

# AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

## Question 1.

How did the seasonality of employment affect the lives of Indian workers during 18th century? Explain.

### Answer:

Ans. Seasonality of employment affected the lives of the Indian workers during the 18th century in the following ways.

Seasonality of work meant prolonged period of unemployment.

Workers were forced again on streets

Many went back to their villages.

Others looked for odd jobs in the cities.

## Question 2.

What were guilds? How did they make it difficult for new merchants to set business in towns of England? Explain.

### Answer:

Guilds were the associations of artisans or merchants who controlled the practise of their craft and trade in a particular city. They were very powerful as they were granted monopoly rights by the rulers to produce and trade in specific product. They themselves trained the people in their trade or craft. They regulated competition and restricted the entry of new people in the trade. This made it difficult for the new merchants to set up their business in towns of England.

## Question 3.

"Historians now have come to increasingly recognize that the typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional craftsman and labourer." Analyse the statement.

### Answer:

The typical worker in the mid-nineteenth century was not a machine operator but the traditional craftsman and labourer.

- Less than 20% of the total workforce was employed in advanced technological industrial centers.
- The traditional craftsmen and their handmade things were more popular as aristocratic class preferred handmade items. It defined their class and status.
- Much of the industries were based on season like food processing, pottery, book binding, catering, ship repairing, etc. Machines would be huge investment with no work. They thus preferred hand labour.
- There were wide range of products that could only be produced by hand because of their varied designs, better finishing and specific shapes. Machines would produce similar products.
- There was no shortage of human hands. Producers were thus in no state to shift to machines.

## Question 4.

Explain the role played by advertisements in creating new consumers for the British products.

### Answer:

From the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played an important role in expanding markets for products and shaped a new consumer culture.

- Advertisements created an inspiration among people to consume those products. People began to believe that consuming British products meant acquiring a higher social status akin to the British.
- To impress Indian consumers, images of Indian gods and goddesses were used to show divine approval to the goods to be sold.
- Advertisements made products appear desirable and necessary. So people were more confident while buying them.

#### Question 5.

Why did the East India Company appoint gomashthas? Give three reasons.

#### Answer:

East India company appointed gomashthas because of the following reasons.

- The British wanted to develop a system of management and control to eliminate competition, control costs and ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk goods.
- For that, the British appointed a paid servant, called the gomastha, to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.
- It prevented company weavers from dealing with other buyers. Those who took loans had to hand over the cloth they produced to the gomastha. They could not take it to any other trader.

#### Question 6.

Why was it difficult for East India Company to procure regular supplies of goods for export in the beginning? Explain.

#### Answer:

East India Company was finding it difficult to procure regular supplies of goods for export in the beginning because of the following reasons.

- Apart from Britain, there were other European trading companies, like the French, Dutch and Portuguese, competing for woven cloth.
- It gave opportunities to the weavers and the supply merchants to sell commodities at a high rate to the best buyer. So prices were high.
- East India Company also did not have political control to impose its monopoly as it did later.

#### Question 7.

How did industries develop in India in the second half of the nineteenth century? Explain.

#### Answer:

The following are the ways in which industries developed in India in the second half of the nineteenth century.

- Many Indians benefited from the opium trade with China by becoming junior players. When opportunities of investment in industries opened, many of them invested in this sector.
- In Bombay, Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata invested in industries after earning profits from exports to China and cotton exports to England.
- Many merchants, especially in Madras, had trade links in Burma, Middle -East and East Africa. Others were engaged in banking and financing activities. When conditions became favourable for industrial advancement in India, many of them set up factories.

### Question 8.

"By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India." Support the statement with examples.

#### Answer:

The following series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India.

- Swadeshi movement gathered momentum in the first decade of the twentieth century. Nationalists mobilized people to boycott foreign cloth and use Indian-made textile.
- Industrial groups also organized themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurizing the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.
- There was a decline in Indian yarn exports, so industrialists in India began shifting from yarn production to cloth production.
- The First World War created a dramatically new situation. Indian industries were called to produce war needs.
- New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours.
- Over the war years Indian industrial production boomed and Indian industries consolidated their position and captured home market.

### Question 9.

Why could Manchester never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War? Explain.

#### Answer:

Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market after the First World War because of the following reasons.

- The First World War created a dramatically new situation which occupied British mills for aiding war production to meet the needs of the army.
- Manchester imports into India declined. This gave Indian mills an opportunity to supply to the Indian market.
- As the war stretched, Indian factories also supported the war effort by supplying war needs like jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.
- New factories were established and old ones ran more than one shifts. New workers were employed and work hour increased. It consolidated the position of Indian industries.
- After the war, Britain could not modernize and compete with the United States, Germany and Japan. The production from Manchester collapsed and export fell.

### Question 10.

Describe the condition of the workers in the nineteenth century in England.

#### Answer:

The lifestyle of the workers of mid-nineteenth century in Britain was as under.

- Abundance of labour created a critical situation for workers. Job seekers were more in number than the jobs. The possibility of getting a job depended on friendship network and kin relations.
- Waiting periods were long, labourers spent nights under bridges or in night shelters.
- Seasonality of work further made the situation worse. Many were forced to do odd jobs.
- Prices increased with increase in income, which diminished wage increase.

- Another problem was that the number of days of work determined the average daily income. Thus, it could be summed that workers led a miserable life in the nineteenth century in England.

#### Question 11.

"In eighteenth-century Europe, the peasants and artisans in the countryside readily agreed to work for the merchants." Explain any three reasons.

#### Answer:

The peasants and artisans in countryside readily agreed to work for merchants because of the following reasons.

- With the end of open field system and enclosing of commons, poor peasants had to look for alternate source of income to survive.
- Many peasants and artisans owned small plots of land, which did not provide enough produce and work for all household members.
- By working for merchants, the peasants and artisans could retain in the countryside and cultivate their land. Hence, when advances were offered to them, they readily accepted. Income from working for merchants supplemented their savings. It also allowed them to use their household 1 members to the maximum.

#### Question 12.

Explain any three reasons for the clashes between the weavers and the gomasthas.

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 21.

#### Question 13.

Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War? Give any three reasons.

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 20.

#### Question 14.

Explain the effects of East India Company's exploitative methods of asserting monopoly over trade

#### Answer:

The following were the effects of the East India Company's exploitative methods of asserting monopoly over trade.

- Many peasants and weavers deserted the villages and had to migrate to other villages.
- In many places, there were revolts and clashes against the Company and its officials.
- Weavers began refusing loans and closed down their workshops. They took to agricultural labourers.

#### Question 15.

Describe any three functions of gomasthas.

#### Answer:

Gomasthas were connecting links between the British and the weavers. The following were the main functions of the Gomasthas.

- Supervision of weavers for their work
- Collection of finished products
- Examination of quality of products
- Giving punishments to weavers and information to British

#### Question 16.

Who were the jobbers? Explain their main functions.

#### Answer:

Jobbers were the paid workers of the industrialists. They were old and most trusted workers. The following were the main functions of the jobbers.

- Jobbers got the people from villages, ensured their jobs and helped them to settle in the city.
- They often helped the workers by providing them money in time of crises.

#### Question 17.

Why did the upper classes in Victorian period preferred things produced by hand?

#### Answer:

The upper class in Victorian period preferred things produced by hand because of the following reasons.

- Handmade products symbolized refinement and class.
- They were better finished and carefully designed.
- Handmade products are of different designs.

#### Question 18.

What was Proto-industrialization ? Explain the importance of proto-industrialization.

#### Answer:

Proto-industrialization refers to the earliest phase of industrialisation, where production was mainly done by hands. It was controlled by merchants or trade guilds having monopoly over production and trade. Household members carried out the production process. The production units were set up in countryside. Proto-industrialization was important because of the following reasons.

- It enabled the efficient utilisation of work force in productive work.
- Income from production supplemented the meagre income of poor peasants and weavers.
- Global demands were fulfilled.
- It led to the base for proper industrialization in the coming years.

#### Question 19.

Explain any five ways by which new markets and consumes were created in India by British manufacturers.

#### Answer:

The following are the five ways by which new markets and consumers were created in India by British manufacturers.

- The products were advertised through newspapers, magazine, hoardings, street walls, etc.
- Products like cloth ' ere labelled with place of manufacturing along with company's name to make the consumer familiar with the product.

- Images of Indian gods and goddesses were also illustrated to show the association with gods and divine approval of the product by gods.
- Manufacturers also printed calendars to popularise their product. It appealed the people who could not read.
- Nationalist messages were also used to popularise the product and expand market with the country.

### Question 20.

"The First World War created the favourable conditions for the development of industries in India." Support the statement with suitable examples.

#### Answer:

The First World War created favourable conditions for the development of industries in India in the following ways.

- British mills became busy with war production and Manchester imports into India declined.
- Suddenly Indian factories had a vast home market to supply goods.
- Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs like jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.
- New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.
- After the war, Manchester could not recapture its old position in the Indian market. The economy of Britain collapsed after the war. Cotton production and exports fell. Local industrialists in India consolidated their position, substituting foreign goods and capturing the home market.

### Question 21.

Why were there frequent clashes between Gomasthas and weavers in the villages? Explain five reasons.

#### Answer:

The following were the reasons for the clashes between the gomasthas and the weavers in the villages.

- The gomasthas were outsiders and had no social link with villagers.
- They were arrogant and marched into village with sepoys and peons.
- They punished weavers for delay in supply.
- The weavers could not sell their cloth to other buyers because they had to sell to the company due to the loans they took from them.
- They had to accept the price offered by the company to them, although it was very low.

### Question 22.

How did many Indian Entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British Government?

#### Answer:

Many Indian Entrepreneurs survive despite tight economic controls imposed by the British Government because of the following reasons.

- When Indian businessmen began to set up industries in the late nineteenth century, they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.



- As the Swadeshi movement reached its peak, nationalists advised people to boycott foreign cloth and it worked.
- Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests too. They pressurised the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions.
- When the export of Indian yarn to China declined because of Chinese and Japanese yarn, industrialists in India began to produce cloth

### Question 23.

Describe the contributions of the early industrialists of India in shaping the industrial development of India.

#### Answer:

The history of Indian business group dates back to trade with China. Indians have been involved in trade, provided finance, procured supplies and shipped consignments. It proved profitable to Indian business groups. The profits thus earned found their way to fulfil the vision of developing industrial enterprises in India. Dwarkanath Tagore started to give shape to the vision by investing and setting up six joint stock companies in Bengal between 1830s and 1840s. Industrial development in India suffered a setback in 1840s owing to business crises. Later, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamessetjee Nusserwanjee Tata began building huge industrial empires in Bombay with the wealth accumulated from exports to China and shipments to England. Similarly, Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman, started the first jute mill in Calcutta in 1917. The ancestors of GD Birla carried on the same initiative. Apart from this, there were other commercial groups that operated within the trade network indirectly. Sensing the right opportunity to invest, many of them established their industries

### Question 24.

Why was East India Company keen on expanding textile exports from India during the 1760? Explain any three reasons.

#### Answer:

The East India Company was keen on expanding textile exports from India during the 1760s because of the following reasons.

- Consolidation of East India Company power after the 1760s did not initially lead to a decline in textile export from India.
- British cotton industries had not yet expanded. They needed raw material as well as finished goods to feed their industries and satisfy their demand in England.
- Fine Indian textile was very popular in Europe and therefore was in great demand.
- As compared to other countries, textile from India besides being popular, was available at a cheaper price.
- Textile trade from India was thus second to be very profitable for the company.

### Question 25.

Explain any three measures used by producers to expand their markets in the 19th century.

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 16.

### Question 26.

Describe any five major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before industrial revolution.

#### Answer:

It was not easy for the new European merchants to set up their industries in towns because of the following problems.

- With the expansion of world trade, merchants wanted to expand their production by setting up production units. But the urban Crafts and trade guilds were so powerful that new enterprise could not operate.
- There were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted new entry into the trade.
- Rulers had also granted monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific products to the guilds.
- Production units were set up in the country side. But the merchants were based in towns and work was done in countryside.
- Work in the countryside was scattered like purchase of wool from stapler, carried to spinner, weaver, fuller and then to dyer. Finishing was done in London. This was a time and energy-consuming process.

#### Question 27.

Mention any three restrictions imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in 19th century.

#### Answer:

The following restrictions were imposed by the British government upon the Indian merchants in the 19th century.

- Monopoly on trade was imposed. Indian merchants were not allowed to trade in items under colonial control. They were not allowed enough space for trade operations.
- Indians were barred from trading with Europe in manufactured goods. They could only export raw materials and foodgrains.
- Indian businessmen were not allowed to join the European Managing Agencies. Indians could only provide capital while Managing Agencies made investments and took business-related decisions.

#### Question 28.

Explain any three problems faced by the Indian weavers in 1850s.

#### Answer:

The following problems were faced by Indian weavers by the turn of the 19th century.

- Because of heavy import duty on Indian cotton textile, export market in India collapsed. Local market was flooded with Manchester textile. Being produced by machines, it was cheaper than Indian-made textile. Weavers could not compete with this situation. Weaving regions declined and were desolated.
- Weavers were not able to procure good-quality raw cotton as most of it was exported. The low-quality raw cotton stood nowhere in the market.
- With the increase of raw cotton export, price of raw cotton also shot up. Thus, the weavers could not afford to buy it and starved of supplies.
- Apart from that, factory production in India had started, Machine-made Indian goods also flooded the market. Weavers, thus, could not survive in a situation where there were problems all around.



### Question 29.

Throw light on production during the proto-industrialisation phase in Europe in the 17th and 18th century with an example.

#### Answer:

Production during proto-industrialisation phase in Europe was as follows.

- Merchants began moving to countryside to set up production units.
- Advances were offered to the peasants and artisans to persuade them to produce for international market.
- Production was carried out in stages. Wool purchased from stapler was sent to spinners, weavers, fullers and then dyers. Finishing was done in London before export.
- Production was controlled by merchants.
- Production was done within family farms, employing family members

### Question 30.

Explain the main features of proto-industrialisation.

#### Answer:

Proto-industrialization refers to the earliest phase of industrialization. The following were the main features of proto-industrialization.

- The production was done by hands.
- It was controlled by merchants or guilds who had monopoly rights to produce and trade goods.
- Generally family members were involved in the production process.
- Production was carried out in countryside.

### Question 31.

Describe the lifestyle of the British workers of the nineteenth Century.

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 7.

### Question 32.

Explain the impact of the First World War on Indian Industries.

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 20.

### Question 33.

Explain any three problems faced by Indian cotton weavers by the turn of the nineteenth century.

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 28.

# Print Culture and The Modern World

## Question 1.

Which place(city) had the breakthrough of first printing press?

### Answer:

Strasbourg, Germany had the breakthrough of the first printing press.

## Question 2.

Mention the technique adopted to educate white-collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.

### Answer:

The technique of lending libraries was adopted to educate the white collar workers in Europe during the 19th century.

## Question 3.

Mention any one technique of preserving the manuscript in India.

### Answer:

The manuscripts in India were preserved by pressing them between wooden covers or being sewn together.

## Question 4.

Who brought the print-culture to Japan?

### Answer:

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced print culture into Japan around 768-770 AD.

## Question 5.

Why couldn't the production of handwritten manuscripts satisfy the ever increasing demand for books? Give any three reasons.

### Answer:

The ever increasing demand for books could not be satisfied by the production of handwritten manuscripts because of the following reasons.

- Production of handwritten manuscripts was a tiresome work. Copying was time consuming, high priced and painful.
- Manuscripts were delicate and difficult to handle.
- It was not easy to carry the manuscripts everywhere.

## Question 6.

Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India. only written content.

### Answer:

The following were the features of the handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.

- They were very popular and were produced in various vernacular languages.
- They were produced on palm leaves or on handmade paper which were beautifully illustrated.
- They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together so that they can be preserved for long.

### Question 7.

Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques.

#### Answer:

Factors responsible for the development of print technology were as follows.

1. The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.
2. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming exercise.
3. Manuscripts were fragile, difficult to handle and could not be cared for or read easily.
4. Wood-block printing was popular but there was a need for quicker and cheaper reproduction of texts.

### Question 8.

How were magazines different from novels? Write any three differences.

#### Answer:

Magazines were different from the novels in the following ways.

1. Magazines had several stories along with varied contents. Novels presented just one story.
2. Magazines were published periodically but the novels were published only once.
3. The writers of the magazines could be several. Novel was written by one author.
4. Magazines contained advertisements as compared to novels.
5. Magazines had written as well as pictorial representations while novels had

### Question 9.

How did the knowledge of wood-block printing come to Europe? Explain.

#### Answer:

The knowledge of wood block printing came to Europe in the following ways.

- Paper reached Europe in the 11th century from China through Silk Route. This made possible the production of manuscripts.
- China already possessed the technology of wood-block printing. Travellers like Marco Polo brought this knowledge to Italy.
- Now Italians began to produce books with this technology.
- This increased the demand for books.
- Soon it spread to other parts of Europe.

### Question 10.

"Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century." Analyse the statement.

#### Answer:

The printing press played the following role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century.

1. Print media opened an era of debates and discussions on various socio-religious issues. It spread many new ideas. All the ideas were accepted only after logical thinking rather than accepting blindly.
2. Socio-religious reformers are able to spread their ideas against several evil religious customs such as sati, female infanticide etc. Example: Gulamgiri of Jyotiba Phule.

3. In north India the Muslim saints, the Ulemas, used cheap lithographic presses to print the religious newspapers. They wrote against British policy of religious conversion and changing of the Muslim personal laws.
4. Among Hindus, it encouraged the reading of religious texts.
5. It connected communities and people in different parts of India.
6. By converging news from one place to another, newspapers created pan-Indian identities.

#### Question 11.

Name the Chinese traditional book, which was folded and stitched at the side.

#### Answer:

The Chinese traditional book, which was folded and stitched at the side, was known as accordion book.

#### Question 12.

Mention any one characteristic feature of the off-set press.

#### Answer:

One characteristic of the off-set press was that it could print up to six colours at a time.

#### Question 13.

In what three ways did the printed books at first closely resemble the written manuscripts?

#### Answer:

The printed books closely resembled the written manuscripts in the following ways.

- Both printed books and manuscripts looked similar because metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
- Like written manuscripts, the borders of printed books were also illuminated by hand with foliage and patterns were painted.
- Both in written manuscripts and printed books, space for decoration was kept blank so that the buyer could choose their designs.

#### Question 14.

How did print bring the reading public and hearing public closer?

#### Answer:

Print brought the reading public and hearing public closer in the following ways.

- Printing reduced the cost of books and multiple copies could now be produced easily. Books flooded in the market and led to the increase of reading public.
- The literacy rate of Europeans was very low. Publishers reached out to people by making them listen to books being read out by a literate person. People gathered around the reader and listened.
- To keep the hearing public intact, publishers published popular ballads and folktales. Oral culture thus found route into print. Printed material was orally transmitted, which blurred the line separating reading and hearing public.

#### Question 15.

Describe woodblock printing.

#### Answer:

Woodblock printing was a popular form of printing before the printing press was invented.

- Books were printed in China as early as 594 AD by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
- Marco Polo brought this art to Europe, where it became very popular.
- By the fifteenth century, woodblock printing was being used extensively in making textiles, cards, etc.

### Question 16.

What was Protestant Reformation?

#### Answer:

- Protestant Reformation was a movement dedicated to reform the Roman Catholic Church in the sixteenth century. Martin Luther was its chief preacher.
- He wrote Ninety Five Theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church in 1517 in which he challenged the Church to debate his ideas.
- This led to division of church and beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

### Question 17.

What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading? How did women like Kailashbhashini Debi respond to this in their writings?

#### Answer:

The following points sum up the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading.

- Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home.
- They sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century.
- While conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed, Muslims feared that reading Urdu romances would corrupt Muslim women. Women like Kailashbhashini Debi responded to this in their writings in the following ways.
- Lives and feelings of women began to be written in particularly vivid and intense ways. From the 1860s, a few Bengali women like Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women.
- Kailashbhashini wrote about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour and treated unjustly by the very people they served.

### Question 18.

Explain with examples the role of print culture in the bringing of French Revolution.

#### Answer:

The following points show the role of print culture in the bringing of French Revolution.

- Print popularised the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely.
- These thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything should be judged through the application of reason and rationality.
- Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs.
- By the 1780s, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order.

- Print did not directly shape their minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.

#### Question 19.

Name the first edition of the Indian religious text published in vernacular.

#### Answer:

This first edition of the Indian religious text published in vernacular was the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas.

#### Question 20.

Name the oldest Japanese book.

#### Answer:

The oldest Japanese book, printed in 868 AD, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra.

#### Question 21.

Explain any three reasons which created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century.

#### Answer:

The following were the three reasons which created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century.

- Primary education become compulsory from the late-nineteenth century and it made children an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks become an imperative for the publishing industry.
- Reading and writing became popular among women. Penny magazines catered for women. There were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping which attracted women folk.
- Lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle class people. Self-educated working class people wrote for themselves too.

#### Question 22.

What were the limitations of written manuscripts in India? Explain.

#### Answer:

The following were the limitations of written manuscripts in India.

- Manuscripts were very expensive and fragile. They had to be treated carefully and they were difficult to read as the script was written in different styles.
- Manuscripts were not widely used in everyday life of the common populace. Even though pre-colonial Bengal had developed a vast network of village primary schools, students usually did not read texts.
- Students only learnt to write. Teachers read out part of texts from memory and students wrote them down on paper. Students thus became literate without ever actually reading any kinds of texts.

#### Question 23.

Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.

#### Answer:

The following were the three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.



- Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper.
- Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated.
- They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
- Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully and could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.
- They were written in different styles using vernacular language.

#### Question 24.

How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with examples.

#### Answer:

The following points show the development of the earliest printing technology in the world.

- The earliest kind of printing technology developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing.
- From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese accordion book was folded and stitched at the side.
- The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil services examination.
- Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the sixteenth century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.
- By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.

#### Question 25.

What was the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading? How did the women like Kailashbhashini Devi respond to this in their writings?

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 17.

#### Question 26.

Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.

#### Answer:

The following points sum up the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.

- The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts.
- By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kanara languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them.
- By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts; many of them were translated from older works.

#### Question 27.

Martin Luther remarked, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Explain his remarks in the light of religious reforms that took place in Europe.

### Answer:

Religious reforms that took place in Europe were as follows.

- Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticizing the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. These were reproduced in large numbers and read by a large number of people.
- This led to the division within the church into Catholics and Protestants.
- This print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere, which helped in the spread of new ideas. This also paved the way for the reformation in the practices of the church.
- The message in the Bible began to be reinterpreted.
- Print encouraged people to think reasonably and question the customs followed in the Church, which enraged the Roman Catholics.

### Question 28.

"Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside." Support the statement with any five suitable examples.

### Answer:

Printing technology gave women a chance to share their feelings with the world outside. The following are the examples supporting the statement.

- Rashundari Devi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban which was published in 1876. It was the first full length autobiography in Bengali.
- Many other women writers, like Kailashbhashini Debi, highlighted experiences of women like their imprisonment at home, ignorance and unjust treatment in their writings.
- Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai narrated the plight of upper cast Hindu women, especially the widows.
- Tamil writers expressed the poor status of women.
- By the early twentieth century, journals written by women became popular, which highlighted issues like women's education, widowhood and widow-remarriage. Some of them highlighted fashion lessons to women and entertainment through short stories and serialized novels.

### Question 29.

How did new form of popular literature appear in print targeting new audience in the 18th century? Explain with examples.

### Answer:

New forms of popular literature like almanacs, newspapers and journals, appeared in print targeting new audiences in the eighteenth century in the following ways.

- Books could reach a wider population. Even those who disagreed with existing customers could express themselves through print.
- Journals carrying views of women writers explained why women should be educated.
- Novels carried themes related to women's life and emotions. Such journals were often written and edited by women themselves.
- With the expansion of compulsory education, children became important readers. A children's press was devoted for children literature alone. It published old fairy tales and folk tales

along with new works. Grimm Brothers spent years compiling folk tales. All that was considered unsuitable was not included.

- Fictional narratives, poetic, autobiographies, anthologies and romantic plays were preferred by new readers.

### Question 30.

How did print introduce debate and discussions? Explain any three points.

#### Answer:

Print introduced diverse reading material to masses, which they interpreted in their own way and developed their own thoughts. This gave rise to debate and discussion in the following ways.

- Varied opinions: People developed reasoning and hence began to debate on religious, social and economic issues. They developed different opinions. Social reformers offered a variety of interpretations of various beliefs and practices.
- Shaped opinions: Published matter not only spread new ideas and views but also shaped the nature of debate. A wider section of people could now participate in public discussion and express their views. New ideas emerged due to clash of opinions.
- Social reforms: This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and orthodoxy over social customs and politics. People began to reason and discuss critically the established social and religious norms. Samachar Chandrika opposed the opinions of Raja Rammohan Roy, which were published in Sambad Kaumudi in 1821.

### Question 31.

"By the end of 19th century a new visual culture was taking shape." Explain.

#### Answer:

The nineteenth century saw the new visual culture taking shape. It was because of following developments.

- Along with the printed material, visual images could also be published and reproduced easily in multiple copies.
- Painters like Raja Ravi Varma used print culture to produce images for mass circulation. Wood engravers began to be employed in print houses for making woodblocks.
- People good at funny sketching developed cartoons and caricatures commenting on social and political issues. Some openly criticized imperial rule, western tastes and clothes which attracted large masses.
- Mass production of visual images reduced the cost of production. Cheap prints and calendars were available in market and even the poor could buy to decorate the walls of their homes.
- The new visual culture acquired distinctively Indian form and style, as artists began to depict scenes from Hindu religious mythology.

### Question 32.

Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.

#### Answer:

Refer to answer 13.

### Question 33.

Explain the effects of print culture in the religious sphere in early modern Europe.

#### Answer:

The following were the effects of print culture in the religious sphere in early modern Europe

- It was apprehended that easier access to the printed and wider circulation of books could pollute people's mind. People could turn rebellious and irreligious through would spread.
- After reading the literature people developed the attitude towards reasoning, debate and discussion and began to challenge the existing norms of religion and society.
- Because of criticizing practices and rituals of Roman Catholic Church, there was a division in religion—Catholics and Protestants.
- Severe controls were imposed over publishers and booksellers for circulating heretical ideas.

#### Question 34.

Who invented the printing press? How did he develop the printing technology?

#### Answer:

Johann Gutenberg, a German goldsmith, is credited with the invention of printing press. Having spent most of his childhood on a large agricultural estate, Gutenberg saw wine and olive presses. By and large, he learnt the art of polishing stones and acquired expertise in creating lead moulds. Using this knowledge, he adopted the existing technology to design his innovation. The olive press became the base model for the printing press and moulds were used for casting metal types for alphabet. By 1448, he had perfected this system, which led to the development of printing technology.

#### Question 35.

How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Explain.

#### Answer:

- With the advent of printing press, a new reading public emerged. The books became cheaper as printing technology reduced the cost of production.
- As books flooded the market, readership increased and books now reached to larger number of people.
- Access to books created a new reading culture. Earlier reading was restricted to the elite only—common people lived in world of word culture who heard sacred text read out to them or ballads recited or folk tales narrated.
- Now a reading public came into being. But book could be read only by literate people, keeping this point of view, printers published popular ballads and folk tales with a lot of pictures, which could be read to illiterate public. These ballads and tales could then be sung or read out to those who could not read.
- Thus, printed material could be orally transmitted at gatherings and taverns. Reading public and hearing public thus got intermingled.

# Resources And Development

## Question 1.

Examine the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.

### Answer:

The following are the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.

- Depletion of resources at a faster rate.
- Accumulation of resources in the hands of few creating a wide gap between the haves (rich) and have nots (poor).
- Increase in global crises like ozone layer depletion, global warming, pollution and land degradation.

## Question 2.

Mention any three features of arid soil.

### Answer:

The following are the three features of arid soils.

- The colour of the arid soil ranges from red to brown.
- Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- The soils lack humus and moisture because of dry climate, high temperature and fast evaporation.
- The lower parts of the soils are occupied by kankar because of high calcium content. It restricts the infiltration of water in lower layers. (Any Three)

## Question 3.

What is regur soil? Write its two features. Mention two regions where they are found.

### Answer:

Regur soil is the other name of black soil. The following are the two features of regur soil.

- The regur soils are made up of clayey material. They can hold moisture and are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.
- They develop deep cracks during hot weather. When the soils are wet, they are very sticky and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately.
- The regur soils are found in the Deccan trap region, which is spread over north-west Deccan plateau. These soils are also found in the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and along the Godavari and Krishna Valleys.

## Question 4.

"Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.

### Answer:

Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems. The following points justify the statement.

- Human activities, like cutting and felling of trees, and lopping of trees, have led to destruction of forests. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many communities, who depend upon forests for food medicine, etc.
- Some human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying, have contributed to land degradation.
- Water resources have been polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it unfit for human and as well as animals' consumption.

#### Question 5.

How can you contribute to minimize the pollution? Explain.

#### Answer:

We can contribute to minimizing pollution by

- creating awareness about not burning fallen leaves or garbage in the parks or on the roads.
- requesting our parents and the people in the neighbourhood not to dump garbage in the ponds, rivers and other waterbodies, especially, while performing rituals.
- not polluting the water storage tanks at home

#### Question 6.

"Land is a natural resource of utmost importance." Justify the statement with appropriate arguments.

#### Answer:

Land is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life and economic activities like agriculture, mining, transport and communication system. 95 per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Therefore, it is very important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning, otherwise we will be responsible for the adverse consequences.

#### Question 7.

Name the soil type which is widely found in western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this type of soil type which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

#### Answer:

Arid soil is largely found in Western Rajasthan. The following are the two characteristics which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

- Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. The lower layers are occupied by Kankar. It restricts the filtration of water.
- Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture

#### Question 8.

Mention any three features of arid soil.

#### Answer:

The colour of the arid soil ranges from red to brown.

- Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.



- The soils lack humus and moisture because of dry climate, high temperature and fast evaporation.

### Question 9.

Distinguish between red and laterite soils, stating five points of distinction.

### Answer:

The following are the differences between red soils and laterite soils.

Points of distinction	Red soils	Laterite soils
(a) formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These soils are formed due to the weathering of igneous and metamorphic rocks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These soils are formed by the leaching process.</li> </ul>
(b) occurrence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These soils develop in areas of low rainfall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These soils develop in the areas of high rainfall.</li> </ul>
(c) colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are red in colour due to the presence of iron in them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are red in colour due to little clay and much gravel of red sandstones.</li> </ul>
(d) texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are less crystalline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are crystalline.</li> </ul>
(e) fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are highly porous and less fertile but where these are deep, these are fertile.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are less fertile, only grass grows in abundance.</li> </ul>
(f) states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are found in Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Chattisgarh and southern parts of the middle Ganges Plains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and the hilly areas of Odisha and Assam.</li> </ul>

### Question 10.

"In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources." Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with three examples.

### Answer:

India is a vast country. It has fertile plains and high mountains, which are a source of perennial rivers.

It also has plateaus, which are a rich source of minerals, fossil fuels and forests. However some regions are rich in certain types of resources and deficient in others, like the following.

- The cold desert of Ladakh has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.
- Arunachal Pradesh has abundant water resources but lacks in infrastructure development, as it is a mountainous state.
- The state of Rajasthan is well endowed with wind and solar energy but lacks

### Question 11.

"33 per cent area should be under forests." Justify the statement highlighting the environmental values of forests.

### Answer:

According to the international norms, the forest cover in a country should be 33 per cent of the

total geographical area. However the forest cover in India is estimated at 637,293 sq. km, which is 19.39 per cent of the total geographical area.

- The following points sum up of the environmental values of forests.  
If a country does not have 33 per cent geographical area under forest it may lead to poor quality of support system— water, air and soil.
- Forests preserve the genetic diversity of plants and animals.
- The forest ecosystem is the storehouse of valuable forest products, minerals and other resources.

#### Question 12.

Name the soil type which is widely found in western Rajasthan. Explain two important characteristics of this type of soil which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

#### Answer:

Arid soil is largely found in Western Rajasthan. The following are the two characteristics which make it unsuitable for cultivation.

- Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. The lower layers are occupied by Kankar. It restricts the filtration of water.
- Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.

#### Question 13.

Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.

#### Answer:

Two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining. (any two)

The following are the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.

- **Sheet erosion:** It is the result of excessive flowing of water resulting in the removal of the topmost layer of soil.
- **It is the result of accumulation of runoff water which then rapidly flows into narrow channels during or after heavy rainfall or melting of snow, considerably removing the soil cover.**

#### Question 14.

Describe any three measures of controlling land degradation.

#### Answer:

Measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India are as follows.

- Afforestation and proper management grazing lands
- Planting of shelter belts for stabilizing sand dunes
- Proper management of wastelands
- Control on mining activities
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- Adopting effective ploughing techniques

### Question 15.

"Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.

#### Answer:

Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems. The following points justify the statement.

- Human activities, like cutting and felling of trees, and lopping of trees, have led to destruction of forests. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many communities, who depend upon forests for food medicine, etc.
- Some human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying, have contributed to land degradation.
- Water resources have been polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it unfit for human and as well as animals' consumption.

### Question 16.

Mention three physical factors as well as three human factors which determine the use of land in India.

#### Answer:

Three physical factors determining the use of land in India are the following,

1. topography
2. climate
3. soil type

Three human factors determining the land use in India are:

1. population density.
2. technological capability.
3. culture and traditions.

### Question 17.

Suggest any six measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India.

#### Answer:

Measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India are as follows.

- Afforestation and proper management grazing lands
- Planting of shelter belts for stabilizing sand dunes
- Proper management of wastelands
- Control on mining activities
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- Adopting effective ploughing techniques

### Question 18.

"Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.

#### Answer:

Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems. The following points justify the statement.

- Human activities, like cutting and felling of trees, and lopping of trees, have led to destruction of forests. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many communities, who depend upon forests for food medicine, etc.
- Some human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying, have contributed to land degradation.
- Water resources have been polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it unfit for human and as well as animals' consumption.

### Question 19.

Explain the types of resources on the basis of exhaustibility.

#### Answer:

On the basis of exhaustibility, the resources can be classified into the following two categories.

1. **Renewable resources:** These are the resources that can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes. For example, solar, tidal and wind energy.
2. **Non-renewable resources:** These resources occur over a very long geological time, taking millions of years in their formation. They get exhausted with their use. For example, minerals, coal, etc.

### Question 20.

Explain the importance of conservation of resources.

#### Answer:

Resources are essential for all kinds of developmental activities. But indiscriminate use of resources and overuse of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems. To overcome these problems, resource conservation at various levels is important.

For example, Gandhiji rightly said, "There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed".

For the first time, conservation of resources had been advocated by the Club of Rome at the international level in a more systematic way in 1968. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

### Question 21.

21. Explain the role of humans in resource development.

#### Answer:

The process of transformation of things into resource involves an inter-dependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.

Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate the pace of economic development. Human beings are essential components of resources as they transform materials in the environment into resources and use them.

### Question 22.

Distinguish between national and international resources by giving three points.

#### Answer:

The following are the differences between national and international resources.

National Resources	International Resources
(a) Resources which belong to the nation are known as national resources.	Resources which belong to the world are known as international resources.
(b) The utilization of these resources does not need the consent of international bodies.	The utilization of these resources requires the consent of international bodies.
(c) Example: river water, coal, etc.	Example: space, ocean resources beyond the EEZ, etc.

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**Question 23.**

What is bangar?

**Answer:**

According to its age, alluvial soil is classified as khadar (new alluvial) and bangar (old alluvium). Bangar has high concentration of hanker nodules.

**Question 24.**

What is the most widely spread and important soil in India?

**Answer:**

Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil in India.

**Question 25.**

Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their origin.

**Answer:**

On the basis of their origin, resources can be classified as biotic and abiotic.

**Question 26.**

Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their exhaustibility

**Answer:**

On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable.

**Question 27.**

Give two examples of biotic resources.

**Answer:**

Flora, fauna, fisheries and livestock are examples of biotic resources, (any two)

**Question 28.**

What are the reasons for land degradation? Describe briefly any four measures to conserve land from degradation.

**Answer:**

At present there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India. It has mainly been due to the following reasons.

- Human activities like deforestation, mining, quarrying, overgrazing are mainly responsible for land degradation.
- In states like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining has caused severe degradation. In Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- Industrial effluents have become a major source of land and water degradation in many parts of the country.
- Over-irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, has led to waterlogging and increased alkalinity and salinity in the soil.

**The following are the four measures to conserve land from degradation.**

- Afforestation and management of grazing can solve the problem to some extent.
- Planting of shelter belts of trees and growing of thorny bushes can stabilize sand dunes and check land degradation.
- Control over mining activities can also contribute to it.

Proper discharge of industrial effluents can be done by grinding, sedimentation and flocculation.

### **Question 29.**

Give the importance of soil. Explain three factors responsible for soil formation.

### **Answer:**

Soil is the most important renewable natural resource. Plants grow in the soil. It also supports different types of living organisms on earth.

**The three factors responsible for soil formation are as follows.**

1. Relief, parent rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
2. Forces of nature like running water, wind, glaciers, temperature and decomposers help in the formation of soil.
3. Chemical and organic (humus) changes are also important factors in the formation of soil.



# Agriculture

## Question 1.

In which season are rabi crops sown in India?

**Answer:**

The rabi crops are sown in India in winter from October to December.

## Question 2.

Which is the leading sugarcane producer state of India?

**Answer:**

Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of sugarcane in India.

## Question 3.

Explain any five steps taken by the central and state governments to improve Indian agriculture after independence.

**Answer:**

Various initiatives taken by the central and state governments to ensure the increase in agricultural production after independence are as follows.

- Collectivism, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
- Land reforms were the main focus of the First Five Year Plan.
- The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve Indian agriculture.
- Minimum Support Price Policy, provisions for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers, Grameen banks, Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are some of the reforms brought by the government.
- Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development and weather forecast etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

## Question 4.

What term is used for grouping of small land holdings with bigger ones?

**Answer:**

The term used for grouping of small land holdings with bigger ones is consolidation of land holdings.

## Question 5.

What is White Revolution related to?

**Answer:**

White Revolution is related to the production of milk. It is also called Operation Flood.

## Question 6.

Describe the conditions required for the cultivation of tea. Name two major tea-producing states of India.

**Answer:**

Tea is an important beverage crop. The following are the conditions required for its cultivation.

- The tea plant grows in tropical and sub-tropical regions, which have deep, fertile and well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.
- Tea bushes require frequent showers throughout the year to ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. It needs abundant, cheap and skilled labour.
- Two major tea-producing states are Assam and West Bengal.

#### Question 7.

Name the two most important staple food crops in India. Mention the geographical conditions required for their growth.

#### Answer:

The two most important staple food crops in India are rice and wheat.

The geographical conditions required for the growth of rice are as follows.

- It requires high temperature—above 25°C.
- It requires high humidity for its growth.
- It requires annual rainfall above 100 cm.

The geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat are as follows.

- It is a rabi crop and needs cool growing season.
- It requires bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- It also requires 50 to 70 cm of annual rainfall, well distributed over the growing season.

#### Question 8.

By what other name is 'slash and burn' agriculture known?

#### Answer:

'Slash and burn' agriculture is also known as jhumming.

#### Question 9.

Of which agricultural product is India the largest producer as well as consumer in the world?

#### Answer:

India is the largest producer as well as consumer of pulses in the world.

#### Question 10.

Mention any three geographical conditions required for rice cultivation in India.

#### Answer:

The term used for grouping of small land holdings with bigger ones is consolidation of land holdings.

#### Question 11.

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat in India.

#### Answer:

The term used for grouping of small land holdings with bigger ones is consolidation of land holdings.

#### Question 12.

Suggest any five measures to enhance the agricultural production in India

#### Answer:

Agriculture is an important economic activity in our country. I would like to suggest the following measures to enhance the agricultural production in India.

- Each district and block can be made self-sufficient in agricultural production if the government provides proper agricultural infrastructure, irrigation facilities, electricity, etc.
- Loans can be provided at lower interest rates to cultivators.
- The use of latest techniques can be encouraged.
- Instead of concentrating only on rice or wheat, the food crop with a better growth potential in that particular area must be encouraged.
- Attracting foreign investment in agriculture and also free trade in grains will not only increase agricultural production, but will also create massive employment and reduce poverty in rural areas.
- Farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops.

**Question 13.**

Name the state which is the largest producer of ragi.

**Answer:**

Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi.

**Question 14.**

Mention the geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton along with any four cotton-producing states.

**Answer:**

Cotton is a kharif crop. India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plants. The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton are as follows.

- Cotton grows in the drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau.
- Cotton needs high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
- It requires 6 to 8 months to grow.
- Major cotton-producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

**Question 15.**

Name the crop of which India is the largest producer and consumer.

**Answer:**

India is the largest producer and consumer of the pulses in the world.

**Question 16.**

Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

**Answer:**

The following are the differences between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

Primitive Subsistence Farming	Intensive Subsistence Farming
(a) It is practised on small patches of land.	It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
(b) Production is low as the farmers do not use fertilizers or other modern inputs.	Farmers use high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation to obtain higher production.
(c) It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture where a patch of land is cleared and food crops are grown.	The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land.
(d) It is done by farmers to sustain their families.	It is done to earn a livelihood.
(e) There is no pressure on land. The land remains fertile.	There is immense pressure on land.

### Question 17.

Define plantation agriculture. Explain any four characteristics of plantation agriculture.

#### Answer:

Plantation is a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown on a large area. The following are the four characteristics of plantation.

- Plantations have very large areas.
- Capital-intensive inputs are used.
- Migrant labourers are used.
- All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- The development of plantations is the result of a well-developed network of transport and communication, connecting plantations to markets

### Question 18.

What are the two cotton-producing states of north India? Describe four geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton.

#### Answer:

The two cotton-producing states of north India are Punjab and Haryana. It is a kharif crop. For geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton.

### Question 19.

How has irrigation changed the cropping pattern in many regions of India. Explain with examples.

#### Answer:

Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions, with farmers shifting to water-intensive and commercial crops.

- Due to the success of the Green Revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan, these states have started growing rabi crops like wheat, barley, peas and gram.
- Paddy has become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. They are Aus, Aman and Boro.

- The development of canal irrigation and tubewells has made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.
- The use of modern inputs like HYV (High Yielding Variety) seeds, fertilizers and irrigation has contributed to high production of maize.

### Question 20.

"Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other." Support the statement with five suitable examples.

**Answer:**

Points of distinction	Wheat	Rice
(a) temperature	Wheat requires 14°C to 18°C temperature. High temperature is harmful for wheat cultivation.	Rice requires 16°C to 27°C temperature. An average temperature of 24°C is ideal.
(b) rainfall	50 cm to 100 cm rainfall is required for wheat cultivation.	100 cm to 200 cm rainfall is ideal for growing rice.
(c) soil	Fertile alluvial soil or mixed soil is ideal for wheat cultivation.	Rice grows well in alluvial soil or in the fertile river basins. It is also grown in mixed, loamy or clayey soil.
(d) land	Plain land or gentle slope is ideal for wheat cultivation.	For rice also, plain land or gentle slope is ideal.
(e) largest producer	Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat.	West Bengal is the largest producer of rice.
(f) other producing areas	Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Bihar are some wheat-producing states.	Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam and Uttar Pradesh are some rice-producing states.

### Question 21.

Explain rubber cultivation in India under the following heads.

- Importance
- Geographical conditions
- Any two rubber-producing states

**Answer:**

- **Importance:** Rubber is an important industrial raw material.
- **Geographical conditions:** It is an equatorial crop, which is grown in tropical and subtropical areas. It requires moist and humid climate with temperature above 25°C and rainfall above 200 cm.



- **Two rubber-producing states:** It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Garo hills of Meghalaya

### Question 22.

Explain rice cultivation in India under the following heads.

- (a) Temperature (b) Rainfall  
(c) Agricultural season (d) Major producing areas

### Answer:

- **Temperature:** Rice requires a high temperature of above 25°C.
- **Rainfall:** It requires high humidity with an annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, irrigation is essential.
- **Agricultural season:** It is a kharif crop, which is grown with the onset of monsoon and is harvested in September–October.
- **Major producing areas:** Rice is cultivated in the plains of north and northeastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions. Development of canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of low rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.

### Question 23.

What is intensive subsistence farming? Write three features of intensive subsistence farming.

### Answer:

Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high density of population, where pressure of population is high on agricultural land.

The following are the three features of this type of farming.

- It is labour-intensive farming.
- High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- Farm size is small and uneconomical due to the division of land.
- Farmers take maximum output from the limited land.
- Farmers do not have any alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

### Question 24.

24. Write the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of rice and tea.

### Answer:

Various initiatives taken by the central and state governments to ensure the increase in agricultural production after independence are as follows.

- Collectivism, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
- Land reforms were the main focus of the First Five Year Plan.
- The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve Indian agriculture.
- Minimum Support Price Policy, provisions for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers, Grameen banks, Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are some of the reforms brought by the government.
- Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development and weather



forecast etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.  
The term used for grouping of small land holdings with bigger ones is consolidation of land holdings.

**Question 25.**

Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.

**Answer:**

The following are the five features of Indian agriculture.

- Indian agriculture is mainly of intensive subsistence type.
- It is mainly practised in areas of high population pressure on land.
- It is labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high yields.
- Farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternate source of livelihood, which leads to enormous pressure on agricultural land.
- The right of inheritance has led to division of land among successive generations and rendered the size of land holding uneconomical.

**Question 26.**

Explain any five characteristics of commercial farming in India.

**Answer:**

The following are the five characteristics of commercial farming in India.

- The main characteristic of commercial farming is the use of high doses of modern inputs, like HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, in order to obtain higher productivity.
- The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another, for example rice is a commercial crop in Punjab and Haryana but in Odisha it is a subsistence crop.
- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown on a large area.
- Plantations cover large areas using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.
- In India tea, coffee, rubber, sugar cane and banana are important plantation crops.

**Question 27.**

Mention the sowing period of kharif crops.

**Answer:**

Kharif crops are sown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.

**Question 28.**

Mention the sowing period of rabi crops.

**Answer:**

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.

**Question 29.**

Which is the main food crop grown in north and northwestern parts of India.

**Answer:**

Wheat is the main food crop grown in the north and northwestern parts of India.

### Question 30.

Write four geographical requirements each for the growth of tea and sugar cane.

#### Answer:

For geographical conditions required for the growth of tea.

The following are the geographical conditions required for the production of sugar cane.

- It is a tropical as well as sub-tropical crop.
- It needs hot and humid climate with temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
- It requires annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
- It can grow on a variety of soil.

### Question 31.

Describe any four institutional reforms introduced by the government of India in the interest of the farmers.

#### Answer:

The institutional reforms introduced by the government of India in the interest of farmers are as follows.

- Collectivisation and consolidation of land holdings and abolition of zamindari system.
- Provision for crop insurance against droughts, floods, cyclone, fire and diseases.
- Establishment of grameen banks and cooperative societies to give loans to the farmers at low rate of interest.
- Announcement of minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.
- Introduction of schemes like Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) for the benefit of the farmers. (any four)

### Question 32.

"Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other." Justify the statement.

#### Answer:

Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other in the following ways.

- Agro-based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- Industry has contributed to agriculture by using the implements like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines tools, sprinkles and drip irrigation systems.
- Thus, development and competitiveness, and manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturalists in increasing their productivity, but also made production process very efficient.
- In the present day world of globalisation, industry needs to be more efficient and competitive.
- Today we are not only self-sufficient in agriculture but our farmers are able to compete with other farmers in the world. Today, we are able to produce goods for international market.

### Question 33.

Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating? How did the Government of India make efforts to modernise agriculture? Explain.

### Answer:

The growth rate in agriculture is decelerating due to the following reasons.

- Reduction in public investment in agriculture especially for irrigation, power, rural roads, etc.
- Subsidy on fertilisers has decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.
- Reduction in import of agricultural goods
- Lack of employment in agriculture
- Erratic nature of monsoon rainfall

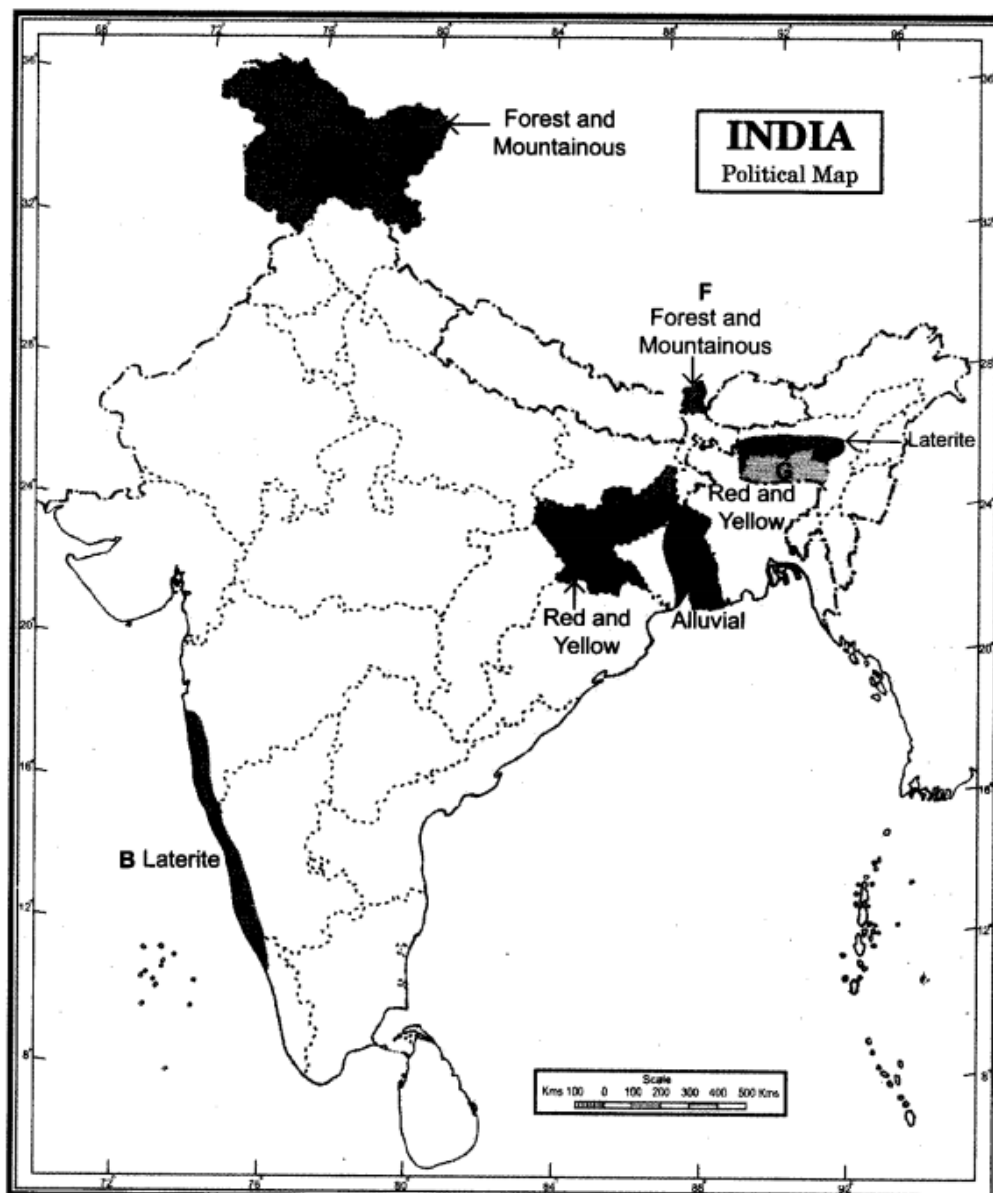
To modernise agriculture the Government of India has taken concerted efforts like the following.

- Setting up of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- Setting up of agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres.
- Horticulture development
- Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast
- Improvement of rural infrastructure

### Question 34.

Explain any four features of intensive subsistence farming in India.

### Answer:



The following are the differences between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

Primitive Subsistence	
(a)	It is practised on small land.
(b)	Production is low as they do not use fertilizers and modern inputs.
(c)	It is a 'slash and burn' type where a patch of land is cleared and food crops are grown.
(d)	It is done by farmers and their families.
(e)	There is no pressure on land; it remains fertile.

One item is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identity this item with the help

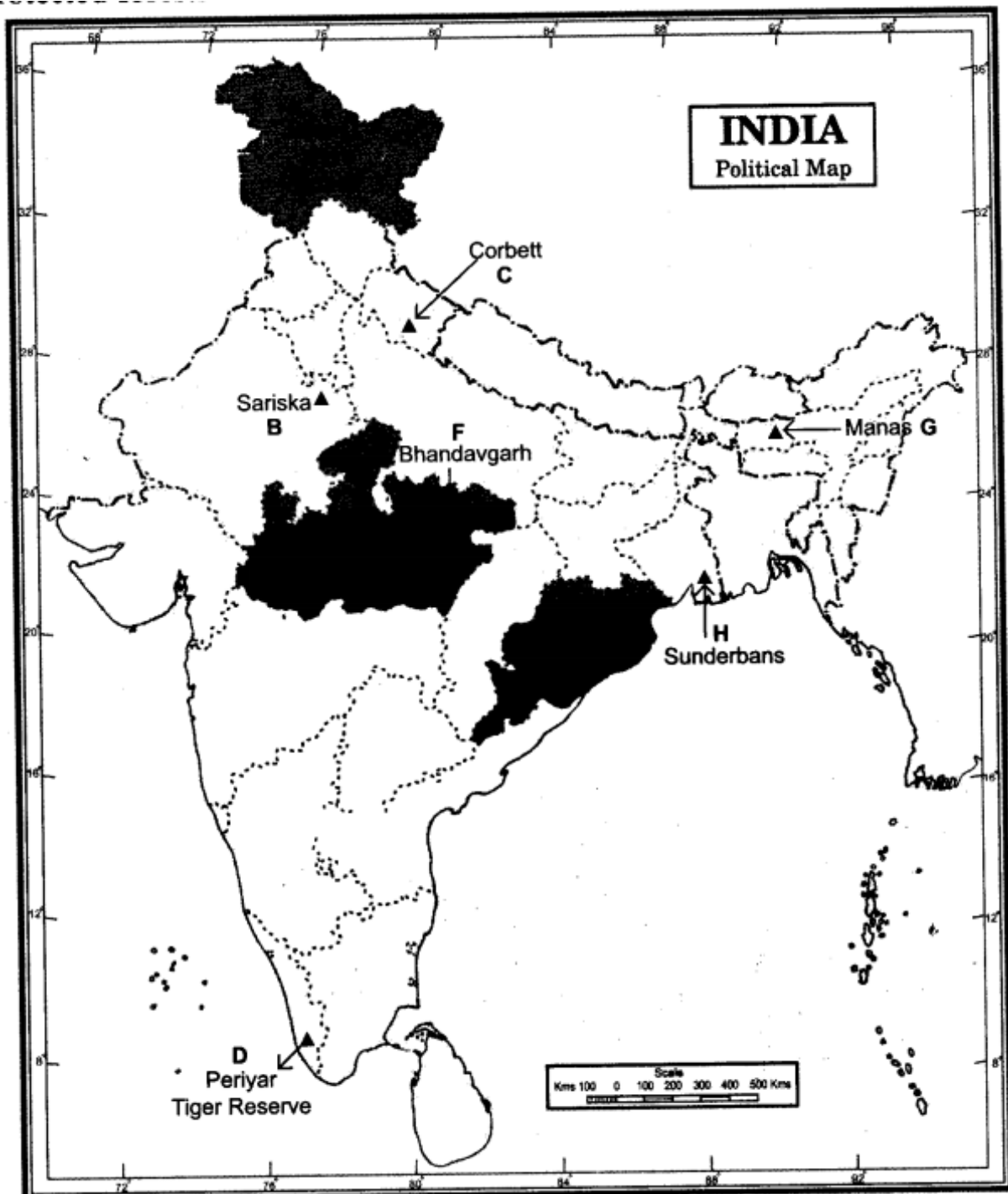
of the following information and write its correct name.

- A type of soil
- B Type of soil
- C Type of soil
- D Type of soil
- E Type of soil
- F Type of soil

G Type of soil

On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following items.

A Res



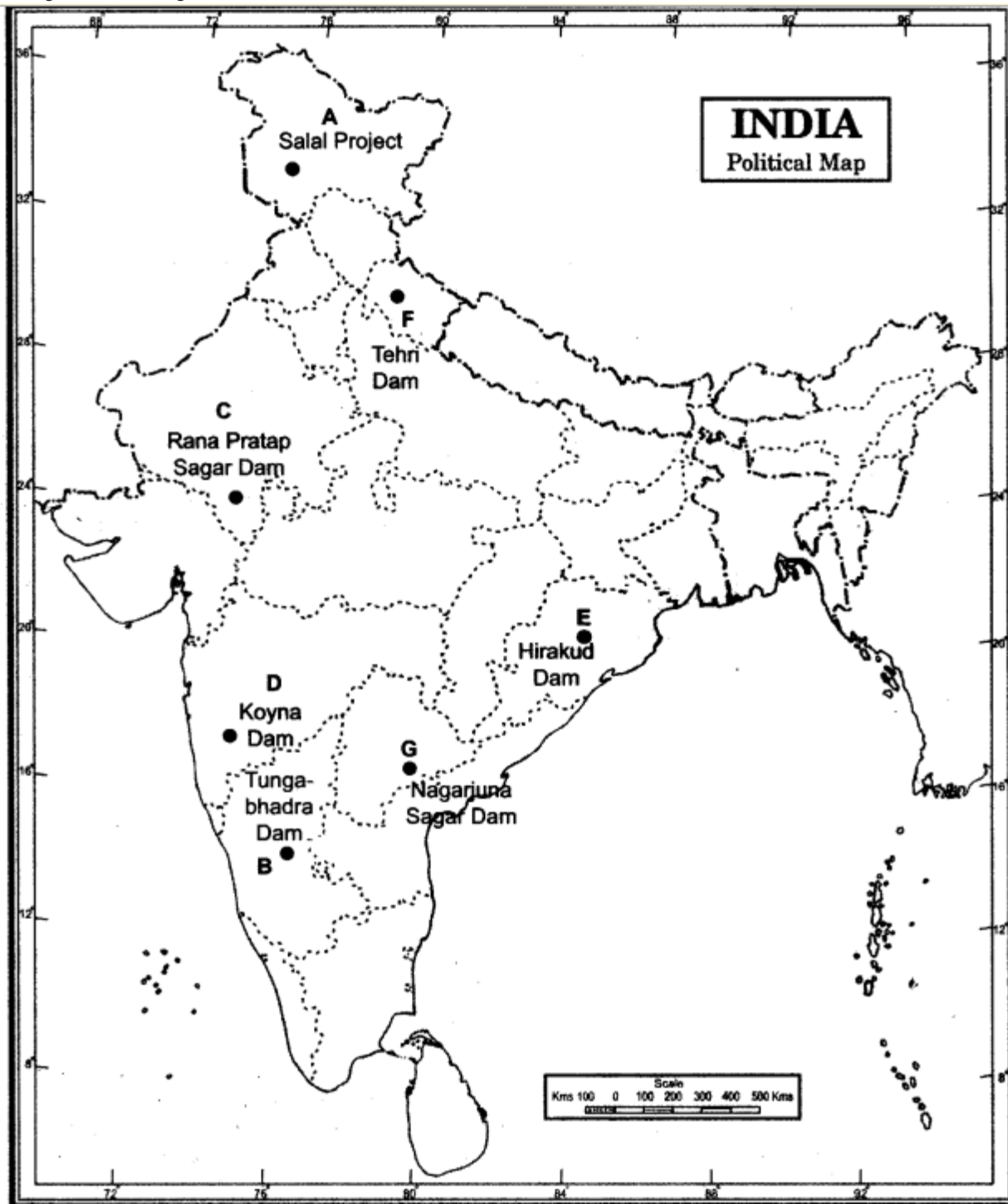
- erved forests
- B Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
- C Corbett National Park
- D Periyar Tiger Reserve
- E Largest area under permanent forests
- F Bhandavgarh National park
- G Manas National Park
- H Sunderbans National Park
- I Protected forests

On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following items.

- A Salal Project
- B Tungabhadra Dam
- C Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- D Koyna Dam
- E Hirakund Dam

F Tehri Dam

G Nagarjuna Sagar Dam



One feature is shown in the given political outline map of India. Identity this feature with the help of the following information and write its correct name.

A A tea-producing state [Delhi 2010]

B A coffee-producing state [AI2010]

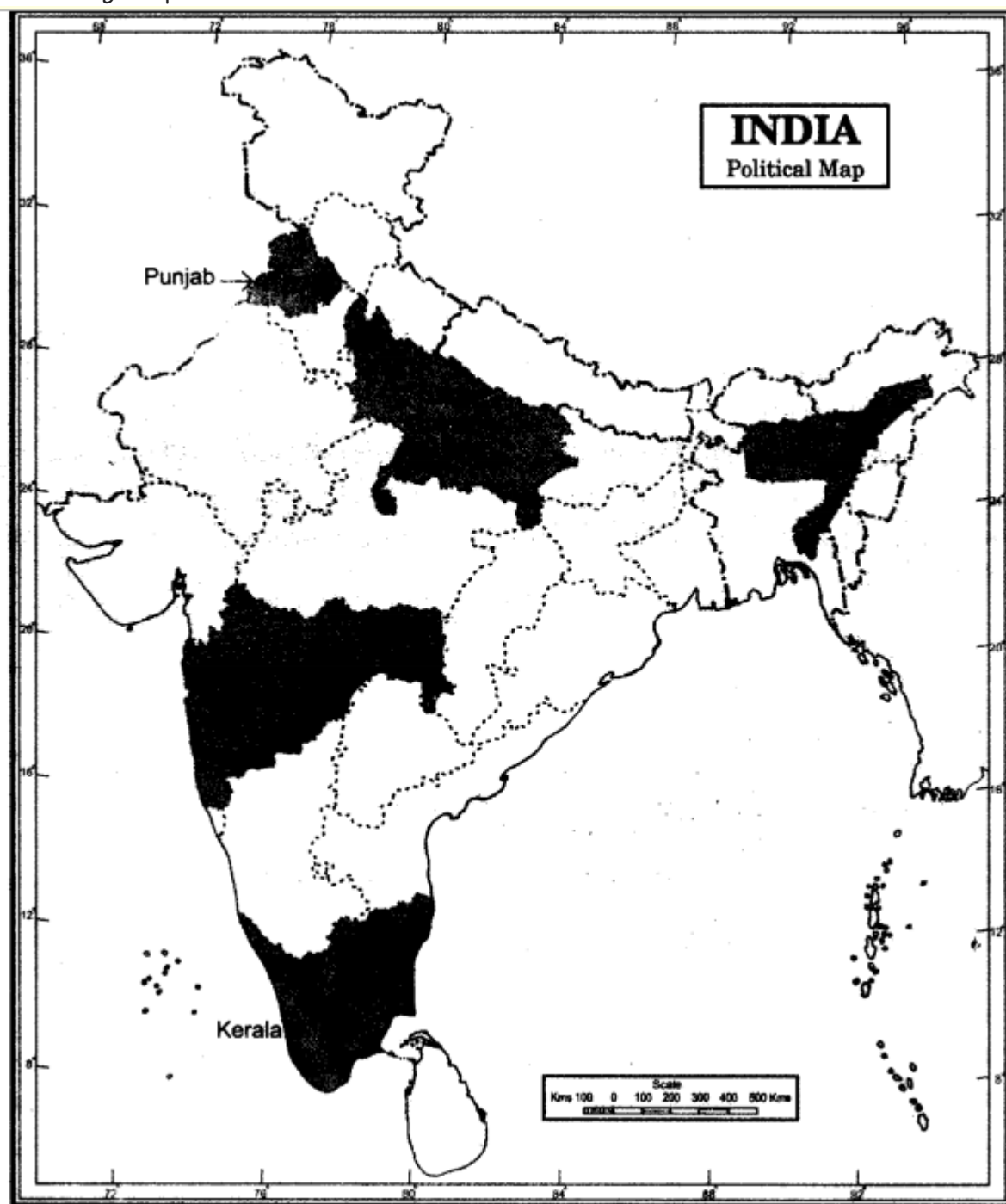
C A rubber-producing state [Foreign 2011]

D A wheat-producing state [2012]

E The largest producer state



F The largest producer state



# Minerals and Energy Resources

## Question 1.

Why is there a wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density found in minerals?

### Answer:

A wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, lustre and density is found in minerals because a particular mineral is formed from a certain combination of elements and depends upon the physical and chemical conditions under which the material forms.

## Question 2.

How do minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

### Answer:

In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger ones are called lodes.

## Question 3.

How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?

### Answer:

In sedimentary rocks, minerals occur in beds or layers. They are deposited in horizontal stratas.

## Question 4.

Why should the use of cattle cake as fuel be discouraged?

### Answer:

The use of cattle cake as fuel should be discouraged because huge loss of trees will be there when we burn cattle cake and use it as source of fuel. It must be consumed in biogas plants for its effective usage.

## Question 5.

How are gobar gas plants beneficial to the farmers?

### Answer:

Gobar gas plants are beneficial to the farmers because they provide energy and improved quality of manure.

## Question 6.

Why does aluminum metal have great importance?

### Answer:

Aluminium metal has great importance because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability. It can be used as a substitute for steel.

## Question 7.

How is iron ore transported from Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangalore?

### Answer:

From Kudremukh mines to a port near Mangalore, the iron ore is transported as slurry through a pipeline.

### Question 8.

How does mining affect the health of miners?

#### Answer:

Mining produces dust and noxious fumes, which are inhaled by the miners. It makes them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.

### Question 9.

'Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving.' Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

#### Answer:

The following are the measures to solve this burning problem.

- We should use public transport instead of personal vehicles as much as possible.
- We should switch off electricity when not in use.
- We should switch to power-saving devices.
- We should keep our power equipment well maintained.
- Above all, use of non-conventional sources of energy would be of great help in overcoming the problem.

### Question 10.

'There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

#### Answer:

The given statement can be justified by the following arguments.

- Increased consumption of energy resources has increased our dependence on fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- There are uncertainties about the energy supplies in future because of their potential shortages.
- Use of non-renewable sources have serious consequences on the growth of national economy as they are getting expensive day by day.
- Above all, non-renewable sources pose a great threat in the form of pollution and other environmental issues.
- Solar, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material can thus, be proved advantageous in long run.

### Question 11.

Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.

#### Answer:

The importance of petroleum is as follows:

- It provides fuel for heating and lighting.
- It provides lubricants for machinery and raw materials for many manufacturing industries.
- Petroleum refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textiles, fertiliser and chemical industries. (any two)

The occurrence of petroleum in India:

- Most of the petroleum in India is found in anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.
- In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
- The oil-bearing layer is porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow. The oil is prevented from sinking or rising by intervening non-porous layers.

### Question 12.

Explain the importance of conservation of minerals. Highlight any three measures to conserve them.

### Answer:

**Minerals conservation is essential because:**

- Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
- The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.
- They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country. Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

**The following are the three methods of conserving minerals.**

- Minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Improved technologies should be evolved to make use of low grade ores at low costs.
- Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes would help in the conservation of minerals.
- Using better mining methods will also help to reduce wastage.

### Question 13.

'Minerals are indispensable part of our lives.' Support the statement with examples.

### Answer:

**Minerals are indispensable part of our lives. The statement can be supported giving the following examples.**

- Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. The railways lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made of minerals.
- Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes manufactured from minerals are run by power resources derived from the earth.
- Even the food we eat contains minerals. Although our minerals intake represents only about 0.3% of our total intake of nutrients, they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7% of foodstuffs.
- Human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial sites. In short, all living things need minerals. Life processes cannot occur without minerals.
- Minerals like coal, petroleum, etc. are important sources of industrial and domestic energy. It is because of these energy resources that the wheel of development is moving.

### Question 14.

**Which rock consists of single mineral only?**

**Answer:**

Limestone consists of single mineral.

**Question 15.**

How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?

**Answer:**

Minerals in sedimentary rocks occur in beds or layers. They are accumulated and concentrated in horizontal strata, for example coal.

**Question 16.**

What are the two types of minerals according to occurrence in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

**Answer:**

In igneous and metamorphic rocks, minerals may occur in cracks, cervices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins while the larger are called lodes.

**Question 17.**

How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain.

**Answer:**

Mining activity is injurious to the health of miners due to the following reasons.

- Inhalation of poisonous gases and dust make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
- The risk of collapse of mine roofs may risk the life of miners.
- Inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to the miners.

The following points show how mining affects the environment.

- It results in contamination of water.
- Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land and soil.
- It results in air and water pollution.

**Question 18.**

In the present day energy crisis, what steps will you like to take for saving energy?

**Answer:**

We can save the energy by the following ways.

- Switching off the electrical appliances when not in use
- Use of energy efficient devices like CFC bulbs and appliances
- Car pooling or use of public transport instead of private vehicles
- Use of alternate sources of energy (non-conventional/renewable sources)

**Question 19.**

How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.

**Answer:**

Solar energy can solve the energy problem in India to some extent in the following ways:

- India is a tropical country and it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.
- It is the cleanest form of energy available free of cost.
- It minimises dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.

### Question 20.

Describe any three features of ferrous minerals found in India.

#### Answer:

Three features of ferrous minerals are as follows.

- Ferrous minerals account for about three-fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.
- They provide the base for the development of metallurgical industries.
- India is rich in ferrous minerals and exports substantial quantities after meeting the local demands.

### Question 21.

How can biogas solve the energy problem mainly in rural India? Give your suggestions.

#### Answer:

Biogas is produced from shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste mainly for domestic consumption in rural areas. **It can solve the energy problem in rural India in the following ways.**

- Decomposition of organic matter yields gas, which has higher thermal efficiency than kerosene, dung cake and charcoal.
- It provides the farmers with energy and improved quality of manure.
- It prevents the loss of trees and manure due to burning of fuel coal and cowdung cakes.

### Question 22.

Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods to conserve them.

#### Answer:

**Minerals conservation is essential because:**

- Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
- The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.
- They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country. Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

**The following are the three methods of conserving minerals.**

- Minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Improved technologies should be evolved to make use of low grade ores at low costs.
- Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes would help in the conservation of minerals.
- Using better mining methods will also help to reduce wastage.

### Question 23.

Why is energy needed? How can we conserve energy resources? Explain.

#### Answer:

**Energy is needed for economic development.**

- It is required for cooking.
- It is required to provide heat and light.
- It is used for running the machines in industries.



- It is used to propel the vehicles.
- It is essential for the development of agriculture, industry, transport for commercial and domestic purposes

**We can save the energy by the following ways.**

- Switching off the electrical appliances when not in use
- Use of energy efficient devices like CFL bulbs and appliances
- Car pooling or use of public transport instead of private vehicles
- Use of alternate sources of energy (non-conventional/renewable sources)

#### **Question 24.**

Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms.

#### **Answer:**

The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is coal. Coal is used as a domestic fuel for generation of thermal power and to supply energy to industries.

**The following points show the importance of different types of coal.**

- **Lignite:** It is a low-grade brown coal, which is soft and has a high moisture content. It is used for generation of electricity.
- **Bituminous:** The most popular variety of commercial and metallurgical coal is bituminous. It is formed due to high temperature deep in the interior. It has a special value in smelting of iron in blast furnaces.
- **Anthracite:** The highest quality of hard coal is known as Anthracite. It has the highest content of carbon and is mainly used for power generation in metallurgy.

#### **Question 25.**

Why is energy required for all activities? How can energy be generated?

#### **Answer:**

Energy is required for all our activities. It is needed to cook, to provide heat and light, to propel vehicles, and to drive machinery.

Energy can be generated from conventional and non-conventional sources. Conventional resources include fire wood, cattle dung cake, fuel minerals like coal, petroleum etc.

Non-conventional resources include solar, wind, tidal, atomic energy, etc.

#### **Question 26.**

What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain.

#### **Answer:**

**Electricity is generated:**

- by running water which drives hydro turbines to generate hydro electricity.
- by burning fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas to drive turbines to produce thermal power.

They are different from each other in the sense that hydroelectricity is generated by water, which is a renewable source, whereas thermal electricity is generated using non-renewable fossil fuels.

### Question 27.

Name the non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets. Mention its uses.

#### Answer:

Mica can easily split into thin sheets. It has excellent di-electric strength, low-power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.

The following are the uses of mica.

- It is used in electronics and electric industries as insulators.
- It is used in paints.
- It is used in toothpaste and cosmetics to give them shiny appearance.

### Question 28.

Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each category.

#### Answer:

Energy resources can be classified into the following categories.

(a) Conventional sources—firewood, coal and petroleum

(b) Non-conventional sources—Solar energy, wind power and tidal energy

### Question 29.

29. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Mention its different forms.

#### Answer:

The most abundantly available fossil fuel in India is coal. Coal is used as a domestic fuel for generation of thermal power and to supply energy to industries.

The following points show the importance of different types of coal.

- **Lignite:** It is a low-grade brown coal, which is soft and has a high moisture content. It is used for generation of electricity.
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- **Anthracite:** The highest quality of hard coal is known as Anthracite. It has the highest content of carbon and is mainly used for power generation in metallurgy.

### Question 30.

Explain any three factors affecting the economic viability of a reserve of minerals.

#### Answer:

Factors affecting the economic viability of a reserve of mineral are:

- concentration of mineral in an ore.
- how easily can the mineral be extracted.
- closeness to the market.

### Question 31.

Explain any three values which inspire us to conserve our energy resources.

#### Answer:

Three values which inspire us to conserve our energy resources are as follows:

- Consciousness towards environment and its protection is required. Excess and careless use of resources will degrade the environment. Use of renewable power resources will address global issues of pollution.
- We should adopt a responsible attitude towards the use of power resources as they are in limited quantity. Wise use of these resources can be the only remedy.
- We have to be accountable towards future generation. We should adopt sustainable development so as to preserve the resources for use by our generations to come.

### Question 32.

Why is solar energy fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas of India? Explain.

#### Answer:

Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas of India because of the following reasons.

- It is one of the best forms of non-conventional sources of energy.
- It is not very expensive to install photovoltaic technology which converts solar light into solar energy.
- Tapping solar energy will reduce the dependence of dung cakes and will provide adequate manure for agriculture.

### Question 33.

Why is conservation of minerals essential? Explain any four measures to conserve minerals

#### Answer:

Minerals conservation is essential because:

- Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
- The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.
- They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country. Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

The following are the three methods of conserving minerals.

- Minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Improved technologies should be evolved to make use of low grade ores at low costs.
- Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes would help in the conservation of minerals.
- Using better mining methods will also help to reduce wastage

### Question 34.

Why is there a pressing need for using renewable energy resources in India? Explain any five reasons.

#### Answer:

The given statement can be justified by the following arguments.

- Increased consumption of energy resources has increased our dependence on fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- There are uncertainties about the energy supplies in future because of their potential shortages.

- Use of non-renewable sources have serious consequences on the growth of national economy as they are getting expensive day by day.
- Above all, non-renewable sources pose a great threat in the form of pollution and other environmental issues.
- Solar, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material can thus, be proved advantageous in long run.

### Question 35.

Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals with examples

**Answer:**

The difference between metallic and non-metallic minerals are:

<b>Metallic minerals</b>	<b>Non-metallic minerals</b>
(a) Minerals from which metals are extracted are called metallic minerals.	(a) Minerals consisting of non-metals are called non-metallic minerals.
(b) These minerals are malleable and ductile.	(b) These minerals are neither malleable nor ductile.
(c) These minerals are associated with igneous and metamorphic rocks.	(c) Non-metallic minerals are associated with sedimentary rocks.
(d) They are usually hard and have shine or luster of their own.	(d) They are not so hard and have no shine or luster of their own.
(e) For example, iron, copper, bauxite, tin, manganese etc.	(e) For example, coal, salt, clay etc. (any three)

### Question 36.

Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India? Mention any four uses of manganese.

**Answer:**

Odisha is the largest producer of manganese in India.

Four uses of manganese are as follows:

- Manganese is used in manufacture of steel and ferro-manganese alloy.
- It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder.
- It is a raw material in manufacturing insecticides.
- It is also used in making paints.

### Question 37.

Differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals with examples.

**Answer:**

The differentiate between ferrous and non-ferrous minerals are:

<b>Ferrous minerals</b>	<b>Non-ferrous minerals</b>
(a) Ferrous minerals have iron content.	(a) Non-ferrous minerals do not have iron content.
(b) These minerals have little resistance to corrosion.	(b) They have more resistance to corrosion.
(c) Iron ore and manganese are the examples of ferrous minerals.	(c) Copper, lead, zinc, gold and bauxite are the examples of non-ferrous minerals.

**Question 38.**

Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy with examples.

**Answer:**

<b>Conventional sources of energy</b>	<b>Non-conventional sources of energy</b>
(a) Conventional sources of energy are non-renewable.	(a) Non-conventional sources of energy are renewable.
(b) They cause pollution when used as they emit smoke and ash.	(b) Generally, they do not cause pollution.
(c) Their generation and use involve huge expenditure. Some examples are firewood, coal, petroleum, etc.	(c) Their generation and use involve less expenditure. Some examples include solar energy, tidal energy, etc.

**Question 39.**

'Minerals are unevenly distributed in India.' Explain with three examples.

**Answer:**

Minerals are unevenly distributed in India. This can be explained by giving the following examples.

- Peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and other non-metallic minerals.
- Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern sides of the peninsula in Gujarat and Assam have rich petroleum deposits.
- Rajasthan, together with the peninsular region, has reserves of non-ferrous minerals.

**Question 40.**

Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources? Suggest any four ways to conserve mineral resources.

**Answer:**

Minerals conservation is essential because:

- Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
- The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.
- They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country. Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease in quality.



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**Question 41.**

Why is there a pressing need to use renewable energy resources in India? Explain any five reasons.

**Answer:**

The given statement can be justified by the following arguments.

- Increased consumption of energy resources has increased our dependence on fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- There are uncertainties about the energy supplies in future because of their potential shortages.
- Use of non-renewable sources have serious consequences on the growth of national economy as they are getting expensive day by day.
- Above all, non-renewable sources pose a great threat in the form of pollution and other environmental issues.
- Solar, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material can thus, be proved advantageous in long run.

**Question 42.**

How is energy a basic requirement for the economic development of the country? Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

Energy is a basic requirement for the economic development of a country in the following ways.

- Every sector of the national economy—agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic—needs inputs of energy.
- The economic development plans implemented since independence require increasing amounts of energy to remain operational.
- Energy is used for all activities. To provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and drive machinery in industries.
- For example, coal provides a large percentage of energy for country's economic needs, supply energy to industries as well as for domestic use.
- Also, natural gas is an important clean energy resource found in association with petroleum. It is used as a source of energy as an industrial raw material in petro-chemical industry.

**Question 43.**

Mention any three major iron-ore belts in India. Write any three characteristics of the southernmost iron-ore belt.

**Answer:**

The three major iron-ore belts in India are:

- Orissa-Jharkhand belt.



- Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt
- Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt
- Maharashtra-Goa belt

The three characteristics of the southern-most belt, Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt, are as follows.

- It has large reserves of iron ore.
- The Khudremukh mines, located in the Western Ghats of Karnataka, are a hundred per cent export unit.
- Khudremukh deposits are one of the largest mines in the world.

#### Question 44.

What is the use of manganese? Name the largest manganese-ore producing state in India.

#### Answer:

Odisha is the largest producer of manganese in India.

Four uses of manganese are as follows:

- Manganese is used in manufacture of steel and ferro-manganese alloy.
- It is used in manufacturing bleaching powder.
- It is a raw material in manufacturing insecticides.
- It is also used in making paints.

#### Question 45.

Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each.

#### Answer:

Energy resources can be classified into the following categories.

(a) Conventional sources—firewood, coal and petroleum

(b) Non-conventional sources—Solar energy, wind power and tidal energy

#### Question 46.

46. How is solar energy becoming popular in rural and remote areas of India? Explain.

#### Answer:

Solar energy is becoming popular in rural and remote areas of India because of the following reasons:

- It has reduced the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.
- It has been able to reduce environment pollution to a great extent.
- Dung cakes used earlier are now utilised for increasing fertility of the soil.
- Being abundant in nature it is available all through the year.
- Moreover tapping of solar energy is not expensive and thus is preferred by all.
- It can be stored and used later.

#### Question 47.

'We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources.'

Support the statement with three examples.

#### Answer:

We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources because of the following reasons.

- They are non-renewable, once consumed we will not be able to get them back.
- Energy is required for all our activities—to cook, to provide light and heat, to drive vehicles and machinery, so, it should be used judiciously.
- Keeping in mind the needs of our future generation, we have to adopt the policy of sustainable development.

#### Question 48.

Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Explain any three methods of conserving mineral resources.

#### Answer:

Minerals conservation is essential because:

- Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
- The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.
- They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country. Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

The following are the three methods of conserving minerals.

- Minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Improved technologies should be evolved to make use of low grade ores at low costs.
- Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes would help in the conservation of minerals.
- Using better mining methods will also help to reduce wastage

#### Question 49.

How is energy an indispensable requirement of our modern life? Explain with three examples.

#### Answer:

Energy is an indispensable requirement of our modern life. The following points explain the statement.

- Energy is needed for all activities like to provide heat and light, to drive machinery and to cook.
- Every sector of the national economy like agriculture, industry, transport, communication, etc. requires energy to operate.
- If the developmental plans require energy to remain operational. With the time, consumption of energy has been on steady rise, which again makes it a necessary requirement for our day-to-day life.

#### Question 50.

Mention any three characteristics of ferrous group of minerals found in India.

#### Answer:

Three features of ferrous minerals are as follows.

- Ferrous minerals account for about three-fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.
- They provide the base for the development of metallurgical industries.
- India is rich in ferrous minerals and exports substantial quantities after meeting the local demands.

### Question 51.

Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional sources of energy in India? Explain any three reasons.

**Answer:**

The given statement can be justified by the following arguments.

- Increased consumption of energy resources has increased our dependence on fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- There are uncertainties about the energy supplies in future because of their potential shortages.
- Use of non-renewable sources have serious consequences on the growth of national economy as they are getting expensive day by day.
- Above all, non-renewable sources pose a great threat in the form of pollution and other environmental issues.
- Solar, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material can thus, be proved advantageous in long run.

### Question 52.

Make a distinction between hydroelectricity and thermal electricity stating three points of distinction.

**Answer:**

Hydroelectricity and thermal electricity differ from each other in the following ways.

Hydroelectricity	Thermal electricity
(a) It is produced from falling water on turbines.	(a) It is produced by burning coal, petroleum and natural gas.
(b) Its source is perennial and thus, inexhaustible.	(b) Its source is exhaustible.
(c) It causes no pollution.	(c) It causes pollution in the form of fumes and smoke.

### Question 53.

Explain the use of petroleum as an energy resource and as an industrial raw material.

**Answer:**

Petroleum is a major source of energy next to the coal in India.

The use of petroleum as an energy resource:

- It provides fuel for lighting and heating.
- It also provides lubricants for machinery to reduce friction.

The use of petroleum as an industrial raw material:

- It provides raw material for petro-chemical industries and a large numbers of manufacturing industries.
- Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry for synthetic textiles, fertilisers and chemical industries.

#### Question 54.

Explain any three steps to be taken to conserve the energy resources.

**Answer:**

**Energy is needed for economic development.**

- It is required for cooking.
- It is required to provide heat and light.
- It is used for running the machines in industries.
- It is used to propel the vehicles.
- It is essential for the development of agriculture, industry, transport for commercial and domestic purposes

#### Question 55.

'Solar energy is expected to play an important role in India.' Give three arguments in support of the statement.

**Answer:**

**Solar energy is expected to play an important role in India because of the following reasons:**

- India being a tropical country gets sufficient amount of sunlight throughout the year.
- It has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy and converting it directly into electricity.
- It can reduce the dependence on fossil fuels for energy consumption.
- Its set up is low cost and it can provide sufficient amount of energy for daily needs of people in India.

#### Question 56.

Explain any three methods of conservation of mineral resources in India.

**Answer:**

**Minerals conservation is essential because:**

- Minerals are non-renewable or finite in nature.
- The rate of formation of minerals is very slow in comparison to the rate of consumption. The geological processes of mineral formation takes place over millions of years.
- They are valuable and short-lived possessions of a country. Continued extraction leads to increasing costs as they are taken from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

**The following are the three methods of conserving minerals.**

- Minerals have to be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Improved technologies should be evolved to make use of low grade ores at low costs.
- Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes would help in the conservation of minerals.
- Using better mining methods will also help to reduce waste

**Question 57.**

Why is coal called the most important source of energy even today in India? Explain giving three reasons.

**Answer:**

Coal is called the most important source of energy even today in India because:

- India has abundant reserves of coal which meets a greater part of our energy requirements.
- It is used for generation of electricity in thermal power plants.
- It is used as energy resources both for domestic and industrial purposes.

**Question 58.**

What are placer deposits?

**Answer:**

Certain mineral deposits that occur in sands of valley floors and the base of the hills as alluvial deposits are called placer deposits.

**Question 59.**

Which state of India is the largest producer of Bauxite?

**Answer:**

Odisha is the largest producer of Bauxite in India.

**Question 60.**

Name the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India.

**Answer:**

Coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India.

**Question 61.**

Which is the highest petroleum-producing area in India?

**Answer:**

Mumbai High is the highest petroleum-producing area in India.

**Question 62.**

Name the gulf that provides ideal conditions for utilising tidal energy in India.

**Answer:**

Gulf of Khambhat and Gulf of Kutchh in Gujarat provide ideal conditions for utilising tidal energy in India.

**Question 63.**

'Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.' Support this statement with suitable examples.

**Answer:**

Minerals are indispensable part of our lives. The statement can be supported giving the following examples.

- Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. The railways lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made of minerals.



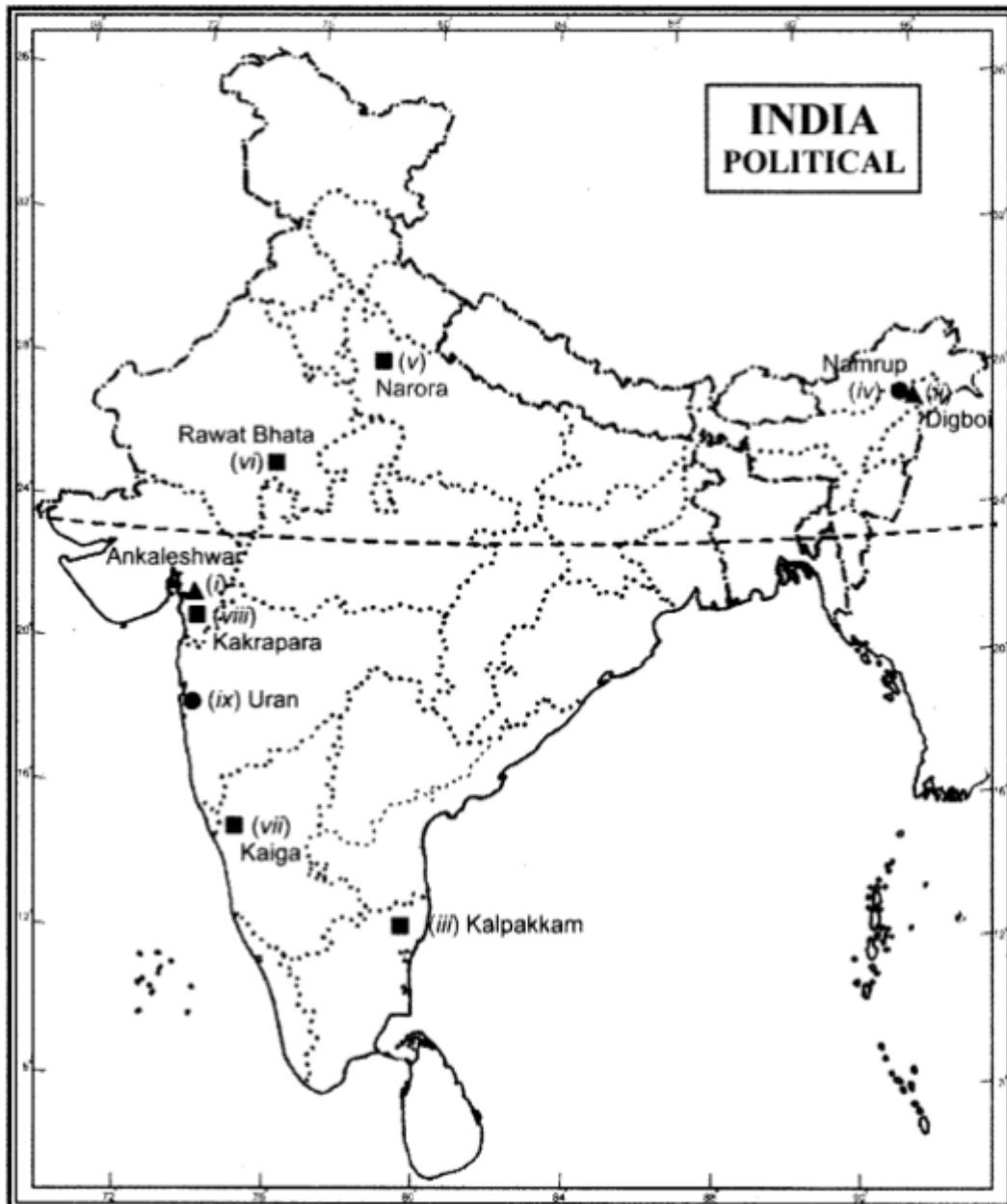
- Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes manufactured from minerals are run by power resources derived from the earth.
- Even the food we eat contains minerals. Although our minerals intake represents only about 0.3% of our total intake of nutrients, they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7% of foodstuffs.
- Human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial sites. In short, all living things need minerals. Life processes cannot occur without minerals.
- Minerals like coal, petroleum, etc. are important sources of industrial and domestic energy. It is because of these energy resources that the wheel of development is moving.

**Question 64.**

64. On the given outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Ankaleshwar—Oil Fields
- (ii) Digboi—Oil Fields
- (iii) Kalpakkam—Nuclear power plant
- (iv) Namrup—Thermal power plant
- (v) Narora—Nuclear power plant
- (vi) Rawat Bhata—Nuclear power plant
- (vii) Kaiga nuclear plant
- (viii) Kakrapar—Nuclear power plant
- (ix) Uran—Thermal power station

**Answer:**

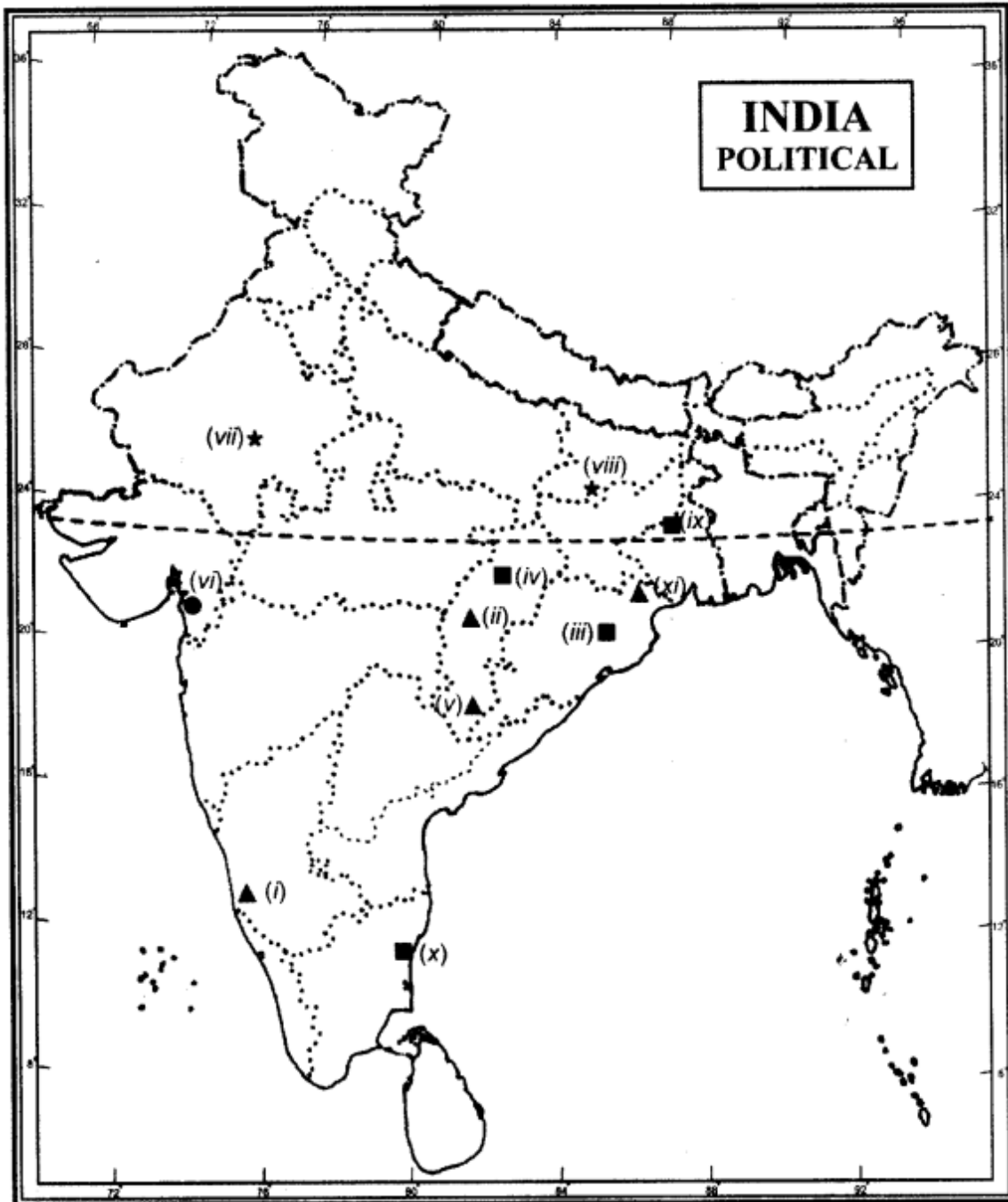


**Question 65.**

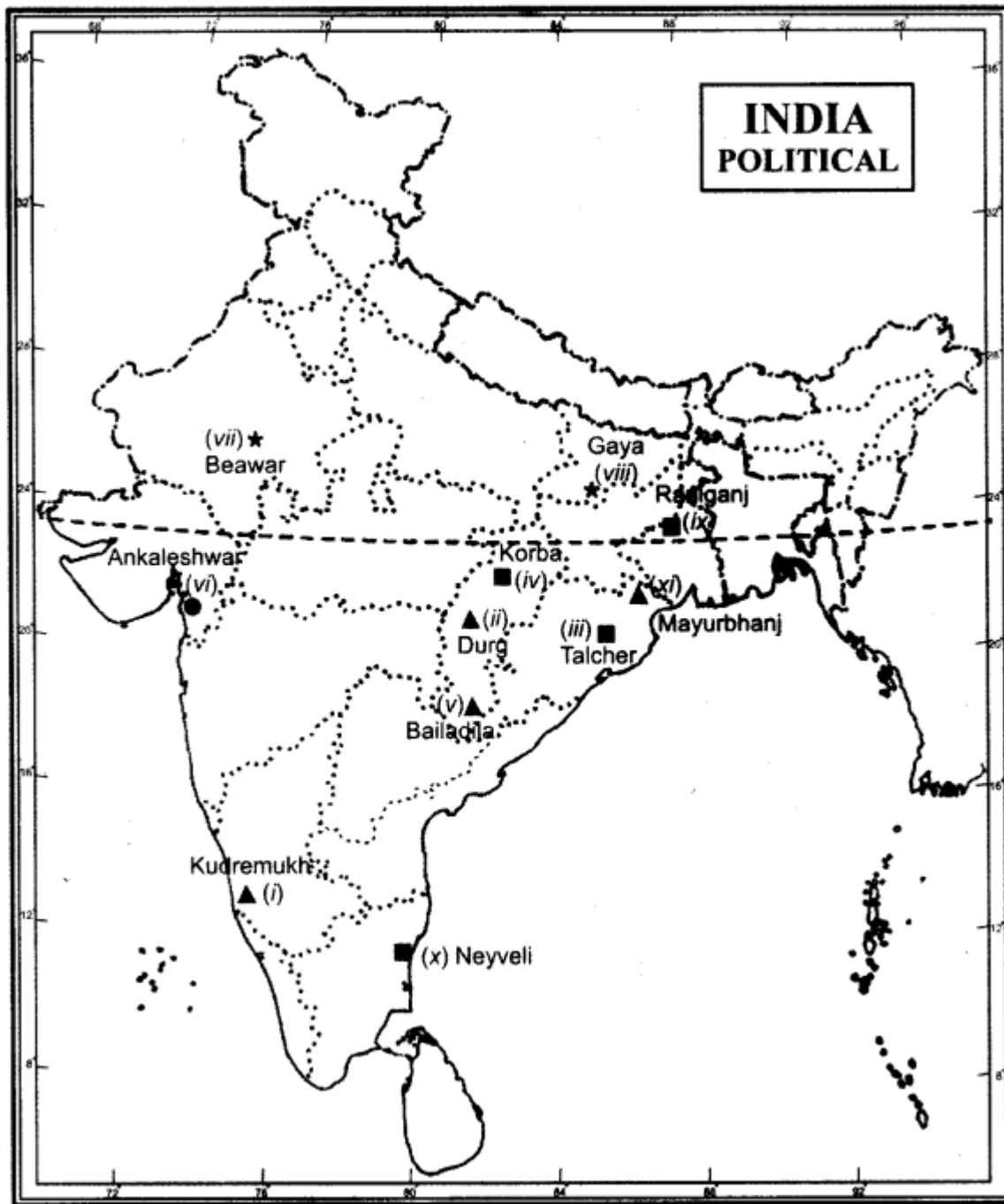
65. Some features are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

- (i) Iron ore mine
- (ii) Coal mine
- (iii) Coal mine
- (iv) Coal Mine
- (v) Iron ore or mine
- (vi) Oil Field

- (vii) Mica Mine
- (viii) Mica Mine
- (ix) Coal mine
- (x) Coal Mine
- (xi) Iron or Mine



Answer:



# Power Sharing

## Question 1.

After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?

### Answer:

After independence in 1948, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community.

## Question 2.

Do you think that the steps taken by Sri Lankan Government to establish the supremacy of Sinhala were justified as long lasting? Give your view point.

### Answer:

The steps taken by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala's supremacy cannot be justified as long lasting because of the following reasons.

- These steps ignored the interests of a minority community. Even the basic rights were not given to them.
- Discrimination based on religion and language further deprived other communities in Sri Lanka.
- Repeated denial of the demands further developed distrust and ignited the situation that resulted in a civil war causing terrible setback to Sri Lankan social, cultural and economic life.

## Question 3.

Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united'. Justify the statement.

### Answer:

Sharing of power makes a country more powerful and united because of the following reasons.

Power sharing ensures that all people have stake in government.

Power sharing ensures maximum participation. It upholds the concept of people's rule. It 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 social groups.

## Question 4.

Describe any three 'majoritarian measures' taken by the Sri Lankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

### Answer:

The following are the majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- In the year 1956, an act was passed, which established Sinhala as the official language to be used in Sri Lanka disregarding the minority group of Tamils. The passing of this act created a feeling of alienation among the minority group, i.e. Sri Lankan Tamils and they started to feel left-out from the society.
- The government then started adopting and formulating government policies that favoured the Sinhala people in government jobs and for university positions, which made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel ousted.

- The Sri Lankan Government further proclaimed that they shall foster and protect only Buddhism as their State religion and refused to cater to any other religion disregarding the religion of Sri Lankan Tamils.

#### Question 5.

Bring out any two sharp contrasts between Belgium and Sri Lankan democracies.

#### Answer:

Sri Lanka and Belgium are both democratic countries yet have a very diverse social set-up. Both the countries have adopted very different approaches when it comes to power sharing.

- Belgium produced an ideal example of democratic system. It adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnic divisions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka also adopted democratic system but followed majoritarian policies.
- Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups. Sri Lanka favoured the interests of the majority Sinhala community.
- In Belgium, both the groups had equal share in working of government but in Sri Lanka the minority community was isolated.
- To maintain political stability and unity, equal representation was provided to both the groups. Apart from that, community government of both the ethnic groups also existed at the local level. Sri Lanka, however, had no such arrangement.
- Belgium constitution was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife. In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism led to civil war for twenty long years.

#### Question 6

What is the official religion of Sri Lanka?

#### Answer:

Buddhism is the official religion of Sri Lanka.

#### Question 7.

After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?

#### Answer:

Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community after independence.

#### Question.8

Explain the three ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.

#### Answer:

When the Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, they amended their constitution four times in order to accommodate these differences.

**The following are the ways in which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.**

- **Equal number of ministers:** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.
- **Setting up of Community Government:** A third kind of government, named the community government, is introduced in addition to the Central and the State Government. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and lingual issues. This



government comprises members from all the three communities—Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.

- **Fair share of power:** Many powers of the Central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government but are independent.
- **Equal representation:** In the State Government of Brussels—the capital city—both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

#### Question 9.

Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united. Do you agree with the statement? Why?

#### Answer:

**Yes, I agree with the statement. Power sharing makes a country more united.**

- Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.
- Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. The concept of democracy is a system of government of the people, by the people and for the people, which emphasizes on distribution of power among people.
- It involves sharing powers with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects, so that the people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.

#### Question 10.

Highlight the measures adopted by the Belgium Constitution for the prevention of conflicts in Belgium.

#### Answer:

When the Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, they amended their constitution four times in order to accommodate these differences.

**The following are the ways in which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.**

- **Equal number of ministers:** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.
- **Setting up of Community Government:** A third kind of government, named the community government, is introduced in addition to the Central and the State Government. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and lingual issues. This government comprises members from all the three communities—Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.
- **Fair share of power:** Many powers of the Central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government but are independent.
- **Equal representation:** In the State Government of Brussels—the capital city—both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

#### Question 11.

Describe any three provisions of the act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala

supremacy.

**Answer:**

The following are the majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- In the year 1956, an act was passed, which established Sinhala as the official language to be used in Sri Lanka disregarding the minority group of Tamils. The passing of this act created a feeling of alienation among the minority group, i.e. Sri Lankan Tamils and they started to feel left-out from the society.
- The government then started adopting and formulating government policies that favoured the Sinhala people in government jobs and for university positions, which made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel ousted.
- The Sri Lankan Government further proclaimed that they shall foster and protect only Buddhism as their State religion and refused to cater to any other religion disregarding the religion of Sri Lankan Tamils.

### Question 12.

How have Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently?

**Answer:**

Sri Lanka and Belgium are both democratic countries yet have a very diverse social set-up. Both the countries have adopted very different approaches when it comes to power sharing.

- Belgium produced an ideal example of democratic system. It adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnic divisions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka also adopted democratic system but followed majoritarian policies.
- Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups. Sri Lanka favoured the interests of the majority Sinhala community.
- In Belgium, both the groups had equal share in working of government but in Sri Lanka the minority community was isolated.
- To maintain political stability and unity, equal representation was provided to both the groups. Apart from that, community government of both the ethnic groups also existed at the local level. Sri Lanka, however, had no such arrangement.
- Belgium constitution was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife. In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism led to civil war for twenty long years.

### Question 13.

Explain two reasons as to why power sharing is desirable.

**Answer:**

There are many reasons as to why power sharing is important in a democracy. The following are the two main sets in which the reasons can be broadly divided.

**Prudential reason:**

- Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.

**Moral Reason:**

- Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. The concept of democracy is a system of government of the people, by the people and for the people, which emphasizes on distribution of power among people.
- It involves sharing powers with those affected by its exercise and who have to live its effects, so that the people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.

#### Question 14.

Explain how Belgium was able to solve her ethnic problems.

#### Answer:

When the Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, they amended their constitution four times in order to accommodate these differences.

**The following are the ways in which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.**

- **Equal number of ministers:** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.
- **Setting up of Community Government:** A third kind of government, named the community government, is introduced in addition to the Central and the State Government. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and lingual issues. This government comprises members from all the three communities—Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.
- **Fair share of power:** Many powers of the Central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government but are independent.
- **Equal representation:** In the State Government of Brussels—the capital city—both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

#### Question 15.

Explain how power is shared among between different organs of government.

#### Answer:

In democracy, power is shared among different organs of government, i.e. legislature, executive and judiciary through the horizontal distribution of power. It is so because it allows different organs of government to be placed at the same level to exercise different powers. In horizontal division, different organs exercise their power based on the concept of separation of powers such as legislature makes laws, executive enforces these laws and judiciary interprets these laws. This results in balance of power among different organs of government. No organ can exercise unlimited power as each organ checks the other. Hence, in horizontal division the concept of checks and balance is followed.

The power is shared between different organs of the government in horizontal form of power sharing.

#### Question 16.

What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain with examples.

#### Answer:

Majoritarianism is a concept which signifies a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants. In this type of rule, the majority community disregards the wishes and needs of the minority community.

The majoritarian concept has increased the strong feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils after a series of majoritarian measures adopted by the democratically-elected government in Sri Lanka after its independence in 1948 to establish Sinhala Supremacy.

- In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- The Government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- A new constitution advocated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

#### Question 17.

Describe the demands of Sri Lankan Tamils. How did they struggle for their demands?

#### Answer:

The following were the demands of Sri Lankan Tamils.

- Recognition of Tamil language and that Tamil should be given equal status with that of the Sinhala language and should be added as an official language.
- There should be no discrimination between the Sri Lankan Tamils and Sinhala residents of Sri Lanka in government jobs and university posts.
- Their religion should be equally respected with that of Buddhism and they should be given equal political rights.

They struggled for their demands in the following ways.

- By 1980, several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil state.
- Sri Lankan Tamils launched struggles for the fulfillment of their rights.
- As a result, a civil war was proclaimed and thousands of people were killed when their legitimate demands were denied by the Sri Lankan government

# Federalism

## Question 1.

How many seats are reserved for women in the local bodies in India?

### Answer:

At least one-third of the seats are reserved for women in the local bodies in India.

## Question 2.

What other factors besides politics keep the federations united?

### Answer:

Besides politics other factors that keep federations united are:

- Power sharing arrangements between the central and state governments
- Independent role of judiciary
- Language ethnicity
- Response to conflicting claims and
- Active participation of the people.

## Question 3.

Explain the vertical division of power giving example from India.

### Answer:

The power shared among the different levels of the government is known as the vertical distribution of power. It involves higher and lower levels of government. These levels are the Union government, the State government and the Local government. In India, the Union government is at the highest level. The government at the provincial or regional level is the State government. The Indian Constitution has further laid down the provision of distribution of power. This division of power is further extended to the levels of the government lower than the state governments. They are also called Municipal Corporations and the Municipalities in urban areas and Panchayati Raj in rural areas.

Each level of the government exercises its power. There is no specification of the system of checks and balances. Each level has its own powers and areas of jurisdiction and no level can interfere in each other's functioning. Such an arrangement ensures deepening of democracy.

## Question 4.

Explain democratic policies adopted by Government of India which made it a successful federation.

### Answer:

The following democratic policies have helped India to be a successful federation.

- The powers of the central and state governments have been clearly separated under the Union, State and Concurrent Lists. It removes the possibility of any type of interference in the functioning of the central and state governments.
- A three-tier system of governance has been approved under the Union, State and Local governments. They govern the people at their respective levels.
- Some states like Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh have been given special status so as to maintain their autonomy.
- The fundamental structure of the Indian Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by the Parliament. Any amendment in the Constitution needs the approval of both the houses of the Parliament and at least half of the total states.



- The sources of income of different levels of the government has been clearly stated in the Constitution to avoid any conflict.

#### Question 5.

What is the official post for the chairperson of a municipal corporation?

**Answer:**

Mayor is the official post for the chairperson of a municipal corporation.

#### Question 6.

Compare the federations of coming together type and holding together type?

**Answer:**

The following are the differences between coming together type and holding together federations.

<i><b>Coming Together Federation</b></i>	<i><b>Holding Together Federation</b></i>
(a) Under this, independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.	Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent units and the national government.
(b) All constituent states usually have equal power and the states enjoy certain amount of autonomy.	Under this, central government tends to be more powerful.
(c) The main aim of this federation is to pool their sovereignty and maintain their separate identity to increase their security.	In this type of federation, there is an absence of pooling sovereignty and maintaining identity.
(d) Some examples are USA, Australia and Switzerland.	Some examples are India, Belgium and Spain.

#### Question 7.

How are the legislative powers divided between the Union government and the State Governments?

**Answer:**

The legislative powers are divided between the Union Government and the State Governments by the Constitution of India. The constitution is supreme in the country and the legislative powers are divided into various areas of government jurisdiction into three lists—Union List, State List, Concurrent List.

- **The Union List:** Union List includes subjects like defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency and communications. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to these subjects.
- **The State List:** State list contains subjects like police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation, which come under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. Only the State Legislatures can make laws on these subjects.
- **The Concurrent list:** The Concurrent list contains items like education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession, which are of common interest to both the Union government and the State Governments. Both can make laws on these subjects. However, in case of any conflict, the law made by the Union Government will prevail.



### Question 8.

Which five provisions of Indian Constitution make India a full-fledged federation?

#### Answer:

A federation is a country in which the powers are divided between the union and its constituents. India is an example of holding together federation, where the country decides to create constituent units, thereby dividing the powers and duties between the centre and the states. The following are the five provisions that make India a full-fledged federation.

- **Two or more levels of government:** We have a federal system whereby the constitution has more than two tiers of the government, viz. the Union Government, State Governments and Local Government. This implies that there are more than two levels of government administration among which powers are divided and duties are given.
- **Three Lists:** The powers are divided between the Centre and the States by three Lists: Union list, State List and Concurrent list. Union List deals with the issues relating to the Centre, State List deals with the issues relating to the States and Concurrent List deals with the matters of both the Centre and the States.
- **Rigid Constitution:** The Government of India is governed by the Constitution of India and it is considered the Supreme Power in the Country. It is not an easy task to amend the constitution. For a constitutional provision to be amended, it requires ratification by half of the State Legislatures, failing which the Constitution cannot be amended.
- **Bicameral Legislature:** India has a bicameral legislature which means that the Parliament consists of two houses, viz. the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. One represents the country and the other represents the interest of the constituent states.
- **Financial Autonomy:** The revenue sources of both the Centre and States have been clearly defined, that ensures financial autonomy to both the Centre and the States. In layman's language, the Centre and the State have different sources of income, which means they are independent of each other when it comes to revenue.
- **Independent Judiciary:** Independent judiciary is the essence of federal government. Here, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

### Question 9.

Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the Constitution after the amendments made in 1992.

#### Answer:

The following steps were taken towards decentralization after 1992.

- It was made constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward communities (OBCs) in the elected bodies.
- Women were given one-third representation.
- An independent institution, called state election commission, was created to conduct local body elections.
- State governments were required to share this power and revenue with local bodies.

### Question 10.

What is federalism? Distinguish between the federations of come together type and hold together type. Mention two countries each for both the types of federations.

#### Answer:

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Both these levels of the government—the central and the state—enjoy their power independent of the other.

The following are the differences between coming together type and holding together federations.

<b><i>Coming Together Federation</i></b>	<b><i>Holding Together Federation</i></b>
(a) Under this, independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.	Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent units and the national government.
(b) All constituent states usually have equal power and the states enjoy certain amount of autonomy.	Under this, central government tends to be more powerful.
(c) The main aim of this federation is to pool their sovereignty and maintain their separate identity to increase their security.	In this type of federation, there is an absence of pooling sovereignty and maintaining identity.
(d) Some examples are USA, Australia and Switzerland.	Some examples are India, Belgium and Spain.

### Question 11.

How has federalism succeeded in India? What policies adopted by India have ensured this success?

#### Answer:

A federation is a country in which the powers are divided between the union and its constituents. India is an example of holding together federation, where the country decides to create constituent units, thereby dividing the powers and duties between the centre and the states. The following are the five provisions that make India a full-fledged federation.

- **Two or more levels of government:** We have a federal system whereby the constitution has more than two tiers of the government, viz. the Union Government, State Governments and Local Government. This implies that there are more than two levels of government administration among which powers are divided and duties are given.
- **Three Lists:** The powers are divided between the Centre and the States by three Lists: Union list, State List and Concurrent list. Union List deals with the issues relating to the Centre, State List deals with the issues relating to the States and Concurrent List deals with the matters of both the Centre and the States.
- **Rigid Constitution:** The Government of India is governed by the Constitution of India and it is considered the Supreme Power in the Country. It is not an easy task to amend the constitution. For a constitutional provision to be amended, it requires ratification by half of the State Legislatures, failing which the Constitution cannot be amended.

- **Bicameral Legislature:** India has a bicameral legislature which means that the Parliament consists of two houses, viz, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. One represents the country and the other represents the interest of the constituent states.
- **Financial Autonomy:** The revenue sources of both the Centre and States have been clearly defined, that ensures financial autonomy to both the Centre and the States. In layman's language, the Centre and the State have different sources of income, which means they are independent of each other when it comes to revenue.
- **Independent Judiciary:** Independent judiciary is the essence of federal government. Here, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

### Question 12.

Distinguish between coming together and holding together type of federations.

### Answer:

The following are the differences between coming together type and holding together federations.

<i><b>Coming Together Federation</b></i>	<i><b>Holding Together Federation</b></i>
(a) Under this, independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.	Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent units and the national government.
(b) All constituent states usually have equal power and the states enjoy certain amount of autonomy.	Under this, central government tends to be more powerful.
(c) The main aim of this federation is to pool their sovereignty and maintain their separate identity to increase their security.	In this type of federation, there is an absence of pooling sovereignty and maintaining identity.
(d) Some examples are USA, Australia and Switzerland.	Some examples are India, Belgium and Spain.

### Question 13.

The creation of linguistic states was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country. Justify the statement.

### Answer:

The creation of linguistic states was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country.

- After 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were proposed to be changed to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. It was felt that it would ease administrative constraints also.
- Some states like Nagaland were not created on the basis of language but because of their distinct culture, ethnicity and geography.



- When the demand for the formation of linguistic states rose, some leaders feared that it would again lead to disintegration.
- This idea was thus resisted for some time fearing any further tension or conflict within the country.
- But when the actual creation of states was done on the basis of language, it so proved that the country was more united. This process did away with all fears and tension.
- Thus, the framing of the language policy was the test for Indian federation. It inspired the confidence in different language speaking people that no language will be imposed on them. In a way Language policy has strengthened the unity and integrity of India.

#### Question 14.

Define the term federalism.

#### Answer:

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Both these levels of the government the central and the state—enjoy their powers independent of each other.

#### Question 15.

Name any two subjects which are included in the Union List.

#### Answer:

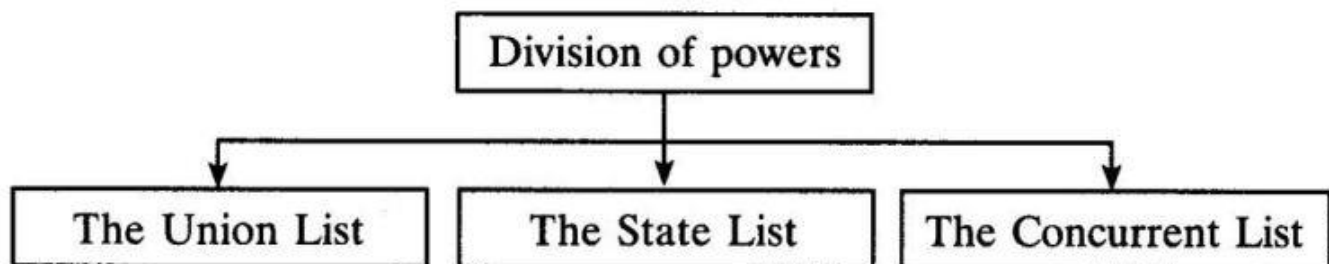
Foreign affairs and defence are included in the Union List.

#### Question 16.

Explain the threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

#### Answer:

Legislative powers are divided between the Union government and the State Governments by the Constitution of India. The Constitution is the supreme power in the country and the legislative powers are divided into various areas of government jurisdiction into three lists.



- **The Union List:** The Union List is given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India on which Parliament has exclusive power to legislate. It contains areas like defence, foreign affairs, currency and communications.
- **The State List:** The State List is also in the Seventh Schedule of the constitution containing subjects like social service, police and Health, which are under the jurisdiction of the state government. Only state legislature can pass laws on these subjects.
- **The Concurrent List:** The Concurrent List contains items like criminal law, forests, population control in which both parliament and state legislature can pass laws. However, in case of any conflict arising between the laws made by the parliament and the laws made by the state legislature, the laws made by the parliament will prevail.

### Question 17.

Explain any four features of federalism.

#### Answer:

A federation is a country in which the powers are divided between the union and its constituents. India is an example of holding together federation, where the country decides to create constituent units, thereby dividing the powers and duties between the centre and the states. The following are the five provisions that make India a full-fledged federation.

- **Two or more levels of government:** We have a federal system whereby the constitution has more than two tiers of the government, viz. the Union Government, State Governments and Local Government. This implies that there are more than two levels of government administration among which powers are divided and duties are given.
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- **Financial Autonomy:** The revenue sources of both the Centre and States have been clearly defined, that ensures financial autonomy to both the Centre and the States. In layman's language, the Centre and the State have different sources of income, which means they are independent of each other when it comes to revenue.
- **Independent Judiciary:** Independent judiciary is the essence of federal government. Here, courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of the different levels of government. In India, the highest court—the Supreme Court—acts as an umpire if a dispute arises between the different levels of government in the exercise of their respective powers.

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# Democracy and Diversity

## Question 1.

Mention one impact of migration.

### Answer:

Migration turns a homogeneous country into a multi-cultural country.

## Question 2.

Highlight the case of the Netherlands with reference to cross cutting of social differences.

### Answer:

In Netherlands, both Catholics and Protestants cut across each other as both these communities are equally poor and rich.

## Question 3.

Which University has recently installed the statues of Tommie Smith and John Carlos in its campus?

### Answer:

The San Jose State University, California, USA has recently, in 2005, installed the statues of Tommie Smith and John Carlos in its campus.

## Question 4.

What action was taken by International Olympic Association against each of the three Olympians, Carlos, Smith and Norman Peter?

### Answer:

The following actions were taken against the three Olympians, Carlos, Smith and Norman.

- Carlos and Smith were held guilty of violating the spirit of the games by making a political statement.
- Their medals were taken back.
- Norman too suffered for his action and was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympic.

## Question 5.

Every social difference does not lead to social division. Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer.

### Answer:

No, all social differences do not lead to social divisions. It depends upon the social and political circumstances whether or not a social difference will lead to a social division. A combination of social differences along with other differences cumulatively decides whether or not a social difference will convert into social division.

For example, a combination of race and economic backwardness would constitute a social difference that might lead to social division. However, it depends on how the political parties deal with this issue and how the government responds to it. It varies from place to place. While language or religion may be a form of social difference leading to social division in a particular form of society, it may not occur in another society due to different prevailing circumstances. For example, in Belgium, even though there is linguistic form of social difference, it has not led to social division.

## Question 6.

What did the black glove and raised clenched fist signify? Why did the two athletes do so?

### Answer:

The black glove and raised clenched fist were meant to symbolise black power. The athletes did so in the Mexico Olympics (1968) to signify the discrimination faced by the black people. With this gesture, they tried to draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States. The two men—Tommie Smith and John Carlos—did this to represent unity in Black America. In the United States, during that time, a major racial discrimination was happening where the Black Americans, due to their dark colour, were looked down upon and were not treated as equals with the White Americans. In order to grab international attention on this issue the athletes decided to put on black glove and raise the clenched fist when they were being awarded their medals.

### Question 7.

What action was taken by the International Olympic Association against each of the three Olympians—Carlos, Smith and Peter Norman?

### Answer:

The International Olympic Association held Carlos and Smith guilty of violating the spirit of Olympic Games by making a strong political statement during the awarding of medals to them. The medals given to Smith and Carlos were taken back from them by the Association and back home they faced a lot of criticism and were looked down upon for their acts.

Norman too faced consequences for supporting the act of Smith and Carlos. Although his medals were not taken back, he suffered for his action and was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympics.

### Question 8.

Despite being a nation with numerous social divisions, why has Netherlands not faced a crises or a conflict? Analyse the reason.

### Answer:

The following are the reasons why despite being a nation with numerous social divisions, the Netherlands has not faced a crises or a conflict.

- **Dominant Religion:** The dominant religion prevailing in the Netherlands is Christianity. Both Catholics and Protestants are Christians and hence there is no conflict in terms of which religion is predominant.
- **No disparity:** In the Netherlands, there is no disparity between the rich and the poor among Catholic and Protestant communities.
- **No discrimination:** Even though there exist two classes of the rich and the poor and two communities—Catholics and Protestants, there is no discrimination on the basis of caste and religion.

### Question 9.

How does overlapping of social differences lead to social division? Why is it easier to accommodate cross-cutting differences than overlapping\* differences?

### Answer:

Overlapping of social differences occurs when some social difference overlaps other difference. Situations of this kind produce social divisions, when one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities. For example, difference between Blacks and Whites in the United States becomes a social division because Blacks tend to be poor and landless, and often face injustice and discrimination. In our

country, dalits tend to be poor and landless and often face injustice and discrimination. Overlapping differences create possibility of deep social divisions and tensions. Whereas cross-cutting differences occur when social differences cross-cut one another, it is difficult to pit group of people against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on the issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue. For example, Northern Ireland and the Netherlands, both, are predominantly Christians but divided between Catholics and Protestants. In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap each other, if Catholics tend to be poor and have suffered discrimination whereas in Netherlands, class and religion tend to cross-cut each other and both are equally likely to be rich or poor. It means they have conflict in Northern Ireland and it is not so in the Netherlands. Cross-cut social differences are easier to accommodate.

#### Question 10.

What were the reasons for conflict in Ireland? How was the problem solved?

#### Answer:

There was a serious ethnic and political conflict in Northern Ireland for many years. The main reason for the conflict was the division and the demand for separation by the two existing social groups, i.e. the Catholics and the Protestants. The Protestants who were represented by the Unionists demanded that they should not be separated from the United Kingdom as it is predominantly Protestant. On the other hand, the Catholics, who were represented by the Nationalist Party, demanded that Northern Ireland should be unified with the Republic of Ireland, which has been predominantly a Catholic country. The problem was resolved in 1998, when the British Government and the Nationalist Party signed a peace treaty after which the armed struggle between the two social groups ended.

#### Question 11.

Explain overlapping of social differences.

#### Answer:

When social differences overlap each other it creates a difficult situation. In such a situation, one kind of difference becomes more important than the other and people begin to develop negative approach towards the other difference. For instance, the difference between Blacks and Whites in the United States became a reason for social division. The Blacks tended to be poor and landless. They often faced discrimination and injustice. Situations of this kind produced social divisions, when people started feeling that they belonged to different communities.

#### Question 12.

How does overlapping of social differences lead to social division? Why is it easier to accommodate cross-cutting differences than overlapping differences?

#### Answer:

No, all social differences do not lead to social divisions. It depends upon the social and political circumstances whether or not a social difference will lead to a social division. A combination of social differences along with other differences cumulatively decides whether or not a social difference will convert into social division.

For example, a combination of race and economic backwardness would constitute a social difference that might lead to social division. However, it depends on how the political parties deal with this issue and how the government responds to it. It varies from place to place. While language or religion may be a form of social difference leading to social division in a particular form of society, it may not occur in another society due to different prevailing circumstances. For example, in Belgium, even though there is linguistic form of social difference, it has not led to social division.

### Question 13.

What penalty was imposed on Carlos, Smith and Norman for their action at the 1968 Mexico Olympics?

#### Answer:

The San Jose State University, California, USA has recently, in 2005, installed the statues of Tommie Smith and John Carlos in its campus.

### Question 14.

Describe the factors which decide the outcomes of the politics of social division?

#### Answer:

Three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social divisions are as follows.

- **The way people perceive their identities:** Social divisions may take place, if people demand a special recognition to their identities. If people see their identities in singular terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate and avoid social divisions.
- **Leadership provided by political leaders/The way political leaders react to the situations:** The role played by political leaders and the leadership provided by them play an important role in creating or filling social divisions.
- **The reaction of the government to demands of different groups:** If the government gives equal representation and equal share of power to all the major and minor groups in the society, the chances of social divisions minimise. If the government tries to suppress a demand, it could create unrest, thereby paving the way for social divisions.

### Question 15.

"We have different identities in different contexts." Support the statement with three facts.

#### Answer:

The presence of different socio-economic, religious, linguistic and caste group gives us different identities at different times and in different contexts. This can be called social diversity. These identities at some point divide us and at some point unite us. For example, one can be Hindu or Muslim or Sikh but when it comes to education we are all students irrespective of our religion. The following are the facts to support the statement.

- People belonging to same religion feel that they do not belong to the same community because their caste is different. For example, Hindus are all of the same religion but there are different castes.
- Sometimes people from different religions can have same caste which gives them a sense of belongingness.
- It may be seen among rich and poor people that they do not keep cordial even after belonging to the same religion, same caste and even family.

### Question 16.

Explain with examples different forms of social differences.

#### Answer:

There are two forms of social differences—overlapping social differences and cross-cutting social differences.

- **Overlapping social differences:** When some social difference overlaps with other difference, it produces social divisions. In such a situation, one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities. For example, the difference between Blacks and Whites in the United States becomes a

reason for a social division because Blacks tend to be poor and landless and often face injustice and discrimination.

- **Cross-cutting Differences:** If social differences cross cut one another, it is difficult to pit group of people against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on an issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue.

For example Northern Ireland and the Netherlands both are predominantly Christian countries but are divided between Catholics and Protestants. In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap each other, where Catholics tend to be poor and have suffered discrimination whereas in the Netherlands, class and religion tend to cross cut it each other and both are equally likely to be rich or poor. It means they have conflict in Northern Ireland and it is not so in the Netherlands. Cross-cutting social differences are easier to accommodate.

### Question 17.

What are the features of a homogeneous society? Mention the name of any one country having such society.

#### Answer:

The following are the features of a homogeneous society.

A homogeneous society is a society that has similar kinds of people.

In a homogeneous society, there are no significant ethnic differences and members share a common culture. Nowadays, homogeneous societies are undergoing rapid change due to the influx of people.

For instance, Germany and Sweden have homogeneous societies but they are also becoming multi-cultural with the influx of people.

### Question 18.

What did the African-American athletes in Mexico Olympics do in order to draw international attention to social discrimination in the United States?

#### Answer:

To draw international attention to racial discrimination in the United States the two African-American athletes, Tommie Smith and John Carlos, stood with clenched fists upraised and heads bowed, while the American national anthem was played. Their gesture symbolised Black Power. They wore black socks without shoes to represent Black Poverty. Thus, their gesture signified black power and protest against social discrimination in the United States.

### Question 19.

How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?

#### Answer:

In democracy, political expression of social divisions is normal and can be healthy. In case of India and Belgium, it has been observed that social diversities can be accommodated in a very positive manner. But a positive attitude towards diversity and a willingness to accommodate it do not come about easily.

People who feel marginalised, deprived and discriminated against have to fight against injustices. Such a fight often takes the democratic path, voicing their demands in a peaceful and constitutional manner and seeking a fair position through elections.

Sometimes social differences can take the form of unacceptable level of social inequality and injustice. The struggle against such inequalities sometimes takes the path of violence and defiance of state power.



However, history shows that democracy is the best way to fight for recognition and also to accommodate diversity.

#### Question 20.

What is the main base of social divisions in our society?

Caste, religion and gender are the main bases of social divisions in our society.

#### Question 21.

What is the meaning of homogeneous society?

A homogeneous society shares a common language, ethnicity and culture. Japan and South Korea are examples of homogeneous societies.

#### Question 22.

When do social divisions take place in a society? Explain with suitable examples.

**Social division takes place under following circumstances.**

- **Social division due to overlapping differences.** It happens when one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other and people start feeling that they belong to different communities.  
For example, the difference between the Blacks and Whites in the United States becomes a social division because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against. Situation of this kind produces social divisions.
- **Social division due to cross-cutting differences.** If social differences cross-cut one another, it is difficult to compete one group of people against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue, thereby leading to a social division.  
For example, Northern Ireland is a dominantly Christian country but is divided between Catholics and Protestants. Here, class and religion overlap each other. If you are Catholic, you are more likely to be poor and discriminated against. The result is the division of the society.
- **Social division of one kind or another exists in most countries.** It does not matter whether the country is small or big. For instance, India is a vast country with many communities, at the same time, Belgium is a small country with many communities.
- **Sometimes there is division or difference in society due to migration and migrants.** Even those countries such as Germany and Sweden, that were once highly homogenous, are undergoing rapid change with influx of people from other parts of the world. Migrants bring with them their own culture and tend to form a different social community. If social divisions do not exist in a country they must never be expressed in politics.  
In a sense most countries of the world are multi-cultural and have multi-dimensional social divisions.

#### Question 23.

Explain with examples three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social division.

**Three factors that determine the outcome of politics of social divisions are as follows.**

- **The way people perceive their identities:** Social divisions may take place, if people demand a special recognition to their identities. If people see their identities in singular terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate and avoid social divisions.



- **Leadership provided by political leaders/The way political leaders react to the situations:** The role played by political leaders and the leadership provided by them play an important role in creating or filling social divisions.
- **The reaction of the government to demands of different groups:** If the government gives equal representation and equal share of power to all the major and minor groups in the society, the chances of social divisions are minimized. If the government tries to suppress a demand, it could create unrest, thereby paving the way for social divisions.

#### Question 24.

When do social divisions take place in the society? Explain with suitable examples.

**Social division takes place under following circumstances.**

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**(b) Social division due to cross-cutting differences.** If social differences cross-cut one another, it is difficult to compete one group of people against the other. It means that groups that share a common interest on one issue are likely to be on different sides on a different issue, thereby leading to a social division.

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# Gender, Religion and Caste

## Question 1.

Suggest any two measures to check casteism in India.

### Answer:

The following are the two measures to check casteism in India.

- **Spread of education:** Education upgrades one's level of thinking and helps in eradicating the misconceptions of one's mind. All possible steps should be taken to educate the masses.
- **Economic equality:** Inequality in the economic life creates the feeling of superiority and inferiority among the members of different caste groups. Steps need to be taken to maintain economic equality of all castes.
- **Abolition of Reservation Policy:** Reservation in government job, education and other sectors creates conflicting attitude among the members of two different castes. When the people of higher castes having adequate educational qualification are deprived of all facilities, they revolt against the lower caste people.
- **Political reforms:** Political leaders and parties based on caste should be banned from the political horizon.
- The name and aim of educational institutions referring to castes need to be given up.

## Question 2.

How can religion be used in politics in a positive manner? Express your view point.

### Answer:

Politics and religion can be a deadly combination if not used wisely. It should be for the good of the people rather than used as a weapon to settle scores. **Religion can be used in politics in a positive manner in the following ways.**

- Politics should be guided by the ethics and values of religion.
- We should raise our demands as a religious community but not at the cost of other religions.
- Political leaders should also ensure that religion is not used as a medium of oppression and discrimination. They should have equal response to different religious conflicts or demands.

## Question 3.

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

### Answer:

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

- It has been the efforts of social reformers that people have realised the caste based differences had no logic.
- The economic development, large scale urbanisation and occupational mobility has further erased the caste barriers.
- Spread of literacy and education has also played a great role in upgrading the beliefs and ideologies of the people.
- Complete eradication of landlordism has resulted in the decline of caste system.
- The constitutional provision of prohibiting caste based discriminations in every form and providing equal opportunities to all has reversed the caste injustices.

#### Question 4.

How is gender division understood in Indian society? To what extent does political mobilisation on gender basis help to improve women's role in public life?

#### Answer:

In the Indian society gender division is taken as a socially constructed basis to differentiate between the roles played by men and women. Sexual division of work has become the mindset of the society. Because of this women face discrimination and have become the victim of the patriarchal system.

Even after adopting the concepts of equality and liberty, we lack practical approach. It is therefore necessary that political mobilisation helps to improve women's role in public life. Political parties should come together to frame policies for equal representation of women in the national and local politics. This will widen the horizon for women. Taking part in the decision making will encourage them in their day-to-day affairs. They will develop a sense of maturity and responsibility.

#### Question 5.

Is the caste system coming to an end in India? Give arguments in support of your answer.

#### Answer:

No, I do not think that the caste system is coming to an end in India. From time immemorial, the caste system has been an inseparable part of Indian society and has been deeply rooted in our culture. It is entrenched in the society and brings about discrimination. Even though a number of government policies have been implemented, the caste system has not been completely eradicated. The following are the instances to support this argument.

- Even though the constitution provides for various provisions for marrying outside the caste, most people in India still marry in their caste.
- Citizens of the country, while casting their votes, usually vote for a candidate of their own caste, rather than any other caste irrespective of the credibility of the candidate.
- Political parties keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate before choosing a candidate to represent their party so as to get necessary support for benefiting their election spree.
- Untouchability still has not completely eradicated from the Indian society even though the constitution prohibits any kind of untouchability.

#### Question 6.

Describe three advantages and two disadvantages of the political expression of caste differences.

#### Answer:

The following are the advantages of the political expression of caste differences.

- In the present times, several political and non-political organisations have fought discrimination against particular castes, for more dignity and more access to land, resources and opportunities for the people from lower caste, who were not given equal status and opportunity like the uppercaste people.
- In some situations, expression of caste differences in politics gives many disadvantaged communities the space to demand their share of power. Usually it is seen that the disadvantaged communities are not able to exercise their rights but because of political representation of such caste differences, the oppressed people get to put forward their rights to get what they deserve.
- The following are the disadvantages of the political expression of caste differences.

- In case of religion, politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in democracy. It can divert attention from other pressing issues such as poverty, development and corruption. Because caste is not the only issue that is causing a hindrance in the society there are various issues that need to be given equal importance.
- In some cases, caste differences lead to caste division, which further leads to violence and tension among the people of different caste and that might lead to outburst of riots in the society.

### Question 7.

Explain any five aspects of our day-to-day life in which women are discriminated against in India.

#### Answer:

The following points sum up how women are still discriminated against and oppressed in India.

- **Literacy rate:** The first and foremost discrimination is in the field of education where the literacy rate among women is only 66 per cent when compared to a high 82 per cent in males. Even otherwise, parents prefer educating spending their resources of education of a male child rather than a female child.
- **Sex ratio:** The sex ratio in India is as low as 940 females per 1000 males. The proportion of women as compared to men is very low. A major reason behind this is that parents prefer having a male child over a female child keeping in view the future perspective.
- **Unpaid work:** The proportion of highly-paid women is very less when compared to highly-paid men. Though on an average, Indian women work one hour more than men every day but they are not equally paid and thus their work is also not often valued as much as that of men.
- **Domestic violence:** Women every day in Indian society are harassed, exploited, and subjected to all sorts of violence behind the closed doors. Both in urban and rural areas, domestic violence is one of the most prominent form of discrimination faced by women. Many cases of domestic violence and dowry deaths are reported in the media every day.
- **Female foeticide:** In India, a male child is considered a blessing and a female child is considered a bane. This has come to an extent where the female child is killed in the womb of the mother. This killing of foetus is known as foeticide. Female foeticide is prevalent in both urban and rural areas.

### Question 8.

"Women in the Indian society still suffer from discrimination and oppression." Support the statement with suitable examples.

#### Answer:

The following points sum up how women are still discriminated against and oppressed in India.

- **Literacy rate:** The first and foremost discrimination is in the field of education where the literacy rate among women is only 66 per cent when compared to a high 82 per cent in males. Even otherwise, parents prefer educating spending their resources of education of a male child rather than a female child.
- **Sex ratio:** The sex ratio in India is as low as 940 females per 1000 males. The proportion of women as compared to men is very low. A major reason behind this is that parents prefer having a male child over a female child keeping in view the future perspective.
- **Unpaid work:** The proportion of highly-paid women is very less when compared to highly-paid men. Though on an average, Indian women work one hour more than men every day but they are not equally paid and thus their work is also not often valued as much as that of men.
- **Domestic violence:** Women every day in Indian society are harassed, exploited, and subjected to all sorts of violence behind the closed doors. Both in urban and rural areas, domestic



violence is one of the most prominent form of discrimination faced by women. Many cases of domestic violence and dowry deaths are reported in the media every day.

- **Female foeticide:** In India, a male child is considered a blessing and a female child is considered a bane. This has come to an extent where the female child is killed in the womb of the mother. This killing of foetus is known as foeticide. Female foeticide is prevalent in both urban and rural areas.

#### Question 9.

Describe any five ways in which women in India are still discriminated against and oppressed.

#### Answer:

The following points sum up how women are still discriminated against and oppressed in India.

- **Literacy rate:** The first and foremost discrimination is in the field of education where the literacy rate among women is only 66 per cent when compared to a high 82 per cent in males. Even otherwise, parents prefer educating spending their resources of education of a male child rather than a female child.
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#### Question 10.

What are the problems faced by Indian women which affect their social status? Explain any five.

#### Answer:

The following points sum up how women are still discriminated against and oppressed in India.

- **Literacy rate:** The first and foremost discrimination is in the field of education where the literacy rate among women is only 66 per cent when compared to a high 82 per cent in males. Even otherwise, parents prefer educating spending their resources of education of a male child rather than a female child.
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### Question 11.

Explain any five reasons for the declining caste system in India.

### Answer:

The following are the five reasons for the declining caste system in India.

- **Growth of literacy and education:** After industrialisation the literacy rate has increased.
- **Occupational mobility:** Due to occupational mobility, the new generation takes up occupations other than those practised by their ancestors.
- **Large-scale urbanisation:** Shift of people from rural areas to urban areas in search of jobs and better living conditions.
- **Efforts made by leaders and reformers:** The political leaders and social reformers worked to establish a society in which caste inequalities are absent.
- **Economic development:** Adoption of newer technologies from agriculture-based to industry-based economy and general improvement in living standards.

### Question 12.

Mention any three constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

The constitutional provisions which make India a 'secular state' are as follows.

- The Constitution of India does not give special recognition to any religion and there is no state religion in India, unlike, Christianity in America, and Buddhism in Sri Lanka.
- All individuals and communities have been given freedom to practise, profess and propagate any religion.
- The Constitution of India has put a ban on any discrimination on the grounds of religion.
- According to the constitution, the state cannot intervene in the matters of religion to promote religious equality.

### Question 13.

What forms does communalism take in politics?

**Communalism is a strong sense of belonging to particular community especially a religious community, which often leads to extreme behavior or violence towards others. It cannot tolerate and respect people belonging to different religious communities.**

There are different forms of communalism in politics as follows.

- **Communalism in everyday beliefs:** It is the most common form of communalism and can be in the form of religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief that one religion is superior to other religions.
- **Communalism as Majoritarian Dominance and Political Dominance:** A communal mind often leads to quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For people belonging to the majority community this comes out as 'Majoritarian dominance' for those belonging to the minority community, it can take form of a desire to form a separate political unit.



- **Communalism as political mobilisation:** Political mobilisation on religious lines is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, emotional appeals and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in political arena.
- **Communalism in the form of communal violence:** Sometimes, communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. For instance, India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the partition.  
To sum up, it can be said that communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

#### Question 14.

Define communalism as an ideology. Explain the forms of communalism in politics.

#### Answer:

Communalism is a strong sense of belonging to particular community especially a religious community, which often leads to extreme behavior or violence towards others. It cannot tolerate and respect people belonging to different religious communities.

There are different forms of communalism in politics as follows.

- **Communalism in everyday beliefs:** It is the most common form of communalism and can be in the form of religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief that one religion is superior to other religions.
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To sum up, it can be said that communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation. Either one of them has to dominate the rest or they have to form different nations.

#### Question 15.

Explain three features of the model of a secular state of India.

The concept of a secular state in India purports equal treatment all religions and to be officially neutral in the matters of religion.

The following are the features which make India a secular state.

- Unlike Christianity in America or Buddhism in Sri Lanka, India does not purport to or give special recognition to any religion. The Constitution of India has nowhere prescribed a particular religion.
- All citizens of India and all communities and sects in India have been given freedom to practise, profess and propagate any religion under the Fundamental rights of the Constitution.
- The Constitution of India has clearly put a ban on any discrimination on the ground of religion. It provides for equal opportunity for all individuals irrespective of their religion.

### Question 16.

Explain how the proper representation of women in legislature can solve the problem of gender-based discrimination in India.

The proper representation of women in legislature can solve the problem of gender-based discrimination in the following ways.

- Proper representation of women in legislature will result in more women-friendly laws.
- Better policing will help in greater security for women and better law enforcement.
- Seeing women in positions of decision-making is reassuring women empowerment, which helps to improve their image.

### Question 17.

What is the basis of gender division in the society?

Gender division in society is based on the concept of patriarchal society.

### Question 18.

Describe any four aspects of life in which women are discriminated against in Indian society.

The following points sum up how women are still discriminated against and oppressed in India.

- **Literacy rate:** The first and foremost discrimination is in the field of education where the literacy rate among women is only 66 per cent when compared to a high 82 per cent in males. Even otherwise, parents prefer educating spending their resources of education of a male child rather than a female child.
- **Sex ratio:** The sex ratio in India is as low as 940 females per 1000 males. The proportion of women as compared to men is very low. A major reason behind this is that parents prefer having a male child over a female child keeping in view the future perspective.
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# Popular Struggles and Movements

## Question 1.

How are issue-specific movements different from generic movements?

### Answer:

Issue-specific movements seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time. For example, Narmada Bachao Andolan in India. Generic movements seek to achieve a broad goal in very long time. For example, women's movements.

## Question 2.

Which organisation led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia?

### Answer:

FEDECOR led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia.

## Question 3.

Distinguish between pressure groups and political parties by stating any one point of distinction.

### Answer:

Pressure groups resort to agitational politics like marches, demonstrations and strikes to achieve their aims. Political parties use only constitutional means to achieve their aims

## Question 4.

Name any two sectional interest groups.

### Answer:

Two sectional interest groups of India are Hind Mazdoor Sabha and Bengal Jute Mill Workers' Union.

## Question 5.

Differentiate between a sectional interest group and a public interest group.

### Answer:

A sectional interest group seeks to promote the interest of a particular section or group of society. A public interest group promotes collective rather than selective good. Its aim is to help the society, other than their own members.

## Question 6.

State the main aim of Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation.

### Answer:

Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation (BAMCEF) is an organisation consisting of government employees and it campaigns against caste discrimination. The main aim of this organisation is social justice and social equality for all.

## Question 7.

What are sectional interest groups? Describe their functioning.

### Answer:

Section interest groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society, for example, trade unions, business associations and professional bodies of doctors, lawyers, teachers, etc. They are sectional because they represent a section of society.

The following points show the functioning of sectional interest groups.

- They try to get public support and sympathy for their goals and activities by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings and filing petitions.
- They try to influence the media into giving more attention to their views.
- They organise protest activities like strikes and disrupt government programme.

### Question 8.

What are public interest pressure groups? Describe their functioning.

#### Answer:

Public interest pressure groups, also called promotional groups, promote collective rather than selective good. Sometimes these groups undertake activities that benefit them as well as others. For example, BAMCEF (Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation) comprises government employees, who campaign against caste discrimination. However, their main concern is social equality.

The following points show the functioning of public interest groups.

- They try to get public support and sympathy for their goals and activities by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings and filing petitions.
- They try to influence the media into giving more attention to their views.
- They organise protest activities like strikes and disrupt government programme.

### Question 9.

Who led the protest against water privatisation in Bolivia? Describe the ways of protest adopted by that organization.

#### Answer:

The protest against water privatisation in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by an organisation called FEDECOR.

The following were the ways of protest adopted by FEDECOR.

- **Spontaneous mass participation.** It comprised local professionals, engineers, environmentalists, a federation of farmers, the confederation of factory workers' union, middle-class students from the University of Cochabamba and homeless street children.
- **Strikes:** People resorted to massive strike protests even after brutal repression and imposing of martial law.

### Question 10.

'Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in different ways.' Support the statement with examples.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.

- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

### Question 11.

Describe the popular struggle of Bolivia.

#### Answer:

The following points describe the popular struggle of Bolivia.

- **Bolivia is a poor country in South (Latin) America.** The World Bank pressurised the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.
- The government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multinational company (MNC) which immediately increased the price of water four times.
- **It resulted in spontaneous protest by the people against the privatisation of water.** In January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organised a successful four-day general strike in the city. The government promised to negotiate but nothing happened.
- Another round of strike took place in February. Police resorted to brutal repression. Again in April strike took place and the government imposed martial law.
- **This could not end people's aspirations.** The power of people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city. The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

### Question 12.

Examine the role of pressure groups and movements in deepening democracy.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups and movements have helped in deepening democracy in the following ways.

- **Pressure groups and movements have strengthened democracy.** It is an important activity to put pressure on the government. However, everyone should get this opportunity.
- **Governments are often influenced by a small group of rich and influential people.** Pressure groups and movements counter-attack this undue influence by reminding the government of the needs of ordinary citizens.
- **When different groups function actively,** no group can occupy a dominant position. It keeps power under check.
- **If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour,** another group brings counterpressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires.
- **The government comes to know what the different sections want.** The government can then take decisions, keeping the demands of different sections in view. This way, pressure groups



and movements play an important role in providing rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.

**Question 13.**

Who dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005, in Nepal?

**Answer:**

King Gyanendra dissolved the popularly elected parliament in February 2005 in Nepal.

**Question 14.**

What was the main role of FEDECOR organisation in Bolivia?

**Answer:**

FEDECOR is an organisation comprising local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists. The main aim of this organisation was to protest against water privatisation in Bolivia.

**Question 15.**

What was the main aim of the popular movement of April 2006, in Nepal?

**Answer:**

The main aim of the popular movement of April 2006 in Nepal was the restoration of democracy and regaining popular control over the government from the king. Popular Struggles and Movements  
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**Question 16.**

Who formed a Seven Party Alliance (SPA) in Nepal?

**Answer:**

The Seven Party Alliance (SPA) in Nepal was formed by all the major political parties that had some members in the parliament.

**Question 17.**

'The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world.'

Support the statement.

**Answer:**

The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. The following points support the statement.

- Democrats all over the world learnt the lesson that the defining movements of democracy usually involve conflict between those exercising power and those, who want a share in power.
- The struggle also proved that a conflict can be resolved through mass mobilisation. Sometimes, when the existing institutions like the parliament and the judiciary are not able to solve a conflict, and when the conflict involves these existing institutions, the resolution has to come from outside, from the people.
- The struggle of Nepal showed the way to new political organisations. It showed that spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of the agencies of organised politics like political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- Above all, the Nepal struggle also inspired the democrats that the democracy ' evolves through popular struggles.



- It inspired the democrats all over the world that what a small country can do, others can also do. It requires determined efforts to be successful. The demands, which are legitimate, have to be accepted.
- They learnt that struggles are essential to save democracy.

### Question 18.

Describe any three features of sectional interest groups.

#### Answer:

The following are the features of sectional interest groups.

- They are sectional because they represent a section of society.
- They seek to promote the interest of a particular section or group of society.
- Their principal concern is betterment and well-being of their members.

### Question 19.

Describe any three major political demands put forward by the Seven Party Alliance in Nepal.

#### Answer:

The Seven Party Alliance in Nepal put forward the following three demands.

- Restoration of parliament
- Power to an all-party government
- Constitution of a new constituent assembly

### Question 20.

How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain with examples.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

### Question 21.

'The democracy has been evolved through struggles and movements all over the world.' Support the statement with examples.

#### Answer:

The democracy has been evolved through struggles and movements all over the world. The statement can be supported giving the following examples.

- Popular movements deepen democracy. They ensure greater participation of people through meetings and processions, making people more aware and vigilant.
- They help in the due representation and accommodation of diverse interests.
- They put pressure on the government making it more accountable and responsive to the needs of the people.
- The examples of Nepal and Bolivia show the power of the common people. They involved mass mobilisation, public demonstrations, agitation, etc. It shows that people from different walks of life can form an organisation and base their struggle for fairness.
- Through movements, democracy has been able to reconcile differences and resolve conflicting interests.

### Question 22.

'The popular struggles are integral to the development of democracy.' Analyse the statement.

#### Answer:

The popular struggles are integral to the development of democracy. This statement can be analysed giving the following arguments.

- Struggles are essential to save democracy, for example, Nepal's struggle for restoration of democracy and Bolivia's water war against privatisation.
- It is only through struggles that diverse groups can express their feelings.
- If people disagree with government policies, they can oppose through struggle to achieve their goals.
- Struggles keep democracy in working mode. Governments are bound to make people-friendly and welfare policies.
- Struggles keep the government in check. They put pressure on the government making it more accountable and responsive to the needs of the people.

### Question 23.

How are popular struggles integral to the working of democracy? Explain with an example of Bolivia's struggle against privatisation of water.

#### Answer:

Popular struggles do not end with the establishment of democracy, they are an integral part of a democracy because democracy evolves through popular struggles. Popular struggles keep the democracy working. The struggle in Bolivia justifies the statement. In Bolivia, the democratically-elected government undermined the welfare of the people by handing over the water supply right to an MNC. People resorted to protest. This was necessary to save democracy as it is the duty of the government to provide minimum basic necessities to its citizens. It is only in democracy that people can express their opinions. If people do not agree with government policies, they have the right to oppose them with all their might and constant struggle to achieve their good. Such struggles provide chances to democracy to mend its ways in the favour of its citizens.

### Question 24.

What inspiration do we get from Bolivia's popular struggle? Explain any three values that we can learn from it.

#### Answer:

The struggle in Bolivia was about one specific policy, i.e. against privatisation of water supply. The story of Bolivia reminds us that popular struggle are an integral part of the working of democracy and the participation of people does not end with the establishment of a democratic state.

The three values that we can learn from Bolivia's popular struggle are as follows.

- **Determination:** Even after being brutally treated by the police, the people in Bolivia did not stop their struggle. Their determination and power forced the MNC to flee the city.
- **Cooperation and support:** The protest against water privatisation was led by an organisation, called FEDECOR, which comprised local professionals engineers, environmentalists, factory workers' union, students and homeless street children. This shows that with cooperation and support of each other, goals can be achieved.
- **Perseverance and steadfastness:** People had the courage to defy their own government and the MNC, and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates.

### Question 25.

What are pressure groups? How are they formed? Explain.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups are organizations which attempt to influence government policies. Pressure groups are of two types: sectional and public/promotional. Pressure groups pressurise the government to listen to their demands. They use agitational politics like strikes, demonstrations, meetings, information campaigns and filing of petitions. These groups make the government more accountable and responsive.

#### Formation of pressure groups:

- Pressure groups are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.
- Sometimes pressure groups are formed or led by the leaders of political parties or they act as part of political parties.

### Question 26.

How has the struggle of the Nepali people become a source of Inspiration to democrats all over the world? Explain.

#### Answer:

The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. The following points support the statement.

- Democrats all over the world learnt the lesson that the defining movements of democracy usually involve conflict between those exercising power and those, who want a share in power.
- The struggle also proved that a conflict can be resolved through mass mobilisation. Sometimes, when the existing institutions like the parliament and the judiciary are not able to solve a conflict, and when the conflict involves these existing institutions, the resolution has to come from outside, from the people.

- The struggle of Nepal showed the way to new political organisations. It showed that spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of the agencies of organised politics like political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- Above all, the Nepal struggle also inspired the democrats that the democracy ' evolves through popular struggles.
- It inspired the democrats all over the world that what a small country can do, others can also do. It requires determined efforts to be successful. The demands, which are legitimate, have to be accepted.
- They learnt that struggles are essential to save democracy.

### Question 27.

How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain any five ways.

#### Answer:

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- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
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- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

### Question 28.

Compare the popular struggles of Nepal and Bolivia.

#### Answer:

**Dissimilarities between the movement in Nepal and the struggle in Bolivia:**

- The movement in Nepal was to establish democracy, while the struggle in Bolivia involved claims on an elected, democratic government.
- The movement in Nepal was about the fundamental change in the form of government. It was a transition from monarchy to democracy. The popular struggle in Bolivia was about one specific issue, i.e. against the privatisation of water supply by an MNC.
- In Nepal, the struggle was led by Seven Party Alliance (SPA) supported by Maoists and others. In Bolivia, the protest was led by an organisation called FEDECOR, which was not a



political party.

#### Similarities between the movement in Nepal and struggle in Bolivia:

- Both in Nepal and Bolivia, political conflict led to popular struggles and involved mass mobilisation.
- Both the struggles were successful.

#### Question 29.

What are pressure groups? How are they different from political parties? Explain.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policies. But unlike political parties, pressure groups do not aim to directly control or share political power. These organisations are formed when people with common occupation, interest or opinions come together. A pressure groups differs from a political party in the following ways.

Pressure group	Political party
(a) A pressure group has a specific interest and it works for the collective interests of the members.	(a) A political party has a broad-based programme for the society with a view to promoting collective good.
(b) It is an informal, often reserved, self centered and conspiratorial and sometimes even an unrecognised entity.	(b) It is a formal, open and recognised part of the political system competing for power.
(c) Its membership is limited and that too of a particular kind, i.e. a students' pressure group will consist only of students and not of traders.	(c) Its membership is very broad-based and it is a wide coalition of diverse members.
(d) It resorts to agitational politics like marches, demonstrations, strikes and fasts.	(d) It uses only constitutional means to achieve its aims. (any three)

#### Question 30.

Explain with examples how movements are different from interest groups.

#### Answer:

The following are the differences between interest groups and movements.

Movements	Interest groups
(a) They have a loose organisation. (b) Their decision-making is informal. (c) They depend much more on spontaneous mass participation. <b>For example,</b> <i>Narmada Bachao Andolan.</i>	(a) They have fixed organisation. (b) Their decision-making is formal. (c) They are formed by people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions and do not depend much on spontaneous mass participation. <b>For example,</b> <i>BAMCEF.</i>

### Question 31.

Distinguish between sectional interest groups and public interest groups with examples.

#### Answer:

The following table shows the differences between sectional interest groups and public interest groups.

Sectional interest groups	Public interest groups
(a) Sectional interest groups promote interests of a particular section or group of society.	(a) Public interest groups promote the general interests of the society as a whole.
(b) The main aim of the sectional interest groups is selective good.	(b) The main aim of the public interest groups is collective good.
(c) Sectional interest groups represent only a section or group of society, hence they are called sectional interest groups.	(c) Public interest groups represent the common people of the society hence they are called public interest groups.
(d) <b>Example:</b> Trade unions, business associations and professional bodies	(d) <b>Example:</b> BAMCEF

### Question 32.

How did the struggle of Nepali people become a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world? Explain.

#### Answer:

The struggle of the Nepali people is a source of inspiration to democrats all over the world. The following points support the statement.

- Democrats all over the world learnt the lesson that the defining movements of democracy usually involve conflict between those exercising power and those, who want a share in power.
- The struggle also proved that a conflict can be resolved through mass mobilisation. Sometimes, when the existing institutions like the parliament and the judiciary are not able to solve a conflict, and when the conflict involves these existing institutions, the resolution has to come from outside, from the people.
- The struggle of Nepal showed the way to new political organisations. It showed that spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of the agencies of organised politics like political parties, pressure groups and movements.
- Above all, the Nepal struggle also inspired the democrats that the democracy ' evolves through popular struggles.
- It inspired the democrats all over the world that what a small country can do, others can also do. It requires determined efforts to be successful. The demands, which are legitimate, have to be accepted.
- They learnt that struggles are essential to save democracy.

### Question 33.

Compare the struggle of Nepal with that of Bolivia.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups are organizations which attempt to influence government policies. Pressure groups are of two types: sectional and public/promotional. Pressure groups



pressure groups question the government to listen to their demands. They use agitational politics like strikes, demonstrations, meetings, information campaigns and filing of petitions. These groups make the government more accountable and responsive.

#### **Formation of pressure groups:**

- Pressure groups are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.
- Sometimes pressure groups are formed or led by the leaders of political parties or they act as part of political parties.

#### **Question 34.**

How do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics? Explain any five points in this regard.

#### **Answer:**

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

#### **Question 35.**

Describe the movement for democracy in Nepal, April 2006.

#### **Answer:**

Pressure groups and movements have helped in deepening of democracy in the following ways.

- Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over the society. If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour, another will put counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.

- While working for the interests of their sections, pressure groups and movement groups also inspire others to put forward their demands. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity.
- Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering the undue influence of rich and powerful and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

### Question 36.

Describe the popular struggle against privatisation of water in Bolivia.

#### Answer:

The following points describe the popular struggle of Bolivia.

- Bolivia is a poor country in South (Latin) America. The World Bank pressurised the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.
- The government sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a multinational company (MNC) which immediately increased the price of water four times.
- It resulted in spontaneous protest by the people against the privatisation of water. In January 2000, a new alliance of labour, human rights and community leaders organised a successful four-day general strike in the city. The government promised to negotiate but nothing happened.
- Another round of strike took place in February. Police resorted to brutal repression. Again in April strike took place and the government imposed martial law.
- This could not end people's aspirations. The power of people forced the officials of the MNC to flee the city. The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates. This came to be known as Bolivia's water war.

### Question 37.

Mention any three similarities between struggles of Nepal and Bolivia.

#### Answer:

The following are the three similarities between the struggles of Nepal and Bolivia.

- Both Nepal and Bolivia had political conflicts which involved mass uprisings and popular struggles.
- Strikes, public demonstrations and mass mobilisation marked both the struggles.
- Political organisations played a critical role in both the struggles.

### Question 38.

Describe the 'second popular movement for democracy' of Nepal.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups and movements have helped in deepening of democracy in the following ways.

- Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over the society. If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour, another will put counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.
- While working for the interests of their sections, pressure groups and movement groups also inspire others to put forward their demands. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity.

- Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering the undue influence of rich and powerful and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

### Question 39.

How do pressure groups and movements exert pressure on politics? Explain with an example.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

### Question 40.

'Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in a variety of ways.' Explain any four ways.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.

- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

#### Question 41.

Explain any three ways under which pressure groups exert influence on politics.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

#### Question 42.

Explain how the relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms.

#### Answer:

The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take the following forms.

- **Pressure groups are often formed or led by political parties.** For examples, most of the students' unions and trade unions are established by or are affiliated to one or other political party.
- **It is evident that political parties sometimes grow out of movements.** For example, AIADMK, AGP, etc.
- The issues raised by the pressure groups are taken by the political parties, thus, changing the policies of the parties.
- Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure groups.



#### Question 43.

Explain with examples the two types of political movements.

#### Answer:

The following are the two types of political movements.

- **Issue-specific movements:** These movements seek to achieve a single objective within a limited time frame. These movements tend to have a clear leadership and some organisation. Their active life is short. For example, Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- **General/Generic movements.** These movements seek to achieve a broad goal in the very long term. These involve more than one issue. No single organisation controls or guides them. They have independent leadership. For example, women's movements.

#### Question 44.

Explain any three different ways in which pressure groups can influence politics.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

#### Question 45.

How have pressure groups and movements helped to deepen democracy? Explain.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups and movements have helped in deepening of democracy in the following ways.

- Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over the society. If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour, another will put counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.



- While working for the interests of their sections, pressure groups and movement groups also inspire others to put forward their demands. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity.
- Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering the undue influence of rich and powerful and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

#### Question 46.

Describe the movement for democracy in Nepal.

#### Answer:

The following points describe the movement for democracy in Nepal.

- The movement in Nepal took place in April 2006. The movement was aimed at restoring democracy. King Birendra, who had accepted the constitutional monarchy was killed in the mysterious massacre of the royal family in 2001.
- King Birendra, the new king, was not prepared to accept democratic rule. He dismissed the Prime Minister and dissolved the parliament.
- All the major parties formed the SPA and called for a four-day strike in Kathmandu. Maoists and many other organisations joined and the strike turned into an indefinite strike with around five lakh protestors.
- The king was forced to concede to their demands. The three demands were the restoration of parliament, power to an all-party government and formation of a new constitution assembly. Girija Prasad Koirala was chosen the new Prime Minister.
- Most of the powers of the king were taken away. The SPA and the Maoists agreed about the new constituent assembly and how to elect it.

#### Question 47.

The movement in Nepal and the struggle in Bolivia have some elements relevant to the study of democracy. Explain these elements.

#### Answer:

The movement in Nepal and the struggle in Bolivia have some elements relevant to the study of democracy.

- **Democracy evolves through popular struggles:** It is possible that some significant decision may take place through consensus and may not involve any conflict at all. But it would be an exception. Democracy usually involves conflicts between those groups who have power and those who want to acquire power.
- **Democratic conflict is resolved through mass mobilisation:** Sometimes conflicts are possibly resolved using existing institutions like the parliament or the judiciary. But when the dispute is deep, involving these institutions, it is the people who come up with a resolution.
- **These conflicts and mobilisation are based on new political organisations:** Spontaneous public participation becomes effective with the help of organised politics. Political parties, pressure groups and movements groups are the examples of organised politics.

#### Question 48.

Differentiate between sectional interest groups and public interest groups with examples.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

#### Question 49.

'Popular struggles do not end with the establishment of democracy, they are an integral part of the working of a democracy.' Explain this statement with reference to the struggle in Bolivia.

#### Answer:

Popular struggles do not end with the establishment of democracy, they are an integral part of a democracy because democracy evolves through popular struggles. Popular struggles keep the democracy working. The struggle in Bolivia justifies the statement. In Bolivia, the democratically-elected government undermined the welfare of the people by handing over the water supply right to an MNC. People resorted to protest. This was necessary to save democracy as it is the duty of the government to provide minimum basic necessities to its citizens. It is only in democracy that people can express their opinions. If people do not agree with government policies, they have the right to oppose them with all their might and constant struggle to achieve their good. Such struggles provide chances to democracy to mend its ways in the favour of its citizens.

#### Question 50.

How have pressure groups and movements helped to deepen democracy? Explain.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups and movements have helped in deepening of democracy in the following ways.

- Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over the society. If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour, another will put counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.
- While working for the interests of their sections, pressure groups and movement groups also inspire others to put forward their demands. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity.

- Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering the undue influence of rich and powerful and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

### Question 51.

Explain two features each of sectional interest groups and public interest groups.

#### Answer:

The activities of pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics as well as democracy in a variety of ways.

- **By gaining public support and sympathy:** Usually, pressure groups follow information campaigns, organise meetings, file petitions, etc. in order to gain public support and sympathy to achieve their goals. Sometimes, they try to use media for giving more attention to their issues.
- **By playing the role of invisible and unofficial government:** Pressure groups are part of a political process. They protect the collective interests of their members and try to influence those in power like ministers, bureaucrats and politicians, forcing them to change the direction of policy and not to capture power.
- **By forming linkage between masses and the elite:** Pressure groups articulate the claims of their members. They are a form of linkage and means of communication between the masses and the elite. Pressure groups provide a scope for expanding participation and thus become the barometers of political climate.
- **By organising protest activities:** Most of the time, pressure groups protest in the form of strikes, hartals, bandhs in order to disrupt government programmes and meet their demands. These techniques are used by the employees associations, trade unions, students unions and workers organisations.
- **By forming political parties and providing leadership:** In some cases, pressure groups lead to the formation of political parties. For example, the formation of Asom Gana Parishad out of the Assam Movement. Most of the new leadership of political parties comes from pressure or movement groups.

### Question 52.

Describe in brief any four features of the movement for democracy in Nepal.

#### Answer:

Pressure groups and movements have helped in deepening of democracy in the following ways.

- Where different groups function actively, no single group can achieve dominance over the society. If one group puts pressure on the government to make policies in its favour, another will put counter pressure not to make policies in the way the first group desires. This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.
- While working for the interests of their sections, pressure groups and movement groups also inspire others to put forward their demands. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as everyone gets this opportunity.
- Public interest groups and movements perform a useful role of countering the undue influence of rich and powerful and reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.

### Question 53.

Explain any two similarities and two dissimilarities of popular struggles in Nepal and Bolivia.

### Answer:

Pressure groups are organizations which attempt to influence government policies.

Pressure groups are of two types: sectional and public/promotional. Pressure groups pressurise the government to listen to their demands. They use agitational politics like strikes, demonstrations, meetings, information campaigns and filing of petitions. These groups make the government more accountable and responsive.

#### Formation of pressure groups:

- Pressure groups are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.
- Sometimes pressure groups are formed or led by the leaders of political parties or they act as part of political parties.

# Development

## Question 1.

Why is Per Capita Income calculated in the US dollars?

### Answer:

The Per Capita Income is calculated in the US dollars because US dollar is considered as the medium of international exchange. It is accepted as method of payment across the world.

## Question 2.

"People have conflicting development goals". Support the statement with suitable example.

### Answer:

It is true to say that people have conflicting developmental goals. What may be the development for one may not be for the other. Different people have different interests, life situations and state of mind. They visualize things, actions, etc. according to their level of understanding.

For example, the construction of a flyover to reduce the congestion and traffic jams may be a development goal especially for the daily commuters. But for the construction of the flyover, surrounding houses, shops, etc. need to be demolished which may not be like by the occupants of these shops and houses. This may not be a development goal for them.

## Question 3.

Describe any three possible development goals of landless rural labourers.

### Answer:

The following can be the developmental goals of landless rural labourers.

- More days of work with better wages.
- Social and economic equality.
- Low price food grains.
- Better education facilities for their children.

## Question 4.

"Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well" Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.

### Answer:

Yes, we agree with the statement that money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well because of the following reasons.

- Money can buy things that can be one factor on which our life depends like food. But the quality of non-material things like freedom, security and respect cannot be bought with money.
- We cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines and peace with money.
- Schools, colleges, parks, hospitals, etc. are the facilities which cannot be run individually. There has to be a collective effort of team work between the government or society in providing these to the general public.

## Question 5.

Give any two common developmental goals of the people.

### Answer:



Social equality, freedom, peace, pollution-free environment, improved health and literacy levels, awareness and control on population are common development goals of the people.

**Question 6.**

Suggest any one way to solve under-employment situation in rural areas.

**Answer:**

The problem of under employment in the rural areas can be solved by setting up industries, schools, tourism, regional craft industry, information technology, etc

**Question 7.**

Mention any one limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development.

**Answer:**

One limitation of per capita income is that it is impossible to come out to a well-defined conclusion about the real income of the people or nation

**Question 8.**

Through which act is Right to Work implemented?

**Answer:**

Right to Work is implemented through National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005.

**Question 9.**

What is the rank of India as per the HDI report of 2004?

**Answer:**

India ranked 127 as per the HDI report of 2004.

**Question 10.**

Define average income.

**Answer:**

Average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

**Question 11.**

Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development

The following are the differences between Human Development Report and World Development Report.

Human Development Report	World Development Report
(a) This notion of development implies leading a good-quality life, where individuals develop themselves to the fullest. It includes providing good education and health facilities. This gives us a broader picture of development as specified by Human Development Index. It includes the qualitative aspect of development.	It focuses on development in the conventional sense that would mean rise in per capita income and growth in the economy while comparing countries. It takes into account the quantitative aspect of development and does not give a broader perspective about the notion of development.
(b) This would include the literacy rate, life expectancy rate and infant mortality rate to determine the development status of a particular region or a country.	It takes into account national income, per capita income and (Gross Domestic Product) GDP. It is the average income or per capita income, which is taken into consideration while making comparisons.
(c) All the above-mentioned aspects of human development could be regarded important to provide a complete picture of development and to lead a quality, dignified life.	World Bank has specified the criterion accordingly, for categorizing countries into developed, developing and underdeveloped.

### Question 12.

Why does Kerala have a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab? Explain with three reasons.

### Answer:

Kerala has a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab even though Punjab has a higher per capita income in comparison to Kerala because of the following reasons.

- **Education:** Kerala has a higher level of literacy rate than Punjab. In fact, the literacy rate of Kerala is the highest in India. In Kerala, the literacy rate is ninety-one per cent which is almost as high as that of China. This is mainly because education has been made available to everyone in Kerala whether they are upper caste or the lower caste. There is no bias in the field of education, which is one of the major reasons why Kerala has a better HDI than Punjab.
- **Health care:** The health care facilities in Kerala are far better than those in Punjab. Kerala has over 2700 government medical hospitals, with 330 beds per 1,00,000 population which is the highest in India, making it achieve a higher ranking in the HDI.
- **Politics:** The political parties in Kerala have taken steps for genuine welfare of the people and have invested intelligently and methodologically in the field of health and education. The government of Kerala has even worked for the land reforms in the State to support the people.

### Question 13.

What is the main norm used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries? What are the restrictions of such norms?

### Answer:

Average income or per capita income is the main domain used by the World Bank in classifying different countries as rich and poor countries. According to the World Bank, income is one of the most important attributes. Countries with average income of USD 12616 per annum and above are called rich countries. Countries with average income of USD 1530 or less are called middle-income countries and countries with average income of USD 1035 or less are called poor countries. This is based on the conception that the higher the total income of the country, the developed it is. However, there are certain restrictions to this norm because income, although an important measure for calculating growth and development, is not the only attribute. Over the past few decades, health and education have made an important mark in the development of a country. So, even if the country has high per capita income and literacy rate but does not have good medical facilities, it cannot be considered developed.

#### Question 14.

Besides income, what are the six other things people may look for growth and development?

#### Answer:

The following are the six things that people may look for growth and development, besides income.

- freedom
- security
- respect
- quality of life
- health
- education

#### Question 15.

"Though the level of income is important, it is an inadequate measure of the level of development." Justify the statement.

#### Answer:

It is true that income is an important way to measure the level of development but it is also true that it is not the only way to measure the level of development. It is an inadequate method of measuring development since it is only the materialistic measure of development based on money. Over the past few decades, health, education, sanitary and other non-materialistic indicators have become an important criteria in measuring the level of development.

The Human Development Index, for example, is a better measure of development since it takes into consideration health and education indicators as well.

For example, even though the income of Punjab is more than that of Kerala, Kerala has a higher HDI because it has better health and educational facilities. The literacy rate of Kerala is higher than that of Punjab.

#### Question 16.

What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures the HDI? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.

#### Answer:

Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development. The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles.

The organization that measures the HDI is the United Nations.  
Three major indicators of the HDI are as follows.

- **Health:** Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide basic facilities to its people.
- **Education:** Over the past few decades, education has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has high income but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed.
- **Security:** More than income, people want to have a secured life. A country should be able to provide its citizens a sense of security.

#### Question 17.

Suppose there are four families in a country with per capita income of \$15000. The income of three families is \$10000, \$20000 and \$12000. What is the income of the fourth family?

**Answer:**

The income of the fourth family is \$18,000. The income of the fourth family is \$18,000.

#### Question 18.

Study the data given below and answer the question that follow.

Some comparative data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar:

State	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance Ratio for Classes I-Vm(1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

Which state appears the most developed?

**Answer:**

Kerala appears the most developed.

#### Question 19.

What may be the development for one may be the destruction for the other." Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

**Answer:**

Yes, it is true that what may be called development for some may turn out to be destruction for the others.

For example, the Sardar Sarovar dam built over the Narmada river led to a major evacuation of the tribes near the Narmada river and as a result the tribes lost their land and homes. This development of Sardar sarovar dam turned out to be a destruction for the tribes.

Another example, On the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in the Singrauli region, over 200,000 people have been displaced on different occasions. First by the Rihand dam, then by a series of thermal power plants of the National Thermal Power Corporation. Singrauli has illuminated the lives of many in the urban centres, but has seen its natives groping in endless darkness, grappling to overcome the trauma of displacement. So the development in Singrauli led to destruction of its people.

Multinational companies take away the land of the farmers for the construction of industries. It may be beneficial for boosting production but at the same time it causes loss of cultivable land and



livelihood of the farmers. Various movements have been launched against the acquisition of land from the farmers.

#### Question 20.

State the three factors other than human income, that are important in life.

#### Answer:

Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development. The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles.

The organization that measures the HDI is the United Nations.

**Three major indicators of the HDI are as follows**

- **Health:** Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide basic facilities to its people.
- **Education:** Over the past few decades, education has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has high income but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed.
- **Security:** More than income, people want to have a secured life. A country should be able to provide its citizens a sense of security.

#### Question 21.

Explain the importance of sustainable development with reference to groundwater by giving example.

#### Answer:

Sustainable development means a development in a manner that satisfies the demands of today without hampering or compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their needs by utilizing the resources.

In lay man's language it means using the resources in a manner that you and the future generations can use them tomorrow as well.

It is important because of the reason that we may enjoy the gifts of nature, but cannot think of our generations to live without such benefits. It becomes our duty to use nature for the fulfillment of our needs and not our greed. Our development should not hamper the needs of the future generations.

In the case of groundwater, we have utilized it to the maximum. It is a natural resource which is replenished by nature. People living in the areas with surplus water reserves should take care for its conservation. Efforts should be made not to overuse or degrade the quality of water. Recent evidences show that groundwater is under serious threat of disappearance. If suitable steps are not taken, it can pose serious consequences.

#### Question 22.

What is sustainable development? Suggest any two ways in which resources can be used judiciously.

#### Answer:

Sustainable development is a pattern of development that promises the use of resources in a way that meets human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

In basic understanding, like today we are able to use the resources given to us, the future generations should also be able to use them for which we need to keep a tab on our usage and use



the resources judiciously.

Today, we need to fuel the concept of sustainable development to make sure that resources are also available for the future generations.

**Resources can be used judiciously in the following manner.**

- Using bicycle or walking for short distances rather than using a two wheeler or four wheeler can help in saving fuel and also will help in reducing air pollution.
- Urbanization without deforestation can help us to sustain the natural environment.
- By using CNG in place of petrol, we can help in reducing air pollution.
- Judiciously using water resources and not polluting them will help us to preserve our water resources.

**Question 23.**

Which countries are known as rich countries on the basis of per capita income?

**Answer:**

Countries with per capita income of USD 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are known as rich countries.

**Question 24.**

Average income is important but it has limitations while using it. Explain

**Answer:**

**The following are the limitations while using the average income.**

- It ignores equitable distribution of income.
- It is impossible to come out to a well-defined conclusion about the real income of the people or nation.
- It does not reflect the standard of living of the people

**Question 25.**

Study the data given below and answer the questions that follow. Some Comparative Data on Punjab, Kerala and Bihar

- Which state has the highest infant mortality rate?
- Why does this state have the highest infant mortality rate? Give two reasons.

State	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance Ratio for Classes I-Vm(1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

**Answer:**

- Bihar has the highest infant mortality rate.
- Bihar has the highest infant mortality rate because of the following reasons.
- Lack of health facilities
- Lack of food security

**Question 26.**

What is Human Development Report? Which organization measures HDR? Explain three major

indicators of HDR.

#### Answer:

Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development. The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles.

The organization that measures the HDI is the United Nations.

**Three major indicators of the HDI are as follows.**

- **Health:** Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide basic facilities to its people.
- **Education:** Over the past few decades, education has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has high income but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed.
- **Security:** More than income, people want to have a secured life. A country should be able to provide its citizens a sense of security.

#### Question 27.

What is meant by economic development? What are the two bases of measuring economic development of a country?

#### Answer:

Economic development can be defined as efforts that seek to improve the economic well-being and quality of life for a community by creating and/or retaining jobs and supporting or growing incomes and the tax base. It is the increase in the growth and welfare of people, improvement of quality. In layman's language it is a process, which makes people in general, better off by increasing their

command over goods and services and by increasing the options open to them. The two bases of measuring economic development of a country are as follows.

- HDI (Human Development Index)
- Per capita income

#### Question 28.

Explain sustainable development. Suggest two measures to ensure sustainable development

#### Answer:

Sustainable development is a pattern of development that promises the use of resources in a way that meets human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

In basic understanding, like today we are able to use the resources given to us, the future generations should also be able to use them for which we need to keep a tab on our usage and use the resources judiciously.

Today, we need to fuel the concept of sustainable development to make sure that resources are also available for the future generations.

**Resources can be used judiciously in the following manner.**

- Using bicycle or walking for short distances rather than using a two wheeler or four wheeler can help in saving fuel and also will help in reducing air pollution.
- Urbanization without deforestation can help us to sustain the natural environment.

- By using CNG in place of petrol, we can help in reducing air pollution.
- Judiciously using water resources and not polluting them will help us to preserve our water resources.

### Question 29.

In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

#### Answer:

The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the criterion used by the World Bank in the following ways.

- The UNDP compares the development of the countries on the basis of literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and health status of their people. On the their hand, the World Bank compares the development of the countries on the basis of per capita income or average income.
- On the basis of the comparison done by the UNDP, the countries are ranked as first, second, third... whereas on the basis of the comparison done by the World Bank the countries are divided into three categories:
  1. Rich or developed or high-income countries
  2. Middle-income or developing countries
  3. Poor or underdeveloped or low-income countries
- The UNDP has a broader concept of development and the World Bank has a narrow concept of development.

### Question 30.

What is the main criterion used by the World Bank is classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any? In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

#### Answer:

The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the criterion used by the World Bank in the following ways.

- The UNDP compares the development of the countries on the basis of literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and health status of their people. On the their hand, the World Bank compares the development of the countries on the basis of per capita income or average income.
- On the basis of the comparison done by the UNDP, the countries are ranked as first, second, third... whereas on the basis of the comparison done by the World Bank the countries are divided into three categories:
  1. Rich or developed or high-income countries
  2. Middle-income or developing countries
  3. Poor or underdeveloped or low-income countries
- The UNDP has a broader concept of development and the World Bank has a narrow concept of development.

**Limitation:** Limitation of this criterion is that average or per capita income is not the only factor important for development. This factor hides the other important factor—distribution of income, which also affects development. Higher average income, along with equitable distribution of income is considered favourable for development.

**Question 31.**

Which countries are known as rich countries on the basis of per capita income?

**Answer:**

Countries with per capita income of USD 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are known as rich countries

**Question 32.**

Compare India and Sri Lanka on the basis of any three indicators of Human Development Index for 2004.

**Answer:**

**Comparison between India and Sri Lanka on the basis of three indicators of HDI.**

- Per capita income: In 2004, per capita income of Sri Lanka (\$5170) was much more than that of India (\$3285). Literacy rate: Sri Lanka's literacy rate (90.6%) was much more than that of India (62.85%). Life expectancy at birth: In terms of life expectancy at birth, Sri Lanka (75.15%) was ahead of India (65.8%).

# Sectors of the Indian Economy

## Question 1.

Who has the ownership of the assets in the public sector?

### Answer:

The government of a country has the ownership of the assets in the public sector.

## Question 2.

What does GDP stand for?

### Answer:

GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. It is the value of all the final goods and services that are produced in a country within a particular year.

## Question 3.

Name the sector that is the largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the National GDP?

### Answer:

The agricultural sector (Primary) is the largest employer in India. Nearly 51% of the population is engaged in this section in one way or the other. However, its share in the national 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 knowhow among the farmers to increase crop productivity.
- The systems of providing financing and marketing facilities have been insufficient since independence. The farmers are not able to get benefits from the loan facilities and access to large markets.
- Absence of alternate income generating activities in rural areas give rise to disguised unemployment where efficient labour force is not used to its optimum.

## Question 4.

How far is it correct to say that several services which cannot be provided by private sector can be provided by the public sector? Explain.

### Answer:

A few examples of public sector activities are Indian Railways, water, electricity board and modes of transport.

There are several necessities of common man, but it is not possible for the private sector to provide all these things at reasonable cost. For example, water and electricity are the basic needs of everyone. If the work of providing these is given to private sector then the latter can exploit this opportunity by selling the same at high rates. Therefore the supply of basic amenities is given to the government so that it provides these facilities to the people at low and affordable rates, ensuring the smooth and uninterrupted supply to the public.

## Question 5.

What constitutes the unorganized sector in urban areas? Why do workers in this area need protection?

### Answer:

In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises mainly small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, street vendors, head-load workers, garment makers,



ragpickers, etc. All these workers constitute unorganized sector in urban areas. A majority of workers in the unorganized sector are from scheduled castes scheduled tribes and backward communities. Workers in unorganised sector urban areas need protection because, besides getting the irregular and low- paid work, these workers also face social discrimination. They are looked down upon by the people in urban areas. Protection and support to the unorganised sector workers is thus necessary for both economic and social development.

#### Question 6.

How does service sector help in the development of primary and secondary sectors? Explain with examples.

#### Answer:

After primary and secondary sectors, there is a third sector called the service sector also known as tertiary sector. Activities that fall under the service sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors by not directly producing a good but helping these sectors by activities that are an aid or a support for the production process.

For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops. At times, it may be necessary to store these goods in godowns. We may also need to talk to others over telephone or send letters (communication) or borrow money from banks (banking) to help production and trade. Transport, storage, communication, banking and trade are some examples of service or tertiary sector.

Since these activities generate services rather than goods, they promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise, finance, transportation, advertisement, etc.

#### Question 7.

With the example of sugar cane, explain the interdependence of all the three sectors of economy.

#### Answer:

**Primary Sector:** cultivation of sugar cane

**Secondary Sector:** processing of sugar cane to make sugar **Tertiary sector:**

- Transportation of sugar cane into factories for processing it into sugar
- Transportation of sugar packs to various markets
- Sale of sugar by wholesalers and retailers.

So, the process starts when the sugar is cultivated. Since cultivation is part of agriculture, it comes in the primary sector. After the cultivation, the sugar cane is processed to make sugar in the factories, which is an industrial process and thus comes in the secondary sector. After which, the sugar is transported to various markets, where it is sold by retailers and wholesalers which is part of tertiary sector.

In this way, all the three sectors are interdependent.

#### Question 8.

Explain the working condition of workers in unorganized sector.

#### Answer:

The following points show the working condition of workers in unorganized sector.

- The unorganised sector is characterised by small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government.
- There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.

- Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
- The condition of workers in unorganized sector is not good or stable.
- There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc.
- Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.
- A lot also depend on the whims of the employer.
- This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own, doing small jobs such as selling things on the street or doing repair work.

### Question 9.

Give five reasons for the rising importance of the tertiary sector in production

### Answer:

Over the forty years, between 1970 and 71, and 2010 and 11, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. The following factors are making the tertiary sector important in India.

- **Basic services:** In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.
- **Development of primary and secondary sector:** The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be the demand for such services.
- **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. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.
- **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. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.
- **Globalization:** Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.

### Question 10.

Explain with suitable examples how public sector contributes to the economic development of the nation.

### Answer:

- **Creation of infrastructure:** Public sector promotes the economic development since it brings about creation and expansion of infrastructure and the infrastructure plays an important role in economic development.
- **Generates financial resources:** Public Sector provides for various employment opportunities since major part of public sector depends on manpower and higher employment opportunities implies higher generation of financial resources for economic development.
- **Contributes to HDI:** Public sector majorly contributes to the Human Development Index since health and education industries come under the purview of public sector.
- **Availability of goods:** Public sector helps in availability of goods at moderate rates, which helps in maintaining financial security and thus helps in economic development.

- **Provides encouragement:** It provides encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units. It also strives for the creation of welfare state.

#### Question 11.

Mention one feature of unorganized sector

#### Answer:

The following are the features of the unorganized sector.

- Working hours are more and harsh.
- No job security is there.
- No employment benefits are given.
- Employees work in poor working conditions

#### Question 12.

Where is the disguised employment found mostly?

#### Answer:

Disguised employment is mostly found in the rural areas.

#### Question 13.

In which sector are a large number of workers losing their jobs in, since 1990?

#### Answer:

Since 1990, a large number of workers are losing their jobs in primary sector.

#### Question 14.

What was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development?

#### Answer:

Primary sector is the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development.

#### Question 15.

Explain disguised unemployment with two examples, one from urban areas and other from rural areas.

#### Answer:

Disguised unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which some people look like being employed but are actually not employed fully. This situation is also known as hidden unemployment. It refers to a situation wherein more people are engaged in a work than required. When the surplus workers from a rural area engaged in the activity or the work, are removed, the production remains unaffected.

In urban areas, there are many people who are employed. Their jobs do not suit their qualifications. Disguised unemployment can be seen in the service sector where painters, repair person, plumber, etc. are doing odd jobs. Many of them do not find work on a daily basis. Taking an example, there is a shop, which require only two persons for handling it, but if there are three servants and one owner to look after the shop, then this shows that two servants are in the situation of disguised unemployment.

In rural areas, disguised employment can be seen in the agricultural sector. Most often, all the members of a family are engaged on the same piece of land. If a few members are withdrawn, there will no effect on the production. So, the members who are withdrawn are in the situation of disguised unemployment.

### Question 16.

"Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries." Explain

#### Answer:

Environmental degradation is a global issue, which has been discussed and debated over the past decades. It is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water and soil. It affects and depletes the ecosystem, hampers the ozone layer and is responsible for extinction of wildlife. Environmental degradation is not restricted to national or state boundaries. It hampers the surroundings irrespective of any national or state boundaries and its harmful effects are well felt in the surrounding states and neighbouring countries and even globally.

For example, if India has a lot of air pollution through massive thermal power plants and other sources, it affects its neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. Acid rain and climate change are some transcontinental issues. Land degradation in India affects Bangladesh as it brings massive silt and floods.

Therefore, environmental degradation is a serious issue which has grabbed the attention of all countries irrespective of boundaries because protecting the environment is the need of the hour at the global level.

### Question 17.

How did NREGA 2005 bring upliftment of the rural people? Explain.

#### Answer:

The NREGA 2005 has helped in the upliftment of Rural people in the following manner.

- **Guaranteed Employment:** Any adult member of a rural household applying for work under the Act is entitled to employment. Every rural household is entitled to 100 days of employment. **Guaranteed Wages:** Wages are to be paid on a weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight. Wages are to be paid on the basis of:
  - Centre-notified, state-specific NREGA wage list
  - Time rates and piece rates as per state-specific Schedule of Rates (SoRs).
  - In any case, the wage cannot be at a rate less than ₹ 60 per day.
- **Unemployment Allowance:** If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, the state is expected to pay an unemployment allowance which is one-fourth of the wage rate.

### Question 18.

Explain the interdependence of all three sectors giving examples from transportation system.

#### Answer:

All the three sectors, primary, secondary and tertiary, are interdependent to each other in the following ways.

- Primary sector makes possible the extraction of natural resource like iron. This iron is then taken to the secondary sector for manufacturing through the transportation system like trucks. The extraction process is supported by the financing and information technological institutions.
- It is through the secondary sector that the natural resource iron is changed into other forms through the process of manufacturing. Manufacturing again needs the support of the service sector in the form of engineers, electricians, etc. Iron is changed into iron sheets and then into vehicles for transportation.

- Once manufactured, the vehicles are sold through various trading agencies. These vehicles are used for providing services in the tertiary sector and at the same time support the primary and the secondary sectors to carry out their processes.

### Question 19.

Describe the provisions of the National Rural employment Guarantee Act 2005

#### Answer:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 aims to guarantee the right to work. It also aims at improving livelihood in rural areas.

The following are the provisions of the NREGA.

- Eligibility:** Any Indian citizen who is above the age of 18 years and resides in the rural area is entitled to apply for work.
- Distance:** Work is to be provided by the government in a radius of 5 km of the applicant if possible and in any case within the block. If the work provided is beyond 5 km of distance, extra travel allowance is to be paid.
- Wages:** Workers under NREGA are entitled to the statutory minimum wage applicable to agricultural labourers in the state, until and unless the central government notifies a different wage. In whichever case, the minimum wage cannot go below ₹ 60 per day.
- Timely payment:** Workers are to be paid weekly or in any case not later than a fortnight. Payment of wages should be made directly to the person concerned on pre-announced dates.
- Entitlement:** Any applicant is entitled to work within 15 days, for as many as he/she applied, subject to a limitation of 100 days per year per household.

### Question 20.

What is GDP? Explain the process to calculate GDP.

#### Answer:

The GDP, which is the Gross Domestic Product, is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production of the sector for that year. And the sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country. The GDP shows how big the economy is.

In India, the mammoth task of calculating GDP is undertaken by the Central Government. This ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP. The GDP is usually calculated on annual basis. It includes private and public consumption, government outlays, investments and that occur within a defined territory.

$$GDP = C + G + I + NX$$

here, C = private consumption or consumer spending

G = the sum of government's spending

I = the sum of all country's business spending on capital

NX = the nation's total net exports calculated as total exports minus imports (NX = Export – Imports)

### Question 21.

Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sector?



Answer:

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
(a) Workers have job security.	Workers do not have job security.
(b) Workers get regular monthly salary.	Workers get daily wages.
(c) Rules and regulations are followed here.	Rules and regulations are not followed here.
(d) Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave and medical benefits.	Workers do not get any such benefits.
(e) Working hours are fixed here.	Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight.
(f) It is called the organised sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.	There are not formal processes and producers here.
(g) Working conditions are favourable.	Working conditions are not favourable.
	(any five)

**Question 22.**

Highlight the three factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.

Answer:

Ever since the service sector got liberalized in the year 1991, it has seen constant growth. The following are the reasons responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.

- Increase in the income of people: Since the income level of the people has been increasing ever since, with increasing affluence there is increase in the demands of the services like maids, cooks, servants and gardeners. (h) Increase in population: With an increase in number of people in the country, the demand for service sector has increased. Demands for service like schools, health department and nursing homes have increased.
- Increase in numbers of working women: With the passage of time there has been a massive increase in the number of working women in India. This has led to increase in demands in the service sector like household help, babysitters and cooks.

**Question 23.**

Distinguish between public and private sectors.

Answer:

Public Sector	Private Sector
(a) In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services are in the hands of private individuals or companies.
(b) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profits. To get such services, we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.	The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profits. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.
(c) Their main way of making revenue is through public revenue like tax, duty and penalty.	Their main way of making revenue is through issuing shares and debentures or by taking loans.
(d) The benefits of working in public sector is that it gives job security, allowances and retirement benefits.	The benefits of working in private sector is that it gives exciting salary packages and perks.
(e) Railways and post office are the examples of the public sector.	Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are examples of the private sector.

**Question 24.**

Name the sector which forms the base for all other products.

Answer:

Primary sector forms the base for all other products

**Question 25.**

Name the sector in which natural products are changed into other forms.

Answer:

Natural products are changed into other forms in secondary sector.

**Question 26.**

Name the sector which helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors.

Answer:

Tertiary sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sectors.

**Question 27.**

Give four reasons for the rising of the tertiary sector in India.

Answer:

Over the forty years, between 1970 and 71, and 2010 and 11, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. The following factors are making the tertiary sector important in India.

- **Basic services:** In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks and insurance companies, are required. These can be considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take responsibility for the provision of these services.

- **Development of primary and secondary sector:** The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage. The greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, the more would be the demand for such services.
- **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 centers. We can see this change quite sharply in cities, especially in big cities.
- **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. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.
- **Globalization:** Due to globalization, people have become aware of new services and activities, and communication because of which the tertiary sector has gained importance.

### Question 28.

Why has the entire tertiary sector not grown in importance? Explain.

#### Answer:

The entire tertiary sector has not grown in importance because of the following reasons:

- **Peculiarity of skills in the tertiary sector:** Highly-educated and skilled professionals only are able to get employment. Others engage themselves in low-paid jobs.
- **High incomes:** Higher incomes are available for the top-level administrative jobs only. Low-paid jobs do not attract employment.
- **No job security:** Large number of workers are casual with irregular and low incomes barely to sustain livelihoods.

### Question 29.

Why does disguised employment not help in productivity of a country? Explain with the help of an example.

#### Answer:

Disguised employment means that more number of people employed in an economic activity than required. If these extra people are removed, there will be no effect on the production. They seem to be employed but actually they are not. The workforce is not being used to its potential. They divide the work but do not increase production.

They do not help in increasing the productivity as their efforts are not economic. For example, in the rural areas, the entire family is engaged in the production of crops on the same piece of land. If there are ten people in the family, three people can manage the production. If the extra seven people are removed the productivity will be the same. They seem to be making no contribution. Hence, it is truly stated that disguised or hidden employment does not help in productivity of a country.

### Question 30.

Explain the meaning of disguised employment with the help of an example

#### Answer:

The following are the features of the unorganized sector.

- Working hours are more and harsh.
- No job security is there.
- No employment benefits are given.
- Employees work in poor working conditions.

### Question 31.

Explain the objectives of implementing the NREGA 2005

#### Answer:

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the right to work.

- It aims at enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- The NREGA was initiated with the objective of "enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work."
- Another aim of NREGA is to provide employment within 5 km of an applicant's residence, and minimum wages are to be paid. If work is not provided within 15 days of applying, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.

### Question 32.

Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of nation.

#### Answer:

- **Creation of infrastructure:** Public sector promotes the economic development since it brings about creation and expansion of infrastructure and the infrastructure plays an important role in economic development.
- **Generates financial resources:** Public Sector provides for various employment opportunities since major part of public sector depends on manpower and higher employment opportunities implies higher generation of financial resources for economic development.
- **Contributes to HDI:** Public sector majorly contributes to the Human Development Index since health and education industries come under the purview of public sector.
- **Availability of goods:** Public sector helps in availability of goods at moderate rates, which helps in maintaining financial security and thus helps in economic development.
- **Provides encouragement:** It provides encouragement to small, medium and cottage production units. It also strives for the creation of welfare state

### Question 33.

In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas?

#### Answer:

Urban unemployment is characterized by the existence of both open unemployment, which in turn is an offshoot of rural unemployment itself, and the educated unemployment. Main causes of urban unemployment are insufficient economic development, defective system of education and slow growth of industrialization.

Urban unemployment can be increased in the following ways.

- Reform of the educational system to make it vocational at the school stage.
- Concrete action will have to be taken to promote decentralization and dispersal of industrial activity.
- Promotion of small-scale industries and encouragement to self-employment by banks.
- Develop techniques of production that can be taken up with low capital intensity.



- Provision of infrastructure like railways, roads, hospitals and schools which will not only create employment opportunities but also contribute to development.

#### Question 34.

What is unorganized sector? Describe the working procedure of this sector.

#### Answer:

An unorganized sector is a sector that is not registered by the government. It is characterized by small and scattered units. Being outside the control of the government, no rules and regulations are followed regarding the employment and working conditions.

This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own doing small jobs such as selling things on the street or doing repair work. **Working procedure in unorganized sectors is as follows.**

- The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government.
- There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
- The condition of workers in unorganized sector is not good or stable.
- There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc.
- Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to leave.
- A lot also depend on the whims of the employer.
- This sector includes a large number of people who are employed on their own, doing small jobs such as selling things on the street or doing repair work

#### Question 35.

Explain with suitable examples which part of the service sector is not growing in importance.

#### Answer:

The employment generation part of service sector is not growing in importance. The service sector in India employs different kinds of people. At one end, there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers.

At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, cattle owners, transport drivers and electricians. These people barely manage to earn their living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunity for work is available for them.