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| **Chapter-1**  **RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE** |
| **Very Short Answer Question (1 Mark)** |
| **Q1. In which year did Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of four prints?**  **A) 1848 B) 1884 C) 1854 D) 1868**  *Ans - (A) 1848* |
| **Q2. Who was proclaimed as the German emperor at Versailles in 1871?**  **A) Victor Emmanuel II. B) William I C) Friedrich William IV D) Louis Philippe**  *Ans - (B) William I* |
| **Q3. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?**  **A) Treaty of Sevres B) Treaty of Versailles C) Treaty of Lausanne D) Treaty of Constantinople**  *Ans - (D) Treaty of Constantinople* ***1832*** |
| **Q4. Fill in the blanks:**  **a. -----------------hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815.**  **b. Crown of oak leaves signifies -----------**  **c. The inhabitants of Balkan region were known as---------------**  *Ans -*  **Germany, Italy and Switzerland** were divided into **Kingdoms, Duchies and Cantons** whose rulers had their own autonomous territories  *a. Duke Metternich*  *b. Heroism*  *c.* ***Slavs (Croats)*** |
| **Q5. Choose the correctly matched pair:**  **A) Frederic Sorrieu------writer B) Mazzini---------German revolutionary**  **C) Duke Metternich------ Austrian Chancellor D) Bismarck-----chief minister of Sardinia**  *Ans - c) Duke Metternich -Austrian Chancellor* |
| **Q6. Identify /name the following:**  **a. The empire ruling over the Balkans—**  *Ans - 1. Ottoman Empire*  **b. The place where the Frankfurt Parliament was convened—**  *Ans - 2. Church of St. Paul*  **c. The person who formed Young Italy**  *Ans - 3. Giuseppe Mazzini*  **d. The dynasty ruling over France in 18th century**  *Ans - 4. Bourbon dynasty* |
| **Q7. Define the following:**  **Suffrage Romanticism**  *Ans - Suffrage – The right to vote*  *Romanticism- A central movement to develop* ***nationalist sentiments*** *among people* |
| **Q8. Who followed the policy of ‘Blood and Iron’ for German unification?**  *Ans - Otto von Bismarck (Here Iron represents weapons)* |
| **Q9. Which Act resulted with the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain?**  *Ans - Act of Union -1707 (England &* ***Scotland****)* |
| **Q10. Who led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy?**  *Ans - Giuseppe Garibaldi (to* ***overthrow the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies****)* |
| **Short Answer Question (3 Marks)** |
| **Q1. Explain any three provisions of Napoleon Civil Code, 1804.**  *Ans.- Napoleon introduced the Napoleon Code in 1804*  *1. Did away with all* ***privileges based on birth****, established* ***equality before law*** *and seemed the* ***right to property***  *2. in many parts of Europe like the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. It* ***simplified the administrative divisions*** *and* ***abolished the feudal system.***  *3. He* ***removed the guild restrictions*** *from the towns* |
| **Q2. Who were the revolutionaries? What were their political ideology?**  *Ans- Revolutionaries were the liberal nationalist who saw the* ***creation of nations states*** *as a necessary part of their struggle for freedom*  *1. They were* ***against the monarchial governments*** *that were* ***established after the Vienna Congress***  *2. They believed in the* ***Unification of nations***  *3. They were in favour of* ***liberty and freedom*** |
| **3. Explain the political meaning of Liberalism?**  *Ans-1. The term liberalism derives from the Latin word ‘liber’ meaning* ***free***  *2. politically ‘liberalism emphasized the concepts of* ***governments by consent****”*  *3. Since the French revolutions, liberalism had stood for* ***all end of autocracy and clergy privileges****, a* ***constitution through parliament****.* |
| **4. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.**  *Ans- The Economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830’s were:*  *1.* ***Rise the food prices*** *or a* ***year of bad harvest*** *left the country poorer*  *2. The ratio of the* ***rise of population*** *was longer them that of employments generation.*  *3.* ***Migration*** *of Europe population to cities led to* ***over- crowded slums*** |
| **5. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of nation in Europe?**  *Ans-(i)* ***Folk culture*** *- German Philosopher* ***Herder***  *Popularized the spirit of German nations through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance*  *(ii)* ***Language*** *– in the Russian Occupied part of Poland****, polish language*** *was disbanded. When the clergy refused to speak Russian and underwent punishment, they sent nationalist massage to the polish people and stood by polish language which* ***symbolized struggle against Russian dominance***  *(iii)* ***Music -******Karol Kurpinski****, a Polish artist Celebrated national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dance & like the Poloniase and Mazurka in to nationalist symbols* |
| **6. What did Metternich mean to say when he remarked, “When France sneeze, the rest of Europe catches cold”?**  *Ans-(I) The* ***revolutionary spirit spread all over Europe*** *only of then French revolution took place in* ***1789****. The idea of Liberty, equality and fraternity gained popularity among people all over Europe.*  *(II) French spread awareness among the people of Europe and they follow them persistently.*  *(III) the political* ***upheaval in French that took place in July 1830******spread revolution in places like Brussels*** *which led Belgium breaking away from the* ***United Kingdom of the Netherland****.*  *(IV) an event that mobilized* ***nationalist feeling among the educated Elite across Europe*** *was the Greek war of Independence.* |
| **Long Answer Question (4 Marks)** |
| **Q1. Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  *From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The idea of* ***la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)*** *emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the* ***tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard****. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A* ***centralized administrative system*** *was put in place and it formulated* ***uniform laws for all citizens*** *within its territory.* ***Internal customs duties and dues were abolished****, and a* ***uniform system of weights and measures was adopted****. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.*  **Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:**  **Q1. Identify the idea behind the La Patrie and Le Citoyen?**  **A) United community enjoys equal rights**  **B) Usage of common language**  **C) Centralized administrative system**  **D) Composition of hymns**  *Ans –(A)United community enjoys equal rights .* |
| **Q2. How the Estates General were elected?**  **A) By the body of old citizens B) By the National Assembly**  **C) By the body of youth D) By the body of active citizens**  *Ans – (A) By the body of active citizens.* |
| **Q3. What measures and practices were introduced by the French revolutionaries?**  **A) Equal rights under a constitution**  **B) Uniform laws for all citizens**  **C) Centralization of administrative system**  **D) All of these**  *Ans – (D) All of These.* |
| **Q4. Which of the following became the common language of the nation?**  **A) French B) English C) German D) None of these**  *Ans –(A) French* |
| **Very Long Answer Question (5 Marks)** |
| **Q1. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?**  *Ans. - 1. French revolutionaries introduced the idea of la-patrie i.e. (the father land) and le citoyen i.e. (the citizen)*  *2. This idea has the nation of a United community enjoying* ***equal rights under a constitution****.*  *3. Choose a new French flag the* ***Tricolour*** *to replace the* ***Royal standard.***  *4. The* ***estates general*** *was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed to* ***national assembly****.*  *5. They composed* ***new hymns****.*  *6.They established a* ***centralized administration system*** *and* ***uniform laws for all.***  *7. They promoted French language over the regional dialect.* |
| **Q2. Why was Balkans after 1871 the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe?**  *Ans. - Nationalist tension emerged in all the Balkan because.*  *1. Balkan was the region where many ethnic groups resident.*  *2. The whole region was controlled by* ***Ottoman Empire****, which was in its declining phase.*  *3. At the same time, the* ***Slavs*** *who were known as the ethnic group of Balkan begin to share for their individual nation state.*  *4. They always had an intense conflict among themselves to occupy as much land as possible.*  *5. The* ***major European power Russia, French, Austria-Hungary were keep to dominate*** *the Balkan religion for their individual trade and political social and military concern.*  *6. Thus nationalist tension emerged in the Balkans because of the national preparations on the one hand and on the other due to the imperialist design of European power.* |
| **Q3. Explain the role of Prussia in the unification of Germany.**  *Ans - 1. The middle-class Germans referred to* ***unify German confederation in to the nation-state in 1848*** *was filled by the combined forces of monarchy and military.*  *2. But it was procedure who later headed the unification movement* ***under the leadership of its chief minister Bismarck****.*  *3. Bismarck took the help of receive army and bureaucracy.*  *4. He fought* ***three wars for seven years*** *with* ***Austria, Denmark and France.***  *5.the process of unification* ***completed*** *with* ***Prussian victory in 1871*** *when* ***William I*** *was declared the head of the state.* |
| **Q4. What were the major proposals of the Vienna Congress of 1815?**  *Ans - The major proposal of the Congress of 1815 were*  *1. The* ***Bourbon dynasty, restored to power*** *and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.*  *2.A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent the French expansion in future.*  *3. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of Northern Italy.*  *4. The* ***German confederation of 39 states*** *that had been set up by Napoleon was* ***left untouched****.*  *5. In the east Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.* |
| **Q5. Describe the process of unification of Italy.**  *Ans - 1. Earlier Italy was divided in* ***7 States*** *out of which the* ***Italian princely house ruled only in the Sardinia- Piedmont region****.*  *2. Of the country were greatly influenced by the most prominent Italian leader named* ***Mazzini****. The youths were inspired for the establishment of single United Italy. Secret societies set up in many states.*  *3. In the process of unification of Italy,* ***Cavour*** *was helped a lot by* ***Mazzini.***  ***King Victor Emmanuel Ⅱ*** *to took the charge of the unification of Italy of after a series of failure of* ***Mazzini****.*  *4. Cavour (chief minister) due to his left full diplomatic alliance* ***with France*** *was able to defeat the Australia and* ***defeated Austrian forces*** *in year* ***1859.***  *5. Finally the* ***Spanish*** *where driving out when* ***Giuseppe Garibaldi marched into South Italy*** *in the year* ***1860*** *with the support of the local peasant. Hence, Italy was unified in the year* ***1861*** *and* ***Victor Emmanuel II*** *was declared the king of United Italy.* |
| **Q6. How did Greek war of independence mobilize nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe?**  *Ans - 1. The Greek war of independence mobilised the nationalist feeling among the educated Elite across Europe*  *2. The struggle for independence among the Greeks* ***began in 1821***  *3. nationalist in Greek got support from the other Greeks who were living in exile*  *4. They also got support of money from many west Europeans who sympathized with the* ***Ancient Greek culture***  *5.* ***Poets and artist mobilised*** *public opinion to support this struggle* against the Muslim Ottoman Empire. |
| **Chapter-2**  **NATIONALISM IN INDIA** |
| **Very Short Answer Question (1 Mark)** |
| **Q1. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in:**  **A) 1914 B) 1915 C) 1916 D) 1917**  *Ans - (b) 1915* |
| **Q2. The non-cooperation programme was adopted at the Congress session at:**  **A) Calcutta in 1920 B) Madras in 1927 C) Nagpur in 1920 D) Lahore in 1929**  *Ans - (c) Nagpur in 1920* |
| **Q3. Which one of following Viceroy announced a vague offer of dominion status for India?**  **A) Lord Mountbatten B) Lord Dalhousie C) Lord Irwin D) None of these**  *Ans - (c) Lord Irvin* |
| **Q4. Fill in the blanks:**  **a. Mahatma Gandhi found in ----------- a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.**  *Ans - salt*  **b. Vallabhbhai Patel led the -------------movement in Bardoli.**  *Ans - Peasant*  **c. --------------- Visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.**  *Ans - Nationalism* |
| **Q5. Choose the correctly matched pair:**  **A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy---------Gulamgiri**  **B) Jyotiba Phule------------Amar Jiban**  **C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak----------- Kesari**  **D) Rashsundari Debi--------Sambad Kaumudi**  *Ans - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak* |
| **Q6. Match the column and choose the correct answer:**  **Column A Column B**  **A) B.R. Ambedkar 1. To strike off work**  **B) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru 2. Image of Bharat Mata**  **C) Hartal 3. Depressed Class Association**  **D) Abanindra Nath Tagore 4. Swaraj Party**  **A) A2,B4,C1,D3 B) A4,B3,C1,D2 C) A3,B4,C1,D2 D) A1,B4,C3,D2**  *Ans - (c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2* |
| **Q7. Identity the reason why the Non-Cooperation movement called off by Gandhi ji?**  **A) Due to Chauri-Chaura violent incident B) Due to protest against British Empire**  **C) Because Muslims did not participate in the movement D) Because Christians did not participate in the movement**  *Ans - (a) due to Chori Chora Incidents* |
| **Q8. Complete the table**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Lahore Session.** | **President** | **Demand** | | **December 1929** | **?** | **?** |   *Ans – President - Jawaharlal Nehru*  *Demand- Purna Swaraj* |
| **Q9. Name the writer of the book ‘Hind Swaraj’.**  *Ans - Mahatma Gandhi* |
| **Q10. Who headed the Simon Commission?**  *Ans - Sir john Simon* |
| **Short Answer Question (3 Marks)** |
| **Q1. How did the First World War help in the growth of the National Movement in India?**  *Ans-The first word war led to the* ***huge increase in defence expenditure*** *which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.*  *1. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.*  *2. price increased to* ***double.***  *3. Crop failure in many parts of India resulting* ***in acute shortage of food****.*  *4. This was accomplished by an* ***influenza epidemic*** *,12 to 13 million people affected as a result of famines and epidemics,* |
| **Q2. Explain the idea of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji?**  *Ans-1. According to Gandhiji the idea of Satyagraha means the power of truth and the need to search for truth.*  *2. He thought that without being aggressive satyagrahi could* ***win the battle through nonviolence****. This could be done by* ***appealing to the conscience of the oppressor****.*  *3. He believe that this* ***dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians****.* |
| **Q3. What was the Rowlatt Act? Why were the Indians outraged by it?**  *Ans-1. Rowlatt act was an* ***oppressive act*** *introduced by British government in* ***1919****. It gives the* ***government enormous power to repress political activities*** *and allow the detention of political prisoners without any trial for two years.*  *2.Indian disapproved this act in the following ways.*  *(I). Rallies were organised in various citizen workers went on strike in in railway*  *(II) workshop and office where closed down.* |
| **Q4. Describe the role of plantation workers of Assam in the Non-Cooperation Movement.**  *Ans-1. For the plantation worker in Assam, Mahatma Gandhi non-cooperation movement was a medium to oppose the British oppressive rule.*  **HINT: Inland Emigration Act**  *2. Thousands of workers had* ***defied the authorities****.*  *3. They left the plantation and headed to their house however, they never reached their destinations. They were caught by the police and* ***brutally beaten up****.*  *4. But plantation workers fully supported the non-cooperation movement.* |
| **Q5. Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement gradually slowdown in the cities?**  *Ans-The non-cooperation movement gradually shows down in the cities due to the following reasons:*  *1. Khadi cloth was more expensive than mil cloth and poor* ***people could not afford*** *to buy it.*  *2.the bi court of British institutions passed a problem****. Alternative******Indian institution had to be set up*** *so that they could be used in place of British ever.*  *4. So students & teachers begin* ***striking back*** *to government school & lawyer joint backward to govt. court.* |
| **Q6. Evaluate the role of women in Civil Disobedience Movement.**  *Ans-1. Women participated in large numbers.*  *2. The participated in protest, marches, manufactured salt and picketed the foreign cloth and liquor shops.*  *3. Many women went to* ***jail.***  *4. They begin to see the* ***service to the Nations as a sacred duty of women****.* |
| **Long Answer Question (4 Marks)** |
| **Read the given extract and answer the following questions:**  *Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On* ***31 January 1930****, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating* ***eleven demands****. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and* ***everyone could be brought together in a united campaign****. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.* ***Salt was something consumed by the rich and poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food****. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the* ***most oppressive face of British rule****. Mahatma Gandhi’s letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11 March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a civil disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So Mahatma Gandhi started his famous salt march accompanied by* ***78 of his trusted volunteers****. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji’s ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi. The volunteers walked for 24 days, about 10 miles a day. Thousands came to hear Mahatma Gandhi wherever he stopped, and he told them what he meant by swaraj and* ***urged them to peacefully defy the British****. On 6 April he reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.*  **Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:** |
| **Q1. Why did Gandhiji find in salt is a powerful symbol of unity?**  **A) Because it is consumed by the rich and the poor alike**  **B) It was one of the most essential items of food**  **C) Both A and B**  **D) None of these**  *Ans –(C) Both A and B* |
| **Q2. Identify the act which marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.**  **A) Violated the salt law B) Violated the Rowlatt act C) Violated the Poona Pact D) none of these**  *Ans –Violated the Salt law.* |
| **Q3. According to Gandhiji, the most oppressive face of the British was:**  **A) The tax on salt B) The tax on import. C) The tax on peasants D) The tax on indigo peasants**  *Ans –Tax on Salt .* |
| **Q4. Choose the name from the following place where Gandhiji violated salt law.**  **A) Madras B) Lahore C) Dandi D) Kheda**  *Ans –Dandi* |
| **Very Long Answer Question (5 Marks)** |
| **Q1. Explain the effects of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front.**  *Ans - The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic*  *a. Foreign goods were boycotted.*  *b. Liquor shops were picketed*  *c. Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires*  *d. the* ***import of foreign goods*** *and. clothes was reduced to 50% between 1921 - 22.*  *e. The value of foreign goods imported to reduce from 102 crores to 57 crores.*  *f. Merchants and* ***traders refused to trade in foreign goods*** *and finance foreign trades.*  *g. Production of Indian textile mills and handloom Khadi went up.* |
| **Q2. Mahatma Gandhi put a lot of efforts for the upliftment of Dalits. Explain the statement.**  *Ans –*  *a. Inspite of the fact that in* ***1930 (CDM)*** *Congress ignored the Dalits. Gandhiji had sympathy for them.*  *b. Mahatma Gandhi declared that* ***Swaraj would not come to for a hundred years in untouchability was not eliminated****.*  *c. The untouchables harijan or the children of God.*  *d. He organised Satyagrah to secure entry into temples and access to public wells, tanks, roads, and schools.*  *e.* ***Himself cleaned*** *toilets to dignify the work of the bhangi (the sweepers)* |
| **Q3. How did the sense of collective belonging develop in India?**  *Ans. - through a variety of cultural processes people belonging to different communities, religions and languages developed a sense of collective belonging some of them are as follows.*  *1****. Images*** *- Abindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata it was painted as an ascetic figure she is composed divine and spiritual devotion of this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one’s nationalism.*  *2.* ***Songs*** *- in 1817 Bankim Chandra wrote* ***Vande Mataram*** *as a hymn to motherland this song was a widely song during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal,*  *3****. Folklore*** *-the historians recorded folk tales and folk songs giving the true pictures traditional culture that had been* ***damaged by the outside forces.*** *In order to restore a sense of right their preservation was essential.*  ***4. Flag*** *- during the* ***Swadeshi movement*** *in Bengal tricolor flag red, green and yellow was designed. carrying the flag became a symbol of defiance (Dare). {****NOTE: By 1921, Gandhiji designed another flag called the Swaraj flag (red, green and white with spinning wheel at its centre)}***  *5.* ***Reinterpretation of history*** *- the Indian history and wrote about the* ***glorious developmen****t in science at time and art & architecture. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India’s great achievements.* |
| **Q4. Why was the Civil Disobedience Movement called off by Mahatma Gandhi?**  *Ans - 1. When Indian leaders were arrested angry* ***crowd protest on the road of Peshawar*** *facing armored cars and police firing.*  *2. Many protesters were* ***killed.***  *3. a few days later when Gandhiji was arrested* ***industrial workers in Sholapur attacked*** *the police post, law courts and railway stations that symbolized the British rule.*  *4. But Government respond with a policy of* ***brutal repression****. protesters were arrested and about 1 lakh people were arrested.*  *5. To sort out that problem* ***lord IRWIN invited Gandhiji*** *for a peace but that is Gandhi Irwin pact he decided to called of the movement.* |
| **Q5. Describe the main features of ‘Salt March ‘or ‘Dandi March’.**  *Ans - 1. Mahatma Gandhi found in in in Salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.*  *2. The tax on salt and the government Monopoly over its production, revealed the most Oppressive face of British ruled during the salt march.*  *3. To abolish tax on salt, Gandhiji lead a march from Sabarmati ashram to the seashore point and at Dandi in Gujarat.*  *4. Gandhiji assumed that salt was the most significant symbol of residence against colonialism.* |
| **Q6. Who designed the Swaraj Flag? What were the features of this Flag?**  *Ans - 1. Gandhiji designed the Swaraj flag in 1921.*  *2. It was given a* ***tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel*** *in the centre representing the Gandhi idol of self-help.*  *3. Carrying the flag, holding it Aloft during marches because it is a symbol of defiance (dare).*  *4.the flag developed the sense of nationalism in India.* |

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| **Chapter-1**  **Resource and Development** |
| **Very Short Answer Question (1 Mark)** |
| **Q.1. What is a Resource? Give two examples.**  *Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is* ***technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable*** *can be termed as Resource. Coal, water, air, minerals etc. are some examples of resource.* |
| **Q.2.What is the role of humans in resource development?**  *Human beings* ***interact with nature*** *through technology and create institutions to accelerate their economic development.* |
| **Q.3. How can the resources be classified on the basis of origin?**  *Biotic and Abiotic.* |
| **Q.4. What are abiotic resources?**  *All those things which are composed of non – living things are called abiotic resources.* |
| **Q.5. A gas reserve has been discovered in an Ocean. The reserve is 19 km from the coast of the nation. Will it be considered an international resource or a national resource?**  *All the resources up to* ***12 nautical miles*** *(19.2 km) from the coast are termed as national resources. So this will be a* ***national resource****.* ***(1 nm = 1.6 km)*** |
| **Q.6. “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed”. Who said these words?**  *Mahatma Gandhi* |
| **Q.7. It is important to use the available land for various purposes with careful planning”. Give reason.**  *Because land is an asset of a finite magnitude.* |
| **Q.8. How can the resources be divided on the basis of exhaustibility?**  *Renewable and Non-renewable.* |
| **Q.9. Classify the following resources as biotic and abiotic.**  *(i) Metals*  *(ii) Fauna*  *(i) Metals – abiotic (ii) Fauna – biotic* |
| **Q.10. Give a single word for the following:**  **(i) Materials which have the potential to satisfy human needs but human beings do not have the appropriate technology.**  **(ii) The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes.**  *(i) Stock*  *(ii) Renewable* |
| **Q.11. Name any two states of India which are well endowed with solar energy.**  *Gujarat and Rajasthan.* |
| **Q.12. Name any two factors on which resource development depends.**  *(i) Technology*  *(ii) Quality of human resources.* |
| **Q-13. What is total geographical area of India?**  *3.28 million sq. km.* |
| **Q.14. Mention any two factors which determines the land use pattern of a nation.**  *(i) Topography (ii) Population* |
| **Q.15. What is wasteland?**  *An unused area of land like rocky, arid and desert areas.* |
| **Q.16. What is net sown area?**  *Area sown* ***once*** *a year is known as net sown area.* |
| **Q.17. What is gross sown area?**  *This represents the total sown area once/or more than once in a particular year i.e. the area is counted as many as times as there are sowings in a year.* |
| **Q.18. Name any two states which have high percentage of net sown area.**  *Punjab and Haryana* |
| **Q.19. Name any two states Which have very low percentage of net sown area.**  *Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram* |
| **Q.20. How much degraded land is present in India?**  ***130 million hectares****.* |
| **Q.21. Name any two states where over grazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.**  *(i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Rajasthan* |
| **Q.22. What are biotic resources?**  *These are obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora & fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.* |
| **Q.23. Name any two states where over irrigation is responsible for land degradation.**  *(i) Punjab (ii) Haryana* |
| **Q.24. Name any two states where mining is responsible for land degradation.**  *Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.* |
| **Q.25. How over-irrigation leads to land degradation?**  *Over-irrigation degrades land due to* ***water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity*** *of the soil.* |
| **Q.26. How can land degradation be checked in Rajasthan as the state is having arid soil? Mention any two methods.**  *(i) Control on over grazing.*  *(ii) Stabilization of sand dunes.* |
| **Q.27. Suggest any two ways to check land degradation.**  *(i) Afforestation*  *(ii) Proper management of grazing* |
| **Q.28. Mention any two factors which have contributed in the development of various types of soils.**  *(i) Varied relief features.(ii) Varied climatic conditions.* |
| **Q.29. ‘The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soils. Name the rivers due to which the soils have been deposited.**  *The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.* |
| **Q.30. How can the alluvial soil be classified according to their age?**  *(i) Khadar (ii) Bangar* |
| **Q.31. Out of Khadar and Bangar soil which is more fertile? Give one reason.**  *Khadar soil is more fertile because it has more fine partic*les. |
| **Q.32. Name any two minerals present in alluvial soil which makes it ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereals.**  *Potash and lime.* |
| **Q.33. Name one important crop cultivated in: (i) Alluvial soil (ii) Black-soil**  *(i) Alluvial – Wheat (ii) Black – Cotton.* |
| **Q.34. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton?**  *Black soil.* |
| **Q.35. Which soil is well known for their capacity to hold moisture? Give reason.**  *Black soil. Because black soil is made up of extremely fine clayey material.* |
| **Q.36. Name a mineral in which the black soil is poor.**  *Phosphoric contents.* |
| **Q.37. Why black soil is tilled immediately after the first shower?**  *These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on.* |
| **Q.38. Name the soil which develops on crystalline igneous rocks.**  *Red soil.* |
| **Q.39. ‘Laterite’ has been derived from the Greek word ‘later’. What does the term later mean?**  ***Brick.*** |
| **Q.40. The running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels. What are they called?**  *Gully erosion. 🡪 Ravines (bcoz of absence of vegetation)* |
| **Q.41. Which state has mostly laterite soil?**  *Karnataka. (WESTERN GHATS)* |
| **Q.42. Which soil types is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rainfall?**  *Laterite soil.* |
| **Q.43. Name the soil which develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.**  *Laterite soil.* |
| **Q.44. Name any two crops associated with laterite soil.**  *Tea and coffee.* |
| **Q.45. Which soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature?**  *Arid soils.* |
| **Q.46. ‘The lower horizon of the arid soils is occupied by Kankar’. Give reason.**  *This is because of increasing calcium content downwards.* |
| **Q.47. Name any two natural factors which are responsible for soil erosion.**  *Wind and glacier.* |
| **Q.48. By which name is the bad land known in Chambal basin?**  *Ravines.* |
| **Q.49. What is sheet erosion?**  *When the* ***top layer of the soil is removed*** *over a large area by running water, it is called sheet erosion.* |
| **Q.50. What is wind erosion?**  *Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land. This is known as wind erosion.* |
| **Q.51. What is contour ploughing?**  *Ploughing along the contour lines is known as contour ploughing.* |
| **Q.52. How contour ploughing helps in the soil conservation?**  *Ploughing along the contour lines deaccelerates the flow of water down the slopes.* |
| **Q.53. What are shelter belts?**  *Rows of trees which are planted in between the crops are known as shelter belts.* |
| **Q.54. How shelter belts help in file conservation of soil?**  *The shelter belts break up the force of the wind.* |
| **Q.55. Name a method which has contributed significantly in soil conservation in western India.**  *Shelter belts.* |
| **Q.56. What is net sown area? What percentage of total area is under net sown area in India?**  *Area sown once in a year is known as net sown area. In 2008-2009, 46.24% of India’s area was under net sown area.* |
| **Q.57. What is gross sown area?**  *Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross sown area.* |
| **Q.58. Which soils is the most widely spread in India?**  *Alluvial soil.* |
| **Q.59. What is bad land?**  *It is a land which is unsuitable for cultivation. Mainly soil erosion converts a fertile land into a bad land.* |
| **Q.60. What is gully erosion?**  *Gully erosion takes place when running water cuts deep ravines in the absence of vegetation. This type of erosion makes soil unfit for cultivation.* |
| **Q.61. What is strip cropping?**  *Under strip cropping large fields are divided into strips and* ***different types of crops are grown on alternative strips along contours*** *or across the prevailing direction of winds. This breaks up the force of the wind.* |
| **Q.62. Mention any two man-made and two natural factors responsible for land degradation.**  *(i) Man-made: Deforestation, over- grazing, mining, quarrying.*  *(ii) Natural : Water logging, wind, running water* |
| **Q.63. Name any four minerals in which the black soil is rich.**  *(i) Calcium carbonate (ii) Magnesium (iii) Potash (iv) Lime* |
| **Q.64. What is leaching? Name the soils which develop due to leaching.**  *Leaching is a process by which the nutrients in the soil are washed away by* ***heavy rains****.*  *Laterite soils develop due to leaching.* |
| **Q.65. Mention any four proper farming technique which can be helpful in conservation of soil.**  *(a) Strip cropping (b) Shelter belt (c) Contour ploughing(d) Terracing* |
| **Q.66. State two disadvantages of the red soil.**  *(i) The soil lacks in nitrogen, organic and phosphoric acid contents and is* ***less fertile.***  *(ii) Red soils are porous in nature but not retentive to moisture.* |
| **Q.67. ‘It is important to use the available land ‘for various purposes with careful planning’. Give reason.**  *Because it is an asset of a finite magnitude.* |
| **Q.68. Mention the various forces of nature which contribute to the formation of soil.**  *Change in temperature, action of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil* |
| **Short Answer Question (3 Marks)** |
| **Q1. “Resources are a function of human activities.” Justify this statement.**  *Answer: Mere presence of resources, as free gifts of nature, does not make them resources. Human beings are essential components of resources* ***because they transform material available*** *in our environment into resources. The utility of resources* ***depends on the stage of cultural development of man and the tools and technology*** *used by him.* |

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| **Q2. Write the classification of resources on four different bases.**  *Answer: Resources can be classified in the following four ways:*  *(a) On the basis of Origin:*  *· Biotic*  *· Abiotic*  *(b) On the basis of exhaustibility:*  *· Renewable*  *· Non-renewable*  *(c) On the basis of ownership:*  *· Individual (Personal)*  *· Community*  *· National*  *· International*  *(d) On the basis of status and development:*  *· Potential*  *· Developed*  *· Reserve*  *· Stock* |

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| **Q3. Classify the resources on the basis of exhaustibility and give two examples of each.**  *Answer: On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified as: Renewable and Non-renewable.*  ***Renewable Resources****. The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical and mechanical processes are known as Renewable or Replenishable resources, e.g., water, wildlife, forests, solar energy, wind energy etc.*  ***Non-renewable Resources****. The resources which once get exhausted, cannot be remade. They take a long geological period of time, i.e., millions of years in their formation, e.g., minerals, fossil fuels etc.* |
| **Q4. Write two characteristics of non-renewable resources and write their two broad categories with examples.**  *Answer: Two characteristics of non-renewable resources:*  *1. They cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use.*  *2. They take millions of years in their formation.*  *Two broad categories of non-renewable resources:*  *1. Recyclable resources, e.g., metals.*  *2. Non-recyclable resources, e.g., fossil fuels.* |
| **Q5. Explain four types of resources based on ownership and give one example of each type.**  *Answer: On the basis of ownership, there are four types of resources:*  *1.* ***Individual Resources****. Resources, which are owned privately by individuals, e.g., farmers own pieces of land or houses. Plantation, pasture lands, water in wells are some resources owned by individuals.*  *2.* ***Community Owned Resources****. These resources are accessible to all the members of the community, e.g., village ponds, public parks, playgrounds in urban areas are accessible to all the residents of that area.*  *3.* ***National Resources****. All the resources within the political boundary of a nation including the territorial water (oceanic area* ***up to 12 nautical miles*** *from the coast) extending into the ocean and resources therein belong to the nation, e.g., all minerals, forests, wildlife, water resources, land etc.*  *4.* ***International Resources****. There are international institutions which own and regulate some resources, e.g., The* ***oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone*** *belong to the open ocean and no individual country can utilize these without the concurrence of international institutions.* |
| **Q6. Distinguish between the following:**  **1. Potential and Developed Resources;**  **2. Stock and Reserves.**  *Answer:*  *1.* ***Potential Resources****. Resources which are* ***found*** *in a region,* ***but have not been utilised****, e.g. Gujarat and Rajasthan have a lot of potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far they have not been developed fully.*  ***Developed Resources****. Resources which are surveyed and* ***their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation****. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility, e.g., water resources used for hydel power generation or irrigation purposes.*  *2.* ***Stock****. Materials in the environment, which have the potential to satisfy human needs but man does not have the appropriate technology to access them are included among stock, e.g****. water*** *is a compound of two inflammable gases:* ***hydrogen and oxygen****, which can be used as a rich Source of energy. But we do not have the required technical know-how to use them for this purpose.*  ***Reserves****. Reserves are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical ‘know-how’ but* ***their full use has been postponed for meeting the future needs****, e.g., forest reserves, iron-ore reserves, water in the dams etc.* |
| **Q7. How are natural resources important for man? Give five points.**  *Importance of resources for man:*   * *Resources are vital for human survival.* * *They are important for maintaining the quality of life as man has been using the bio-physical environment to satisfy his needs.* * *Natural resources form the backbone of the economy of a nation.* * *These are the bases for economic strength and prosperity of the people.* * *They provide material, energy and favourable conditions for development.* |
| **Q8. List the problems which resulted due to indiscriminate use of resources by man.**   * *It has resulted in depletion of many resources.* * *Accumulation of resources in few hands which, in turn, divided the society in two segments, i.e., haves and have-nots or rich and poor.* * *It has led to the global ecological crisis, e.g., global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution, land degradation, etc.* |
| **Q9. Why is ‘Resource Planning’ necessary? Give reasons.**  *Answer: Planning is necessary for proper and judicious utilisation of resources.*  *Reasons for resource planning:*   * *Resource availability is not the same in all parts of the country.* * *Resources, especially non-renewable resources, need extra care as they Cannot be renewed.* * *There is acute shortage or deficiency of some resources.* * *Resource planning helps in proper utilisation of resources by reducing wastage. It takes care of future needs and may sustain the environment.* |
| **Q10. “India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.” Name four varied regions to justify this statement.**  *Answer: There are regions which are rich or self-sufficient in certain types of resources and there are areas that are deficient or have acute shortage of some vital resources.*  *For example:*   * *The states of* ***Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits****.* * *Arunachal* ***Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.*** * ***Rajasthan*** *is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.* * *The cold desert area of Ladakh has very rich cultural heritage. It is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.* * *Such cases call for balanced resource planning at different levels.* |
| **Q11. Explain three stages of ‘resource planning.’**  *Answer: Three stages of resource planning:*   * ***Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country****. This involves surveying, mapping and the qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.* * ***Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up*** *for implementing resource development.* * ***Matching*** *the resource* ***development plans*** *with* ***overall national development*** |
| **Q12. “Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources in a country like India”. Justify this statement with two relevant points and an example.**  *Answer: India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. Through planning, regions which have shortage of vital resources and those having adequate quantities, receive equal attention.*   * *There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.*   *For example:* ***Arunachal has abundance of water but lacks in infrastructural development****.*   * *There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources. example: The states* ***of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits****.* * *There are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.*   *example: The state of* ***Rajasthan is well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources****.* |
| **Q13. What do you understand by ‘conservation of resources’? Why is it necessary to conserve our resources? Give three reasons.**  *Answer: Conservation is judicious and planned use of natural resources for sustainable benefit to the present generation. It also maintains a potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.*  ***Three reasons for conservation:***   * *Our resources are* ***limited*** *in nature; therefore, they have to be frugally used.* * *Many of the resources are* ***non-renewable*** *in nature, therefore extra care has to be taken.* * *Their conservation is necessary for* ***our own sustenance*** *and for the* ***ongoing economic developmental*** *processes.* |
| **Q14. Explain the concept of resource conservation as voiced by Gandhi. (or)**  **Whom did Gandhi make responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level?**  *Answer: Gandhi voiced his concern about resource conservation in these Words: “****There is enough far everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed.”*** *He placed the greedy and selfish individuals as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level. He was* ***against ‘mass production’*** *and wanted to replace it with* ***‘production by the masses’****.*  *1.*  ***Indiscriminate use*** *of resources by human beings has led to the* ***depletion of resources*** *for satisfying the greed of few individuals.*  *2.* ***Irrational consumption and over-utilization*** *of resources leads to* ***socio-economic and environmental problems.*** |
| **Q15. Write four institutional efforts made at global level for ‘resource conservation’.**  *1. At the international level, the* ***Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first ti****me in a more systematic way in 1968.*  *2. In 1974, the* ***Gandhian Philosophy was presented*** *once again by* ***Schumacher in his book “Small is Beautiful”.***  *3.* ***Brundtland Commission Report*** *in 1987,* ***introduced the concept of ‘sustainable development’*** *and advocated it as a means for resource conservation. This was subsequently published in a* ***book entitled “Our Common Future”.***  *4. In June* ***1992, the first ‘International Earth Summit’*** *was held in* ***Rio de Janeiro in Brazil,*** *in which 100 heads of States met for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.* |
| **Q16. Write the major features of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992.**  *Answer:*  *1. In* ***1992,****100 heads of States met in Rio de Janeiro in* ***Brazil****, for the first ‘****International Earth Summit****’.*  *2. The summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of:*   * + *environmental protection and*   + *socio-economic development at global level.*   *3. The assembled leaders signed the* ***Declaration on Global Climatic Change and the Biological Diversity****.*  *4. The Rio convention endorsed the global Forest Principles and* ***adopted ‘Agenda 21’ for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century****. It is an agenda to* ***combat environmental damage, poverty and diseases through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities****.* |
| **Q17. “The future generation may not have sufficient resources as compared to the present generation”. Justify the statement by giving suitable examples. (2012) (or)**  **Why is the issue of sustainability relevant for development?**  *Answer: Present sources of energy in India are coal, petroleum, natural gas, solar energy, wind energy, hydel power, electricity, wood for fire, cow dung etc. Most of these are non-renewable sources of energy which may get exhausted after some time. These are available in limited quantities. The present rate of consumption is higher than the rate at which these resources are being replenished and should be preserved for our future generations.*  *In fifty years’ time, India may depend largely on non-conventional sources of energy which are available in abundance such as solar energy, hydel energy, wind energy etc. The total hydel power potential in India is estimated at 1,50,000 MW of which only one-sixth has been developed so far.*  *1. Development of a country needs to be continuous. Every country would like to have the level of development go up further.*  *2. Many scientists have warned that the present levels of development cannot be sustained for the future as the present rate of consumption of both renewable and non-renewable resources is very high. Rapid industrialisation has led to environment degradation.*  *3. Sustainability development aims at development without damaging the environment and at the same time conserving for the future.*  *4. Sustainability of development is essential not only for the present generation but also for future generations to ensure a good life.* |
| **Q18. Why is land as a resource important for us? Write four points.**   * *95% of our basic needs of food, clothing and shelter are derived from land.* * *We live on land & use it in different ways, e.g. for agriculture, for transport & communication systems, etc.* * *We perform our economic activities on land.* * *It supports natural vegetation, wildlife and human life.* |
| **Q19. Look at the picture and name three major relief features of India and their respective share in the total area.**  *Answer: Three major relief features:*  *1. Plains — 43%*  *2. Mountains — 30%*  *3. Plateaus — 27%* |
| **Q20. Name the relief feature occupying the largest area, along with its percentage share in the total area.**  *Answer: Plains occupy the largest area having* ***43% share*** *in the total area.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *Relief Features* | *Their Importance /Uses* | | *1. Plains* | *(i) provide facilities for* ***agriculture.***  *(ii) provide facilities for* ***industrial development****.*  *(iii) because of their level, nature and ease of construction, plains support* ***huge population*** *of the country.* | | *2. Mountains* | *(i) ensure perennial flow of some rivers and* ***many rivers rise*** *from them.*  *(ii) provide facilities for* ***tourism****.*  *(iii) are important from ecological point of view, e.g. have lot* ***of forest wealth and wildlife****.* | | *3. Plateaus* | *(i) possess rich* ***reserves of minerals****.*  *(ii) contain lot of* ***fossil fuels****, especially coal.*  *(iii) possess* ***rich forest cover****.* | |
| **Q21. Look at the picture and explain the land-use pattern in India. Why has land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?**    *Answer:*  *The major land-use categories and their percentage share is:*  *1. Net sown area, where regular agriculture is done — 43.41%.*  *2. Forests, 22.57% of the total land is covered by forests.*  *3. Barren and waste land — 6.29%.*  *4. Area under non-agricultural use — 7.92%.*  *5. Permanent pastures and grazing land — 3.45%.*  *6. Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves — 1.1%.*  *7. Culturable waste land — 4.41 %*  *8. Fallows other than current fallows — 3.82%*  *9. Current fallow – 7.03%*  *The land under forests has increased marginally by about 4.46%. From 18.11% in 1960-61, it is still only 22.57% which is far lower than the* ***desired 33% as outlined by the National Forest Policy (1952).***  ***Reasons for marginal increase in forest area:***   * *increasing population* * *technological developments* * *expansion of agriculture* * *development of transport and communication facilities* * *overgrazing* * *felling of trees*   *All these exert great pressure on land thus causing further depletion of forests.* |
| **Q22. Distinguish between each of the following:**  **(a) Current fallow and other than current fallow land**  **(b) Waste-land and Culturable waste-land**  **(c) Net sown area and gross cropped area.**  *(a) Current fallow land. Land left* ***uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year****.*  *Other than current fallow land. Land* ***left uncultivated*** *for the past* ***one to five agricultural years****.*  *(b) Waste land. It includes rocky, arid and desert areas which are lying waste at the moment. Culturable waste land. Arable land which is* ***left uncultivated for more than five agricultural years****.*  *(c) Net Sown Area. It is the* ***total area under cultivation****.*  *Gross Cropped Area. Area sown* ***more than once*** *in an agricultural year* ***plus net sown area****.* |
| **Q23. What do you understand by ‘reported area’? What is the reported area of India and why? Give two major reasons.**  *Answer: The* ***percentage of total area*** *for which land-use statistics (data) are available, is termed as ‘****Reported area’****. India’s reported area is* ***93%.***  *Reasons:*  *· Because the land-use reporting for most of the north-eastern states, except Assam, has not been done.*  *· Some areas of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have not been surveyed.* |
| **Q24. Write three physical and three human factors which determine the use of land.**  *Answer: Physical Factors:*  *· Topography*  *· Climate*  *· Soil types*  *Human Factors:*  *· Population density*  *· Technological capability*  *· Culture and traditions* |
| **Q25. “The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another.” (Or)**  **Name 2 states having high net sown area and two states having low net sown area. Give 2 reasons for each.**  *Punjab and Haryana are two states, which have more than 80% of their total area as Net Sown Area because:*   * *They are agriculturally rich States because of favourable climatic conditions for the growth of crops and levelled fertile nature of land.* * *Irrigation facilities are well-developed here.*   *States with low N.S.A. i.e., less than 10% are Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram because:*   * *The nature of land is* ***hilly and forested****, therefore availability of arable land is less.* * *Economic backwardness and climatic conditions also do not encourage large scale agricultural activities.* |
| **Q26. According to National Forest Policy, how much of the country’s area should be under forest cover and why? Give two considerations for this norm. Have we been able to meet this norm?**  *Answer: According to National Forest Policy, 33% of the country’s total area should be under forest cover.*  *Reasons:*   * *It is considered essential for the maintenance of ecological balance.* * *The* ***livelihood of millions of people*** *who live on the fringe of these forests depends on these forests.*   *We have* ***22.57% area*** *under forests which is* ***far lower than*** *the* ***desired 33%*** *of geographical area, as outlined by* ***National Forest Policy****.* |
| **Q27. What is land degradation? What is the area of degraded land in India? Name four types of waste-lands and their percentage share respectively.**  *Answer: Damage to the land, bringing down its quality is called land degradation.*  *Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it, results in land degradation.* ***India has 130 million hectares of degraded land****.*  *Four categories of waste-lands:*  *1. Water eroded area .. 56%*  *2. Forest degraded area .. 28%*  *3. Wind eroded area .. 10%*  *4. Saline and Alkaline land .. 6%* |
| **Q28. Write six human activities which have caused land degradation.**   * *Deforestation* * *Overgrazing* * *Mining activities — mining sites are abandoned after excavation leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening.* * *Mineral processing produces large quantities of dust in the atmosphere, which on settling down on land, retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil.* * *Over-irrigation leads to waterlogging which increases salinity and alkalinity in the soil.* * *Industrial effluents — such wastes cause land and water pollution.* |
| **Q29. Distinguish between biotic and abiotic resources by stating four points.**  **Answer: Difference between biotic and abiotic resources**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Biotic resources** | **Abiotic resources** | | (i) The resources which are obtained from biosphere are biotic resources. | (i) All those things which are composed of non­living things are called abiotic resources. | | (ii) They have life. | (ii) They do not have life. | | (iii) These include flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock, human beings, etc. | (iii) These include rocks, metals, land, air, mountains, rivers, etc. | | (iv) Minerals such as coal and petroleum are included in this category because they were formed from decayed organic matter. | (iv) Minerals such as gold, iron, copper, silver, etc. come in this category. | |
| **Q30. Write some measures/ways to solve problems of land degradation.**  *Answer: Measures to conserve land:*   * *Afforestation.* * *Proper management of grazing to control over-grazing.* * *Planting of shelter belts of plants.* * *Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.* * *Control of mining activities.* * *Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.* * *Proper management of waste-lands* * *Avoid over-irrigation, especially in dry areas.* * *Avoid overuse of fertilisers and pesticides.* |
| **Q31. Write the main factors responsible for soil formation.**  *Answer: Soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few centimeters in depth.*  *Factors responsible for soil formation are:*   * ***Parent rock or bed rock*** *on which the soils are formed, disintegrate and decompose under the process of weathering and erosion.* * ***Climate****: It determines the rate of weathering.* * ***Relief, vegetation, other forms of life and time*** *are other important factors in the formation of soils.* * ***Various forces of nature*** *such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. also contribute to the formation of soil.* * ***Chemical and organic changes which take place in soil****, also play a role in its formation.* |
| **Q32. Classify alluvial soils on the basis of their age. Write two characteristics of each.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | ***Bangar*** | ***Khadar*** | | *(i) It is old alluvial soil.* | *(i) It is new alluvial soil.* | | *(ii) It has higher concentration of ‘Kankar’ nodules.* | *(ii) It has more fine particles.* | | *(iii) It is coarser and is found in the old river terraces.* | *(iii) It is more fertile than ‘Bangar’ and is found in flood plains.* |   *According to their age, alluvial soils are of two types: Bangar and Khadar.* |
| **Q33. Write the main characteristics of alluvial soils.**  *1. Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. They consist of* ***various proportions of sand, silt and clay****.*  *2. They contain adequate proportion of* ***potash, lime and phosphoric acid****. They are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.*  *3. Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are* ***intensively cultivated and are densely populated****.*  *4. Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.* |
| **Q34. Give the distribution of alluvial soils in brief.**  *Answer: The entire northern plains are made up of alluvial soils.*  *· These have been deposited by* ***three important Himalayan river systems****: The Indus. Ganga and Brahmaputra.*  *· These soils also extend into Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor.*  *· These also found in the eastern coastal plains in the deltas of the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers.* |
| **Q35. Write two factors which are responsible for the formation of black soils. Name four States where they are found. Name the crop mainly grown in it.**  *Two factors are:*   * *The climatic conditions* * *The parent rock material.*   *Four states in which black soils are found are: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.*  *Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also called black cotton soil.* |
| **Q36. Write six characteristics of regur soils (black soils)**   * *They are made up of* ***extremely fine, i.e. clayey material****.* * *They have* ***capacity to hold moisture that makes them ideal for growing cotton****.* * *They are rich in soil nutrients such as* ***calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime****.* * *These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.* * *They develop deep cracks during dry hot weather, which helps in* ***the proper aeration*** *of soil.* * *6. These soils are* ***sticky when wet and difficult to work*** *unless tilled immediately after the first shower.* |
| **Q37. What is regur soil? Write its two features. Mention any two regions where regur soil is found.**  *Regur soil is soil which is made up of extremely fine, i.e., clayey material.*  *Features:*   * *They have capacity to hold moisture that makes them ideal for growing cotton.* * *They are rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.* * *These soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.* * *They develop deep cracks during dry hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of soil.* * *These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work unless tilled immediately after the first shower.*   *Regions where regur soil is found:*   * *This soil is typical of the* ***Deccan Trap region****.* * *It is spread over north west Deccan plateau and is made up of* ***lava*** *flows.* * *This soil covers the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extends along the Godavari and Krishna Valleys.* |
| **Q38. Write the distribution of red and yellow soils. Give reasons for their colour. (or)**  **How does red soil develop and in which part of India? What makes it look red and yellow?**  *Answer: In Eastern and Southern parts of Deccan plateau, red soils have developed on crystalline igneous rocks in areas of low rainfall. They are also found in parts of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Southern parts of the middle Ganga Plains and along the piedmont zone of Western Ghats.*  *These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks. It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.* |
| **Q39. Write four characteristics of laterite soils. Why are they called laterite?**  *1. They are highly leached soils.*  *2. They develop in areas of heavy rainfall and high temperature.*  *3. They have* ***low ‘humus’ content****, because most of the micro-organisms particularly decomposers like bacteria get destroyed due to high temperature.*  *4. These soils can be cultivated with adequate doses of manure and fertilisers.*  *The word laterite has been derived from the Latin word ‘late/ which means* ***brick.*** *Since their colour is red and resembles brick colour, these soils are called laterite soils.* |
| **Q40. Write the main characteristics of arid soils.**   * *Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.* * *They have a sandy texture.* * *They are saline in nature. In areas where salt content in high, common salt is obtained by evaporation.* * *Arid soil lacks humus and is moisture deficient.* * *The* ***lower horizons of the soil have kankars because of high calcium content which restrict infiltration of water****.* * *Proper irrigation helps make these soils cultivable, e.g., Western Rajasthan.* |
| **Chapter-2 AGRICULTURE** |
| **Very Short Answer Question (1 Mark)** |
| **Q-1- What is agriculture?**  *Ans. The art and science of cultivating soil, raising crops and rearing livestock including animal husbandry and forestry.* |
| **Q.2. Name any two farming system (agriculture type) which are practised in India.**  *Ans. (a) Primitive subsistence (b) Commercial farming* |
| **Q.3. Name any four agricultural products exported by India.**  *Ans. (a) Tea*  *(b) Coffee*  *(c) Spices*  *(d) Jute* |
| **Q.4. What is primitive subsistence farming?**  *Ans. It is a type of agriculture / farming which is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like* ***hoe, doe, digging sticks*** *and family / community labour.* |
| **Q.5. What is slash and burn agriculture?**  *Ans. Under slash and bum agriculture, farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family.* |
| **Q.6. Which type of agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools?**  *Ans. Primitive subsistence farming.* |
| **Q.7. What is intensive subsistence farming?**  *Ans. It is a type of farming practised in areas with* ***high density of population using modern inputs. Labour Intensive also.*** |
| ***Q.8. Name any two states where commercial farming is practised.***  *Ans. Punjab and Haryana.* |
| **Q.9. Mention any four plantation crops produced in India.**  *Ans. Tea, coffee, rubber and sugarcane.* |
| **Q.10. Mention any two factors which play an important role in the development of plantations.**  *Ans. (i) Developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas.*  *(ii) Developed market.* |
| **Q.11. Name the cropping seasons of India with examples.**  *Ans. (i) Rabi – wheat*  *(ii) Kharif – paddy*  *(iii) Zaid – watermelon* |
| **Q.12. What are rabi crops? Give four examples.**  *Ans. The crops which are grown in* ***winter from October to December*** *and* ***harvested in summer from April to June****. Wheat, barley, peas, gram are some examples of rabi crops.* |
| **Q.13. What is the period of kharif crop?**  *Ans. Kharif season starts with the* ***onset of the monsoon i.e., June-July*** *and continues till the beginning of winter i.e., October-November. For example, rice, millets etc.* |
| **Q.14. What are Zaid crops?**  *Ans. These are crops which are sown between the rabi and kharif crops. Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber and vegetables are some examples of Zaid crops.* |
| **Q.15. Mention any two important factors responsible for the success of rabi crops.**  *Ans. (i) Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclone.*  *(ii) The success of Green Revolution in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.* |
| **Q.16. Name any four states which are the main producers of kharif crops.**  *Ans. (a) Assam (b) West Bengal (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu* |
| **Q.17. Name any two kharif crops.**  *Ans. Rice, millet, maize, groundnut, jute, cotton.* |
| **Q.18. Name any two states where three crops of paddy are grown in a year.**  *Ans. Assam and West Bengal.* |
| **Q.19. Which is the staple crop of a majority of the people in India.**  *Ans. Rice.* |
| **Q.20. Which country is the largest producer of rice in the world?**  *Ans. China.* |
| **Q.21. Mention any two factors which have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.**  *Ans. (i) Development of dense network of canal irrigation.*  *(ii) Modern inputs like fertilisers, pesticides etc.* |
| **Q.22. Which are the two important wheat growing zones in India?**  *Ans. (i) The Ganga-Satluj plains.*  *(ii) North-west and black soil region of the Deccan. –* |
| **Q.23. Name the two most important wheat producing states of India.**  *Ans. Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.* |
| **Q.24. Name the important millets of India.**  *Ans. (a) Jowar (b) Bajra (c) Ragi (d) Maize* |
| **Q.25. Which states are the major producers of rice in India?**  *Ans. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.* |
| **Q.26. Name any four cereal crops of India.**  *Ans. (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Millet (d) Maize* |
| **Q.27. Name the state which is the leading producers of the following millets.**  **(i) Jowar (ii) Bajra (iii) Ragi**  *Ans. (i) Jowar – Maharashtra.*  *(ii) Bajra – Rajasthan.*  *(iii) Ragi – Karnataka* |
| **Q.28. What is the importance of millets? Mention any two points.**  *Ans. (i) They have very high nutritional value.*  *(ii) Maize and Bajra is used as fodder.* |
| **Q.29. Name a millet which is a rain fed crop, mostly grown in the moist areas. Name the state which is the leading producer of that crop.**  *Ans. Jowar.* ***Maharashtra*** *is the largest producer of Jowar.* |
| **Q.30. Name a millet which is used both as food and fodder.**  *Ans. Maize.* |
| **Q.31. Name the states which are the leading producers of maize.**  *Ans. Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.* |
| **Q.32. Which country is the largest producer of pulses in the world?**  *Ans. India.* |
| **Q.33. Name the major pulses of India.**  *Ans. Tur, moong, masur, peas and gram.* |
| **Q.34. Why should the production of pulses be increased? Give two reasons.**  *Ans. (i) These are the major sources of protein for most of the people.*  *(ii) These plants help in restoring the fertility of the soil. {****Hint: Leguminous Crop – Nitrogen Fixation****}* |
| **Q.35. Why pulses are grown as rotation crop? Give two reasons.**  *Ans. (i) Pulses are grown as a rotation crop because these have* ***the capacity to fix atmospheric nitrogen*** *in the soil into nitrogenous compound. These help to maintain or restore soil fertility.*  *(ii) These need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.* |
| **Q.36. Name the most important pulses producing states of India.**  *Ans. (a) M. P (b) U. P (c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra* |
| **Q.37. Which country is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world?**  *Ans. Brazil.* |
| **Q.38. Which are the major sugarcane producing states of India?**  *Ans. U. P, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.* |
| **Q.39. Name the byproducts of sugar industry.**  *Ans. Jaggary, khandsari and molasses.* |
| **Q.40. Which country is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world?**  *Ans. India.* |
| **Q.41. Name some major oilseeds of India.**  *Ans. Groundnut, Sesamum, rapeseed, mustard and linseed.* |
| **Q.42. Which is most important oilseed of India? Name the state which is thelargest producer of that oil seed.**  *Ans. Groundnut. Gujarat is the leading producer.* |
| **Q.43. Name a pulse crop which is grown both as a kharif and rabi crop.**  *Ans. Castor.* |
| **Q.44. Name an oilseed which is grown as kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south.**  *Ans. Sesamum.* |
| **Q.45. Name any four plantation crops.**  *Ans. (a) Rubber (b) Tea (c) Coffee (d) Coconut* |
| **Q.46. Name any two important beverage crops of India with major producers.**  *Ans. Tea – Assam; Coffee – Tamil Nadu* |
| **Q.47. “High humidity is good for the cultivation of tea.” Why?**  *Ans. High humidity helps in the* ***development of tender leaves****. (i.e. Soft leaves)* |
| **Q.48. Which are the major tea producing states of India?**  *Ans. Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.* |
| **Q.49. Name a variety of coffee which is produced in India.**  *Ans. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen.* |
| **Q.50. What is horticulture?**  *Ans. Intensive cultivation* ***of vegetables, fruits and flowers*** *is known as horticulture.* |
| **Q.51. Name the rubber producing states of India.**  *Ans. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andaman and Nicobar.* |
| **Q.52. Name any four fibre crops of India.**  *Ans. Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops of India.* |
| **Q.53. What is sericulture?**  *Ans. Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.* |
| **Q.54. Name a fibre crop which is obtained from cocoons of the silkworm.**  *Ans. Silk.* |
| **Q.55. Name two cotton producing states of India.**  *Ans. Maharashtra, Gujarat.* |
| **Q.56. Which region is ideal for ‘the cultivation of cotton?**  *Ans. Black soil region of Deccan Trap is ideal for the cotton cultivation.* |
| **Q.57. Name the states which are the leading producers of cotton.**  *Ans. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.* |
| **Q.58. Which fibre is known as the golden fibre?**  *Ans. Jute.* |
| **Q.59. Name the chief producer of jute in India.**  *Ans. West Bengal.* |
| **Q.60. What is package technology? What was its result?**  *Ans. Under package technology combination or package of many improved methods of cultivation are adopted simultaneously in order to increase agricultural production. This lead to ‘Green Revolution’.* |
| **Q.61. Name an equatorial crop which is grown in India.**  *Ans.* ***Rubber.*** |
| **Q.62. What is White Revolution?**  *Ans. Increase in production of* ***milk*** *is known as white revolution. It is also known* ***as Operation Flood****.* |
| **Q.63. Name two schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.**  *Ans. (i) Kissan Credit Card (KCC) were introduced, (ii) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) was also introduced.* |
| **Q-64. ‘The decline share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern’. Give reason.**  *Ans. Because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for the society.* |
| **Q.65. What is Gross Cultivated Area?**  *Ans. The net sown area and the land cultivated more than once, together make gross cultivated area.* |
| **Q.66. Name any two dry crops.**  *Ans. Jowar, Bajra.* |
| **Q.67. What is dry land farming?**  *Ans. It is a type of farming which is practised in scanty rainfall areas and where irrigation facilities are inadequate, e.g., cultivation of Jowar and Bajra.* |
| **Q.68. What is wet land farming?**  *Ans. It is a type of farming which is practised in high rainfall and irrigated areas, e.g., cultivation of rice and sugarcane.* |
| **Q.69. What is net sown area?**  *Ans. The land cultivated in a year is known as net sown area.* |
| **Q.70. Name two natural fibre except cotton.**  *Ans. Jute and flax.* |
| **Q.71. Name any four crops which are cultivated under shifting agriculture.**  *Ans. (a) Maize (b) Millet (c) Vegetables (d) Dry paddy* |
| **Q.72. Why shifting agriculture is discouraged?**  *Ans. (i) It leads to deforestation. (ii) The per hectare yield is very low.* |
| **Q.73. Which states are the major producers of jute in India?**  *Ans. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.* |
| **Q.74. Name any three cash crops.**  *Ans. Rubber, tobacco and cotton.* |
| **Q.75. How has climate made our land more valuable from the agricultural point of view? Give two points.**  *Ans. (i) Due to wide climatic variations, all kinds of crops can be grown.* |
| **Q.76. List two characteristics of Green Revolution.**  *Ans. (i) Increase in production of wheat and rice, (ii) Use of high yielding varieties of wheat and rice.* |
| **Q.77. ‘Diversification of agriculture can be helpful for the Indian farmers.’ Explain.**  *Ans. (i) Most of the traditional crops like wheat and rice have* ***very low market value*** *as compare to fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers etc.*  *(ii)* ***India’s diverse climate can be harnessed*** *to grow a wide range of high value crops.*  *Marks each*  *(iii) This type of shifting* ***allows nature to replenish the fertility*** *of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this* |
| **Chapter-3 Manufacturing Industries** |
| **Very Short Answer Question (1 Mark)** |
| **Q1. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw materials.**  *Answer: On the basis of source of raw materials used, industries are of two types*   * ***Agro-based:*** *Cotton, woolen, jute, silk, textile, rubber, sugar, tea, coffee and edible oil.* * ***Mineral-based****: Iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals.* |
| **Q2. Which sector of economy do manufacturing industries fall in?**  *Answer: Manufacturing industries fall in the secondary sector.* |
| **Q3. Which countries are considered prosperous?**  *Answer: Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are considered prosperous.* |
| **Q4. What does India’s prosperity lie in?**  *India’s prosperity lies* ***in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.*** |
| **Q5. What are known as agglomeration economies?**  *Answer: Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.* |
| **Q6. Classify industries on the basis of the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods.**  *Based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods, industries are classified into two types-*   * *Heavy industries such as iron and steel.* * *Light industries that use light raw materials and produce light goods such as electrical industries.* |
| **Q7. Mention some industries that are based on agricultural raw materials.**  *Cotton, jute, silk, woolen, textile, sugar and edible oil etc., industries are based on agricultural raw materials.* |
| **Q8. Why did our traditional industries suffer a setback during the colonial period?**  *Answer: Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England.* |
| **Q9. When and where was the first successful textile mill established?**  *Answer: The first successful textile mill was established in* ***Mumbai in 1854****.* |
| **Q10. Where was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the country in the early years?**  *Answer: In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat.* |
| **Q11. Mention the factors that contributed towards the localisation of the cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat.**  *Answer: Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc., contributed towards the localisation in Maharashtra and Gujarat.* |
| **Q12. Name some industries that are supported by the cotton textile industry.**  *Answer:*   1. *Chemicals and dyes* 2. *Mill stores* 3. *Packaging materials* 4. *Engineering works* |
| **Q13. Name the countries which import cotton goods from India.**  *Japan, USA, UK, Russia, France, East European countries, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and African countries.* |
| **Q14. Mention India’s position in the world in the production of raw jute and jute goods.**  ***India is the largest producer*** *of raw jute and jute goods. India stands at* ***2nd place as exporter*** *after Bangladesh.* |
| **Q15. Where are most of the jute mills located in West Bengal?**  *Answer: Most of the jute mills are located in West Bengal, mainly along the banks of the* ***Hoogli river****, in a narrow belt which is 98 km long and 3 km wide.* |
| **Q16. What has once again opened the opportunity for jute products?**  *Answer: The growing global concern for environment-friendly, biodegradable materials, has once again opened the opportunity for jute products.* |
| **Q17. Mention India’s position in the production of sugar.**  *India stands second as a world producer of sugar but occupies the* ***first place in the production of Gur & khandsari.*** |
| **Q18. Why is sugar industry suited to the cooperative sector?**  *Answer: Sugar industry is suited to the cooperative sector because sugar production is* ***seasonal*** *in nature and saves the producers from the exploitation of money lenders.* |
| **Q19. What are mineral-based industries?**  *Answer: Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral-based industries.* |
| **Q20. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic industry?**  *Answer: It is called so because all other industries like heavy, medium and light, depend on this industry for their machinery.* |
| **Q21. What is the use of steel?**  *Answer: Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.* |
| **Q22. Why is iron and steel a heavy industry?**  *Answer: Iron and steel is a heavy industry because all the raw materials as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky entailing heavy transportation costs.* |
| **Q23. Which country is the largest producer as well as the largest consumer of steel?**  *Answer: China is the largest producer as well as the largest consumer of steel.* |
| **Q24. Which is the electronic capital of India?**  *Answer: Bengaluru is the electronic capital of India.* |
| **Q25. Name important centres for electronic goods other than Bengaluru.**  *Answer: Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.* |
| **Q26. Name some software technology parks of India.**  *Answer: Noida, Jaipur, Indore, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Guwahati, etc.* |
| **Q27. What is the full form of NTPC?**  *Answer: NTPC-National Thermal Power Corporation.* |
| **QUESTIONS 4-Marks** |
| **Q1. What is manufacturing? To which sector of economy does it belong?**  *Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.*  *Manufacturing belongs to the* ***secondary sector*** *in which the primary materials are processed and converted into finished goods.*  *The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.* |
| **Q2. Write the importance of ‘manufacturing sector’ for our nation. (OR)**  **“Manufacturing industry is considered the backbone of economic development of India.” Give reasons.**  *Answer: Importance of manufacturing industries for India:*   * *It helps in* ***modernizing agriculture****, which is the base of our economy.* * *It reduces heavy dependence on agricultural income by providing jobs in non-agricultural sectors.* * *Industrial development is necessary for* ***eradication of poverty and unemployment*** *because people get jobs and generate more income.* * *Export of manufactured goods expands trade and brings in much needed foreign exchange.* * *Industries bring growth faster to a nation because manufacturing changes raw materials into finished goods of a higher value, so industrial development* ***brings prosperity to the country****.* |
| **Q3. “Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other, but move hand in hand.” Give arguments in favour of this statement.**  **OR Explain with examples how industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture.**   * *Agriculture and industry in India are* ***interdependent*** *on each other:* * *Agro-industries in India have* ***boosted agriculture*** *by raising its productivity.* * *Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g. cotton textile industry.* * ***Industries provide many agricultural inputs*** *like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines and tools etc. to the farmers.* * *Manufacturing industries have* ***assisted agriculturists to increase their production*** *and also made the production processes very efficient.* * *Development of different modes of transport by industrial sector has not only helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs but has also helped them trade their products.* |
| **Q4. Write the contribution and present growth rate of manufacturing sector in national economy. Suggest measures to increase the industrial growth rate.**  *Answer:*  *The share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17% of GDP.*  *The trend of* ***growth rate*** *over the* ***last decade*** *has been around* ***7% per annum****.*  *The desired growth rate over the next decade is* ***12%.***  *To attain this target, following steps can be taken:*   * *Appropriate* ***policy interventions*** *by the government.* * *Renewed efforts by the industries to* ***improve productivity****.* |
| **Q5. List the major factors which affect the location of an industry at a place. What is the key to the decision of ‘factory location’?**   * ***Raw material****. Cheap and abundant availability of raw material. Industries which use heavy and perishable raw material have to be located close to the source of raw material.* * ***Labour****. Availability of cheap labour is necessary for keeping the cost of production low.* * ***Power****. Cheap and continuous supply of power is extremely necessary for continuity in the production process.* * ***Capital****. It is necessary for developing infrastructure, for the entire manufacturing process and for meeting manufacturing expenditure.* * ***Banking and insurance facilities****,* ***favourable government policies*** *are other factors which affect location of an industry.*   *The ‘key’ to the decision of a factory location is* ***least cost of prodcution*** *so that the venture is profitable.* |
| * **Q6. State any five basis on which industries are classified.**   + *On the basis of source of raw materials used — Agro-based and mineral-based.*   + *On the basis of their main role — Basic and Consumer industries.*   + *On the basis of capital investment—Small-scale and large-scale industries.*   + *On the basis of ownership — Public Sector, Private Sector, Cooperative Sector, Joint Sector.*   + *Based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods—Heavy industries, Light industries.* |
| **Q7. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.**  *Answer: On the basis of capital investment industries can be classified as:*  *· Small-scale industry*  *· Large-scale industry*  *Difference:*  *If the* ***investment is more than one crore rupees*** *in any industry, it is considered as a large scale industry.*  *For example, Iron and Steel industry, Cement industry.*  *If the* ***investment is less than one crore rupees*** *in any industry, it is considered as a small scale industry.*  *For example, Plastic industry, Toy industry.* |
| **Q8. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?**  *Answer: On the basis of sources of raw material industries are classified as:*  *(i) Agro based industries;*  *(ii) Mineral based industries*  *Difference between Agro-based industries and Mineral-based industries* |
| **Q9. Explain the types of industries on the basis of ownership and give one example of each.**  *Four types of industries based on ownership are:*   * + ***Public Sector industries****. They are owned and operated by government agencies, e.g. BHEL, SAIL, etc.*   + ***Private Sector industries*** *are owned and operated by an individual or a group of individuals, e.g. TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd., Dabur Industries.*   + ***Joint Sector industries*** *are jointly run by the Public (government) & Private Sector (individuals), e.g. Oil India Ltd.*   + ***Cooperative Sector industries*** *are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers, or both. They pool in the resources and share the profits or losses proportionately, e.g. sugar industry in Maharashtra and coir industry in Kerala.* |
| **Q10. Explain the role of agro-based industries in Indian economy.**  *Role of agro-based industries in Indian economy:*   * + *The agro-based industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity as they obtain their raw material from agriculture.*   + *Development and competitiveness of industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.*   + *The farmers are heading for* ***commercial farming to produce high value crops*** *for industries. This may in turn help improve the economic status of the farmers.*   + *These agro-based industries, by creating demand, support the growth of many other industries e.g., packaging materials and engineering works etc.* |
| **Q11. Explain the significance of textile industry in India. (OR)**  **The textile industry is the only industry which is self-reliant and complete in the value-chain? Justify this statement? (OR)**  **“Textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy”. Support the statement with appropriate arguments.**  *The Textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian Economy because:*   * + *It* ***contributes*** *significantly to industrial production (14%).*   + *It* ***employs largest number of people after agriculture****, i.e. 35 million persons directly.*   + *Its share in the foreign exchange earnings is significant at about 24.6%.*   + *It* ***contributes 4% towards GDP****.*   + *It is the only industry in the country which is* ***self-reliant and complete in the value chain****, i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.* |
| **Q12. Write the stages of the development of cotton textile industry in India from ancient to modern times.**  *Answer: Stages of development of Cotton Textile Industry in India:*   * + *In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with* ***hand spinning and handloom*** *weaving techniques.*   + *After the 18th century,* ***powerlooms*** *came into use.*   + *Our traditional industries suffered a setback during the colonial period because they could not compete with the mill-made cloth from England.*   + *Today, there are* ***nearly 1600 cotton and human-made fibre textile mills*** *working at various levels and owned by varied sectors. It is a* ***decentralized industry today.*** |
| **Q13. List factors which favoured the location and concentration of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra and Gujarat in early years.**   * + *Availability of raw cotton was abundant and cheap because these are the traditional cotton growing States.*   + ***Moist climate*** *in these coastal States also helped in the development of cotton textile industry because humid conditions are required for weaving the cloth, else the yarn breaks.*   + ***Well-developed transportation system and accessible port facilities*** *in Maharashtra and Gujarat led to their concentration there.*   + ***Proximity to the market*** *is yet another factor as cotton clothes are ideal and comfortable to wear in these warm and humid States.*   + ***Cheap labour*** *was abundantly available.* |
| **Q14. What are the problems faced by the cotton textile industry?**  *Problems faced by the cotton textile industry:*   * + ***Power supply*** *is erratic in our country.*   + ***Machinery needs to be upgraded****, especially in weaving and processing sectors.*   + *Low output of labour.*   + ***Stiff competition from the synthetic fibre*** *industry.*   + *We* ***still need to import cotton*** *in spite of the fact that the production of cotton in the country has increased.* |
| **Q15. Explain main factors which are responsible for the concentration of jute mills along banks of Hugli river.**  *Factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry on the banks of Hugli:*   * + ***Proximity*** *of the jute producing areas to the Hugli Basin.*   + ***Inexpensive water transport*** *provided by the Hugli river.*   + *It is* ***well connected by a good network of railways, waterways and roadways*** *to facilitate movement of raw materials to the mills.*   + ***Abundant water*** *for processing raw jute.*   + *Availability of cheap labour from West Bengal and the adjoining States of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.*   + ***Kolkata*** *as a port and large urban centre, provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.* |
| **Q16. Write down the major problems/challenges faced by the jute industry.**   * + ***Stiff competition*** *in the international market from synthetic substitutes.*   + *Stiff competition from* ***other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil****, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.*   + *The* ***demand for jute products is declining*** *both in international as well as domestic markets.*   + *The* ***cost of production is high****.*   + *many jute mills still have* ***obsolete machinery****.* |
| **Q17. Why is iron and steel industry called the basic or key industry? Explain.**   * + *Since all the other industries—heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery.*   + *Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of* ***engineering goods****.*   + *Steel is needed for* ***construction material, defence and medical equipments****.*   + *Steel is needed for* ***telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods****.*   + ***Production and consumption*** *of steel is often regarded as the* ***index of a country’s development****.* |
| **Q18. Why most of iron & steel industries concentrated in & around Chhotanagpur Plateau Reg? Give reasons.**   * *Low cost of iron-ore which is mined here.*   + ***High grade raw materials*** *in close proximity.*   + *Availability of* ***cheap labour****.*   + *Vast growth* ***potential in the home market****.*   + ***Efficient transport network*** *for their distribution to the markets and consumers.*   + ***Availability of power*** *because this region has many thermal and hydel power plants.*   + *Liberalization and FDI have also given boost to the industry with efforts of private entrepreneurs.* |

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| **MINERAL & ENERGY RESOURCES** |
| **Q.1 Suggest some ways to conserve energy resources in India. OR “Energy saved is energy produced”. Support the statement with suitable examples.**   * Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources * Have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. * Use public transport systems instead of individual vehicles * Switch off electricity when not in use * Using power-saving devices * Use non-conventional sources of energy. |
| **Q.2 Suggest some two ways to improve the usage of Solar energy.**   * i. Reducing the cost of solar panels * ii. Use of efficient solar panel models. * iii. Rising awareness about the importance of renewable energy * iv. Easy installation process * v. Buy panels with High Concentrated Photovoltaic (CPV) Cells. * vi. Avoid installing solar panels in shaded areas. |
| **Q.3 “India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources across different regions”. Support the statement with examples.**   * i. **Peninsular rocks** contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals. * ii. **Sedimentary rocks** on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. * iii. **Rajasthan** with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals. |
| **Q.4 Describe Major Iron Ore Belts in India.**  1. **Orissa Jharkand Belt**: In Orissa **high grade hematite ore is found** in Badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. In Jharkand hematite iron ore is mined in Gua and Noamundi.  2. **Durg - Bastar - Chandrapur Belt**: Lies in Chattisgarh and Maharashtra **high grade hematite** ore found in Bailadila range of hills in Chattisgarh.  3. **Bellavy Chitradurga - Chikmaglur - Tumkur Belt:** In **Karnataka has large reserves of iron ore**. Kudremukh mines located in western Ghats of Karnataka and known to be one of the largest.  4. **Maharashtra- Goa Belt:** Includes state of Goa and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. Although ores are not of very high quality yet they are efficiently exploited. |
| **Q.5 Explain Mode of Occurrence of Minerals.**  1. **Igneous and metamorphic** rocks: minerals may occur in the cracks, faults or joints. The **smaller occurrences are called vein and the larger are called lodes**. They are formed when minerals in liquid / molten & gaseous forms are forced upwards through cavities towards earth’s surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. They include tin, copper, Zinc, lead etc.  2. **Sedimentary Rocks**: Minerals occur in beds and layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration. of horizontal strata e.g. Gypsum, potash salt & sodium salt. They are formed as a result of evaporation in arid region.  3. **Decomposition of Surface** **Rocks:** Involves the decomposition of surface rocks & removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores e.g. Bauxite.  4. **Alluvial Deposits:** Occur in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These are called ‘**Placer deposits** ‘and are not corroded by water e.g. gold, silver, tin, platinum.  5. **Ocean waters** contain vast quantities of minerals but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance, however **common salt, magnesium & bromine** are largely derived. |

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| **Chapter-4 Lifelines of National Economy** |
| **Very Short Answer Question (1 Mark)** |
| **Q1. Which is the biggest port? State its one feature.**  *1. Mumbai is the biggest port.*  *2. It has a spacious, natural and well-sheltered harbour.* |
| **Q2. Which is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country?**  *Answer: Marmagao (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country.* |
| **Q3. Which is one of the oldest artificial port in the country?**  *Answer: Chennai is one of the oldest artificial ports of the country.* |
| **Q4. What type of port is Kolkata?**  *Answer: Kolkata is an inland riverine port.* |
| **Q5. State one feature of Airways.**  *Answer: Airways is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.* |
| **Q6. Which is the extreme south-western port located at the entrance of a lagoon with a natural harbour?**  *Answer: Kochchi.* |
| **Q7. When was air transport nationalized?**  *Answer: In* ***1953.*** |
| **Q8. Which company provides helicopter services to ONGC and where?**  *Answer:* ***Pawanhans Helicopters Ltd****. provides helicopter services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its far off-shore operations.* |
| **Q9. In which states special provisions have been made to provide air services to the common people?**  *Answer: It is* ***only in the north-eastern states*** *that special provisions are made to extend the air services to the common people.* |
| **Q10. How many telephone exchanges are there in India?**  *Answer: About 37565.* |
| **Q11. How many villages are covered with STD telephone facility in India?**  *Answer: More than two-thirds villages in India have already been covered with Subscriber Trunk Dialing (STD) telephone facility.* |
| **Q12. What is trade?**  *Answer: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.* |
| **Q13. Which states are important destinations of foreign tourists in India?**  *Answer: Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Temple towns of south India.* |
| **Q14. Why is transport a necessity?**  *Solution: Transport is necessary to carry passengers and goods from one place to another.* |
| **Q15. Name five means of transport.**  *There are five types of transport systems in India: roadways, railways, pipelines, waterways and airways.* |
| **Q16. Name any four international airports of India.**  *Solution: Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi and Bombay* |
| **Q17. Name two inland waterways of India.**  *1. Ganga river:* ***NW-1*** *between* ***Allahabad and Haldia*** *(1620 km).*  *2.Brahmaputra river:* ***NW-2*** *between* ***Sadiya and Dhubri (near Bangladesh Border)*** *(891km)* |
| **Q18. Name the major ports on the east coast of India**  *Kolkata/Haldia, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Chennai, and Tuticorin are the major ports located on the east coast of India.* |
| **Q19. Name the states where Mormugao, New Mangalore, Paradip and Tuticorin ports are located.**  *Mormugao – Goa*  *New Mangalore – Karnataka*  *Paradip – Andhra Pradesh*  *Tuticorin – Tamil Nadu* |
| **Q20. Name three means of mass communication.**  *Solution: Books, magazines and newspapers are the three means of communication.* |
| **Q21. What is meant by favourable balance of trade? Whether India’s foreign trade is favourable?**  *Solution: If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.* |
| **Q22. Which waterways have been declared as National Waterways by the government?**  *1. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) NW No. 1.*  *2. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km) NW No. 2.*  *The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (205 km) NW No. 3.* |
| **Q23. What is the length of India’s coastline?**  *Answer:* ***7516.6 km****.* |
| **Q24. Which port was the first port developed after independence and why?**  *Answer: Kandla in Kuchchh was the first port developed after independence to ease the volume of trade on Mumbai port in the wake of loss of Karachi port of Pakistan after the Partition.* |
| **Long Answer Question** |
| **Q1 State any three merits of roadways.**  *The growing importance of road transport is rooted in the following reasons:*   * *The* ***construction cost of roadways is much lower*** *than that of the railways.* * *Its* ***maintenance is also cheap*** *and easy.* * *The roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.* * *Roads can be built in* ***mountainous areas****. Roads can* ***negotiate higher gradients of slopes*** *and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.* * *Road transport is* ***economical*** *in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.* * *It provides* ***door-to-door service****, which results in a* ***lower cost of loading and unloading****.* * *It is used as a* ***feeder to other modes of transport*** *such as they provide a link between railway stations, air, and seaports.* * *Road transport connects fields with markets and factories.* * *Road transport is useful for the transport of* ***perishable commodities****.* |
| **Q2: Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?**   * + *Railways can* ***transport larger number of goods and passengers over long distances at an economical cost****. Hence, railways are the most convenient means of transport in the vast northern plains of India.*   + *The flat terrain, dense population, rich agricultural resources and greater industrial activity have favoured the development of railways in this region.*   + *The northern plains, therefore, have the* ***densest railway network****.*   + *Railways have* ***accelerated the development of industry and agriculture*** *in this region by providing quick availability of raw materials and distributing the finished products to the markets.*   ***LIMITATION****: However, in spite of the fact that railways is the most convenient means of transportation in northern plains, a large number of rivers requiring* ***construction of bridges*** *across their wide beds posed some obstacles.* |
| **Q3 What is the significance of the border roads?**  *The significance of Border Roads is as mentioned below:*   * + *The Border Roads are* ***vital road link along the frontiers*** *(boundaries) of our country.*   + *These roads are of* ***strategic importance****.*   + *These roads have* ***improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain*** *mainly in the northern and northeastern border areas.*   + *They have played a* ***major role in the economic development of these areas****.*   + *These roads are constructed and maintained by the* ***Border Roads Organisation*** *a government of India undertaking which was established in 1960.* |
| **Q4 What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?**  *Solution:*  *Trade, international and local trade:*  *(a) The exchange of goods among people, states, and countries is known as trade.*  *(b) Difference between international and local trade is as given below:* |
| **Q5 Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?**  *Today, we are living in the age of communication, using the telephone, television, films, and the Internet. Even books, magazines and newspapers are important means of communication. Various means of transport and communication have* ***reduced distances, bringing the world closer****. Modern life is so complex that one has to depend on others. The same is true of the countries as well.* ***No country today can prosper without*** *the co-operation and assistance of others. This requires the* ***movement of goods and materials between countries****. Trade provides us with our necessities and also adds to the* ***amenities and comfort of our life****. We may also notice that they are rightly called the lifelines of our national economy.* |
| **Q6 Write a note on the changing nature of international trade in the last fifteen years.**  *The nature of international trade in the last fifteen years has changed due to, globalization.* ***Earlier bilateral*** *agreements were made to conduct trade between two countries.*  *But through globalization, an effort has been made to* ***integrate national economies*** *with the world economy. Now producers from outside countries can sell their goods and services in other countries. Globalisation includes the* ***movement of capital as well as workers from one country to another*** *country. The* ***restrictions*** *on the import of goods have been removed. Under World Trade Organization, efforts are being made to have* ***multi-lateral agreements for international trade****. WTO is* ***regulating the international trade*** *of goods as well as services.*  *Thus international trade has undergone a new change. The* ***export of*** *agriculture and allied products, ores, minerals, gems, jewellery, chemicals and allied products, engineering goods, and petroleum products have* ***increased****. On the other hand,* ***import of petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and precious stones, inorganic chemicals, coal, coke have increased too****.*  *The exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by* ***the exchange of information and knowledge****. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level. It is* ***earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology*** *because of its* ***fast-growing Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector.*** |

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| **Chapter-1**  **Power Sharing** |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |

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| **1. Tamil natives of Sri Lanka are called the**  *(a) Indian Tamils*  *(b) Muslim Tamils*  *(c) Sri Lankan Tamils*  *(d) Christian Tamils* |
| **2. The term Eelam stands for**  *(a) government*  *(b) state*  *(c) country*  *(d) political party* |
| **3 Division of powers between higher and lower levels of government is called**  *(a) horizontal division*  *(b) parallel division*  *(c) vertical division*  *(d) none of the above* |
| **4 Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?**  *(a) French and English*  *(b) Dutch and Sinhala*  *(c) French and Sinhala*  *(d) Dutch and French.* |
| **5 Brussels is the capital of**  *(a) Belgium*  *(b) the Netherland*  *(c) Sri Lanka*  *(d) West Indies* |
| **6 A system of ‘checks and balances’ is another name for which one of the following power-sharing arrangements:**  *(a) Power sharing among different social groups.*  *(b) Vertical division of power or power shared among different levels of government. (c) Horizontal division of power or power shared among different organs of the government.*  *(d) Power sharing in the form of political parties, pressure groups and governments.* |
| **7 Which language is spoken by the majority of Belgians?**  *(a) German*  *(b) French*  *(c) Dutch*  *(d) English* |
| **8 Which religion is followed by Sinhala speaking people?**  *(a) Hindus*  *(b) Muslims*  *(c) Buddhists*  *(d) None of these* |
| **9 Which language was declared as the only official language of Sri Lanka by an Act passed in 1956?**  *(a) Tamil*  *(b) Sinhala*  *(c) Hindi*  *(d) English* |
| **10 Which of the following is not one of the three organs of government powers are shared?**  *(a) Legislature*  *(b) Bureaucracy*  *(c) Executive*  *(d) Judiciary* |
| **11 Which of the following is not one of the aspects of federal division of powers?**  *(a) Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments*  *(b) Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government*  *(c) The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government*  *(d) There is no vertical division of powers* |
| **12 What led to non-sharing of power?**  *(a) Peace among all the communities*  *(b) The tyranny of the majority and oppression of minority*  *(c) Negation of the very spirit of democracy*  *(d) Both (b) and (c)* |
| **13 How many times was the Constitution of Belgium amended between 1970 and 1993?**  *(a) Two times*  *(b) Three times*  *(c) Five times*  *(d) Four times* |
| **14 In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?**  *(a) People are the source of all political power.*  *(b) In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-governance.*  *(c) In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.*  *(d) In a democracy, if power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions & enforce them.* |
| **15 System of ‘checks and balances’ means:**  *(a) Horizontal distribution of powers.*  *(b) Separation of powers.*  *(c) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions.*  *(d) Federal division of powers* |
| **16 Power sharing is:**  *(a) the very spirit of democracy*  *(b) separation of powers at different levels.*  *(c) system of checks and balances.*  *(d) a type of balancing powers.* |
| **17 Who elects the community government in Belgium?**  *(a) People belonging to one language community only.*  *(b) By the leader of Belgium.*  *(c) The citizens of the whole country.*  *(d) The community leaders of Belgium.* |
| **18 In which year Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country?**  *(a) 1947*  *(b) 1948*  *(c) 1949*  *(d) 1950* |
| **19 Which is the state religion of Sri Lanka?**  *(a) Buddhism*  *(b) Hinduism*  *(c) Islam*  *(d) Christianity* |
| **20 Which major social group constituted the largest share in population of Sri Lanka?**  *(a) Sinhala*  *(b) Sri Lankan Tamils*  *(c) Indian Tamils*  *(d) Muslims* |

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| **ANSWER KEY**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *1.Srilankan Tamils* | *2. state* | *3. vertical division* | *4.Dutch and French.* | | *5. Belgium* | *6. (c)* | *7.Dutch* | *8. Buddhists* | | *9. Sinhala* | *10.Bureaucracy* | *11.(d)* | *12. Both (b) and (c)* | | *13. Four times* | *14. (D)* | *15. Horizontal distribution of powers.* | *16. the very spirit of democracy* | | *17.The community leaders of Belgium.* | *18.1948* | *19. Buddhism* | *20. Sinhala* | |
| **Short Answer (3 Mark)** |
| **Q1. Describe the geographical and ethnic composition of Belgium.**  *The geographical and ethnic composition of Belgium is given below:*  ***(1) Geographical composition****:*  *1. Belgium is a small country in Europe. It is smaller in area than the State of Haryana in India.*  *2. It has borders with Netherlands, France and Germany.*  *3. Its population is little over one crore. It is half of the population of Haryana state.*  ***2) Ethnic composition:*** *In Belgium, the composition of different communities is as given below:*  *1. Dutch-speaking — 59 per cent*  *2. French-speaking — 40 per cent*  *3. German-speaking — 01 per cent*  ***On the other hand, the composition of Brussels is as follows:***  *1. French-speaking — 80 per cent .*  *2. Dutch-speaking — 20 per cent* |
| **Q2. Describe the geographical and ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.**  *The geographical and ethnic composition of Sri Lanka is given below :*  ***Geographical composition:***  *1. Sri Lanka is an island nation just a few kilometers off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.*  *2. Its population is about 2 crore.*  ***Ethnic composition:***  *1. The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).*  *2. Tamil-speakers are further divided into two groups – Sri Lankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.*  *3. Sri Lankan Tamils are the natives of Sri Lanka. The* ***Indian Tamils’ forefathers migrated*** *from India as plantation workers during colonial period.*  *4. Sri Lankan Tamils live in the* ***north and east*** *of the country.*  *5. Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are* ***Buddhist****, while most of the* ***Tamils are Hindus or Muslims****.*  *6. There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.* |
| **Q3. Explain the three measures taken by Sri Lanka as per the Act passed in 1956. [CBSE 2016-17]**  **Or**  **How was Majoritarianism practiced in Sri Lanka?**  **Or**  **What were the reasons for alienation of Sri Lankan Tamils? What were its effects?**  **Or**  **which policies of the Sri Lankan government have led to the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils?**  **Or**  **Q4. Why Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated?**  *(1) Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in* ***1948.*** *The Sinhala community was majority community. Their leaders sought to* ***secure dominance over government****. Thus the democratically elected government adopted the following majoritarian measures:*  *1. In* ***1956, an Act*** *was passed to recognize* ***Sinhala as the only official language*** *thus disregarding Tamil.*  *2. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.*  *3. A* ***new constitution*** *stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.*  *(2) Effects: The above measures gradually increased the* ***feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils****.*   * + *They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their* ***language and culture****.*   + *They felt that the constitution and government policies* ***denied them equal political rights.***   + *They also felt that they were* ***being discriminated in getting jobs and other*** *opportunities.*   *Thus the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained and a feeling of alienation grew among the Sri Lankan Tamils.* |
| * **Q5. What are some of the basic elements of the Belgium model of power sharing?**   **Or**   * **Describe the path of accommodation adopted in Belgium. What were its consequences** * *The Belgian* ***leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities****. So they adopted a path of accommodation. Its features were as mentioned below:*   + *Between 1970 and 1993, the* ***constitution was amended four times*** *so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within same country.*   + *The constitution prescribes that the* ***Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.***   + *Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group.* ***No single community not even majority community (Dutch-speaking) can make deci­sions unilaterally****.*   + *The State Governments are not subordinate to the Central Government. Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments.*   + *There is a* ***separate government in Brussels****, the capital of Belgium. Both the commu­nities i.e., French-speaking and Dutch-speaking have* ***equal representation*** *in the Brussels government. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch-speaking community has accepted equal representation in the central government.*   + *A* ***third government which is called “community government”*** *is elected by people belonging to* ***one language community*** *– Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. The community government has* ***power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues****. The above model is complicated but it has worked so well that there is no civil strife between the two communities. There is no danger of division of the country on the linguistic basis.* |
| Q6. What are the different forms of power sharing in modem democracies? Explain any two. [CBS2016-17]Forms of power-sharing *There are different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies which are listed below*   1. ***Horizontal distribution of power*** *– Power is shared among* ***different organs of government****, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. This system of arrangement is called a system of* ***checks and balances.*** 2. ***The federal/vertical division of power*** *– Power can be shared among* ***governments at different levels****.* 3. ***Community government*** *– Power can also be shared among different* ***socially active groups*** *such as the religious and linguistic groups. Example – Belgium* 4. *Power-sharing between* ***political parties, pressure groups*** *and movements –power is shared among different* ***political parties*** *that represent different ideologies and* ***social groups****.* |
| **Q7. Why power sharing is desirable?**  *Power-sharing is desirable due to the following reasons*   1. *It helps* ***to reduce the possibility of conflict and clashes*** *between social groups.* 2. *Secondly,* ***a democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise****, and who have to live with its effects.* 3. ***People will have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed*** *and can change the power in the next upcoming years.* |
| **Chapter-2**  **FEDERALISM** |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |

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| **Q1- Which of the given countries is an example of ‘coming together federation’.**  *· Spain*  *· Belgium*  *· India*  *· USA* |
| **Q2- The system of Panchayati Raj involves which of the following:**  *· The village, District and State Levels*  *· The village, State and Union Levels*  *· The village, Block and District Levels*  *· Village and State Levels* |
| **Q3. If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and centre on a subject in the concurrent list:**  *· The central law prevails*  *· The state law prevails*  *· The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide*  *· Both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction* |
| **Q4. In India’s federal system, the state government consists of the power to legislate on all those subjects that are included in which of the list:**  *· State List*  *· Concurrent List*  *· Union List*  *· Residuary Subjects* |
| **Q5- Which of the given subject is not included in the state list?**  *· National Defence*  *· Law and Order*  *· Agriculture*  *· Education* |
| **Q6- Identify the Government that consists of two or more levels**  *· Coalition Government*  *· Community Government*  *· Unitary Government*  *· Federal Government* |
| **Q7- Identify the distinguishing feature of a Federal Government:**  *· Power is distributed between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary*  *· National Government gives some powers to the Provincial government*  *· Governmental Power is divided between different levels of government*  *· Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government* |
| **Q8- Which of the three reactions to following language policy holds true in the case of India?**  *· The language-based States have divided us as they make everyone conscious of their language*  *· The policy of accommodation has strengthened the National Unity*  *· The Language Policy has helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all the other languages* |
| **Q9. Which among the following are examples of ‘Coming together federations’?**  *(a) India, Spain and Belgium*  *(b) India, USA and Spain*  *(c) USA, Switzerland and Australia*  *(d) Belgium and Sri Lanka* |
| **Q10 In a ‘Holding together federation’:**  **A. A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.**  **B. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States.**  **C. All the constituent states usually have equal powers.**  **D. Constituent states have unequal powers.**  **Which of the above statements are correct?**  *(a) A, B, C and D*  *(b) A and D*  *(c) B and C*  *(d) A, B and D* |

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| **Answers**   1. *USA 2. Village, Block and District Levels. 3. The Central law prevails.*   *4. State List. 5. National Defence. 6. Federal Government.*  *7. Government Power is divided between different levels of government.*  *8. The Policy of accommodation has strengthened the National Unity.*  *9. USA, Switzerland and Australia*  *10. A, B and D* |
| **Fill in the Blanks**  **1. The ………… Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List**  **2. The Union Government has the power to legislate on ………… subjects which do not fall in any of the three lists.**  **3. The ………… plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.**  **4. If there is a conflict in the laws made in the concurrent list, the law made by the ………… Government will prevail.**  **5. A third tier of government is called ………… government.**  **6. When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called …………**  **7. ………… are the local governing bodies in the villages and ………… in urban areas.**  **8. The political head of a Municipal Corporation is called the ………… .** |
| **Answers**  *1. Union 2. Residuary 3. Judiciary 4. Union*  *5. Local 6. Decentralisation 7. (i) Panchayats, (ii) Municipalities 8. Mayor* |
| **Short Answer (3 Mark)** |
| **Q1- Mention three features of Indian Federalism.**  *Ans- The three features of Indian Federalism are:*  *· Indian Federalism has a threefold distribution which is based on 3 lists i.e.* ***Union, Concurrent & State list***  *·* ***Supreme court and High Court are responsible for sorting out the dispute*** *between the centre & the state*  *· The State govt. is* ***not the agent (administrative arm/subordinate) of Central govt****. Also State govt. is* ***responsible to people*** *and not to the Union government.* |
| **Q2- What is that one feature in the practice of Federalism of India that is similar to Belgium and one that is different.**  *Ans- Just like Belgium,* ***the Central government of India has to share its power with the regional governments****. However, Belgium has a community government in addition to state and central government, which doesn’t exist in India.* |
| **Q3- Mention the main difference between the federal form of government and the unitary one.**  *Ans- Central government in a federal form shares its powers with various constituent units of the country.*  *While in a Unitary government, the power is exercised by only one form of government.* |
| **Q4- What were the major steps that were taken by the Indian government towards decentralization in 1992.**  *Ans- The major steps taken towards decentralization in* ***1992*** *were:*  *· Bringing* ***reservation of at least one-third*** *of all the positions for women*  *· Constitution bought mandate for holding regular elections of local government bodies*  *· The state governments are to* ***share some revenue and power with local government bodies*** |
| **Q5. Write a brief note on the language policy adopted in India.**  *Ans-The ‘Language policy’ was the second test for Indian federation.*  *1.****No language was given the status of national language*** *by our Constitution.*  *2.Hindi was identified as the official language.*  *3.* ***21 other languages besides Hindi (Total = 22)****, are recognized as* ***Scheduled Languages*** *by the Constitution.*  *4. States too have their own official languages.* |
| **Q6. What are the key features of Federalism?**  *Ans. The following are the key features of Federalism-*   * *There are* ***2 or more levels (or tiers)*** *of government.* * *Different tiers of government govern the same citizens but each tier has its* ***own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration****. So the existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.* * *The* ***fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level*** *of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.* * ***Courts have the power to interpret*** *the constitution and the powers of different levels of government. The highest court acts as* ***an umpire if disputes arise*** *between different levels of government in the exercise of supreme powers.* * ***Sources of revenue*** *for each level of government are* ***clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.*** * *The federal system thus has dual objectives to* ***safeguard and promote the unity of the country*** *while at the same time* ***accommodate regional diversity****.* |
| **Q7. Explain the 2 kinds of routes (or basis) through which federations have been formed, with examples.**  *Ans. There are 2 kinds of routes through which federations have been formed.*  ***Coming together federation –***   * *The first route involves independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can* ***increase security*** * *This type coming together federation includes the* ***USA, Switzerland, and Australia****.* * *In this type of federation, all the constituent states usually* ***have equal power and are strong*** *vis-à-vis the* ***federal government.***   ***Holding together federation -***   * *The second route is when a* ***large country decides to divide its power between*** *the constituent states and the national government.* ***India, Spain and Belgium*** *are examples of this kind holding together federation.* * *In this type, the central government tends to be more power vis-à-vis the states.* * *Very often different constituent units of this federation have unequal powers.* * ***Some units are granted special powers****.* |
| **Q8. Why do we need local government? OR**  **What is the rationale for decentralization of power in India?**  *1.The basic idea behind decentralization is that there a large number of problems and issues, which are best, settled at the local level.*  *2.People have* ***better knowledge of problems in their localities****.*  *3.They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.*  *4.At the* ***local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision-making****.*  *5.This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation.* |
| **Q9. How has the Amendment Act of 1992 made the third-tier democracy (Local Government) more powerful and effective?**   1. *Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.* 2. ***Seats are reserved*** *in the elected bodies and the executive heads of this institution for the scheduled castes, STs and OBC’s.* 3. ***At least one-third*** *of all positions are* ***reserved for women.*** 4. *An* ***independent institution called the state Election Commission*** *has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.* 5. *The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.* |
| **Q9. Briefly explain the levels of rural local government in India.**  **OR**  **How has Panchayat Raj system been organized?**  *Ans: Rural local government is popularly known by the name of* ***Panchayati Raj***  ***VILLAGE LEVEL***   * *Each village or a group of villages in some states has a* ***gram panchayat****. This is a council consisting of several* ***ward members****, often called* ***Panch*** *and a* ***President or Sarpanch****. All the adult population living in that ward or village directly elects them.* * *The Panchayat work under the* ***overall supervision of the Gram Sabha.*** *All the voters in the village are its members. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to* ***approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat and to review the performance*** *of the gram panchayat.*   ***BLOCK LEVEL***   * *A* ***few*** *gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a* ***Panchayat Samiti/Block/ Mandal****.* ***All the panchayat members in that area elect the members*** *of this representative body.*   ***DISTRICT LEVEL***   * ***All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district togethe****r constitute the* ***Zilla (district) parishad****. Most members of the Zilla parishad are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLA’s of that district and some other officials of other district level bodies are also its members.* ***Zilla Parishad Chairperson******is the political head of the Zilla parishad.*** |
| **Chapter-3**  **POLITICAL PARTIES** |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |

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| **1. Give the meaning of ‘Alliance’.**  *(a) Two parties together form the government.*  *(b) Leftist and Rightist together form the government.*  *(c) When state and national parties together form the government.*  *(d) When several parties in a multiparty system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.* |
| **2. Select the statement related to the advantages**  **of multiparty system**  *(a) Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.*  *(b) There is a chance of conflict.*  *(c) Provides choice to the voters.*  *(d) In Multi-party system regional parties get the representation.* |
| **3. Political parties are allotted symbols by [CBSE 2012]**  *(a) The government of India*  *(b) The constitution of India*  *(c) The party leaders*  *(d) The Election Commission* |
| **4. A recognised political party is one that**  *(a) is registered with the Election Commission of India.*  *(b) is given a unique Election symbol*  *(c) gets some other facilities recognised by the Election Commission*  *(d) All of these* |
| **5. An Affidavit signifies (Legal);**  *(a) Signed document where a person makes a sworn statement regarding his or her antecedents.*  *(b) A law to check the menace.*  *(c) Legal document to declare the academic qualification.*  *(d) All of the above* |
| **6. What is an ideological one-party system?**  *(a) Party based on suppression of other parties.*  *(b) Party based on coercion.*  *(c) Party based on ideological reasons; coercion and suppression of other parties.*  *(d) Party based on communist ideology.* |
| **6.Name the oldest political party of India.**  *(a) Bahujan Samaj Party*  *(b) Indian National Congress (Congress Party)*  *(c) The Communist Party*  *(d) Bharatiya Janata Party* |
| **7. Recognized political parties stand for:**  *(a) Parties recognized by the Election Commission with all the privileges and facilities.*  *(b) Parties that is present in only one of the federal units.*  *(c) Parties that is present in several and all units of the federation.*  *(d) Communal parties based on regional diversities.* |
| **8. The term ‘partisan’ means:**  *(a) A group of people who come together to promote common beliefs.*  *(b) Affair of the state or the science of governance.*  *(c) A person who is strongly committed to a party.*  *(d) The ruling party which runs the government.* |
| **9. Which one of following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party?**  *(a) Party name*  *(b) Election funds*  *(c) Election symbol*  *(d) Manifesto* |
| **10. How many parties are needed in any democratic system to compete in elections and provide a fair chance for the competing parties; to come to power?**  *(a) Less than two*  *(b) At least two parties*  *(c) More than two parties*  *(d) At least three parties* |
| **11. When and under whose leadership was Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed?**  *(a) 1982, Mayawati*  *(b) 1984, Kanshi Ram*  *(c) 1985, Mulayam Singh Yadav*  *(d) 1986, Bhajanlal* |
| **12. When was the BJP founded?**  *(a) 1960*  *(b) 1970*  *(c) 1980*  *(d) 1990* |
| **13.How many recognised national parties were there in 2006?**  *(a) 5*  *(b) 6*  *(c) 7*  *(d) 8* |
| **14. Identify the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Janta Party.**  *• a)Bahujan Samaj*  *• b)Revolutionary democracy*  *• c)Integral Humanism*  *• d)Modernity* |
| **15.- Which political party believes in Marxism-Leninism?**  *• a)Communist Party of India*  *• b)Nationalist Congress Party*  *• c)Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)*  *• d)Bahujan Samaj Party* |
| **16. What is a political party?**  *a. Self-made groups who automatically hold power*  *b. A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government*  *c. Non-government groups to do social work*  *d. Government organisations for social work* |
| **17. What are the components of a political party?**  *a. Leaders*  *b. Active members*  *c. Followers*  *d. All* |
| **18. Pick the country where the two-party system exists?**  *a. United Kingdom*  *b. China*  *c. India*  *d. Pakistan* |
| **19. Political parties are most visible institutions in a democracy because**  *a. Even less educated citizens know about political parties.*  *b. Ordinary citizens' democracy is equal to political parties.*  *c. Parties have become identified with social : and political divisions.*  *d. Most people in a democracy are not critical of political parties.* |
| **20. In which year was the Communist Party of India (CPI) formed?**  *a. 1945*  *b. 1925*  *c. 1935*  *d. 1955* |

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| ***ANSWERS***   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *1 d* | *2 d* | *3 d* | *4 d* | | *5 a* | *6 c* | *7 a* | *8 c* | | *9 c* | *10 b* | *11 b* | *12 c* | | *13 b* | *14 d* | *15 a* | *16 b* | | *17 d* | *18 a* | *19 d* | *20 b* | |
| **Short Answer (3 Marks)** |
| **1. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.**   * *The various functions performed by the political parties in a democracy are:* * *They* ***contest elections.*** * *They introduce various policies and programmes for the people.* * *They participate in the process of making laws and bills and their successful execution.* * *They form and run the government.* * *The parties that lose elections, play the role of opposition and criticise the government for its failures or wrong policies.* * *They voice the public opinion on various issues. They can help them form an opinion and can also influence them to alter their opinion.* * *They provide people a way to access government machinery and welfare schemes* |
| **2. What are the various challenges faced by political parties?**  *Lack of internal democracy*  *Growing role of money and muscle power*  *Dynastic succession*  *Decline of meaningful choices* |
| **3. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well?**   * *A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs* * *The 1/3rd representation in each party should be given to women candidates.* * *Persons having criminal records should not be allowed to take part in elections.* * *There should be state funding of elections. This may reduce the influence of money in elections.* |
| **4. What is meant by a ‘National Political Party’? State the conditions required to be a national political party. (2016 D)**  *National political parties have their units in various states. By and large all these units follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.*  *Conditions required to be a national political party:*   * *A party that secures* ***at least 6% of the total votes*** *in general elections of* ***Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states.*** * *A party that wins* ***at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha****.* |
| **5. What is meant by Regional Political Party? State the conditions required to be recognised as a ‘regional political party’. (2016 OD)**  *Answer:*  *A regional party is a party that is present in only some states. Regional parties or State parties need not be regional in their ideology. Example, Samajwadi Party, Rashtriya Janta Dal.*  *Conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party:*   * *A party that secures* ***at least six percent of the total vote****s in an election to the legislative assembly of a state.* * *Wins* ***at least two seats*** *in the legislative assembly.* |
| **6. Name the National Political Party which gets inspiration from India’s ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party. (2013 D)**  *Bharatiya Janata Party* ***(BJP) founded in 1980*** *draws inspiration from* ***India’s ancient culture and values****.*  *Features:*   * *Cultural Nationalism (Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.* * *Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.* * *A* ***Uniform Civil Code*** *for all people living in the country irrespective of religion and* ***ban on religious conversions****.* * *Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded support in the south, east, the north-east and rural areas.* |
| **7. Mention the ideology of Indian National Congress.**  *Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India. The party* ***propagates secularism*** *and* ***welfare of the weaker sections*** *and minorities of society. It* ***supports new economic reforms*** *but with a human face.* |
| **Chapter-4**  **OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY** |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |

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| **1.Economic growth depends on which of the following?**  *(a) Size of the population of the country*  *(b) Territory or area of the country*  *(c) Global scenario*  *(d) Co-operation among various nations* |
| **2. The basic outcome of democracy is**  *(a) Political, social and economic outcome*  *(b) Military outcome*  *(c) Restricted and limited welfare policies.*  *(d) Elimination of poverty* |
| **3. If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is**  *(a) An accountable government*  *(b) A responsible government*  *(c) A transparent government*  *(d) A stable government* |
| **4. What do democracies ensure regarding decision making?**  *(a) Process of transparency*  *(b) Decisions taken by the head of the country*  *(c) Decision by the Council of Ministers*  *(d) Restricted popular participation in decision making* |
| **5. Which of the following is not true about democracy?**  *(а) It always worries about majorities and public opinion.*  *(б) It improves the quality of decision making.*  *(c) Decision making is faster and quicker.*  *(d) It allows a room to correct mistakes.* |
| **6. Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship?**  *(a) Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.*  *(b) Never allows room to correct mistakes.*  *(c) Majority community rule*  *(d) Provides methods to resolve conflicts* |
| **7. Political outcome signifies:**  *(i) Accountable and responsible government .*  *(ii) Military rule*  *(iii) Legitimate government*  *(iv) Restricted popular participation*  *(a) (i), (iii) and (iv)*  *(b) (iii), (i) and (ii)*  *(c) (i) and (ii)*  *(d) (i) and (iii)* |
| **8. A government that takes decision by following norms and a proper procedure is:**  *(a) An accountable government*  *(b) A responsible government*  *(c) A transparent government*  *(d) A stable government* |
| **9. Among the following regimes which tops the rate of economic growth?**  *(a) All democratic regimes*  *(b) All dictatorial regimes*  *(c) Poor countries under dictatorship*  *(d) Poor countries under democracy* |
| **10. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?**  *(a) Regular, free and fair elections*  *(b) Open public debate on major policies*  *(c) Citizens’ right to information about the government*  *(d) All of the above* |
| **11. In a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as**  *(a) Dictatorship*  *(b) Transparency*  *(c) Legitimacy*  *(d) Equality* |
| **12. Which one of the following features is common to most of the democracies?**  *(a) They have formal Constitution*  *(b) They hold regular elections*  *(c) They have political parties*  *(d) All of the above* |
| **13. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?**  *(a) The government don’t want to take decisions*  *(b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions*  *(c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation*  *(d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions* |
| **14. In the context of democracies, what is successfully done by Democracies?**  *(a) Eliminated conflicts among people*  *(b) Eliminated economic inequalities among people*  *(c) Eliminated differences of opinion about how marginalized sections are to be treated*  *(d) Rejected the idea of political inequality* |
| **15. Which of the following forms of government has support in genial**  *(a) Democracy*  *(b) Monarchy rule*  *(c) Military rule*  *(d) Rule of religious leaders* |
| **16. Democracy is based on the idea of**  *(a) Majority*  *(b) Minority*  *(c) Deliberation and negotiation*  *(d) None of these* |
| **17. In which country more than half the population lives in poverty?**  *(a) Sri Lanka*  *(b) Bangladesh*  *(c) U.S.A.*  *(d) India* |
| **18. The 2 Greek word ‘demos’ & ‘kratia’ stand for-**  *(a) People/Government*  *(b) Government/ People*  *(c) Ruler/Government*  *(d) Ruler/People* |
| **19. “Regular, free and fair elections” are the identity of…**  *(a) Dictatorship*  *(b) Democracy*  *(c) Military rule*  *(d) None of these* |
| **20. Rule of the few or of one party is known as…**  *(a) Democracy*  *(b) Dictatorship*  *(c) Monarchy*  *(d) Authoritarianism* |

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| ***ANSWERS***   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *1 d* | *2 a* | *3 a* | *4 a* | | *5 c* | *6 a* | *7 c* | *8 c* | | *9 b* | *10 d* | *11 b* | *12 d* | | *13 c* | *14 d* | *15 a* | *16 a* | | *17 b* | *18 a* | *19 b* | *20 b* | |
| **Short Answer (3 Marks)** |
| **Q1. How do democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain any three points. (2011 D)**   * *Democracy ensures that* ***decision-making will be based on norms and procedures****.* * *Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making that affects them all.* * *the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens—****regular, free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislations and citizens’ right to information*** *about the government and its functioning.* |
| **Q2. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse.**  *i). Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision-making in a democracy.*  *ii). Democracy ensures that decision-making is based on norms and procedures.*  *iii). For a democracy to produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government, it must ensure the following:*   * + *Regular, free and fair elections.*   + *Open public debate on major policies and legislations.*   + *Citizens’ right to be informed about government policies.*   + *A government free from corruption.* |
| **Q3. Democratic government is legitimate government?” Support the statement with arguments.**  *i). Democratic government is a legitimate government.*  *ii). A democratic government is* ***peoples’ own government****.*  *iii).* ***People’s wish to be ruled by representatives*** *elected by them.*  *iv). As a democratic government is peoples’ own government, they believe that democracy is suitable for their country as it is a legitimate government.*  *v). Democracy’s* ***ability to generate its own support*** *is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.* |
| **Q4. Why do we feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government?**  **How do you feel that democracy is better than any other form of government? Explain.**  **“Democracy is more effective than its other alternatives.” Justify the statement.**  *We feel that democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government because:*   * *i) Democracy* ***promotes equality among citizens****.* * *ii) It* ***enhances dignity of individual****. It promotes dignity of women and strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged.* * *iii) It improves the quality of decision making. There is* ***transparency*** *in a democracy.* * *iv) It provides* ***methods to resolve conflicts****.* * *v) Democracy allows* ***room to correct mistakes****.* |
| **Q5. How do democracies accommodate social diversity? Explain with examples.**  **Explain the conditions in which democracies are able to accommodate social diversities.**  **“Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens”. Support the statement with suitable examples.**  *No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups.*  *i)* ***Majority and minority opinions are not permanent****. The majority needs to work with minority so that government may function to represent the* ***general view****.*  *ii) Rule by* ***majority does not become rule by majority community*** *in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups, etc.*  *iii) Democracy* ***remains democracy so long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point*** *of time.* ***No individual should be debarred from participating in a democracy*** *on the basis of religion, caste, community, creed and other such factors.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *Democracy* | *Dictatorship* | | *(i) Based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. Thus, the necessary delay in implementation.* | *(i) Do not have to bother about majorities and/or public opinion, thus can be quick and efficient in decision-making.* | | *(ii) Decisions are acceptable to people and are more effective.* | *ii) May take decisions not accepted by the people* | | *(iii) A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision-making. There is transparency.* | *(iii) Transparency is missing from a non-democratic form of government. There is no acc­ountability of the government to the people.* | |

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| **Chapter-1**  **UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |
| **Q1. Define the term National Income?***National income is defined as the* ***total value of all final goods and services*** *produced with a country plus* ***net income from transactions*** *like (export and import) with other countries.* |
| **Q2. Define GDP.**  *GDP or Gross Domestic Product is the total value of all final goods and services produced during a particular year in a country.* |
| **Q3. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries?**  *The World Bank uses* ***Average income or per capita income*** *as a criterion for classifying different countries.* |
| **Q4. Literacy rate measures the proportion of literate population in which age group?**  *The age group of 7 years and above.* |
| **Q5. What do final goods and services mean?**  *The various production activities in the* ***primary, secondary and tertiary sector*** *produce large number of goods and services for consumption and investment are final goods and services.* |
| **Short Answer (3 Marks)** |
| **1 Mention any four characteristics of development?**  *Different people have different development goals.*  *What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be even destructive for other.*  *Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy, etc. For development, people look at mix goals.* |
| **2. What contributes to the human development?**  *There are many economic as well as non-economic factors which contribute to the human development.*  *Living a long and* ***healthy life****.*  *To have* ***education, information and knowledge****.*  *Enjoying a* ***decent standard*** *of living.*  *Enjoying* ***basic fundamental rights*** *like freedom, security, education etc. To have equality and enjoyment of human rights.* |
| **3."Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well." Explain.**   * Money or higher per capita income cannot buy a pollution free environment or good health. * *Money cannot buy peace and democracy.* * *Per capita income of Maharashtra is higher than Kerala but still in lacks behind in education and health facilities. In Kerala, out of 1000 children born alive,12 die before completing one year of age but in Maharashtra the proportion of children dying is 25.* |
| **4.What is national development? What are the aspects covered under the national development?**  *National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve the lives of its citizen.*  *i) under national development, the* ***government decides*** *what would be a fair and just for all.*  *ii) under national development,* ***only those programmes and policies are implemented which would benefit a large number of people****.*  *iii) under national development, it is* ***very important to decide about the conflicts and their solutions***  *iv) under national development, we have to think whether there is a better way of doing things.* |
| **5.Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?**  *The issue of sustainability is important for development because* ***development must be in tandem with the future****. If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.* |
| **Long Answer (5 Marks)** |
| **1. What is average income or per capita income? Why do we use averages? What are the limitations of per capita income?**  *The average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population.*  *We use averages because they are useful* ***for comparing differing countries*** *of the same category. For example, to compute the per capita income of a country,* ***averages have to be used because there are differences in the incomes of diverse people****.*  ***Its main limitations are:***   * *A rise in per capita income is* ***due to rise in prices and not due to increase in physical output****; it is not a reliable index of economic development.* * *National income rises but its distribution makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.* * ***It excludes all non-marketed goods and services****, even though they may be important for human happiness and better quality of life.* * ***Rise in per capital income may be due to use of modern capital intensive technology in production which may be labour displacing in nature*** *thus adversely affecting the poor masses* * *It* ***covers only the economic aspects ignoring peace, health, environment, education****, etc.* |
| **2. Who publishes Human Development Report? What are the criteria used to prepare this report?**   1. *United Nations Development Programme* **(UNDP)** *publishes Annual Human Development Report every year.* 2. *Major parameters such as* ***longevity of life (Life Expectancy at birth), levels of literacy and Per capita income*** *are used to measure the development of countries.*  * *Life expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of a person at the time of birth.* * *Per capita income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared and also because US Dollar is considered as the medium of International exchange.* * *World countries are ranked accordingly in to Very High Developed countries, High Developed countries, Medium Developed countries and Low Developed countries.* |
| **3.Explain any five fields other than income where development is needed.**  *Fields other than income where development is needed:*   * ***Education.*** *The government must provide adequate education facilities in all rural and urban areas. The government must necessarily focus on education for girls so that all girls are able to acquire atleast secondary level schooling. Running proper schools and providing quality education, particularly elementary education, is the duty of the Government.* * ***Health.*** *Basic health care facilities are a must for all. Establishment of government hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, especially in rural areas, to provide subsidized and unadulterated medicines to the poorer sections of society.* * ***Nutrition.*** *An effective Public Distribution System—proper functioning of ration shops and equitable distribution of food grains is very essential.* * ***Transportation****. A well-developed public transport system to make it easy for general public to commute.* * ***Electricity****. It is the duty of the government to provide electricity and water at reasonable rates to the common man and prevent him from exploitation by private companies.* |
| **4.Explain with reasons why state of Punjab with a very high per capita income has a low literacy rate.**  *Per capita income is* ***not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking*** *of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life. Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life.*   * *This can be seen in the case of Punjab which has a very high per capita income but a low literacy rate. Having* ***money in one’s pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that we need to live well****. Money cannot ensure education and literacy.* * *Another reason for low literacy rate in Punjab could be the* ***lack of free and compulsory educational facilities****. The government needs to open more schools and provide other facilities so that all children have a chance to study.*   ***Pollution-free atmosphere*** *to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor.* |
| **5.‘Conflicting goals can also be developmental goals. Elaborate with examples.**  *All persons do not have the same notion of development or progress. Each one of them seeks different things. The seek things that are most important for them, i.e., that which can fulfil their aspirations or desires. In fact, at times two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting.*  *A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.* |
| **Chapter-2**  **SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY** |
| ***Primary sector:*** *When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.*  ***Secondary sector:*** *Covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through way of manufacturing, it is also called as industrial sector.*  ***Tertiary sector:*** *Activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, it is also called the service sector*  ***Gross Domestic Product (GDP):*** *It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.*  ***Underemployment:*** *This is the situation of where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job. Hence, it is also called* ***disguised unemployment****.*  ***Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. (MNREGA 2005)****: Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.*  ***Organized sector:*** *It covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.*  ***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.*  ***Public sector:*** *In this sector government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.*  ***Private sector:*** *In this sector ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.*  ***Unemployment:*** *It is a situation where the able-bodied* ***persons willing to work but are not able to get a work****.* |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |
| **1.Who has the ownership of the assets in the public sector?**  *The government of a country has the ownership of the assets in the public sector.* |
| **2.What does GDP stand for?**  *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.* |
| **3.Mention one feature of unorganized sector**   * *Working hours are more and harsh.* * *· No job security is there.* |
| **4.Where is the disguised employment found mostly?**  *Disguised employment is mostly found in the rural areas.* |
| **5.In which sector are a large number of workers losing their jobs in, since 1990?**  *Since 1990, a large number of workers are losing their jobs in* ***primary sector****.* |
| **6.What was the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development?**  *Primary sector is the most important sector of economic activities at the earliest stages of development.* |
| **Short Answer (3 Marks)** |
| **Q1. What are final goods? Write two examples?**  *Final goods are those goods which are used either for* ***the final consumption or for capital formation****. These are not resold. In short, final goods have* ***crossed the boundary line of production, and are ready for the use by the final users****. Cloth, air conditioners and refrigerators are examples of final goods.* |
| **Q2 What are basic services? How do they contribute for the growth of Tertiary sector?**  *In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, Municipal Corporation, Defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These are considered as the basic services. Owing to growing income and demand for such services tertiary sector is becoming important.* |
| **Q3. Distinguished between the organized and the unorganized sector.**  *Organized Sector*   * 1. *The sector is registered by the government.*   2. *The terms of employment are regular.*   3. *The sector is governed by various laws such as the factories act, minimum wages act, etc.*   *Unorganized sector*   1. *The sector is not registered by the government.* 2. *The terms of employment are not regular.* 3. *The sector is not governed by any act.* |
| **Q4. What is meant by enterprise? Classify enterprises on the basis of ownership.**  *When a person, a group of persons, is engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services which are meant* ***mainly for the purpose of sale****, it is called an enterprise.*  *Enterprises can be classified into Private and Public-sector enterprise* |
| **Q5. State any three causes of unemployment?**   1. ***Insufficient economic development:*** *It is true that under the* ***planned development*** *millions of new jobs were created but the number of job seekers was much more than those jobs.* 2. ***Defective system of education:*** *In our educational system, there is lack of training facilities, lack of vocational and professional guidance.* 3. ***Slow growth of industrialization:*** *Slow growth of industrialization in the country is yet another cause of unemployment in the urban areas.* |
| **Q6. State any three need for protecting the Public sector?**   1. *To achieve social justice and equity* 2. *To provide basic services at an affordable price* 3. *Generating employment opportunities* |
| **Long Answer (5 Marks)** |
| **Q1 Distinguish between Public sector and private sector**  *Public Sector*   1. *It is controlled and managed by the government.* 2. *The main aim of the sector is* ***public welfare****.* 3. *The sector provides* ***basic facilities*** *like education, health, food and security to the people.* 4. *For ex, the Indian Railways, Post Office and the BSNL.*   *Private Sector*   1. *It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group* 2. *The main aim of the sector is to earn* ***maximum profits.*** 3. *The sector provides* ***consumer goods*** *to the people.* 4. *For ex, Reliance, TISCO, etc.* |
| **Q2 What are the objectives of NREGA 2005?**  **Why do you think NREGA, 2005 is referred to as "Right to Work"?**     1. *NREGA, 2005 is a law which is implemented by government of Indian in* ***200 districts*** *of India.* 2. *It is referred to as* ***'Right to Work’*** *because it* ***guarantees 100days*** *of employment in a year by the government to all those who are able to work.* 3. *Under this scheme, the gram panchayat after proper verification will register households, and issue job cards. And in case of failure* ***unemployment allowance*** *will be given to them.* |
| **What are the advantages of working in an organized sector?**   * *Workers in the organized sector enjoy* ***security of employment****.* * *They work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.* * *They also get* ***several other benefits*** *from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc.* * *They also get medical benefits and,* ***under the laws****, the factory manager has to* ***ensure facilities*** *like drinking water and a safe working environment.* |
| **4.What are the disadvantages of working in an organized sector? Or Why is it necessary to give protection and support to the unorganized sector workers? Explain.**    *The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are* ***largely outside the control of the government****.*  *Workers working in an unorganized sector get* ***fewer wages****.*  *There is* ***no provision of overtime, paid leave, holidays****, leave due to sickness, etc.*  *Employment is subject to* ***high degree of insecurity****.* |
| **Chapter-3**  **MONEY AND CREDIT** |
| ***Money:*** *Anything chosen by common consent as a* ***medium of exchange****.*  ***Demand Deposits:*** *Deposits in the bank account that can be withdrawn on demand.*  ***Cheque:*** *Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from a person account to the person in whose name the cheque is drawn.*  ***Reserve Bank of India:*** *It is the central bank of India which controls the* ***monitory policy of the country****. It also controls and* ***supervises all the commercial banks*** *in India.*  ***Credit:*** *The activity of* ***borrowing and lending money between two parties****.*  ***Collateral: Terms of Credit:*** *Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower.*  ***Formal credit:*** ***Self Help Groups (SHG):*** *These are groups generally formed in villages where money is collected from the members and given as loan to the member at a nominal rate of interest.* |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |
| **1.The currency notes on behalf of the Central Government are issued by whom?**  *Reserve Bank of India.* |
| **2.Why do banks ask for collateral while giving credit to a borrower?**  *Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (land, building, vehicle, livestock, land documents, deposits with banks, etc.) which stands as a security against the money borrowed. In case the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral.* |
| **3.What do banks do with the deposits they accept from customers?**  *Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans to people.* |
| **4.What comprises ‘terms of credit’?**  *Interestrate, collateral & documentation requirement & mode of repayment together comprise terms of credit.* |
| **5.What is the main informal source of credit for rural households in India?**  *Money lenders are the main source of informal credit for rural households.* |
| **Short Answer (3 Marks)** |
| **1.Self Help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector. Which values according to you is it able to support.**   * *Women empowerment* * *Team work* * *Self sufficiency* * *Eradication of poverty* |
| **2.What are the limitations of the barter system?**   * *Lack of double coincident* * *Lack of divisibility* * *Lack of measure of value.* * *Problem of store of value.* |
| **3. What are the advantages of depositing money in the banks?**  *It is the safer place to keep money as compared to the house or a working place. People can* ***earn interest*** *on the deposited money.*  *People have the* ***provisions to withdrawn the money*** *as and when they require. People can* ***also make payment*** *through cheques.* |
| **4. What is collateral?**  *Collateral is an* ***asset that the borrower owns*** *(such as land, building, vehicles, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a* ***guarantee*** *to a lender until the loan is repaid.*  ***If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or the collateral t****o obtain the payment. Property such as land, livestock etc are some of the common examples of collateral used for borrowing.* |
| **5. What are the functions of money?**   1. *Money has solved the problem of Barter system* 2. *Acts as medium of exchange* 3. *Serves as a store of value.* 4. *Serves as a measure of value.* |
| **Long Answer (5 Marks)** |
| **1.In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?**   1. *It ensures that the banks actually keep a certain % of their deposits as cash balance/****cash reserve*** *with the Central bank.* 2. *It observes that* ***banks give loans to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers*** *also and not become a profit making business.* 3. *Report has to be* ***submitted periodically*** *by the banks to RBI containing details such as how much they have lent, to whom and at what rate of interest etc.* 4. *Central Banks is the lender of the last resort. Whenever banks are short of funds, they can take loans from the Central Banks Thus it is* ***source of great strength to the banking system****.* 5. *It acts as a bank of central clearance settlements and transfers.* |
| **2. Explain the functions of commercial banks.**   1. ***Accepting deposits****: Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.* 2. ***Providing loans:*** *Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.* 3. ***Transfer of funds:*** *In this way, banks mediate between the depositor and borrowers.* 4. ***Agency functions:*** *In modern times bank also acts as an agent of the customer.* 5. ***Credit creation:*** *provides loan from people deposits. The borrower does not withdraw the whole amount instead deposits in the same bank. It enables the bank to provide further loan* |
| **3. Distinguish between formal and informal credit sources.**  ***Formal Sector***   * *These resources work under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).* * *The rate of interest is very low.* * *Commercial banks, cooperative societies etc. are the main sources of formal credit.*   ***Informal Sector***   * *These do not work under any government organization.* * *The rate of interest is very high.* * *Relatives, money lenders and landlords are the main sources of informal credit.* |
| **4. “Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit Explain.**   1. *Banks are not present everywhere in rural India, where as the informal sources are easily available in all the villages.* 2. *Getting a loan from the bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from the informal resources because bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Most of the poor people don ‘t possesses anything to offer as collateral.* 3. *Moneylenders provide loan to the poor people without any collateral.* 4. *The formal sources provide loan only for productive purposes, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes.* 5. *The method of business of the formal source is very complex, whereas the informal resources have a very simple way of business.* |
| **5. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the countries development. Highlight the role of loans in reference to India. (5)**   1. *High cost of borrowing leads to a major share of profits to be paid as interest. At time, higher rates lead to more interests than the principle.* 2. *Debt trap discourages new entrants* 3. *More loans given by banks and co-operatives* 4. *Promotion of small scale industries.* |
| **6.What are demand deposits? What are their advantages? Why are demand deposits considered as money?**  *The deposits in the bank accounts which can be withdrawn on demand are known as demand deposits.*  *People earn interest on the demand deposits.*  *The depositor can make the payment through a cheque.*  ***It Is considered as money because***   * *They can be used as a medium of exchange.* * *They are easily acceptable.* * *They help in settling payment without the use of cash.* |
| **Chapter-4**  **GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY** |
| * ***Globalization*** *refers to the integration of the domestic economy with the economies of the world.* * *An* ***MNC*** *is a company that owns and controls production in more than one nation. Foreign Investment is investment made by MNCs.* * ***Liberalization*** *means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.* * *Governments use* ***trade barriers*** *to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition. Ex. Tax on imports. Around 1991, government India adopted the policy of liberalization* * ***World Trade Organization (WTO)*** *was started at the initiative of the developed countries. Its main objective is to liberalize international trade.* * ***Privatization*** *means transfer of ownership of property from public sector to private sector.* * ***Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)*** *is the contracting of non-primary business activities and functions to a third party service provider.* * *Multi-lateral Agreement is agreement entered by group of countries.* * ***Mixed economy*** *is a system in which private and public sector work together.* * ***Economic Reforms or New Economic Policy*** *is policy adopted by the Government of India since July* ***1991****. Its key features are Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization* ***(LPG)****.* |
| **Very Short Answer (1 Mark)** |
| **1.Name the organization lay emphasize Liberalization of foreign trade and Foreign Investment.**  *World Trade Organization* |
| **2.What do you mean by FDI?**  *Foreign Direct Investment.* |
| **3.What are SEZ?**  *Special Economic Zone* |
| **4.Name two Indian Companies which are also known as MNC.**  *TATA Motors, Bajaj* |
| **5.What is the most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world?**  *Buy existing local companies* |
| **Short Answer (3 Marks)** |
| **Q1. What are the advantages of foreign trade?**   1. *Foreign trade gives opportunity to reach buyers in domestic and international markets.* 2. *Choice of the consumers expands manifolds* 3. *The prices of similar goods in the markets tends to become equal* |
| **Q2. What is globalization?**  *Integrating a country’s economy with world ‘s economy*  *Foreign producers can sell their goods and services in India and Indian producers can also sell goods and services in other countries.*  *Interdependence of different countries of the world economically* |
| **Q3. What are the factors that attract MNCs to set up factories in third world countries?**   * *For better prospectus and profits.* * *Favourable government policies* * *Availability of highly skilled man power easily and cheaply.* |
| **Q4. How foreign trade leads to integration of markets?**  *Trade between countries enables them to extend the boundaries of the market.*  *Foreign trade enables countries of the* ***world to consume goods that they are not able to produce.***  *Foreign trade* ***helps equalizing prices over different parts*** *of the world* |
| **Q5. What is Tax Barrier? How it helps in regulating the foreign trade?**  *In some cases, it may be necessary* ***to protect local manufacturers from imports****. Countries set up Tax Barriers to protect their National Interest*  *They may be in the form* ***of high import duty and quota restrictions.*** |
| **Q6. "Globalization has led to the worsening of the working conditions of the labourers". Comment.**  *Globalization and open competition leads to* ***insecure working conditions****. The workers do not get a fair share of profits which the big companies make.* ***Workers are exploited*** *by the big companies as they are not given any in- job benefits.* |
| **Q7. How does liberalization contribute to the expansion of markets in India?**  *As a result of liberalization foreign companies are able to set up their offices and markets in India.*  *The Government of India established many* ***Special Economic Zones*** *where all sorts of facilities made available to foreign companies.*  *Foreign companies were allowed* ***flexibility in labour laws*** *so that they could* ***employ workers for a short period****.* |
| **8. How has technology stimulated the globalization process?**  *Improvement in transportation & technology has made* ***faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower rates.***  *Improvement in IT Sector, Invention of Computers, Internet, Mobile Phones, and Fax etc. has made contacts*  *with people around the world quite easy.* |
| **Long Answer (5 Marks)** |
| **1. How do MNCs interlink production across countries?**  *MNC’s set up their production units in those areas which are quite close to the markets.*   * *It sets up* ***production jointly with some of the local companies*** *of the selected countries* * *Sometimes large* ***MNCs place orders for production with small producers*** *and provide them money for additional investments.* * *Sometimes* ***MNCs buy local companies and then expand their production.*** *They Provide latest technology for better and speedy production* |
| **2. What are the factors that have enabled globalization?**   * *Rapid improvement in technology* * *Development in information and communication technology.* * *Liberalization of foreign investment.* * *policies of the governments.* * *Pressure from international organizations such as WTO.* |
| **3.Explain any five positive impacts of globalization.**   * *Globalization and greater competition among producers have been of* ***advantage to consumers, in terms of wider choice, improved quality and lower prices****.* * *Enormous increase in foreign investment through MNCs.* * *Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from globalization as they got* ***newer technology and collaboration*** *with foreign companies. Some large companies emerged as MNCs Ex. Tata Motors, Infosys.* * *New opportunities are created for companies providing services especially those involving IT.* * *It has* ***enabled the third world countries to get better technology at a cheaper rate*** |
| **3. Explain any five negative impacts of globalization.**   * *Globalization has led to widening of income inequalities among various countries.* * *It has* ***widened the gap between the rich and the poor*** *within the countries.* * *It has worsened the working condition of the labourers, especially in the unorganized Sectors.* * *The* ***benefits of globalization were not equally distributed among the people****, and generally the upper class, in terms of income and education, only got benefited.* * ***Agricultural sector has been hard*** *hit by the policies of globalization.* |
| **4. What measures can be taken by the government to make globalization fair?**   * *The policies of the government must focus on protecting the interests of all sections of the people.* * *Government should ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.* * *Government should support small industries to face competitions.* * *In certain situations, trade and investment barriers should be imposed.* * *The government should negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.* |
| **5. What were the main reasons for imposing barriers in Indian after independence?**  *The term liberalization means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.*  *Governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade.*   * *Trade barriers were used* ***to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition****. Ex. Tax on imports.* * *It was considered* ***necessary to protect producers within the country*** *from foreign competition.* * *The competition from foreign competitors could have* ***crippled the new born industries in India****.* |
| **6. Critically examine the functioning of WTO**   * *The operations of the WTO will lead to* ***undue interference into the internal affairs of different countries****.* * *Domination of developed countries.* * ***Serves the interests of the developed nations.*** * *Access to markets of developed countries by developing countries is negligible* * *WTO rules* ***forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers*** *where as many developed countries unfairly retained trade barriers.* |
| **GENDER, RELIGON and CASTE** |
| **Q) Women face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression in various ways even today. Assess the statement by giving five suitable arguments.**   1. The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 percent among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies. Many of them drop out because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys’ education. 2. The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day. Yet much of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued. 3. The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However, in almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work. 4. In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. Such sex-selective abortion led to a decline in child sex ratio. 5. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence. |
| **Q) Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular country.**   1. There is **no official religion** for the Indian state. Our Constitution **does not give a special status** to any religion. 2. The Constitution provides to **all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate** any religion, or not to follow any. 3. The Constitution **prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.** 4. Secularism is an idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country. 5. At the same time the Constitution **allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion** in order to ensure equality within religious communities. |

**NOTE:** Read other basics of this chapter from the NCERT book like Communism, Feminist Movements, Patriarchal Society, Sexual division of Labour etc.

**Also summarise the topics-**

* Gender & Politics
* Caste & Politics
* Religion & Politics

**Following Study material are necessary and expected to complete before CBSE Board Exam:**

1. This Pdf with related topics.
2. Basic glossary of NCERT e.g. Majoritarionism, partisanship, jurisdiction, defection, Per Capita Income, Body mass index etc.
3. Sample paper 2022-23 with related topics.
4. Exam Paper of PT-1, PT-2, PT-3 and Preboard.
5. All given worksheet.

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