions. On the other hand, SriLankaalso adopted ademocraticsystembut followed majoritarian policies.

(II) Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups. Sri Lanka favoredtheinterests of themajoritySinhalacommunity.

(III) In Belgium, both groups had an equal share in the working of government but in Sri Lanka, the minoritycommunitywasisolated.

(IV) To maintain political stability and unity, equal representation was provided to both groups. Apart from that, the community governmentofbothethnicgroupsalsoexistedatthe locallevel. SriLanka, however, had no such arrangement.

(V) Belgium’s constitution was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife. InSri Lanka, majoritarianism led to civilwar for twentylongyears.

SourceBasedQuestions **(1+1+2=4)**

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1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The SriLankanTamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition ofTamilas an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for moreautonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980s several politicalorganizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts ofSri Lanka.

(i) What were the steps taken by the government to SriLanka to alienateTamils?

Ans-The Sinhal acommunity was in the majority so they had formed the government. In1956, an Actwaspassedto recognizeSinhala asthe onlyofficial language.

(ii) Which areasof SriLankahadthemajorityof Sinhala?

Ans-TheSinhalesearemostlyfoundin Sri Lanka in the north, central, south andwest.

CHAPTER 2- FEDERALISM

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Some of the key features of the federalism system are:

* There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
* Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own. *JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
* The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
*The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both levels of government.
*Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
*Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
* The federal system has dual objectives: i) to safeguard and promote the unity of the country and ii) to accommodate regional diversity.

There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.

*The first route involves independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit. This kind of "coming together" federation is formed in the USA, Switzerland and Australia.
*The second route is that a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government. This kind of 'holding together' federation is followed in India, Spain and Belgium countries.

What Makes India a Federal Country?

All the features of the federal system apply to the provisions of the Indian Constitution. The Indian Constitution is a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. The 3 lists are mentioned below:

1) Union List: It includes subjects of national importance such as the defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.

2) State List: It contains subjects of State and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.

3) Concurrent List: It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments. The list includes education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will be considered.

How Is Federalism Practised?

The real success of federalism in India is attributed to its nature of democratic politics. Have a look at some of the major ways in which federalism is practised in India.

Linguistic States

The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India. From 1947 to 2017, many old States vanished, and many new States were created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. Some States have been formed of people who speak the same language. These states are known as Linguistic States.

Language Policy

A second test for the Indian federation is the language policy. Hindi was identified as the official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. States, too, have their own official languages, and government work takes place in the official language of the concerned State.

Centre-State relations

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. Suppose no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties can alliance with many parties, including several regional parties, to form a government at the Centre. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of State Governments.

Decentralisation in India

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. Local people can also directly participate in the decision-making.

A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Here are the key features of 3-tier democracy:

*It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies.

*Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

*At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.

*The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

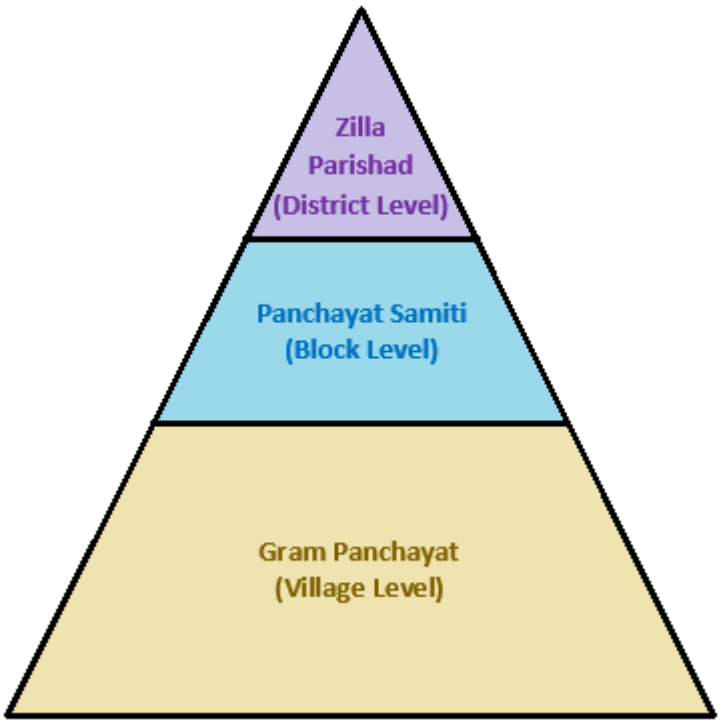
Panchayati Raj System

Rural local government is popularly known as **Panchayati Raj**. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch, and a president or sarpanch. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in a village or ward. Gram Panchayat is the decision-making body for the entire village.

The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the **Gram Sabha**. All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance of the Gram Panchayat.

When Gram Panchayat are grouped together, they form a **Panchayat Samiti** or **Block** or **Mandal**. The member of the Panchayat Samiti representatives are elected by all the Panchayat members in that area.

All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the **Zilla (district) Parishad**. Members of the Lok Sabha, MLAs of the district, and some other officials of other district-level bodies are members of Zilla Parishad.



Municipalities

As Gram Panchayat is for Rural areas, similarly, we have Municipalities for urban areas. Big cities are constituted into Municipal Corporations. Both Municipalities and Municipal Corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. The Municipal Chairperson is the political head of the Municipality. In a Municipal Corporation, such an officer is called the Mayor.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) carrying 1 Mark each

1) Which among the following is an example of the unitary system of government?

a) Belgium
b) Sri Lanka
c) Both Sri Lanka and Belgium
d) None of the above
Ans.: Option (b)
2) Which of the following statements are true about the federalism system of government?
a) Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
b) In federalism, there is usually more than one level of government for the entire country.
c) In federalism, there will be a government at the level of provinces or states that look after much of the day-to-day administering of their state.
d) All of the above.
Ans.: Option (d)
3) Which of the following is an example of 'holding together' federations?
a) India
b) USA
c) Switzerland
d) None of the above.
Ans.: Option (a)
4) Which of the following is an example of 'coming together' federations?
a) Spain
b) Belgium
c) USA
d) All the above.
Ans.: Option (c)
5) Which of the following are included in the Union List?
a) Banking
b) Foreign Affairs
c) Defence of the country
d) All of the above
Ans.: Option (d)

Very Answer Questions (VSA) Carrying 2 Marks each.

Q 1. What was the main objective of the Constitutional Amendment made in 1992 in India?
Ans: The main objective of the Constitutional Amendment in 1992 was to strengthen the three-tier system of governance, i.e., make the Panchayati Raj Institution and the urban local bodies more powerful and effective.
Q 2.What is Federalism?
Ans: Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. This vertical division of power among different levels of governments is referred to as federalism. Federalism is one of the major forms of power-sharing in modem democracies.
Q3. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.
Ans.: In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various constituent units of the country. For example, in India, power is divided between the government at the Centre and the various State governments.
In a unitary form of government, all the power is exercised by only one government. For example, in Sri Lanka, the national government has all the powers.

Short Answer Questions (SA) Carrying 3 Marks each.

1. Mention any four difficulties of the local government in India.
Ans.: * Most states have not transferred significant powers to the local governments.
* There is a shortage of resources.
* Elections are not held regularly.
* The Gram Subhas are not held regularly.
2. What are the advantages of local governments?

Ans.: * Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
*It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.
* This allows people to directly participate in decision making.
* Local people have better ideas and knowledge about the local problems.
3. Explain two achievements and two difficulties of the local self-governments in India.
Ans.: Achievements:
* It has made the country more united and stronger.
* It has also made the administration easier.
Difficulties:
* There is a shortage of resources.
*Elections are not held regularly.

Long Answer Questions (LA) -5 MARKS

Q 1. Which five provisions of the constitutional amendment of 1992 really strengthened the third tier of democracy in India? Explain.
Ans.: Major steps towards decentralisation and strengthening of third tier taken in 1992 were:
*Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to Local Government bodies.
Seats are reserved in elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes (OBCs).
*At least one-third of all positions and seats are reserved for women.
*An independent institution called the State Election Commission was created to conduct Panchayat and Municipal elections.
*The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with Local Government bodies.
Q. 2. Explain any five features of federalism.
Ans.: Features of federalism:
* There are two or more levels of government.
* Different levels of government govern the same citizens, where each level has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
Existence and authority of each level of government is constitutionally governed.
*The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
*Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution and powers of the different levels of government. The highest court acts as the umpire if any dispute arises between different levels of governments.
* Sources of revenue for each level of government are specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
Federal system has dual objectives. To safeguard and promote unity of the country, and to accommodate regional diversity.
Q.3. Describe the three forms of power sharing among different organs of government in India.
Ans.: The Constitution provided a three-fold distribution of legislative powers:
* Union List includes subjects of national importance, i.e., defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency.
* State List contains subjects of state and local importance, i.e., police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.
* Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments, i.e., education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.
In case of dispute, law made by the Union Government shall prevail.
* Residuary—Subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists, i.e., computer software, etc. Union Government has the power to legislate such subjects.
Q. 4.Why is decentralisation favoured in democracy?
Ans.: Five advantages of decentralisation of power:
* When power is taken away from Central and State Governments and given to local governments, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.
* They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
* Besides, at the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.

* Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.
* The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions: (1+1+2 marks)

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. Local people can also directly participate in the decision-making. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective. Here are the key features of 3-tier democracy:
*It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections for local government bodies.
*Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
*At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
*The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.
1. What is de centralisation?
Ans. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to the local government, it is called decentralisation.
2. What happened in n1992?
Ans. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992.
3. Write any two advantages of de centralisation.
Ans. Two advantages of de centralisation are:
(i) Local people can directly participate in decision making,
(ii) A large no of issues and problems may be settled at local level.

CHAPTER 3: GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

Sexual Division of labour – Woman do all the work inside the home or take the help of domestic helpers and men do work outside home.

Feminist Movement- A movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. (Believe in equal rights and opportunities).

Gender and politics:

- Gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable.
- Children are brought up to believe that women do the household work and bring up children.
- In most of the families work like cooking, cleaning, washing etc. are done by women.
- Women are not valued for the work they do as it brings money to home.
- Earlier women were not allowed to take part in public affairs.
- Soon, women protested and demanded equal political rights, education and career opportunities.
- The protest converted to a movement which was further named ‘Feminist movement’.

Result of discrimination:

1. literacy rate- literacy rate among girls is 65% whereas among boys is 82%.
2. unpaid work- in India, due to gender discrimination women are either not paid or are paid less.
3. sex ratio- child sex ratio in some reasons has dropped down to 840.

4. domestic violence- women face exploitation and harassment. they are not even safe in their own home from beating.

women's political representation:

- Women demanded a share in elected bodies. 1/3 seats are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj.
- Disadvantage groups to get benefit when social divisions get expressed in politics.

Religion and political relation:

- Religious social division is not as universal as gender but religious diversity is widespread in the world today.
- Many countries including India have in their population followers of different religions.
- Mahatma Gandhi said "Religion can never be separated from politics".
- Human Rights organizations also said that religious minorities should be protected by some special lows.
- Women have also demanded equal family laws for men and women.
- Hence, it is very tough to separate religion from politics.

Communalism:

- When one religion is pitted against another by the political class this is called communalism.
- This happens when beliefs of one religion are presented superior to those of other religions.
- This kind of politics is known as communal politics.

forms of communalism:

- Prejudices and stereotypes make a mind communal, which demands religious dominance.
- Some leaders use religion at the time of election. They make use of religious symbols, ideas and beliefs to win.
- communal violence and riots are the most ugly form. Pakistan and India faced this at the time of partition.
- There is no official religion in India.
- The Indian constitution gives the right to follow any religion with respect to all.

caste system and politics:

- In cast society occupations are passed on from one generation to another.
- With urbanization and economic development modern India has faced many changes.
- The constitution of India prohibited any caste based discrimination.
- At the time of elections political parties choose their candidate from various caste groups to get support.
- Universal adult franchise and the one person one vote compelled political leaders to gear up to win support of all.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1)

1. _____ used to say that religion can never be separated from politics. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.

a) C Rajagopalachari c) Gandhiji

b) Sardar Patel d) Nehru

Answer: Option (c)

2. Which factors are responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India?

a). Sexual factors of labor b) Illiteracy

c). Lack of representation in politics d) Discrimination in jobs

(a) Only A and C

(b) Only A, B and C

(c) Only B, C and D
(d) All A, B, C and D
Answer: Option (d)
3. Consider the following statement and choose the correct option:
A. A common expression of communalism is the belief that that one religion is superior to all others.
B. Political mobilization on religious lines is a form of communalism.
(a) A is true but B is false
(b) A is false but B is true
(c) Both A and B are true
(d) Both A and B are false
Answer: Option (c)
4. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:
A. One religion is superior to that of others.
B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
C. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious' group over others.
Which of the statements is/are correct?
(a) A, B, C, and D (b) A, B, and D (c) A and C (d) B and D
Answer: Option (c)
5. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:
(a) Biological difference between men and women
(b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
(c) Unequal child sex ratio
(d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies
Answer: Option (b)

VERY SHORT ANSWER (2 marks)

1. Describe the positive and negative aspects of the relationship between caste and politics.
Answer: (i) In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power.
(ii) In this sense, caste politics has helped people from the Dalits and the OBC castes to gain better access to decision making.
2. How did Gandhiji view religion and politics?
Answer: According to Gandhiji, religion can never be separated from politics. What he meant by religion was not any particular religion like Hinduism or Islam but moral values that inform all religions. He believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from religion.
3. What does the concept of patriarchy refer to?
Answer: Patriarchy is a concept which is based on male domination. It refers to a system that values men more and gives them power over women. As a result, women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways.
4. "Caste has still not disappeared from contemporary India". Give any two examples to justify the statement.
Answer: **"Caste has still not disappeared from contemporary India".**
(i) Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.

(ii) Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.
(iii) Caste continues to be closely linked to economic status.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE (3 marks)

1.How have caste and the caste system undergone changes in modern India?
OR Explain the socio-economic changes responsible for breaking down the old notion of caste hierarchy in India.
Answer:
i)Social reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, and Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker have carried out movements to end caste inequalities.
ii)Economic development and urbanization have broken caste hierarchies in India.
iii)Growth of literacy and education, as well as occupational mobility, have also changed the mindset of people towards caste.
iv)The Constitution of India prohibits caste-based discrimination.
v) Practicing untouchability is a punishable offense in India.

2.Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies.
Answer: The one way to ensure that women related problems get adequate attention is to have more women as elected representatives. To achieve this, it is legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.
i)Panchayati Raj in India has reserved one-third seats in Local Government bodies for women.
ii)In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low. The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha is not even 10 per cent and in State Assemblies less than 5 per cent. India is behind several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. Women organizations have been demanding reservations of at least one-third seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women.
iii)And only recently, in March 2010, the women's reservation bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha ensuring 33% reservation to women in Parliament and State Legislative bodies.
3."Every social difference does not lead to social division." Justify the statement.
Answer: Every social difference does not lead to social division due to following reasons:(i) Social differences may divide similar people from one another but they also unite very different people. For example, Carlos and Smith were similar to each other as they were Afro- American but they were different from Norman who was white. (ii) It is easier to accommodate cross cutting differences. For example, the Catholics and Protestants had some social differences but later they were able to patch up the differences. This did not result in social divisions. (iii) It is also possible for people from different religions to have the same caste and field close to each other.
4.Suppose a politician seeks your vote on the religious ground. Why is his act considered against the norms of democracy? Explain.
Answer: If a politician seeks votes on religious grounds, he is acting against the norms of democracy because—

1. This act of his is against the Constitution. He is exploiting social differences which may create social discard and lead to social division.
2. Religion becomes a problem when it is expressed in politics and when one religion and its followers are pitted against another.
3. When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions and the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another and the state power is used to establish the domination of one religious group over the rest, it leads to communal politics.

LONG ANSWER TYPE (5 marks each)

1.“All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. Analyze the statement with arguments.

Answer: The given statement is analyzed with the help of the following arguments:

i) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community because even within the community People vote on the basis of performance and not on the basis of caste.

ii) Most of the political parties may put up candidates from the majority cast. but even this does not ensure their victory. The candidates belonging to the majority caste can lose if their performance is not up to the mark.

(iii) According to the history of Indian elections, the ruling party and the sitting member of the Parliament (MP) or member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) frequently loses elections in our country. This proves that votes are given on the basis of performance.

(iv) All over the world similar Trends are observed. only that political party comes to power which performs for the Welfare of the people.

(v) In many parties' top positions are always held by members of one family. Most political parties do not practice transparent and open procedures for their functioning.

2.Why are caste barriers breaking down in India? Explain any five reasons.

Ans: In the recent decades, cast barriers have been breaking down in India because of the following reasons.

(i)It has been the efforts of social reformers that people have realized the caste-based differences had no logic.

(ii) The economic development, large scale urbanization and occupational mobility has further erased the caste barriers.

(iii)Spread of literacy and education has also played a great role in upgrading the beliefs and ideologies of the people.

(iv)Complete eradication of landlordism has resulted in the decline of the caste system.

v)The constitutional provision of prohibiting caste-based discriminations in every form and providing Equal opportunities to all has reversed the caste injustices.

3. “Gender division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes’. Support the statement. Or

Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India.

Answer: ‘Gender division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes’**:**

1. Boys and girls are brought up to believe that the main responsibility of women is house work and bringing up children. There is sexual division of labour in most families where women stay at home and men work outside to play the role of breadwinners.
2. Literacy rate among women is only 54% in comparison to 76% among men. In studies, girls mostly perform better than boys, but they drop out simply because parents prefer to spend their resources on their sons' education. A smaller proportion of girls go for higher studies.
3. On an average, a woman works more than an average man everyday. Since much of her work is not paid for, therefore often not valued. The Equal Wages Act provides for equal wages for equal work, but in almost all areas of work from sports to cinema, from factories to fields, women are comparatively paid less because of the male chauvinistic bent of mind of society.
4. Child sex-ratio (number of girl children per thousand boys) is very low. In India, the national average is 927. In some places it is even lower because parents prefer to have sons so they get girl child aborted.
5. In urban areas too, women are not respected and are unsafe even in their homes being subjected to beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence.
6. The role of women in politics in most societies is minimal.

Case based question (1+1+2=4)

Read the source given below and answer the questions:
In India, the proportion of women in the legislature has been very low. for **example**, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36% of its total strength for the first time in 2019.Their share in the state assemblies is less than 5%. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. India is behind the averages for several developing countries of Africa and Latin America. In the government, cabinets are largely all male even when a woman becomes the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister. One way to solve this problem is to make it legally binding to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. One third of seats in local government bodies- in Panchayat and municipalities- are now reserved for women. Now, there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

1. What was the share of elected women members in the state assembly in 2019?
Answer: 5%
2. Since the Panchayati Raj has been done in India, what is the proportion of seats reserved for women in local government bodies?
Answer: one third seats reserved for women in local government bodies.
3. Why was the Panchayati Raj done in India?
Answer: to have a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.

CHAPTER 4: Political Parties

Political Party- A group of people who come up together to contest elections and hold power in the Govt.

Features-1. Adopt programs and policies to promote collective good of the people 2. Try to persuade people to consider their policies better than others 3. Try to win elections to implement their policies. 4. **Partisanship** – Parties show a fundamental division by representing a part of a society It is known by the part it stands for the part it supports. The part whose interests it upholds.

Components of political Parties –(i) The leader. (ii)The active members. (iii)The followers.

Functions of political parties

a. Contest elections.
b. Put forward different policies and programs.
c. Make laws.
d. Form and run governments.
e. Role of opposition.
f. Shape public opinion.
g. Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

Necessity of political parties

Modern democracy cannot exist without political parties.

I. We need political parties because they perform various functions.
II. If there were no political parties. Every candidate will contest independently. The utility of the Govt would remain uncertain. Candidates would be accountable to their constituencies only. No one will be responsible for how the country will be run.
III. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Political

parties bring various representatives from the people to form govt or a representative democracy.

IV. Gather different views on different issues and present them to government.

IV. They support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them. We can say that political parties are a necessary condition for a democracy because they perform various functions at different levels to provide a representative govt.

How many parties should we have? **One-party system** –In some countries only one party is allowed to run or control government. One party controls and runs the government. Example – China, N. Korea, Cuba Demerits • It is not a democratic option. • No any opposition to criticize government. • No fair chance for competing parties to come to power.

Two-party system (Bi-party system) Power usually changes between two main dominant parties. • Other parties may exist and can also win few seats in national legislature. • People have choice to vote for any party. • other parties sit as opposition EX-USA.BRITAIN. **Merits** Stability and smooth functioning of government.t • Presence of opposition good for democracy. • Prompt decisions may be taken and implemented. • Only two parties have chances of winning majority of seats. • Limited choices for voters

Multi-Party System When more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power it is called multi-party system. Coming to power cab be two ways

.**i. Getting majority on alone** – One party gains majority and forms the government.

ii. Alliance- When several parties join hands to fight elections together to come to power, it is called an Alliance. Example – In 2004 there were 3 such alliances –

1. UPA- United Progressive Alliance

2. NDA- National Democratic Alliance

3. Left Front **Merits** -This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation (different religions, castes, races get pasts in parties and government.) • People have choice between several candidates • It is more democratic option of all-party systems.

Demerits - Difficult for a party to gain full majority

• This system appears very messy (complex and confusing)

• Leads to political instability

• Vote-Bank politics is given preferences

• Delayed decisions

India adopted a Multi-Party System because

1. A two-part system could not accommodate the great and vast social and geographical diversity of India.

2. A Multi-Party System better suits to the conditions and circumstances of India.

3. The social and geographical diversity in India is not easily absorbed two or even three parties' https

4. The Multi-Party System allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

5. The Multi-Party System makes India more democratic with more choices and competitions.

. **National Political Parties** In a federal system there are two kinds of parties.

1. Parties present only in one of the federal units (state or regional parties)

2. Parties present in many or all units of federation (National parties)

Recognized Parties in India - Parties register with election commission. All parties are given unique election symbol which is used by official candidates of the party. All parties are treated equally The big and established parties are given some special facilities

Conditions required to be recognized as a National party

(I). Party that secures (gets) at least 6% of the total votes in general elections to Lok Sabha or Assembly Elections in four states.

(ii). Wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha

Conditions required to be recognised as a State Party

(i). Party secures at least 6% votes of the total valid votes State Legislative Assembly elections

(ii). Wins at least 2 seats in the Legislative Assembly

National Parties These are present country-wide. Have their units in power in various states National level policies, programs and strategy is followed by state units also Example- BJP at center and ruling in many other states

. **According to this classification, there were seven recognized national parties in the country in 2019**. **These are - BJP, Congress, BSP, NCP, CPI, CPM and Trinomial Congress.**

S.No.	NAME		FOUNDER	YEAR
1	Indian National Congress	INC	Allan Octavian Hume	1885
2	Bhartiya Janata Party	BJP	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1980
3	Communist Party of India (Marxis)	CPI-M	E. M. S. NamboothiriJyotiBasu	1964
4.	COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA	CPI	M. N. Roy D. Raja	1925
5.	Bahujan Samaj Party	BSP	KANSHI RAM	1984
6.	Nationalist Congress Party	NCP	P.A.Sangma,SharadPawar,Tariq Anwar	1999
7.	All India Trinamool Congress	TMC	MamataBanerjee	1998

State Parties/ Regional Parties The parties, other than national parties, are recognized by Election Commission as state parties (also called regional parties). Example-**UP**- Samajwadi

2

Party, **Bihar-**RJD ,(JDU),

Tamil Nadu – AIADMK ,DMK

Andhra Pradesh- Telugu Desham Party, Lok Satta

Kerala- Kerala Congress Puducherry- AINRC (All India N. R. Congress**)**

Jharkhand- JMM (Jharkhand Mukti Morcha)

Maharashtra- Shiv Sena

Odisha- BJD (Biju Janta Dal)

Challenges to Political Parties- Political Parties are the most visible as well as the least trusted institution in a democracy.

1. Lack of Internal Democracy.

2. Dynastic Succession.

3. Money and Muscle Power

4. Problem of Meaningful Choice to the Voters

Some efforts to reform Political Parties

1. Anti-defection law

2. Affidavit filing made mandatory-

3. Organizational elections made compulsory

Some Suggestions to reform Political Parties

1. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of a political party

2. Make it necessary to maintain a register of its members

3. Properly follow the party constitution

4. Highest posts should be filled with open elections.

5. It be made mandatory to give, at least, 1/3rd of tickets to women.

6. Women should be a part of decision-making bodies of the party

7. There should be state funding of elections.

Public Participation in reforming Political Parties

1. People can put pressure on Political Parties through petitions, publishing and agitations

2. Ordinary citizens, pressure and media canna major role

3. The degree of public participation People, who want reform, should join political parties.

4. The degree of public participation improves the quality of democracy.

Multiple Choice Questions carrying 1 marks each

1. Which of the following needs of representative government is not fulfilled by political parties?

(a) to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.

(b) to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.

(c) to create obstacle and dismiss the government.

(d)to make policies, justify or oppose them.

2. Which of the following statements regarding the situation without political parties in modern democracies is not correct?

(a) No one will be able to make any promise to the people above any major policy changes as every candidate in the election will be independent.

(b)The government will be formed and its utility will always remain certain.

(c) Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality but no one be responsible for how the country will be run?

(d)It will be very difficult for the government, if formed to formulate policies.

3. Consider the following statements on parties.

(A)Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.

(B)Parties are often rocked by scandals involving two party leaders.

(C) Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a)A, Band C (b) A and B

(c) B and C (d) A and C

4.Who is the founder of All India Trinomial Congress ?

(a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Kanshi Ram

(c) Mamta Banerjee (d) D.Raja

5.Assertion (A):Ordinary citizens feel close to parties even when they do not fully trust them.

Reason(R): For an ordinary citizen it is easy to approach to local party leader than a government officer.

(a) Both A and R are correct (b) A is correct and R is wrong

(c) A is wrong and R is correct (d) Both A and R are wrong.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONSCARRYING 2 MARKSEACH

1. What is a political party?

.**2**. Give one merit and one demerit of a single party system.

.**3**. What isConditions required to be recognised as a National party ?

.**4.**What do you mean by PARTISANSHIP?

.**5**.What is an alliance or a front? Give example.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH.

1. What is Multi-party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system?

.**2**. Explain the three functions of opposition political parties.

3. Explain the three components of a political party.

4. Distinguish between Regional Parties and National Parties.

5. Why do we need Political Parties? Explain.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONSCARRYING 5 MARKS EACH.

1. What are the various functions of Political parties?

2. Political Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy? Analyse the statements with examples.

3. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

4. Describe the various party systems existing in different countries.

5. What suggestions are often made to reform political parties?

1.Read the following passage and answer the following questions. (1+1+2)

1. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programs for the society with a view to promote the collective good. Since there can be different views on what is good for all, parties try to persuade peoplewhy their policies are better thanothers. They seek to implementthese policies by winning popularsupport through elections.Thus, parties reflect fundamentalpolitical divisions in a society. Partiesare about a part of the society andthus, involve" Partisanship". Thus, a party is known by which part itstands for, which policies it supportsand whose interests it upholds

(i) What is a political party?

(ii) Give one feature of a Political party.

(iii)Explain the Partisanship.

2.Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called One-party systems. In China, only the Communist Party is allowed to rule. We cannot consider one-party system as a good option because this is not a democratic option.

Any democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections and provide a

fair chance for the competing parties to come to power. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two-party system. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system.

(i)What is difference between party system of China and USA?

(ii) Define two party systems.

(iii)Why one party system is not a democratic option?

3.Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are 'recognized' by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called, 'recognized political parties. The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognized 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 recognized 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.

(i)Who provides unique symbols to the recognised parties?

(ii)How much percentage of votes a state party must secure in legislative assembly election?

(iii)What criteria are fixed by election commission for a party to become a national party?

4..Read the following passage and answer the following questions

Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of political parties: parties that are present in only one of the federal units and parties that are present in several or all units of the federation. This is the case in India as well. There are some country-wide parties, which are called 'national parties'. These parties have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.

(i) How many kinds of parties are there in countries that follow federal system?

(ii) Name the two kinds of parties present in federal system of democracy.

(iii)Why some parties are called national parties?

5..Read the following passage and answer the following questions

We have seen how crucial political parties are for the working of democracy. Since parties are themost visible face of democracy, it is natural that people blame parties for whatever is wrong with the working of democracy. All over the world, people express strong dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well. This is the case in our country too. Popular dissatisfaction and criticism hasfocussed on four problem areas. in the working of political parties**.** There is lack of internal democracy **,**dynastic succession,money and muscle powerin parties, and not tooffer a meaningful choiceto the

voters. Political parties need to face and overcome these challenges in order to remain effective instruments of democracy.

(i)What is most visible face of democracy?

(ii) Why do people blame the political parties?

(iii)Metion four prolems of political parties in India.

Solutions

Multiple Choice Questions

1- c 2- b 3-b 4- c 5-a

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS **1.**

Ans-A political party is a group of people who come together to contest election and hold powers in the government. A political party has three components. (i) Party Leadership (ii) Party members (iii) Party Followers.

2. Ans-Merit-There is no competition between parties bur there is competition between candidates.

Demerit- One- Party system is not a democratic option. Any democratic country must follow at least two party system

3. Ans- (i). Party secures at least 6% votes of the total valid votes State Legislative Assembly elections (ii). Wins at least 2 seats in the Legislative Assembly

4. Ans-Partisan is created when a person is strongly committed to a party or faction. Partisanship is marked by tendency of a party to take a side or inability to take balanced view on few social interests of people. Since parties are part of society so this is called PARTISANSHIP.

5. Ans-When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting election and winning power, it is called an alliance or a front. Three such major alliance were formed in 2004 parliamentary election.i.e. The National Democratic Alliance, the United Progressive Alliance and the Left front. **In 2023 all opposition party in Centre have formed a new Alliance "INDIA" against NDA.**

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1.Ans-A system in which a number of parties compete for power, and more than two parties have a reason able chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, is called a multi-party system. In India there is multi-party system. India has evolved a multi-party system because in social and geographical diversity cannot be absorbed by two or three parties. Thus, such representation strengthens democracy. Multi-party system facilitates representation of regional and geographical diversities

2. Ans-Those parties that lose election play the role of opposition to the political parties in power. Role played by opposition is

(i) It gives its own opinion which may oppose the ruling party.

(ii)Opposition party mobilizes opposition to the government.

(iii)It puts its different views in the parliament and criticizes the government for its failures or wrong policies. By doing this, it can keep a check on the ruling party

3. Ans-(i)The Leader- A political party consists of leaders who contest elections and if win, perform the administrative job.
(ii)The active member-They are the ones who climb a ladder from being the follower and becomes the assistant of the leaders to gain knowledge about politics.
(iii)The Followers-They are simply the followers of the leaders and work under the able guidance of the active members.
4. Ans-(i) There are three major difference between a National Party and a Regional/State Party.
(i)National Parties have influence all over the country or in several states of India. The influence of a Regional Party is limited to a state or a region.
(ii)National Parties take interests in national as well as international issues: whereas regional or state parties are interested in promoting regional interests only.
(iii)The national parties have to harmonize the national as well as state interests, whereas regional parities usually stand for autonomy of the particular region or state.
5. Ans-We need Political Parties because they perform different function.

(i)If there will be no political party then every candidate will be independent and will not be able to make

any promise to people about any major policies or programs of the nation as a whole.

(ii) Government may be formed without political party but its utility will remain ever uncertain.

(iii)Political parties are directly linked to the emergence of representative democracy.

(iv) As societies become large and complex, they also need some agency to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Ans-(i) Political parties contest elections and form government.
(ii)Parties put forward different policies and programs and the voters choose from them.
(iii)Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
(iv) Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make ministers to run the government.
(iv)Those parties that lose in the election play the role of opposition.
(v)Parties provide people access to the government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by the government.
(vi) Parties shape the public opinion
2. Ans-The necessity or utility of a Political Parties.
(i)The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies.
(ii)Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality.
(v) To make policies, justify or oppose them.
(iii)They are needed to bring various representatives together so that a responsible government be formed.

(iv)In large and complex societies some agency is needed to gather different views on various issues and to present these to the government.
(vi)They are needed to support or oppose the government
3. Ans-The various challenges before the political parties(i) Lack of internal democracy-Generally it seen that the power is concentrated in one or few leaders at top of the political parties. They do not conduct internal elections and hold organizational meeting regularly. The top leader assumes power to make decisions in the name of party.
(ii)Dynastic succession- It is seen that in many political; parties the post of head is occupied by a single family and their family members. It is against the true democracy. It is hindrance for common citizens, who aspire to join party.
(iii) Money and muscle power. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
(iv)Lack of meaningful choice-In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most part of the world. Parties are no longer significantly different. Sometimes people cannot even elect very different leaders either because the same set of leaders keep changing from one party to another.
(v) Casteism and religion. It has been always a challenge. People prefer to vote for the representatives of their caste and religion.
4. Ans-One party system- In some countries only one party is allowed to control and run the government. It is called ne party system. It is not good for democracy. Any democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections and provide a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power.Eg- In china community party.
Two parties System—In some countries power usually changes between two main parties. Hence, only the two parties have a serious chance of winning majority seats to form the government. .Eg-USA and UK.

(iii) Multi-Party System-If several parties compete for the power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own or in alliance with others, it is called a multi-party system. The multi-party system often appears vary messy and leads to political instability. At the same time, this system allows a variety of interests and options to enjoy political representations. E.g.- India –**NDA, UPA, LEFT PARTIES (INDIA in 2023**

5. 5Ans-Thevfollowing measures should be taken to reform they political parties.

(i)Anti-Defection Law- To check the defection from one party to another to become a minister or for money anti defection act has been passed which says that if any MLA Or MP changes parties he/she will lose the seat in the legislature. Although this law has stopped defection at mass scale but still there is scope to implement law more carefully.

(ii) Provision of Affidavit – In order to reduce the role of money and muscle power in the elections they supreme court has passed an order which say that every candidate who contest election will have to fill the affidavit giving details of his property and criminal pending. against him**.**

(iii)Organization Election-The election Commission has passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold elections at regular interval .

(iv)State funding of election- To lessen the role of money in the elections there should be state funding of elections
(v)Ban on political parties based on caste and religion.

(vi)Pressure of Public Opinion-Political parties can also be reformed if people put pressure on them through petitions, propaganda agitations. Pressure groups and media can play an important role in this

(vii) To regulate the internal affairs of political parties.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1(i). A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

(ii) They agree on some policies and programs for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

(iii) Parties reflect fundamentalpolitical divisions in a society due to taking side on some social issues. Since partiesare about a part of the society. so they involvePartisanship.

2.(i) In China there is only one party system and only the Communist Party is allowed to rule

while in The United States of America there is two party system.

(ii) In some countries several parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures but only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government.

(iii) one-party system as a good option because this is not a democratic option because

any democratic system must allow at least two parties to compete in elections and provide a

fair chance for the competing parties to come to power.

3. (i) Election Commission provides unique symbols to the recognized parties

(ii) At least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a

state a party must secure in legislative assembly election.

(iii) 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.

4.(i) Democracies that follow a federal system all over the world tend to have two kinds of

political parties.

(ii)Two kinds of parties in federal systems are National parties and State Parties.

(iii) Some parties are called 'national parties' because these parties have their units in various states. But by and large, all these units follow the same policies, programs and strategy that is decided at the national level.

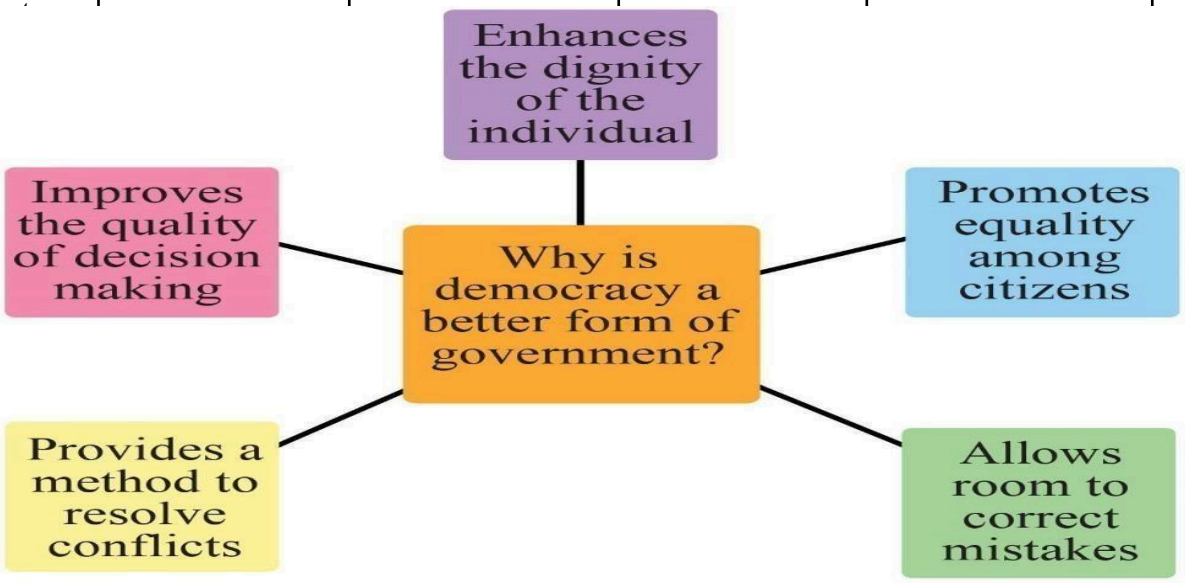
5. (i) Political parties are the most visible face of democracy.

(ii) People blame the political parties due to them with the failure to perform their functions well.

(iii) The four problems of political parties in India are lack of internal democracy**, dynastic** succession, use of **money** and muscle power, and not to offer a meaningful choiceto the voters.

CHAPTER 7 :OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY				
POLITICAL OUTCOME	**ECONOMIC OUTCOME**		**SOCIAL OUTCOME**	
Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate governm	**Economic growth and development**	**Reduction of inequality and poverty**	**Accommodation of social diversity**	**Dignity and freedom of the citizens**



Accountable, responsive and legitimate government: Unlike other forms of governments, democratic governments are more accountable and responsive since they are elected by the people for a period of 4 or 5 years. In a democracy governments are through a regular, free and fair elections, Laws are made and executed with proper procedures and discussions. Hence it is transparent and legitimate.

Economic growth and development:
In practice many democracies did not fulfil this expectation. Dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth than democracies in the last fifty years. But economic growth depends on various factors

like the size of the population of the country, global situation, cooperation from other countries and priorities adopted by the country.

Reduction of inequality and poverty:
Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have one vote with one value in electing representatives. Parallel to this political equality we find growing economic inequalities too.

Accommodation of social diversity:
Democracy helps its citizens to lead a peaceful and harmonious life by accommodating various social divisions. Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate the differences between various communities and castes.

Dignity and freedom of the citizens:
Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.

Democracy- its examination never gets over. As democracy passes one test, it produces another test. People constantly demand more benefits in a democracy.

Question 1.
Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting
(a) economic growth
(b) dignity and freedom of the individual
(c) economic equality
(d) None of these
Ans: (b) dignity and freedom of the individual
Question 2.Which among the following countries is a perfect example of accommodation of social diversity?
(a) Sri Lanka
(b) Belgium
(c) Saudi Arabia
(d) Pakistan
Ans: (b) Belgium
Question 3.
Which of these values have the moral and legal sanctions in a democracy?
(a) Gender equality
(b) Caste-based equality
(c) Economic equality
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (b)

Question 4.
Why is the cost of time that democracy pays for arriving at a decision worthwhile?
(a) Decisions are taken following due procedures
(b) Decisions are always in favour of people
(c) Decisions are more likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective
(d) None of these
Answer: (c) Decisions are more likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective

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Question 5.
Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be more acceptable to the people and more

effective?
(a) Democratic government
(b) Non-democratic government
(c) Military dictatorship
(d) Theocracy
Answer: (a) Democratic government

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS CARRYING 2 MARKS EACH.

1. How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?

Ans: Democracies are based on political equality as individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

2. What is 'transparency' in a democracy?

Ans.: Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedure. Every citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency.

3.Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS CARRYING 3 MARKS EACH

Q1. How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points.
Ans.:

1. Democracy ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen, who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures, can find out as democracy guarantees to the citizens the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making.
2. In a democracy people have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over them. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making that affects them all. Thus it ensures transparency by producing a government that is accountable to the citizens and is responsive to their needs and expectations.
3. It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is accountable to people. To do so, the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens—regular, free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislations and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

Q2. "An ideal government would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority". Justify the statement.

Answer: The values attached to the above statement signify the following practices and institutions:

- Regular free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislation and citizens' right to information about the government and its functions.
- An ideal government in a democracy follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
- A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency.
- An ideal government is attentive and responsive to the needs and expectations of the people and is largely free of corruption as it is a legitimate government. It is peoples own government.

Q3. 'Democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt, to be not so good in practice.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Answer: If we look at some of the democratic policies being implemented in more than one hundred countries of the world, democracy seems to be good. For example, having a formal Constitution, holding regular elections, guaranteeing the citizens certain rights, working for the welfare of the people, etc. make us advocate that democracy is good.

But if we look in terms of social situations, their economic achievements and varied cultures, we find a very big difference in most of the democracies. The vast economic disparities, social injustice based on discrimination, standard of life, sex discrimination, etc. create many doubts about the merits of democracy. Whenever some of our expectations are not met, we start blaming the idea of democracy. Since democracy is a form of government, it can only create conditions for achieving our goals if they are reasonable.

4. "Democratic government is legitimate government?" Support the statement with arguments. (2016 D)

Answer: Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. But a democratic government is peoples' own government. That is why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People's wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. As a democratic government is peoples' own government, they believe that democracy is suitable for their country as it is a legitimate government. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.

5. "Democracy accommodates social diversities." Support the statement with examples.

Answer: "Democracy accommodates social diversities" in the following ways:

1. Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
2. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve mechanism to negotiate these differences.
   Example, Belgium has successfully negotiated differences among ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.
3. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS CARRYING 5 MARKS EACH

Q1. Analyse any three values that make democracy better than other forms of the government.

Answer: We feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government because:

1. Democracy promotes equality among citizens.
2. It enhances dignity of individual. It promotes dignity of women and strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged.

3. It improves the quality of decision making. There is transparency in a democracy.
4. It provides methods to resolve conflicts.
5. Democracy allows room to correct mistakes.

Q 2. On the basis of which values will it be a fair expectation that democracy should produce a harmonious social life? Explain.

Answer: No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and evolve a mechanism to negotiate the differences. Belgium is an example of how successfully differences were negotiated among ethnic groups. Therefore, democracy is best suited to accommodate various social divisions as it usually develops a procedure to conduct their competition. But the example of Sri Lanka shows how distrust between two communities turned into widespread conflict. Thus, a democracy must fulfil the following conditions and be based on these values in order to achieve a harmonious social life—

1. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority needs to work with minority so that government may function to represent the general view.
2. Rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups, etc.
3. Democracy remains democracy so long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time. No individual should be debarred from participating in a democracy on the basis of religion, caste, community, creed and other such factors.

Resources

Everything in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs and is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable is termed a '**Resource**'. Human beings themselves are essential components of resources. They transform material available in the environment into resources and use them.

Classification of Resources

Resources can be classified in the following ways:

(a) On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic

(b) On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable and non-renewable

(c) On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national and international

(d) On the basis of the status of development – potential, developed stock and reserves

Resource Planning

In India, there are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have an acute shortage of some vital resources. This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.

Resource Planning in India

Resource planning is a complex process which involves:

(i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

(ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up for implementing resource development plans.

(iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Resources can contribute to development only when they are accompanied by appropriate technological development and institutional changes. India has made concerted efforts towards achieving the goals of resource planning right from the First Five Year Plan launched after Independence.

To overcome irrational consumption and over-utilisation of resources, resource conservation at various levels is important.

Land Resources

Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. India has land under a variety of relief features, namely; mountains, plateaus, plains and islands as shown below:

Land Utilisation

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

1.Forests

2.Land not available for cultivation

3.a) Barren and wasteland

b) Land put to non-agricultural uses

4.Fallow lands

5.Other uncultivated lands (excluding fallow land)

6.Net sown area

Land Use Pattern in India

The use of land is determined by

1.Physical factors: such as topography, climate, soil types

2.Human factors: such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

Waste land is the land put to other non-agricultural uses which include rocky, arid and desert areas, roads, railways, industry etc. Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it, has resulted in land degradation.

Land Degradation and Conservation Measures

Human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying have contributed significantly to land degradation. Mining sites leave deep scars and traces of overburdening the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

Some of the ways through which we can solve the problems of land degradation are:

1.Afforestation and proper management of grazing.

2.Planting of shelter belts of plants.
3.Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
4.Proper management of wastelands.
5.Control of mining activities.
6.Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.

Soil as a Resource

- Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. It is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms on the earth.
- 1.It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cms in depth. Various forces of nature, such as changes in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers, etc., contribute to the formation of soil.
- 2.Parent rock or bedrock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
- 3.Chemical and organic changes which take place in the soil play an important role.
- 4.Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.

Classification of Soils

On the basis of the factors responsible for soil formation, colour, thickness, texture, age, and chemical and physical properties, the soils of India are classified into different types, as mentioned below.

Alluvial Soils

- 1.The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil.
- 2.The Alluvial Soil is deposited by 3 important Himalayan river systems – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- 3.It is also found in Rajasthan, Gujarat and eastern coastal plains, particularly in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.
- 4.The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay. As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear to be bigger in size whereas in the upper side of the river valley, the soils are coarse.
- 5.Based on age, Alluvial soils can be classified as:
- **6.Old Alluvial (Bangar):** The Bangar soil has a higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar.
- **7.New Alluvial (Khadar):** It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the Bangar.
- 8.Alluvial soils are very fertile. These soils contain an adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.

Black Soil

- This soil is black in colour and is also known as **regur soil**. Climatic conditions, along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil.
- The soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as black cotton soil.
- This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region spread over the northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows.
- The soil covers the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extends in the southeast direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
- The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material and are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- Black soil is nutrients rich and contains calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- The soil is sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

Red and Yellow Soils

- This type of soil develops on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau.
- These soils develop a reddish colour due to the diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.

- Found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the Piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.

Laterite Soil

- The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climates with the alternate wet and dry season.
- This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
- Lateritic soils are acidic (pH<6.0) in nature and generally deficient in plant nutrients. This type of soil is found mostly in Southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and the northeast regions.
- The soil supports deciduous and evergreen forests but humus poor.
- This soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.

- **Arid Soils**
- Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.
- This soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. In some areas, the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.
- Arid soil lacks humus and moisture.
- The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by **Kankar** because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The Kankar layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.

Forest Soils

1. These soils are found in the hilly and mountainous areas.
2. The soil texture is loamy and silty on the valley sides and coarse-grained on the upper slopes.
3. In the snow-covered areas of the Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content. The soil is fertile on the river terraces and alluvial fans.

Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The soil erosion is caused due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining etc. Also, there are some natural forces like wind, glacier and water which lead to soil erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming.

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**. When water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope and the topsoil is washed away, it is known as **sheet erosion**. The wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land, known as **wind erosion**.

Different Ways for Soil Conservation

1. Ploughing along the contour lines decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called Contour **Ploughing**.
2. **Terrace cultivation** restricts erosion. This type of agriculture practice is done in the Western and Central Himalayas.
3. When a large field is divided into strips and strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. Then, this breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as **Strip Cropping**.
4. Planting lines of trees to create shelter helps in the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India. Rows of such trees are called **Shelter Belts**.

Multiple type questions.

1) On the basis of the status of development, resources can be classified as _____.

a) Potential b) Developed Stock c) Reserves d) All of the above

Answer: Option (d)

2) Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of non-renewable resources which take _____ for their formation.

a) Hundreds of years b) Thousands of years c) Millions of years d) Just a year

Answer: Option (c)

3) All the minerals, water resources, forests, wildlife, land within the political boundaries and oceanic area up to _____ from the coast termed as territorial water and resources therein belong to the nation.

a) 20 nautical miles b) 25 nautical miles c) 15 nautical miles d) 12 nautical miles

Answer: Option (d)

4) _____ are the resources which are surveyed, and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.

a) Developed resources b) Reserves c) Stock d) Abiotic

Answer: Option (a)

5) In June 1992, more than 100 heads of state met in _____ in Brazil for the first International Earth Summit.

a) Rio de Janeiro b) São Paulo c) Brasilia d) Curitiba

Answer: Option (a)

6) The Rio Convention endorsed the Global Forest Principles and adopted _____ for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century.

a) Agenda 20 b) Agenda 21 c) Agenda 19 d) Agenda 22

Answer: Option (b)

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

Cast Study 1

Resources and development are interlinked concepts and serves as a important pillars of a country growth and development. As development is a multidimensional concept it relies heavily on sustainable use of available resources. Either it be natural resource like water, minerals , forest and so on or be human resource like skilled labour ,education , healthcare the complex interaction between resources and development is a dynamic process that requires careful planning and management.

Natural resources serve as bedrock for country economic development as they provide raw material needed for manufacturing, energy and agriculture.

Human resource perhaps is the most critical part of development as skilled, educated, and healthy individual are more innovative, talented and productive.

Q1) Define resource and criteria's to be called as a resource Mark 2

Answer anything that is used to satisfy our needs is called as a resource.

Resource should be Technologically Assessable Economically affordable Culturally acceptable

Q2) How resource and development are interlinked? Mark 1

Answer- Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development

Q3) Give an account of classification of natural resource with example. Mark1

Answer Natural resource can be classified in two ways

Renewable Resources	Non Renewable Resources
Resource that can get replenished Example Wind Solar etc	Resource that is limited Example Coal Oil etc

Cast Study 2

Sustainable development is a global imperative, seeking to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It encompasses economic, social, and environmental dimensions, recognizing their interdependence. In pursuit of sustainable development, societies are adopting eco-friendly technologies, promoting renewable energy, and reducing waste. Social equity and inclusion are also vital aspects, ensuring that the benefits of development reach all strata of society. Sustainable development necessitates responsible consumption and production, conservation of biodiversity, and addressing climate change. As we grapple with global challenges, it is crucial to remember that a sustainable future is not an option but an imperative. It requires collective action, innovative solutions, and a commitment to leaving behind a world that is both prosperous and habitable for future generations.

Q1) What are the various problem arises due to irrational use of resources? 2

Answer Following problem arises due to irrational use of resources

Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals

Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor.

Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation

Q2) What is Agenda 21 in sustainable development? 2

Answer Agenda 21 is to agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities adopted in United national conference on Environment and development held in 1992 in Brazil.

Short Answer Questions

Q. No. 1) Examine the major problems created as a result of the indiscriminate utilization of natural resources. How can this situation be averted?

Ans. The problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources are:

- Depletion of resources at a faster rate for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
- Accumulation of resources in few hands, as a result, dividing the society into two segments i.e., haves and have-nots or rich and poor.
- Increase in global ecological crises such as global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution, and land degradation.

Ways to avoid this situation:

- Judicious use of resources should be done keeping in mind the need of the present and future.
- There should be equal distribution and sharing of resources so that everyone gets desired benefits.
- Resource planning should be done.
- We should divert ourselves to the use of non-conventional sources.

Q. No. 2) What is Agenda 21? List its two principles.

Ans. Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development.
The two principles are:

- To combat environmental damage, poverty, and disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs, and shared responsibilities.
- Every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

Q. No. 3) Why is resource planning essential?
Or,
What is the need of doing resource planning in a country like India?
Ans. Resource planning is essential because:

- Resource planning is a widely accepted strategy for the judicious use of resources.
- Resources in India are not evenly distributed. Some parts of the country are rich in one resource but deficient in other important resources. For example – Rajasthan is rich in solar and wind energy but lacks water resources. Jharkhand is rich in minerals and coal deposits but lacks industrialization.
- Most of the resources present in our environment are limited. Therefore, if these resources are not preserved or not used rationally we will be in great trouble.
- To reduce regional disparity.
- To save for future generations and to avoid wastage or overutilization of resources.

Q. No. 4) Write any three human activities which are responsible for land degradation in India.
Ans. Three human activities responsible for land degradation in India are:

- Mining: Expansion of mining and quarrying have contributed significantly to land degradation. In Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.
- Over-grazing: In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation
- Over-irrigation: In the states of Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh, over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to an increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
- Mineral processing like the grinding of limestone for the cement industry and calcite and soapstone for the ceramic industry generates huge quantities of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No. 1) Classify alluvial soil on the basis of age and differentiate between them.
Or,
Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar soil.
Ans. According to age, alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar).

Khadar	**Bangar**
i. It is a new alluvial soil.	i. It is an old alluvial soil.
ii. Lower concentration of kankar nodules.	ii. Higher concentration of kankar nodules.
iii. It has more fine particles.	iii. It has less fine particles.
iv. It is more fertile.	iv. It is less fertile.

Q. No. 2) Write the features of 'regur' soil.
Ans. The following are the characteristics of regur soil (also known as black soil):

- It is made up of extremely fine clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- It is rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime.
- These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.

- They develop deep cracks during hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil.
- It is ideal for growing cotton, so it is also known as ‘black cotton soil’.

Q. No. 3) Distinguish between red and laterite soils.
Ans.

Red soil	**Laterite soil**
i. Formed due to the weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.	i. Formed by the leaching process.
ii. Develop in areas of low rainfall.	ii. Develop in areas of high rainfall.
iii. Red in color due to the presence of iron in them.	iii. Red in color due to little clay and much gravel of red sandstones
iv. These are less crystalline.	iv. These are crystalline.
v. These are highly porous and less fertile, but where these are deep, these are fertile.	v. These are less fertile, only grass grows in abundance.

Q. No. 4) Define soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India. What are the causes of soil erosion in India?
Ans. Soil erosion is the displacement of the upper layer of soil, caused by various agents such as water, wind, and human activities. This can lead to loss of fertile land, reduced crop yields, and increased risk of landslides and flooding.
Types of soil erosion:
- Gullies: The running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels/gullies. The unfit land caused by gullies is called bad land or ravines.
- Sheet erosion: Water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. The topsoil is washed away. This process is known as sheet erosion.

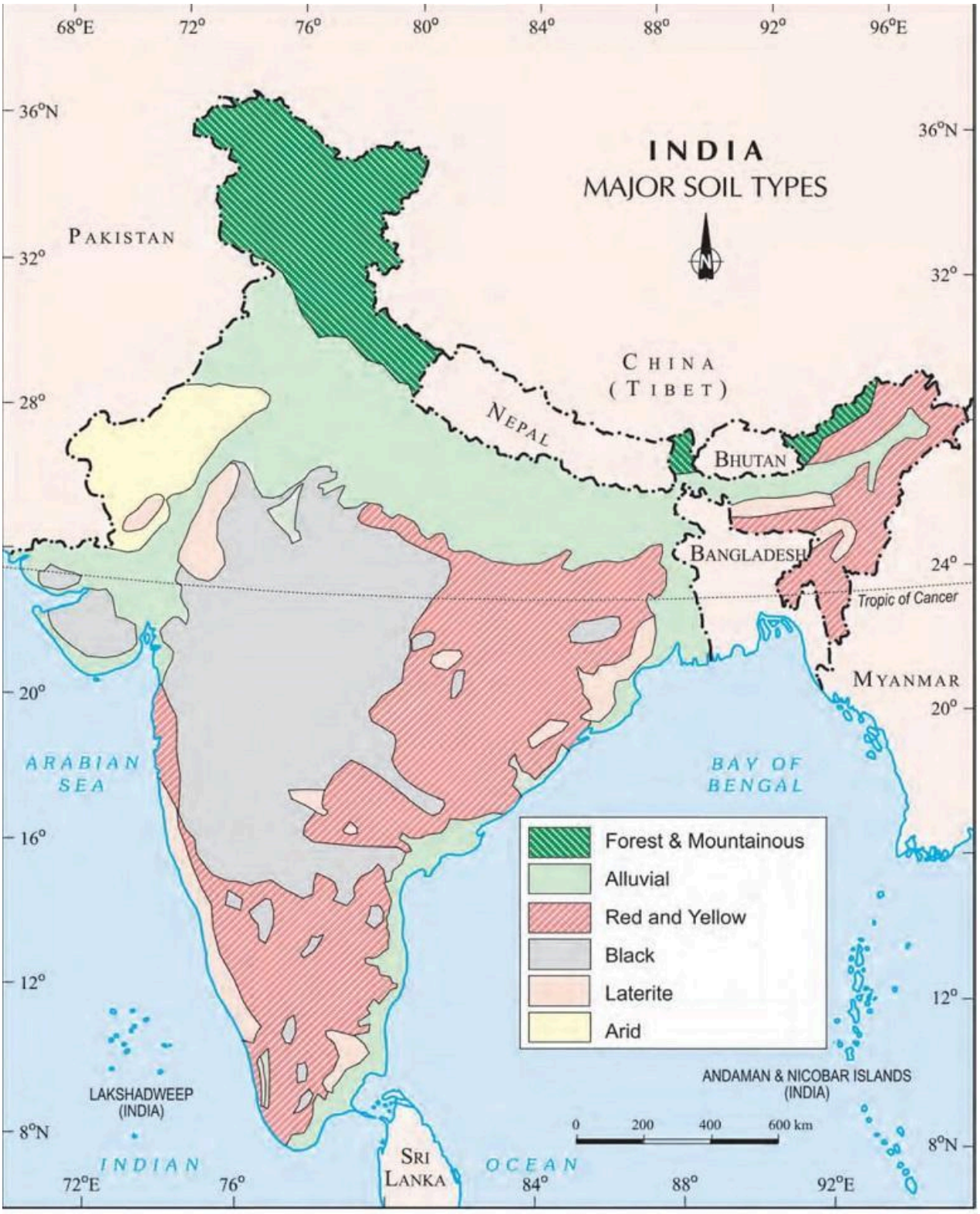
Causes of soil erosion:
- Human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction, mining, etc. are responsible for soil erosion.
- Natural forces like wind, glaciers, and water also lead to soil erosion. Running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels known as gullies, which makes the land unfit for cultivation. The wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion.
- Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in the wrong way i.e., up and down the slope forms channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.

Q. No. 6) What are the factors that have contributed to the development of various types of soils in India? Suggest any three methods through which soil erosion can be prevented.
Or,
Suggest any three methods of soil conservation suitable to Indian conditions.
Or,
What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?
Ans. India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic reals, and vegetation types which have contributed to the development of various types of soils.
Measures to prevent soil erosion:

- Contour ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decrease the speed of water flow down the slopes and soil erosion can be prevented.
- Terrace cultivation: Step or terrace cultivation on slopes restricts erosion. Western and Central Himalayas have well-developed terrace farming.

- Strip cropping: Large fields can be divided into strips and strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind and prevents soil erosion.
- Shelter belts: Rows of trees called shelter belts have led to the stabilization of sand dunes in the desert in western India.

Map work (Distribution of different types of soil in India)



India: Major Soil Types

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURSES

India's Biodiversity

• Rich variety of flora and fauna is found in India .

• Ecosystem or ecological system: A biological community, where all the living organisms interact with each other and are interdependent.

Importance of Biodiversity

Biodiversity is important for ecological balance, availability of resources, coexistence of species, economic and ecological development and spiritual and recreational pursuits.

• Coexistence of life forms: An ecosystem is a home to many species from lichen to banyan trees to human beings.

Flora and Fauna

IUCN

• IUCN stands for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

• It is a global authority that surveys the natural world and undertakes measures to safeguard it.

• According to IUCN, the wildlife species are categorised into six categories based on the severity of the threat to their survival.

IUCN List

• Normal species• Endangered species• Vulnerable species

• Rare species• Endemic species• Extinct species

Normal species

• The population level of such species is enough for their survival.

• For example, sal, pine, rodents, and cattle are normal species.

Endangered species

• Wildlife species that are on the verge of extinction are known as endangered species.

• Various negative factors lead to population decline in these species.

Examples of endangered species are blackbuck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion- tailed macaque, and sangai.

Vulnerable species

Species whose population has fallen to a point where they may become endangered in the future are categorised as vulnerable.

• The populations of vulnerable species decline faster under unfavourable conditions.

Examples of vulnerable species are blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, and Gangetic dolphin.

Rare species

• Rare species have a small population and are more likely to become vulnerable or endangered species.

• The decline in their population is due to the unfavourable factors in their environment.

• Examples of rare species are Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox, and hornbill.

Endemic species

.These wildlife species are limited to some particular areas.

They are isolated from the world due to natural and geographical barriers.

• Examples of endemic species are Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig, and Mithun

Extinct species

• These species are not found after searches in their native place.

They have completely disappeared from the places where they had a natural habitat.

MCQ

1. The species which are in danger of extinction are called:

(a) Vulnerable species(b) Rare species

(c) Endangered species(d) Normal species

2. The forest cover in our country has recently increased due to:

(a) Increase in natural forest growth(b) Increase in net sown area

(c) Plantation by different agencies(d) None of the above

3. The species whose population has declined to a level from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate are called:

(a) Endemic species (b) Extinct species

(c) Vulnerable species(d) Normal species

4. The Himalayan brown bear is an example of:

(a) Vulnerable species(b) Rare species

(c) Endemic species(d) Extinct species

5. Substantial parts of the tribal belts in

North-eastern India, have been deforested by:

(a) Shifting cultivation(b) Mining

(c) Infrastructure development(d) All of the above

6. Species which are only found in some particular areas isolated by geographical barriers are called:

(a) Extinct species(b) Endemic species

(c) Rare species(d) Critical species

VERY SHORT ANSWER

Q1.Name four animals and two species of flora which are on the verge of extinction.

Answer:Animals and plants on the verge of extinction: Four animals: Cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owlet. Two plants:

1. Wild mahua (madhuca insignis)2. hubbardia heptaneuron (a species of grass).

Q- 2.Name any four resources which are obtained from our biodiversity.

Answer:-The resources are: wood, rubber, medicines anddyes.

Q.- 3. Write four most important causes of environmental destruction/degradation.

Answer:1. Unequal access to resources.

2. Inequitable consumption of resources

3. Differential sharing of responsibility forenvironmental well being.

4. Over-population.

Q.4-Why do we need to conserve our biodiversity?

Answer: Conservation of biodiversity is necessary becauseit:

1. Preserves the ecological diversity.

2. Preserves our life support systems, i.e., water, air and soil.

3. Preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding of species.

4. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

LONG ANSWER

Q.(1) Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?

Ans- In India many traditional communities still live in the forests and depend on their livelihood for forest produce. These communities are working hand in hand with the government to conserve forests.

In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers fought against mining activities. In Alwar district of Rajasthan, local communities belonging to five villages have set their own rules and regulations in 1,200 hectares of forest land. They have named it as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'. Hunting is not allowed in these lands and outside encroachments are prohibited.

The famous Chipko movement was started in the Himalayan region to stop deforestation.

Q. (2) How many types of forest are classified in India? Explain it.

Ans-Forests are classified under the three categories:

• Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forests are declared as Reserved forests. They are maintained for the production of timber and other forest produce and for protective reasons.

• Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is Protected forests. This forest land is protected from any furtherdepletion.

. Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

Q.(3). What are the steps taken by Government to conserve flora and fauna of the country?

Ans- • To protect flora and fauna, the Indian wildlife protection Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.

• An all-India list of protected species was also published. The main aim of the program was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife.

. Central and many states governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

• The central government announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag etc.

• Most recently, the Indian elephant, black buck, the great Indian bustard and the snow leopard, etc. have been full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

Q 4.-Describe the role of Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act in protecting habitats in India. Explain.

Answer-The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.

• An all-India list of protected species was also published.

• The main focus was on protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.

. Central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

• The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were seriously threatened such as tiger, one-horned rhinoceros etc.

WATER RESOURSE

Water is an Important Natural Resource

Water is a very important natural resources available on earth. Its utilty for life of humans, animals and vegetation make it a basic need of living things on earth. Our earth is unique because of availability of water on it.

Availability of Water on earth

Renewable Resource: Water is a renewable resource and replenished or renewed through hydrological cycle.

Fresh water:-Only 3 percent of the total water on earth is freshwater. One-third of this freshwater is inaccessible to human beings. Only two-thirds of the freshwater is accessible to human beings and fit for consumption. The freshwater available to humans is obtained from surface run-off and recharge of groundwater

Utility of Water is a basic need of life for survival of living things. Used for domestic purposes – cooking, drinking, washing.

Used for agricultural purposes. Used in manufacturing industries. River and oceans are used for navigation. Used for hydro electricity production.

Water Scarcity

The demand for water has increased immensely over the years, but the supply of freshwater remains constant. This has led to an alarming situation of water scarcity in many parts of the world. The amount of water available varies from one region to another due to variations in annual precipitation.

Quantitative Causes of Water Scarcity

Over-exploitation or misuse of water is one of the major reasons for water scarcity.

*Population growth, * Industrialisation, * Urbanisation, *Expanding agriculture, *Unequal access to water resources. * Irrigation in the dry and semi-arid Personalised pumping devices in urban residential buildings and individual farmer's wells and tube wells have aggravated water scarcity by lowering the groundwater level

Qualitative Causes of Water Scarcity

The availability of a sufficient amount of water does not necessarily meet the demands of the populations in a region. The bad quality of water due to pollution. Pollution of water is caused by domestic waste, industrial waste, synthetic chemicals, and fertilizer in agriculture

Steps to Conserve Water

We must use water resource wisely. * It is necessary to conserve water resources to protect us from health hazards, diseases, ensure food security, and protect our ecosystems. * Drought resistance crops and dry farming techniques are gaining popularity among farmers. *Reduce, reuse and recycle is a motto to conserve water.

Dam-A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. A dam is the reservoir and not the whole structure.

.**Multipurpose river valley projects —**

Dams as Multipurpose Projects Today, dams are used for various purposes such as:IrrigationGeneration of electricityWater supply for domestic and industrial useFlood controlRecreation (boating, water sports, etc.)Inland navigation (water transport)Fish breeding (pisciculture)

Dam water is used for more than one purpose, and thus dams are called multipurpose projects. For example: Bhakra Nangal dam on the Satluj Beas river basin is used for both irrigation and hydel power generation. Hirakund Project on Mahanadi basin helps flood control in the adjoining areas and conserves water for future use.

Jawahar Lai Nehru pro-claimed that multipurpose projects are '**The Temples of Modem** India', because they were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress.

Opposition of Multipurpose Projects

Multipurpose projects are facing opposition in recent times from local people for various reasons: Obstruction in the natural flow of the river Poor sedimentation flow Excessive sedimentation on the riverbed Deterioration of habitats of aquatic animals Difficulty in migration of aquatic animals Decomposition of vegetation in floodplains

Multipurpose Projects and Environmental Movements

Multipurpose projects have caused harm to the environment.

Opposition to various projects has come up, such as Narmada Bachao Andolan and Tehri Dam Andolan.

* Multipurpose projects have caused the large-scale displacement of communities.

* Local people had to suffer and sacrifice their land, livelihood, and access to resources for benefits accrued to others.

* Tribal communities are worst affected by dam projects.

* Industrialists, landowners, large farmers are among those who benefit from such projects.

* Narmada Bachao Andolan is a movement against the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam built across the Narmada River in Gujarat.

Water Harvesting

Water harvesting is collecting rainwater and storing it for future use before it is lost as surface runoff.

Need for Water Harvesting

To restore groundwater levels. To increase infiltration of rainwater in the subsoil to improve its moisture content.

Traditional Methods of Water Harvesting

Various traditional water harvesting techniques are as follows: Creating diversion channels like guls and kulsRooftop harvestingKhadins and johadsInundation

Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is a method used to collect and store rainwater to meet the need of living beings. This method of water harvesting is very economical in a developing country like India.

Need for Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting is very successful in many parts of the country. Rainwater harvesting is needed:

1.To overcome the shortage of surface water. 2.To recharge groundwater levels .3To make water available, especially in arid and semi-arid regions during summers.4.To increase infiltration of rainwater deep into the soil to provide adequate moisture to the soil.5.To improve the quality of groundwater through filtration.6.To improve the vegetation cover of the area

Rainwater Harvesting Techniques

People built diversion channels like the 'guls' or 'kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture in hill and mountainous regions.

- 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' is commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
- In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
- In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil, such as 'khadins' in Jaisalmer and 'Johads' other parts of Rajasthan.
- The tankas are part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and are built inside the main house or the courtyard. This is mainly practiced in Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi, and Barmer areas for saving the rainwater. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the 'tanka' to beat the summer heat to keep the room cool.

Rainwater Harvesting in Other States

- Rainwater harvesting is also practiced in Shillong, Meghalaya, and Karnataka.
- Almost every house in Mysuru in Karnataka has a rainwater harvesting system.
- This place has an 80 percent efficiency of harvesting rainwater.
- Tamil Nadu is the first state to make rainwater harvesting compulsory. Defaulters face legal punishment in this state.
- Bamboo drip irrigation system is practiced in Meghalaya.

. **MCQ**

1. Which of the following is not a cause of water scarcity?
(A) Growing population
(B) Growing of water intensive crop
(C) Expansion of irrigation facilities
(D) Water harvesting technique
Ans. Option (D) is correct

. 2.Bhakra Nangal River Valley Project is built on which river?
(A) Sutlej-Beas (B) Ravi-Chenab
(C) Ganga (D) Son
Ans. (A)

3. Water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation from which of the following?
(A) Bhakra-Nangal Dam (B) Sutlej-Beas River Basin
(C) Hirakud Dam (D) Both B & C
Ans- (A)

.4. Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects?

(A) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
(B) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.
(C) Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
(D) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.
Ans. (C)

5. 96.5 per cent of the total volume of the world's water is estimated to exist as _____ and only 2.5 per cent as _____.

(A) freshwater, oceans
(B) oceans, freshwater
(C) groundwater, oceans
(D) None of the above
Ans. (B)

Very Short Type Questions

Q.1. What is Palar Pani?

Ans: - Rain water harvesting is called Palar Pani.

Q.2. On which river is Koyna Dam built?

Ans: - River Krishna..

Q.3. On which river Bhakra Nangal Dam has been constructed?

Ans: - River Satluj.

Q.4. Which multipurpose project is situated in Punjab?

Ans: - Bhakra Nangal Dam.

Q.5. What is main cause of water scarcity?

Ans: - Growing population and less rainfall..

Q.6. Rain water harvesting structures are built in Rajasthan is called.

Ans: - Khadians and Johads.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1 State any three objectives of Rainwater harvesting?

Ans: (a) To reduce run off water (b) To raise the water table

(c) To reduce ground water pollution

Q.2 What is multipurpose river valley project? State any two purposes which are fulfilled by a river valley project?

Ans: Multipurpose River valley project consists a dam or series of dams on a river or rivers for fulfill many purposes like:

(a) irrigation (b)electricity (c) control flood (d) check soil erosion
(e)inland navigation (f) fisheries etc.

Q.3 Mention three major sources of irrigation in India, which source of irrigation is more popular in southern state? and why?

Ans: (I) The three major sources pf irrigation in India are –

(a)Canals
(b)Wells & tube wells
(c)Tanks
(II) Tank irrigation is more important because Southern States are mostly come under Deccan plateau

which are not suitable for irrigation by canals

Q.4 What is "Water scarcity" what are its main causes?

Ans: "Water scarcity" means shortage of water.

CAUSES: (may write any two)

(a)Unequal distribution of rainfall
(b)Large & growing population
(c)Over exploitation of water
(d)Wastage of water by people

Q.5 Name any two multipurpose river valley projects or dams which are causes of new social movements. Why did people oppose them?

Ans: Two Multipurpose project which are caused social movements –

(a)Narmada –Bachao Andolan(b)Tehri-Dam Andolan
(c)Sardar Sarover Dam
-Large scale displacement of local communities -Environment issues-Demand for rehabilitation facilities from Govt.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 How can rainwater be harvested? Explain**.**

Ans: Rainwater can be harvested in the following ways :

I. By digging ponds and tanks.
II. By building embankments and check dams.
III. By making arrangements for storage of rainwater on rooftops.
IV. By constructing concrete underground reservoirs.
V. By constructing reservoirs in park and public places and covering them with concrete slabs.
VI. Building plans should invariably be made only when there is a provision for water harvesting.

Q.2 What is the different causes of water pollution? Explain by four reasons.

Ans: The different causes of water pollution are:

(a) Mix-up of domestic wastes
(b) Mix-up of Industrial wastes,
(c)Use of Chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture (d) Oil slicking by ships in oceans.

Q.3 Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Social movement	a) highest rainfall in the world
2. A dam	b) temples of modern India
3. Jawaharlal Nehru declared the dams as the	c) a barrier across flowing water that obstructs the flow
4. Mawsynram	d) Narmada Bachao Andolan.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS.

1.Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial use, flood control, recreation, and inland navigation, add fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multipurpose project where the many use of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, the Satluj-Beas River basin, the Bhakra-Nangal project Water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, play song the Hirakud project in Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multipurpose project launched after independence with their integrated water resource management approach were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaim the dam as the "temple of modern India" the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of urban economy

Q1. Hirakud dam is built on which river?

(A) Chenab (B) Mahanadi

(C) Krishna (D)Sutlej

Q2. Which one of the following is not a adverse effect of dam?

(A)Interstate water dispute (B) Excessive sedimentation of reservoir

(C) Displacement of population (D)Flood control

Q3. Which one of the multipurpose projects is found in Sutlej Beas basin?

(A)For generating electricity (B) For supplying water to industries

2. Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built. Ironically, the dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir. Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of

excessive rainfall. You may have seen or read how the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood situation in Maharashtra and Gujarat in 2006. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion. Sedimentation also meant that the flood plains were deprived of silt, a natural fertilizer, further adding on to the problem of land degradation. It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

(a)Why is there most of the objections to the projects?

(b) In what respect big dams have been unsuccessful?

(c) What are the adverse impacts of multi-purpose projects?

Ans-(a) Most of the objections to the projects arose due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built.

(b) Big dams have been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.

(c) The adverse impact multi-purpose projects are sedimentation, earthquakes , water-borne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Map Work Syllabus: Water Resources

The river and the states associated with the dams are also given here in brackets.

1. Salal (Chenab – Jammu & Kashmir)

2. Bhakra Nangal (Sutlej – Himachal Pradesh)

3. Tehri (Bhagirathi – Uttarakhand)

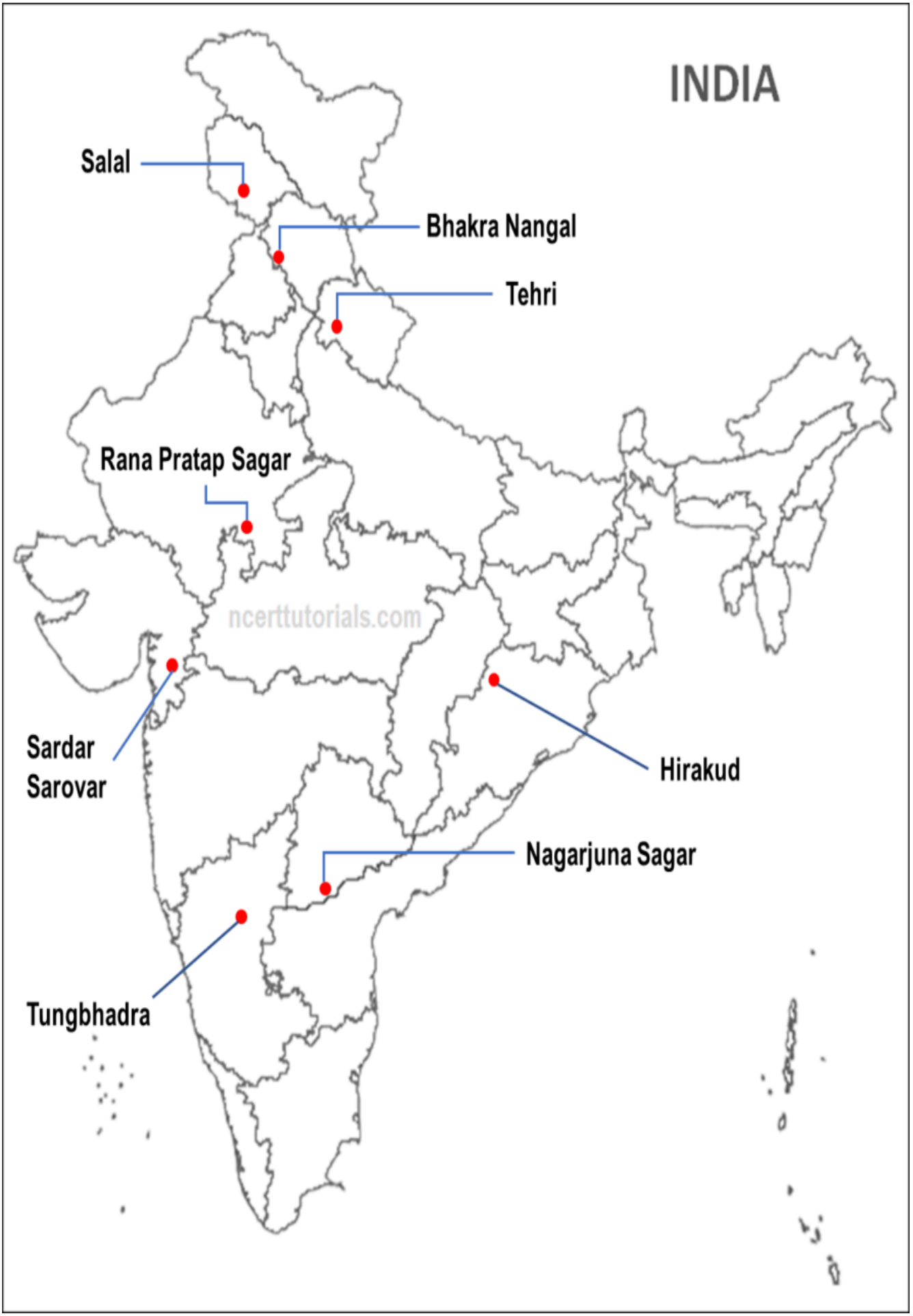
4. Rana Pratap Sagar (Chambal **–** Rajasthan)

5. Sardar Sarovar (Narmada – Gujrat)

6. Hirakud (Mahanadi – Orissa)

7. Nagarjuna Sagar (Krishna – Telangana & A.P.)

8. Tungabhadra (Tungabhadra – Karnataka


INDIA
Salal
Bhakra Nangal
Tehri
Rana Pratap Sagar
ncerttutorials.com
Sardar
Sarovar
Hirakud
Nagarjuna Sagar
Tungbhadra

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is an age-old economic activity is our country but over this year, cultivation methods have changed with the use of modern techniques.

Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

At present, in different parts of India these types of farming systems are practiced.

1. Primitive Subsistence Farming -It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture in which farmers clear a patch of land and grow crops with the help of primitive tools to sustain their family. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and availability of other environmental conditions suitable to the crops grown. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is known as Jhumming in north-eastern states, Pamlou in Manipur, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Features of primitive subsistence agriculture in India are: (i) It is practiced on small patches of land. (ii) Tools used in this kind of farming are traditional tools such as hoe, dao and digging stick. (iii) This type of agriculture is completely dependent on monsoon. (iv) When soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift to another plot of land.

2.Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population. Under this type of farming, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

Features of intensive farming are(a) High yielding variety (HYV) seeds, modern chemical inputs and irrigation methods are used to increase the production. (b) The per hectare yield is very high. (c) More than one crop is cultivated during a yea

3.Commercial Farming-Commercial Farming in which farmers grow crops with the aim of selling the products for commercial purpose. The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity

4.Plantation Agriculture: Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. Hence, large land areas are needed for this type of agriculture. This type of commercial farming is practiced in tropical and sub-tropical regions. It was introduced by the British in India

Some characteristics of plantation agriculture are: (i) A single crop is grown over large area. (ii) It is capital intensive and done with migrant labour. (iii) Entire produce is used as raw material in industries such as tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. (iv) Plantation agriculture has an interface of agriculture and industry both

Cropping Season in India Cropping Season: Season in which some particular crops are grown. India has three cropping season– rabi, kharif and zaid.

Rabi crops: These crops are grown in winter between October to December and harvested in summer between April to June. The rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds.

Kharif crops: These crops are sown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and harvested in September-October. The kharif crops include rice, maize, millet, cotton, jute, groundnut, moong, urad, etc..

Zaid crops: In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Crops like watermelons, muskmelons, cucumber, some vegetables and fodder crops are the major crops of this season.

S.No.	Crop and crop season		Climatic condition	Area of Production
1	Rice-Kharif [staple crop]		Temperature above25°C, High Humidity. Annual Rain fall above 100cm	Plains of north and north-eastern, coastal and deltaic regions West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Alluvial soil Punjab, TamilNadu, Kerala
2	Wheat [cereal and Rabi bright crop].		50-75 cm annual rainfall, - cool growing season, Sunshine at the time of ripening, Alluvial Loamy soil	Ganga-satluj plains in North- western black soil region of Deccan. Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan.
3.	Millets	Jowar	Rainfed,Moist area	Maharashtra,Karnataka,Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
		Bajra	Sandy shallow black soil Rich in iron calcium	Rajastha,Maharashtra,,Gujarat,Haryana,Uttar Pradesh
		Ragi(Rich in iron calcium)	Red,Black,Sandy,Loam y shallow soil	Karnataka,Tamilnadu,Himachal Prades,Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
4.	Pulses	Kharif,Rabi (Major protein source)	Requires less moisture Tur(Arhar,Urad,Mung, Masur,Pease,Gram	Madhya Pradesh,Uttar Pradesh,Rajastha,Maharastra,Karnataka
5	Sugarcane-		Temperature 21-27°C, Rain fall 75-100 cm, Grow on variety of soil	India-second largest producer, UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, s Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar
6	Maize-Kharif		Temperature 21-27°C, Alluvial Soil.	UP,Tamilnadu,Andhra Pradesh,Bihar,Maharashtra,Karnataka,Punjab, Haryana
7	Tea [Beverage crop] -leading producer.		Well drained soil rich in humus and organic matter ,warm-moist frost-free days ,frequent showers evenly distributed over the years.	Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andra Pradesh and Tripura
8	Coffee		Cool climate, hilly region Well drained soil	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
9	Rubber		Temperature above 25°c moist and humid climate, Rain fall more than 200 cm	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar

10.	Cotton-Kharif	Temperature avg=25° Rain fall = 100 cm 210 frost free days Black soil	Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P, Punjab, Haryana
11.	Jute(Golden Fibre)	High temp.during growth,Heavy rainfall above200cm,Well drained fertile soil	West Bengal,Bihar,Odisha,Assam

Food Crops other than Grains

- India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil.
- India was the second largest producer of groundnut in the world after China.
- India was the third largest producer rapeseed in the world after Canada and China.
- India is the largest producer of **oilseeds** in the world. Main oilseeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower. Most of these are edible and used as cooking mediums.

Major pulses that are grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram. .

- Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut in India
- **Tea i**s a beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. It is a labour-intensive industry. India was the second largest producer of tea after China and Turkey in 2014.

Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. India produced 3.5 per cent of the world coffee production in 2014.

The Arabica variety which is in great demand all over the world is produced in India. Its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills.

Horticulture

It refers to intensive cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flower crops for the market.

India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China in 2014.

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Technological and Institutional Reforms

<u>Institutional Reforms</u>

Agriculture, provides livelihood for more than 60% of population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. **Collectivization,** consolidation of holding, cooperation and **abolition of zamindari**, etc., were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence.

The Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Bloodless Revolution

Collectivization: It meant that peasants would work together on larger, supposedly more productive farms.

Almost all the crops they produced would be given to the government at low prices to feed the industrial workers.**Consolidation of holding**: It means to bring together different pieces of land and merge them

into one land.

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Technological Reforms

Introduction of Various Policies and Reforms

-India's food security policy has a primary objective to ensure the availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price. It has enabled the poor to have access to the food.

- **The Green Revolution-** It was a period that began in the 1960s during which agriculture in India was converted into a modern industrial system by the adoption of technology.
- **White Revolutin-1970 till date**
- Comprehensive Land development Programme promised improvement in the condition of marginal and small farmers in the 1980s and 1990s..
- **Provision for crop insurance** against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease,
- The establishment of the Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.
- **Kissan Credit Cards (KCC)** and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are introduced by government for the benefit of the farmers.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.
- **The government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP),** remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
- **Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR),** agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centers, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast were given priority for improving Indian agriculture

.

. **MCQ**

1. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture, where a single crop is group on a large area?

(a) Shifting Agriculture (b) plantation Agriculture

(c) horticulture (d) Intensive Agriculture

2. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

(a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Millets (d) Gram

3. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop? (a) pulses (b) jowar (c) Millets (d) Sesamum

4. Choose the correctly matched pair about the agriculture in India from the following options:

(a) Rabi crops are sown- October to December (b) Gram- paddy crops

(c) Aus, Aman and boro- Government schemes (d) Kisaan credit card – Increased the production

5. What is “boro”?

(a) kharif crop (b) zaid crop

(c) Rabi crop (d) None of these

6. Kharif: _____, Rabi: barley, zaid : watermelon

(a) Gram (b) wheat (c) oilseeds (d) moong

ANSWER: - 1. (B)2. (B) 3(A) 4(A) 5(A) 6(D)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why is India called an ‘Agriculture' country?

Ans. Two thirds of India’s populations are engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity.

2. Which factors are playing an important role in the development of a plantation?

Ans. A well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets.

3. Which are the major wheat producing states of India?

Ans. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

4. Which factors contribute to increasing production of maize?

Ans. Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizer and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize.

5. Suggest any one measure to promote handspun khadi in India.

Ans. Government should promote it by reducing the cost of khadi. By launching scheme for its promotion.

6. Name the major maize producing states of India.

Ans. Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1.What is primitive subsistence farming?

Ans. (I) It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools.

(II) This type of farming depends upon the monsoons and natural fertility of the soil.

(III) It is also called ‘slash and burn ‘agriculture

2. What is ‘slash and burn' agriculture?

Ans. (I) In this agriculture, farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other crops to sustain their families.

(II) When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

(III) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low, as the farmers do not use fertilizers or any modern inputs.

3. What do you know about rubber plantations in India?

Ans. (I) Rubber is an educational crop but is also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.

(II) It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 CM and temperature above 25-degree c.

(III) It is grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya. India ranks fifth among the world's largest natural rubber producers.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1 What type of farming is called plantation farming? Which factors are needed to promote them in India?

Ans. (I) Plantation is a type of commercial farming. (II) In This type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. (III) The plantation also includes the processing of that crop in the nearby industries. (IV) Plantation covers large tracts of land using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. (V) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

2. “Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India.” Analysis the statement.

Ans. (I) Well – developed irrigation facilities have lessened the dependency of peasants on monsoon by ensuring regular supply of water. (II) Major shift – The development of proper irrigation facilities has enabled peasants to grow the water – intensive and commercial crop. The following are the effects of developing proper irrigation facilities: (I) This has resulted in the brininess of the earth (II) It has increased productivity.

3. Explain any five technological and institutional reforms in Indian agriculture.

Ans. Technological and Institutional reforms in Indian agriculture are (I) Collectivization and consolidation of land holding (II) Abolition of zamindari (III) Land reforms were the main focus of our first five – year plan (IV) Provision of crop insurance against droughts, floods, cyclones etc. to protect farmers. (V) Grameen banks, cooperative societies and bank provided loan facilities to farmers at low rates of interest. (VI) Kisaan credit cards and personal accident insurance for farmers introduced by the government.

CASE BASED

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions.

1. Agriculture has been practiced in India for thousands of years. Sustainable uses of land without compatible techno institutional changes have hindered the pace of agriculture development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in a large part of country still depends upon monsoons and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, This poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60% of its populations, need some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus collectivization, consolidation of holding corporation and abolition of zamindari, etc. where given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence. Land reforms were the main focus of our first 5-year plan. The right of inheritance had already leaded to fragmentation of land holding necessitating consolidation of holdings.

Question 1. Which of the following is the most important Occupation of the people of India? (a) Food gathering (b) Agriculture (c) manufacturing (d) services

Ans-(b) Agriculture

2. In spite of the development of irrigation, farmer stills depend on _____? (a) Artificial water resources (b) monsoon (c) wells (d) none of these
Ans-(b) monsoon

3. Give details of main institutional reforms in Indian Agriculture system.

Ans- The collectivization, consolidation of holding, corporation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were main institutional reforms in Indian agriculture systemin the country after independence.

2.Read the extract given below and answer the following questions

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labor-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2015 India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

Q. 1. Who introduced tea cultivation in India?

Ans. The Tea crop was introduced in India initially by the British.

Q2-Which type of agriculture system is followed in Tea cultivation?

Ans-Tea cultivation is done under plantation agriculture.

Q. 3. Which type of climate is best from growing tea plant

Ans-The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

- Various metals are extracted from theseminerals afterproperrefinement.
- Mineralsare anindispensable partofour lives.
- Therailwaylinesand thetarmac(paving)frombuildingorabigship allare tarmacsof the roads.
- Eventhe foodthatweeat containsminerals.
- Mineralsare foundinvariedformsinnatureranging fromthe hardestdiamondtothe softesttalc.
- Rockare combinationsofhomogeneoussubstancescalled minerals.
- Over 2000mineralshavebeenidentifiedonlyafew areabundantlyfoundinmostofthe rocks.
- Geologists use these properties to classify the minerals.

- **Mode of Occurrence of Minerals:**
- Minerals are usually found in"ores".The term ore is used tod escribe an accumulation of any mineralsmixed with other elements.
- This also determines the cost of understanding the main types of formations in which the main types of formations in which occur.
- Inigneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the crack screvices faults or join the smaller occurrences are called Veinsand the larger are called Lodes.

FerrousMinerals:

Ferrous minerals account for about three-fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.

Iron Ore:

- Iron ore is the basic minerals and the back bone of industrial development
- The finestiron orewith a very high content of iron upto 70 percent.
- Durg –Bastar–Chandrapurbelt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra. Very high-grade hematites are found in the Bastar district of Chattisgarh.
- The Kudermukh mines located on the western ghats of Karnataka deposits are knownto be one of the largest in the world
- Maharashtra–Goa belt includes the state of goa and Ratnagri district of Maharshtra.
- Iron ore is exported through Marmago port.

Non –FerrousMinerals:

India's reserves and production of non–ferrous minerals is not very satisfactory.

Copper:

Indiais critically deficient in the reserve and production of copper. Being malleable, ductile and a good conductor, copper is mainly used in electrical cables, electrons and chemicalindustries.

Bauxite:

- Several ores containaluminum it is formed bauxitea clay–like substance that aluminaand later aluminum is obtained.
- Bauxite deposits are formadeby the decomposition of a wide variety of rocks rich in aluminum silicates.
- India's bauxite depositis mainly found in the Amarkanatk plateau.
- Orissa is the largest bauxite producingstate in India with 34.97 percent of the country's total production in 2000–01.
- **Non –MetallicMinerals:**

- Mica is a mineral made up o fa series of plates or leaves. Its plits easily into thin sheets.
- Mica can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown.
- Mica isone of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electrons industries.
- Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of the ChotaNagpurPlateau, Koderma Gaya–Hazaribaghbelt ofJharkhand is the leading producer.
- In Rajasthan, the major mica producing area is around Ajmer.

Rock Minerals:

Lime stone isfound in association with composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates.

Conservation Of Minerals:

- The strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured fromthem.
- The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction.
- The rates of replenishment are in finite lysmallin comparison.
- Aconcerted effort to be made in order to use mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
- **Energy Resources:**
- Energy is required for all activities, It is needed to cook to provide light and heat to propel.
- Energy can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum from fuel mineral like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and fromal ectricity.
- It consumes most valuable manure which could be used in agriculture.

Conservation Sources Of Energy:

Coal:

- The most abundantly available fossil fuel. It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs.
- Lignite is a low-grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content.
- Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.
- A little over 200 million years in age and intertiarydeposits which are only about 55 million years old.

Petroleum:

- Petroleum or mineral oil is the next major energy source in India after coal.
- Petroleum refineries act as a"nodal industry"for synthetic textile,fertile and numerous chemical industries.
- The oil is prevented from rising or sinking by intervening non –porous layer.
- About 63percent of India's petroleum production is from MumbaiHigh, 18per cent from the map locates the 3major off shore field of western India.

NaturalGas:

- Natural gas is an important clean energy resource found in association with or without petroleum.
- It is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material in the petrochemical industry.
- The fuel for the present century.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. In which kind of rocks are the minerals deposited and accumulated in the stratas?

(A) Igneous rocks (B) Metamorphic rocks (C) Sedimentary rocks (D) None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct Explanation: These minerals were formed due to their concentration in horizontal strata, caused by deposition and accumulation.

Q. 2. Our minerals intake represents only about _____ percentage of our total intake of nutrients. (A) 0.3 (B) 0.4 (C) 0.5 (D) 0.6

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Q. 3. Choose the physical properties that the geologists look in while identifying various minerals. (A) Colour (B) Hardness (C) Cleavage (D) All of the Above

Q. 4. The sparkle in some toothpaste comes from..... (A) Mica (B) Limonite (C) Fluoride (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct

Q. 5. Which of the following mineral is used to reduce cavities in teeth? (A) Limestone (B) Silica (C) Fluoride (D) Mica

Ans. Option (C) is correct Explanation

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

. 1. Why is conservation of minerals important? U

Ans. Conservation of minerals is important for the following reasons:

(i) Minerals are exhaustible. (ii) They are limited

2.. Name the leading producer of copper?

Ans. Balaghat mines of MP, Khetri mines in Rajasthan etc

3. Name the mica deposit region of India .

Ans. Chotanagpur plateau, koderma Ajmer in Rajasthan

4.. Why is copper mainly used in electrical cable and electrical Industries?

Ans. Because it is good conductor of electricity 6. Why are there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms , lustre and density found in minerals ?

Ans. Due to physical and chemical condition.

5.How is gobar gas plant beneficial to farmer?
Ans. It is beneficial in the form of energy and improved quality of manure production

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Name any three major iron ore belts found in India. Write the main feature of each

ANS: The major iron-ore belts found in India are the
(a) Odisha - Jharkhand belt with sufficient (25%) deposits of high grade haematite ore.
(b) Bellary - Chitradurga - Chikmaglur - Tumkur belt possesses large reserves of iron ore.

(c) Durg - Bastar - Chandrapur belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra, consisting of very high grade haematite ore

2.Identify the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India. Explain any two types with its characteristics

ANS: Coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India.
(a) Lignite is a low-grade brown coal which is soft with high moisture content.
(b) Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal.

3. State the importance of petroleum as an energy resource. Mention any four oil fields of India.
Ans- Petroleum is the next major energy source in India after coal. It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries like synthetic textiles, fertilizers and numerous chemical industries. Following are the major oilfields of India.
(a) Mumbai High in the Arabian Sea.
(b) Ankeleshwar in Gujarat.
(c) Digboi in Assam.
(d) Bassien in the Arabian

4.. Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals. Ans. Ferrous minerals: -
1. Ferrous minerals account for about three fourths of the total value of metallic minerals. Iron manganese etc. is the example.
Non- ferrous minerals: - India's reserve and production of non- ferrous minerals are not very satisfactory. Bauxite, lead, gold etc. are the examples

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1.“Energy saved is energy produced”. Justify the statement by giving any six measures to conserve the energy resources.
ANS: Energy saved is energy produced. Energy needs of the country are tremendously increasing with the growth of economy. It is therefore necessary to conserve energy resources. It can be justified in the following ways.
(a) Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles to reduce loss of energy.
(b) Switching off electricity when it is not in use.
(c) Using power saving devices.
(d) Stress on the use of non-conventional sources of energy.
(e) Minimum use of high power consuming electrical gadgets like air conditioners, room heaters, etc.

2. State the facts about coal found in India with reference to the distribution of coal in the country
ANS: The major resources of metallurgical coal belong to the Gondwana age and are located mainly in the north-eastern part of the peninsula.
(a) Rich reserves of coal are found in the Damodar Valley region in the states of West Bengal and Jharkhand. Raniganj in West Bengal and Jharia and Bokaro in Jharkhand are important coalfields. One-thirds of the total production comes from here.
(b) Coal is also found in the Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys, Korba in Chhattisgarh, Singrauli and Penah-kanhan valley in Madhya Pradesh, Talcher in Odisha, Kamptee and Chandrapur in Maharashtra and Singareni of Andhra Pradesh are important coal mines.

(c) Tertiary coal occurs in the north-eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Principal lignite reserves are found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

3. Minerals are unevenly distributed in India." Support the statement with examples.

Ans. (i) India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, they are unevenly distributed.

(ii) Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other one metallic minerals.

(iii) Sedimentary rocks on the Western and eastern flanks of peninsula, in Gujarat and assam have most of the petroleum deposits.

(iv) Rajasthan with the rock system of the peninsula has reserve of many now ferrous minerals.

(v) The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

CASE BASED

The growing consumption of energy has resulted in the country becoming increasingly dependent on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. Rising price of oil and gas and their potential shortage has raised uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future, which in turn has serious repercussions on the growth of national economy. Moreover, increasingly use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental problems. Hence, there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. These are called non-conventional energy sources. India is blessed with an abundance of sunlight water, wind and biomass. It was the largest programmes for the development of these renewable energy resources.

1. What are non-conventional energy resources?

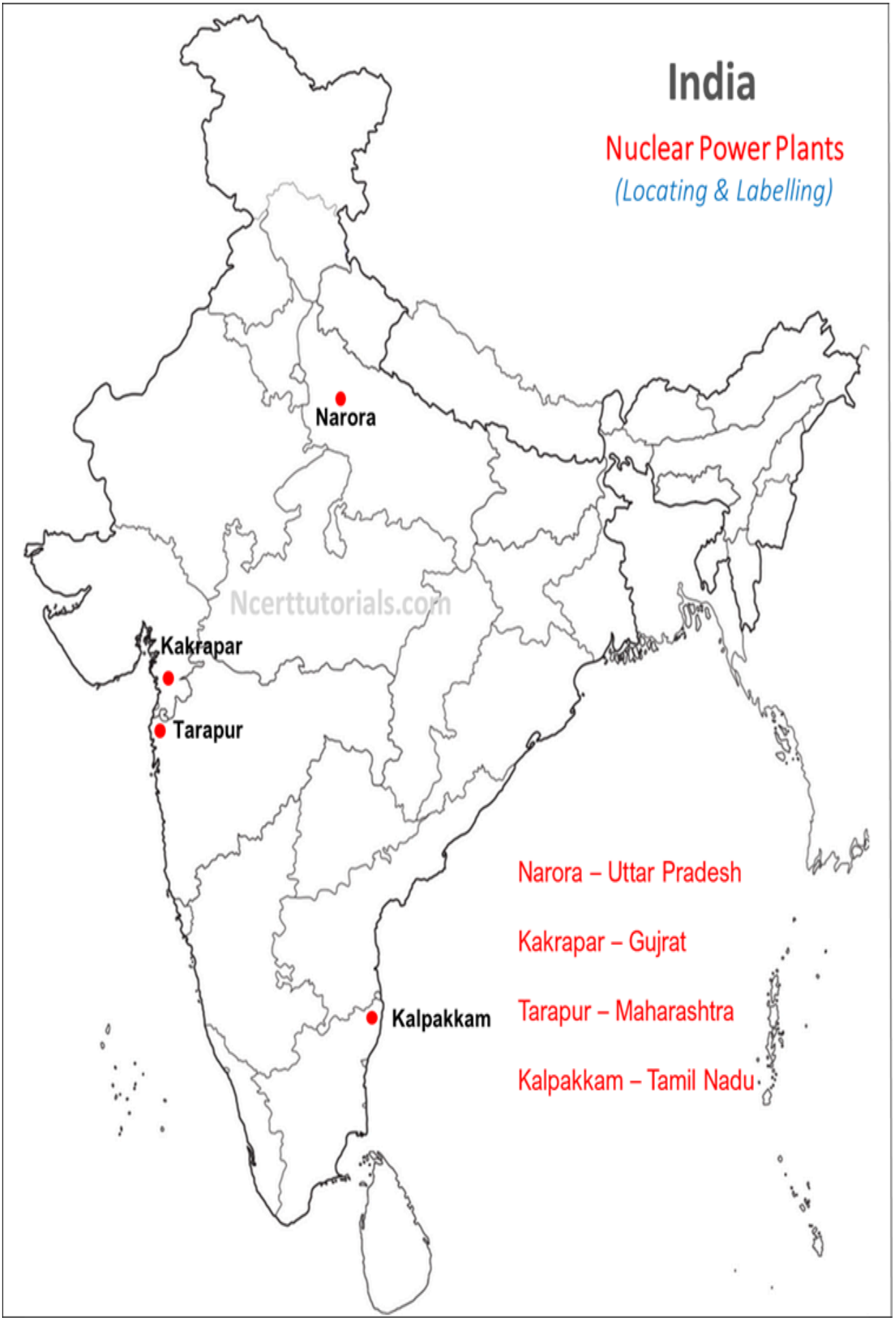
2. What is causing serious environmental problems?

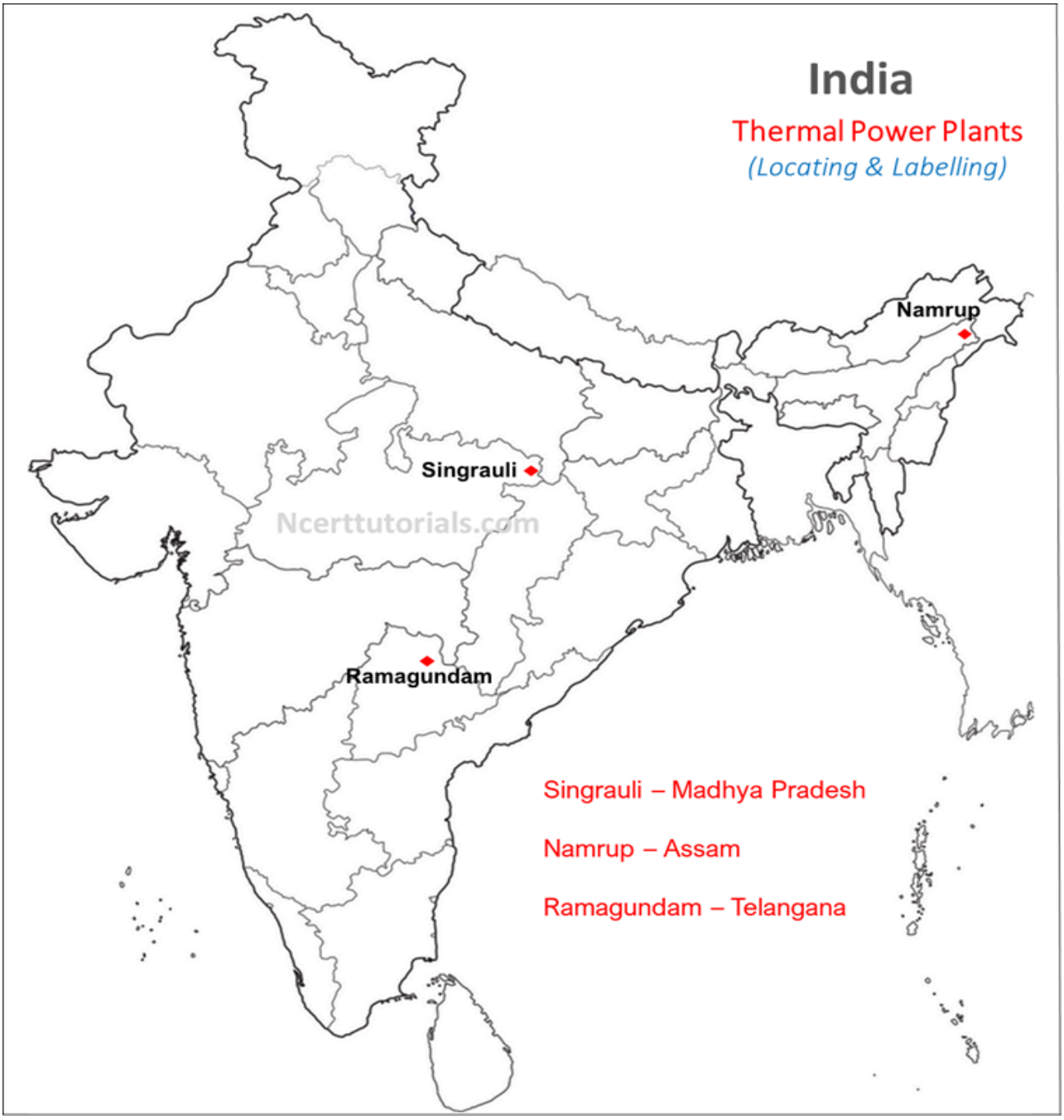
3. Why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy?

Answer: - 1. Sources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass are non-conventional energy sources.

2. Increasing use of fossil fuels are causing serious environmental problem.

3. Due to serious environmental problem there is a pressing need to use renewable energy.


India
Nuclear Power Plants
(Locating & Labelling)
Narora
Kakrapar
Tarapur
Kalpakkam
Ncerttutorials.com
Narora – Uttar Pradesh
Kakrapar – Gujrat
Tarapur – Maharashtra
Kalpakkam – Tamil Nadu


India
Thermal Power Plants
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Namrup
Singrauli
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Singrauli – Madhya Pradesh
Namrup – Assam
Ramagundam – Telangana

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES - Manufacturing is the production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials into more valuable products. Industries that manufacture finished products from primary material are called manufacturing industries.

Importance of Manufacturing The economic strength of a country lies in the development of manufacturing industries because:

(1) Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture; which forms the backbone of our economy.

(2) Manufacturing industries also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income because of the creation of new jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

(3) Industrial development helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty.

(4) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and enhances prosperity.

(5) A country with a high level of manufacturing activities becomes prosperous.

(6) It brings down regional disparities.

(7) It brings much needed foreign exchange.

(8) It increases the GDP/ National Income of the country.

Contribution of Industry to National Economy The share of manufacturing sector in the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) has stagnated at 17% over the last two decades. The total contribution of industry to the GDP is 27% out of which 10% comes from mining, quarrying, electricity and gas. The growth of the manufacturing sector had been 7% in the last decade. Since 2003, the growth rate has been 9 to 10% per annum. The desired growth rate over the next decade is 12%. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set with the objectives of improving productivity through proper policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry

Some of the factors which affect the industrial location are as follows:

(1) Availability of raw materials: Large quantities of raw materials are needed for industries. Therefore, industries are located near the source of raw materials. It saves the cost of transportation.

(2) Availability of labour: This factor also adds to the cost effectiveness aspect of an industry.

(3) Availability of capital: Industry can be in need of financial resources at any time. Therefore, it is necessary that an industry has these facilities available easily.

(4) Availability of power: It is important that basic facilities like electricity etc. are available.

(5) Availability of market: An industry needs to have a sound market for the goods produced.

(6) Availability of adequate and swift means of transport: Modern industries need cheap, developed and quick means of transportation.

Agriculture and Industries go hand in hand

Agriculture and Industries move hand in hand. They are dependent on each other. For instance, the agro-based industries depends on the primary sector for raw materials. For example : sugar, cotton textile, papers etc.

On the other hand, many industrial products like fertilisers, irrigation pumps, PVC pipes, tractors, tools help in increasing agricultural productivity

Classification of industries on the basis of raw materials

(**a) Agro – Based Industries**: These industries are based on agricultural raw material.

Example: Cotton, woolen, jute, silk textile, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, etc.

(b) Mineral-Based Industries: Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral-based industries.

Example: Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, petrochemicals, etc.

Classification of industries on the basis of capital investment

(a) Small Scale Industry: If the invested capital is unto one crore, then the industry is called a small scale industry. Manufacture small goods. No huge quantity of raw material as well as capital is required.

Example: Garment industry, soap making industry.

(b) Large Scale Industry: If the invested capital is more than one crore, then the industry is called a large scale industry. Manufacture large quantities of finished goods. The quantity of raw material and capital investment are large.

Example: Iron and steel industry, cotton textile industry.

Classification of industries on the basis of ownership

(**a) Public Sector**: These industries are owned and operated by government agencies, e.g., SAIL, BHEL, ONGC, etc.

(b) Private Sector: These industries are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals,

e.g., TISCO, Reliance, Mahindra, etc.

(c) Joint Sector: These industries are jointly owned by the government and individuals or a group of individuals, e.g., Oil India Limited.

(d) Cooperative Sector: These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. The resources are pooled by each stakeholder and profits or losses are shared proportionately. AMUL which is milk cooperative is a good example. The sugar industry in Maharashtra is another example.

Classification of industries on the basis of bulk and weight of raw materials and finished goods:

(a) Heavy Industries: Iron and steel.

(b) Light Industries: Electronic industry

Types of Industries on the Basis of material used

Agro Based Industries

Industries which are based on agricultural raw materials comes under this category. Such as Cotton, jute, silk, sugar, woollen textiles, edible oil etc.

Textile Industry:

i) Textile industries is the most significant industries in India as it contributes 14% to industrial production.
ii) It contributes 4% to towards GDP.
iii) It is the only industry in the country, which is self reliant and complete in the value chain i. e. From raw material to the highest value added products.

Cotton Textile

i) The first cotton textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.
ii) As per September 30 2013,there are 1900 mills in India.
iii) About 80 % of cotton textile mills are in Private sector.
iv) These Industries are mainly located in Gujarat,Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

Challenges

This industry face challenges in the form of outdated machinery, irregular power supply, competition from synthetic fibres etc. Due to this there is more important of cotton yarn (25%) in the world Trade than manufactured garments important (4% of the world Trade) from India.

Jute Textile

i) India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods. It stands second in jute export after Bangladesh.
ii) The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in 1859 at Rishra.
iii) Most of the jute mills located in West Bengal.
The National jute policy (2005) focuses on improving quality and productivity of Indian Jute.

Challenges

Challenges faced by the industry include less demand and stiff competition in the international market from synthetic fibres and from other jute growing countries like Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Brazil and Egypt.

Sugar Industry

i) India stands second as a world Producer of sugar but occupies the First place in the production of gur and khandsari.
ii) Sugar mills are located in Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu etc.
iii) In recent years there is a tendency for mills to concentrate in the Southern and Western States, especially in Maharashtra. This is because the cane produced here has higher sucrose content and relatively cooler climate also ensure a longer crushing season.

Challenges

The major challenges include the seasonal nature of the industry, old and inefficient methods of production, transport delay in reaching cane to factories and the need to maximise the use of baggase.

Mineral Based Industries

Industries that use minerals as raw materials are called mineral based industries.

Iron and steel industry

i) It is the basic industry as heavy, medium and light industries depends on it for raw materials.
ii) It is also consider as heavy industry because both the raw materials and finished goods are bulky and heavy.
iii) steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction materials, defense, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.
iv) Chhotanagpur plateau region has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.
v) Most of these plants are managed by the steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)

Challenges faced by Iron and steel Industry

• limited availability and high cost of cooking coal.

• Poor infrastructure.
• Lower productivity of labour.
• Irregular supply of energy and power.

Aluminium Smelting

i) Aluminium Smelting is the second most important metallurgical industry in India.
ii) It is used to making aircraft, utensils and wires.
iii) Aluminium smelting plants in India located in Odisha, west Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.
iv) Bauxite is the raw material used is smelting.

Chemical Industries

i) It is the fastest growing industry in India.
ii) It contributes approximately 3 percent of GDP.
iii) Inorganic chemicals include sulphuric acid, , nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash and caustic soda.
iv) Organic chemicals include petrochemicals, which are used for manufacturing of synthetic fibres, synthetic rubber, plastics, dye-stuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Automobile Industry

i) Automobile sector provide vehicle for quick transport of good services and passengers.
ii) This Industry had experienced a quantum jump in less than 15 years.
iii) At present there are 15 manufacturers of passenger's cars and multi utility vehicles, 9of commercial vehicles, 14 of the two and three- Wheelers.
iv) The industries are located around Delhi, Gorgon, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Banglore.

Information Technology and Electronics Industry

It covers products from transistor sets to television, telephone, cell phones, telephone exchange, radars, computers and other equipment required by the telecommunication and computer industry.
Bangalore has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.

Software Technology

At present there are 46 software technology parks in India in which 30% are women employees. The fast growing BPO sector is a major foreign exchange earner for the country.
Important IT centres in India are Banglore, Noida, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad and Pune.

Industries pollution- Industrieshave caused severe pollution of our natural resources. Industries cause environmental degradation through four main types of pollution, i.e., air pollution, water pollution, land pollution or soil degradation, and noise pollution. Smoke contains undesirable gases like carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide, besides solid and liquid particulate matter, in the form of dust and spray mist, which cause air pollution.

(a) Air pollution affects the health of humans, animals and plants alike and also causes damage to buildings. Air pollution is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories.

(b) Water pollution is caused by the discharge of untreated chemical waste like dyes, detergents, acids,

heavy metals like lead and mercury, pesticides, fertilizers, and plastics from industries, into freshwater bodies like rivers and lakes. Paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum, refineries and electroplating industries are more responsible for water pollution.

(c) land pollution. Rainwater falling on polluted land dissolves and carries many of the pollutants further into the ground and pollutes groundwater.

(d)Noise pollution is due to industrial and construction activities. Machinery, factory equipment, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills cause hearing problems and irritation. Loud noise can lead to irritation, loss of hearing, and an increase in blood pressure and heart rate. Industrial machinery, construction activities, generators, and equipment like saws and pneumatic drills are mainly responsible for noise pollution.

Control of Environmental Degradation

Some suggestions to reduce fresh water pollution are-

- Reusing and recycling water in two or more successive stages to minimise use water for processing.
- Meeting water requirements by harvesting of rainwater.
- Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. A threat to ground water resources is due to overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry..

National Thermal Power Corporation or NTPC is a major electricity generation and distribution company in India. NTPC has demonstrated how conservation of environment and natural resources can happen simultaneously with industrial growth by:

(a) Adopting latest technical knowhow minimizing waste (b) Providing green cover

(c) Reducing environmental pollution d) Continuous monitoring

The pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment:

- Optimum utilization of equipment adopting latest techniques and upgrading existing equipment.
- Minimizing waste generation by maximizing ash utilization.
- Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance and addressing the question of special purpose vehicles or a forestation.
- Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- Ecological monitoring, reviews and online database management for all its power stations.

MCQ

1. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?

(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Plastic (d) Automobile

2. Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

(a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC

3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

(a) Aluminium smelting (b) Cement (c) Paper (d) Steel

4. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computers etc?

(a) Steel (b) Electronic (c) Aluminium smelting (d) Information Technology

5. Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in :-

(a) Malwa Plateau (b) Bundelkhand Plateau (c) Meghalaya Plateau (d) Chotanagpur Plateau

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. How does manufacturing help in earning foreign exchange?

Ans. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.

2. What are agglomeration economies?

Ans. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as agglomeration economies.

3. What are consumer industries?

Ans. Consumer industries are the industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers. Example , sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing, machines etc.

4. Give one difference between public and private sectors.

Ans. Public sector is owned and operated by government agencies eg BHEL and the industries of the private sector are owned and operated by individuals or a group of individual TISCO.

5. What are the main problems faced by cotton textile industries?

Ans. Power supply is erratic; machinery needs to be upgraded, low output of labour and stiff competition with the synthetic fibre industry.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Describe the role of industries in the development of agriculture.

Ans: Role of industries in the development of agriculture:

(i) provides agricultural tools and machines.

(ii) Increase agriculture and industrial production

(iii) Mechanization of agriculture

(iv) Eradication of unemployment

2. "Industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand." Validate the statement.

Ans After an industrial activity starts in a town, urbanization follows. Industry provides employment to the people of the area. Population migrates from rural hinterlands to seek jobs, housing and transport

facilities are developed to accommodate these people. Other infrastructural developments take place leading to growth and development of the town into a city.

3. Highlight any three challenges faced by jute industry.

Ans. (i) stiff competition with Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand in the international market.

(ii) There is competition with synthetic fibre that is cheaper.

(iii) There is also a concern about increasing productivity and improving the quality of jute products.

4. What are the challenges faced by the sugar industry?

Ans. (i) The industry is seasonal, so getting labour becomes difficult.

(ii) India is still using old and inefficient methods of production, thereby, affecting it's production.

(iii) There is a need to maximise the use of baggase to face the problem of power breakup.

5. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced? Explain various ways.

Ans. i. Minimising the use of water for processing by reusing.

ii Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.

iii. Treating hot water and effluent before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5M)

1."The challenge of sustainable development requires control over industrial pollution." Substantiate the statement with examples.

Ans. (i) On one hand, industries lead to extensive industrial growth and expansion, on the other hand, these are also the cause of environmental degradation which prompt to the different type of air and water pollution.

(ii)There is an increasing requirement to use a further sustainable model.

(iii) Industries must produce eco- friendly products and dump waste responsibly.

(iv) Use of latest technology can help industries to control pollution and lead towards sustainable mode of operation.

(v) Industries must use reuse- recycle -reduce approach for sustainable development.

2. Describe any three factors affecting location of industry in a region.

Ans. Factors required to set up an industry:

(i) Availability of raw materials: Raw materials should be easily available from nearby areas only.

(ii) Labour: labour should be skilled and easily available from the neighbouring areas only.

(iii) Power supply: without power supply an industry cannot run, so it should also be available as per the requirements.

(iv) Market: If it is heavy material and a perishable good, market for the sale of the goods should also be available in a nearby area only.

3. Why are jute mills concentrated along the Hoogly river? Explain giving reasons.

Ans. Reasons for concentration of jute mills along the Hooghly River:

(i) West Bengal is the storehouse of jute. It produces the highest quantity of jute.

(ii) The industry requires a lot of water which is easily available from the Hooghly river.

(iii) Cheap labour is easily available because of migrating labour from neighboring states of Bihar and Odisha.

(iv) Inexpensive water transport in the river Hooghly is available.

(v) A large urban sector in Kolkata provides banking, insurance and loan facilities.

CASE BASED

1.Read the given sourse and answer the following question,

Industrial locations are complex in nature. These are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc. It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place. Consequently, manufacturing activities tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factor of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at lower cost. After an industrial activity starts, urbanization follows. Sometimes, industries are located in or near the cities. Thus, industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice etc. to the industry.

Many industries tend to come together to make use of advantage offered by the urban Centre known as agglomeration economies. Gradually, a large industry agglomeration takes place.

1. On what factors is the location of the industry dependent on?

2. What do you understand by agglomeration economies?

3. How do industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand?

Answer:-

1. It is dependent on availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc.

2. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.

3. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry.

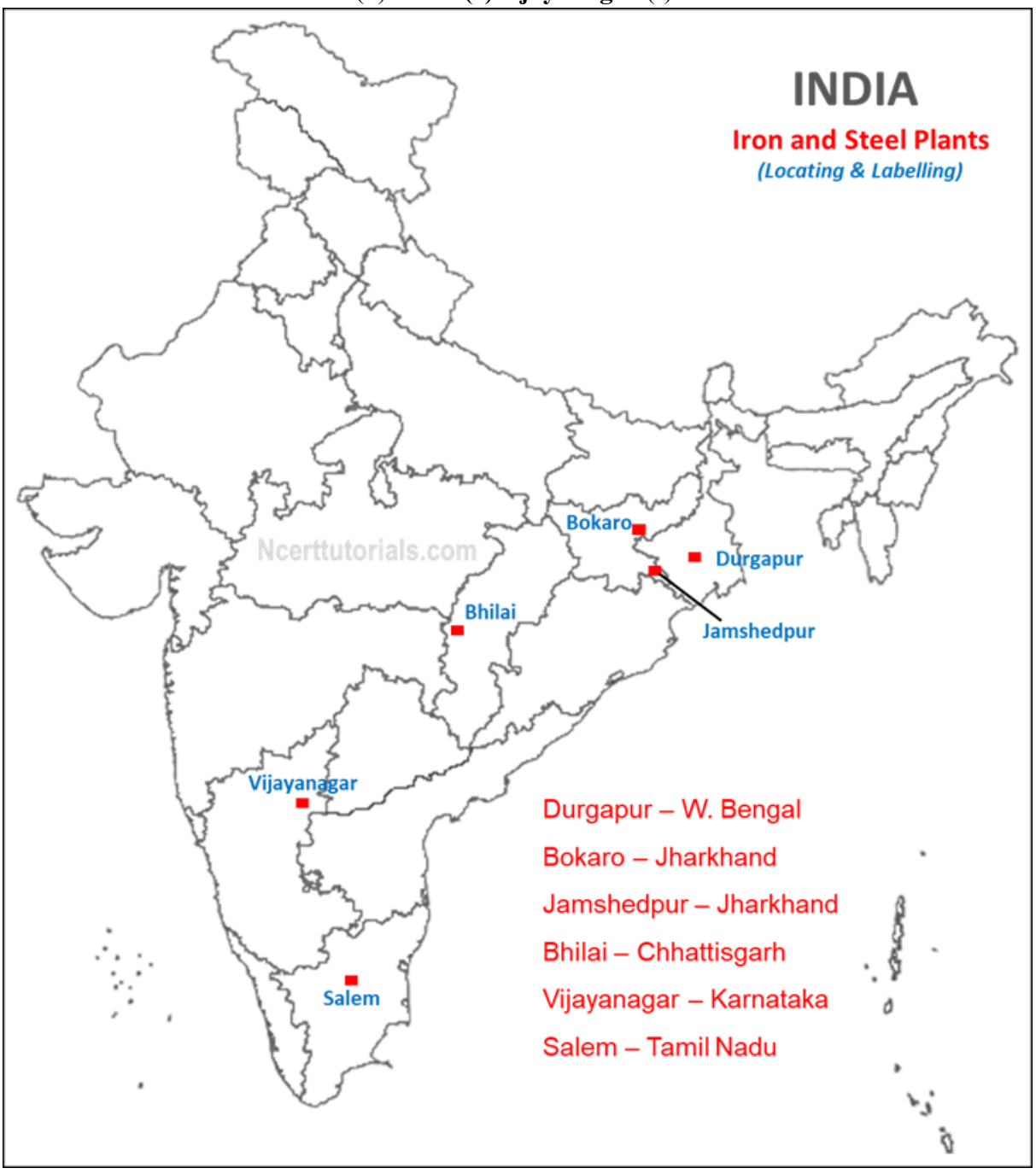
MAP WORK

Cotton Textile Industries
(a) Mumbai(b)**Indore**(c)**Surat(d)Kanpur**(e)**Coimbatore**



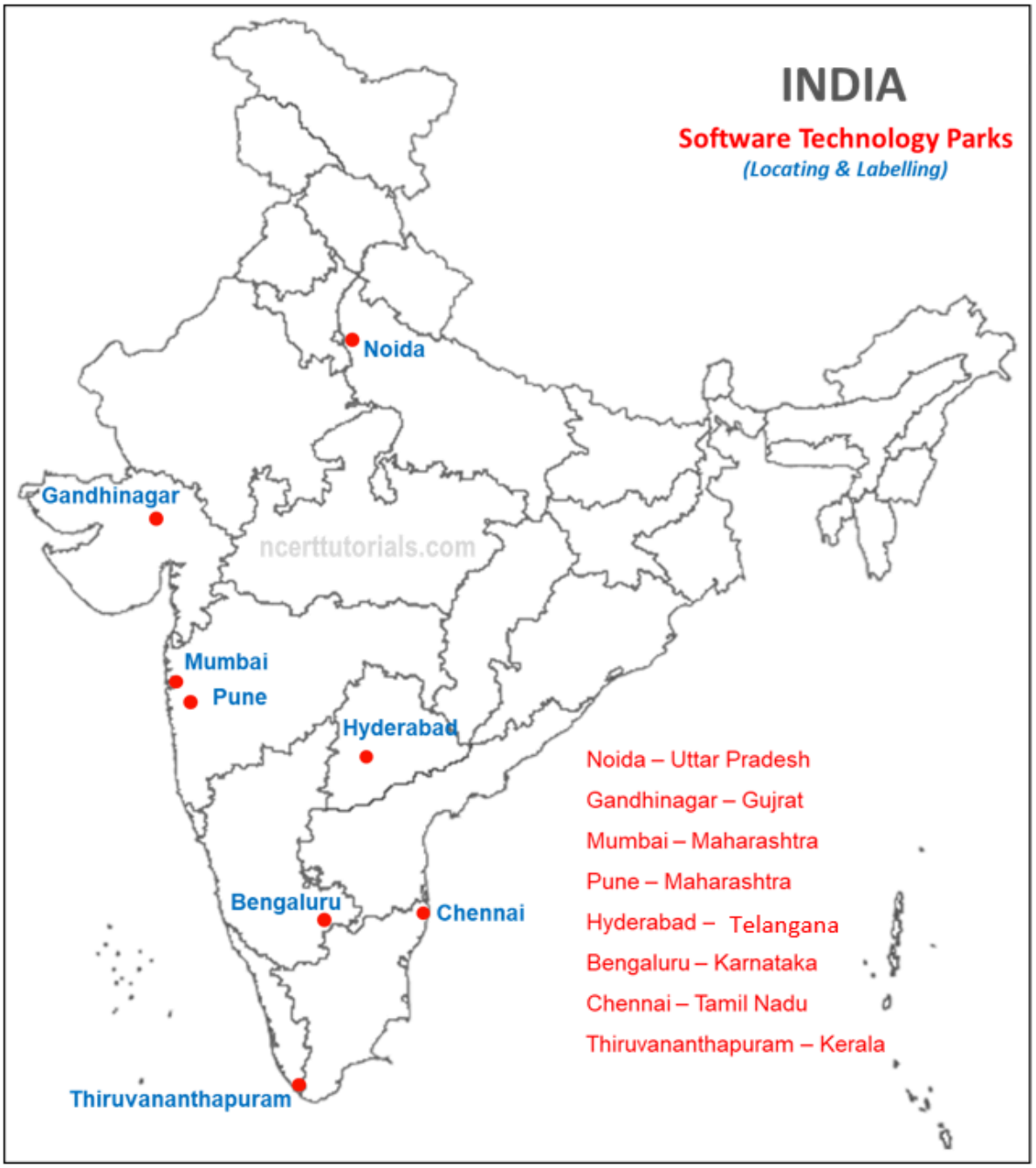
Map work

Iron and Steel Plants
(a)Durgapur(b)**Bokaro (c)Jamshedpur**
(d)**Bhilai (e)Vijayanagar** (f)**Salem**



MAP WORK
Software Technology Parks

(a)Noida(b)**Gandhinagar**(c)**Mumbai(d)Pune**
(e)**Hyderabad** (f)**Bengaluru (g)Chennai** (h)**Thiruvananthapuram**



LIFE LINE OF INDIAN ECONOMY

MAP WORK


INDIA
International Airports
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Meenam Bakkam


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