

Political science

Chapter -1 POWER SHARING

INTRODUCTION- The chapter covers the importance of sharing power by giving comparison of two countries Belgium and Sri Lanka and it also discusses about different ways through which power is being shared.

Important terms

1. Ethnic - a social group sharing common language, culture, religion or common descent.
2. Majoritarianism- it's rule of majority in whatsoever way they want, they may even disregard minority.
3. Civil War- violent conflict (like war) between two different groups within country.
4. Prudential- Based on calculations of gains & losses
5. Moral - Based on moral/ethical considerations

CASE STUDY- BELGIUM

- ☆ it's the small country in Europe
- ☆ it has borders with France the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg
- ☆ Population- little over one crore

★ ETHNIC COMPOSITION

At National/Central level -

Dutch Speakers- 59% (Flemish Region)

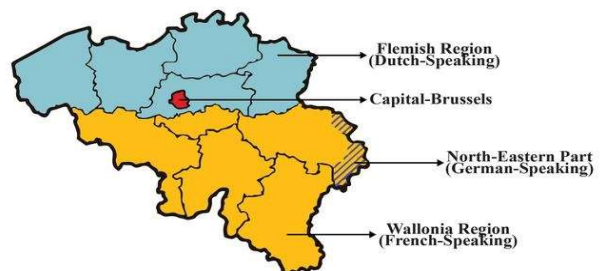
French Speakers- 40% (Wallonia Region)

German Speakers- 1%

In Capital/Brussels of Belgium-

French Speakers- 80%

Dutch Speakers- 20%



ACCOMMODATION IN BELGIUM/ BELGIUM MODEL

[Constitution was amended 4 times during 1970-1993]

1. Equal Ministership to Dutch and French speaking communities in the central government. That's why no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
2. State governments are empowered. The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.
3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
4. Formation of Community Government- this was the third kind of government which is elected by people belonging to one language community, no matter where they live and this level of government had powers regarding culture, language and education related issues.

NOTE- Brussels became headquarter of EUROPEAN UNION because of peace in the country

CASE STUDY- SRI LANKA

- ☆ An island nation
- ☆ Population- 2 crore

☆ ETHNIC COMPOSITION

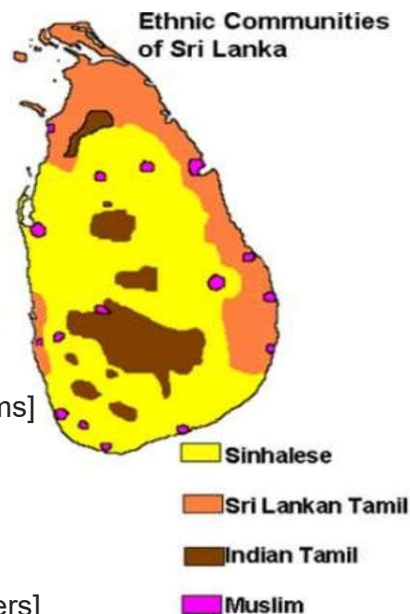
SINHALA SPEAKERS- 74% [Buddhists] S

TAMIL SPEAKERS- 18% [Hindus or Muslims]

Srilankan Tamils
13%

Indian Tamils
5%

CHRISTIANS- 7% [Tamil & Sinhala Speakers]



- Ethnic composition led to

MAJORITARIANISM in Srilanka

Sri Lanka independent-1948.

Sinhala community wanted to dominate the government by virtue of their majority.

* Democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language (disrespecting Tamil).
- Preferential policies for Sinhala community
- A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

These measures created sense of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.

* They felt discrimination in getting jobs, equal political rights being denied.

Tension started between Sinhala and Tamil communities. So Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles.

* By 1980s several political organisations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

❖ DISTRUST INCREASED which turned into CIVIL WAR , thousands of people killed & many families forced to leave the country that finally led to loss of livelihood.

WHY IS POWER SHARING DESIRABLE?

Prudential Reasons-

1. To reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
2. To ensure the stability of political order
3. To strengthen the unity of the country
4. To bring peace and prosperity

Objective of Prudential Reasons- to bring better outcomes & secure future

Moral Reasons-

1. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy.
2. Power should be shared with those who have to live with its effect.
3. It is the right of the people to give their consent.
4. It ensures a legitimate government and popular participation.

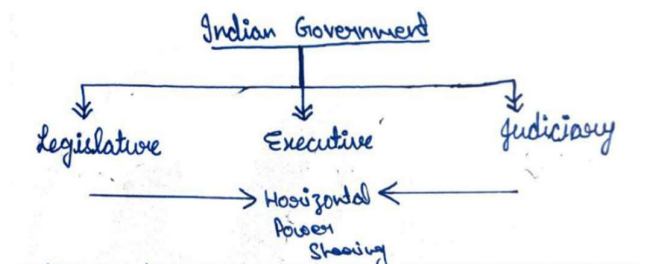
Objective of Moral Reasons- it's important to keep people satisfied

FORMS OF POWER SHARING

Different power sharing arrangements are called forms of power sharing.

1. Horizontal Power Sharing- Power sharing among different organs or Institutions of government is called horizontal power sharing.

It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers by checking each other's powers and creating a balance of power.



2. Vertical Division of Power- Power sharing at different levels of government are called vertical power sharing. It is also called Federal division of power.

Vertical division of power involves the highest and the lowest levels of government.



3. Power Sharing among different social groups-

- a. Under this arrangement, govt. & administration gives space to the diverse social groups;
- b. In this way, minority communities get a fair share in power.

Example 'Community Government' in Belgium & 'Reservation Policy' in India

4. Power sharing among different Political Parties, Pressure groups & Movements-

- a. No political party enjoys power forever;
- b. It is for the people to decide who should be in power;
- c. With the emergence of coalition government many parties share power at the same time;
- d. Pressure groups and movements have share in power by exerting pressure on the government
- e. They influence media by giving attention to the different issues; organised protest activities and participate in official bodies that offer advise to the government.
- f. Sometimes political parties grow out of movements example DMK ; AIADMK;AAP

Economics

Chapter 1-DEVELOPMENT

The process of adding improvements to each field of our life to make it better for everyone, is development.

This chapter gives you the better vision/understanding of National Development which is very closely connected to every individual's development in every field of life.

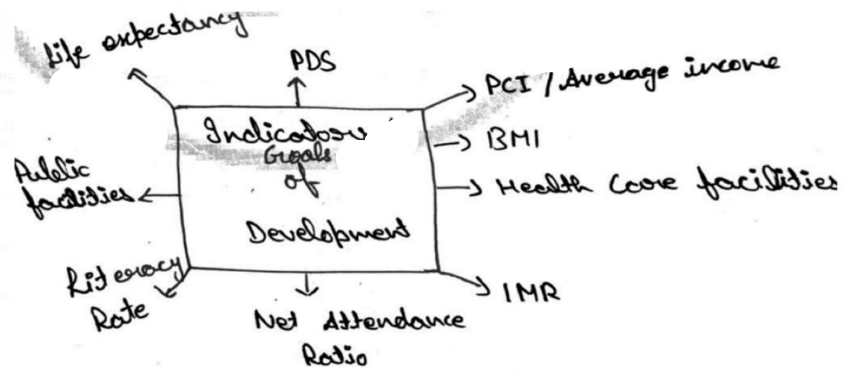
IMPORTANT TERMS

- 1. IMF** - The infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births.
- 2. Net Attendance Ratio**- Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- 3. Literacy rate**- Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above.
- 4. Life expectancy**- Life expectancy means average expected length/span of life of a person at the time of birth.
- 5. BMI** - Body mass index is a value derived from the mass and height of a person. The BMI is defined as the body mass divided by the square of the body height, and is expressed in units of kg/m^2 , resulting from mass in kilograms and height in metres.
- an approximate measure of whether someone is over- or underweight, calculated by dividing their weight in kilograms by the square of their height in metres.
- 6. Average Income / Per capita Income**- Total Income of the country divided by its population
- 7. Gross Enrolment Ratio** - It's for the Enrolment ratio for three levels education (Primary school, secondary & higher education beyond secondary School)

☆Different people have different developmental goals- different people have DIFFERENT LIFE SITUATIONS and DIFFERENT ASPIRATIONS that lead to difference in development goals. Ex. A boy from the urban rich family can have different development goal from a girl belong to the same family.

☆Different people may have conflicting developmental goal- In this case, difference of goal is in conflict with the other & that's way anyone out of two may achieve & the other will not be able to achieve the goal. Ex. INDUSTRIALISTS & WORKERS; DAM BUILDERS & PEOPLE LIVING IN THAT AREA.

☆For development, People look at a mix of goals- It means that development is mix up of all the goals Monetary & non-monetary like freedom, peace, harmony, respect towards others, income and many more.



National Development & World Development Report:

National development is the ability of a country to improve the conditions and quality of citizens Life by adopting different ways; it's very important to keep it in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notion of a country's development.

WDR -2017

- It is brought out by the World Bank
- HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES: US \$ 12056 per annum
- LOW INCOME COUNTRIES: US\$ 955 per annum

Note - India comes in low middle income countries as its PCI in 2017 was just US \$ 1820 per annum.

LIMITATIONS OF WDR:-

1. Just focus on growth, not development
2. It hides disparities - it doesn't reveal the gap b/w Rich & Poor
3. It doesn't show the interrelationships between different aspects of development e.g IMR, LITERACY RATE & HEALTHCARE etc.
4. It doesn't show distribution of income

INCOME & OTHER CRITERIA:

- Income is very important monetary goal but cannot be the only important criteria.
- Non-monetary goals (freedom, respect, equality & so on) are also as important as income & sometimes even more important than income.

ROLE OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

- since the money in our pocket can't buy all the goods and services that we may need to live well, income by itself is not completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.

Ex. There are many things which money can't provide like we can't buy an atmosphere free from pollution.

- Actually, for many of the important things in life the best way and the cheapest way is to provide those services and goods collectively.

Ex. Public Distribution system improved the condition of poor ; Kerala has a low infant mortality rate as it has adequate provisions of basic health and educational facilities.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT & IT'S COMPARISON WITH WDR

- published by UNDP

- Criteria: Per capita income, educational level & health status

WDR

Vs

HDR

WDR - narrow in approach

-HDR- Broader in nature

- includes only monetary aspects

- includes monetary & non-monetary aspects

- only quantitative

- qualitative & quantitative

- focus on economic growth only

- Focus is Human Development which is the end of all Developments

- it hides the gap b/w Rich & Poor

- It reveals the real situation of people

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

That development which can sustain for long as it shouldn't be at the cost of environment & needs of future generations.

☆ "We haven't inherited the world from our forefathers - we have borrowed it from our Children. "

☆ "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." - MAHATMA GANDHI

- the ISSUE of SUSTAINABILITY is always IMPORTANT for development because it must be tandem with the future. If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in the future those resources will not be available for our own future generations.

RESOURCES & DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER- 1

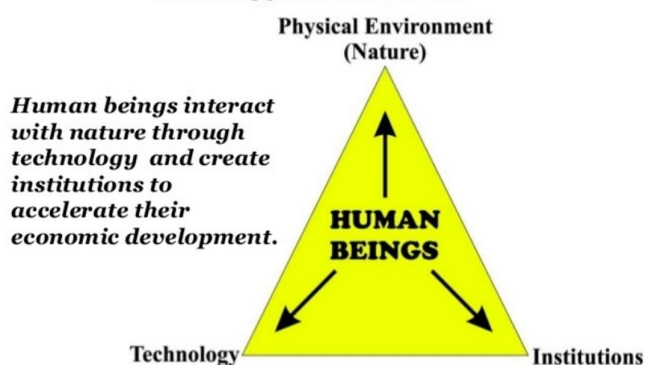
GEOGRAPHY

CLASS- 10TH

INTRODUCTION- Nature provided us with RESOURCES as assets; this chapter covers all about the classification; resource management & sustainable development.

Let's start with the clear concept clarity.

Interdependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions



WHAT IS A RESOURCE?

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs; it is technology accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

Examples : Water ; soil ; plants ; buildings & minerals etc.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

I. On the basis of Origin:

A. Biotic Resources --acquired from nature or biosphere

-have life

Ex. Humans beings, flora, fauna, fisheries & livestock etc.

B. Abiotic Resources-

- Non-living / inorganic things

- rocks & metals

II. On the basis of exhaustibility

1. Renewable Resources- resources can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are called renewable resources.

Ex. Water & Air

2. Non-renewable Resources- resources can't be recycled, get exhausted after their use are called non-renewable resources.

Ex. Coal & fossil fuels

III. On the basis of ownership-

1. Individual Resources- resources which has ownership under private hands are called individual resources.

Ex. Property under private hands

2. Public or Community owned resources- Facilities accessible to all which are provided by government.

Ex. Public Parks, Picnic spots etc.

3. National Resources- which resources are under nation & technically all resources within country belong to the nation.

Ex. All the minerals, water resources, forest, wildlife land within the political boundaries and oceanic areas up to 12 Nautical miles (22.2 km) from the coast termed as National Resources

4. International Resources-

- No one's land & free zone in the world are International Resources

-No country can use these without International Institutions permission

Ex. Resources lying beyond 200 km of EXCLUSIVE ECONOMICS ZONE in the oceans

IV. On the basis of the status of development, resources are classified into four groups, namely potential, developed, stock and reserve.

(i) **Potential Resources:** Potential resources are those which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. For example, solar energy and wind energy, available in Rajasthan and Gujarat, have not been developed properly.

(ii) **Developed Resources:** Developed resources are those which are estimated in terms of their quantity and quality for utilisation, e.g., water, soil, forests.

(iii) **Stock Resources:** Materials in the environment that have the potential to satisfy human needs but are not technologically accessible to human beings, e.g., use of water as a rich source of energy.

(iv) **Reserve Resources:** Reserve is a part of the stock that can be put to use in the near future with the help of existing technology, e.g., water in dams, forests.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

☆ Resources are vital for human survival

☆ it was believed that resources are free gifts of nature so, human beings used them indiscriminately & this has led to so many PROBLEMS

1. The person of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals

2. Accumulation of resources in few hands which divide the society into have's and have not's

3. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crisis / global problems such as global warming; ozone layer depletion; environmental pollution and land degradation

- For a sustained quality of life & global peace , an equitable distribution of resources has become essential
- for using resources judiciously, we need to adopt sustained economic development

SUSTAINED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of future generations.

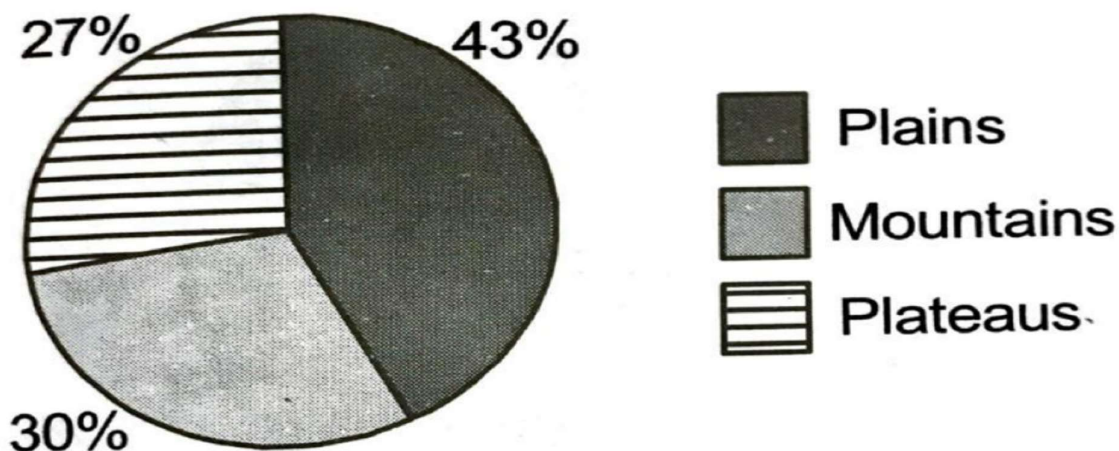
FIRST INTERNATIONAL EARTH SUMMIT/ RIO DE JANEIRO 1992

- The primary objective of the Rio 'Earth Summit' was to produce a broad agenda and a new blueprint for international action on environmental and development issues that would help guide international cooperation and development policy in the twenty-first century.
- Local Agenda 21 is a process that aims to integrate the social, environmental and economic aspects of development in order that all future development is 'sustainable'.

RESOURCE PLANNING: -

This process involves three main steps –

1. Identifying & inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
It covers surveying, mapping, qualitative & quantitative estimation of resources available.
2. Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill & institutional set up for implementing plans.
3. Matching the resource development plan with overall national planning

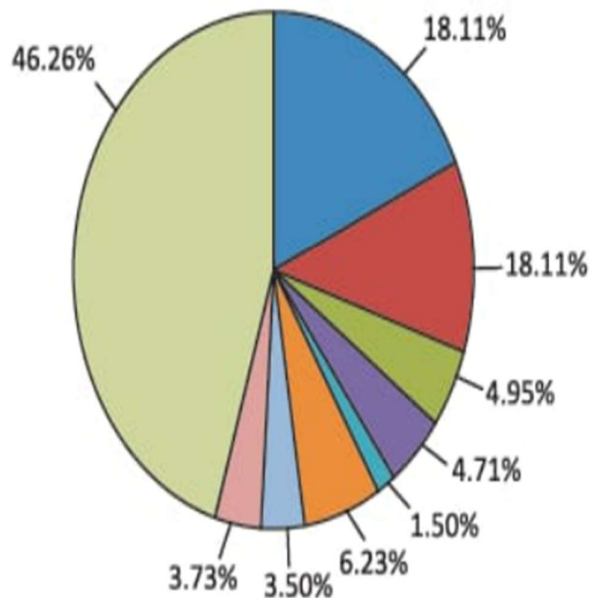


India : Land under important Relief Features

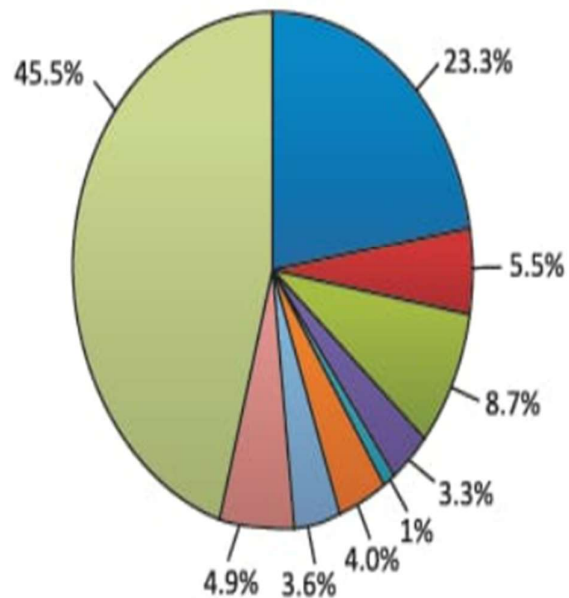
General land use categories-1960-61

General land use categories-2014-15

Reporting Area: 100 Per cent



- Forest
- Barren and unculturable waste land
- Area under non-agricultural uses
- Permanent pasture and grazing land
- Area under misc. tree crops and groves



- Culturable waste land
- Fallow other than current fallow
- Current fallow
- Net sown area

LAND DEGRADATION & CONSERVATIVES MEASURES- Human activities such as -
Deforestation

- over grazing
- mining & quarrying
- constructional & industrial activities
- Transportation activities
- Urbanization

NATURAL FACTORS -

- Floods
- Landslides
- Over-grazing

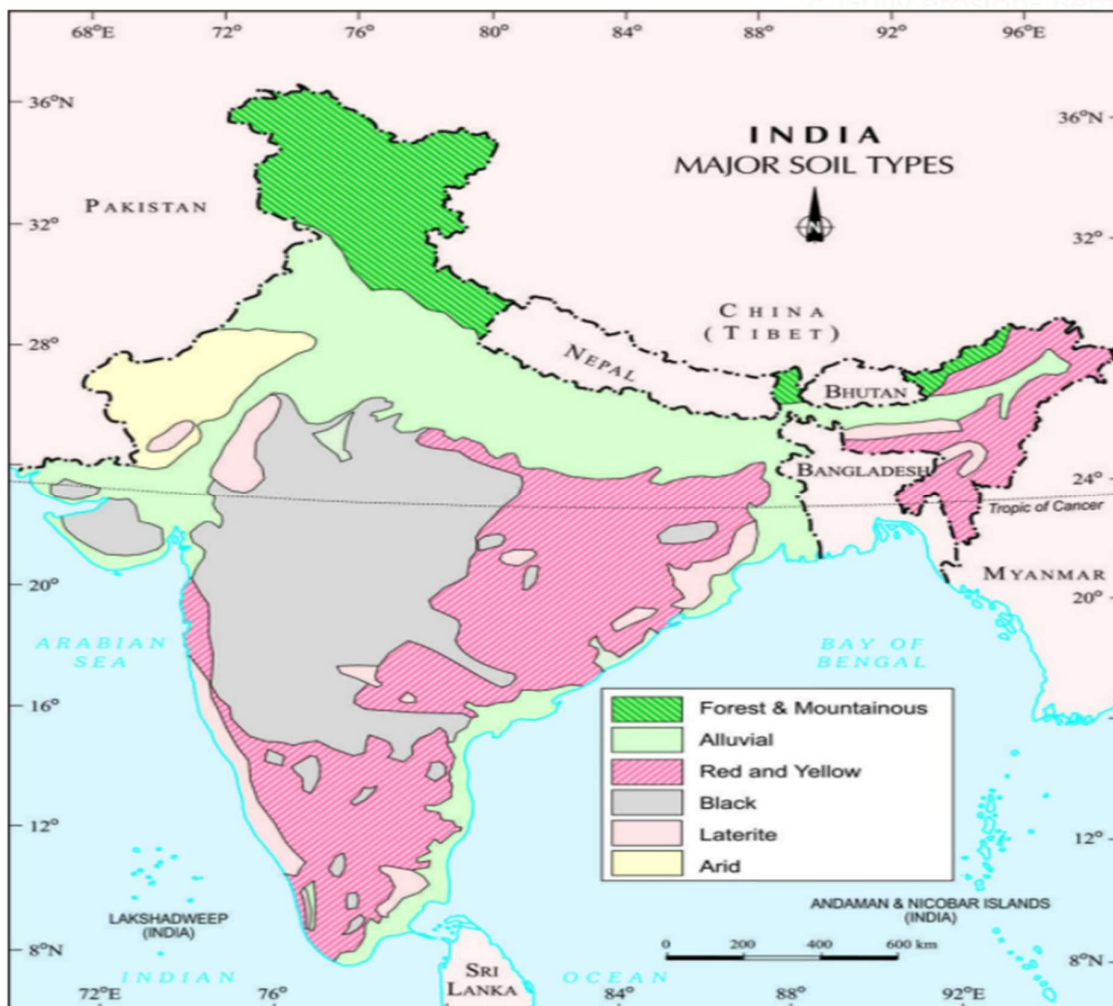
- Water logging
- Drought

contributed in degradation

□ Measures to control:

1. Afforestation
2. Planting of shelter belts of plants
3. Control on over-grazing
4. Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes
5. Proper management of waste lands
6. Control on mining activities
7. Construction of check dams
8. Proper discharge & disposal of industrial effluents & wastes.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL



Classification of Soil

Type of Soil	Found in Areas	Minerals Found	Crops Grown	Properties
1. Arid/ Desert/ Sandy soil	Western Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat.	Salt	Jawar, bajra and groundnut.	Sandy in nature, saline in character. Soil lacks humus and moisture. Kankar restrict infiltration of water.
2. Mountain/Forest soil	Lower parts of valleys and mountain slopes.	Limestone, Dolomite glass.	Tea and coffee.	Acidic, low humus content, silty in valley slides, coarse in upper slopes.
3. Alluvial soil	Eastern coastal plains in the delta of Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari, Kaveri. Extends to Rajasthan and Gujarat. Mainly found in northern plains.	Potash, Phosphoric acid and lime.	Sugarcane, paddy, wheat, cereal and pulses.	1. Proportionate share of sand, silt and clay. 2. Classified as Khadar and Bangar.
4. Black soil / Regur soil	Deccan plateau of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.	Calcium carbonate, Magnesium, Potash, Lime.	Cotton and groundnut.	1. Made up of lava and clay material. 2. Hold moisture 3. Black in colour 4. Sticky when wet
5. Red and yellow soil	Eastern and southern part of Deccan plateau and Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of middle Ganga plains.	Iron and Potassium.	Cotton, groundnut, maize and sorghum.	Reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. Yellow when it occurs in a hydratic form.
6. Laterite soil	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, hilly area of Odisha and Assam.	Iron, Bauxite, aluminum oxide.	Tea, coffee, cashew nut and spices.	Areas of intense leaching of high temperature and heavy rainfall, low humus content, requires fertilizers and manure for cultivation.

SOIL EROSION- It's removal of the topmost layer of the land or soil due to wind or water.

Causes-

1. Human activities- Deforestation, mining & quarrying etc.
2. Over-grazing by animals as grazing areas are disappearing
3. Natural forces like floods, Drought & winds etc.

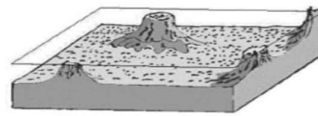
DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOIL EROSION-

a. Sheet erosion/sheet wash- It's uniform washing off the fertile thin layer of soil due to rainfall. Damage occurred depends upon the amount of rainfall & force of wind.

b. Rill erosion- removal of soil by concentrated water flow especially in hilly areas.

c. Gully erosion- Removal of soil along drainage lines by surface water runoff; Open & unstable channels cut more than 30 centimetres deep into the ground.

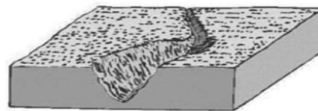
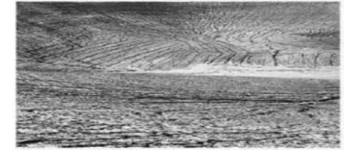
d. Wind erosion- When wind rolls soil particles along the surface in the arid & semi arid areas which leads to desertification.



(a) Sheet erosion



(b) Rill erosion



(c) Gully erosion



STEPS OF CONSERVATION



Strip Cropping

Groundcover plants such as grasses are planted in strips between fields of crops. The strips of groundcover soak up rain and slow runoff.



Terracing

Step-like terraces are built on slopes. They prevent runoff from rushing downhill and carrying away the soil.



No Till Planting

Seeds are planted in the ground without first tilling (plowing) the soil. Dead plants from the previous crop remain on the ground. Their roots hold the soil in place.



Windbreaks

Rows of trees are planted between fields. The trees slow down the wind and reduce wind erosion.



Contour Cropping

Crops are planted in curving rows to follow the contour of hills. This slows runoff and reduces erosion.



Cover Crops

Fields are planted year-round, even in seasons when crops don't grow. The plants cover the soil and hold it in place.