

**CBSE**  
**Class X – Social Science**  
**Most Important Answers**

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## History

### Chapter 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. a. Economic Hardships
2. c. The massacre of the Greeks by the Turks
3. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
4. The decade of 1830s was known as the period of great economic hardships in Europe because
  - During the 1830s, there was a large-scale unemployment in Europe. In most of the European countries, employment opportunities were less whereas job seekers were many.
  - Cities had come to be extremely overcrowded. As a result, slums had started coming up as more people migrated from the rural to urban areas.
  - Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from the imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialisation was more advanced, especially in textile production.
5. Role played by garibaldi in the unification of Italy:
  - Italy, before its unification, was divided into seven states. While northern states were under the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria, central states were under the control of the Pope. Southern states were ruled by the Bourbon dynasty of Spain.
  - Giuseppe Garibaldi has been one of the most celebrated of all Italian freedom fighters. Sailor by profession, he joined the secret society, 'Young Italy'. He supported King Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states. He organised an army to achieve the unification of Italy. People joined his army in large numbers and came to be known as 'Red Shirts'.
  - By the end of 1860, he along with his army had conquered the states of Sicily and Naples which further paved the way for the unification of Italy.
6. Measures were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst people were:
  - The ideas of 'la patrie' (the fatherland) and 'le citoyen' (the citizen) was introduced which emphasised the notion of a community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
  - A new French flag, the tricolour, replaced the former royal standard.
  - The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and was renamed as the National Assembly.

- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs were celebrated in the name of the nation.
- A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- Regional languages were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

7. Napoleon after establishing monarchy in France destroyed democracy but several measures were introduced by him in the administrative fields by the Napoleonic Code of 1804. It aimed at making the administrative system more efficient and rational. These were:

- The Napoleonic Code abolished all privileges based on birth and established the principles of equality before law and secured the right to property.
- Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Peasants, artisans and workers began to enjoy their freedom.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.
- Businessmen and small-scale producers realised the importance of having uniform laws, standardised weights and measures in the movement and exchange of goods from one region to another.

8. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation through art and poetry, stories and music. It shaped nationalistic feelings in Europe.

- Romanticism was a cultural movement which helped in developing forms of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and instead focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
- Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people - das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.
- The emphasis was laid on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore not to just recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to people who were mostly illiterate.
- Though Poland at this time was not an independent country, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Karol Kurpinski, for example,

celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances into nationalist symbols.

9. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary in 19th century Europe. His contributions were:

- Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who later became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- At a young age of 24 in 1831, he was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- To further spread the revolutionary ideas, he founded two more underground societies- 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and 'Young Europe' in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.
- Mazzini believed that God had created nations to be the natural units of mankind. Thus, Italy cannot remain divided into various kingdoms. It has to be a single unified republic.
- Following his example, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics scared the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

## Chapter 2: Nationalism in India

1. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan led the Civil Disobedience Movement in Peshawar.
2. The Justice Party was a party of non-Brahmins. It decided to participate in the Council elections during the Non-Cooperation Movement elections as it thought that entering the council was one way of gaining some power - something that usually only Brahmins had access to.
3. Gandhi had designed the 'Swaraj flag' by 1921.
4. The 'Salt March' became an effective tool of resistance against colonialism because of the following reasons:
  - Since salt is an essential food item, the British government's monopoly of its production and the tax imposed on it affected Indians across class, caste and gender barriers.
  - Hence, when Gandhi decided to break the Salt Law, the move mobilised a large portion of the Indian population against the colonial government.
  - Also, during the Dandi march, Gandhi spread his message of Swaraj to thousands of people through lectures and urged them to defy the British government.
5. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt satyagraha due to following reasons:

- The Rowlatt Act was an openly undemocratic measure taken by the British government. It empowered the government to arrest and detain Indian political leaders without any trial for a period upto two years.
  - The law was passed in an autocratic fashion without considering the opinion of the Indians.
  - Gandhiji held on the issue of Rowlatt Act because it had become an important political issue and had the potential to unite Indians against a common enemy.
6. Role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement':
- The business class in India initially supported the Civil Disobedience Movement. The industrialists and merchants in India had become rich during the First World War. They were keen on expanding their businesses and wanted protection against foreign industries.
  - Many eminent industrialists such as Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla criticised the colonial government for its control over the Indian economy. They provided financial assistance during the movement, and refused to buy and sell imported goods.
  - Many industrialists began to see swaraj as a time when colonial restrictions on business will end. However, towards the end, they became apprehensive of the growing influence of socialism among the younger members of the Congress.
7. The Non-Cooperation Movement began and spread rapidly in the cities and towns across India. Many Indian students left government schools and colleges on a large scale. Teachers and headmasters on government payroll resigned from their jobs and lawyers gave up their practice. The council elections too were boycotted in most of the provinces of British India. The Non-Cooperation Movement majorly affected the British economic interests in India. Between 1921 and 1922, the value of imported foreign cloth went down from 102 crores to 57 crores. Merchants and traders even refused to trade in imported goods or provide finance for foreign trade. As a result of all this, the Indian textile and handloom sector witnessed a major boom.
8. Following were five major problems posed by the First World War in India:
- The First World War resulted in a massive increase in defense expenditure for the British Government. This was financed by the British through war loans and increase in taxes. To meet the growing expenditures, the government increased the customs duties and also introduced income tax.
  - There was continuous price rise as a result of the War. The prices nearly doubled between 1913 and 1918. This caused many hardships for the common populace.

- The government launched a programme of forced recruitment of soldiers in the rural areas which led to widespread resentment.
  - In 1918-19 and 1920-21, there was crop failure in many parts of the country. This caused major shortage of food and further added to the miseries of the common man.
  - The crop failure was followed by an influenza epidemic which caused 12 to 13 million deaths.
9. The **Salt march** to Dandi and the breaking of the 'Salt Laws' marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The limitation of the Civil Disobedience Movement were:
- Most of the dalits and their leaders remained aloof from the Congress. They wanted separate electorates for the people of the lower castes.
  - When it was granted by the British, Gandhi opposed it and ultimately the matter was resolved by signing the 'Poona Pact' in 1932. Seats were reserved in the provincial and legislatures councils for the dalits though they were to be voted in by the general electorate.
  - Many Muslim political organisations also did not support the Movement. They demanded a separate electorate for themselves. The Muslims believed that the Congress had same interests as the Hindu Mahasabha and thus did not support it.
  - The Muslims demanded reserved seats in the Central Assembly which was opposed by the Hindu Mahasabha. Thus, when the Civil disobedience Movement started there was an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust amongst various communities.
10. The feeling of nationalism and the idea of collective belonging to the nation emerged in India because of the following reasons:
- When people fought collectively to oppose the British in various movements and struggles, the feeling of nationalism was born.
  - Nationalism also grew as a result of various literary and artistic activities. The idea of India came to be associated with the image of 'Bharat Mata'. This was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. His song 'Vande Mataram' in his novel Anandamath inspired the feeling of nationalism in the hearts of millions of Indians.
  - Nationalism also developed through movements which attempted to revive Indian folklore. In the late nineteenth century, many nationalists visited villages to collect accounts of folklore. Rabindranath Tagore himself collected many folk songs and ballads in order to inspire people with the feeling of nationalism.
  - The tricolour flag became a symbol of Indian nationalism.

- In the nineteenth century, many Indian historians began to write about the glorious past of the country. They refuted the claims of the British historians who had asserted that the Indians were primitive and never had any great culture.

#### 11. Map marking



### Chapter 3: The Making of a Global World

1. b. To deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations
2. The government of Britain under pressure from the landed class restricted the import of corn into the country. The laws allowing the government to take this step came to be known as the 'Corn laws'.
3. In west Punjab, the British government built a network of canals to transform semi desert areas into fertile agricultural lands. Many peasant communities settled here. These came to be known as Canal Colonies.
4. Nineteenth century indenture has been described as a new system of slavery because of the following points:
  - Agents who recruited the indenture labourers tempted them by providing false information about final destinations, modes of travel, the nature of the work, and living and working condition.
  - Sometimes agents even forcibly abducted less willing migrants and sent them to work on plantations abroad.
  - On arrival at the plantations, labourers found conditions to be different from what they had imagined. Living and working conditions were harsh, and there were few legal rights.
5. Transformation of the trade of meat in the late 19th century:
  - Until the 1870s, animals were exported alive in ships from America to Europe and then slaughtered when they arrived there. However, alive animals took a lot of ship space. Many died during the journey, fell ill, lost weight or became unfit to eat.
  - Hence, meat was not a part of the regular diet of European poor due to its high price.
  - High prices in turn kept demand and production down until the development of a new technology, namely, refrigerated ships, which enabled the transport of perishable foods over long distances. Now animals were slaughtered at the starting point - in America, Australia or New Zealand - and then transported to Europe as frozen meat. This reduced shipping costs and meat prices in Europe.
6. Food offered many opportunities of long-distance cultural exchange in the past.
  - Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
  - Many food items available in various parts of the world might share a common origin. For example, it is believed that noodles travelled from west from China to become spaghetti.
  - It is also believed that the Arab traders took pasta to Sicily in the 5th century. At this time similar foods were also known in India and Japan so the truth about their origin may never be known.

- In the early modern period, many common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chilies and sweet potatoes were introduced to the world only after America was discovered.
  - At times, the new crops could make a difference between life and death. Europe's poor began to eat better and longer after potatoes were introduced. They were so much dependent on it that when a disease destroyed the potato crop in mid 1840s in Ireland, hundreds and thousands died of starvation.
7. The following **reasons** led to the economic depression of 1929:
- Agricultural overproduction and falling agricultural prices
  - Many countries borrowed money from the US banks. After the US bankers refused to grant loans to them due to their own financial constraints, countries that depended crucially on US loans now faced an acute crisis.
  - The withdrawal of US loans led to the failure of some major banks in the world and the collapse of currencies such as the British pound sterling.

### **Impact**

- US suffered due to economic depression. As farms could not sell their harvests, households were ruined, and businesses collapsed.
  - Faced with falling incomes, many households in the US could not repay what they had borrowed, and were forced to give up their homes, cars and other consumer durables.
  - Unable to recover loans, the US banking system collapsed. The rate of unemployment drastically increased.
8. The Bretton Woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes. This was because:
- Between 1950 and 1970, the World trade grew annually at over 8 per cent and incomes at nearly 5 per cent. The growth was also mostly stable, without large fluctuations.
  - For much of this period the unemployment rate, for example, averaged less than 5 per cent in most industrial countries.
  - These decades also saw the worldwide spread of technology and enterprise.
  - Developing countries were in a hurry to catch up with the advanced industrial countries.
  - Therefore, they invested vast amounts of capital, importing industrial plant and equipment featuring modern technology.



9. The impact of economic depression on India was:

- India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent.
- Peasants and farmers suffered more than urban dwellers. Though agricultural prices fell sharply, the colonial government refused to reduce revenue demands. Peasants producing for the world market were the worst hit.
- Across India, peasants' indebtedness increased. They used up their savings, mortgaged lands, and sold whatever jewellery and precious metals they had to meet their expenses.
- The economic depression did not impact urban dwellers as much as it impacted the people living in rural areas. People living in cities with fixed income were able to buy food grains and other essential items at a less cost.
- Industrial investment also grew as the government extended tariff protection to industries, under the pressure of the nationalists.

10. Indentured workers in spite of harsh working conditions discovered their own ways of surviving in the lands where they travelled to work. They did this in the following ways:

- Many of them escaped into the wilds, though if caught they faced severe punishment.
- Others developed new forms of individual and collective self-expression, blending different old and new cultural forms.
- In Trinidad the annual Muharram procession was transformed into a riotous carnival called 'Hosay' (for Imam Hussain) in which workers of all races and religions joined.
- Similarly, the protest religion of Rastafarianism (made famous by the Jamaican reggae star Bob Marley) is also said to reflect social and cultural links with Indian migrants to the Caribbean.
- 'Chutney music', popular in Trinidad and Guyana, is another creative contemporary expression of the post-indenture experience.

## Chapter 4: The Age of Industrialisation

1. Even before the establishment of factories, there was large-scale industrial production for the international market. This phase before industrialisation is known as proto industrialisation.
2. b. Export of raw cotton from India increased
3. The industrialists reluctant to introduce machines in the production process during Victorian era because:
  - In Victorian Britain, there was an abundance of human labour since poor peasants migrated in large numbers to the cities in order to find work.
  - In addition, when there is an abundance of labour, wages are often low due to the imbalance in the demand and supply.
  - Therefore industrialists did not face the problem of labour shortage or high wage costs. As a result, there was reluctance on their part to introduce machines which would require large scale investment of capital.
4. The production of the handloom cloth expanded steadily between 1900 and 1940 mainly because:
  - New innovations in technology helped the industries to increase its production. The use of fly shuttle in weaving not only increased production but also reduced labour demands.
  - By 1941, more than 35% of handloom industries in India were using fly shuttle. In regions like Travancore, Madras, Mysore, Cochin and Bengal, the proportion was 70 to 80 per cent.
  - There were several other small innovations that helped weavers in improving their productivity and compete with the mill sector.
5. Strategies used by the manufacturers to sell their products in India were:
  - The Manchester industrialists put their labels on the cloth bundles. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they felt confident about buying the cloth.
  - Images of Indian gods and goddesses regularly appeared on the cloth labels. This was intended to create an impression that there was a divine approval of the goods that were being sold.
  - The imprinted image of 'Krishna' or 'Saraswati' was also intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to Indian people.
6. The problems that were faced by cotton weavers in India in the 19th century were:
  - The English industrialists were worried about the import of cotton clothes from India. Thus, the British government imposed heavy duties on Indian cloth exported to Britain and removed import duties on British clothes coming into India.

- Cotton weavers in India thus faced two problems at the same time: their export market collapsed, and the local market shrank in the country due to import by Manchester industries.
- By 1860s, another problem was that weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. During the American Civil War, as America's Cotton export to Britain reduced, Britain started importing cotton from India in large quantities.
- Another problem faced by weavers was that at this time in India factories had begun to be established and began to sell machine made goods. Thus, it was difficult for weavers to survive.

7. The history of many business groups go back to trade with China.

- In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the British in India began exporting opium to China and took tea from China to England. Many Indians became junior players in this trade, providing finance, procuring supplies, and shipping consignments.
- Dwarkanath Tagore earned through his trade in China. Later in the nineteenth century many of the China traders became successful industrialists.
- In Bombay, Parsis like Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata who built huge industrial empires in India, accumulated their initial wealth partly from exports to China, and partly from raw cotton shipments to England.
- Seth Hukumchand, a Marwari businessman who set up the first Indian jute mill in Calcutta in 1917, also traded with China. So did the father as well as grandfather of the famous industrialist G.D. Birla.
- Capital was accumulated through other trade networks also. Some merchants from Madras traded with Burma while others had links with the Middle East and East Africa. Some traders earned money through internal trade in India.

8. No, I do not agree that the process of industrialisation was rapid in England initially. It was because:

- Two industries which developed in England during the Industrial revolution were clearly cotton textiles and iron and steel industries. But even in textiles, a large portion of the output was produced not within factories, but outside, within domestic units.
- The new industries could not easily displace traditional industries. Even at the end of the nineteenth century, less than 20 per cent of the total workforce was employed in technologically advanced industrial sectors.
- Ordinary and small innovations were the basis of growth in many non-mechanised sectors such as food processing, building, pottery, glass work, tanning, furniture making, and production of implements.

- Technological changes occurred slowly. They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape. New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it.
  - Repairing of machines was also costly.
9. Handmade products in general were seen as having more value than machine made products during the initial phase of industrialisation because:
- During the initial phase of industrialisation, the machines were still of a basic capacity.
  - Machines were designed to produce uniform and standardised goods for a mass market.
  - However, during this period, the demand in the market was often for products with complex designs and specific, customised shapes.
  - At this time, a lot of other types of goods could only be produced with hand labour because such products required human skill, not mechanical technology.
  - Moreover, in Victorian Britain, the upper classes preferred handmade products because they were seen as a sign of refinement and class.
10. The poor peasants and artisans began working for merchants in the countryside because of the following reasons:
- By the end of the 17th century, the open fields were disappearing and common lands were being enclosed.
  - Poor peasants who had earlier depended on common lands for their survival, gathering their firewood, berries, vegetables, hay and straw, had to now look for alternative sources of income.
  - Many farmers had small piece of land which could not provide work to all members of the household.
  - Peasants agreed to work for the merchants because by doing so, peasants could remain in the countryside and continue to cultivate their small plots. It actually supplemented or increased their income.
  - It also allowed them a complete use of their family labour resources.

## Chapter 5: Print, Culture and the Modern World

1. a. Destruction of traditional family relations
2. A- 1, B-4, C-2, D-3
3. The Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan. The oldest Japanese printed book was the Buddhist 'Diamond Sutra'.
4. James Augustus Hickey started the first printed newspaper in India. The name of the newspaper was 'Bengal Gazette'.

5. Yes, I agree that widely available printed materials and books created the conditions for the outbreak of the French Revolution. This was because of the following reasons:
  - The printed books popularised the ideas of the thinkers which led to an era of Enlightenment. People now believed in rationalism and humanism. They criticised the illogical and corrupt practices of the Church.
  - Because books inspired new ideas, various debates and discussions took place in society and new ideas of social revolution came into existence.
  - By the 1780s, many new books and literature mocked the royalty and criticised their unethical actions. Questions were also raised about the social orders which favoured royal and aristocratic families.
6. Not everyone in Europe welcomed the printed book, and those who did also had fears about it. It is because:
  - The religious authorities feared that easier availability of every kind printed materials may spread rebellious and irreligious thoughts among the people.
  - If this happens then people may stop believing holy and sacred texts. This may also erode the power of the Church.
  - The monarchs and aristocratic class feared that because of the availability of printed book containing the writings of various thinkers, people may start opposing their powers and privileges.
7. Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product.
  - Nineteenth-century periodicals serialised important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels.
  - In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series.
  - During the great Depression in the 1930s, publishers brought out cheap paperback editions to keep the sale of the book stable.
8. Yes, I agree that after the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the government towards the freedom of press changed. It was because:
  - The colonial government now wanted to control the materials printed by the vernacular press.
  - In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed. It gave powers to the government to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. Government began to keep a track of the matter that was printed in vernacular papers.
  - When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was seized and the printing machinery was confiscated.
9. The printing press in India shaped the nature of debate over religious and social reform movement in India.

- The publication of various newspapers, pamphlets, dailies and magazines influenced people's thinking. While some publications favoured the need for religious and social reforms, others supported the views of the conservatives.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was an important reformer of this time. He began publishing the newspaper 'Sambad Kaumudini' from 1821, highlighting the need for reforming the Indian society and to do away with unjust practices such as sati and child marriages.
- Many ulemas published translations of the Muslim Holy Scriptures. They feared the westernisation of the Muslim youth, and thus also published thousands of 'fatwas' asking the Muslims to follow strict Islamic practices.
- Gandhi spread his views against untouchability by writing against it in his weekly journal, 'Harijan'.
- Similarly, Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Jyotiba Phule criticised the prevalent social and religious evils in the Indian society and wrote against them in various newspapers and books.

10. The development of print culture led to the emergence of print culture in India.

- After setting up printing press, it became easy to produce multiple copies of visual images.
- Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.
- Now, even the poor section of society began to buy calendars with images to decorate the walls of their houses or work place.
- These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.
- By 1870s, the journals and newspapers began to publish caricatures and cartons commenting on social and political issues. Some of these caricatures ridiculed those Indians who copied Western traditions and clothes.
- Not only these but, the state newspapers published the caricatures of the nationalist criticising them and the vice versa.

Development of print culture in China:

11. China was one of the few earliest cities where the technology of print culture developed. By 594 AD, the woodblock printing technique was developing in China.

- The imperial state in China was, for a very long time, the major producer of printed material. In China, bureaucratic personnel were recruited through civil service examinations. Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
- By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified. Books were not just used by scholars but also by merchants. Women also began to read books.
- This new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.

- Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century after the Europeans set up trading outposts in the country (China).
- Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture, catering to the Western-style schools. From hand printing there was now a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

12. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, many families in India allowed their womenfolk to read and write though the conservatives still opposed the idea of educating women.

- Many women with the help of magazines and weeklies, began to write books on how women were imprisoned at homes, forced to do hard domestic works and were unjustly treated.
- In 1880s, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about the plight of the upper caste widows in the Hindu society.
- In Hindi print, large segment was devoted to the education of women. Journals, written for and sometimes edited by women, became extremely popular.
- These journals discussed issues like women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage and the national movement. Some of them offered household and fashion lessons to women and entertained their women readers through short stories and serialised novels.
- In Punjab, Ram Chaddha published the fast-selling 'Istri Dharm Vichar' to teach women how to be obedient wives. The 'Khalsa Tract Society' published cheap booklets with a similar message. Many of these were in the form of dialogues about the qualities of a good woman.

## Civics

### Chapter 1: Power Sharing

1. c. In a democracy, all important decisions are taken by majority community.
2. Majoritarianism is 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.
3. Belgium is a small European country. Its ethnic composition is complex because:
  - Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
  - Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining 1 per cent of the Belgians speak German.
  - However, in the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.

4. Majoritarianism is a belief according to which the majority community of a nation should frame rules in whichever way it wants, even if it results in disregarding and ignoring the wishes and needs of the minority communities.

- After Sri Lanka became independent of the colonial rule in 1948, it had two major communities, the Sinhalese (74 per cent) and the Tamils (18 per cent).
- As the Sinhalese were in majority, they introduced a series of majoritarian policies to ascertain the supremacy of their community.
- They appointed Sinhalese people to preferential positions in government and also made Sinhala as the only official language of the nation. Various government measures gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Tamils of Sri Lanka.
- This led to dissent among the community which with time strained the relations between the Sinhala and Tamil communities.
- The distrust between both the communities finally culminated into a Civil war, with Tamils demanding the formation of an independent Tamil state in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka. This led to thousands of people being killed in the civil war.

Thus, the majoritarian policies of the majority community threatened the unity and integrity of the country and led to a Civil war in Sri Lanka.

5. Major forms of power sharing in modern democracies

- **Power sharing among different Organs of the Government:** In democracy, power is shared among Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This is known as distribution of power. No organ of the government can exercise unlimited power as power sharing among different organs of the government organ checks the others.
- **Governments at different levels:** In federal form of government, power is shared between the central and state governments. In India there is another lower level of government: local self-government. This is called vertical division of government.
- **Social Groups:** Power may also be shared among different social groups such as religious and linguistic groups. In India, there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.
- **Division of power between political parties, pressure groups and movements:** Political parties are the organisations which aim to control power by contesting elections. In a democracy, citizens have the freedom to choose among the various contenders for power. When no party gets a majority, two or more parties come together to form a government. In a



democracy, pressure and interest groups also have an indirect share in the government's power.

6. Democracies accommodate various social divisions in the following ways:

- A democracy has to take into consideration not only the opinion and aspirations of the majority but also of minority. In democratic societies, the minority community participates in decision making process.
- In a democracy, no person can be discriminated on the basis of caste, religion or gender. It has to be ensured that rule by a majority does not become a rule by majority on the basis of religion or race or linguistic identity.
- Political conflicts incorporating social divisions can be solved amicably through a democratic process involving the conflicting parties.
- One good example of such an accommodation of a political conflict is the case of the Nationalists and the Unionists who resolved their differences by mutual agreement and consent.

## Chapter 2: Federalism

1. Correct Statement: India is an example of 'holding together federations.'
2. The subjects which are not included in any of the three lists- the state list, the Union list and the concurrent lists are known as residuary subjects. The central government has the power to make laws on the residuary subjects. Some of these are software, hardware etc.
3. Taking away of power from the Central and the State governments and placing it in the hands of the local governments is known as decentralization. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that local affairs of a locality can be best managed by the local government.
4. Provisions of Indian constitution which makes India a federal country are:
  - In India, the powers to run the country have been vested into the Central government and the State government. State governments are not subordinate to the Central governments and both derive their authority from the Constitution.
  - The Supreme Court and the High Courts have the power to interpret the Constitution. Disputes arising between various levels of the government are resolved by the Supreme Court.
  - There are three different lists in which laws can be made by the central and the state governments. The Central government can form laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union List, the State government can make laws

in the subjects included in the State List and both governments can form laws mentioned in the Concurrent List.

5. In a federal form of government there are two or more levels of government. Important features of federal form of government are:
  - Each level of government administers over the same region, but they have their own jurisdiction in matters of administration, taxation and legislation.
  - The Government at each level derives its power from the Constitution of the country. Thus, the Central Government cannot dilute the powers of the State or Local Governments.
  - The basic principles of the Constitution and the rights given to the people cannot be changed by only one tier of the Government. It requires the consent of governments at both levels.
  - Courts of the country act as a referee between the Central and the State Governments if any dispute arises between the two.
  - Both levels of the Government can collect taxes from the people according to the guidelines of the Constitution of the country.
6. The creation of linguistic states was the first major test for democratic politics in our country.
  - After independence, demands were made by the people for the creation of states on linguistic lines.
  - The government after much deliberations created number of states from the Indian Union. In 1947, the boundaries of several old states were changed to create new states.
  - This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.
  - While some states were created on linguistic lines, some were created on the basis of unique culture, ethnicity or geography. These were states of Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.
  - Division of country into various states have enhanced unity and has made administration easier.
7. Major steps that were taken towards decentralisation in 1992 were:
  - It was made obligatory to hold elections for choosing members of local governmental institutions
  - Seats were reserved for people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes in local bodies.
  - One-third of the seats were reserved for women.

- State Election Commission was constituted in the states for holding elections in government bodies.
  - It was made mandatory for the State Governments to share powers and revenues with local bodies.
8. The merits of local self-government are
- The local self-government takes steps to solve the problems of the people at the grass root level. This saves time, energy and money.
  - State government may be too busy in looking after bigger issues in the state. It may not have time to look into day to day problems of the people in a village. The local self-government, thus, reduces the burden of the State government.
  - Local bodies perform various important functions which help in the development of a village or a locality. For example, construction of roads, provision of clean drinking water, schemes related to the improvement of agriculture and irrigation are some of the important functions performed by the local bodies.
  - Local bodies help in the emergence of local leadership. Because State and Central ministers and other important people are busy managing the affairs of the state at large, the problems at the local level are solved by the leaders of the local bodies. This leads to the emergence of leadership at the local level.
  - Local institutions act as a training ground for the local people to confront and solve their own problems. Some people emerge as leaders who solve various socio-economic problems in an area at the local level. Many state and national-level politicians had started their careers by being the leaders of the local bodies.
9. Yes, I agree that the language policy shown by Indian political leaders helped our country in avoiding the kind of situation that Sri Lanka found itself in. It is because:
- After independence, Hindi was declared as an official language of the country. Apart from it, many languages were also recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution. Besides Hindi, there are 21 scheduled languages.
  - According to the Constitution, the use of English for official purposes was to stop in 1965. However, many non-Hindi speaking States demanded that the use of English continue. To resolve this issue, the Central Government agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.

- Though the promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India, the latter in no ways can impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking states.
- Sri Lanka on the other hand declared Sinhalese as the only official language in the country disregarding the voice and opinions of the Tamil community. The governments followed preferential policies which favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- This flexibility shown by Indian political leaders helped our country avoid the kind of situation that Sri Lanka finds itself.

### Chapter 3: Caste, Religion and Gender

1. b. Politicians treat people as their vote bank.
2. d. Municipal Corporation
3. Feminism is a social movement and an ideology which believes that women in no way are inferior to men. Feminism as a social movement fight for economic and social rights for women.
4. Caste can take various forms in Indian politics. These are:
  - Parties while choosing candidates for elections, keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes to gather support to win elections.
  - Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to gather peoples' support.
  - While campaigning for elections, parties appeal to voters to give votes to their candidates on caste lines. Voters too at times vote for candidates from their own castes.
5. In politics, communalism can acquire various forms. These are
  - When religious beliefs of a person involve prejudices and stereotypes, claiming one religion's ideas to be superior to another.
  - When a majority community tries to establish its domination over the other communities with the help of the state. Minority communities under such circumstances, retaliates by demanding the formation of separate state for them. Political mobilisation on religious lines occurs when religious symbols and leaders make an emotional appeal to the people in order to bring the members of a particular community together.
  - Communal violence is the worst form of communalism. It acquires the political form when it is sponsored by the state. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition.
6. No, I don't agree that elections are all about caste and nothing else. This is because of the following reasons:

- Not every constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. Therefore, every party is required to win the trust of the people belonging to different castes.
  - No political party wins all the votes of a particular favoured caste or community. When people say that caste is a 'vote bank', they simply mean that many people from that one particular caste may vote for the party.
  - Because several political parties fight elections, there may be many candidates from the same caste fighting elections against each other.
  - It has been seen that many elected MPs or MLAs may lose the elections. If candidates are elected on caste lines, then no candidate can ever lose elections.
7. Secularism refers to the separation of religion from the state. It means that the state should not discriminate among its citizens on the basis of religion. It should neither encourage nor discourage the followers of any religion.
- Four provisions embedded in our constitution which makes India a secular nation are:
- India does not have any official religion. It neither encourages nor discourages practice of any religion. For example, in government spaces like the court room, government schools and offices, no one can promote any religion.
  - The Constitution provides freedom to all individuals and communities to profess, practice and propagate their religion.
  - The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
  - At the same time the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.

## Chapter 4: Political Parties

1. c. Nationalist Congress Party
2. b. The election Commission of India
3. If several political parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power, either on the strength of their own majority or in alliance with other parties, it is known as a multi-party system. India is an example of multi-party system where many political parties contest for political power.
4. Yes, I agree to the fact that though opposition parties are not a part of the government, they play an important role. This is because:
  - It constantly keep the government in check by asking question from ministers and by debating the policies and bills introduced by it.

- The opposition shapes public opinion by criticising the work of the government. It can carry debates in the legislature and in media to point out the weaknesses of the government.
  - The opposition creates awareness among the people over the specific issues of national importance and raises levels of political consciousness among them.
5. Political parties are ideal for democracy because of the following reasons:
- Democracy cannot function without the existence of political parties. Without political parties, all candidates would fight independently and consequently no one would be able to make a decision about any major policy change.
  - Further, electoral competition is an important part of democracy in which political parties try to attract voters with their manifestation.
  - A political party is necessary to bring diverse people on a common platform, so that bigger issues can be taken care of.
6. About hundred years ago, there were few countries in the world that had political parties. Nowadays, political parties have become an essential part of democratic form of governance. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties. They might not know much about the Constitution and the nature of the national government, but they often know many details of the local and national political parties. Therefore, political parties are effectively one of the most visible institutions of democracy.
7. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. Members of such a group agree on certain fundamental values, policies and programmes for the society and strive to follow them in order to achieve public good. The three components of a political party are leaders, active members and followers.
- **The Leaders:** The leaders constitute the higher ranks of a political party. They are the ones who effectively run the government if the party wins the elections.
  - **The Active Members:** They are the rank and file of the party, mobilising public opinion on the ground and serving as a link between the party followers and the party leaders.
  - **The Followers:** Simply put, they are the followers of the party leadership who work under the guidance of the active members of the party.
8. The three challenges faced by political parties in India are
- **Lack of internal democracy:** In political parties, there is a concentration of power in the hands of a few. In such cases, some members become too

powerful and take all decisions, while no importance is given to other members of a party.

- **Dynastic succession:** Generally, very easy entry is given to the families of the members of the political parties. Under such circumstances, inexperienced family members become the members of the party while the deserving are left out.
- **Money and muscle power:** Because the main aim of political parties is to capture power and form the government, parties focus only on winning the elections. Many business houses influence the decisions of the party and government by providing funds to the parties.

9. Measures do you think should be taken to reform political parties in India are:

- It should be made mandatory for political parties to give about one-third of seats to women candidates. There should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
- There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.
- It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes and to hold open elections to the highest posts.

10. Following factors make political parties absolutely indispensable for modern democracies:

- In the absence of political parties, every candidate will be an independent candidate. Such representatives might be responsible to their constituency, but no one can then be held accountable for the running of the country as a whole.
- As societies are becoming larger and more complex, there is a need for a general will that can be reached at through dialogue.
- Such a dialogue has to be facilitated by bringing together of representatives from different parts of a country. Only then can there be responsible government.
- Political parties allow the democratic machinery to function smoothly. They serve as both policy makers and opposition.
- Parties contest elections, they put forward various policies and programmes for the electorate's consideration, they participate in parliamentary legislation process, they form and run governments, they provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes and shape and articulate public opinion.

## Chapter 5: Outcomes of Democracy

1. a. Economic disparities between the rich and the poor.
2. Democracy is a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Therefore, it recognises the basic principle that all men and women are equal and capable of governing themselves through elected public representatives. Hence, it can be said that democracies are based on political equality.
3. A democratic government is a responsive government because it is elected by the people of the country. The representatives formulate laws suited to the best interests of the larger sections of society. If the leaders do not work according to the people's expectations and wishes, they may not be voted by them in next elections. Thus, a democratic government is responsive to the needs of the people. For example, the government had to finally agree to people's demands and introduce the Lokpal Bill in the Parliament in 2013.
4. Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the people in the following manner:
  - The representatives of the people formulate laws suited to the best interests of the larger sections of society. If the leaders do not work according to the people's expectations and wishes, they may not be voted by them in next elections. Thus, a democratic government is responsive to the needs of the people.
  - A democratic government has to answer the questions posed by people and various opposition parties and have to give them an account of the work done by them. It has to maintain transparency. It is in this way that a democratic government is an accountable government.
  - A democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.
5. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because of the following reasons:
  - A democratic government is people's own government as citizens elect their own representatives who formulate laws in larger interests of the society.
  - Democracy is a responsive, accountable and legitimate form of government since it is the rule by people's elected representatives.
  - Democracy sometimes might appear to be slow, less efficient, not always responsive or clean. However, it has also proven to be the most sustainable form of government as compared to the alternatives forms.



6. It is seen that on an average dictatorial regimes have had a slightly better record of economic growth. While the growth rate of dictatorial regimes is 4.42%, the same in democratic countries is 3.95%. Within democracies, there can be very high levels of economic inequality. In countries such as South Africa and Brazil, the top 20% people take away more than 60% of the national income leaving less than 3% for the bottom 20% population. If we take an example of India, we find that poor people constitute a large proportion of our voters and no party will like to lose their votes. Yet, we have seen that democratic government do not appear very keen on addressing the question of poverty. Same is the case with countries like Bangladesh where more than half of its people live under poverty line. However, it is to be noted is that economic equality often depend on several factors such as country's size, its mineral wealth, level of education and cooperation from other countries.
7. Democracy stands superior to any other form of government. This is because
- A democratic government is the people's government. It is elected by the people. A democratic government ensures equality among citizens. Every individual is considered equal before the law.
  - A democratic government guarantees fundamental rights and principles of equality, liberty and justice to its people. Thus, it enhances the dignity of citizens.
  - There is an improvement in the quality of decision making of the government. This is because the government may take time to arrive at certain laws and agreements because it has to look after the needs of every section of society.
  - Laws are implemented after deliberations and negotiations which are accepted by people at large, unlike a dictatorial government which enacts laws without bothering about its people.
  - In a democratic government, the working of the government machinery is transparent. It means a citizen can enquire if any decision was taken based on prescribed norms and procedures. Thus, a democratic government follows procedures and is accountable to the people.

## Geography

### Chapter 1: Resources and Development

1. (A)- Coal/petroleum (B)- Hydrogen as a fuel
2. c. Alluvial soil
3. Sustainable development refers to the process of economic development where resources are used judiciously to satisfy needs of not only present generation but also to conserve them for the use of future generations. Sustainable development takes places without depleting the present natural resources.
4. The running water cuts through the clayey soil and makes deep channels in it. This is known as gully erosion. As a result of gully erosion, the land becomes unfit for cultivation.
5. Yes, I agree that resource planning is a complex process. It is because it involves:
  - Identifying resources across the country. This is done by mapping, surveying, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
  - To frame a planning structure with the estimates of the level of technology, skill sets and institutions which are required for harnessing these resources.
  - To map the resource development plans with the overall national development plans.
6. The washing away of the top soil is known as soil erosion. Soil erosion is caused due to the actions of wind, water and glacier.

Soil can be conserved in hilly regions by following the below methods:

  - **Contour Ploughing:** When one ploughs land along the contour lines, it is called contour ploughing. It decreases the flow of water down the slopes and thus helps in soil conservation.
  - **Terrace Farming:** In this type of farming, steps are cut out on the slopes of the hills making terraces. Terrace farming reduces soil erosion.
7. On the basis of development, resources can be classified into potential, developed, stock and reserves.
  - **Potential resources:** These resources are available in the region but are not fully used such as wind energy and solar energy.
  - **Developed resources:** These resources are surveyed and their quantity and quality are known. The development of resources depends on technology and level of their feasibility. Examples: Coal mines, oil wells
  - **Stock:** These resources can satisfy human needs but humans do not have the required technology to access and harness them are known as stock. Examples: hydrogen fuel.

- **Reserves:** Reserves are those resources whose use has not been fully started and they are used only up to a limited extent. Example: use of river water for generating electricity.
8. Land degradation refers to deterioration in the quality of land, its top soil, vegetation or water resources. Factors that have led to land degradation are:
- **Deforestation:** It has reduced the quality of land.
  - **Mining:** Mining sites are abandoned after excavation. This has also deteriorated the quality of land. States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have experienced land degradation due to mining.
  - **Overgrazing** has resulted in land degradation in the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
  - **Over irrigation** has reduced the quality of land in Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh. Over irrigation causes water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
  - **Mineral processing** like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere which retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.
  - **Disposal of domestic and industrial wastes** have further deteriorated the quality of land.

## Chapter 2- Agriculture

1. b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
2. Bajra grows well on sandy soil and shallow black soil. The crop does not require a lot of water. Since Rajasthan is a dry state with sandy soil, it is the largest producer of bajra.
3. Pulses are leguminous crops. It means that they help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Thus, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.
4. Jute is known as 'the golden fibre'. Jute crop requires high temperature at the time of growth.
5. Differences between intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming:

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
In this type of farming, crops produced by the farmers are mainly	Crops are grown for commercial purposes, i.e. for selling in the local

sold in the nearby local markets.	and international markets.
It is a labour intensive farming as labourers are employed on large scale. Bio-chemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.	Most of the work in the farms are done by modern machines. In this type of farming, HYV, pesticides, insecticides and chemical fertilisers are intensively used.
In this kind of farming, more than one crop is cultivated in the agricultural field. Example-wheat and rice.	In commercial farming generally one crop is cultivated. Example, tea and coffee.

6. Three main features of plantation are:

- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area.
- Plantation agriculture is practiced on a large scale in big farms commonly known as estates which are spread over hundreds of hectares.
- Plantation requires large labour force and huge capital investments and latest scientific techniques. Plantation crop is generally exported.

7. Climatic conditions required for the growth of cotton plant are:

- It requires high temperature and light rainfall.
- The cotton plant requires 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.

Major Cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

8. Tropical and sub-tropical conditions are ideal for the growth of tea plants. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. It also requires frequent showers spread throughout the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

Two major tea producing states are Assam and West Bengal.

9. In order to improve the condition of farmers and farming, some reforms were introduced by the government of India. These are:

- During 1949-51, many states abolished the zamindari system because of the growing oppression of the zamindars. Uttar Pradesh was the first state to abolish this system.
- All the states in India enacted legislation for the abolition of intermediaries in agriculture. This was done to bring the farmers into direct contact with the government of India.

- Most of the states passed the ceiling on Land Holding Act, 1959. The objective of this act was to ensure that no farmer could possess more than a stipulated maximum size of a land. This act aimed at promoting economic growth with social justice.
- The government of India had established many banks such as the Gramin Bank of India and various cooperative societies to provide loans to the farmers at low rates of interests. This was done to ensure that the farmers do not suffer because of the high interest rates charged by the moneylenders and traders.
- The introduction of the Kissan Credit Card scheme (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS), provision for the insurance of crops against floods, cyclones and fire has improved the conditions of farmers. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for the benefit of farmers are aired on television and radio.

### Chapter 3: Minerals and Energy Resources

1. d. Platinum
2. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.
3. The largest wind farm cluster in India is located from Nagarcoil to Madurai in Tamil Nadu.
4. Geothermal energy is a renewable source of energy. When water percolates under the surface of the Earth, due to the volcanic heat, the water evaporates to steam which gets expelled with great force from the Earth's surface. This energy is known as geothermal energy and is utilised mainly for the production and generation of energy.
5. Many of India's energy problems could be solved by solar energy in the following ways:
  - India is a tropical country and hence there are immense possibilities of tapping sunlight by installing photovoltaic cells which convert sunlight directly into electrical energy.
  - Solar power plants can be established in various parts of the country which will minimise the dependency of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.
  - By installing solar panels on the roof of the buildings, trapped energy could be used to provide hot water in bathrooms and for lighting the lobbies.
6. Following are the five important reasons why there is a pressing need to use renewable energy sources in India:

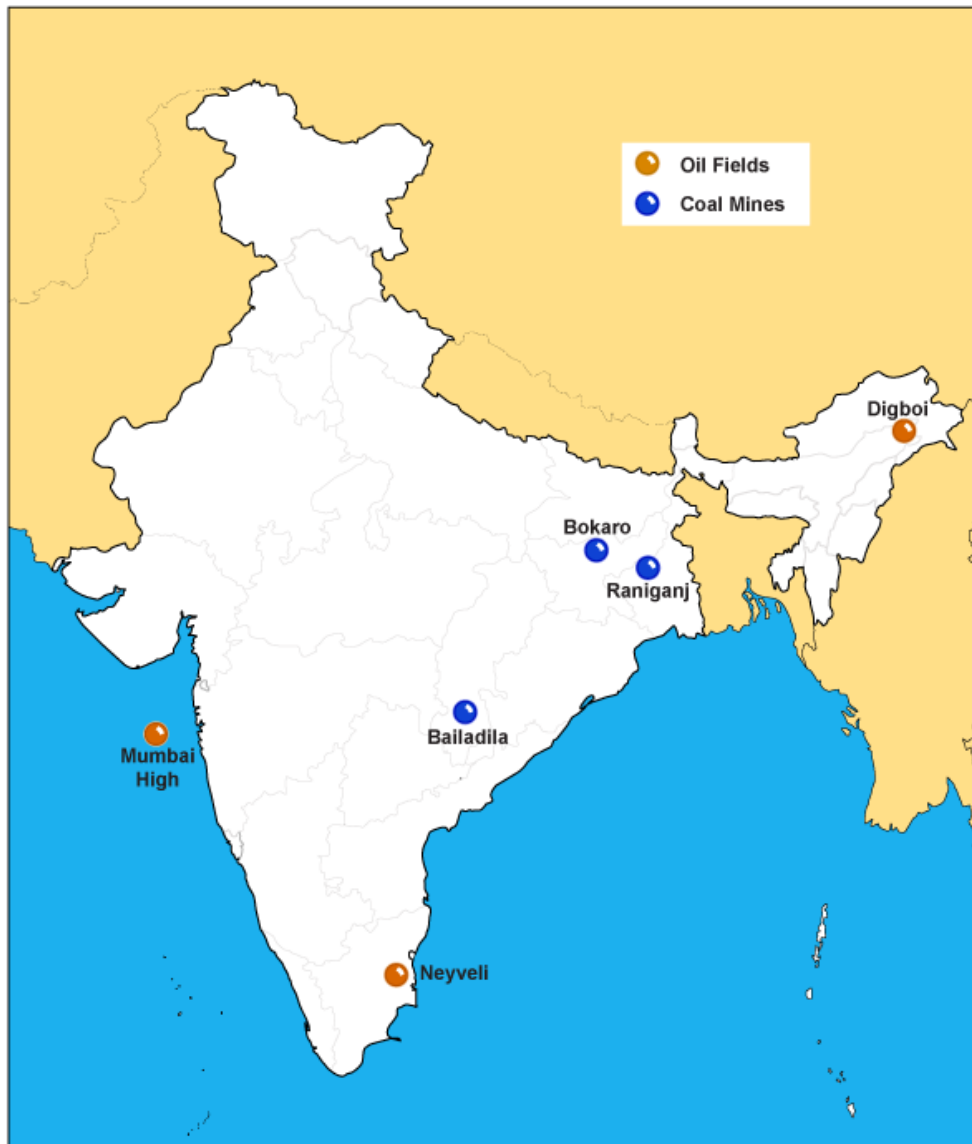
- The rapid rate at which the consumption of energy is increasing has compelled India to be dependent on fossil fuels like coal, gas and oil which are finite. Hence the use of sustainable energy resources like solar, wind, water needs to be enhanced.
  - The phenomenal rise in oil and gas prices and their imminent shortages have put a question mark on future energy security. This in turn leads to uncertainty regarding the future of the national economy.
  - Use of fossil fuels also leads to environmental pollution and degradation of soil, water and air.
  - Renewable energy sources, on the other hand, are pollution free and eco-friendly.
  - Renewable energy sources are infinitely cheaper than the conventional ones and tend to be available in the nature in abundance.
7. Characteristics of the Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Iron-ore belt in India:
- This belt lies in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.
  - Very high grade hematite is found in the famous Bailadila range of hills in the Bastar district of Chandrapur.
  - The range of hills comprise of 14 deposits of super high grade hematite iron ore. Iron ore from these mines are exported to Japan and South Korea.
8. Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed. This means that:
- Most of the coal, metallic and non-metallic minerals are found in the Peninsular India.
  - Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
  - While Rajasthan has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals, the alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals.
9. Coal is the most abundant fossil fuel in India and is found in four different forms. Importance of each form is as follows:
- **Peat:** It has a low heating capacity.
  - **Lignite:** It is brown, low grade quality of coal. It is used in the generation of electricity.
  - **Bituminous:** This is a slightly higher quality of coal and is the most commercially used form of coal.
  - **Anthracite Coal:** It is the highest quality hard coal. It is used as domestic fuel in hand fired stoves or in automatic stoker furnaces.
10. Conservation of mineral resources is essential because they are a country's valuable possession. They are used as raw materials in many industries and help in the economic development of a nation. If we do not use them in a

sustainable manner, then the industrial production will drastically decline. This will not only reduce production but also hit country's exports. Country's import of minerals and mineral based finished products will also rise. This will reduce country's income and valuable foreign reserves negatively affecting the Indian economy.

Conservation of minerals and using them in sustainable fashion is an important measure which needs to be taken to solve this issue. Minerals can be conserved in the following ways:

- Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Technology should be upgraded to allow the use of low-grade ore at low costs. Recycling of metals also results in the conservation of mineral resources.
- Non-conventional sources of energy should be harnessed for the generation of electricity.
- Small steps should be taken by every individual such as using public transport, car-pooling and switching off lights and fans when not in use. Using power-saving devices also go a long way in conserving minerals and energy resources.

## 11. Map Marking



### Chapter 4: Manufacturing industries

1. Industrialisation results in urbanisation. Cities not only provide markets to industrial goods but also various services to industries such as marketing, finance etc. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.
2. On the basis of weight of raw materials and finished goods, industries can be classified into heavy industries and light industries. The raw materials and finished goods of heavy industries are bulky. Example: Iron and steel industry. The light industry uses light weight raw materials and its finished products are lighter. Example- cotton textile and consumer electronic industries.



3. Agro-based industries are important because of the following reasons:
  - The agro-based industries have given a major boost to the agricultural sector in India. Because the industry sources most of its raw material from the Indian agricultural sector, the farmers strive to produce more, in order to take advantage of this opportunity.
  - The development and competitiveness of these industries have not only helped to increase production but also has raised the level of efficiency in the production processes.
  - The farmers are increasingly investing in commercial farming, in order to produce high-value crops for such industries. This, in turn, have improved the financial status of the peasant class.
4. India is not able to perform to her full potential in iron and steel production because:
  - High costs and limited availability of coking coal
  - Lower productivity of labour
  - Irregular supply of energy and poor infrastructure
5. Chhotanagpur Plateau region has the highest concentration of iron and steel industries due to the following reasons:
  - This region has vast reserves of coal and iron ore. Also, iron ore is cheaply available in the region, thus providing the raw material for iron and steel industries.
  - Cheap labour is available to the industries from the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
  - The region has immense potential for growth in the local markets like Kolkata, Patna, Ranchi etc.
6. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat due to the following reasons:
  - Maharashtra and Gujarat were the major producers of cotton.
  - The moist climate of both the states suited the temperature that is required for the cotton industries (the cotton threads tend to break in dry climate while they rarely break in moist and humid climate).
  - Gujarat and Maharashtra had ports which helped in the transportation of the finished goods to various locations.
7. Textile mills occupy a unique position in the Indian economy because:
  - It contributes significantly to industrial production. Its contribution is 14% to our economy.
  - It employs around 35 million people. In terms of providing employment, it is the second largest employment generation sector after agriculture.

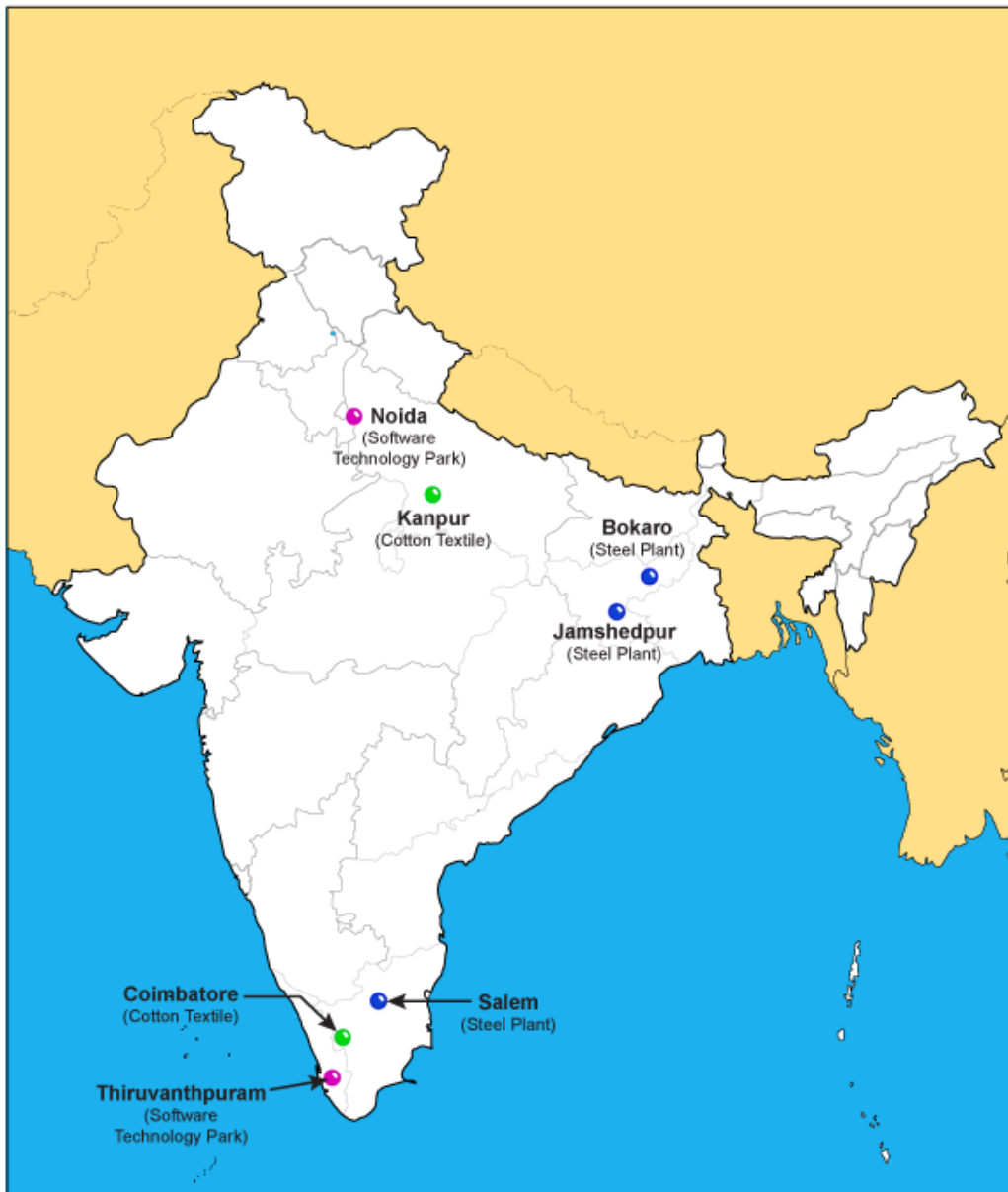
- It contributes around 4% towards the GDP. It is the only industry in the country which is self - reliant, dealing with raw materials to highest value added products.
8. Agriculture and industries are complementary to each other.
- Agricultural production has increased as a result of using irrigation pumps, insecticides, pesticides and fertilisers manufactured by industries.
  - Agriculture provide raw materials to various ago-based industries. For example, jute is used in manufacturing jute products and sugarcane is used in making refined sugar.
  - Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has led to an increase in agricultural production.
9. National Thermal Power Corporation is a major power providing corporation in India. The corporation has taken many steps to preserve the natural environment and resources in India such as:
- NTPC has been using the latest techniques and has upgraded its existing equipment. This has helped in reducing wastage of many resources.
  - It has been able to minimise the generation of waste materials by maximising the utilisation of ash.
  - It has been making efforts to reduce environmental pollution by liquid waste management and ash water recycling systems.
  - NTPC also supervises and reviews ecological parameters of the surrounding areas where its power stations are located.
  - It has laid down green belts to maintain ecological balance in the regions surrounding its power stations.
10. The jute industry is mainly concentrated in West Bengal due to the following reasons:
- The soil of the Ganga Brahmaputra delta in West Bengal is suitable for the growth of jute and hence many jute industries are located here. West Bengal has a humid climate and rainfall up to 200 cm which is essential for the jute crop.
  - Due to the presence of the Hooghly River, Kolkata has enough fresh water for retting the fiber, cleaning and the dyeing processes.
  - Cheap hydel power from the Damodar Valley electric grid and easy availability of coal from Raniganj coal field have led to the concentration of jute mills in the state.

Two challenges faced by jute industry are:

- Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes

- Competition from other countries like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.

## 11. Map Marking



## Chapter 5: Lifelines of National Economy

1. (A)- Natural and well-sheltered harbour port  
(B) Artificial port
2. Marmagao port (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country.
3. The importance of inland waterways declined in the wake of rapid development of road and rail transport. Deforestation of hill slopes has led

to erosion and silting of rivers which has made navigation difficult and has also affected the inland waterways.

4. The Golden Quadrilateral is the largest express highway in India which is been managed by the National Highway Authority of India. It connects four major metropolitan cities in India, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. In the process, it also connects many other cities such as Ahmadabad, Surat, Pune, and Bengaluru. It helps in the economic development of the country in the following ways:

- As this project connects many cities in India, it will enable industrial growth of even small towns, through which it passes.
- It provides great opportunities for transportation of various goods from major cities to ports, and thus helping in trading activities.

5. **Merits of air transport**

- It is the fastest means of transport.
- Air transport provides comfortable, efficient and quick transport service. It is regarded as best mode of transport for transporting perishable goods.
- Air transport is regarded as the only means of transport in those areas which are not easily accessible to other modes of transport. North eastern parts of India can be easily accessed through air transport.
- It plays an important role in rescuing people in cases of natural calamity in regions which are not easily accessible by roads and railways.

**Demerits of air transport**

- Air transport is the costliest mode of transport. Not everyone can afford it.
- Most of the air transport are uncertain and the unreliable because these are controlled by weather condition. It is seriously affected by adverse weather conditions. Fog, snow and heavy rain weather may cause cancellation of flights.
- In India not every city is connected by air transport.

6. Three problems faced by the Indian railways:

- Many passengers travel without tickets causing loss in revenues.
- People also damage or steal railway property.
- Unnecessary pulling of chains has also been a major problem.

7. Yes, I agree that in India, roadways have preceded railways'. This is because of the following reasons:

- Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines,
- Roads can be built in more dissected and undulating topography while it is not easy to lay railway lines in dissected regions.

- Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes such as the Himalayas. For example, towns and villages in Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are well connected to each other by roads. There are only few railway lines in these states.
- Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances,
- It also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
- Road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

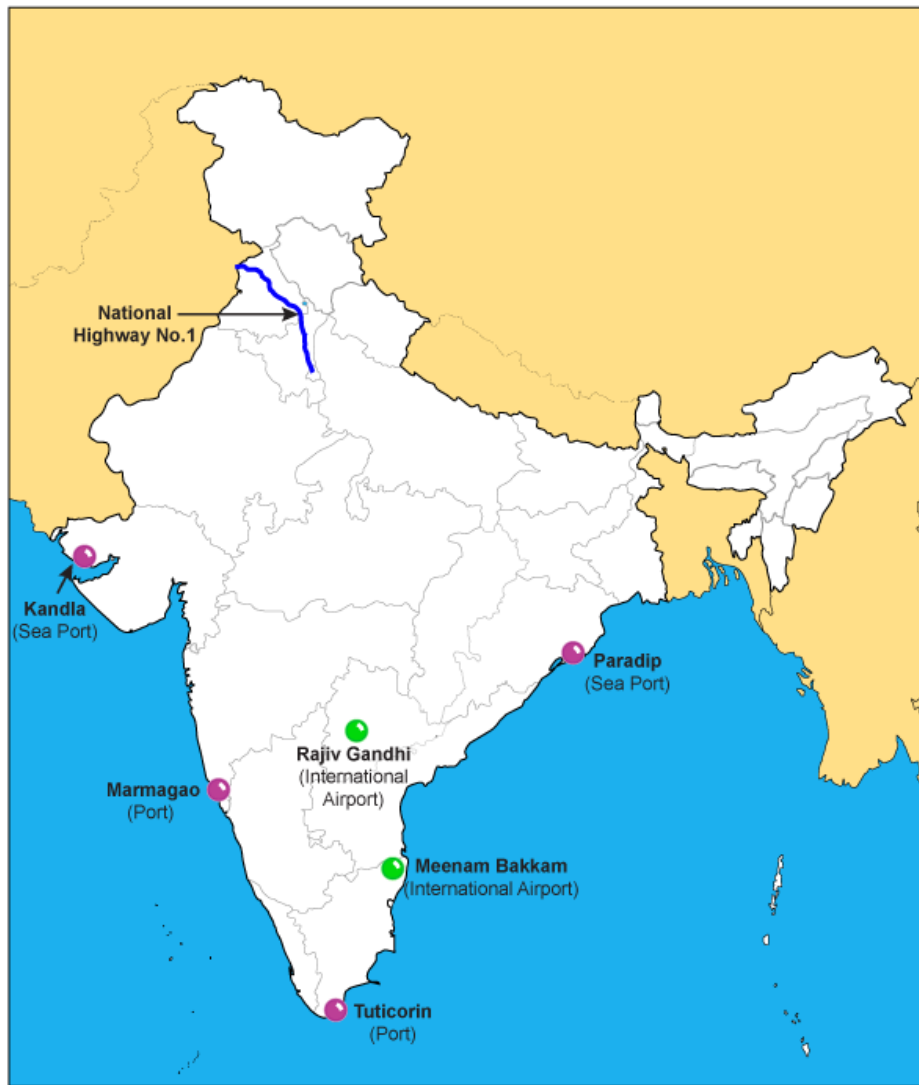
8. Tourism in India has grown substantially over last three decades:

- The arrival of foreign tourists in the country has witnessed an increase of 4.5 per cent during the year 2015 as against the year 2014, contributing ` 1, 35,193 crore of foreign exchange in the year 2015.
- 8.03 million foreign tourists visited India in 2015. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
- It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
- Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism.

9. Advancement of a country's international trade is an index of its economic prosperity because

- International trade is in fact an 'economic barometer' of a country. A healthy volume of it ensures a trickling down of prosperity into the macro-economy as well.
- No country is self-sufficient in all resources or services. It has to resort to international trade in order to satisfy one or the other need of its economy.
- If the balance of international trade is favourable to a country, it can earn more foreign exchange and hence strengthen its financial position in the market.
- International trade induces a country to develop secondary and tertiary sectors for exporting goods which can fetch more foreign exchange.
- A country's economic prosperity can be gauged by the health of its international trade.

## 10. Map Marking



### Economics

#### Chapter 1- Development

1. HDI stands for Human Development Index. The indicators of HDI are
  - Life expectancy
  - Education
  - Per capita income
2. Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of the present and keeps in mind the needs of future generations.
3. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
4. Two goals of development other than income are equal treatment and freedom in society.

5. Higher income can be considered a development goal, but for most people, equal treatment, freedom, better standard of living, respect, security, friendship etc. are the other goals which people might desire.  
Higher income indicates more money to purchase material things, but non-material things are also important to have a better quality of life. In this way, there are other goals or factors which cannot be measured but are important in people's lives. Therefore, we can say higher income is one but not the only development goal for most people.
6. Yes, I agree that different people can have different development goals'. This is because :
- In a country where people are socially, economically and culturally different, their needs and aspirations for development or progress will also be different.
  - There are people seeking equal treatment, freedom, security and respect for each other more than they seek income. Hence, every individual has their own priority to have material things or non-material things.
  - For example, for a labourer, development may be in the form of better wages or regular work being provided to him. However, for a farmer, development goals may include possession of more land, better return for its produce, and the use of better equipment and fertilisers to increase output.

In this way, we see that development goals are different for different people; however, everyone aims to have progress and a better standard of living.

## Chapter 2- Sectors of Indian Economy

1. c. Banking
2. In the **public sector**, the government owns most assets and provides all the services. Railways is an example of the public sector.  
In the **private sector**, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) is an example of the private sector.
3. Yes, I agree that the importance of the tertiary sector has emerged in the recent years. It is because
  - The tertiary sector caters to the needs of the people by providing services such as healthcare, education, defence, transport and banking. These can be considered basic services.
  - The sector enables smooth functioning of the other two sectors by providing services such as trade, storage and transport. In turn, the

development of the primary and secondary sectors would lead to the demand for such services.

- As the income of people increases, certain sections of the population start demanding more services related to shopping, dining, tourism etc.
  - In the recent years, services related to information and technology have become popular and essential.
4. Some of the ways which could help solve the problem of underemployment:
- The government can make expenditures to assist farmers to meet their development needs. In the village, if a farmer owns land which requires a well for irrigation, then the government can help the farmer in constructing the well. This will not only lead to increased agricultural produce but also employment generation for the underemployed.
  - Apart from the well, the farmer will require other inputs such as soil, fertilisers and grains for which he might require money and will have to approach the moneylenders for which the farmer will have to pay high interest rates. To overcome this problem, the government or banks can provide credit to farmers at a lower rate of interest. This would encourage them to undertake more farm activities resulting in both increased produce and employment as he would require more people to carry out tasks.
  - If the government invests money in infrastructural development such as better roads, then transport facilities such as trucks and storage facilities would result in vast employment generation in the agricultural sector and in trade and transport.
  - Promoting local industries in semi-rural areas can give employment opportunities to the locals both men and women.
  - Increase in educational institutions, skill development and better health facilities can result in a more educated, skilled workforce which will give them wider job opportunities and thus reduce the problem of underemployment.
5. Differences between organised and unorganised sectors in India:

<b>Organised sector</b>	<b>Unorganised sector</b>
Comprises enterprises where the term of employment is regular and the job is assured.	Comprises small units where jobs are not regular and hence the job is not assured.
Companies are registered by the government and have to follow rules and regulations.	Companies are outside the control of the government. They have rules and regulations, but these are not followed.
Employees in the organised	Workers in the unorganised sector



sector have fixed working hours and they are paid if they work overtime.	are paid low wages which are not regular. There is no provision of payment if they work overtime.
Employees in the organised sector get social security benefits such pension, provident fund, paid leave, sick leave etc.	Workers in the unorganised sector do not get benefits such as pension and provident fund. There are no paid leaves and no leaves due to sickness.
Workers in the organised sector are paid a fixed salary.	Workers in the unorganised sector are not paid a fixed salary.

### Chapter 3- Money and Credit

- c. To pay depositors who might come to withdraw money
- Collateral is an asset which the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, bank deposit) and uses this as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid. Lenders demand collateral because if a borrower fails to repay the loan, then they have the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain the payment of the loan.
- Money was introduced to overcome the problems associated with the barter system where there was no standard medium of exchange.  
 Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process. Anyone can exchange his goods for money and then buy those goods which are required by him.  
 For example, a vegetable seller wants to sell his vegetables to buy fruits. In the absence of money, he would have to find someone who wants to sell fruits in exchange for his vegetables. However, this is not always possible. In this case, money acts as a medium of exchange. The vegetable seller must find a buyer for his vegetables and use the money he receives in exchange to purchase fruits from the market.
- Despite very high interest rates charged by informal lenders such as moneylenders, people in rural India still depend on them to meet their credit requirements as compared to formal sources. It is because of the following reasons:
  - Since there are few banks in rural areas, availing loans from banks is very difficult. Banks also require proper documentation and collateral, and a thorough check is done of the borrower.

- The absence of collateral is one of the major reasons why the poor do not get loans from banks.
- On the other hand, availing loans from informal sources are much easier as the lenders know them personally, and hence, they get loans without collateral. They can if necessary also approach moneylenders for a loan without repaying the earlier loans.

Thus, the lack of formal sources in rural areas and the various formalities associated with getting a loan from banks make the poor depend on informal sources to meet their credit needs.

5. The table below highlights the distinction between the formal and informal sector.

Formal sector	Informal sector
The RBI, the central bank of India, supervises the credit activities of the formal sector.	There is no organisation or authority to regulate the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector.
The formal sector charges lower interest rates as compared to the informal sector.	The informal sector charges very high interest rates; thus, the cost of borrowing is very high.
The interest rate charged in the formal sector is governed by certain rules by authorities.	Lenders in the informal sector can charge whatever interest rate they want.
Loans in the formal sector are given after a thorough check of the borrower and completion of required paperwork.	Loans in the informal sector are given based on the lender-borrower relationship.
In case of any problem with respect to the loan agreement, the borrower or lender can approach the court and resort to legal action.	Since loans are given and taken on personal relationships and there is no official documentation, in case of any problem, both borrower and lender cannot approach the court for legal action.

6. Compared to formal lenders, most informal lenders charge very high interest rates on loans, thus the cost to the borrower of informal loans is very high.
- Higher cost of borrowing means that most of the earnings are spent on repaying the loan, and hence, borrowers have less income for themselves.
  - Higher interest rate can also imply that the amount to be repaid is greater than the income of the borrower and this could result in debt.
  - Higher interest rate might discourage people who want to start an enterprise or carry out some business.

- Therefore, in order to overcome the problems associated with the high cost of borrowing, cheap and affordable credit must be available.
  - Lower borrowing cost will encourage many people to start their business, set up small-scale industries, farmers could borrow to buy his inputs, set up new industries and this in turn would lead to the development of the country.
7. A group of people who come together to provide the poor a medium to avail loans is a self-help group.
- They are a group of 15-20 members, particularly women, who pool in their savings which vary from ₹25 to ₹100 depending on the ability of members.
  - Interest rates charged on these loans are lesser than what is charged by moneylenders.
  - Small loans are provided to members for buying fertilisers, seeds, cloth, cattle, sewing machines etc. This helps to create self-employment opportunities for members.
  - The group makes all the decisions associated with the loan such as the interest rate, repayment schedule and purpose for borrowing, and the group is responsible for the repayment of the loan in case the borrower fails to repay it.
  - SHGs help poor borrowers to overcome the problem of lack of collateral which is a requirement in availing loans from the formal sector. Borrowers also get timely loans where the cost of borrowing or the interest rate is much lower than informal moneylenders. In this way, SHGs play an important role in bridging the gap between formal and informal sources of credit
8. RBI is the central bank of India. Formal sector loans are provided by banks and cooperatives. RBI supervises the functioning of the formal sources of loans in the following ways:
- According to the guidelines of RBI, banks have to maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive, and this is monitored by RBI.
  - RBI ensures that banks cater not only to loan requirements to profit-making business and traders but also to farmers and small-scale industries and small borrowers.
  - Banks have to periodically submit information regarding their lending, interest rate etc.

## Chapter 4- Globalisation and the Indian Economy

1. d. Globalisation has benefitted the developed countries and has been unfair to the developing and underdeveloped nations.
2. a. Increase in the choice of goods
3. An MNC is a company which owns or controls production in more than one nation. MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.
4. Globalisation is the integration between countries which enables the movement of goods and services, investments and technology resulting in greater foreign trade and foreign investment by integration of production and markets across borders.
5. A trade barrier is a restriction imposed by the government on foreign trade. Trade barriers can be in the form of tariffs, quotas etc.  
Governments use trade barriers to regulate foreign trade and to decide what kind of goods and the quantity which can enter the country.
6. MNCs generally set up production units which are closer to markets and have the availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low costs. They also prefer to set up their businesses in those places where the necessary factors of production are easily available. MNCs also prefer to set up factories at places where government policies benefit them
7. Multinational companies or MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources. This enables them to keep their cost of production low.
  - For example, an MNC producing electronic items on a large scale designs their product in research centres in the United States. However, since cheap labour is available in China, it manufactures the components in China.
  - These manufactured parts are then shipped to east European countries where they are assembled. From here, the electronic item is sold all over the world. The company's customer care services are carried out through call centres in India.
  - We see that the finished goods and services are not only sold globally but also produced globally.Thus, the spreading of the production process across borders enables MNCs to keep their costs low and profits high.
8. When local companies launch a joint venture with MNCs
  - The MNCs provide the finances for additional investments for faster production.
  - MNCs bring with them the latest technology for enhancing and improving production.

- Some Indian companies have had very successful foreign collaborations. Globalisation has enabled some Indian companies to expand into multinational corporations.
  - For example, Parakh Foods was a small company which has been bought over by a big American company -Cargill foods.
  - Parakh Foods had built a large marketing network in various parts of India as a well-reputed brand. It had four oil refineries whose control has now shifted to Cargill. Now, Cargill is the largest manufacturer of edible oil in India making five million pouches daily.
9. Rapid improvement in transport and communication technology and liberalisation of trade and foreign investment policy are some of the major factors which have enabled globalisation.
- Improvement in transport technology has enabled faster delivery of goods across distances at lower costs.
  - Telecommunication facilities such as mobile phones and fax machines have enabled people to connect with each other around the world and to communicate with the remotest areas which is done through satellite communication devices.
  - Computers and the use of the Internet have enabled people to share and obtain information on nearly everything.
  - With liberalisation of trade, there is more freedom in decisions relating to exports and imports as government restrictions are more liberal.
  - MNCs have played an important role in the globalisation process bringing with them investment, technology and more goods and services.
10. The positive impact of globalisation in India can be summarised as follows:
- Top Indian companies have benefited from increased competition. They have invested in better technology and production methods which has raised their production standards as well as the quality of goods and services.
  - Globalisation has enabled many Indian companies to open offices and factories in other countries, thus making them MNCs. Examples are Tata Motors and Ranbaxy.
  - Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing IT services.
  - Increased investment in the Indian market in the fields of automobiles and fast foods have benefited consumers by offering them a wider choice of goods and services.
  - Globalisation has led to creation of new job opportunities.
  - Local companies supplying raw materials to large companies have benefited from globalisation.

11. The Indian government had put barriers on foreign trade and investments after Independence.

- It was done to protect the interests of the producers and small industrialists in the country from foreign competition. It was feared that the producers will not be able to survive the wealthy foreign companies immediately after Independence.
- In 1991, the government felt that the time has come to allow foreign companies to invest in Indian markets.
- This would also force Indian producers to improve the quality of their goods and services. Hence, the government removed the barriers on foreign trade to a large extent.

12. The advantages of globalisation to the producers:

- The producers now have an access to various markets in the world. This has increased their profits.
- The producers can now easily avail credit facilities forwarded in terms of capital and technology.
- Globalisation has given opportunities to the local companies to themselves become MNCs. Example, Tata Motors.

Advantages to the consumers:

- Globalisation has created a greater choice of goods for the consumers.
- Due to stiff competition, the quality of goods have improved and the prices have reduced.
- Globalisation has created new jobs in the market.