

Economics

Chapter -1

People as Resource

Q) Very Short Answer Type Question

1) What do you mean by human capital?

Ans: *Human capital is the stock of Skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.*

2) How human beings can be converted into resources?

Ans: *Human beings can be converted into resource by providing them education, training and medical care.*

3) What do you mean by Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?

Ans: *It is a significant step toward providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years by 2010.*

4) On what factors do the quality of population depends?

Ans: *Quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, health of a person indicated by life expectancy and skill formation acquired by the people of the country.*

5) How can a population be a liability and how can it be an asset?

Ans: *When people are uneducated or unhealthy or they cannot be used as a resource they are a liability and when they are educated, trained and healthy they are an asset for the country.*

6) How is the human resource different from another resource like land and physical capital?

Ans: *Human resource can make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.*

7) How will you explain the term unemployment?

Ans: *Unemployment is set to exist when people willing to work at the going wages but cannot find jobs.*

8) What are unorganised sectors?

Ans: *Unemployment in this sector is categorised by irregular and low income. There is an absence of basic facilities like mentality need, childcare and other social security system.*

Q) Short Answer Type Question

1) Why is educated unemployment is a peculiar problem of India?

Ans: *Educated unemployment means to have a particular set of skills or degree but is unable to find jobs that require particular skill or educational qualification. This happens either due to low quality of education thereby a person has not developed the skills properly or the supply of people with a particular educational qualification is more than its demand.*

2) How country like Japan become rich/developed?

Ans: *Japan become rich and developed because it has invested on its people especially in the field of education and health. This people have made efficient use of other resources like land and capital. Efficiency and the technology evolved by the people had made these countries rich and developed.*

3) What do you understand by people as resource?

Ans: *People as resource are an effort to explain population as an asset for the economy rather than a liability. People as resource are a way of referring countries working people in term of their existing productive skill and abilities.*

4) What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

Ans: *i) Primary sector include agriculture, forestry animal husbandry mining, poetry farming, quarrying.*

ii) Manufacturing is in secondary sector.

iii) Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services and insurance etc are included in tertiary sector.

Q) Long Answer Type Question

1) Differentiate between i) Economic and Non-Economic activities.

Ans: Economic Activities

- i) These activities are performed for money.*
- ii) It results in income and adds value to the national income.*
- iii) Ex- Manufacturing of goods, banking, farming etc.*

Non- Economic Activities

- i) These activities are not performed for money.*
- ii) It does not result in economic income and does not add value to national income.*
- iii) Ex- A person working in his/her home and doing household work is performing non-economic activities.*

ii) Market and Non-Market Activities

Market Activities

- i) The aim of the market activities is to earn profit.*
- ii) They are performed basically for the purpose of sale in market.*
- iii) Ex- A vegetable vendor selling vegetables a grocery seller selling grocery etc.*

Non-Market Activities

- i) The Non-Market Activities don't give profit.*
- ii) They are performed with the purpose of self-consumption.*
- iii) Ex- A farmer cultivates primarily for himself and his family and not for earning profit.*

2) Differentiate between seasonal and disguised unemployment with the help of example from rural and urban areas?

Ans: Seasonal unemployment

- i) It happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.*

ii) In villages, people working on field are busy only during certain seasons like harvesting, sowing etc. During another season they are unemployed.

iii) In cities, during summer various sugarcane juice sellers are seen on the road. However, they were only in the summer month, they have to look for jobs in the remaining months.

Disguised unemployment

i) In this people appear to be employed but actually they are unemployed.

ii) In villages, a field of one hectare requires only two people to work on it however four are engaged two are employed whereas two are unemployed.

iii) In cities, during winters an ice cream shop doesn't require much workers but in shop or big companies three persons are engaged. In days only one person is employed and others are unemployed.

3) What do you mean by virtuous and vicious cycle?

Ans: Virtuous Cycle

The educated parents invest more money on the education of their children as they know the importance of education and also look after the proper hygiene and nutrition of their children. The cycle of educated parents educating their children is known as virtuous cycle.

Vicious Cycle

The disadvantage parents who themselves are uneducated and lacking of hygiene keep their children in a similar disadvantage state.

Geography

Chapter -1

India: Size and Location

Q) Very Short Answer Type Question

1) Write latitudinal and longitudinal extension of India?

Ans: *Latitudinal extension of India is $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$.*

Longitudinal extension of India is $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $92^{\circ}25'E$.

2) Name the neighbouring country of India?

Ans: *Neighbouring countries of India is Pakistan, Afghanistan, China (Tibet), Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives.*

3) What is the standard meridian of India and from where does it passes?

Ans: *Standard Meridian defines the standard time of the country. Standard meridian of India is $82^{\circ}30'E$. It passes through Mirzapur (in Uttar Pradesh).*

4) Name the state through which tropic of cancer passes.

Ans: *Tropic of cancer passes through Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal Tripura and Mizoram.*

5) What is India's location on globe?

Ans: *India's location on Globe is $8^{\circ}4'N$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and $68^{\circ}7'E$ and $92^{\circ}25'E$.*

6) Which is the southernmost point on mainland of India?

Ans: *Kanyakumari, $8^{\circ}4'N$ is the southernmost point on mainland of India.*

7) Which strait separates India and Sri Lanka?

Ans: *Palk strait separates India and Sri Lanka.*

8) How many states and union territories are there in India?

Ans: *India has 28 state and 8 union territories.*

9) Name the island group of India with capital.

Ans: India has two groups of Island namely Lakshadweep with Kavaratti as capital and Andaman and Nicobar Island with Port Blair as capital.

10) What is the area of India?

Ans: The area of India is 3.28 million square kilometres.

11) Write seven most popular and largest countries of world?

Ans: Seven most popular and largest countries of world are Russia, Canada , USA, China, Brazil, Australia and India.

Q) Short Answer Type Question

1) Why Indian subcontinent is called Peninsula?

Ans: India's subcontinent is called a peninsula because it is surrounded by water from three sides the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. These water bodies have well developed sea routes which are useful for traders and travellers.

2) Explain the impact of India's relation with neighbouring countries through land routes?

Ans: The land routes have contributed in exchange of ideas and commodities. The various routes pass across mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.

3) What is meant by Indian standard time? Why do we need standard meridian for India?

Ans: The time is applicable all over India is Indian standard time. To avoid time gap of two hours between east and west of India which may create confusion in working. It is essential to have a standard meridian.

Q) Long Answer Type Question

1) The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh as compared to Gujarat in west but watches show the same time. How?

Ans: From the longitudinal expanse of India it is observed that longitudinal expanse is 30° from east to west, this means that there would be a time lag of

two hours approximately from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. To avoid surge differences in local time Indian Standard Time (IST) Has been fixed to give the whole country a uniform time the local time of the standard meridian of is $82^{\circ}30'E$ observed as the standard time by the whole country.

2) Why the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

Ans: The difference in the duration of day and night at Kanyakumari and Kashmir are respectively due to their latitudinal location.

Kanyakumari is located closer to the equator 8° away from the equator. It receives maximum sunlight and experiences a minimum gap between day and night. On the other hand, Kashmir lies further away from the equator and experience a significant gap between the duration of day and night.

Civics

Chapter -1

What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

Q) Very Short Answer Type Question

1) What is democracy?

Ans: *Democracy is the form of government in which rulers are elected by the people.*

2) What is referendum?

Ans: *A direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal. This may be adoption of new constitution, a law or a specific government policy.*

3) In which country women do not have right to vote?

Ans: *In Saudi Arabia women do not have right to vote.*

4) When does Pervez Musharraf came to power in Pakistan?

Ans: *General Pervez Musharraf lead a military coup in October 1999. He over through a democratically elected government and declared himself the Chief Executive of the country.*

5) What are the different forms of government?

Ans: *The different forms of government are –*

1) Democracy

2) Monarchy

3) Dictatorship

4) Military

5) One party system

6) Why is the democracy considered as the best form of government?

Ans: *Democracy is considered as the best form of government because the citizens can elect their rulers and it allows to correct its own mistake.*

Q) Short Answer Type Question

1) What are the features of democracy?

Ans: *The features of democracy are –*

- i) Major decision should be taken by elected leader.*
- ii) One person, One vote, One value.*
- iii) Free and fair elections.*
- iv) Rule of law and respect for rights.*

2) How does democracy improve the power of decision making?

Ans: *A democratic decision always include/involves many people discussion and meeting. When number of people put their heads together they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This reduces the chances of rash or irresponsible decision. Thus, democracy improve the quality of decision making.*

3) Compare Democratic system of China with Mexico?

Ans: *Democratic system of China*

- 1) Elections are held after every five years.*
- 2) Elections are held for the country's parliament. Ex- National People's Congress*
- 3) The government is only formed by the Communist Party. Election do not offer people any serious choice.*

Democratic system of Mexico

- 1) Elections are held after every six years.*
- 2) Elections are held for electing the president.*
- 3) People have choice to vote and every citizen has right to choose the president.*

4) In which country the features of democracy 1 person 1 vote 1 value is not followed?

Ans:*1) In Saudi Arabia, women do not have right to vote.*

2) Estonia had made its citizenship rules in such a way the people belonging Russian minority find it difficult to get the right to vote.

3) In Fiji the electoral system is made in such that the vote of an indigenous Vijay has more value than that of an Indian Fiji.

5) Give the argument against democracy.

Ans: The arguments against democracy are

- 1) The leaders keep changing in a democracy. This leads to instability.*
- 2) Democracy is all about political competition and power play. There is no scope for morality.*
- 3) So many people have to be consulted in democracy that it leads to delay.*
- 4) Elected leaders do not know the best decision of the people. Leads to bad decision*
- 5) Democracy leads to corruption for it is based on electoral competition.*
- 6) Ordinary people don't know what is good for them, this should not decide anything.*

6) Give the arguments in favour of democracy?

Ans: The arguments in favour of democracy are

- 1) It is more accountable form of government.*
- 2) Democracy improves the quality of decision making.*
- 3) It provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts.*
- 4) It enhances the dignity of citizens.*
- 5) It allows us to correct its own mistake.*

Q) Long Answer Type Question

1) Why the modern democracy is representative democracy?

Ans: The most common form that democracy takes in our times is that of representative democracy. Modern democracy is representative democracy as the countries we call democracy all the people do not rule. A majority is allowed to take decision on behalf of all the people. Even majority does not rule directly. The majority of people rule through elected representative. It becomes necessary because modern democracy involves such a large number of people that is physically impossible for them to sit together and take a

collective decision. Even if they would the citizen does not have the time, the desire or skills to take part in all the decisions.

2) What unfair tricks are used by PRI (in Mexico) to win the elections?

Ans: *The unfair tracks used by PRI (in Mexico) to win the elections are as follows*

- i) All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its meeting.*
- ii) Teachers of government schools were used to force parents to vote for PRI.*
- iii) Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them.*
- iv) Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.*

3) Which party ruled in Zimbabwe and what unfair methods and ways were adopted by them to win all the elections since independence?

Ans: *After the independence from white minority rule the country has been ruled by ZANU-PF, he party that lead freedom struggle. Its leader Robert Mugbae has been ruling since independence and is popular but also uses unfair practises in elections.*

- i) Over the years his government has changed the constitution several times to increase the power of president and make him less answerable.*
- ii) Opposition party workers are harassed and their meetings disputed.*
- iii) Public protests and demonstrations are made illegal which are against the government.*
- iv) Televisions and radios are controlled by government and give only ruling party version.*
- v) There are independent newspapers but the government harasses those journalists who go against them.*
- vi) The government has ignored some court judgement which went against it and has pressurised judges.*