

CAPSULE NOTES-1

SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS-X

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Chapter 1 **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

(Mark 1)

1. What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?

To oppose monarchial forms of government

2. Which French artist prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world?

Frederic Sorrieu.

3. What was the meaning of liberalism in early nineteenth century in Europe?

Liberalism stood for freedom for individual and equality for all before the laws.

4. What was the main aim of Treaty of Vienna 1815 ?

Undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe.

5. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe ?

The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizen.

6. What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries?

The main aim of French Revolutionaries was to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

7. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists ?

Freedom of the Press

8. What is meant by Nationalism?

Nationalism is the love and patriotic feeling for one's own country.

9. What is meant by Nation State?

When people living in a particular region develop an identity, with definite boundary, common ruler and common culture, it is called as Nation State.

10. Who remarked “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?

Metternich.

11. Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830– 1848.

The Greek war of Independence.

12. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Treaty of Constantinople .

13. What do you understand by ‘absolutist’ ?

Absolutist, literally a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.

In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.

14. What is a Utopian ?

Utopian is a vision of society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.

15. What are advantages of a nation? State one advantage.

The existence of nations is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.

16. What is Plebiscite ?

Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

17.What political and constitutional changes did take place in the wake of the French Revolution in 1789 ?

- a.The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- b.The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

18. Which clubs were set up after the French Revolution and by whom?

As the news of events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.

19. How the Napoleon code was implemented in the regions under French control?

In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

20. Why did the people in the conquered territories become hostile to Napoleon's rule?

The people became hostile due to increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe. All these seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

21. What was the meaning of liberalism in early 19th century in Europe?

The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber meaning free. Thus for the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

22.What do you mean by suffrage ?

Suffrage means right to vote.

23. Who had created out of countless small principalities a confederation of 39 states of Germany?

Napoleon.

24. In 1834, which customs union was formed? Who joined it ?

In 1834 a customs union – zollverein was formed. The union was joined by most of the German state.

25. What do you mean by conservatism?

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stresses the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.

26. Which congress was held in 1815 ? By whom was it hosted ?

1. Congress of Vienna was held in 1815.
2. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

27. What was the policy adopted at Vienna (1815) about the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon?

The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

28. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini ?

Giuseppe Mazzini was the Italian revolutionary who founded Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne (1833).

29. What was the result of July 1830 revolution in France ?

By July 1830 revolution in France, the Bourbon Kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries and installed a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe.

30. What was said about Mazzini by Metternich?

Metternich described him as "the most dangerous enemy of our social order".

31. What Metternich remarked about events in France ?

Metternich once remarked, “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.”

32. Who was Lord Byron ? What was his contribution in the Greek war of independence?

1. Lord Byron was an English poet.
2. He organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.

33. What was Marianne and Germania?

Marianne was an allegory of France while Germania was an allegory of Germany. It was a mode of visualizing the nation so as to generate extreme sense of respect and reverence in the hearts of the people living in those countries.

34. What was contribution of Karol Kurpinski in the freedom struggle of Poland ?

Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

35. Give one reason for the great economic hardship in Europe in the 1830s.

1. There was enormous increase in population all over Europe.
2. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.

36. Who were Grimm brothers ? Why did they collect folktales ?

a. The Grimm brothers were born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively.
b. They collected folktales and considered their projects of collecting folk-tales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

37. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871 ?

Kaiser William-I of Prussia.

38. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?

Victor Emmanuel-II.

39. When was the Act of Union passed and with what results?

In 1707. It resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’.

40. Name the leader and the states which gave leadership in Italian unification.

Victor Emmanuel-II the King of Piedmont and Sardinia gave leadership in Italian unification.

41. Name the famous hall when Otto von Bismarck gathered to proclaim the German Empire headed by Kaiser William?

The Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.

42. Who has been called the ‘Hero of Two Worlds’ ?

Garibaldi has been called the ‘Hero of Two Worlds

43. Who was called ‘Bismarck of Italy’ ?

Garibaldi.

44. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure.

Cloth.

45. Who was Johann Gottfried Herder?

Herder was a German philosopher who claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

46. What is an Allegory ? State any one example to clarify the same.

Allegory : When an abstract idea for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing. **Examples :** Statue of Liberty, Marianne, Germania etc

47. Define the term Suffrage

Suffrage is the term used for right to vote.

48. Who were Junkers in Prussia ?

Large landowners were called Junkers in Prussia.

49. Who was the architect of the unification of Germany and which policy was adopted by him ?

Otto von Bismarck is considered the architect of German unification. He followed the policy of blood and iron to achieve his object.

50. Name three persons who played an important role in the unification of Italy.

Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi.

51. What happened in England in 1688 ?

Glorious revolution had taken place. As a result of this, the English parliament had seized power from the monarchy.

52. What is the importance of the Act of Union (1707) ?

The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland had resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

53. How attributes of liberty and justice were represented during French Revolution ?

1. The attributes of Liberty were the cap or the broken chain.
2. Justice is generally a blindfolded man carrying a pair of weighing scales.

54. What made the Balkans an explosive region ?

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

55. Which European powers had rivalries in the Balkans and were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending own control over the area ?

Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary.

56. What was Zollverein ?

A customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia. It abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies to two from over thirty.

57. Define Romanticism

A cultural movement that rejected science and reason and introduced heart and emotions.

58. Define imperialism

Imperialism refers to the policy of extending the rule and the authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries.

59. In France, by what name was the Civil Code of 1804 known ?

The Civil Code of 1804 was also known as Napoleonic Code.

60. State any one step that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

The ideas of the fatherland and the citizen emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

(3.Marks)

1. Why in the years after 1848, the autocrats of central and eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in western Europe before 1815 ?

Explain.

(i) Though conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, they could not restore the old order. Monarchs were beginning to realize that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the

liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.

- (ii) Hence, in the years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815.
- (iii) Thus, serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

2. Describe the event of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe : Students and other members of educated middle class began to set up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.

3. List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code.

- (a) It did away with all privileges based on birth.
- (b) It established equality before law and secured the right to property.
- (c) It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system.

4. How did the local people in the areas conquered by the Napoleon react to French rule ?

Explain.

- (a) Peasants, artisans, workers and businessmen enjoyed this newly found freedom.
- (b) Uniform laws and standard system of weight and measures and a common currency would be more helpful in trade.
- (c) Increase in taxes, censorship and forced conscription in French armies were seen as outweighing the advantage of administrative changes which Napoleon brought.

5. Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of Europe ? Reasons of unpopular Napoleonic rule over other regions were :

- (a) Administrative reforms did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom. The newly annexed regions found themselves under the French rule.
- (b) The newly acquired territories had to face increased taxation and censorship.
- (c) The forced conscription into French army to conquer other parts of Europe was not popular with the newly conquered people.

6. What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people ? Write any three points.

Representatives of the European power, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria signed treaty of Vienna in 1815. The impacts of treaty were :

- (a) Deposed Bourbon dynasty was restored to power. Future expansion of French was prevented.
- (b) Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontiers, while Austria was given control of the Northern Italy.
- (c) In the East, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

7. "A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe." Which class brought about this change ? How did they bring about this change ? Explain with two reasons. [Board Term-II, 2012, Set 68004]

The change was brought about by the new middle class.

- (a) They brought about the change in two ways :
 - (i) Formation of Zollverein.
 - (ii) Tariff barriers were abolished.
- (b) Reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- (c) Creation of railways helped them in mobility and harnessing economic interests.

8. Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.

Reasons for the Nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe :

- (a) Oppression of people under absolute rulers.
- (b) Liberal ideas spread by well-known philosophers and leaders.
- (c) The French Revolution inspired the people to fight for freedom. The slogan ‘Liberty, Equality and Fraternity’ became the clarion call for the common people.

9. What does the term ‘Liberalism’ mean ? What did it mean to different classes and people ?

Liberalism : Derived from Latin word ‘liber’ means ‘free’. It meant differently to different people.

Middle class : It stood for freedom of individual and equality of all before law.

Politically : It emphasized government by consent. There was to be an end to autocracy and clerical privileges. The right to vote was meant to be only for property owning men. The lower classes were therefore not included. In general, it stood for inviolability of private property and freedom of the markets from state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods.

10. What were the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830 ? [Board Term-II, 2012, 2011, Set 2081]

The effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830 were :

- (a) The Bourbon dynasty which was restored in 1815 was overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- (b) A constitutional monarchy was installed with Louis Philippe as its head.
- (c) An uprising was seen in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands

11. Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary.

The role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary :

- (a) He founded two secret societies – Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- (b) Members of these societies were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and German states.
- (c) Mazzini’s relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republic frightened the conservatives.

12. Explain the role of languages in developing the national sentiments in Europe.

Languages played an important role in developing the nationalist sentiments.

- (a) When Russia occupied Poland, the Polish language was banned, and it was replaced by the Russian language.
- (b) Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- (c) The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against the Russian dominance.

13. Examine the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe.

- (a) A large number of women had participated in the liberal and national movements in Europe.
- (b) Women formed their own political associations.
- (c) Founded newspapers and took part in political meetings and demonstration. However, they were still denied the right to vote and they could not enter the Frankfurt Parliament as representatives but attended only as observers

14. What changes came in Nationalism in Europe after 1848 ? Who was the architect of this process? How was it practised ? [Board Term-

- (a) Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Conservatives promoted state power and political domination.

- (b) Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process.
- (c) It was backed by the army and bureaucracy.

15. Name the female allegory who represents France. Describe her main characteristics.

Marianne was the female allegory who represented France. Her characteristics were drawn from :

- (a) Those of liberty and republic.
- (b) These were the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.
- (c) Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares.
- (d) Her images were marked on coins and stamps of 1850.

16. How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First World War ?

- (a) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- (b) The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict as different Slavic nationalities struggled for their independence.
- (c) It became the source of big power rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies and military might.

17. Who was Cavour ? Explain his contributions to the unification of Italy.

Cavour was the Chief Minister of Sardinia- Piedmont. His contribution to the unification of Italy was :

- (a) He was a good administrator.
- (b) He worked for the unification of Italy.
- (c) He led the movement to unify the regions of state.
- (d) He was a tactful diplomat. He succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

18. Which was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

It was the area called the Balkans. It was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.

(5 Marks)

1. Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. Provisions of Treaty of Vienna :

- (a) Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France.
- (b) France lost territories annexed under Napoleon.
- (c) The kingdom of Netherlands was set up in North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South.
- (d) Prussia was given new territories on its Western frontier.
- (e) Austria was given Northern Italy.
- (f) Russia was given part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony.

2. How was the ideology of liberalism allied with National Unity in early 19th century in Europe?

Explain in three points.

The ideology of liberalism allied with Nationalism in the following ways :

- (a) Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.

- (b) It emphasized on the concept of government by consent.
- (c) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- (d) It believed in a constitution and representative government through Parliament.
- (e) It emphasized the inviolability of private property.

3. How did the Treaty of Vienna change the map of Europe?

- a. The conservatives believed in modern army, an efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy. In 1815, the European powers-Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria defeated Napoleon at Vienna to draw-up settlement of Europe.
- b. The conference was hosted by Austrian Chancellor- Duke Metternich. The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was signed to undo most changes that came about during Napoleonic war.
- c. The deposed Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power. France lost its territories, annexed under Napoleon. To prevent further expansion of French territories, series of states were set upon boundaries.
- d. Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium was set-up in north. Genoa was added to Piedmont in south. Prussia was given new territories in western frontiers.
- e. Austria was given the control of northern Italy. The Eastern Russia was given a part of Saxony. 39 states of German Confederation were left untouched.

4. Explain any three changes which Napoleon introduced to make the administrative system more efficient in Europe.

Administration became more efficient. Napoleon introduced revolutionary principles in administration making it more efficient and rational. The Civil Code of 1804, known as Napoleonic Code, did away with all the privileges based on birth.

- a. Right to property. Simplified administrative divisions.
- b. Abolished feudal system. Freed peasants from serfdom and dues.
- c. Guild restrictions were removed.
- d. Transport and communication improved.
- e. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom. Uniform laws, standardized weights and the measures facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

5. “Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

“Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole systems more rational and efficient.”

- (a) All privileges based on birth were removed.
- (b) Established equality before law.
- (c) Right to property was given.
- (d) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (e) Feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (f) Guild restrictions were removed.
- (g) Transport and communication systems were improved.

6. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

- (a) The ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of

united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

- (b) A new French flag, tricolour was chosen to replace the Royal Standard.
- (c) Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (d) New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- (e) A centralised system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens.
- (f) French language was spoken and written and became a common language in Paris.

7. Describe the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe. [Board Term-II, 2015, Set KZQI05]

- (i) Napoleon was set about introducing many of the reforms that he had already introduced in France.
- (ii) Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
- (iii) The Civil Code of 1804-usually known as the Napoleonic Code-did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- (iv) This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (v) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.

8. Describe any five reforms introduced by Napoleon to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him.

- (a) Napolean did away with all privileges based on birth and established equality before law.
- (b) He secured the right to property.
- (c) He simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (d) In the towns guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.
- (e) He introduced uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency in order to facilitate the movement and exchange of goods.

9. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe ?

- (a) The absence of freedom of markets.
- (b) State imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.
- (c) Time consuming calculations resulting from difference in currency, weight and measurement.
- (d) The first half of the 19th century had low explosive population growth.
- (e) Job-seekers were more and employment opportunities were less.
- (f) Small producers faced stiff competition from import of cheap machine-made goods.
- (g) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues.

10. Explain the objectives of the ‘Treaty of Vienna’ of 1815.

Objectives of the Treaty of Vienna :

- (a) Undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars.
- (b) Bourbon dynasty’s rule was restored.
- (c) France lost the annexed territories.

- (d) Series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion.
- (e) Prussia was given important new territories on its frontiers.

11. Why were the years of 1830's of great hardship in Europe ? Explain any five reasons.

Reasons :

- (a) The first half of the 19th century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- (b) Job-seekers were more and employment opportunities were less.
- (c) People from rural areas migrated to cities and made cities over-crowded slums.
- (d) Small producers often faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods.
- (e) Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.

12. How did the Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe ? Give five points.

- (a) Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th Century.
- (b) Struggle for independence began in 1821.
- (c) Greece got support from Greeks living in exile and West-Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (d) Poets and artists landed in Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilized public support for fight against Muslim Empire.
- (e) The English Poet-Lord Byron, organised funds, fought in war and died of fever in 1824.
- (f) Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

13. Examine the conditions of Italy before unification.

Conditions of Italy before unification:

- (a) Political Fragmentation.
- (b) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states.
- (c) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states.
- (d) Out of seven, only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.
- (e) The North was under Austrian Habsburgs.
- (f) The centre was ruled by the Pope.
- (g) Southern regions were under Bourbon kings of Spain.
- (h) Even there was no common form of language.

14. Describe the process of Unification of Italy.

The Unification of Italy :

During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states. During 1830, Mazzini decided to unite Italy. He had formed a secret society 'Young Italy' to achieve his goal. After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848 King Victor Emmanuel-II took to unify the Italian states through wars. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Cavour Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Under the leadership of Garibaldi armed volunteers marched into South Italy in 1860 and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel-II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

15. Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

Unification of Britain :

In Britain, the formation of the nation states was the result of long drawn out process. Primary identities of the people were ethnic ones. All ethnic groups such as English, Welsh Scot or Irish had their own cultural and political traditions. The English nation steadily grew in wealth and power. It was able to extend its influence over the other nations. The Act of Union 1707 between

England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

16. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

Unification of Germany :

Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class farmers. In 1848, they tried to unify Germany into a nation. This feeling was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military. From then on Prussia took on the leadership of unification of Germany. Its Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process. He took the help of military and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. The Prussian King William-I was proclaimed German Emperor in January 1871.

17. Otto von Bismarck was the architect of ‘German Unification’. Explain.

OR

Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck.

Otto von Bismarck and the German unification :

- (a) The middle class Germans in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state.
- (b) Prussian Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, with the help of the army and bureaucracy carried out the task of unification.
- (c) Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- (d) On 18th January 1871, the Prussian King, Kaiser William-I was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in the presence of important officials, army representatives and Otto von Bismarck.

18.Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy.

Role of Mazzini in the unification of Italy were :

- (a) He became member of various secret societies such as ‘Young Italy’ or ‘Young Europe’.
- (b) He attempted revolution in Liguria.
- (c) He wanted unification with wider alliance of nations.
- (d) He frightened conservatives through opposition of monarchy and vision of democratic republics.
- (e) He favoured war for unification of Italy.
- (f) He wanted Economic development and Political dominance.

19. With reference to Scotland and Ireland, explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures.

- (a) Through the Act of Union (1707), England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- (b) The growth of British identity in Parliament suppressed the distinctive culture of Scotland.
- (c) The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highland suffered repression.
- (d) They were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- (e) Ireland was also divided between Catholics and Protestants.
- (f) Ireland was forcibly incorporated in the UK.

20.“The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of nineteenth century

became a narrow creed with limited ends.“ Examine the statement.

Sentiment of Nationalism in the first half of the 19th century :

- (a) Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which leads to war.

- (b) Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.
- (c) Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans.
- (d) Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- (e) One by one , European nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
- (f) The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by foreign power.
- (g) As the different, slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

21.Why did the Balkan region of Eastern Europe present the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe ? Explain any five reasons.

- (a) The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising of many states and territories whose inhabitants were commonly known as Slaves.
- (b) A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire while some other parts were under the control of Russia and Austria causing a complex problem.
- (c) The spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region very explosive.
- (d) The Balkan people based their claim for independence or political rights on nationality and desired to win back their long lost freedom.
- (e) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, and Austria-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

22.How did nationalism and the idea of nation-state emerge ? Describe.

- (a) Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional division.
- (b) They spoke French for the purpose of diplomacy and in high society.
- (c) Industrialisation began in England in second half of the 18th century but in France and German states it occurred only during 19th century. In its wake, new social groups came into being.
- (d) It was among the educated liberal middle class that ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.
- (e) Nations began to be perceived as having a definite territory, anthem and flag, together with a Parliament which was elected by property owning men of the middle class.

23.'While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation." Examine this statement in context of European nationalism in five points.

Visualizing the Nation :

- (a) Artists personified the nation – portrayed nation as a female figure.
- (b) Artist used the female allegory to portray ideas such as liberty, justice and the republic.
- (c) Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the national symbol of unity.
- (d) Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.
- (e) Germania became the allegory of the German nation. She wears a crown of oak leaves, as in Germany oak stands for heroism.

24. Who was Frederic Sorrieu ? Describe main features of the first print prepared by him

in 1848 ?

Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of “democratic and social republics” as he called them.

The main features of the first print of the series were as mentioned below :

- a. It shows men and women of all ages of Europe and America offering homage to the statue of Liberty.
- b. Liberty was personified as a female figure with the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other.
- c. In the foreground are the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.
- d. Procession is led by USA and Switzerland who were already nation states. Other people are following them. From heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.
- e. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world were grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Thus, many issues have been visualised by Sorrieu in his prints but it is vision that can be realised.

25. What was zollverein ? Why was it introduced ? Describe its advantages ? How did it strengthen nationalist sentiments in German states ?

(1) Zollverein was a custom union that was formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia and was joined by most of the German States.

(2) Causes of introduction of zollverein : In the first half of the nineteenth century there were countless small principalities in the German-speaking region. Napoleon had created a confederation of 39 states.

This confederation had many drawbacks as mentioned below :

Each had its own currency, weights and measures. From Hamburg to Nuremberg there were 11 custom barriers.

Traders had to pay a custom duty at each barrier.

Duty was paid according to weight or measurement, so there was a lot of problem in calculation. The above conditions were an obstacle to economic growth. Traders and new commercial classes wanted movement of goods without any hindrance. So in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia zollverein was formed.

(3) Advantages :

- a. It was formed for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.
- b. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- c. A network of railways was created which increased mobility harnessing economic interests to national unification. Industry grew due to free trade.

26. Who was Cavour ? Explain his contributions to the unification of Italy.

Cavour was the Chief Minister of Sardinia- Piedmont. His contribution to the unification of Italy was :

- (a)** He was a good administrator.
- (b)** He worked for the unification of Italy.
- (c)** He led the movement to unify the regions of state.
- (d)** He was a tactful diplomat. He succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

HISTORY

Online Class Notes

Chapter 1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

❖ **Frederic Sorrieu**

He was a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualized his dream of a world made up of Democratic and Social Republics in 1848.

❖ **Nineteenth Century**

Associated with the rise of nationalism and nation states.

❖ **Nationalism**

A feeling of oneness with the society or the state, love and devotion for the motherland.

❖ **Nation State**

According to **Renan**, a French philosopher, a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion or territory. It is a culmination of a long past of endeavors sacrifice and devotion. A state that establishes itself as a separate political and geographical entity and functions as a complete and sovereign territorial unit. This concept emerged in 19th century Europe as a result of the growth of nationalism.

❖ **Absolutist Government**

A system of government wherein limitless powers are vested in a single person or body. It is a monarchical form of government in which the ruler is the absolute authority and is not answerable to anybody.

❖ **French Revolution (1789)**

It marks the beginning of nationalism.

Salient features of the French Revolution were:

- France was under absolute monarchy in 1789.
- The Revolution transferred the sovereignty from the monarch to the French people.
- Ideas of *La patrie* (the fatherhood) and *Le citoyen* (the citizen) adopted.
- New French Flag, the tricolour, adopted replacing the royal standard.
- Estates General elected by citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- A centralized political system established.
- Internal custom dues abolished.
- Uniform weights and measures adopted.
- French became the language of the nation.
- French armies moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in the 1790s with a promise of liberating the people from their despotic rulers.

❖ **Napoleon (1769-1821)**

- Ruled France from **1799 to 1815**.
- Assumed absolute powers in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.
- **Civil Code/Napoleonic Code (1804)**

What are the changes made Napoleon in France?

- Established equality before law.
- Abolished all privileges based on birth.
- Granted the right to property to French citizens.
- Simplified administrative divisions.
- Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- Removed restrictions on guilds in towns.
- Improved transport and communication.

- Militarily, Napoleon proved to be an oppressor for the people of the conquered territories. Taxation and censorship were imposed and military services were made mandatory.

❖ Europe in the mid-18th Century

- No nation states because Europeans never saw themselves as sharing a common identity or culture. E.g., The Habsburg Empire of Austria–Hungary comprised French, Italian and German-speaking people.
- Europe was broadly divided into two classes during this period namely:

Aristocracy

- The land owning class.
- Numerically small, but dominated Europe, both socially and politically.
- Spoke French which was considered the language of the high society.
- Families were connected through marriage.

Peasantry

- Tenants and small land owners who worked as serfs.
- Cultivated the lands of the aristocratic lords.
- The growth of trade and industrial production facilitated the growth of towns and rise of a commercial class of traders. Consequently, the new conscious, educated, liberal middle class emerged and popularized nationalism and stood for the abolition of aristocracy.

❖ Liberal Nationalism

- Means:
 - Individual freedom
 - Equality before law
 - Government by consent
 - Freedom of markets
 - Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital
- Liberalism became the main concern in Europe after the French Revolution because:
 - Universal Adult Suffrage was not granted to the people by the Napoleonic Code. Men without property and women were denied the right to vote.
 - Women were made subject to the authority of men.
 - Markets were not free as the 39 confederacies of France had their own laws which posed problems for the free movement of goods.
 - There were no standard weights and measures and no fixed rates of custom duties, which greatly affected the trade.
- Liberalism fused with the French Revolution envisaged the
 - End of autocracy and clerical privileges
 - Introduction of a constitution and representative government
 - Inviolability of private property
 - Removal of trade restrictions
 - Freedom of markets

❖ Zollverein

A customs union formed in **1834** at the initiative of Prussia. It abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies to two from over thirty.

❖ Conservatism

Stands for the preservation of the traditional institutions of state and society such as the monarchy, the church, social hierarchies and family along with the modern changes introduced by Napoleon. Conservatism as a political ideology arose after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo. The conservative regimes

- Were autocratic
- Were intolerant to criticism and dissent

- Adopted the censorship of press for curbing the liberal ideals
- Discouraged any questions that challenged their legitimacy.

❖ **Congress of Vienna (1815)**

For drawing a new settlement for Europe and restoring the monarchies that were overthrown by Napoleon for creation of a new conservative order.

The salient features of the treaty were as follows:

- The Bourbon dynasty restored to power in France.
- France was disposed of its conquered territories.
- Kingdom of Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North and Genoa was set up in the South for preventing French expansion in future.
- Prussia was given new territories, including a portion of Saxony.
- Austria got control over Northern Italy.
- Russia got Poland.
- Napoleon's confederation of 39 states was not changed.

❖ **The Revolutionaries**

Upholders of the idea of liberalism and against the conservative regimes of the 19th century. Many secret societies were formed whose main aims were:

- Training the revolutionaries and spreading their ideas throughout Europe.
- Opposing monarchical governments established after the Vienna Congress of 1815.
- Fighting for liberty and freedom from autocratic rule.
- Emphasizing the idea of creation of nation states.

❖ **Giuseppe Mazzini**

- Italian revolutionary
- Born in 1807.
- Became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- **1831:** Sent into exile for attempting an uprising in Liguria.
- Founder of **Young Italy** at Marseilles and **Young Europe** at Berne, the two secret societies.
- Believed in the unification of Italy into a republic.
- Most vociferous enemy of monarchical form of government and conservative regimes.
- Metternich described him as "*The most dangerous enemy of our social order*".

❖ **The Age of Revolutions (1830-1848)**

- The consolidation of power by the conservative regime made liberalism and nationalism associated with revolution in many regions of Europe.
- Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland experienced such revolutions.
- The revolutionaries comprised professors, school teachers, clerks and members of the commercial middle class.
- **July Revolution, France (1830)**
 - The Bourbon Kings, coronated after the Vienna Congress of 1815 were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
 - Louis Philippe was installed as a constitutional monarch.
 - Belgium broke away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands.
- **Greek Revolution (1830)**
 - Greek War of Independence
 - Greece was part of the Ottoman Empire since 15th century.
 - Growth of nationalism in Europe started Greek's struggle for independence from the Ottoman rule in 1821.
 - Support from West European countries.

- Poets and artists, who were inspired by the ancient Greek culture and literature, also supported the revolution. E.g., Lord Byron, the famous English Poet.
- **1832:** The *Treaty of Constantinople* recognized Greece as an independent nation.

❖ **Romanticism (1830s)**

A cultural movement that rejected science and reason and introduced heart and emotions. The concern of the romantics was to create a sense of shared collective heritage and a common cultural past for arousing nationalism.

- German philosopher and romanticist Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) believed that true German culture can be discovered only among common people (*das volk*) through their practice of folk traditions.
- Emphasized on vernacular languages and folklore for conveying their ideas to illiterate masses.

❖ **Nationalistic Feeling (1830s)**

The sense of recognizing the society and nation as “we” and the sharing of many traits by its members. Culture with art and poetry, stories and music played a major role in the shaping and expression of nationalistic feelings and nation.

❖ **Economic Condition of Europe after 1830**

- Great economic hardships were experienced in Europe.
- The ratio of the rise of population was larger than that of employment generation.
- Migration of rural population to cities led to overcrowded slums.
- Small producers in towns (especially textile producing industries) were often ousted by the import of cheap machine-made goods from England.
- Peasants still suffered under the burden of feudal dues and obligations in some regions of Europe.
- Rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest left the country poorer.
- **1848, France**
 - Widespread food shortages and widespread unemployment experienced in Paris.
 - Barricades were made and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.
 - National Assembly proclaimed a Republic.
 - Suffrage to all males above 21 was granted.
 - The right to work was guaranteed.
 - National workshops for providing employment were set up.
- **1845, Silesia**
 - Weavers revolted against contractors for the drastic reduction in their payments.
 - This revolution received scorns and threats alternately and resulted in the death of eleven weavers.

❖ **1848: The Revolution of the Liberals**

- A revolution led by the educated middle classes.
- **Germany, 1848**
 - Large number of political associations whose members were professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly in Frankfurt.
 - **18th May 1848:** 831 elected representatives marched to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament.
 - They drafted a Constitution for a German nation based on constitutional monarchy.
 - Their demands were rejected by the Prussian King **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** as he opposed the elected assembly along with the other monarchs.
 - The parliament functioned to evade the larger interests of the workers and artisans as it was largely dominated by middle class members.
 - Ultimately, troops forcibly disbanded the assembly.

- **Liberal Movement and Women Rights**
 - In spite of all these efforts by the women, they still were only allowed to observe the functioning of the Frankfurt parliament.
 - Women opposed this by founding newspapers, forming political associations and organizing public meetings and organizations.
 - They were denied the right to vote.
- **Consequences of Liberal Movement**
 - Liberal movements were crushed by the powerful conservative forces. However, old order could not be restored.
 - Monarchs realized the importance of granting concessions to the liberal nationalist revolutionaries for preventing unrest in the society.
 - Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in Habsburg dominions and in Russia.
 - Hungarians were granted more autonomy in 1867.

❖ Unification of Germany (1866-1871)

- In 1848, middle-class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state under an elected parliament.
- In Prussia, nation building acts were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military and were supported by the landowners ("Junkers").
- Prussia took over the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- **Otto Von Bismark**, chief minister of Prussia, was the architect of the leading role of Prussia in the process of nation-building.
- Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria, Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed.
- **18th January 1871**: The new German empire headed by the German Emperor **Kaiser William I** was declared in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.
- The unification of Germany established Prussian dominance in Europe.
- The New German Empire focused on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.

❖ Unification of Italy

- A long history of political fragmentation was experienced in Italy.
- **Italy during the middle of the nineteenth century**
 - Was divided into seven states.
 - Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.
 - The North was under Austrian Habsburgs.
 - The centre was under Pope.
 - The South was under the Bourbon Kings of Spain.
- Italian language had varieties of dialects; therefore, it was not stable in its form.
- **During the 1830s**
 - *Giuseppe MAZZINI* formed a coherent program for uniting the Italian Republic.
 - Also, formed a secret society called **Young ITALY**.
 - Failure of the 1831 and 1848 revolutionary uprisings prompted King **Victor Emmanuel II** from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian states.
 - Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, **Count CAVOUR**, led the movement for the unification of Italy.
- **1859**: Sardinia-Piedmont with an alliance with France defeated the Austrian forces. Large number of people under the leadership of *Giuseppe GARIBALDI* joined the movement.
- **1860**: Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into south Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers.

- **1861:** *Victor Emanuel* was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.

❖ Britain as a Nation

- Britain was not a nation state prior to 18th century. The primary identities were based on ethnicity such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- The steady growth of power made the English nation extend its influence over the other nations and islands.
- **1688:** England established as a nation state. English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
- **1707:** The United Kingdom of Great Britain formed with the Act of the Union between England and Scotland.
- England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres. British Parliament was dominated by English members.
- **1801:** Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his United Irishmen (1798).
- A new „British Nation“ was formed with her various symbols such as the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (“God Save Our Noble King”) and the English language.

❖ Visualising the Nation

- Nation was personified in the female form by the artists of the 19th century.
- Female allegories such as that of liberty, justice and republic were invented.
- In France, the idea of a people's nation was christened Marianne. She was characterized by the ideas of liberty and republic.
- In Germany, Germania became the allegory of the nation.

• Different Allegories

Symbols	Significance
Broken chains	Liberty
Breastplate with eagle	Strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Rays of the rising sun	Beginning of a new era
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal nationalists

❖ Nationalism and Imperialism

- Nationalism culminated into imperialism in the last quarter of the 19th century.
- **The Balkans in Europe after 1871**
 - The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
 - The disintegration of the ruling Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism made this area explosive.
 - The European subject nationalities started breaking from its control to declare independence.
 - The Balkan revolutionaries' acts were directed to gain back the long-lost independence.
 - The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

- There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies, naval might and military might. European powers such as Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on opposing the hold of other powers over the Balkans for extending their own area of control.
- All these events ultimately triggered the **First World War (1914)**.
- Nationalism stained with imperialism led Europe to disaster.
- Many colonized countries in the world started to oppose imperial domination.
- The anti-imperialist movements developed as nationalist movements.

GEOGRAPHY

Chapter -1

Resources and Development

Define Resources

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'.

Problems Related to Resources

- a. Depletion of resources due to over-utilization.
- b. Accumulation in few hands. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources resulting in ecological imbalances.
- c. Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable economic development means ‘development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.’

Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, 1992

- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
- Held at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.
- First ever International Earth Summit.
- Aimed at addressing the problem of environmental degradation and finding ways of protecting the environment.
- The declaration on global climatic change and biodiversity was signed.
- The Global Forest Principles were adopted.
- AGE NDA 21** was formulated.
 - Aims at achieving global sustainable development.
 - For combating environmental damage, poverty and disease through global cooperation.
 - Every country is supposed to formulate its own Agenda 21.

Resource Planning

Judicious use of resources are called resource planning. Resource planning is a complex process which involves:-

- (i) identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- (ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Conservation of Resources

- Resources need to be conserved as they are vital for development.
- Over-utilization and irrational consumption of resources creates ecological imbalance.
- Brundtland Commission Report of 1987** introduced the concept of '*Sustainable Development*' that focused on the conservation of resources for the future.

Land Resources

- Land is the basic natural resource on which all other resources exist.
- India's total land area: 3.28 million sq. km.
 - (⌚) Plains: 43 %
 - (⌚) Mountains: 30%
 - (⌚) Plateaus: 27%

LAND UTILISATION

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

1. Forests
2. Land not available for cultivation
 - (a) Barren and waste land
 - (b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.
3. Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)
 - (a) Permanent pastures and grazing land,
 - (b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area),
 - (c) Cultruable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).
4. Fallow lands
 - (a) Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),
 - (b) Other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).
5. Net sown area

Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as *gross cropped area*.

National Forest Policy (1952) envisages 33% of the land area under forests in India. However, it is only 22%

Land Degradation

- Causes
 - (⌚) Deforestation
 - (⌚) Over-grazing
 - (⌚) Mining and quarrying
 - (⌚) Over-irrigation
 - (⌚) Mineral processing
 - (⌚) Industrial effluents
- Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are the states where deforestation, owing to mining activities, has resulted in the degradation of land.
- In Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, the main cause of land degradation is over-grazing.

Methods for Stopping Land Degradation

- (⌚) Afforestation
- (⌚) Proper management of grazing
- (⌚) Stabilization of sand dunes
- (⌚) Control of mining activities

⌚ Proper discharge of industrial effluents

Soil

- Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.
- It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few cm in depth.
- Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation and other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
- Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil.

Types of Soil

1. Alluvial Soils

- This is the most widely spread and important soil. The entire northern plains are made of alluvial soil.
- These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems—the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of *kanker* nodules than the Khadar.
- Khadar has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar.
- Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
- Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.

2. Black Soil

- These soils are black in colour and are also known as *regur* soils. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as *black cotton soil*.
- It is believed that climatic condition along with the parent rock material are the important factors for the formation of black soil. This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (*Basalt*) region spread over northwest Deccan plateau and is made up of lava flows. They cover the plateaus of Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh and extend in the south east direction along the Godavari and the Krishna valleys.
- The black soils are made up of extremely fine i.e. clayey material. They are well-known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- In addition, 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 hot weather, which helps in the proper aeration of the soil. These soils are sticky when wet and difficult to work on unless tilled immediately after the first shower or during the pre-monsoon period.

3. Red and Yellow Soils

Red soil develops in areas of low rainfall in the eastern and southern parts of the Deccan plateau. Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the 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.

4. Laterite Soil

- Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick. The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.
- This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.

-Lateritic soils are mostly deep to very deep, acidic ($\text{pH} < 6.0$), generally deficient in plant nutrients and occur mostly in southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-east regions. Where these soils support deciduous and evergreen forests, it is humus rich, but under sparse vegetation and in semi-arid environment, it is generally humus poor.

-They are prone to erosion and degradation due to their position on the landscape. After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, this soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.

-Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.

5. Arid Soils

-Arid soils range from red to brown in colour. They are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

-In some areas the salt content is very high and common salt is obtained by evaporating the water.

-Due to the dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.

-The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by *Kankar* because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The *Kankar* layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water. After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable as has been in the case of western Rajasthan.

6. Forest Soils

-These soils are found in the hilly and mountainous areas where sufficient rain forests are available.

-The soils texture varies according to the mountain environment where they are formed. They are loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes. In the snow covered areas of Himalayas, these soils experience denudation and are acidic with low humus content. The soils found in the lower parts of the valleys particularly on the river terraces and alluvial fans are fertile.

Soil Erosion

The washing away of the top layer of soil by the action of wind and water is called soil erosion.

Deforestation, Over-grazing, Mining, Construction while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming.

Types of Soil Erosion

a. Gully Erosion and Bad lands

The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. Erosion The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as badland. E.g. Chambal basin in Madhya Pradesh

b. Sheet Erosion

Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion.

c. Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land known as wind erosion.

Methods of Soil Conservation

a. Ploughing along the contour lines of slopes it is called contour ploughing

b. Terrace farming-Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion.

c. Planting strips of grass between crops restricts the flow of water and breaks wind speed. This is called **strip cropping**.

d. Planting lines of trees creates a shelter from the fast moving winds and prevent erosion. These are called **shelter beds**

GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER-1
RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Define Resource.

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.

2. What do you mean by culturable wasteland?

Land kept uncultivated for more than five agricultural years.

3. Name the most widely spread soil in India.

Alluvial soil

4. Name any two piedmont plain in India.

Duars, Chos, and Terai

5. Name the soil, which has adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime.

Alluvial soil

6. What are gullies?

Deep channels created by running water.

7. What are ravines?

Bad land created at Chambal valley.

8. Who wrote the book “small is beautiful”?

Schumacher.

9. What is the reason for lack of water infiltration in desert soil?

Formation of kanker layer due to calcium deposition restricts the water infiltration.

10. Which soil is known as regur soil?

Black soil

11. What is the percentage share of plains in the total land area?

43%

12. Which is a type of resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility?

Renewable and non-renewable

13. Which soil is ideal for growing cotton?

Regur Soil

14. How much desired area is required for forest in our country?

33%

15. In which state is overgrazing responsible for land degradation?

Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

16. Resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilisation are known as

Developed resources

17. ‘Laterite’ has been derived from the Greek word ‘later’ which means:

Brick

18. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to :

Gully erosion

19. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their status of development?

Potential, developed, stock and reserve

20. Where was the Earth summit held in 1992?

Rio de Janeiro in Brazil

21. Which states mostly has laterite soil?

Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and hilly areas of Odisha and Assam

22. How can the resources be classified on the basis of their origin?

Biotic and Abiotic

23. Where was the Earth summit held in 1992?

Rio de Janeiro in Brazil

24. There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed," who has given this statement?

Mahatma Gandhi

25. Which states mostly has black soil?

Gujarat and Maharashtra

3 Marks

1. Distinguish between Kadar and Bangar soil and the states where alluvial soils are found.

Khadar Soil

- (a) On the basis of age these are new alluvial soils
- (b) These soils are fine and fertile.
- (c) They are found in the lower reaches of river valleys.

Ex. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have alluvial soils.

Bangar Soil

- a. On the basis of age these are old alluvial soils.
- b. These soils are coarse and less fertile than Khadar soils.
- c. They are found in the upper reaches of river valleys.

2. What is resource planning? Give three phases of resource planning.

Resource planning is proper and judicious use of resources. The three processes are :-

- (a) Identification and inventory of resources across various regions of the country. It involves surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.

- (b) Evolving a planning structure, endowed with appropriate technological skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- (c) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

3. What are the three problems of land degradation can be solved in hilly and desert areas?

The problem of land degradation can be solved in hilly and desert areas by the following methods:

- (a) Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to some extent.
- (b) Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.
- (c) Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. Western and central Himalayas have well-developed terrace farming.

4. What are the problems associated with indiscriminate use of resources by man?

Major problems occurred due to indiscriminate use of resources are:

- (a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- (b) Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and havenots or rich and poor.
- (c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resource has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

5. “There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.” Explain

- (i) Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.
- (ii) Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.
- (iii) Rajasthan is endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.

6. “India has a wide variety of relief features which are the most important resources”.

Justify the statement.

- A: India has diverse relief features namely mountains, plateaus and plains.
- a. PLAINS: about 43% of the land is plains which is agriculturally and industrially productive.
 - b. MOUNTAINS: mountains account for 30% of the total area and are the source of many perennial rivers, promote tourism and development of horticulture.
 - c. PLATEAUS: about 27% of the land area of the country are the plateaus which are the storehouse of minerals, forest and fossil fuels. They form the backbone of the country's economy in promoting the development of industries

7. Give the characteristics of Black soil.

- a) This soil is black in colour and is also known as regur soil.

- b) They develop cracks during the summer season and are difficult to plough.
- c) They are ideal for growing cotton; therefore, are also known as cotton soil.

8. “Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries.” Justify the statement.

- a. As environment belongs to the Earth its impact felt by the whole planet. For example if carbon dioxide is being released by some rich countries global warming is affecting the lives of all the people on the planet.
- b. Air pollution moves along with air and cannot be restricted to any place or country.
- c. Ozone layer depletion has serious consequences for people all over the world.

5 Marks

1. What are the five features of Arid Soil

- (i) Arid soils range from red to brown in colour.
- (ii) Sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- (iii) Evaporation is faster, soil lacks humus and moisture.
- (iv) Soil occupied by Kankar.
- (v) Kankar restricts the infiltration of water

2. What are the five factors resulting in land degradation ? Explain

Factors resulting in land degradation

- (a) Human activities such as deforestation due to mining have contributed in land degradation in the states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of overburdening.
- (b) Overgrazing in the states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is the main reason for land degradation.
- (c) In the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
- (d) Mining and quarrying have contributed significantly in land degradation.
- (e) The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere.

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

Soil is the medium of plant growth and supports different types of living organisms, including animals and human beings, by providing them with food for their survival.

The three most important factors of soil formation are :

- (a) Nature of parent rock. It influences the colour and texture of the soil. The mineral content of the soil also depends on the parent rock from which it is formed.
- (b) Climate influences the rate and types of weathering and erosion of the rocks. Weathering of the parent rocks due to climatic factors and natural forces lead to disintegration of rocks which leads to the formation of soil.
- (c) Time determines maturity of the soil. The soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few centimetres in depth.

4. Explain the main features of Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit.

- a. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. It was also known as International Earth Summit ,1992.
- b. During this meeting Agenda 21 was formulated.
- c. The main aim was achieving global Sustainable development.
- d. For combating environmental damage, poverty and diseases through global cooperation.
- e. Every country is supposed to formulate its own Aaenda 21.

5. Explain the human activities responsible for land degradation in India?

The human activities which contributed significantly in land degradation in our country are following:

1. Mining and Deforestation : mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of overburdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

2. Overgrazing : due to overgrazing grasses are uprooted and land is exposed to soil erosion. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.

3. Over Irrigation: it is responsible for land degradation due to waterlogging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. In the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh over irrigation is the main cause of land degradation.

4. Mineral Processing : the mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.

5. Industrial Effluence : industrial effluents as waste, which are discharged without treatment, have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

6. Give some of the characteristics of alluvial soil.

1. It is the most widely spread soil of India.
2. It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
3. It is coarse in upper reaches and fine grained in the lower reaches.
4. They are also classified on the basis of their age into khaddar and bangar.
5. They have an adequate amount of potash, phosphoric acid and lime, which are ideal for growth of food crops.

GEOGRAPHY
Online Teaching Notes
(Agriculture)
Chapter 4

Agriculture is a primary activity. It produces food grains and raw material for various industries.

Types of Farming

Primitive Subsistence Farming

- Practiced on small patches of land.
- Involves family/community labour.
- Uses primitive tools such as hoe, digging sticks etc.
- Predominance of manual labour.
- Dependent on rainfall for irrigation.
- Artificial fertilizers and technology is not used.

Slash and burn agriculture: It is a primitive system of farming in which a piece of land is cleared of vegetation by slashing and burning and is then cultivated. When the fertility of soil decreases, farmers leave that land and move to a new piece of land. This allows the left land to regain its fertility naturally. It is widely prevalent among the tribes of Assam, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh and Andaman Nicobar Islands. It is also called '*jhumming*' or shifting cultivation.

• Intensive Subsistence Farming

- Practiced in areas of high population density.
- Maximum output is generated from a small piece of land for meeting the demands of a large population.
- Labour intensive farming.
- High doses of chemical fertilizers and irrigation are used for increasing production.

• Commercial Farming

- Use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Done for profit motive.
- Cash crops instead of food crops are cultivated.

Plantation: It is a form of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown over a large tract of land.

- Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane etc. are all commercial crops.

❖ Cropping Seasons

India has three cropping seasons — **Rabi ,Kharif and Zaid**

a.Rabi Seasons

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

Kharif Seasons

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

Zaid Seasons

In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the **Zaid** season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber.

Major Crops

1.Rice

- a. Staple diet of India.
- b. India ranks second in the world in terms of rice production after China.
- c. *Kharif* crop.
- d. Temperature: Above 25° C and high humidity
- e. Rainfall: Above 100 cm

f. Major rice producing areas are West Bengal, U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

❖ **Wheat**

- a. Main food crop of northern India. It is a *Rabi* crop.
- c. Requires cold climate and bright sunshine.
- d. Rainfall: 50 to 75 cm
- e. Major wheat producing areas are Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and M.P.

❖ **Millets**

Jowar, *bajra* and *ragi* are the important millets.

a. Jowar

- Third most important crop in terms of production.
- Grows well in moist areas.
- Largest producer is Maharashtra, followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and M.P.

b. Bajra

- Grows well on sandy soil and black soil.
- Largest producer is Rajasthan, followed by U.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.

c. Ragi

- Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and black soil.
- Largest producer is Karnataka, followed by Tamil Nadu.
- Rich in iron and calcium.

❖ **Maize**

- Used as both food and fodder.
- a. Temperature: 21°C to 27°C
- b. Grows well on old alluvial soil.
- c. Major producers are Karnataka, U.P., Bihar, M.P. and Andhra Pradesh.

❖ **Pulses**

- a. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses.
- b. Rich in proteins.
- c. Important pulses of India are *tur*, *urad*, *moong*, *masur*, peas and gram.
- d. Known as leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.
- e. Grown in M.P., U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

❖ **Sugarcane**

- a. Tropical as well as subtropical crop.
- b. Grows well in hot and humid climate.
- c. Temperature: 21° to 27°C
- d. Rainfall: 75 to 100 cm
- e. India is the second largest producer after Brazil.
- f. Sugar, jaggery and molasses are produced from sugarcane.
- g. Grown in U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

❖ **Oil Seeds**

- a. India is the largest producer all over the world.
- b. Major oil seeds are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesame, soyabean, sunflower and cotton seeds.
- c. Used as cooking oil, ointment and in the production of soaps and cosmetics.

Groundnut

- Largest grown oil seed in India.
- Largest producer is Andhra Pradesh, followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

❖ **Tea**

- a. Plantation crop.

- b. Beverage crop introduced by the British.
- c. Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climate on fertile soil.
- d. Labour intensive farming is required.
- e. Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- f. India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of tea in the world.

❖ Coffee

India accounts for 4% of the world's coffee production.
Two varieties of coffee namely, Arabica and Robusta are grown in India.

- Grown in Nilgiri hills of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

❖ Horticulture Crops

The art of producing fruits and vegetables are called **Horticulture Crops**. India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables.

a. Mango

- Grown in Maharashtra, U.P., Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

b. Oranges

- Grown in Nagpur and Cherapunjee.

c. Bananas

- Grown in Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

d. Apples, Pears And Apricots

- Grown in J&K and Himachal Pradesh.

❖ Rubber

- a. Equatorial crop but can also grow in tropical climate.

- b. Requires moist and humid climate.

- c. Rainfall: Above 200 cm

- d. Temperature: Above 25°C

- e. Grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman.

- f. India is the fifth largest producer of natural rubber.

Major Fibre Crops in India

Cotton, jute, silk and hemp are the fibre crops grown in India.

1. Cotton

- India ranks third in terms of cotton production.
- Grown on black soil of the Deccan plateau.
- Requires high temperature and light rainfall for growing. It is a *Kharif* crop.
- Matures in 6 to 8 months.
- Grown in Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P., Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and U.P.

2. Jute

- Known as the golden fibre.
- Requires high temperature and well-irrigated fertile soil.
- Grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya.

❖ Land Reforms in India

Initiated in the first Five Year Plan. Major land reforms were

- Collectivisation
- Consolidation of land holdings
- Abolition of *zamindari* system

❖ Technological Reforms in India

• Green Revolution

- Introduced in 1960s.

- Use of high yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds to improve the overall production.
- Chemical fertilizers and pesticides were introduced.

White Revolution

- Known as ‘Operation Flood’.
- For improving milk production in the country.
- Hybrid varieties of cattle were bought.

❖ Institutional Reforms in Agriculture

Land Development Programme

- Introduced in 1980s.
 - Scheme of crop insurance against drought, flood, fire, disease etc.
 - Grameen banks and cooperative societies were established for extending agricultural loans.
 - Banks were inspired for priority sector lending i.e., lending to farmers at lower interest rates.
- Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)** are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
- Repayment is done after the crops are harvested. Special programmes for farmers on agriculture were introduced on television and radio.

❖ Bhoojan Movement

Knows as Blood less Revolution

- a. Started by **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** in 1951 in Andhra Pradesh.
- b. Refers to gifting of land by big landlords to the landless farmers.
- c. The movement aimed at reducing unequal distribution of land among the farmers.
- d. Villages were also gifted (called the *gramdan*) by big zamindars.

Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture

Globalisation has posed a new challenge to Indian agriculture through India is an important producer of many crops it is not able to compete with the developed countries because agriculture is highly subsidised in other countries it is only when Indian farmers diversify from cultivation of cereals to high value crops their position will improve.

There are positive and negative impacts of globalisation on Indian farmers

Positive impact

- *New techniques are adopted in farming
- *Increase in productivity
- *Minimum usage of fertiliser and pesticides and water
- *Fruits, nuts, vegetables which were first imported from foreign countries are now produced at our places and exported which in turn increased foreign exchange
- *to acquire position in world agriculture market
- *Establishment of food processing industries, increase in employment
- *Minimum wastage of grains, fruits, vegetables as we can adopt techniques from developed countries

Negative impact

- a. Less manpower in field, unemployment in villages
- b. High cost
- c. Gap increase between rich n poor farmers
- d. High cost > high loans > if crop fails > high loss > suicide.

Chapter-4
AGRICULTURE
(1 mark)

1. What is known as Slash and burn agriculture in Western Ghats?

Kumari

2. How does jhum cultivation is practised?

Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

3. Name four countries and states of India mostly practised jhumming?

a. Countries: Mexico – Milpa, Ray in Vietnam, Ladang in Indonesia and Roca in Brazil

b. States: Dahiya in Madhya Pradesh, Podu or Penda in Andhra Pradesh, Kuruva in Jharkhand and Valre in Rajasthan.

4. In which state maize is grown in rabi season?

Bihar

5. Which crop is major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?

Pulses

6. What are the important types of pulses?

Major pulses that are grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram

7. Name the place where Vinoba Bhave delivered a lecture to farmers?

Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh

8. Which is plantation agriculture?

Single crop is cultivating in a large area

9. What is KCC and PAIS?

Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers

10. What is meant by leguminous crops?

Leguminous crops are those plants that help to restore the fertility of the soil as their small nodes absorb nitrogen from the air and fix it into the soil. All pulses are leguminous plants

11. What is horticulture?

Cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the commercial purpose is known as horticulture

12. Name the four major fiber crops grown in India.

Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fiber crops in India.

13. What is India's rank among the world's rubber production?

India is ranked 4th among the world's rubber production

14. What was the main focus of the first five year plan for agriculture?

Land reforms

15. What are the two beverage crops of India?

Tea and coffee

16. Who was introduced tea in India?

British.

17. Which crop requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.

Cotton

18. Who was the founder of the Bhoojan-Gramdan movement ?

Vinoba Bhave

19. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa ?

Three-Aus, Aman, Boro

20. What are the two agricultural reforms introduced to improve Indian agriculture?

Green revolution and White revolution

21. What is the another name of white revolution?

Operation flood

22. What are the millets?

Jowar,bajra and ragi

23. What is the main use of Oilseeds?

Edible and used as cooking mediums, raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.

24. Who was offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers?

Shri Ram Chandra Reddy

25. What bhoojan and gramdan movements?

Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers in Andra Pradesh. This act was known as 'Bhoojan'. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as **Gramdan**.

(3 Marks)

1. What is intensive subsistence farming? Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming?

a. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

b. The right of inheritance leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land – holding size uneconomical.

c. The famers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative sources of livelihood. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

2. What are the six features of Primitive Subsistence Farming?

a. Practiced on small patches of land.

b. Involves family/community labour.

c. Uses primitive tools such as hoe, digging sticks etc.

d. Predominance of manual labour.

e. Dependent on rainfall for irrigation.

f. Artificial fertilizers and technology is not used.

3. What do you mean by Slash and burn agriculture?

a. It is a primitive system of farming in which a piece of land is cleared of vegetation by slashing and burning and is then cultivated.

b. When the fertility of soil decreases, farmers leave that land and move to a new piece of land. This allows the left land to regain its fertility naturally.

c. It is widely prevalent among the tribes of Assam, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh and Andaman Nicobar Islands. It is also called '*jhumming*' or shifting cultivation.

4. What are the three characteristics of Commercial Farming? Give one example

a. Use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

b. Done for profit motive.

c. Cash crops instead of food crops are cultivated.

For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

5. Which fibre crop is known as golden fibre? Describe the geographical requirements for its growth, and name the major states producing it.

Jute is known as the golden fibre.

Geographical requirements for jute growth.

(a) Jute is required fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.

(b) High temperature during the time of growth.

Major states producing jute are: - West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha.

6. Explain rubber cultivation in India under the following heads.

(a) Importance (b) Geographical conditions (c) Any two rubber producing states

(a) Rubber is an important industrial raw material. Tyres, tubes of vehicles and other rubber products are made from natural rubber.

(b) It is an equatorial crop but grown under special conditions. It is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C.

(c) Rubber is mainly grown in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

7. Explain rice cultivation in India under the following heads.

(i) Temperature (ii) Rainfall (iii) Season (iv) Main producing areas

(i) Rice is a Kharif crop requiring high temperature (above 25°C).

(ii) Rice requires high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the regions of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

(iii) Rice is sown/planted with the onset of monsoon and harvested in November-December.

(iv) It is mainly grown in Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, eastern U.P., Assam, Tamil Nadu.

8. Name an Important beverage crop introduced by the British in India? Explain the geographical conditions needed for that crop.

Tea.

The geographical conditions needed for tea are as follows:

(i) Tea bushes grow well in tropical and subtropical climates. It needs warm and moist climate throughout the year.

(ii) The soil should be deep and fertile, well-drained, rich in humus and organic matter.

(iii) Frequent showers should be evenly distributed throughout the year for growth of tender leaves.

9. Name the important millets grown in India. Which of them is the 3rd most important crop with respect to area and production? What is the importance of millets? Give examples.

(a) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the most important millets of India.

(b) Jowar is the 3rd most important crop with respect to area and production.

(c) Importance – Millets have high nutritional value. For example, Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro-nutrients and roughage.

10. What is plantation farming? What are its main characteristics? Name any four plantation crops of India.

Plantation farming is a single crop is grown on a large area.

This type of agriculture is found in Hilly areas or North India, Sub Himalayas, Nilgiris hills.

Main Characteristics of plantation farming:

- (1) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- (2) It covers large areas of land.
- (3) It is capital intensive, i.e. it requires expensive inputs, requires skilled labourers.
- (4) All the production is used as raw material in respective industries.

Four plantation Crops are: Tea, coffee, banana, sugarcane etc.

(5 Marks)

1. What are the big challenges faced by Indian farmers? Explain

- a. Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition
- b. our government is going ahead with reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector particularly in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanisation.
- c. Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.
- d. Moreover, reduction in import duties on agricultural products have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- e. Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.

2. Write four geographical requirements each for the growth of tea and sugarcane.

Tea is the main beverage crop of India. Four geographical requirements for its growth are :

- (a) The tea plant grows best in tropical and sub tropical climate.
 - (b) Tea bushes require warm and moist and frost free climate with temperature between 20°C to 30°C and annual rainfall of 150 to 250 cm.
 - (c) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.
 - (d) Deep, fertile, well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter are ideal for its growth.
- Hence, gently rolling topography in uplands is favourable for its cultivation.

Four geographical conditions required for growth of sugarcane are :

- (a) Sugarcane grows best in tropical and sub-tropical climate. It is an annual crop requiring a year for maturing.
- (b) It grows well in hot and humid climate with temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
- (c) Frost is injurious for the plant and rainfall before ripening decreases sucrose content. Hence, frost free weather short, cool, dry winter during ripening and harvesting is favourable.
- (d) It can grow on a variety of soil, but clayey alluvial soil of Northern Plains and black soil in south are ideal for its growth.

3. Suggest five measures to increase agricultural production.

a. Each district and block can be made self sufficient in foodgrain production if government provides proper agricultural infrastructure that is availability of electricity, irrigation facilities, good roads, building etc.

b. Providing loan facilities on lower interest to cultivator.

c. Encouraging latest techniques in agricultural and instead of concentrating on rice or wheat, the food crop with a better growth potential in that particular area must be encouraged.

d. Attract foreign investment in agriculture

e. Free trade in grains which will not only increase agricultural production will also create massive employment and reduce poverty in rural areas.

4. How many cropping seasons are found in India, name them? When are crops sown and harvested in each of these. Give one example of crops of each.

India has three cropping seasons Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.

a) Rabi—Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important crops are – wheat, barley, mustard, peas, and grass.

b) Kharif—Kharif are grown with the onset of monsoons and harvested in September—October. Important crops are – paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, ground nut, soya bean.

c) Zaid - Between rabi and kharif, there is a short season during summer known as Zaid season. Important crops are – watermelon, musk melon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugar cane takes almost a year to grow.

5. Which is the staple crop in the northern and north-western part of India? Describe the temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.

Wheat is the main food crop in north and north-western part of the country.

The geographical conditions favourable for growth of wheat are as follows:

(1) **Temperature :** Wheat is a rabi crop and requires a cool growing season. Average temperature should be between 10°C to 15°C at the time of sowing, but higher temperatures and bright sunshine is required at the time of harvesting for proper ripening of grains.

(2) **Rainfall :** Wheat requires moderate rainfall of 50 to 75 cm annually, evenly distributed over the growing season. A little winter rain before ripening helps in increasing the yield.

(3) **Soil.** Deep alluvial clayey soils of Northern Plains and even black soil of Deccan are suited for growth of wheat. There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country—the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west and black soil region of the Deccan. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh are the major wheat growing states.

6. “Slash and burn’ agriculture is known as different names in different places” Explain It is jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Pamlou in Manipur, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The ‘slash and burn’ agriculture is known as ‘Milpa’ in Mexico and Central America, ‘Conuco’ in Venezuela, ‘Roca’ in Brazil, ‘Masole’ in Central Africa, ‘Ladang’ in Indonesia, ‘Ray’ in Vietnam. In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called ‘Bewar’ or ‘Dahiya’ in Madhya Pradesh, ‘Podu’ or ‘Penda’ in Andhra Pradesh, ‘Pama Dabi’ or ‘Koman’ or ‘Bringa’ in Odisha, ‘Kumari’ in Western Ghats, ‘Valre’ or ‘Waltre’ in South-eastern Rajasthan, ‘Khil’ in the Himalayan belt, ‘Kuruwa’ in Jharkhand, and ‘Jhumming’ in the North-eastern region.

7. State any four characteristics of commercial farming in India.

Four characteristics of commercial farming in India are as follows.

- (i) Crops are grown on a large scale in large farms or plantations for commercial purposes and for export to other countries.
- (ii) It is capital intensive farming requiring high application of modern inputs.
- (iii) Modern inputs like high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides are used to obtain higher productivity. Irrigation is applied to meet water requirement.
- (iv) Commercial farming is mainly practised in states with less population pressure like. Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra and western Uttar Pradesh. Wheat, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, tea and coffee are grown under commercial farming.

8. What are millets? Write two features of each.

Jowar, *bajra* and *ragi* are the important millets.

Jowar

- a. Third most important crop in terms of production.
- b. Grows well in moist areas.
- c. Largest producer is Maharashtra, followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and M.P.

Bajra

- a. Grows well on sandy soil and black soil.
- b. Largest producer is Rajasthan, followed by U.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.

Ragi

- a. Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and black soil.
- b. Largest producer is Karnataka, followed by Tamil Nadu.
- c. Rich in iron and calcium.

9. Explain the Institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980's and 1990's by the Government of India.

Institutional Reforms.

A Comprehensive Land Development Programme was initiated.

- ii. Provision of crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and disease.
- iii. Establishment of Gramin Banks, Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- iv. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) introduced.
- v. Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced.

vi. The government announced Minimum Support Price, remunerative and procurement prices to reduce exploitation.

Technological Reforms.

HYV seeds / Chemical Fertilizer/ Pesticides were provided.

ii. Methods of Irrigation modernized.

iii. Latest agricultural equipments introduced.

iv. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on Radio and Television

10. Explain the Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture

Globalisation has posed new challenges to Indian agriculture through India is an important producer of many crops it is not able to compete with the developed countries because agriculture is highly subsidised in other countries it is only when Indian farmers diversify from cultivation of cereals to high value crops their position will improve.

There are positive and negative impacts of globalisation on Indian farmers

Positive impact

*New techniques are adopted in farming

*Increase in productivity

*Minimum usage of fertiliser and pesticides and water

*Fruits, nuts, vegetables which were first imported from foreign countries are now produced at our places and exported which in turn increased foreign exchange

*to acquire position in world agriculture market

*Establishment of food processing industries, increase in employment

*Minimum wastage of grains, fruits, vegetables as we can adopt techniques from developed countries

Negative impact

a. Less manpower in field, unemployment in villages

b. High cost

c. Gap increase between rich n poor farmers

d. High cost > high loans > if crop fails > high loss > suicide.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS
Online Class Notes
Chapter-1
POWER SHARING

1. Power Sharing in Belgium

Belgium is a small country in Europe.

Division of Population

Flemish (Dutch speaking): 59%

Wallonia (French speaking): 40%

Remaining 1 % speak German.

In the capital city Brussels, 80% people speak French, while the rest speak Dutch.

Shares borders with Netherlands, France and Germany.

2. Power Sharing in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has a diverse population with 74% Sinhala speakers and 18% Tamil speakers. Among Tamils, 13% are called ‘Sri Lankan Tamils’ and the rest ‘Indian Tamils’.

Most of the Sinhala-speaking people are Buddhist, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are about 7 % Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948.

3. *Ethnic*: A social division based on shared culture.

4. Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants,

by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

-In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. ---This governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for government jobs.

-A new constitution decided to foster Buddhism.

5. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties

- for the recognition of Tamil as an official language,

-for regional autonomy

-equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.

6. *Civil war*

A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense that it appears like a war.

7. Belgian model government

-The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government

-Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.

-The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

7. Community government

- Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- there is a third kind of government called “community government” .
- It is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.
- This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

8. Why power sharing is desirable?

- it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a part in the system.

9. Forms of power-sharing

1. Horizontal distribution of power

- Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.
- judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

2. Vertical division of power

Power can be shared among governments at different levels like central, state and local governments.

- the constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government.
- This is called federal division of power
- division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government.
- Higher level government has more power than lower level.

3. Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups.

-‘Community government’ in Belgium is a good example.

4. Power sharing among the political parties, pressure groups and movements.

CHAPTER-1
POWER SHARING
(1Mark)

1. Name the conflicting groups of people in Srilanka.

Sinhalas and Srilankan Tamils

2. What do you mean by power sharing in a democracy?

Power sharing means sharing of power among different political institutions and groups.

3. Where is Belgium located?

Belgium is a small country in Europe. It has borders with France , Netherlands, and Germany

4. What lessons do we get from the experience of Belgium and Srilanka?

The lessons we learn from Belgium and Srilanka that the government should respect the feelings of everyone.

5. What do you mean by Civil War?

A violent conflicting groups within a country is known as civil war.

6. What is meant by majoritarianism?

A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

7. Define the term Ethnic.

A social division based on shared culture is called ethnic.

8. Who are Srilankan Tamils?

Natives of Srilanka are called Srilankan Tamils. They constitute 13% of the population.

9. Who formed the majority in terms of population in Belgium?

The Dutch

10. Recognize the form of power sharing which is represented by the Community Government in Belgium.

Power sharing among different social groups like the religious and linguistic groups.

11. What is a coalition government?

Two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections .If their alliance is elected, they form a government called coalition government.

12. What is a Federal government?

Federal government is a type of government in which powers are shared among the different levels such are union, state, district and panchayat level.

13. What are the different organs of the government?

The different organs of the government:-

- a. Legislature → makes laws
- b. Executive → enforces those laws
- c. Judiciary → interprets those laws

14. What are the dual objectives of federal system?

to safeguard and promote unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity.

15. How many time was the Belgium constitution amended between 1970 and 1993?

Four times

16. What was the basic notion of power sharing in ancient times?

In ancient times, it was believed that the power should reside in the hands of one person or a group becomes easy for a person or group to take quick decisions.

17. Who are Indian Tamils?

The Tamils whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called Indian Tamils.

18. “Tamil there are two subgroups in Srilanka” Name them.

- a. Srilankan Tamils (13%)
- b. Indian Tamils (5%)

19. What do you mean by “Checks and balance”?

A system in which each organ of the government checks the others which results in a balance of power among various institutions can exercise unlimited power .

20. Name the headquarters of European Union.

Brussels.

21. What is the moral reasons for power sharing emphasis?

The moral reasons emphasis the vary act of power sharing as valuable.

22. Which is the only official language of Srilanka?

Sinhala

23. Which is the major religion in Srilanka?

Buddhism

24. Why does French speaking people has accepted equal representation in Brussels?

Because the Dutch speacking community has accepted equal representation in the central government.

25. In which year, Srilanka emerged as an independent country?

1948

(3 Marks)

1. Describe the ethnic diversity of the people in Srilanka.

- a. the major social groups in Srilanka are Sinhala speakers(74%) and the Tamil speakers(18%)
- b. Among Tamils there are two sub groups. Tamil natives of the country are called Srilankan Tamils(13%) and Indian Tamils whose forefathers came from India (5%)
- c. most of the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhist ,while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are 7% Christians who are both Tamils and Sinhalas.

2. How do political parties, pressure groups and movements help in power sharing in democracy?

Explain in any three points.

Political parties, pressure groups & movements help in power sharing in the following ways –
(i) Political competition between political parties ensures that power does not remain in one hand and is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies & social groups
(ii) A coalition Govt. Constituted of many political parties leads to power sharing
(iii) Various special groups & movements also participate through Governmental committees or influence the decision making process of the government.

3. What is community government? In which country has community government? Write one feature of community government

- a. Apart from the central & the state government, there is a third kind of government which is known as community government.
- b. Belgium
- c. This community government is elected by the people belonging to one community that is Dutch, French or German speaking no matter where ever they live. It is mainly based on

corporation and tolerance. It has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

4. Mention any three steps taken by the Sri Lankan government to achieve majoritarianism.
a. In 1956, an Act was passed under which English was replaced as the country's official language not by Sinhala and Tamil but by Sinhala only.

b. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.

c. A new constitution was stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

5. Differentiate between Srilankan Tamils and Indian Tamils.

In Srilanka, Tamils there are two sub groups. Tamil natives of the country are called Srilankan Tamils(13%).The rest were fore fathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period are called Indian Tamils.

Srilankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country. But the Indian Tamils are concentrated in the southern part of Srilanka. Most Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. There are 7% of Christians who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

6. Describe any three demands of the Srilankan Tamils ? How did they struggled for their demands?

The following are the demands of the Srilankan Tamils.

a.Recognition of Tamil as an official language of Srilanka.

b. Regional autonomy and independent Tamil Eelam (state)

c.Equality of opportunity in securing education and jods

7. Explain any three consequences of the majoritarian policies adopted by the Srilankan government.

a. Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture.

b. Tamils felt discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.

c. Tamils felt the government was practicing religious discrimination because the state fostered Buddhism.

8. “Power sharing is very spirit of democracy”. Justify this statement with three suitable points

a. Power sharing ensures that all people have stake in government.

b.Power sharing ensures maximum participation. It brings better outcomes in democracy .It also ensures political stability in democracy.

c. Power Sharing accommodates diverse groups. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

9. “Both Belgium and Srilankans are democracies but they follow different systems of power sharing”. Support the statement by giving three points of difference.

Difference in power sharing of Belgium and Srilanka.

a.In Belgium the government does not follow preferential policies in matters of jobs and education. In Srilankan the government follows preferential policies in matters of jobs and education.

b. In Belgium there is a special government called community government. to look after the cultural, educational and language related issues. In Srilankan the major political parties are not sensitive to the language and culture of the Tamils.

c. In Belgium there is no discrimination between different religions. InSrilanka Buddhism is the

official religion.

10. Give three reasons for the civil war in Sri Lanka.

The distrust between the Sinhala and Tamil communities turned into a civil war due to the following reasons :

- (a) Sinhala was declared as the only official language disregarding Tamil.
- (b) Sinhala applicants were favoured for government jobs and higher positions in military and bureaucracy.
- (c) Buddhism was declared as the official religion.

(5 Marks)

1. What is power sharing ? Write any four forms of power sharing.

Power sharing means sharing of power among different political institutions and groups.

Power sharing in modern democracies:

- (i) Power is shared among different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (ii) Power can be shared among government at different levels i.e., national, state and local.
- (iii) Sharing of power among different social groups i.e., linguistic and ethnic groups.
- (iv) Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements

2. Describe the ethnic composition of the people in Belgium.

- a. The ethnic composition of the people in Belgium is very complex. Of the country's total population 59% lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
- b. Another 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speaks French.
- c. Remaining 1% of the Belgians speak German
- d. In the capital city Brussels 80% people speaks French which 20% are Dutch speakers.
- e. The minority French speaking community was relatively rich and powerful. This was resented by the Dutch speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. This led to tension between the communities during the 1950 and 1960s.

3. State the basic reason for the tension (civil war) between Sinhala and Tamil speaking people in Srilanka.

- a. In Srilanka the Sinhala community enjoyed a bigger majority .as a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.
- b. In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language disregarding Tamils.
- c. The government followed preferential policies, that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs
- d. A new constitution stipulated that the state should protect and foster Buddhism. All these government measures gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Srilankan Tamils.
- e. They felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture. The distrust between the two communities turned into wide spread conflict. It soon turned into a civil war.

4. How did the Belgium government resolve the ethnic diversities and tension between them?

- a. Between 1970 and 1993, they amended their constitution 4 times to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.
- b. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

- c. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.
 - d. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
 - e. Apart from the central and state government there is a third land of government This community government is elected by people belonging to one language community. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.
- 5.Explain the Belgium model of government.**
- a.The French anf Dutch speaking ministers are in the central government.
 - b. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.
 - c. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities ie, French and Detch have equal representation.
 - d. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.
 - e.This kind of government has prevented clash between the two different linguistic communities.

6. Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Srilankan Government to establish Sinhala supremacy. OR

Why does Srilankan Tamils felt alienated?

- a. Srilankan government adopted a series of majoritarianism measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- b. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- c. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- d. Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture.
- e. As a result, the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities strained over time and it soon turned into a civil war.

7 Define power sharing .State two prudential reason and two moral reason for power sharing .

Power sharing is desirable in democracy because :

(i) Prudential reasons :

- (a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.
- (b) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
- (c) Imposing the will of majority, community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.

(ii) Moral reasons :

- (a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to like with its effect.
- (b) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
- (c) A legitimate government is one where citizens through participation, acquire a stake in the system.

8.What do you mean by Civil War? What was the reason of the in Srilanka ? What was its impact on the country?

- a. A violent conflict between opposing groups within a country it appears like a war.
- b. Srilankan Tamils demanded recognition of Tamil as an official language of Srilanka, regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs
- c. impact of the civil war :-

- 1. Thousands of people of both the communities were killed
- 2. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods.
- 3. It caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic lives of the country.

9. Explain how Belgium was able to solve her ethnic problem.

The Belgian leaders amended their Constitution four times between 1970 and 1993, to work out an arrangement agreeable to all sections of society.

- (i) The number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers are equal in the central government.
- (ii) Many powers of the central government have been given to state government of the two regions of the country.
- (iii) The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.
- (iv) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- (v) The ‘Community Government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community—Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.

10. Bring out the differences between Horizontal and Vertical Division of power.

Horizontal Division of Power

- a. A power arrangement in which power is shared among different organs of government such as legislature, executive and judiciary.
- b. Different organs of government exercise different powers, i.e. they work on the concept of separation of powers.
- c. It specifies the concept of checks and balances and none of the organs exercise unlimited powers.

Vertical Division of Power

- a. Power can be shared among government at different levels like union, state and local level of government, i.e. it involves higher and lower level of government.
- b. Constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government.
- c. There is no such concept of checks and balances because powers are clearly given by the constitution from the higher level to the lower level.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS
Online Teaching Notes
Chapter-2
FEDERALISM

What is Federalism?

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

Key features of federalism

1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
2. Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
3. The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.
4. Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
5. The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity

Types of Federation

Coming Together Federations: Independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. E.g. The USA, Switzerland and Australia. All the constituent states usually have equal powers like federal government.

Holding Together Federations: A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. Very often, different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers. Example India, Spain and Belgium

What makes India a federal country?

OR

What are the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

Union List includes subjects of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency. The union government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union List.

State List includes subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The state governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the State List.

Concurrent List includes subjects of common interest to both the union government as well as the state governments, such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession. Both the union and the state governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this lists.

What are 'residuary subjects'?

The subjects that are not included in any of the three lists. These are termed as 'residuary subjects'. The union government has the power to make laws for the subjects.

Special Powers of Jammu and Kashmir: J & K enjoys special powers in the Indian federation.

- It has its own constitution.
- Many provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to this state without the approval of the state assembly.
- Indians who are not permanent residents of this state cannot buy land or house here.

How is federalism practiced?

Linguistic States

- New states were created on linguistic basis in 1947 for recognizing the linguistic and cultural differences of various parts of the country.

- The formation of linguistic states has united the country and has made administration easier.

Language Policy

- Hindi and English are the official language of the Union of India.
- 21 languages are recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.
- Examinations for the central government posts may be taken by the candidates in any of the scheduled languages.
- Each state has its own official language.
- According to the Constitution, English as an official language was supposed to be discontinued in 1965. However, due to opposition by non-Hindi speaking states, both English and Hindi are being continued for official purposes.

Centre-State Relations

The central government in India has the power to dissolve the state government on grounds of inefficiency and impose the President's rule in the state.

- Before 1990, the central government often misused the Constitution to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by rival parties.
- After 1990, the era of coalition governments at the centre started. The major national parties had to enter into alliances with many regional parties for forming the government. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments.

Decentralisation in India

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

- Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- An independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

Functions of local self government

Rural local government is known as **Panchayati Raj**.

- Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a **gram panchayat** which is a council consisting of several ward members, often called, *panch* and a president or *sarpanch*. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision making body for the entire village.
- The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the *gram sabha*. All the voters 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 its performance.
- A few *gram panchayats* are grouped together to form a **panchayat samiti** or block or *mandal*. The members of this representative body are elected by all the *panchayat* members in that area.
- All the *panchayat samitis* and *mandals* in a district together constitute the **zilla (district) parishad**. Most of the *zilla parishad* members are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs of that district level body are also its members.

Local bodies that exist for the urban areas are known as **municipalities**. Big cities are constituted into **municipal corporations**. Both municipalities and municipal corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of people's representatives. Municipal Chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the Mayor.

Chapter-2

FEDERALISM

(1 Mark)

1. What is federalism?

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

2. Whose laws prevail if there is conflict between the state government and central government on the subject of concurrent list:

The laws made by the Union Government .

3. Which country follow holding together style of federation?

India, Spain, and Belgium

4. List the countries which do not follow federalism

China, Sri Lanka, France, United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and North Korea

5. Select the countries that follow coming together federal system

USA, Switzerland, Australia

6. In local self government institutions at least one third of all positions are reserved for _____

Women

7. Which government has two or more levels?

Federal government

8. The number of seats reserved for women in Panchayati Raj bodies is what part of total seats?

One third.

9. The subject of Computer Software comes under in which lists?

Residuary List

10. In case of any dispute about the division of powers _____

The Supreme Court makes decision

11. Under the federal system in India which subject come under the state list?

Police

12. Give an example of residuary subject.

Computer Software

13. Which is the National language of India?

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language.

14. Which government is having residuary power?

Central government

15. What is unitary system?

Under this system further there is only one level of government. Provinces are subordinate to the central government and the central government can pass order to the provincial or local government.

16. Which lists includes subjects of common interest to both the union government and the state governments?

Concurrent list

17. Who is the head of the Municipal Corporation?

Mayor

18. Define Jurisdiction.

The area over which someone has legal authority.

19. Which list includes subject of common interest to both the union government and the state government?

Concurrent list

20. When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local

government, it is called :

Decentralisation

21. How many other languages are recognized as Scheduled Languages by the constitution, besides Hindi?

21

22. What is the government at Block level called?

Panchayat Samiti

23. What are the objectives of the federal system?

Federal system has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity.

24 “Federalism has dual objectives” Which are they?

- a. To safeguard and promote unity of the country.
- b. Accommodate regional diversity.

25. Name three States were created based on culture, ethnicity or geography.

Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand

(3 Marks)

1. What do you mean by the local government? State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992?

The third tier of government is called local government.

Before 1992:-

There were only two levels of government ie; central and state governments.

Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.

After 1992:-

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

State election commission has been created in each state.

2. Why were the linguistic states created? What are their advantages?

The linguistic states were created to ensure that the people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.

Advantages:-

- a. It has made the country more united and stronger.
- b. It has also made administration easier.

3. “A major test of Indian Federalism is the language policy of India” Support the statement with three suitable arguments.

- a. Our constitution does not give the status of national language to any one language.
- b. There are safeguards to protect other languages as 21 other languages besides Hindi are recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution.
- c. States can have their own official language in which much of the governmental work takes place.
- d. English along with Hindi continues to be used for official purposes in the Central Government.

4. What were the three basic ideas behind to implement decentralisation in India?

- a. There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at local levels.
- b. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.
- c. At the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.

5. What is Panchayat Raj? Give any four features of Panchayati Raj system in India.

Rural local government is popularly known as panchayati raj.

Features of panchayati raj system in India:-

- a. This is a council consisting of several ward members.
- b. It is the decision making body for the entire village.

c. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in the ward or village.

d. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year to approve the annual budget of the gram panchayat.

6. What are the two objectives of federalism? What are the two aspects that are crucial in the practice of federalism?

To safeguard and promote unity of the country and accommodate regional diversity are the dual objectives of federalism.

The two aspects that are crucial in the practice of federalism:-

- a. Government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing.
- b. An ideal federal system has both aspects-mutual trust and agreement to live together.

7. What are Residuary Subjects? Who has the power to legislate on these subjects? Give an example of residuary subject.

a. According to our constitution, the subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists ie, union list, state list and concurrent list .It is known as residuary subjects.

b. The central government has the power to legislate on these subjects.

c. For example, laws related to computer software.

8. What do you understand by Gram Sabha? Give any three features.

Gram Sabha is the decision making body for the entire village. All the voters in the village are its members.

Features of gramsabha:-

a. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha.

b. 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.

c. The head of the grama panchayat is known as sarpanch or panchayat president.

9. Explain the two Types of Federation

1. Coming Together Federations: Independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security. E.g. The USA, Switzerland and Australia. All the constituent states usually have equal powers vis-à-vis the federal government.

2. Holding Together Federations: A large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. Very often, different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.

10. Explain Centre-State Relations in Indian federation

a. The central government in India has the power to dissolve the state government on grounds of inefficiency and impose the President's rule in the state.

b. Before 1990, the central government often misused the Constitution to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by rival parties.

c. After 1990, the era of coalition governments at the centre started. The major national parties had to enter into alliances with many regional parties for forming the government. This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state governments.

(5 Marks)

1. Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between union and state governments

The three-fold distribution of legislative powers :

(a) **Union list :** Union lists consist of 97 subjects. It includes subjects of National importance such as defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency.

(b) **State list :** State list consists of 66 subjects. It contains subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.

(c) **Concurrent list :** Concurrent list consists of 47 subjects It includes subjects of common interest to both such as education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession.

(ii) Union Government can make laws on the subjects which are not covered under these lists. The name has been given to such subjects is residuary subjects.

2. Differentiate between a federal form of government and a unitary one?

Federal Government	Unitary Government
1. In federal form of government, power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.	1. In Unitary government, central government controlling all the powers.
2. In this system power is allocated separately to the central and state levels	2. In this system, local governments do not enjoy any freedom or powers.
3. The central government cannot order the state government to do something.	3. The central government can pass on order to the provincial or the local government.
4. India, Germany etc. have federal system of government.	4. U.K. and France etc. have unitary government.

3. Define Gram Sabha .Write four functions of Gram Sabha

A body comprising all adult members of a village or a group of villages.

Functions of Gram Sabha :

- (a) It elects the members of the Gram Panchayat.
- (b) The Gram Sabha supervises the work of the village panchayat.
- (c) It approves the annual budget of the panchayat.
- (d) It reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat.

4. Which commission was formed to recommend the formation of states on linguistic basis? When it was formed? Discuss the linguistic policy of Indian Federation.

States Reorganisation Commission which was formed in November, 1956. Indian Federation did not give the status of national language to any language and followed a unique language policy;

- (i) Hindi was identified as the official language but it is spoken by only 40%.
- (ii) Besides Hindi there are 21 more languages which are known as scheduled languages by the constitution and they come in 8th schedule of constitution.
- (iii) For any national government position a candidate may opt any of these scheduled languages as the medium in exams.
- (iv) English is the link language in India and therefore its usage in official work continues.
- (v) However non-Hindi speaking states demanded the use of English to be continued. Though in 1965 steps were taken to stop its usage in official work.

5. Explain the system of local government at rural level in India.

The rural local government follows a 3 tier system of decentralization:-

- (i) Zilla Parishad (District Panchayat) is the apex body at district level, which is followed by Panchayat Samitis at block-level as the 2nd tier and is further followed by Gram Panchayats at the village level as the 3rd tier. Each village has a Gram Panchayat whose members are elected by the entire adult population of the village.
- (ii) A few Gram Panchayats join together to form a block or Panchayat Samiti which collectively makes Zilla Parishad.

6. Why does the exact balance of power between the central and the state governments vary from one federation to another ? Explain with two examples. (2008)

The exact balance of power between the central and the state governments varies from one federation to another. There are two kinds or two ways in which federations have been formed :

- (i) The first example is where independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit. They, by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity, can increase their security. This type of **coming together**

federations include USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category, all the constituent states usually have equal powers and are stronger than the federal government.

(ii) The second category is where a large country decides to divide its powers between the constituent states and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of **holding together** federations. In this second category, the central government is more powerful than the states. Very often different constituted units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units may be granted special powers.

7. Explain the Structure of panchayati raj system.

OR

Explain the structure of local self government.

The structure of panchayati raj system in India:-

a. Gram Panchayat in village level.

The Gram panchayat is the first tier in the Panchayati Raj System. This is a council consisting of several ward members. They are directly elected by all the adult population living in that ward or village. It is the decision making body for the entire village. The panchayat works under the overall supervision of the gram sabha. It has to meet at least twice or thrice in a year. The head of the gram panchayat is known as sarpanch or panchayat president.

b. Mandal or Panchayat Samiti in Block level.

A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a panchayat samiti or mandal. The members of this representative body are elected by all panchayat members in that area. The elected head of the panchayat Samiti is known as Pradhan or Block panchayat President.

c. Zilla Parishad

All the panchayat Samitis or Mandals in district together constitute the zilla parishat. Most members of the zilla parishat are elected. Members of the Lok Sabha and MLAs 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.

8. How is federalism practiced in India? Explain

Federalism has succeeded in India due to the nature of democratic policies in our country.

The policies adopted by India to ensure this success :

(i) **Linguistic States** : After independence, the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.

(ii) **Language Policy** : The second test for the Indian federation is the language policy. The Indian Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one of the languages.

(iii) **Centre-State Relations** : Restructuring the centre-state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.

(iv) **Decentralisation of Power** : Power in India has been decentralised to the local government. The local government includes Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas.

9. What are the six features of federalism?

Main Features of Federalism :

(i) There are two or more levels of government. India has three levels.

(ii) Each level of government has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration even though they govern the same citizens.

(iii) Power and functions of each tier of government is specified and guaranteed by the Constitution.

(iv) The Supreme Court has been given power to settle disputes between different levels of governments.

(v) Fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be changed by any one level of government.

10. Define Decentralization. How does the Constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier of

democracy more powerful and effective. Provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992.

When power is taken from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

The Constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

Provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 are :

- (a) Now it is mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- (b) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for SC's, ST's and OBC's.
- (c) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- (d) An independent institution called State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- (e) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

ECONOMICS
Online Teaching Notes
Chapter 1
DEVELOPMENT

Development

Development means continuous progress or increase in real per-capita income. In other words, there is improvement in economic welfare of the people and their standard of living.

The four characteristics of development are :

- (i) Developmental goals are different for different people.
- (ii) What may be development for one may not be development for the other.
- (iii) For development people look at a mix of goals.
- (iv) Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of country's development

Development goals may be common, different or conflicting:

- (i) **Common Goals** : There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship etc.
- (ii) **Different Goals** : Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might be irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean employment opportunities, etc.
- (iii) **Conflicting Goals**: What may be development for some may become destruction for some others. Example : Industrialists may want dams for electricity but such dams would displace the natives of a region by submerging their land.

- **Most Common Developmental Goals**

- Increase in income
- Equal treatment
- Freedom
- Security
- End of discrimination
- Decent standard of living

- All developmental goals are co-related.

- ❖ **National Development**

It refers to the progress of the nation as a whole. The policy decisions that benefit a large section of a country's population lead to national development.

- ❖ **Attributes of National Development**

- **National Income**

It is the sum total of the incomes of all the residents of the country.

- Countries with higher incomes are considered more developed than those with less income.

- **Per Capita Income**

It is the average income earned by each person of the country in a year.

It establishes a relationship between the income and population of a country.

Countries with higher PCI are considered developed as it determines the amount of money at the disposal of each person of the country.

World Bank uses PCI for classifying countries as developed and developing in its World Development Report.

However, PCI hides the inequalities in income in the society.

Infant Mortality Rate

It is the number of children that die before attaining one year of age as a proportion of 1000 live births in a year.

- It indicates the development of health facilities in a country.
- In India, Kerala has the lowest IMR while Bihar has the highest.

Literacy Rate

It is the number of people above 7 years of age who are able to read and write with understanding.

- More is the literacy rate, more developed a country will be.
- India has a literacy rate of 64%.
- Kerala has the highest literacy rate and Bihar has the lowest.

*** Body Mass Index (BMI)**

It is the ratio of the height and weight of a person. It is a major indicator of the health of a person. If the BMI is less than 18.5, then the person is undernourished and if it is more than 25, then a person is considered overweight.

$$(\text{BMI} = \text{Weight in Kg} / (\text{Height})^2 \text{ in m})$$

How did World Bank classify countries? What criterion did they use? What are its limitations?

- (i) World Bank classifies countries according to the Per Capita Income.
- (ii) Countries with PCIs of more than US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017 are called rich countries.
- (iii) those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.
- (iv) India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum.

The limitations of this report are :

- (i) It considers only income and not other aspects such as literacy, health, life expectancy, etc.
- (ii) World Development Report (WDR) only tells about income and not how it is distributed among the citizens.
 - Compares countries on the basis of education levels, health status and per capita income in order to gauge their development.
 - Development is measured on the basis of four indices:
 - A. per capita income
 - B. Literacy Rate
 - C. Life Expectancy at birth
 - Of the four, HDI is the most important. It ranks 189 countries of the world on the basis of three indicators:
 - Life Expectancy at Birth
 - Literacy rate for population above 15 years of age and gross enrollment ratio for the primary, secondary and higher education levels.
 - Per Capita Income
 - India's rank on HDI 2018 is 130.

Human Development Report

1. Human Development Report is published by UNDP. It studies the development of a human being on various indicators like education, health , percapita income etc.

2. HDR is measured by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

3. Three major indicators of HDR

a. Per capita income: It helps in comparison of the level of development of different regions within the country or different nations.

b. Literacy rate: It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

c. Infant Mortality rate: It refers to deaths among children before the age of one year per thousand children born in a year

Public facilities stand as a clear indicator of development. Important public facilities needed for development.

a. Money cannot protect us from diseases unless the whole community takes preventive steps.

We cannot get good education if the provision is not available to all or no one else, other than us, is interested in education.

b. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

c. The Public Distribution System functions properly in Kerala and essential goods are supplied at a lower price than the market prices. Therefore, the health and nutritional status of the people is very high.

Following are the main public facilities:

1. Good infrastructure like roads, transport etc.

2. Opening schools, colleges and hospitals.

3. Provision for safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc.

4. Provision for public distribution system

Sustainable Development

Sustainable economic development means development which takes place without damaging the environment and at the same time without sacrificing the expectations of the future generations.

Sustainability important for development because:-

a. To protect the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health.

b. To conserve environment which is necessary for sustainable development.

c. To raise the standard of living of the people.

To achieve sustainability:-

(a) We must be less dependent on non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum etc

(b) Protecting flora and fauna from human exploitation

(c) Reducing pollution and environmental degradation.

Chapter-1 DEVELOPMENT (1 Mark)

1. Define Development.

Development means progress in the economic, social, political and administrative spheres in the country.

2 .Define percapita income

Percapita income is the total income of the country divided by its total population.

3.What is a basic criterion used for comparing rich countries from low income countries?

The average income.

4.How do we calculate the total income of a country?.

The income of a country is the income of all the residents of that country.

5.Why does India fall in to the categories of a low middle income country?

Because its percapita income in 2019 was only USD 6700

6.Which Indian neighboring country has a better Human Development Index rank than India?

Sri Lanka

7.Which is the single most important attribute of a developed country?

Income.

8.Which organization publishes the ‘Human Development Index’?

UNDP

9.Why has Kerala low infant mortality rate?

Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities

10. Write any four factors for development other than income.

Freedom, Security equal treatment, respect from others.

11. Write the two bases of measuring economic development of a country.

a. increase in percapita income

b. increase in national income.

12. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

a. It cares for the needs of future generations.

b. It promotes efficient use of natural resources.

13. Why is percapita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by world bank?

Exchange value of other currencies is determined on the basis of the value of dollars.

14. What is Human Development Index?

The quality of life index prepared and published by United Nations Development Programme termed as Human Development Index.

15. Why do we use averages?

Averages are used to compare different countries, states or regions.

16. What is HDI Stand for ? What is HDI ranks of India in 2019?

HDI stand for Human Development Index. HDI ranks of India in 2019 was 130.

17. What was HDI of Srilanka in 2019?

73

18. Mention one difference between human development and economic development.

Human development takes into consideration factors like educational levels and health facilities . Economic development is concerned with national income and percapita income.

19. What is National Development?

National development means taking a fair and just path of development which benefits not few but a large number of people.

20. What is Body Mass Index?

Body mass Index is the weight of a person divided by the square of height.

21. Why do people have different notion of development?

People are different and life situation of people are different.

22. “ What may be development for one may not be development for the other” Give an example.

A rich farmer wants to sell food grains at higher prices but a poor worker wants to purchase it for low prices.

23. What is literacy rate?

The proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

24. “ Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one need to live well” Give an example.

Money or higher per capita income cannot buy pollution free environment or good health.

25. What is sustainable economic development?

Sustainable economic development means development which takes place without damaging the environment and at the same time without sacrificing the expectations of the future generations.

26. Why average income is an important criterion for development?

Since countries have different populations, comparing total income will not tell us what an average person is likely to earn. So we compare the average income.

27. Why ground water is overused?

Ground water is overused due to more rapidly increasing population, agriculture and growing urban settlement.

28. What are public facilities?

Facilities which are provided by the government considered as public facilities like schools, hospitals, transport, electricity etc.

29. "Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare countries. Why? Give one reason."

Infant mortality rate, literacy rate and net attendance ratio is also very crucial for overall human development.

30. "It is correct to say that environmental degradation is not just a national issue" why? Give one reason.

Crude oil which is extracted from the earth is a non-renewable resource and is exhausted over time

3. Marks

1. "Development goals may be common, different or conflicting" Explain

Development goals may be common, different or conflicting:

(i) **Common Goals** : There are some needs which are common to all like income, freedom, equality, security, respect, friendship etc.

(ii) **Different Goals** : Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer might be irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean employment opportunities, etc.

(iii) **Conflicting Goals** : What may be development for some may become destruction for some others. Example : Industrialists may want dams for electricity but such dams would displace the natives of a region by submerging their land.

2. Explain the developmental goals of different categories of persons

a. Landless rural labourers

More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.

b. Prosperous farmers from Punjab

Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

c. A girl from a rich urban family

She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.

3. What are the three development goals for rural labourers?

(i) More days of work and better wages.

(ii) Local schools to provide quality education for their children.

(iii) There will be no social discrimination.

4. "Quality of our life also depends on non-material things "Explain

Besides seeking more income, one way or the other, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.

5. Explain the developmental goals of different categories of persons

a. Landless rural labourers

More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.

b. Prosperous farmers from Punjab

Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.

c. A girl from a rich urban family

She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.

6. "It is very important to keep in mind that different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development". Explain

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. Similarly, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

7. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well". Explain

Money cannot buy all the goods and services that a person may need to live well. Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, money cannot buy a pollution - free environment or ensure that a person gets unadulterated medicines, unless a person can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect individual from infections, disease, unless the whole of our community takes preventive steps.

8. Suggest any three measures for sustainable development.

a. Controlling over uses and creating an awareness to provide sustainable development.

b. Increased use of renewable resources and Less use of fossil fuels.

c. Introduction of organic farming and Adopting measures to reduce global warming.

9. "It is true that for development, people look at a mix of goals,". Explain with the help of examples.

(i) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. So dignity is an important goal.

(ii) if there is respect for women there would be more sharing of housework and greater acceptance of women working outside.

(iii) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. These are goals other than income. Hence development goal is not only for better income but for other important things in life.

10. What are the three limitations of average income?

a. They hide disparities

b. It does not tell us how this income is distributed among people.

c. Per capita income alone never gets development.

(5 Marks)

1. Define Development. Mention four characteristics of development

Development means progress in the economic, social, political and administrative spheres in the country.

The four characteristics of development are :

(i) Developmental goals are different for different people.

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

(iii) For development people look at a mix of goals.

(iv) Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of country's development.

2. How has the World Bank classified countries? What are the limitations of this report?

(World Bank classifies countries according to the Per Capita Income.

(i) Countries with PCI of more than US \$ 49300 per annum and above are called rich countries.

(ii) Countries with PCI less than US \$ 2500 are called poor countries.

(iii) Countries with per capita income between per annum are called low middle income countries.

The limitations of this report are :

(i) It considers only income and not other aspects such as literacy, health, life expectancy, etc.

(ii) World Development Report (WDR) only tells about income and not how it is distributed among the citizens.

3. How do public facilities stand as a clear indicator of development? Describe any four public facilities needed for development.

a. Money cannot protect us from diseases unless the whole community takes preventive steps. We cannot get good education if the provision is not available to all .

Following are the main public facilities:

1. Good infrastructure like roads, transport etc.

2. Opening schools, colleges and hospitals.

3. Provision for safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc.

4. Provision for public distribution system

4. "The earth has the resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of one person'. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development?. Discuss

a. Human wants and aspirations are unlimited , but the resources required to satisfy these wants are limited in supply.

b. Our earth has provided us enough resources but now a days human beings have become so greedy for their progress and development.

c. The above statement warns against the modern technology of production, which leads to over exploitation of resources and further leads to environmental pollution and wastages of resources.

d. It is due to the greed of human beings that the resources are over exploited and the environment is polluted. It is not sustainable.

e. Sustainable development takes care the needs of the present generation as well as the future generation.

5 .What developmental goals encourage women to work outside their home?

a. The dignity of women in household and society increases if women do paid work.

b. When there is respect for women the members of the household are willing to share housework

c. A greater acceptance of women working outside.

d. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business.

e. Outside their homes to earn a livelihood.

6.What is sustainable economic development? Why is sustainability important for development? Give two suggestions to achieve the sustainability of development.

Sustainable economic development means development which takes place without damaging the environment and at the same time without sacrificing the expectations of the future generations.

Sustainable development is important for economic growth because :

(i) Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.

(ii) Resources must be used in such a way that something is conserved for future generations.

(iii) The standard of living of all people must be raised.

Measures to ensure sustainable development:

(i) We should focus on using renewable resources and keep inventing new techniques to decrease the use of conventional resources.

(ii) The present resources must be used judiciously, with planning, and overexploitation should be avoided.

7. What is Human Development Report? Which organisation measures HDR? Explain the three major indicators of HDR

1.Human Development Report is published by UNDP. It studies the development of a human being on various indicators like education, health , Infant Mortality rate etc.

2.HDR is measured by United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)

3.Three major indicators of HDR

a. Per capita income: It helps in comparison of the level of development of different regions within the country or different nations.

b. Literacy rate: It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

c. Infant Mortality rate: It refers to deaths among children before the age of one year per thousand children born in a year.

8 Distinguish between rich countries and low income countries.

Rich countries	Low income countries
1. Countries with per capita income of US dollars 49300 per annum and above in 2019 are called rich countries. 2. Quality of life is good due to good health facilities. 3. Literacy rate is high due to better education. 4.. Life expectancy is high. 5.Eg: Economy of U.S.A. and Japan	1. Countries with per capita income of US dollars 2500 or less are called low income countries. 2. Quality of life is not very good due to less health facilities. 3. A literacy rate is low due to less educational facilities. 4. Life expectancy is low 5. Eg:- Economy of Nepal and Bangladesh.

9. What should India do to become a developed country?

a.Percapita income of India should increased by achieving rapid industrial development and increasing national income and by reducing the population to the size of the resources available in the country.

b. Life expectancy of the people of India should be increased by improving the health status of the people through awareness and immunization programmes, maternal and child health care and improving overall medical facilities in India.

c. Literacy rate and Gross Enrolment Ratio should be increased by effective implementation of the constitutional provision to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 and by launching various educational programmes.

d. Infant mortality rate should be reduced by providing adequate educational and health facilities.

e. Provide public facilities like public distribution system, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities etc.

10. “If one gets a job in a far off place, before accepting it one would try to consider many factors, apart from income”. Give five reasons

If one gets a job in a far off place, before accepting it one would try to consider many factors, apart from income such as :

(i) Facilities for the family : I would have to check if there is good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in, good medical facilities should also be available.

(ii) Job security : I should have clear terms of employment in my appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom.

(iii) Opportunity to learn : There should be opportunity for personal career growth, so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.

- (iv) Working atmosphere needs to be cooperative and healthy :** There should be good team spirit and the seniors should look after the newcomers and guide them. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. A safe and secured environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.
- (v) Time for your family:** Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave facility must be there as well.

ECONOMICS
Online Teaching Notes
Chapter: 2
Sectors of the Indian Economy

All activities that give an income in return are called economic activities. Example, people going for work in factories, banks, schools, etc.

- Economic activities can be classified into different sectors on the basis of **nature of work**.
- **Primary sector:** Goods which are produced by exploiting natural resources come under the category of primary sector. This sector is also called agriculture and related sector, e.g. - cotton which is a natural product.
- **Secondary sector :** Transformation of one good into another comes under the category of secondary sector. Manufacturing is one of the important components of this sector. Example : Sugar from sugarcane, Plywood from tree.
- **Tertiary sector:** It is also known as Service Sector. This sector is not producing any products but generate services. All production units producing services which help in the development of primary and secondary sectors come under the category of tertiary sector. Example – Services given by doctors, teachers, lawyers etc.
- These three sectors are highly interdependent on one another. This can be explained with the help of an example : Farmers buy goods such as tractors, pumpsets, fertilizers (manufacturing sector) to produce agricultural goods (primary sector). This shows dependence of primary sector on secondary sector. Now farmers want to sell their output.

For this, they need transport facilities. It shows dependence of primary sector on tertiary sector.

- There are thousands of goods and services produced in an economy. We cannot add different types of goods in practice. So the value of these goods and services should be used rather adding up the actual numbers. Comparison can be done among these three sectors on the basis of value of final goods and services produced. For example, if 10,000 kgs of wheat is sold at Rs 8 per kg, the value of wheat will be Rs 80,000. The value of 5000 coconuts at Rs 10 per coconut will be Rs 50,000. Similarly, the value of goods and services in the three sectors are calculated, and then added up. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services.

The value of final goods already includes the value of all the intermediate goods that are used in making the final good.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- a. It is the value of all **final goods and services** produced in a country during a year. It includes the total production of all the three sectors of the economy. GDP shows size of the economy.
- b. It is a measure of the size of a country's economy.
- c. In India, primary sector was traditionally the biggest and most important sector.
- d. With the coming of industrialisation, secondary sector gained importance. Manufacturing became a major industry of the Indian economy.
- e. In the past few decades, tertiary sector has assumed much importance in terms of total production. Today, tertiary sector is the largest producing sector in India and contributes the most to the country's GDP.

In India, the mammoth task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry. This Ministry, with the help of various government departments of all the Indian states and union territories, collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

What are intermediary goods? Why is its value not added to the GDP?

- a. Intermediary goods are goods which are used to produce final goods. For examples, sugarcane, wheat iron ore etc. are intermediary goods.
 - (a) Value of intermediate goods is already included in the value of final goods when these are converted into final goods.
 - (b) For example, the value of biscuits (final goods) already includes the value of flour, milk, sugar etc(intermediate goods). If we include value of intermediate goods along with the value of final goods, it will lead to the problem of double counting i.e., counting of value of same product more than once. Hence to avoid the problem, intermediate goods are not included in estimation of GDP and National Income also.

- **The tertiary sector becoming so important in India.**

The Tertiary Sector is becoming important because:

- (a) In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, defence, transport, banks etc. are required.
- (b) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services like transport, banks etc.
- (c) The development of agriculture and industry lends to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage.

(d) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like tourism, shopping, private hospitals and private schools etc.

(e) Over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology.

Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.

Organised sector

(a) Organised sectors where the terms of employment are regular and some formal processes and procedures are followed.

(b) People have assured work and enjoy security of employment.

(c) They are registered by the government.

(d) They have to follow its rules and regulations such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.

(e) They get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits, pensions etc. and facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

Unorganised sector

Unorganised sector covers small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.

(a) Many are small and scattered units.

(b) People have no security of employment.

(c) It is largely outside the control of the government.

(d) There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.

(e) Jobs here are low paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.

Public Sector

It refers to the business enterprises owned by the government that provide services for the welfare of the people. E.g. Railways, post offices, education etc.

(a) The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

(b) The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits. Government raises money through taxes to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.

Private Sector

It refers to those enterprises that are owned by private individuals. The production is done with a motive of earning profits. E.g. TISCO, Reliance etc.

(a) Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

(b) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit. To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.

Define unemployment. How to create more employment in India

Unemployment is a situation where people are ready to work but not getting gainful work.

- a. Construction of new dam and canals can improve agricultural activities and create more employment opportunities.
- b. Local banks should give cheap interest rate loans to the people.
- c. Modernisation of educational systems. A study conducted by the Planning Commission (**NITI AYOG**) estimates that nearly 20 lakhs jobs can be created in the educational sector alone.
- d. Development of tourism sector can create additional employment to 35 lakhs people every year.
- e. Provision of bank loans to farmers so that they can buy HYV seeds for increasing the yield. Irrigation facilities must be provided by constructing wells, canals and dams in order to increase production and provide employment.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme-2005 (MGNREGA-2005)

This act is implemented as “Right to Work” in all the 625 districts of India. Passed by the Government of India in 2005.

a. Initially implemented in 200 districts of India. Later extended to cover the entire nation.

b. Guaranteed 100 days of wage employment in a year is provided to each person able and willing to do unskilled manual work.

c. In case of failure to provide employment, the government shall give an unemployment allowance.

d. Under this act, all those who are able to work and are in need of work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

e. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

ECONOMICS
Chapter-2
Sectors of the Indian Economy

(1 Mark)

1. On which basis, the sectors are classified into public and private sector?
Ownership of enterprises
- 2 In which sectors, the production of a commodity is mostly through the natural processes?
Primary
3. In which year National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was implemented?
2005
4. The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called Gross domestic product.
5. Which is also known as disguised employment?
Under-employment
6. On which economic basis the sectors are classified into organised and unorganised sectors?
Employment conditions
7. Which agency estimates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India?
A ministry of the Union Government
8. Why is tertiary sector becoming so important in India?
Development of industries and agriculture
9. In how many districts was the plan of “right to work” implemented?
625
9. What was the objective of MGNREGA 2005?
Guaranteed 100 days of employment.
10. What is underemployment?
Underemployment is a type of unemployment where more number of people are employed than required
11. At the initial stages of development, Which was the most important sector of economic activity
Primary sector
12. What do you understand by the term unorganized sector?
Unorganised sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of government.
13. What are Intermediate goods?
Intermediate goods are goods that are used to produce final goods and services.
14. Which is an example of service sector?
Banking
15. Which agency estimates Gross Domestic Product in India?
Central government ministry
16. Who are unorganised sector workers in the rural areas?
In the rural areas the landless agricultural workers, small and marginal farmers, artisans etc. comprises of unorganized sector workers.
17. Who are unorganised sector workers in the urban areas?
In the urban areas the unorganised workers are like people working in small scale industries, casual workers in construction, workers engaged in trade and transport, street vendors, garment makers etc.
18. What does GDP shows?
GDP shows the economic strength of a country.

19. Planning Commission is now known as _____

NITI Aayog

20. Name any four Act passed by government to protect laborers those who are working in organized sectors.

Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act .

3 Marks

1. Write any three ways to increase employment opportunities for people in India.

Employment opportunities for people can be increased in the following ways :-

- (a) In villages more irrigation facilities should be provided so that farmers can grow more crops and they would be engaged throughout the year.
- (b) Agro-based industries should be set up in villages so that farmers could get good prices for their products. For example, sugar mills.
- (c) People should be given easy loan facilities which would help them to start their own enterprises.

2. Define Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Who is responsible for collecting data for GDP in India? How is it calculated?

1.

GDP is the value of all final goods and services produced in each sector i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary within a country during a particular year.

2. The great task of measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry.

3. This ministry with the help of various government departments of all the states and union territories collects information relating to total volume of goods and services and their prices and then estimates the GDP.

3. Explain the term GDP. Why are only 'final goods and services' counted in GDP?

GDP means Gross Domestic Product of a country. It is the value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. Only the final goods and services are counted in the GDP. For example, if wheat is sold at Rs. 8 per kg. to a flour mill, which sells flour to a biscuit company which then uses flour to make biscuits. Then the value of biscuits would be counted, not the value of flour. The value of biscuits contains the value of intermediary goods in their production.

4. What is Unorganised Sector? Describe the working procedure of this sector.

Unorganised sector is characterized by small and scattered units largely outside government control who do not follow rules and regulations laid by government.

The working procedure of this sector.

1. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
2. Jobs are low paid and often not regular.
3. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, and leave due to sickness etc.
4. Employment is not secure.

5. What are basic services? Who takes responsibility of these services in the developing country?

Services such as hospital, schools and colleges, post and telegraph services, courts, police stations, defence, transport, banks, insurance etc known as basic services. The Government takes responsibility of these services in a developing country

6 "Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people" Who are these? Explain.

- (a) Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers, such as managers, lawyers, accountants, etc.
- (b) At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services, such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet perform these services.
- (c) There is no alternative opportunity for them. Only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

7. What is the meaning of 'Underemployment'? In which economic sector are underemployment conditions more prevalent? Why is it so? Explain two reasons.

- a. It is a type of unemployment where more number of people are employed than required .
- b. Agricultural sector/ primary sector.

Reasons:-

1. Over population
2. Lack of alternative employment opportunities.

8. Describe the historical changes that have taken place in the sectors of the economy in the developed countries.

- 1) As the methods of farming changed and the production of food crops increased people started taking up other activities.
- 2)The number of craft persons and traders increased as there was a shift from the barter system to buying and selling activities.
- 3) Number of processing and manufacturing units increased. Factories started coming up which resulted in a gradual shift from primary to secondary sector.
- 4) In the past 100 years there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. Here most of the working people belong to the service sector.

9. Give the meaning of tertiary sector. State any three factors that have contributed to the growth of this sector.

Tertiary sector includes such activities that generate services. The factors that have contributed to the growth of this sector:-

- a. The government is increasingly providing services such as hospitals, education, transport etc.
- b. The development of agriculture and industry.
- c. With increase in income the demands for services increase.

10. Explain the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors using examples. OR

How are economic activities classified on the basis of the nature of the activity?

Classification of economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities are as follows :

- (i) **Primary sector** : When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector, such as agriculture, dairy farming, fishing, forestry.
- (ii) **Secondary sector** : In this, natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant we spin, yarn and weave cloth.
- (iii) **Tertiary sector** : It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

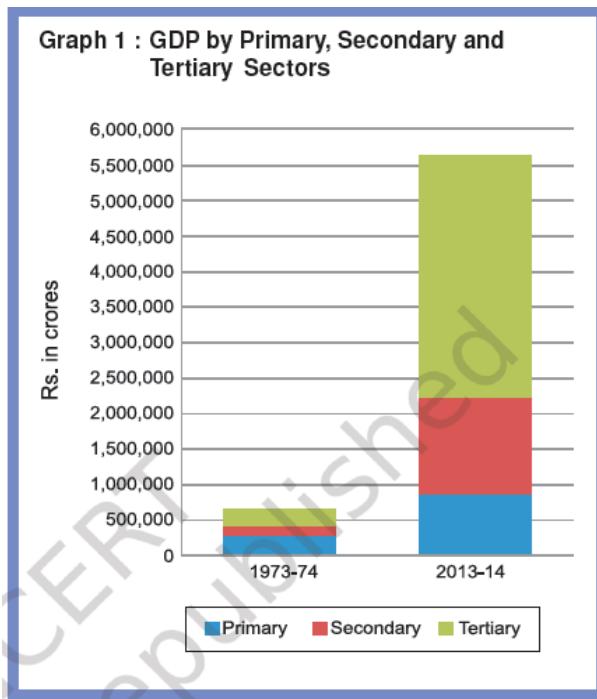
5 Marks

1. Explain the objective of implementing the MGNREGA 2005.

1. The central government in India recently made a law implementing the 'Right to Work' in 200 districts of India. 625 districts at present of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA 2005)

- 2 . This scheme targets Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and poor women who suffer from poverty.
3. Under MGNREGA 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.
4. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
5. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production .

**2. Answer the following questions by looking at the new graph:-
GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors**



(a) Which was the largest producing sector in 1973-74?

Ans. primary sector

(b) Which is the largest producing sector in 2013-14?

Ans. Tertiary sector.

(c) Can you say which sector has grown the most over thirty years?

Ans. Tertiary sector.

(d) What was the GDP of India in 2013-14?

Ans. Rs 57 Lakhs crores.

3. Do you think all the three sectors are independent of each other? Explain your answer.

Yes. All the three sectors are dependent on each other.

a. If we take the example of crude oil which is found in Assam is brought to refinery at Mathura and various places to convert it to petroleum products.

b. The crude that is found in Assam is a natural resource hence primary sector, the refinery is the secondary sector as it refines and produces various petroleum products which is the secondary sector, huge tankers are used to transport the crude from Assam to various refineries.

c. These trucks are not producing any things but are aiding the process of production hence they are the tertiary sector.

4. Workers in the unorganized sector need protection on the following issues:- Wages, Safety, and Health. Explain with examples.

Wages:- Jobs in the unorganised sector are low paid. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. Those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers etc. need protection. In urban areas, unorganized sector comprises mainly of workers in small scale industries, casual workers in construction, trade and transport etc.

Safety:- There is no job security in this sector. People can be asked to leave without any reason. Accidents are common in those industries where adequate facilities and safety measures are not adopted.

Health:- Most of the workers are living in slums in unhealthy living conditions without facilities for health and medical care. It reduces their manpower potential and productivity.

5. 'Final goods and services are considered and not intermediate goods for estimation of GDP' Why? Explain with an example.

OR

What are intermediary goods? Why is its value not added to the GDP?

a. Intermediary goods are goods which are used to produce final goods. For examples, sugarcane, wheat iron ore etc. are intermediary goods.

(a) Value of intermediate goods is already included in the value of final goods when these are converted into final goods.

(b) For example, the value of biscuits (final goods) already includes the value of flour, milk, sugar etc (intermediate goods). If we include value of intermediate goods along with the value of final goods, it will lead to the problem of double counting i.e., counting of value of same product more than once. Hence to avoid the problem, intermediate goods are not included in estimation of GDP and National Income also.

6. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?

The Tertiary Sector is becoming important:

(a) In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, defence, transport, banks etc. are required.

(b) The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services like transport, banks etc.

(c) The development of agriculture and industry lends to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage.

(d) As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like tourism, shopping, private hospitals and private schools etc.

(e) Over the past decade or so certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology.

7. How can more employment be created in rural areas? Explain with the help of four suitable examples.

More employment in rural areas can be created by:

a. Constructing dams, canals or digging wells in villages.

b. Creating storage facilities and providing transport services.

c. Agro based industries can be set up in rural areas or semi belts.

d. Construction of schools.

e. Making provision for education and health service in rural belts can also result in employments.

f. Promoting rural crafts and rural tourism is also an employment generation proposal.

8. "Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy" Do you agree?

Give four reasons in support of your answer.

I cannot agree to the statement because of the following reasons:-

a. Over the thirty years between 1973 and 2013 the production has increased the most in the tertiary sector.

b. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage etc.

c. Production in the service sector rose by 11 times, employment in the service sector rose less than three times.

d. The secondary and tertiary sector provides three-fourth of the produce whereas they employ less than half the people.

9. Distinguish between organized and unorganized sector.

Organised sector

(a) It covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and some formal processes and procedures are followed.

(b) People have assured work and enjoy security of employment.

(c) They are registered by the government.

(d) They have to follow its rules and regulations such as the Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act etc.

(e) They get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund,

gratuity, medical benefits, pensions etc. and facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

Unorganised sector

(a) Many are small and scattered units.

(b) People have no security of employment.

(c) It is largely outside the control of the government.

(d) There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.

(e) Jobs here are low paid and often not regular. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.

10. Distinguish between public and private sector.

OR

How are economic activities classified based on the ownership?

Public Sector

(a) The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

(b) The purpose of the public sector is not first to earn profits. Government raises money through taxes to meet expenses on the services rendered by it.

(c) Railways or post office is an example of the public sector.

Private Sector

(a) Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

(b) Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit. To get such services we have to pay money to these individuals and companies.

(c) Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) are examples of private sector.

Chapter 2

Forest and Wildlife Resources



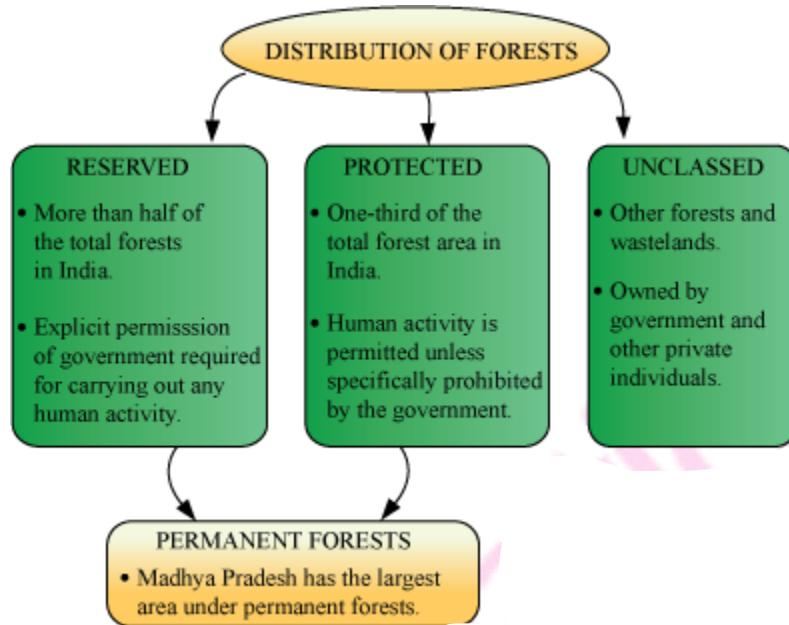
❖ Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act

- An act for conservation of biodiversity of India.
- Passed in 1972.
- Contains a list of protected species in the country.
- Ban on hunting was imposed.
- Legal protection was provided to the habitats of endangered species.
- Restriction on trade in wildlife.
- Established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries throughout the country.
- Projects such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc. that were specific to a particular species were formulated

❖ Project Tiger

- Initiated in 1973.
- Tiger population has dwindled to about 1800 from 55000 in the early 20th century.
- The main reasons for decline in the number of tigers include
 - Poaching for trade in tiger skin
 - Shrinking habitat
 - Depletion of prey species
 - Growing human population
- There are 27 tiger reserves under the Project Tiger. Some major reserves are
 - Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand)
 - Sunderbans National Park (West Bengal)
 - Bandhavgarh National Park (Madhya Pradesh)
 - Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan)

- Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam)
- Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala)



❖ Sacred Groves

They are a form of nature worship practised by the tribal people of India. Tribes consider forests as gods and goddesses and preserve them in their pristine form. Any human interference is banned in these sacred groves.

❖ Nature Worship by Tribes

Tribe	Region	Revered tree/animal
<i>Mundas and Santhal</i>	Chota Nagpur plateau	<i>Mahua and Kadamba trees</i>
<i>Bishnoi</i> tribe	Rajasthan	Blackbuck, <i>Nilgai</i>
Tribes of Orissa and Bihar	Orissa and Bihar	Tamarind and mango trees

❖ Wildlife Conservation Efforts

• Chipko Movement

- Started in 1970s in Garhwal in Uttarakhand.
- Trees were prevented from being cut by forming a human circle around them.
- It spread across the country.

• Beej Bachao Andolan

- Started in 1980s in Tehri region of Uttarakhand.
- Led by farmer and social activist *Vijay Jardhari*.

-
- Aimed at saving the traditional seeds of the hills and promoting agricultural biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and local traditions.

- **Joint Forest Management**

- Started in 1988 by the Government of India.
- First launched in Orissa.
- Involves local communities for conserving wildlife and restoring degraded forests.

The members of the local communities

CHAPTER-2
FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES
[1 Mark]

1. Name the forests and wastelands belonging to both private individuals and government.

Unclassed forests

2. What was the aim of Chipko Movement?

Forest conservation

3. Which states has the largest area under permanent forests?

Madhya Pradesh]

4. In which state of India Periyar Tiger Reserve is situated?

Kerala

5. In which state Sariska wildlife sanctuary is located ?

Rajasthan

6. In which state is Bandhavgarh National Park located?

Madhya Pradesh]

7. In which state Sunderban National Park is located?

West Bengal

8.What is ‘Chipko Movement’?

Chipko Movement is community based afforestation programme; attempts to revive the traditional conservation methods or developing new methods of ecological farming.

9. Which community in India is famous for protecting the black buck?

Bishnois

10. Name the state in which Corbett national park is located.

Uttarakhand

11.Which is considered a sacred tree in India?

Banyan

12.When was Project Tiger launched?

1973

13.Name the wildlife sanctuary that is located in Rajasthan.

Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Rajasthan.

14. What is the main effect of Chipko Movement?

a.Resisted deforestation in several areas and Promoted community afforestation.

15.Name six trees which are worshipped by the people.

Mahua, Kadamba, Tamarind, Peepal, Mango, and Banyan

16.Who owns the forest and wildlife in India?

In India much of the forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or the government departments.

17.Which forests are referred to as permanent forest ? Why?

Reserved and protected forests are referred to as permanent forest estates because they are maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons.

18.Name the tiger reserve which is seriously threatened by the dolomite mining.

Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining.

19.In which year, the National Forest Policy was introduced?

The National Forest Policy was introduced in 1972.

20.What is joint forest management program?

Joint forest management program is a joint effort in the management of forest, launched in India, to involve local communities.

(3 Marks)

1. Explain any three methods of forest conservation adopted by the government after independence.

OR

Mention any three measures taken by the government for protection of wild-life.

- (i) The government has classified the forest into three types—Reserved forest, Protected forests and Unclassed forests, making it clear which activity can be carried out in which type of forest.
- (ii) To give protection to wildlife, as they fully depend on forests – various acts have been enacted like the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Subsequently central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- (iii) Government has started various programmes like Van Mahotsava to highlight the importance of forests among people of the country.

2. How many types of forest are classified in India ? Explain .

OR

Write briefly about different categories of forests in India classified by government department.

In India, forest and wildlife resources are owned and managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments. These are classified under the following categories.

Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land in India has been declared reserved forests.

Protected Forests: Forest Department has declared one-third of the total forest area as protected forest.

Unclassed Forests: These are the forests and wastelands which belong to both government and private individuals and communities. North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassed forests.

Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as **permanent forests**, which are maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests.

3. What has been the contribution of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act in protecting habitats in India. Explain.

The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
a.An all-India list of protected species was also published.

b.The programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.

c.Subsequently central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including tiger, one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag and three types of crocodiles. Many other wild animals have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.

4. Write any three effective practices towards conserving forests and wildlife.

OR

Describe the methods of forest conservation.

(i) Through setting up of National Parks and Wildlife **Sanctuaries** in this way special regions can be declared legally the homes of wild animals. In those areas no hunting or cutting of forest can take place.

(ii) **By Launching Specific Projects** like Project Tiger etc. In this way important species whose life is in danger can be protected

(iii) Bringing together Communities with government Projects this is the most effective way to conserve forest and wildlife. Chipko movement, Beej Bachao movement and Bishnoi's love for black buck are some examples.

5 Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.

The tiger population in 1973 declined to 1,827 from the estimated 55,000 and hence forced the authorities to take a serious action towards same. "Project Tiger" was launched in 1973 and was not only an effort to save tigers but also preserving the biotypes.

Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

6. With the help of three examples show how communities have carried out conservation of flora and fauna in India.

¶ In Sariska, tiger reserve, people have fought against mining by citing the wildlife Protection Act. People themselves protect forest.

¶ In Alwar district of Rajasthan, people of five villages have declared 1200 hectares of forest as the Bhairadevi Dakav Sanctuary declaring their own set of rules which do not allow hunting etc.

¶ In the Himalaya region of Uttarakhand, the famous "Chipko movement" has prevented forest deforestation.

7. Explain any two famous movements for the protection of forests.

(i) The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas of Uttarakhand. Farmers and citizen's groups like the **Beej Bachao Andolan** in Tehri and **Navdanya** have shown that large scale production of crops is possible without the use of synthetic chemicals.

(ii) Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when Orissa passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.

8. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife?

- Conservation in the background of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry had become essential.
- Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil
- It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. For example, in agriculture we are still dependent on traditional crop varieties. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

9.What is the meaning of Sacred groves ? Name two tribals worship trees in Chhota Nagpur region ? Name two sacred trees in India

a.Sacred groves means the forests of God and Goddesses.

b.The Mundas and the Santhal of Chhota Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees, and the tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees during weddings. ,peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

10.What are the three major threats to tiger population?

The major threats to tiger population are -

- Poaching for trade.
- Shrinking habitat.
- Depletion of prey species.

5 Marks

1. Write a short note on Joint Forest Management. What have been the effect of Beej Bachao Andolan towards conservation of forests?

Ans. In India, Joint Forest Management Programme furnishes a good example for involving local

communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. Under the Joint Forest Management Programme the local communities form local (village) institutions that undertake protection activity, mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, members of these local communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest products like fruits, nuts, leaf, litter, honey, lac, etc, and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection.'

The Joint Forest Management programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Orissa passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management.

Ecological farming involves attempts to revive traditional conservation methods for developing new methods of farming that will not degrade the land. The Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya are movements towards ecological farming. Farmers and citizen's groups leading the Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without use of synthetic chemicals is possible and economically viable

2. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?

Communities have played vital role in the conservation and protection of forest and wildlife in India.

a. Sariska Tiger Reserve:-

In Sariska tiger reserve Rajasthan villagers have fought against mining by citing the wildlife protection act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.

b. Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri :-

The

inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1200 hectares of forests as the Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri declaring their own set of rules and regulation which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

c. Nature worship: - Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected, such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called sacred grooves (the forests of god and goddess). These patches of forests or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned

d. Chipko movement: This movement headed by Sunderlal Bahuguna in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species.

e. Joint Forest Management (JFM) The joint forest management program has involved the local communities, especially in Orissa. This programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

3. State the steps taken by government to conserve wildlife.

To conserve the endangered species of wildlife various steps have been taken by the government:

1. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972

2. Various National Parks, Sanctuaries and Wildlife Reserves have been set up in various parts of India where wild animals and birds are kept in their natural habitat. In India, there are 89 National Parks, 490 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 13 Biosphere Reserves to protect wildlife.

3. Periodic census is being taken to find out the latest position of some rare species so that they can be preserved for our future generations. Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Rhino projects are some of the special projects that are implemented.

4. Killing of wildlife has been totally banned by the government. Special forest officers have been appointed to catch unlawful animal hunters.

5. An all-India list of protected species was also published.

4. What were the impacts of Chipko Movement?

Ans: The Chipko movement has successfully helped in saving the flora but has also brought people together to save the environment. It also gave rise to many other programs where the community came together to save the natural resources. Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya has promoted people to stop using

synthetic chemicals as sufficient crop harvest can be produced even without the use of chemical fertilizers. Joint forest management (JFM) programme involves local people and communities to restore forests. It was first started in Odisha in 1988.

5. Why was the Project Tiger launched? What are its objectives? What are its effects upon conservation of wildlife?

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, government authorities realised that the tiger population had dwindled to 1827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. The major threat to tiger population include poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey based species, growing human population and deforestation. Among these poaching for trade of skins and bones is the primary reason behind dwindling of tiger population to such an extent, that it is on the verge of extinction.

Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two countries became prime targets for poaching of tiger and illegal trading. Thus, the central government announced the Project Tiger with the objective of protecting this species which was gravely threatened.

'Project Tiger' one of the well-publicised wildlife campaign in the world, was launched in India in 1973.

The objectives of Project Tiger are as follows :

- (i) Banning hunting and poaching of tiger.
- (ii) Restricting trade of tiger skin, bones. etc.
- (iii) Giving legal protection to their habitats by creating tiger reserves, e.g., Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand and Sunderbans in West Bengal. There are 27 tiger reserves in India covering an area of 37,761 sq. km.
- (iv) To increase the tiger population through natural breeding within the reserves.
- (v) To conduct periodic censuses of tiger population.

Chapter 3

Water Resources

❖ Reasons for Water Scarcity in India

- Low rainfall
- Unequal distribution of water resources
- Increasing demands because of the rapidly rising population
- Large scale industrialization
- Increased requirement of irrigation owing to the continuous expansion of agriculture
- Increasing urbanization
- Bad quality of water due to discharge of industrial wastes and chemicals

❖ Multi-Purpose River Valley Projects

- These are those river valley projects that serve multiple purposes such as irrigation, hydroelectric power generation and drinking water supply.
- Dams are built across rivers. These are big reservoirs that store river and rainwater that is used for generating hydroelectricity and for irrigation.

• Major Multipurpose Projects of India

- *Bhakra Nangal Project* on *Sutluj* river
- *Hirakud Project* on river *Mahanadi*
- *Damodar Valley Project* on *Damodar* river
- *Narmada Valley Project* on *Narmada* river

• Disadvantages of Multi-Purpose Projects

- Regulating the flow of rivers results in poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir. This results in rockier stream beds that are not suitable for sustaining the aquatic life.
- Dams control the flow of rivers, which creates difficulty for the aquatic animals to migrate.
- Dams also submerge the nearby vegetation and habitats.
- Multipurpose projects cause large scale displacement of people.
- Extensive irrigation causes the salinisation of soil.
- The sedimentation at the base of the reservoir causes floods in the event of heavy rainfall.

❖ Narmada Bachao Andolan

-
- A non-governmental organization (NGO).
 - Against the *Sardar Sarovar Dam* on Narmada river in Gujarat.
 - Its focus is on environmental imbalance created by the dam and also on the rehabilitation of the displaced people.
 - Mobilised tribes, farmers and environmentalists.
 - *Ms. Medha Patkar* is the leader of this NGO.

❖ Rainwater Harvesting

- The system of collecting and storing rainwater.
- Prevalent and useful in water deficient regions such as Rajasthan and dry parts of Gujarat.
- **Uses**
 - For recharging ground water
 - For domestic usage
 - For irrigating crops
- **Roof-Top Rainwater Harvesting**
 - Rainwater is collected in underground tanks connected to the rooftop through pipes.
 - Rain falling on rooftops travels down the pipes to the tanks and is stored for future usage.
 - Also used for recharging hand pumps and tube wells.
 - Most common is the desert districts of Rajasthan.

❖ Bamboo Drip Irrigation System

- Practised in Meghalaya.
- A 200-year old system.
- Water from the streams is tapped using bamboo pipes and used for irrigating the roots of plants.
- Long bamboo pipes are connected with each other to form a chain from the stream to the crops.
- Water flows through the pipes and drops directly at the site of the plant.

Chapter-3

Water Resources

1. Mark

1. Give two examples of sophisticated hydraulic structures in modern India

Dams built of stone rubble, reservoirs or lakes, embankments and canals for irrigation.

2. What is referred to as multi-purpose projects?

Dams

3. Which largest artificial lake was built in 11th century?

Bhopal Lake

4. What are Guls or Kuls?

In hilly and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels for agriculture known as Guls or Kuls in western Himalayas.

5. In which regions ,people built Guls or Kuls for irrigation?

Western Himalayas

6. Why was Iltutmish constructed a water tank in hauz Khas ,Delhi in the 14th Century?

For supplying water to Siri Fort Area.

7. Which river known as the river of sorrow? Why?

Damodar valley region narrates the troubles faced by people owing to the flooding of Damodar river known as the river of sorrow.

8. What are the two viable alternatives of water scarcity?

Rain water harvesting system and multipurpose valley project

9. Name two social movements which were against the multipurpose projects.

Narmada Bachao Andolan and Tehri Dam Andolan.

10. What is Palar Pani?

The rainwater can be stored in the tankas till the next rainfall making it an extremely reliable source of drinking water when all other sources are dried up .It is considered the purest form of natural water.

11. Name the place receives the highest rainfall in the world?

Mawsynram

12. What is the land distance between Cherapunjee and Mawsynram?

55 KM

13. Why does the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline in western Rajasthan today?

Plenty of water is available due to the perennial Rajasthan Canal, though some houses still maintain the tankas since they do not like the taste of tap water.

14. Which is the first and the only state in India which has made roof top rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state.?

Tamil Nadu

3. Marks

1. Where is water scarcity likely to occur?

- a. Low rainfall and due to the variations in seasonal and annual precipitation.
- b. Over-exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups
- c. The availability of water resources varies over space and time.

2. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? Explain with examples.

- a. water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population and consequent greater demands for water, and unequal access to it.
- b. large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food.
- c. to facilitate higher food-grain production, water resources are being over-exploited to expand irrigated areas and dry-season agriculture.

3. What is Water Scarcity? Explain the need of water conservation and management

Scarcity of water according to the demand of a region for long period of time is called water scarcity.

Need of water conservation and management

- a. to safeguard ourselves from health hazards, to ensure food security, continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities and also to prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems.
- b. Over exploitation and mismanagement of water resources will impoverish this resource and cause ecological crisis that may have profound impact on our lives.

4. What are dams and how do they help us in conserving and managing water?

A **dam** is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

- a. Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields.
- b. Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding.

5. Write any two multi purpose projects in India and their uses

- a. in the Sutluj-Beas river basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation.
- b. the Hirakud project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control.

6. Why does Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence? Give reasons

Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past.

7. Who proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India? Why?

Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy

8. “In many parts of rural and urban India, rooftop rainwater harvesting is being successfully adapted to store and conserve water”. Explain with the help of an example

In Gendathur, a remote backward village in Mysore, Karnataka, villagers have installed, in their household's rooftop, rainwater harvesting system to meet their water needs. Nearly 200 households have installed this system and the village has earned the rare distinction of being rich in rainwater for a better understanding of the rooftop rainwater harvesting system which is adapted here. Gendathur receives an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, and with 80 per cent of collection efficiency and of about 10 fillings, every house can collect and use about 50,000 litres

of water annually. From the 20 houses, the net amount of rainwater harvested annually amounts to 1,00,000 litres.

9.What are the features of Bamboo Drip Irrigation?

- a.In Meghalaya, a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes, is prevalent.
- b.About 18-20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, gets transported over hundreds of metres,
- c. finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.

10. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

- a. Rain water harvesting in semi-arid region of Rajasthan is carried out in the following ways :- In Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or “tankas” for storing drinking water.
- b.The tankas were part of the well developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard.
- c.They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground ‘tankas’.

5. Marks

1. What are the Hydraulic Structures in Ancient India.

- a. In the first century B.C., Sringerapura near Allahabad had sophisticated water harvesting system channelling the flood water of the river Ganga.
- b. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built.
- c. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga, (Orissa), Nagarjunakonda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra), etc.
- d. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.
- e. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

2. Define a dam .Mention its two features and explain the major classifications of a dam

- a.A **dam** is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.
- b.“**Dam**” refers to the reservoir rather than the structure. Most dams have a section called a spillway or weir over which or through which it is intended that water will flow either intermittently or continuously.
- c.Dams are classified according to structure, intended purpose or height. Based on structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several subtypes. According to the height, dams can be categorised as large dams and major dams or alternatively as low dams, medium height dams and high dams.

3.”In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons.” Give reasons

Disadvantages of multi-purpose projects

- a. Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life.

- b. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning.
- c. The reservoirs that are created on the floodplains also submerge the existing vegetation and soil leading to its decomposition over a period of time.
- d. Multi-purpose projects and large dams have also been the cause of many new social movements like the ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’ and the ‘Tehri Dam Andolan’ etc.
- e. Resistance to these projects has primarily been due to the large-scale displacement of local communities.

4.” the dams did create conflicts between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources” Explain

- a.In Gujarat, the Sabarmati-basin farmers were agitated and almost caused a riot over the higher priority given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts. Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regard to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.
- b.the Krishna-Godavari dispute is due to the objections raised by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh governments. It is regarding the diversion of more water at Koyna by the Maharashtra government for a multipurpose project. This would reduce downstream flow in their states with adverse consequences for agriculture and industry.

5.What are reasons of most of the objections to arise against the multipurpose projects ?

- a.due to their failure to achieve the purposes for which they were built.
- b.The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods due to sedimentation in the reservoir.
- c.Moreover, the big dams have mostly been unsuccessful in controlling floods at the time of excessive rainfall.
- d.It was also observed that the multi-purpose projects induced earthquakes, caused waterborne diseases and pests and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.
- e.the release of water from dams during heavy rains aggravated the flood. The floods have not only devastated life and property but also caused extensive soil erosion.

6.”In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting system” Explain

- a.People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs.
- b. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas for agriculture.
- c.’Rooftop rain water harvesting’ was commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
- d. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.
- e. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or *tankas* for storing drinking water.

7.What are tanks or tankas? Write their characteristics?

Rain water collected and stored in underground water tank are called tanks or *tankas*.It is used for storing drinking water.

Characteristics of tanks

- a.The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 metres deep, 4.27 metres long and 2.44 metres wide.
- b.The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard.
- c.They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground ‘tankas’.
- d.The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected.
- e. Many houses constructed underground rooms adjoining the ‘tanka’ to beat the summer heat as it would keep the room cool.

8. How to construct a Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting? Write its steps

- a.Roof top rain water is collected using a PVC pipe
- b. Filtered using sand and bricks.
- c.Underground pipe takes water to sump for immediate usage
- d. Excess water from the sump is taken to the well
- e. Water from the well recharges the underground .Take water from the well (later)
