



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN



जयपुर संभाग

JAIPUR REGION

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अध्ययन सामग्री

STUDY MATERIAL

कक्षा- X CLASS - X

सामाजिक विज्ञान / SOCIAL SCIENCE

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# HISTORY

## CHAPTER 1. NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

### **Sense of collective identity amongst the French people.**

1. The ideas of La patrie (the fatherland) and Le citoyen.
2. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen.
3. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly
4. A centralised administrative system.
5. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
6. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

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

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

The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

### **The Civil Code of 1804 – (Napoleonic Code)**

1. Abolished all privileges based on birth.
2. Established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
3. Abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial due.
4. Standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency.
5. Transport and communication systems were improved.
6. In the guild restrictions were removed.

### **The Making of Nationalism in Europe**

Different nationalities prevailed in Europe like Slavs, Russians, Germans etc.

**liberalism** – The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free.

For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.

**Zollverein** – In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two. (thirty currencies converted into two types of currency)

### **A New Conservatism after 1815**

Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved.

### **Vienna congress 1815**

Objective - undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

1. The Bourbon dynasty restored to power. (Bourbon dynasty oldest dynasty in France)
2. France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
3. Kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
4. Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

5. German confederations of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.

### **Giuseppe Mazzini (Revolutionaries)**

Giuseppe Mazzini. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne.

Whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.

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

### **The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848**

#### **1830 French revolution led outbreak of revolutions in Belgium and Holland Greek war of independence**

Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Greeks began in 1821. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war. **The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.**

### **The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

1. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science.
2. It focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
3. German philosophers Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) 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 popularized.
4. Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.
5. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore. Language - Polish language became the symbol of opposition of Russian occupation.

### **1848 French revolution**

1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the sacrifice of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

### **Frankfurt congress (18 May 1848)**

In the German in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848. Eight hundred thirty-one elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament

## GERMAN UNIFICATION

Napoleon unified German 300 states into 39 small states Zollverein union set up.

Biggest state Prussia, France and Austria were main enemy.

Prussian emperor William I appointed Otto von Bismarck as chancellor.

Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification

1870 war of Sedan France was defeated and Germany became united in 1871.

Kaiser William-I ascended the throne.

In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Otto von Bismarck gathered in the unheated Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.

**The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.** Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.

## UNIFICATION OF ITALY

Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the Centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

Role of Giuseppe Mazzini-- formed a secret society called **Young Italy**.

King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war with the help of **Cavour**.

Alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of **Giuseppe Garibaldi** joined the fray.

In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

### Giuseppe Garibaldi

In 1833 he met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. In 1854, he supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states. In 1860, Garibaldi led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy in 1867.

## Great Britain

**The Act of Union (1707)** between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), **Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801**

**The symbols of the new Britain** – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

## Visualising the Nation

Nations were then portrayed as female figures like Germania and Mariana

Allegory – When an abstract idea (for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty) is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic

## Nationalism and Imperialism

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans --comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

## QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

### 1MARK QUESTIONS

Q-1 Who said when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold?

A. Garibaldi                      B. Mazzini                      C. **Metternich**                      D. Bismark

Q-2 Who among the following hosted the congress at Vienna in 1815-

A. Garibaldi                      B. Mazzini                      C. **Metternich**                      D. Bismark

Q-3 Which one of the following is true about the treaty of Constantinople of 1832?

A. Turkey as an independent nation                      B. **Greece as an independent nation**  
C. Germany as an independent nation                      D. France as an independent nation

Q-4 Which area was known as the powder keg of Europe?

A. Ottoman Empire    B. Italy                      C. **Balkans**                      D. Germany

Q-5 What did the ideas of La patrie and Le citoyen signify in the French revolution

A. The mother land and the children                      B. **The father land and the citizen**  
C. Community and the citizen                      D. The state and the community

Q6. Who among the following was proclaimed the first King of United Italy?

A. Nicholas II                      B. King George II                      C. Wilhelm IV                      D. **Victor Emmanuel II**

Q7. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'.

A. Otto von Bismarck    B. **Giuseppe Mazzini**    C. Metternich                      D. Johann Gottfried Herder

Q8. What did the crown of oak leaves symbolise?

A. Courage                      B. **Heroism**                      C. Peace                      D. Tolerance

Q9. The Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815.

A. **Brought the conservative regimes back to power.**    B. Destroyed the conservative powers of Europe.  
C. Introduced democracy in Austria and Prussia.    D. Set up a new Parliament in Austria.

Q10. Romanticism refers to

A. **Cultural movement**    B. Religious movement    C. Political movement    D. literary movement

### **VERY SHORT QUESTION – ANSWERS (1 Marks)**

Q1. Who remarked “when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?

Ans. Duke Metternich

Q2. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?

Ans. Victor Emmanuel-II

Q3. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation

Ans. Treaty of 1832: Constantinople

Q4. What was the Estates General renamed?

Ans. The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly.

### **SHORT QUESTION-ANSWERS (2/3 Marks)**

**Q.1 Explain the concept of a nation state.**

Ans. Most of its citizens developed a common identity. They shared history. This commonness came as a result of great struggle by the leaders and the common people.

**Q.2 Explain the measures and practices creating sense of collective identity among the people of France.**

Ans. The ideas of the father land (La patrie, Le citoyen (la citizen) a new French flag emphasized the nation of a united community. A new French flag, new hymns were composed. A centralized administrative was set up. Internal customs duties were abolished.

**Q.3 Explain the decision of the congress of Vienna.**

Ans. The bourbon dynasty was restored in France, A number of states were set up on the boundaries of France.

Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got control) of northern Italy, Russia was given part of Poland.

**Q.4 Why the 1830s was the year of great economic hardship in Europe?**

Ans Increase in population, unemployment migration, price rise, stiff competition in the market, Bad condition of peasants.

**Q.5 Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan?**

Ans. Ethnic variation spread of nationalism Disintegration of Ottoman Empire, claim of independence by using history to prove that they had once been independent. Area of intense conflict, Mutual jealousy matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.

**LONG QUESTION-ANSWERS (5 Marks)**

**Q.1 Describe the process by which Germany was unified.**

Ans- By 1848, the popular effort failed to succeed in installing constitutional monarch in Germany. There after the task for unification of Germany was taken over by Prussia and its chief minister Otto von Bismarck who followed a policy of "blood and Iron" within a period of seven years three were fought with demark Austria and France.

These states were defeated. In January 1871 the process of unification of Germany was completed. The Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor.

**Q.2 Describe the process of unification of Italy.**

Ans.-During 1830s. G. Mazzini decided to make a programme to unite Italy and formed a society young Italy After earlier failures king victory Emmanuel II took to unify the Italian status through war and he got the whole Hearted support of minister Cavour made a tactful alliance with France and defeated Austrians forces in 1859. Now he was able to secure the support of Garibaldi. In 1860 Garibaldi led the famous expedition to south Italy and freed the states from Bourbon rulers in 1861 before the completion of unification victor Emanuel II was Proclaimed the king of united Italy.

**CASE BASED QUESTION**

**1.Read the text given below and answer the questions that follows:**



The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon king who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Phillip at its head.

'When France sneezes', Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold, 'The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. An event that mobilised nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greek had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. Poet and artist lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

(i) Who was the ruler of France at the beginning of the French Revolution?

A. Louis Phillipe IV B. Louis Phillipe XIII C. **Louis Phillipe XVI** D. Louis Phillipe XV

(ii) "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold." Who marked the statement?

A. Louis XVI B. **Metternich** C. Rousseau D. Karl Marx

(iii) Which incident marked the French Revolution?

A. February Revolution B. April Revolution C. **July Revolution** D. October Revolution

(iv) ..... recognised Greece as an independent nation.

A. Treaty of Paris B. Treaty of Versailles C. **Treaty of Constantinople** D. Treaty of Vienna

### **Extra QUESTIONS**

Q.1. Describe the political condition of Europe in mid-18th century.

Q.2. Explain any three characteristics of the term Liberalism

Q.3. Explain the role of Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini in freedom struggle of Italy.

Q.4. Describe the result of the revolutions of the liberals in 1848 in Europe.

Q.5. Why was Giuseppe Mazzini described as the most dangerous enemy of our social orders?

Q.6. What was Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

## CHAPTER 2. NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Non-co-operation movement	1922-1930 In between	Civil disobedience movement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started on 1 August 1920</li> <li>• Boycott, Satyagraha Demonstrations</li> <li>• Different Groups participated-</li> <li>• peasants of Awadh – Awadh kisan Sabha,</li> <li>• A. S. Raju –Gudem Hills Movement</li> <li>• Plantation workers Agitation</li> <li>• Withdrawl-5 feb. 1922</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1923-swaraj party</li> <li>• 1925-revolutionary activities</li> <li>• 1927-28 Simon commission</li> <li>• 1929-Nehru report</li> <li>• Resolution for Purna swaraj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started with Dandi March 12 March 1930-6 April 1930</li> <li>• Individual Satyagraha</li> <li>• Parallel government in different parts</li> <li>• FICCI -1927</li> <li>• Movement of industrial workers</li> <li>• Women participation-picketing of liquor shops</li> <li>• Gandhij Attended second round table conference (1931)</li> <li>• Movement was withdrawal in 1934</li> </ul>

**Theme of chapter-** Events and incidents of Indian National Movement between 1917 to 1934, Gandhiji's Movements and his ideas of Satya, Ahimsa and Satyagraha

### **First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation**

- War created a new economic and political situation.
- Huge increase in defenses expenditure which was financed by war loan and increasing taxes.
- Forced recruitment to the army caused a great anger among the people.
- During 1918-21 resulted in acute shortage of food.
- In the year after 1919, the national movement spread to new areas, Incorporating new social groups and developing new models of struggle.

• **First three movements of Gandhiji-** Champaran (1917), Kheda (1918) and Ahmadabad (1918).

### **The Idea of Satyagraha**

- The idea of Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi emphasized the power of truth and need to search for truth.
- Mahatma Gandhi believes that that Satyagraha is not a physical force it is moral and spiritual force that change the mind and ideology of opponent

### **The Rowlatt Act (1919)**

- It gave powers to the government to detain the political prisoners without trial for two years.
- In 1919 a Nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act was launched by Gandhiji.
- Rallies were organized in several cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, shops were closed down. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar and Gandhiji was not allowed to enter Delhi.

### **The Jallianwala Bagh Incident**

- On 13th April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh to attend a Baisakhi fair General Dyer open fire on the crowd, hundreds of people were killed.

## **Khilafat Movement**

- Turkey had been defeated in the First World War and there were rumours that harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on Ottoman Empire.
- **Mohammad Ali** and **Shaukat Ali (Ali brothers)** founded Khilafat committee and started khilafat movement to restore the prestige/status of emperor of Turkey.

## **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)**

- Mahatma Gandhi in HIS BOOK '**HIND SWARAJ**' (1909) declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians. If Indians refused to cooperate British rule in India would collapse.
  - It begins with the surrender of titles awarded by the government. **Boycott** of civil services, army, police, court and legislative council, schools and foreign goods.
- Differing Strands within The Movement-Variou social groups had its own aspiration, participated in the movement.

**The Movement in The Towns** - Thousands of students left the government schools and colleges.

- Headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up the legal practices.
- The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and foreign goods and clothes were burnt. The import of foreign cloths was reduced.
- The production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

5<sup>th</sup> February 1922 violence in **Chauri-Chaura (U.P. - near Gorakhpur)** and Gandhiji withdrew the Movement

## **Reason for slowdown of movement**

- Khadi cloth was more expensive than mill cloth and poor people could not buy it.
- It was difficult for them to boycott mill made cloth.
- It was felt difficult to boycott the English school and colleges for long in the absence of alternate Indian institutions.

## **Rebellion in the Countryside**

- From the cities the Non-Cooperation movement spread to the countryside and took up the struggles of the peasants and tribals.
- In **Awadh** Sanyasi **Baba Ram Ramchandra** was leading the peasants against talukadar and landlords.
- This Peasants movement demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of Begar and social boycotts of oppressive landlords.
- **Oudh kisan sabha** was setup headed by **Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra**
- Tribal peasants interpreted the message of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of

## **Swaraj in Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh –Role of Alluri Sitaram Raju**

- In the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant **Guerrilla movement** spread under the leadership of **Alluri Sitaram Raju**. He spoke of Gandhiji's greatness and his Non-Cooperation movement. He persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. At the same time, he asserted that the Swaraj could be attained with use of force and not with non-violence

## **Swaraj in the Plantation-Inland immigration act 1859**

- For plantation workers freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the enclosures where they were kept.
- They were not allowed to leave tea garden without permission. When they heard of Non – Cooperation Movement. They left the plantation and proceeded to their homes. But unfortunately, they never reached their destination and were caught by the police.

### **Towards Civil Disobedience**

- In February 1922 Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Co-operation Movement because he felt that the movement was taking a violent turn. Gandhiji wanted to train the Satyagrahis for the mass movement.
- Within the congress **C R Das and Motilal Nehru** found the Swaraj Party for return to council politics.
- Due to the worldwide economic depression the life of the people was badly affected in India. Agricultural prices started falling, export declined.

### **Simon Commission 1927-28**

Constituted under **John Simon** to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes Simon Commission arrived in India in **1928** and it was greeted with the slogan "**Go back Simon**" and showed Black flags.

- All parties including the Congress and the Muslim League participated. It was all white member commission without any Indian members.

### **The Salt March and The Civil Disobedience Movement**

- **Dandi (Gujrat) march 12 March 1930 to 6 April 2022**
- Beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement against the British government.
- The Colonial government arrested the congress leaders one by one. Satyagrahis were attacked women and children were beaten.
- In this situation Gandhi ji decided to call off the movement and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5th March 1931 (**Gandhi Irwin pact**).

### **How Participants Saw the Movements**

- The rich peasant communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of UP were active in the movement.
- They were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised.
- As depression continued, the poor peasantry found it difficult to pay their rent.
- The congress was unwilling to support no rent campaigns so the relationship between the poor peasants and the congress remained uncertain.

### **The Limits of Civil Disobedience**

- Many women went to jail.
- All social groups were not attracted by the concept of Swaraj e.g. So called Dalits Congress had ignored them for fear of offending high caste Hindus.

- Gandhi ji called them Harijan. He believed that swaraj would not come for hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated. He organized satyagraha to secure them entry into temples and access to public well tanks, roads and schools.

### **The Sense of Collective Belonging**

- History and fiction, folklore and songs, literature helped in the promotion of nationalism.
- The identity of the nation is most often symbolized in a figure or image of 'Bharat Mata'.
- This image was **first created** by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** in 1870.
- The image of Bharat Mata was **first painted** by **Abanindranath Tagore**.

### **SECTION-A** **MCQ (1 MARK)**

**Q.1 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) January, 1916      **b) January, 1915**      c) March, 1921      d) April, 1917

**Q.2. Which of the following statements are true about Satyagraha?**

- a) Satyagraha is not a physical force.      b) It is the weapon of the weak.  
c) A satyagrahi does not inflict pain on the adversary.      **d) Option (a) and (c)**

**Q.3. Who was the author of the book Hind Swaraj (1909)?**

- a) Bhagat Singh      b) Jawaharlal Nehru      c) Subash Chandra Bose      **d) Mahatma Gandhi**

**Q.4. At the Congress session at \_\_\_\_\_ in December 1920, a compromise was worked out and the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.**

- a) Allahabad      b) Bombay      **c) Nagpur**      d) Calcutta

**Q.5. The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission as per \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Inland Emigration Act of 1859**      b) Inland Emigration Act of 1866  
c) Inland Emigration Act of 1879      d) Inland Emigration Act of 1869

**Q.6. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ formed the Swaraj Party.**

- a) C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru**      b) Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru.  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru and C.R.Das      d) Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi

**Q.7. Simon Commission arrived in India in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) 1928**      b) 1930      c) 1932      d) 1942

**Q.8. Which party did not boycott the council election held in the year 1921?**

- a) Swaraj party      **b) Justice party**      c) Congress party      d) Muslim league

**Q.9 Identify the person in the picture.**



- a) Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy      b) J N Tata      c) Bhai Bhosle      **d) Dwarknath Tagore**

**Q.10. Which one of the following event was related to this image of Gandhiji?**



a) Non-Cooperation Movement   b) Kheda Satyagraha   **c) Dandi March**   d) None of the above

**Assertion Reason questions Directions: In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:**

- (A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R is true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true

1. Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi decided to take up the Khilafat issue.

Reason (R): He wanted to bring the Muslims into the fold of nationalist movement

- (A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- (B) Both A and R is true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true

2. Assertion (A): Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.

Reason (R): His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

- (A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.**
- (B) Both A and R is true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true

3. Assertion (A): Gandhiji's idea of 'Satyagraha' emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

Reason(R): Gandhiji did not believe that a Satyagrahi could win the battle by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

- (A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R is true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.**
- (D) A is false and R is true

**VERY Short answer questions (2 MARKS)**

**Q.1. Explain the concept of Satyagraha.**

Ans. Satyagraha is a method of agitation and protest based on truth and non- violence. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.

**Q.2. Explain the term 'Forced Recruitment'.**

Ans. Forced Recruitment is a process by which the colonial state force people to join the army.

**Q.3. What was Rowlatt Act?**

Ans-In 1919 the legislative council passed the Rowlett Act. as per the provision of this act any Indian could be detained for two years on the basis of doubt

**Q. 4. What were the impact of the Jallianwala Bagh incident on the people in General.**

Ans. On hearing the news of Jallianwala Bagh 13 April 1919 incident people of all over north india demonstrated in streets.

(ii) There were strikes clashes with the police. Government buildings were attacked.

People were humiliated and terrorized. Gandhiji, R.N. Tagore and other leaders surrendered title and prizes

**Q. 5. Why and by whom was the Khilafat Movement started?**

Ans. Started by Ali Brothers to restore the status of emperor of turkey during First World War

### **Short answer questions (3 MARK QUESTIONS)**

**Q.1. How did Indian participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

Ans. (i) Indians participated in Non-Cooperation Movement by surrender of titles awarded by the government.

(ii) Boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils schools and foreign goods.

(iii) Picketing on liquor shops

**Q.2. What were the economic effects of Non-Cooperation Movement?**

Ans (i) Revenue loss for Britishers as foreign goods were boycotted. Liquor shops were picketed.

(ii) Import of foreign goods declined

(iii) Unemployment

**Q.3. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted?**

Ans.(i) there was not a single Indian member in commission

(ii) Demands of Indian people were ignored

(iii) Political instability

**Q.4. How had the First World War created a new economic situation in India? Explain with three examples.**

Ans.-(i) It speeded up the process of industrialization.

(ii) It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India.

(iii) It created a demand for industrial goods (jute bags, cloth, rails, etc.) and caused a decline of imports from other countries into India.

(iii) Gandhiji supported it because he saw it as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)**

**Q.1. How was Civil Disobedience Movement different from Non-Cooperation Movement?**

<b>Non-cooperation Movement</b>	<b>Civil-Disobedience Movement</b>
It was launched on 5 <sup>th</sup> September, 1920 it ended on 5 <sup>th</sup> February 1922.	It began on 12 March, 1930, through the launch of the Salt Satyagraha.
The Non-Cooperation Movement sought to bring the working of the government to a standstill by not cooperating with the administration.	The Civil Disobedience Movement was an attempt at paralyzing the administration by breaking some specific rules & regulations.
There was large scale participation of Muslim working class in the Non-Cooperation movement.	The Civil-Disobedience movement saw less participation from the Muslim community due to the policy of divide and rule by the British.
The non-cooperation movement was geographically confined to certain parts of India.	The civil disobedience movement saw widespread geographical coverage.
The movement was called off in 1922 due to the Chauri-Chaura incident.	The movement was withdrawn after the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin pact.

**Q.2. Discuss how the First World War helped in the growth of Nationalism in India.**

- Ans. (i) During the First World War, Indian merchant and Industrialists profited and became powerful.  
(ii) They wanted protection against import of foreign goods.  
(iii) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy and sell foreign goods.  
(iv) Failure of crops, Increase priced shortage of food lead to the extreme hardship for the people.

**Q.3. Explain the response of the plantation workers to the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji.**

- Ans.(i) For plantation workers, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come.  
(ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission and in fact they were rarely given such permissions.  
(iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement, thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantation and headed home.  
(iv) They believed that Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their own villages.  
(v) However, they never reached their destinations because of railways and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

**Q.4. How was the feeling of nationalism created by re-interpretation of history?**

- Ans. (i) The British pictured Indians as backwards and primitive and incapable of governing themselves.  
(ii) The Indian devoted themselves to rediscover the glorious past of India.  
(iii) Indian began to feel that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be taught differently.  
(iv) They wrote about the glorious development in ancient times when art science and technology had flourished.  
(v) This glorious time was followed by a history of decline when India was colonized.

**Q.5. Evaluate the contribution of folklore, songs, popular prints, etc. in shaping the nationalism during freedom struggle.**



Ans.(i) In the 19th century, nationalist toured village to village and collected folktales sung by local singers.

(ii) These tales gave a true picture of our traditional culture and created a sense of pride in our past traditions.

(iii) In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore began collecting nursery rhymes and folk tales.

(iv) In Madras, Natesa Shastri published collections of folk tales and published "The Folklore of Southern India".

(v) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.

### **CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 MARKS)**

#### **1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. As you know, he had come from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist-regime with a novel method of mass agitation, which he called satyagraha. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. On 13<sup>th</sup> April a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Other had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points, and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds. The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras.

#### **Questions:**

1. What do you mean by the idea of Satyagraha?
2. By which episode most of the people gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh?
3. Which movement was talking about in the paragraph? What does it mean to the people?

#### **2. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. On 31st January, 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. Some of these were of general interest; others were specific demands of different classes, from industrialists to peasants. The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax. Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule. Mahatma Gandhi's letter was, in a way, an ultimatum. If the demands were not fulfilled by 11<sup>th</sup> March, the letter stated, the Congress would launch a Civil Disobedience campaign. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate. So, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Gujarati coastal town of Dandi.

(i) Why salt was chosen as a symbol of protest?

(ii) Why Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi?

(iii) Describe briefly about the Salt or Dandi March undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi.

#### **3. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

On 13th April the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place. On that day a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground at Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures. Others had come to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Being from outside the city, many villagers were unaware of the martial law that had been imposed. Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds. His objects as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of Satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe. As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with the brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorize people. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground, crawl on the streets, and do salaam to all sahibs; people were flogged and villages (around Gujranwala in Punjab, now in Pakistan) were bombed. Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

(i) Why did General Dyer order fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919?

(ii) Why Martial Law was imposed in Amritsar?

(iii) What were the effects of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

#### **4. Read the source given below and answer the question that follows.**

Another important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women. During Gandhi's Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him. They participated in protest-marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. In urban areas, these women were from high caste families. In rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

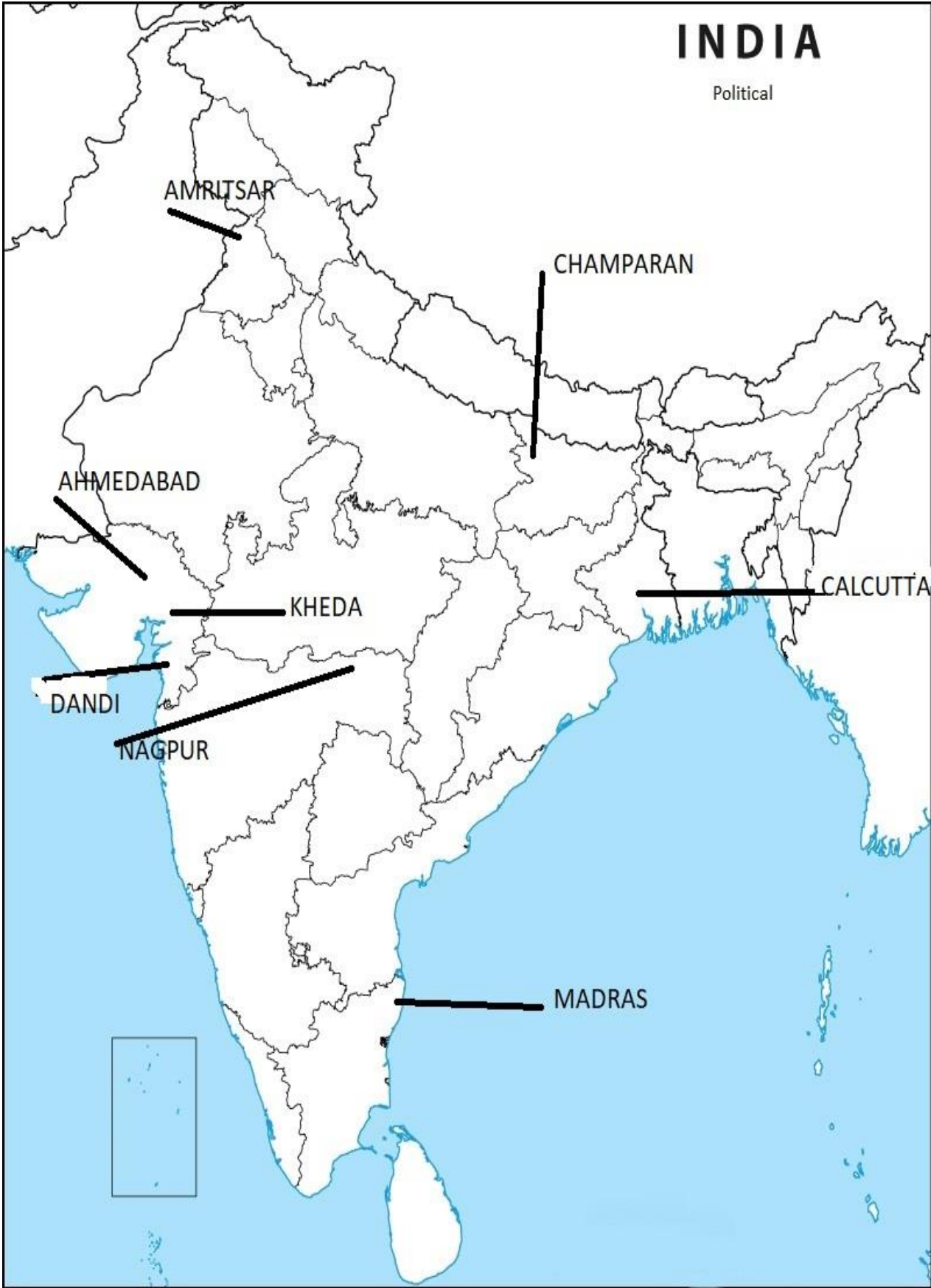
(i) When did Gandhiji initiate a movement in Champaran in Bihar against the oppressive indigo plantation system?

(ii) What was the reason behind launching the Civil Disobedience Movement?

(iii) State any two impacts of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

#### **Map Work**

- Indian National Congress Session (a) Calcutta (Sep.1920) (b) Nagpur (Dec.1920) (c) Madras (1927)
- Satyagraha Movement-Champaran (Bihar)- Movement of Indigo planters, Kheda (Gujarat)- Peasant Satyagraha, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement



## CHAPTER 3. THE MAKING OF THE GLOBAL WORLD

### 1. THE PRE-MODERN WORLD

- Globalization is an economic system in which movement of people, goods and services occurs across the nations. Generally, we think that this system emerged since the last 50 years.
- But it has long history. In earlier time priest, traders, travelers and pilgrims travelled from one place to another in search of knowledge, opportunity, trade and many more.
- Due to globalization goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions, and even germs and diseases reached to distant land.
- As early as 3000 BCE an active coastal trade linked the Indus valley civilizations with various countries.

#### 1.1 SILK ROUTE LINKS THE WORLD

- Silk routes are a good example of pre modern trade which connected china to different country of the world.
- Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea.
- These Silk Routes connected the whole of Asia as well as Europe and Northern Africa.
- Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia.
- The Buddhist preachers, Christian missionaries and later on Muslim preacher used to travel by these routes.
- These routes proved to be a great source of trade and cultural links between distinct parts of the world.

#### 1.2 FOOD TRAVELS: SPAGHETTI AND POTATO

- New food items introduced to newer places – By **Traders & Travellers**.
- Ex – Europeans introduced American **crops like Tomato, Potato** and Groundnuts etc. to the whole world after 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- Europe's poor **people heavy depended on Crops like potato for their survival and healthy life**.
- Ex – Thousands of people died in Ireland in mid-1840 due to failure of Potato crop.

#### 1.3 CONQUEST, DESEASE AND TRADE

- In the 16th century, European sailors discovered sea routes to Asia and America.
- The Indian Ocean was famous for its trading capabilities.
- Europeans increased the possibilities of trade from the Indian Ocean to various European countries.
- Impact of the Discovery of America on Trade – New minerals, crops, and other resources made trade profitable and made life easier.
- The myth of South American cities of gold such as El Dorado attracted Europeans to new places.
- Things helped Spanish and Portuguese in setting colonial rule in America.
  - Because of their superior weapons.

- New diseases like smallpox arrived among Americans. It killed and made weak to large numbers of local people.
- Who fled from Europe to American soil?
  - Religious criminals, traders, poor, travelers etc.
- African and Asian slaves were imported by Europeans to work in American plantation agriculture.
- The role of traditional trading superpowers like India and China declined.

### 1 MARK QUESTION-ANSWERS

1. Which route connected vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa?  
a. **Silk Route**      b. Lotus Route      c. Cotton Route      d. Rose Route
2. Which civilization was linked with different civilizations by coastal trade?  
a. Chinese      **b. Indus Valley**      c. Roman      d. Egyptian
3. Which route was used by Buddhist preacher, Christian missionaries to propagate their religion?  
a. **Silk Route**      b. Lotus Route      c. Cotton Route      d. Rose Route
4. Why Thousands of people fled from Europe to America in the 19th century?  
Ans  
a. Due to amusement      **b. Due to Poverty and wide spread deadly diseases**  
c. Due to Jobs      d. All
5. Which two Asian countries were considered most prominent in Trade till 17-18<sup>th</sup> century?  
a. India- Bangladesh    b. India-Nepal      c. **India and China.**    d. All of these
6. What helped the Europeans in establishing colonial rule on American land?  
a. Weapon    b. Job      c. Education    **d. Superior weapons and germs of disease.**

### 2 MARKS QUESTION-ANSWERS

1. What is globalization?  
Ans. Movement of people, goods and services across the nations has been termed as globalization.
2. What were the Silk Routes?  
Ans. These were the routes through which mainly silk was traded to different parts of the world. This route joined together vast regions of silk producing areas of Asian continent with Europe and Northern Africa.
3. What was significance of Silk route?  
Ans. This route was a great source of trade and cultural relations between different parts of the world.

### 3 MARKS QUESTION-ANSWERS

1. What role did silk route play in propagating religion and culture?  
Ans. a. Early Christian missionaries almost certainly travelled this route to Asia.  
b. Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.  
c. Muslim preachers also spread all over the world through this route.
2. What was the effect of potatoes and other new food items on the lives of the poorest in Europe? 3  
Ans. Due to new food items the poor now eat better and started living longer. It's make their mind and body healthier. This helps the European countries in their Development. In Ireland the poorest people of Ireland was so depended on potato that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid 1840's, thousands died of starvation.

## **5 MARKS QUESTION-ANSWER**

1. Explain significances of the Silk Routes.

Ans. Significances of the Silk route are as follows-

- a. Chinese silk was sent to Europe through this route.
- b. These routes connected vast areas of Asia as well as Asia with Europe and North Africa.
- c. Chinese pottery used to go through these routes.
- d. Precious metals like gold and silver reached Asia from Europe.
- e. Along with trade, exchange of culture took place through this route.

## **SOURCE BASED QUESTION-ANSWER (1+1+2)**

Read the extract given below and answer the following questions-

The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-sixteenth century. European conquest was not just a result of superior firepower. In fact, the most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not a conventional military weapon at all. It was the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer.

a. Due to which disease American natives lost their lives?

Ans. Smallpox

b. Which people carried germs of smallpox to America?

Ans. Spanish

c. What was the cause of widespread devastation of American natives?

Ans. America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer.

## CHAPTER 5. -PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD

### Gist of the Lesson

1.Calligraphy-It is the art of beautiful and stylized writing.

**2.Print in Japan** -Hand-printing technology was introduced by Buddhist missionaries from China into Japan around AD 768-770. The Buddhist Diamond Sutra is the oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices.

3.The system of hand printing began first in China and introduced into Japan and Korea Macro Polo the great explorer brought the knowledge of hand printing technology to Italy which spread to other parts of Europe.

**4. Gutenberg & the Printing Press** - He invented the Printing Press and the first book he printed was the Bible. The Printing Presses were setup in most countries of Europe between 1450 & 1550. As a result printed books flooded the markets in Europe. Thus the print revolution began.

### 5. Print Revolution & its Impact -

- Reduced the cost of books
- Multiple copies can be produced at greater speed
- Reduced time & labour
- Replaced oral tradition
- Books flooded the markets
- A shift from hearing public to a reading public
- Printers published popular ballads and folk tales for the common people

### 6. Religious Debates and the Fear of Print -

- Persuaded the people to think differently & move them to action
- Many were apprehensive of the effects of book on people's mind and their reaction
- Introduced a new world of ideas & debate
- Critics of church used this as an opportunity to attack blind beliefs. Ex: Martin Luther wrote 95 theses against catholic church & later church was divided into Catholics & Protestants

### 7. Development of new strategies -

- 1.Pedlars carried little books for sale in villages
2. Almanacs,or ritual calendars, ballads and folktales were sold
3. Reading matter for entertainment reached ordinary people
- 4.Chapmen sold chapbooks for a penny in England
- 5.In France "Biliotheque Bleue, small books for poor were printed
6. Periodicals, newspapers and journals carried information
7. Ideas of scientists and philosophers became accessible to common people
- 8.Shilling series were sold in England

### 8. Print culture and the French Revolution

Three arguments:

1. Rule of reason and rationality rather than custom
2. A new culture of dialogue and debate against the existing ideas and beliefs
3. Questions raised on the existing social order

### 9. Print & Dissent

Manocchio reinterpreted a view of God & Creation that angered the Church & he was executed. Church imposed heavy restriction on printers It started to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books

## **10. The Nineteenth Century** – children, women & workers

The print recorded old tales but also changed them. Women become important readers as well as writers. Ex: Jane Austin, Bronte sisters, George Eliot etc

Lending libraries became instruments for educating while collar workers, artisans & lower middle class. Growth of self-expression

## **11. Innovations in printing press-**

Press came to be made out of metal. Richard M Hoe of New York perfected the power driven cylindrical press. It was more useful in printing newspaper. Offset press was developed which could print six colors at a time

## **12. Print comes to India -**

Printing press came to Goa with the Portuguese missionaries 50 books were printed in the Konkani & Kanara languages by 1674 Catholic priests printed first Malayalam & Tamil book. A Hickey began to edit Bengal Gazette. Gangadhar Bhattacharya was the first Indian to start newspaper called Bengal Gazette

## **13. Religious Reform & Public Debates-**

Debate over religious reforms took center stage in the 19<sup>th</sup> century

Intense debates went on over widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood & idolatory. Sambad Kaumudi, Samachar Chandrika, Jam – i- Jahan, Shamsul Akbar & Bombay Samachar were leading publications of that day

The Muslims used cheap lithographic press to publish scriptures in Persian & Urdu to counter the moves of the colonial power

The Deoband Seminary published thousands of fatwas for Muslims how to conduct in everyday life, Growth of vernacular languages

Naval Kishore Press & Sri Venkateshwar Press published various religious texts in vernaculars It connected people of different communities

## **14. New Forms of Publication-**

New literary forms- lyrics, short stories, essays about social & political matters & new emphasis on human lives became part of the literature

Visual images could be easily reproduced in multiples

Caricatures & cartoons were published in journals & newspaper ridiculing the educated Indians' fascination with western tastes & clothes

## **15. Print & Poor People-**

- Cheap small books were published for the poor
- Public libraries were set up
- It was prestigious matter for the rich to set library
- Gulamgiri of Jyotiba Phule exposed the ill-treatment to the low caste
- Dr Ambedkar & E V Ramaswamy Naicker wrote powerfully against untouchability
- Chhote Aur Bade Ka Saval of Kashibaba exposed the link between caste & class exploitation
- Sudarshan Chakr published a collection called Sachchi Kavitayan

## **16. Print & Censorship-**

- English East India Company thought to censor the press as it was directed against misrule of the Company & its officials
- Calcutta Supreme Court passed regulation on press freedom in 1820s
- Thomas Macaulay restored rights to the press



- Vernacular Press Act was passed to regulate the vernacular press as it was assertively nationalistic
- Kesari & Maratha were published by Tilak

### 1 MARK QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."?  
(a) Charles Dickens (b) Louise-Sebastien Mercier (c) Mahatma Gandhi **(d) Martin Luther**
2. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in \_\_\_\_\_, Japan and Korea, which was a system of hand printing.  
(a) India (b) Britain **(c) China** (d) Germany
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a term used to describe pocket-sized books that are sold by travelling peddlers called chapmen, which became popular from the time of the sixteenth-century print revolution.  
**(a) Chapbook** (b) Almanac (c) Denomination (d) None of the above
4. Diamond Sutra is the oldest printed book of  
(a) Korea (b) India **(c) Japan** (d) China
5. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed by the British Government in India?  
(a) The Vernacular Act was passed to promote vernacular languages.  
**(b) The Vernacular Act was passed by the British government to put some check on vernacular newspapers which had become assertively nationalist.**  
(c) The Vernacular Act was passed to please the Indians who wanted to promote Indian languages.  
(d) The Vernacular Act was passed to consolidate British rule in India.
6. Which book was written by Jyotiba phule?  
(a) **Gulamgiri** (b) Discovery of India (c) Hind Savraj (d) None of these
7. Who introduced the first printing press in India?  
(a) East India company (b) Arabic traders **(c) Portuguese missionaries** (d) None of these
- 8 Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?  
(a) Osaka (b) Nagano **(c) Edo** (d) Gifu

### Very short types Question (2 marks)

1. Who was the Gutenberg?  
Ans- Gutenberg was the son of the merchant and grew up a large agricultural estate.
2. When did first Printing Press come to India?  
Ans- The first Printing Press came to goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.
4. What was Bengal Gazette?  
Ans- Bengal Gazette was a weekly magazine that described itself as a "commercial paper, open to all, but influenced by none"
5. When was the Vernacular Press Act passed?  
Ans- In 1878
6. Who was Rashsundari Devi?  
Ans- Rashsundari Devi was a young married girl in a very orthodox household. who learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen.

### Short types Question (3 marks)

1. What do you know about 'wood-block' printing?

Ans- a style of relief printing in which artists use carved wooden blocks to press designs onto textiles or paper.

## 2. How did print culture affect women in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Ans- The print culture gave women some amount of freedom to read and develop their own views on various issues, especially those related to women.

## 3. What are the advantages of printing presses?

Ans -a. Printing reduced the cost of the books.

b. The time and labour required to produce each book came down.

c. Multiple copies could be produced with great ease.

## 4. Give three types of arguments on the effects of print technology on French revolution?

Ans-a. Print culture changes people's way of thinking

b. It gave rise to new culture & this gave rise to new social revolution

c. It created the reasons & conditions by outpouring literature that resulted in French revolution.

## 5. Which writers have spoken about lower caste system?

Ans- a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

b. Jyotiba phule

## CASE-BASED QUESTIONS (4 marks)

### 1. Read the given passages and answer the following questions:

For centuries, silk and Spices from China flowed into Europe through the Silk route. In the 11<sup>th</sup> century Chinese paper reached Europe via the same route. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts, carefully written by scribes. Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great Explorer return to Italy after many years of exploration in China.

(a) Which knowledge from China did Marco Polo bring back with him to Italy?

**a. Printing**   b. Manufacturing   c. binding   d. Writing

(b) Even after the introduction of printing who still used the luxury editions handwritten on very expensive vellum?

**Answer:** Aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries

(c) Mentio any two drawbacks of Manuscripts.

**Answer:** (i) It is very difficult to handle manuscripts.

(ii) It is not easy to store them.

## Long Answer Type (5 marks)

### (1) Why did some people in the eighteenth-century Europe think that culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

Ans-

- With the spreading of new ideas after the coming of print culture, the ideas of scientists and philosophers became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published.

- b. Books as a medium of progress by the eighteenth century: Books became a medium of spreading progress and enlightenment, which could change society and the world. It was also believed that the books could liberate society from despotism and tyranny.
- c. Writings of scholars: The writings of thinkers such as Jean Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine and Voltaire were also widely printed and could gain popularity. Thus, their ideas about science, rationality and reasoning found their way into popular literature.
- d. Scientific discoveries: Maps and more accurate scientific diagrams were widely printed when scientists like Issac Newton began to publish their discoveries. They could influence a much wider circle of scientifically-minded readers.

**(2) Explain how the print culture assisted in the growth of nationalism in India.**

Ans-

- a. By the end of the 19th century, a large number of newspapers in Indian vernacular languages were published, making it easier to circumvent the language barriers among the various ethnic groups of Indians.
- b. These newspapers published articles written by national leaders. Their ideas were communicated to the masses through these newspapers.
- c. The people of different communities and places were thus connected by print media. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating a pan-Indian identity.
- d. The nationalist newspapers exposed the colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. As these were written in spoken languages of various regions, the common man could easily understand the content.
- e. For example, when Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balagangadhar Tilak wrote articles sympathising with them. He was arrested, which provoked protest among the masses.

**(3) What made the Englishmen, under colonial rule, demand a clamp down on the 'native press', after the revolt of 1857? How was it done?**

Ans-

- 1. The English Government wanted to suppress the native press because the vernacular newspapers had become assertively nationalist.
- 2. They feared that if their freedom of Press is not curtailed, it might encourage the masses to rise again against the colonial rule.
- 3. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed which provided the Government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- 4. Then onwards, the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.
- 5. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the Press could be seized and the printing machinery confiscated.

**(4) Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India." Examine the statement.**

Ans- 1. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread new ideas, but they also shaped the nature of debate. A wider public could now participate in public discussions and express their views.

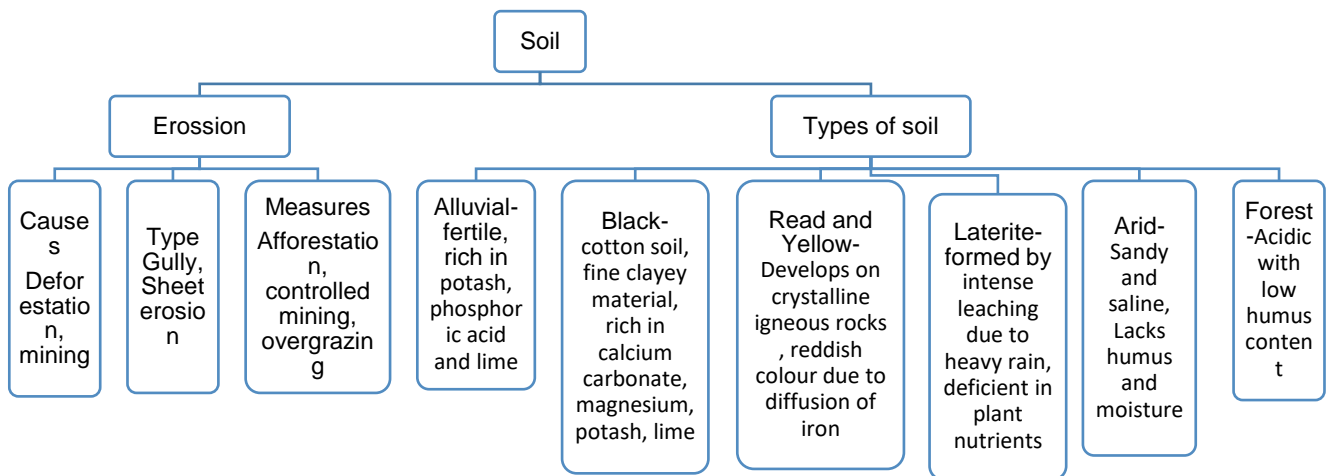
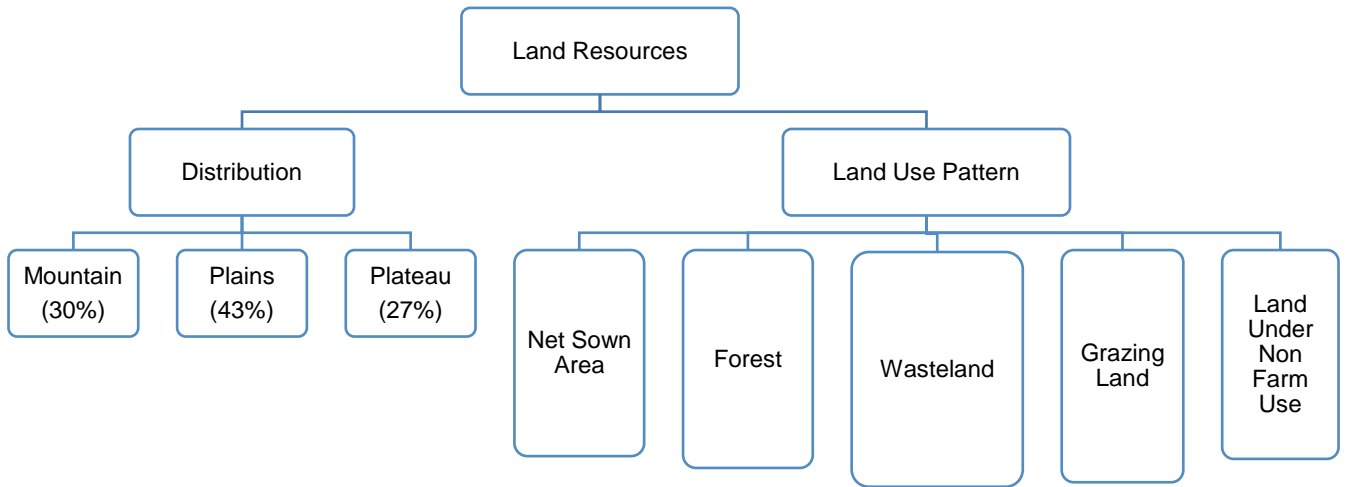
2. There were intense controversies between the social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. So that these ideas and thoughts could reach a wider audience, newspapers were printed in the spoken language of ordinary people.

3. Rammohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to oppose his opinions. Two Persian newspapers, Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar were also published.

4. After the collapse of Muslim dynasties Ulama feared that colonial rulers would change the Muslim personal laws. To counter this, they published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures and printed religious newspapers and tracts.

# GEOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER 1 RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT



### Resources-

Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, and technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

### DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Major Problems.

- a) Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of a few individuals.
- b) Accumulation of resources in few hands dividing the society into rich and poor.
- c) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion etc.

**Sustainable Economic Development** means “Development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of future generations.”

**Resource Planning in India:**

- a) Identification and inventory of resources.
- b) Develop appropriate technology, skill and institutions.
- c) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

**Need of Resource Conservation:**

- a) Resources are vital for any developmental activity.
- b) Irrational consumption and over-utilization of resources may lead to socio-economic and environmental problems.

**Land Resources**

- a) Natural resource, supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life and economic activities.
- c) About 43 per cent of India’s land area is plain, About 30 percent Mountains, and About 27 percent plateau.

**Land Utilization**

Land resources are used for the following purposes:

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

**Change in Land use pattern in India:**

- a) Factors influencing land use pattern are Physical (topography, climate, soil), Human (population density, technology, culture)
- b) The land under permanent pasture has decreased.
- c) The pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another.
- d) Forest area in the country is far lower than the desired 33 per cent of geographical area.

e) Waste land includes rocky, arid and desert areas and land put to other non-agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry etc.

### **Land Degradation:**

Human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra), mining and quarrying (Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh), over irrigation (Punjab & Haryana)

### **Methods of land conservation:**

- a) Afforestation and proper management of grazing.
- b) Planting of shelter belts.
- c) Stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes.
- d) Proper management of waste lands.
- e) Control of mining activities.
- f) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes.

### **SOIL AS A RESOURCE: Uppermost layer of the earth crust which is essential for growth of crops.**

- a) Relief, parent rock or bed rock, climate, vegetation, other forms of life and time are important factors in the formation of soil.
- b) Various forces of nature such as change in temperature, actions of running water, wind and glaciers, activities of decomposers etc. contribute to the formation of soil.
- c) Soil also consists of organic (humus) and inorganic materials.

### **Classification of Soils**

#### **Alluvial Soils:**

- a) Found in the northern plains, eastern coastal plains, in the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri rivers.
- b) **Consists of sand, silt and clay.**
- c) Classification of alluvial soil: Khadar soil, Bangar soil

#### **Black Soils-**

- a) Black in color and also known as **regur** soils.
- b) Ideal for growing cotton and is also known as **black cotton soil**.
- c) This type of soil is typical of the Deccan trap (Basalt) region and is made up of lava flows.
- d) Found in Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc.
- e) Made up of extremely fine i. e. clayey material and has **high moisture holding capacity**.
- f) **Rich in soil nutrients, such as calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime.**

#### **Red and Yellow Soils-**

- a) Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.
- b) Develop a reddish color due to diffusion of iron.
- c) **It looks yellow when it occurs in a hydrated form.**

#### **Laterite Soils-**

- a) Laterite has been derived from the **Latin word 'later' which means brick**.
- b) It develops under **tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season**.
- c) Found mostly in southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-east regions

d) Suitable for crops like **tea, coffee and cashew nut**.

#### **Arid Soils-**

a) Sandy in texture and **saline in nature**.

b) **Lacks humus and moisture due to dry climate**.

c) The lower horizons of the soil are occupied by Kankar.

d) After proper irrigation these soils become cultivable. Example - Western Rajasthan.

#### **Forest Soils-**

a) Found in the hilly and mountainous areas.

b) Texture is loamy and silty in valley sides and coarse grained in the upper slopes.

c) The soil is fertile on the river terraces and alluvial fans.

#### **Soil Erosion-**

a) The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion, such as - Gully erosion (Ravines), sheet erosion

b) The soil erosion is caused due to natural agents like water, wind etc. and human activities like excess agricultural activities, deforestation, over-grazing, construction, mining etc.

#### **Different Ways for Soil Conservation-**

a) Contour Ploughing.

b) Terrace cultivation in Western and Central Himalayas.

c) Strip Cropping

d) Shelter Belts.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

Q1. Which one of the following terms is used to identify the old and new alluvial respectively?

(i) Khadar & Tarai (ii) Tarai & Bangar **(iii) Bangar & Khadar** (iv) Tarai & Dvars

Q2. Which one of the following soils is the best for cotton cultivation?

(i) Red soil (ii) **Black soil** (iii) Laterite soil (iv) Alluvial soil

Q3. How much percentage of forest area should be in the country according to the National Forest Policy.

(i) **33%** (ii) 37% (iii) 27% (iv) 31%

Q4. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?

(i) **Arid Soil** (ii) Forest Soil (iii) Black Soil (iv) Red Soil

Q5. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?

(i) Underground water (ii) **Wind** (iii) Glacier (iv) over grazing

Q6. Which one of the following methods is used to break up the force of wind?

(i) **Shelter belt** (ii) Strip Cropping (iii) Contour ploughing (iv) Terrace farming

Q7. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?

(i) **Mining** (ii) Overgrazing (iii) Deforestation (iv) Over Irrigation

Q8. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?

(i) Overall development of various resources

(ii) **Development should take place without damaging the environment.**

(iii) Economic development of people.

(iv) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities.

Q9. In which of the following States is black soil found?

(i) Jammu & Kashmir (ii) **Gujarat** (iii) Rajasthan (iv) Jharkhand



### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Name two factors that determine the use of land.

Ans. Topography and Climate

Q2. Which type of soil is found in the river deltas of the Eastern Coast?

Ans. Alluvial Soil

Q3. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas?

Ans. Terrace farming, Building Dams on hilly areas, Afforestation

Q4. When was the Rio-de-Janeiro Earth summit held?

Ans. 1992 Rio-de-Janeiro (Brazil)

Q5. Which soil is suitable for production of Cashew Nut?

Ans. Red laterite soil

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain.

Ans. A) To satisfy needs of future generation.

B) To conserve natural resources.

C) To protect natural environment.

Q2. Why is it essential to have resource planning? Explain with reasons.

Ans. a) An equitable distribution of resources is necessary for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

b) The resources must not be put to wrong use.

c) Some resources like coal and petroleum are available in limited quantity.

d) Accumulation of resources in a few hands has also restricted equitable access to the resources.

Q3. Describe the relief features of land in India and their importance.

Ans. India has a variety of relief features of land i.e., mountains, plateaus, plains and islands.

a) 43 per cent of land is plain. It is useful for agriculture and industry.

b) 30 per cent of the total land area is mountainous which ensures perennial flow of some rivers. The mountains provide facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.

c) 27 per cent area is plateau region which possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Q4. Write two characteristics each of Khadar and Bangar?

Ans.

S.No.	Khadar soil	Bangar soil
1	New alluvial soil	Old alluvial soil
2	Lower concentration of kankar nodules	Higher concentration of kankar nodules
3	More fine particles	Less fine particles
4	More fertile	Less fertile

### LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Why is resource planning important in the context of a country like India?

Ans. a. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.

b. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.

c. There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.

d. For example the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in Minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh abundance of water resources but lack of infrastructural development.

e. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.

f. The cold desert of Ladakh is entirely isolated from the rest of the country.

Q2. Which is most widely spread and important soil of India? State the characteristics of this type of soil?

Ans. As in the notes

Q3. Write the main characteristics of arid soils.

Ans. As in the notes

## CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION

We have shared our land with the past generations and will have to do so with the future generations too. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land. Human activities have not only brought about degradation of land but have also aggravated the pace of natural forces to cause damage to land. Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation. Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation. In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil. The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land. In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

1.1 Which states are facing severe land degradation problem due to mining?

Ans. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha

1.2 What are the main sources of land and water pollution in recent years?

Ans. Industrial effluents

1.3 Why is land resource important?

Ans. Ninety-five per cent of our basic needs for food, shelter and clothing are obtained from land

1.4 Name the human activities responsible for land degradation.

Ans. Deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying

## COGNITIVE QUESTION

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Q1. Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as:

(i) Net sown area (ii) Forest cover (iii) Waste land (iv) **Gross cropped area**

Q2. In which of the following States mining has caused severe land degradation?

(i) Gujarat (ii) Kerala (iii) **Jharkhand** (iv) Uttaranchal

Q3. Which is the most common soil of Northern India?

(i) Black soil (ii) Laterite soil (iii) **Alluvial soil** (iv) Red soil

Q4. Which of the following is not important for soil formation?

(i) Relief (ii) Parent rock (iii) Climate (iv) **Duration of day**

Q5. Which of the following is not a measure for soil conservation?

(i) Strip cropping (ii) Terrace cultivation (iii) Shelter belts (iv) **Over-use of ground water**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

Q1. What is the use of contour ploughing?

Q2. What do you, mean by land use pattern?

Q3. By which name is the bad land known in Chambal basin?

Q4. What is Agenda 21?

Q5. Name the nutrient in which black soil is poor.

#### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

Q1. Explain the three stages of Resource Planning in India.

Q2. Why was the Rio-de-Janeiro Earth summit held?

Q3. How has the indiscriminate use of resources led to the necessity of resource development or resource planning?

Q4. Explain any four human activities which are mainly responsible for land degradation in India.

Q5. Mention three characteristics of black soil.

#### **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

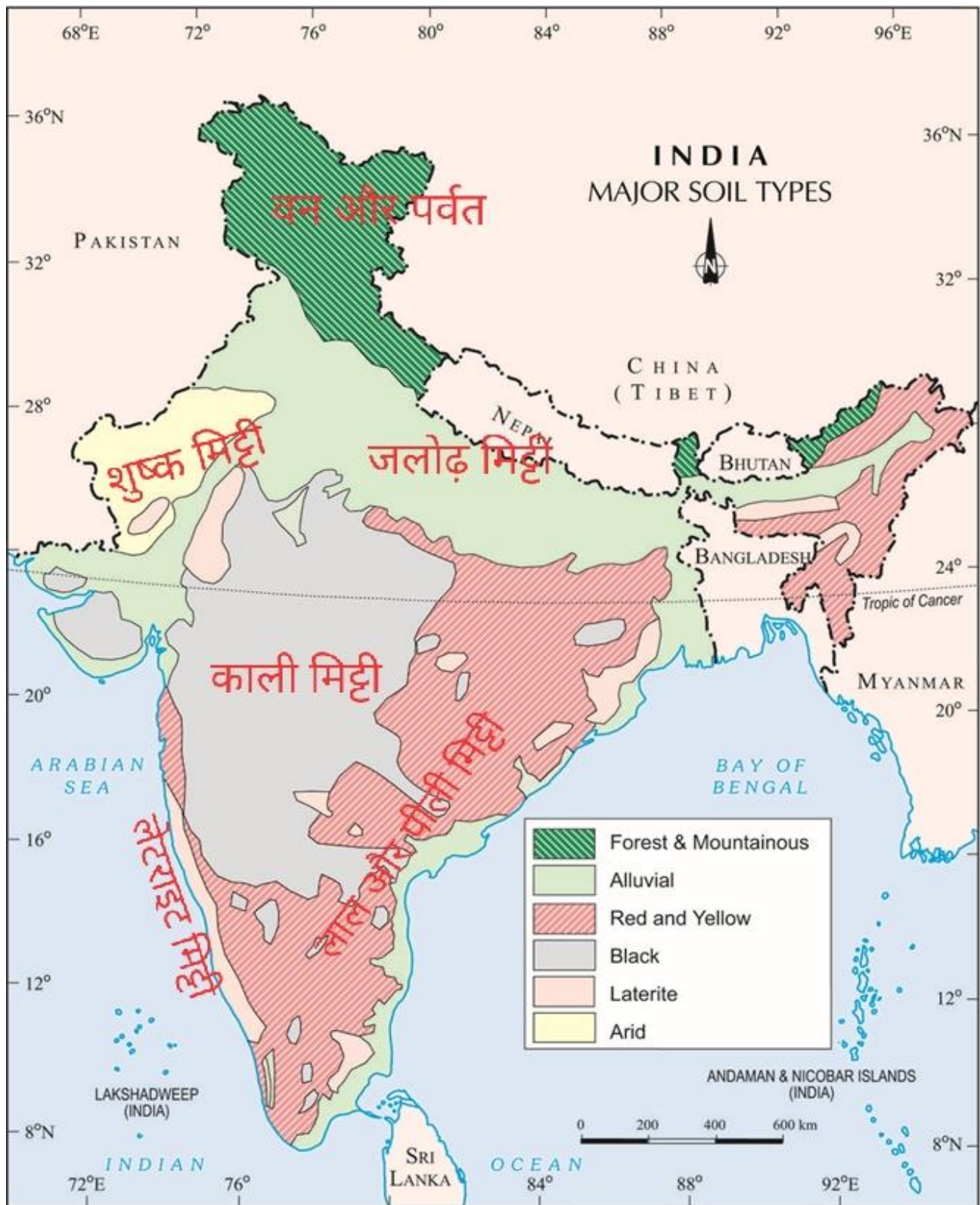
Q1. Which type of soil is ideal for growth of cotton? What are the main characteristics of this type of soil? Name some areas where they found.

Q2. Describe features of alluvial soils. Name the places where these are found in India.

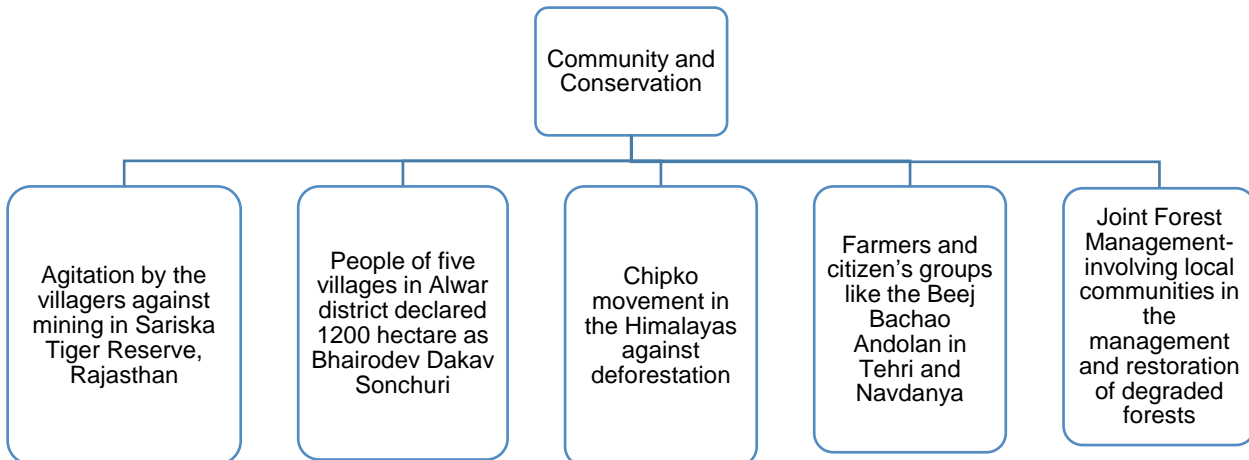
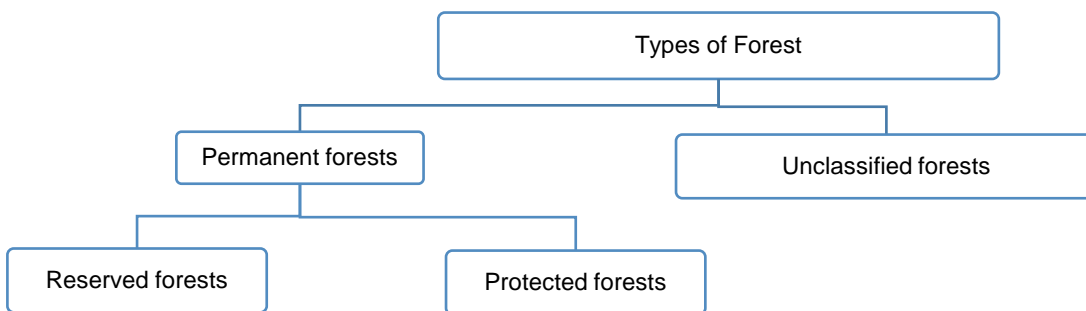
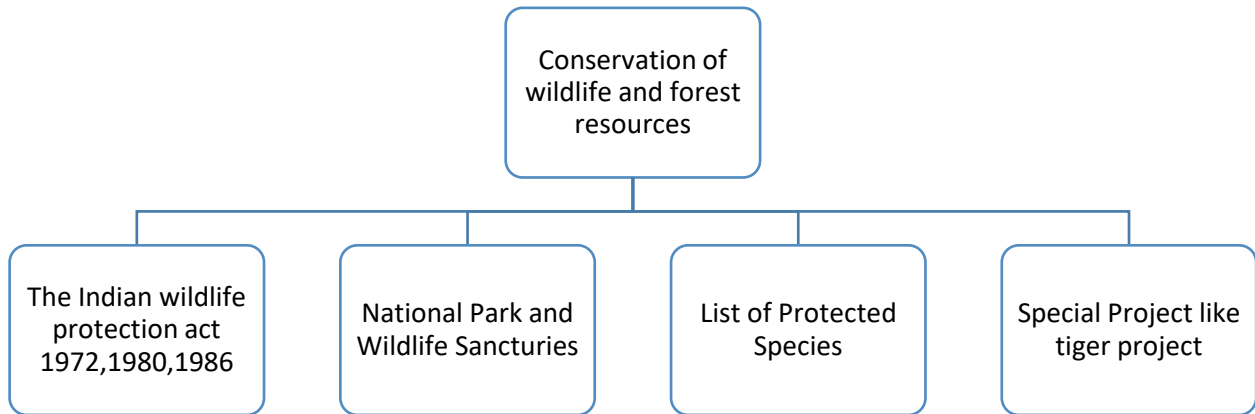
Q3. Write the main features of forest soils. What are the different types of soils found in the hilly forested areas?

Q4. What is soil erosion? Write human activities that lead to soil erosion.

## Map Work: Major types of Soils in India



## CHAPTER 2. FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES



**Biodiversity-** The existence of a number of different kinds of Flora and Fauna which together make a good and healthy environment. Each of these species and organisms work together in ecosystems to maintain balance and support life.

### **Conservation of forest and wildlife in India.**

- The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
- An all-India list of protected species was also published.

- c) Central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- d) The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag etc.
- e) The Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (godawan) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India
- f) In the notification under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.
- g) In 1991, for the first-time plants were also added to the list, starting with six species.
- h) The central government also announced various projects like Project Tiger in 1973 and Project Rhino for protecting specific animals.

### **Project Tiger-**

- (a) "Project Tiger", one of the well-known wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973.
- (b) The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc.
- (c) The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction.
- (d) Important Tiger reserve in India- Corbett (Uttarakhand), Sundarbans (West Bengal), Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh), Sariska (Rajasthan), Manas (Assam), Periyar (Kerala).

### **Types of forest resources:**

- a) Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests. Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.
- b) Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area is declared as protected forest. This forest land is protected from any further depletion.
- c) Unclassified Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.
  - Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest.

### **Distribution of forests**

- d) Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area.
- e) Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area.
- f) Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.
- g) All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassified forests.

### **Community and Conservation**

- a) In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

- b) The people of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the **Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'**, declaring their own set of rules and regulations for protecting the wildlife.
- c) The famous **Chipko movement** in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation and promoted community afforestation.
- d) Farmers and citizen's groups like the **Beej Bachao Andolan** in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals.
- e) **The Joint Forest management (JFM) programme**:-(i) furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.  
 (ii) The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management.  
 (iii) JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that under take protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department.  
 (iv) The members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Q1. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in?

- (i) **1972**                      (ii) 1971                      (iii) 2010                      (iv) 1982

Q2. Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as:

- (i) Unclassified forest    (ii) **Permanent forest**    (iii) Open forest    (iv) Mangrove forest

Q3. Unclassified forests are mainly found in:

- (i) **All north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat**                      (ii) Kerala and Tamil Nadu  
 (iii) Punjab and Haryana                      (iv) West Bengal and Bihar

Q4. Which of the following species was included for the first time in list of protected species in 1991?

- (i) Insects                      (ii) Fishes                      (iii) **Plants**                      (iv) Reptiles

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Mention any two factors responsible for depleting our forests and wildlife?

Ans. Expansion of agriculture and Mining

Q2. Mention any one step which was undertaken under Indian Wildlife Act to protect the wildlife?

Ans. Trade in wildlife was declared illegal.

Q3. Name any two states which have bulk of its forests area under unclassified forests?

Ans. Assam and Tripura.

Q4. Name the place of state where people have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act?

Ans. Sariska Tiger Reserve – Rajasthan.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Why is it necessary to increase the area of forest in India?

Ans(a) Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

(b) Many forests dependent communities directly depend on them for food, drink, medicine, culture,

spirituality etc.

(c) Forest provides us timber.

(d) Forests also provide bamboo, wood for fuel, grass, charcoal, fruits, flowers, etc.

Q2. How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain with examples.

Ans. (i) People directly or indirectly collect wood, barks, leaves, rubber, medicines, dyes, fuel, fodder, manure, etc. For them forests are resource-obtaining areas.

(ii) Mining has contributed largely to the depletion of flora and fauna.

(iii) Development projects also have played an important role in the depletion of flora and fauna.

(iv) Effluents from the industries make the soil degradable.

Q3. Enumerate the features of Joint Forest Management Programme?

Ans. As in notes

Q4. Describe the methods of forest conservation?

Ans. The forests can be conserved by the following ways.

a) The cutting of trees in the forests must be stopped.

b) Afforestation or special programmes like Vana Mahotsava should be launched on grand scale.

c) Forest conservation Act 1980 should be strictly implemented to check deforestation

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

Q1. "Conservation of rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry has become essential." Explain?

Ans. (i) Loss of cultural diversity: The loss of forest and wildlife is not just a biological issue but it is also correlated with cultural diversity. There are many forests-dependent communities, which directly depend on various components of the forests and wildlife for food, drinks, medicines, etc.

(ii) Complex web of living organisms: We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms recreate the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produce our food without which we cannot survive.

(iii) Large scale destruction of forests: Between 1951 and 1980, according to the Forest Survey of India, over 26,200 sq km of forest areas were converted into agricultural lands all over India.

Q2. When was the Indian Wildlife Protection Act implemented? Describe its main objectives.

Ans. As per Notes.

Q3. What steps have been taken by the government for the conservation of forest and wildlife in India? Explain.

Ans. As per notes

Q4. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India?

Ans. As per notes

### **CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION**

Q1. Read the passage and answer the question.

Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over-exploitation, environmental pollution, poisoning and forest fires are factors, which have led to the decline in India's biodiversity. Other important causes of environmental destruction are unequal access, inequitable consumption



of resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being. Over-population in third world countries is often cited as the cause of environmental degradation. However, an average American consumes 40 times more resources than an average Somalian.

1.1 What are the factors responsible for the decline of bio-diversity?

Ans. Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over-exploitation, environmental pollution

1.2 Which country consume more resources America or Somalia?

Ans. America

1.3 How has over population responsible for environmental degradation?

Ans. Over population is responsible for excess use of natural resources leading to environmental degradation.

## COGNITIVE QUESTION

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Q1. Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?

- (i) Joint forest management (ii) Beej Bachao Andolan  
(iii) Chipko Movement (iv) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

Q2. Which is not a threat to tiger population in India?

- (i) Shrinking habitat (ii) The trade of tiger skins  
(iii) Use of their bones in traditional medicines (iv) "Project Tiger"

Q3. What was the aim of Chipko movement?

- (i) Human rights (ii) Political rights (iii) Agricultural expansion (iv) Forest conservation

Q4. Sariska wildlife sanctuary is located in which state?

- (i) Rajasthan (ii) Uttar Pradesh (iii) Gujarat (iv) West Bengal

Q5. Forests and wastelands belonging to both private individuals and government are known as:

- (i) Sacred groves (ii) Reserved forest (iii) Protected forests (iv) Unclassified forests

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Which state has the largest area permanent forests?

Q2. Name any two states which have large percentage of reserved forests of its forest area?

Q3. Which was the first state to pass the JFM resolution?

Q4. What are unclassified forests?

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Write the causes of environmental destruction/degradation?

Q2. Why do we need to conserve our biodiversity?

Q3. What is 'Project Tiger'? When was it launched? Mention any four tiger reserves of India.

Q4. Evaluate the role of large-scale development projects in accelerating the loss of forests in India?

### LONG ANSWER QUESTION

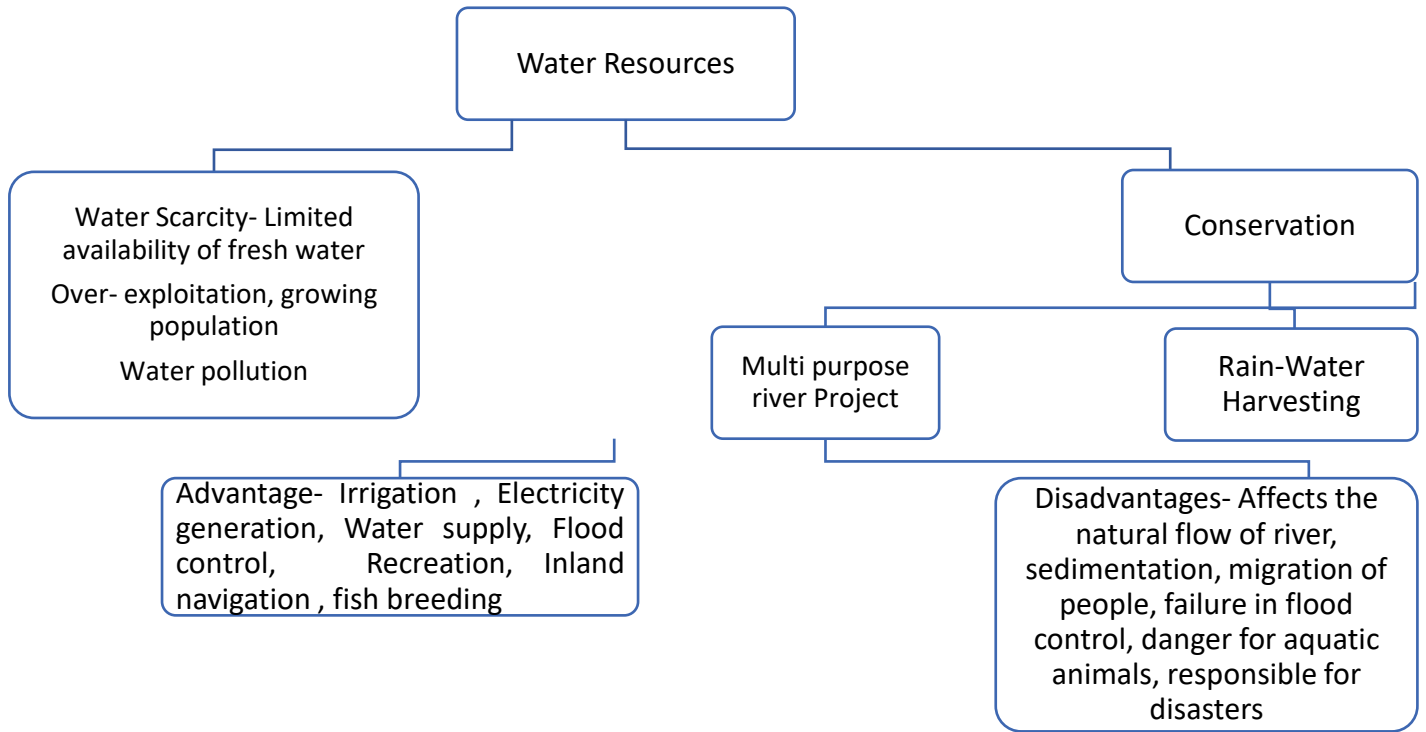
Q1. What are the steps taken by the government to conserve flora and fauna of the country?

Q2. What has been the contribution of Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972?

Q3. Mention any four factors which have led to the decline of India's biodiversity?

Q4. Distinguish between Reserved forests, Protected forests and Unclassified forests?

## CHAPTER 3. WATER RESOURCES



### **Water scarcity is caused by**

- a) Limited availability of fresh water
- b) Over- exploitation
- c) Excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups.
- d) Large and growing population
- e) Intensive industrialization and urbanization.
- f) Water pollution

### **Multi-Purpose River Projects and Integrated Water Resources Management**

Advantages of Multi-purpose river projects:

- a) Irrigation
- b) Electricity generation
- c) Water supply for domestic and industrial uses
- d) Flood control
- e) Recreation
- f) Inland navigation
- g) Fish breeding.

### **Disadvantages of Multi-purpose river projects:**

- a) Affects the natural flow of river.
- b) Excessive sedimentation resulted in poorer habitats for the rivers' aquatic life.
- c) Submerge large area and the existing vegetation.

- d) Large-scale displacement of local communities.
- e) Unsuccessful in controlling floods.
- f) Cause earthquakes, waterborne diseases and pests and pollution.

### **Rainwater Harvesting**

Rainwater harvesting is a simple method by which rainfall is collected for future usage. The collected rainwater may be stored, utilized in different ways or directly used for recharge purposes.

Methods for Rain Water Harvesting:

- a) In hill and mountainous regions, Diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas.
- b) “Rooftop rainwater harvesting” to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.
- c) Inundation channels in the flood plains of Bengal to irrigate their fields.
- d) In arid and semi-arid regions, rain-fed storage structures like ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.
- e) The tankas, mainly practised in Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer areas.
- f) Tamil Nadu is the first state which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state.

## **QUESTION-ANSWERS**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

Q.1 The total volume of the world’s water is estimated to exist as ocean:

- (a) 75.5%      (b) 85.5%      (c) **96.5%**      (d) 65.5%

Q.2 Roof top rainwater harvesting is the most common practice in-

- (a) **Shillong**      (b) Guwahati      (c) Imphal      (d) Patna

Q.3 On which river has Nagarjuna Sager Dam been constructed?

- (a) River Coyana      (b) **River Krishna**      (c) River Godavari      (d) River Tapi

Q.4 Q.4 How much %of the Earth’s Surface is covered with water?

- (a) **About 70%**      (b) About 90%      (c) About 60%      (d) None of these

Q.5 The first & the only state in India which has made Roof Top Rain water Harvesting Structured compulsory to all the across the state is –

- (a) Karnataka      (b) **Tamil Nadu**      (c) Kerala      (d) none of these

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

Q1. Name any two multipurpose projects of India.

Ans. Bhakra-Nangal Project in the Satluj-Beas River basin and Hirakud Project in the Mahanadi basin.

Q2. On which river Salal Dam is built?

Ans. River Chenab.

Q3. What method was developed in the flood plains of Bengal to irrigate their fields?

Ans. Inundation channels.

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. What did Nehru say about dams and why?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India' because the dams would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of the urban economy.

Q2. State any three objectives of Rainwater harvesting?

Ans: (a) To reduce run off water  
(b) To raise the water table  
(c) To reduce ground water pollution

Q3. Why do we conserve water resources?

Ans: i) To safeguard us from health hazards  
ii) To ensure food scarcity  
iii) To protect natural ecosystem

Q4. Name any two multipurpose river valley projects or dams which are causes of new social movements. Why did people oppose them?

Ans : Two Multipurpose project which are caused social movements –

- (a) Narmada –Bachao Andolan
- (b) Tehri-Dam Andolan
- (c) Sardar Sarover Dam

Cause of opposition-

- a) Large scale displacement of local communities
- b) Environment issues
- c) Demand for Rehabilitation facilities from Govt.

## LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. How can rainwater be harvested? Explain.

Ans : Rainwater can be harvested in the following ways-

- i) By digging ponds and tanks.
- ii) By building embankments and checking dams.
- iii) By making arrangements for storage of rainwater on rooftops.
- iv) By constructing concrete underground reservoirs.
- v) By constructing reservoirs in park and public places and covering them with concrete slabs.

Q2. What are the different causes of water pollution? Explain by four reasons.

Ans: The different causes of water pollution are:

- (a) Mix-up of domestic wastes
- (b) Mix-up of Industrial wastes,

- (c) Use of Chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture
- (d) Oil slicking by ships in oceans

Q3. What is a multipurpose river valley project? State any two purposes which are fulfilled by a river valley project?

Ans. Multipurpose river valley project consists a dam or series of dams on a river or rivers to fulfill many purposes like:

- (a) irrigation
- (b) electricity
- (c) control flood
- (d) check soil erosion
- (e) inland navigation
- (f) fisheries etc.

### **CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION**

**Q1. Read the passage and answer the following questions-**

Today, dams are built not just for irrigation but for electricity generation, water supply for domestic and industrial uses, flood control, recreation, inland navigation and fish breeding. Hence, dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another. For example, in the Sutluj-Beas River basin, the Bhakra – Nangal project water is being used both for hydel power production and irrigation. Similarly, the Hirakund project in the Mahanadi basin integrates conservation of water with flood control. Multi-purpose projects, launched after Independence with their integrated water resources management approach, were thought of as the vehicle that would lead the nation to development and progress, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the ‘temples of modern India’; the reason being that it would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of the urban economy.

1.1 Which dam is built on Sutluj river?

Ans. The Bhakra-Nangal dam

1.2 Why are dams referred as multi-purpose projects?

Ans. Many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.

1.3 Why did Nehru ji proclaim dams as the temple of modern India?

Ans. Because dams would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of the urban economy.

### **COGNITIVE QUESTION**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**

Q1. The major source of fresh water in India is

(i) **rainfall**      (ii) ground water      (iii) atmospheric water      (iv) ocean water

Q2. Rana Pratap Sagar Dam is located in

(i) Odisha      (ii) Uttarakhand      (iii) **Rajasthan**      (iv) Andhra Pradesh

Q3. The Narmada Bachao Andolan is associated with

(i) **Sardar Sarovar Dam**      (ii) Tehri Dam  
(iii) Hirakund Dam      (iv) Gandhi Sagar Dam

Q4. Bamboo drip irrigation system is prevalent in:

(i) Manipur      (ii) **Meghalaya**      (iii) Mizoram      (iv) Madhya Pradesh

Q5. Sardar Sarovar Dam is situated on the river named

(i) Ganga      (ii) Godavari      (iii) Mahanadi      (iv) **Narmada**

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. What is the contribution of hydroelectricity in the total generation of electricity?

Q2. In which regions, people built 'Guls' and 'Kuls' for irrigation?

Q3. On which river Bhakra Nangal Dam has been constructed?

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. What is Bamboo Drip Irrigation system?

Q2. What is rooftop rainwater harvesting system? In which state is it compulsory to follow this system?

Q3. Why is it important to conserve and manage our water resources? Give any three reasons

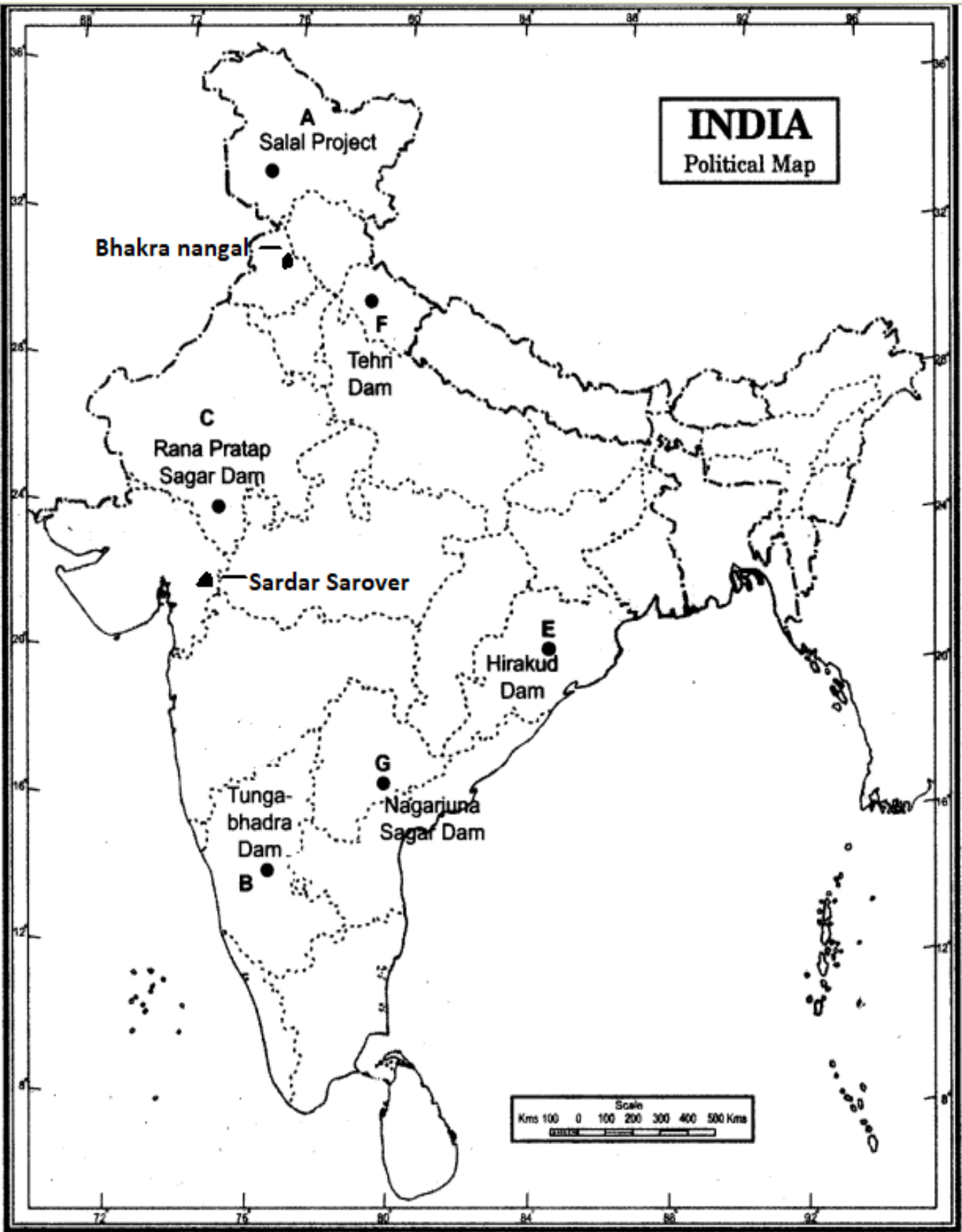
Q4. How was the water conserved in ancient India? Give some examples in support of your answer

Q5. How is rainwater harvesting carried out in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan? Explain.

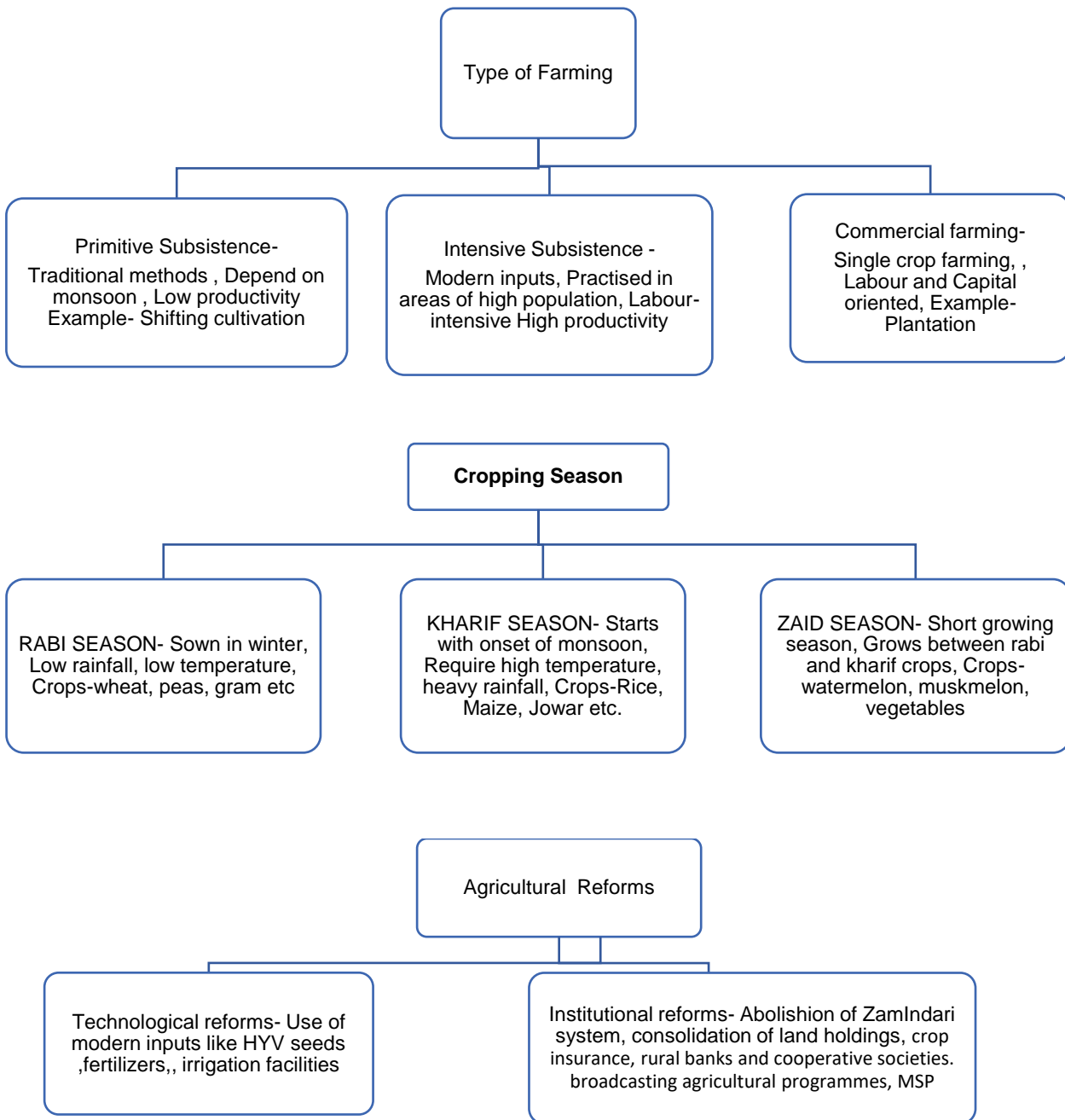
### LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. How have intensive industrialization and urbanization posed a great pressure on existing fresh water resources?

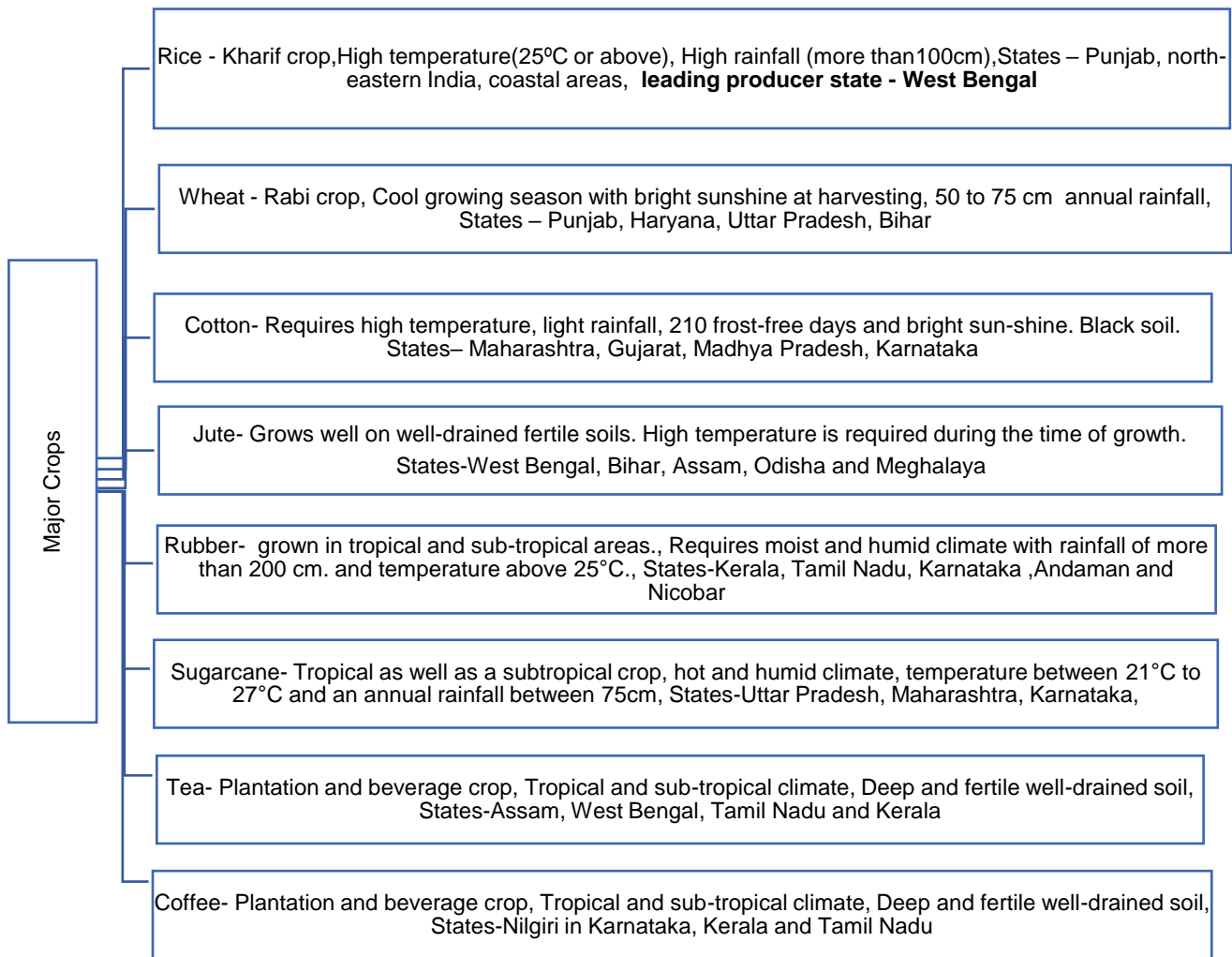
Q2. Water is available in abundance in India even then scarcity of water is experienced in many parts of the country. Explain.



## CHAPTER4. AGRICULTURE







### Type of Farming

- 1. Primitive Subsistence**- Traditional methods, depend on monsoon, Low productivity  
Example- Shifting cultivation/**Jhumming**
- 2. Intensive Subsistence** - Modern inputs, Practised in areas of high population, Labour-intensive High productivity
- 3. Commercial farming**- Single crop farming, Labour and Capital oriented, Example- Plantation

### Cropping Season

- 1. RABI SEASON**- Sown in winter, Low rainfall, low temperature, Crops-wheat, peas, gram etc.
- 2. KHARIF SEASON**- Starts with onset of monsoon, Require high temperature, heavy rainfall, Crops-Rice, Maize, Jowar etc.
- 3. ZAID SEASON**- Short growing season, Grows between rabi and kharif crops, Crops-watermelon, muskmelon, vegetables

## **Major crops:**

### **Food Crops (Grains)**

#### **A. Rice**

- i) Kharif crop
- ii) High temperature (25°C or above)
- iii) High rainfall (more than 100cm)
- iv) States – Punjab, north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.

#### **B. Wheat**

- i) Rabi crop
- ii) Cool growing season with bright sunshine at harvesting
- iii) 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall
- iv) States – Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh

#### **C. Millets**

- i) Jowar- Rain fed, Moist area, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.
- ii) Bajra- Sandy, Shallow black soil, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, U.P
- iii) Rich in iron, calcium, roughage.
- iv) Ragi- Red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils. Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

**INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF MILLETS – Food and Agriculture organisation and United Nation has recognised 2023 as International Year of Millets.**

**AIM - To raise awareness about health and nutritional benefits of millets**

**The Indian Government in 2018 proposed to UNO to celebrate 2023 as international year of Millets.**

**Importance - Millets can play an important role and contribute to our collective effort to empower small holder farmers, achieve sustainable development, eliminate hunger, adapt to climate change, promote bio diversity and transform agrifood system.**

#### **D. Maize**

- i) Kharif crop
- ii) Temperature between 21°C -27°C
- iii) Old alluvial soil
- iv) Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh.

#### **E. Pulses**

- i) Rabi, Kharif crop, requires less moisture
- ii) Major protein source
- iii) Leguminous crop
- iv) Major pulses are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas etc
- v) States- Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka

### **Food Crops (Other than grains)**

## **F. Sugarcane**

- i) Tropical as well as a subtropical crop
- ii) Hot and humid climate, temperature between 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75cm
- iii) Main source of sugar, gur (jaggary), khandsari
- iv) States-Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana

## **G. Oilseeds**

- i) Main oil-seeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum
- ii) States- Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

## **Beverage Crops**

### **H. Tea**

- i) Plantation and beverage crop
- ii) Tropical and sub-tropical climate
- iii) Deep and fertile well-drained soil
- iv) States-Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

### **I. Coffee**

- i) Plantation and beverage crop
- ii) Tropical and sub-tropical climate
- iii) Deep and fertile well-drained soil
- iv) States-Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

## **Non-Food Crops**

### **J. Rubber**

- i) an equatorial crop, grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.
- ii) Requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm. and temperature above 25°C.
- iii) States-Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya

### **K. Cotton**

- i) Requires high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine.
- ii) Black soil.
- iii) States- Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh.

### **L. Jute**

- i) Grows well on well-drained fertile soils.
- ii) High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- iii) States-West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

### The technological and institutional Reforms-

Institutional Reforms	Technological Reforms
i- Collectivization or consolidation of land holdings.	i- The green revolution in India- Use of HYV seeds, modern machines, chemical fertilizers, irrigation facilities
ii- Setting up of rural banks and cooperative societies.	ii- Broadcasting agricultural programmes, weather forecasting.
iii- Crop Insurance, Personal benefit schemes for farmers, like the Kisan Credit Card and the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.	iii- Methods of irrigation was modernized.
iv- MSP, remunerative and procurement prices.	

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Q1. Rabi crops are:

(i) **Sown in winter** (ii) sown during rainy season (iii) Sown in summer (iv) None of these

Q2. Which of the following pulses does not help in restoring soil fertility?

(i) Moong (ii) Gram (iii) Peas (iv) **Arhar**

Q3. A short season in between Rabi and Kharif season is known as \_\_\_\_.

(i) Aus (ii) Boro (iii) **Zaid** (iv) None of the above

Q4. Rice requires high humidity with \_\_\_\_\_ cm of rainfall.

(i) **Above 100 cm** (ii) Below 100 cm (iii) Above 75 cm (iv) Above 10 cm

Q5. Plantation agriculture is a type of:

(i) Subsistence farming (ii) **Commercial farming**

(iii) Mixed farming (iv) None of the above

Q6. Which state is a major producer of Jute?

(i) Andhra Pradesh (ii) Maharashtra (iii) Madhya Pradesh (iv) **West Bengal**

Q7. Ragi has high nutritional value and is rich in

(i) **Iron, calcium** (ii) Magnesium (iii) Phosphate (iv) Vitamin C

Q8. Which of the following is a leguminous crop?

(i) **Pulses** (ii) Jowar (iii) Millets (iv) Sesamum

Q9. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in which country?

(i) Indonesia (ii) Vietnam (iii) Brazil (iv) **Mexico**

Q10. Which of the following are plantation crops?

(i) Rice and maize (ii) Wheat and pulses (iii) **Tea and coffee** (iv) None of these

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Name the cropping season of India with example.

**Ans.** Rabi – Wheat, Kharif – Rice, Paddy, Zaid – Watermelon

Q2. Which crop is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India?

**Ans.** Sesamum

Q3. Which factors have helped Punjab and Haryana to grow more and more rice?

Ans. Use of new fertilizers and development of dense canal network.

Q4. Which type of farming is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land?

Ans. Intensive Subsistence Farming

Q5. Which crop is used both as food and fodder?

Ans. Maize

Q6. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?

Ans. Minimum Support Price

Q7. Which crop is also known as Golden Fibre?

Ans. Jute

Q8. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as by which names?

Ans. Three- Aus, Aman and Boro

Q9. Name the major maize producing states in India.

Ans. Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

Q10. In which part of India is Jhumming practiced in India?

Ans. North eastern parts of India.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

Q1. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crop in India?

Ans. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India.

- a) These are known as coarse grains.
- b) These are used as food crops as well as fodder crops also.
- c) These have very high nutritional value.

Q2. Why are pulses grown in rotation with other crops?

Ans. Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops as they help in restoring soil fertility by using nitrogen from the air.

Q3. What are the efforts made by the government to modernize agriculture in India?

- a) Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research center.
- b) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- c) Kissan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance schemes introduced by the Government.

Q4. Write down the features of Primitive Subsistence agriculture.

Ans. a) Farmers clear, slash and burn a small piece of land and on it grow cereals and other food

crops to sustain themselves.

- b) Family or community is utilized as labour force.
- c) Primitive tools such as hoe, digging sticks and dao are used.
- d) No fertilizers and manures is used and land productivity is low.
- e) Depends upon monsoon and natural fertility of the soil.

### LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. What is plantation agriculture? Describe its main features.

Ans. The British introduced plantation agriculture in the nineteenth century.

- a) It is a single crop farming of rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and fruits like apples, grapes, oranges etc.
- b) It is capital intensive and demands good managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilizers, irrigation and transport facilities.
- c) Some of the plantations like tea, coffee, rubber have a processing factory within the farm itself or close to it.
- d) This type of agriculture has developed in hilly areas of north- eastern India, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal and in Nilgiri, Anamalai and Cardamom hills in peninsular India.

Q2. Describe various technological and institutional reforms, which led to Green and White revolutions in India.

Ans. The various technological and institutional reforms consist of various measures taken by the government are-

- a) Modern irrigation facilities like drip irrigation and the use of sprinklers.
- b) Use of Chemical fertilizers.
- c) High yielding and early maturing quality seeds have been developed.
- d) Most of these technology inputs gave birth to Green Revolution in sixties and seventies of twentieth century.
- e) White Revolution followed the Green Revolution.

Q3. What is slash and burn agriculture? Mention its local names by mentioning the state or region.

Ans. Under the slash and burn agriculture farmers clear a patch of land, grow crops for some years on a patch of land and then move to a new patch. Local names of the slash and burn agriculture are:

- 1. Jhumming - Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland
- 2. Pamlou - Manipur
- 3. Dipa - Chhattisgarh and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

Q4. Why is subsistence agriculture practiced in certain parts of the country? Give four reasons.

Ans. i). Small holdings: Land holdings in India are of very small size. Due to the increasing population the per hectare availability of land is very low. The landholding is also scattered.

ii). Shortage of inputs: Commercial and extensive agriculture needs lots of inputs, but there is a shortage of inputs like irrigation, seeds, fertilizers and machinery.

iii). Poor farmers: Most of the Indian farmers are very poor. They do not have enough money to

purchase various kinds of inputs.

iv). Large families: Most of the farmers have large families, so only a small quantity of output is left to sell in the market.

## CASE STUDY BASED QUESTION

### Q1. Read the passage and answer the questions-

Primitive Subsistence Farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

1.1 How is primitive subsistence agriculture practiced?

Ans. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools.

1.2 When does farmers shift to another patch of land for cultivation?

Ans. When the soil fertility decreases

1.3 On what factors does primitive subsistence farming depends on?

Ans. It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

### Q2. Read the passage and answer the questions-

The physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India are reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif and zaid. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and northwestern parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the abovementioned rabi crops.

1.1 What are the three cropping seasons of India.

Ans. India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif and zaid.

1.2 What is Rabi crops?

Ans. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

1.3 Which factor helps in increasing the production of rabi crop?

Ans. Precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones

## COGNITIVE QUESTION

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

Q1. The main food crop of Rabi season is:

- (i) Wheat                      (ii) Rice                      (iii) Maize                      (iv) Jowar

Q2. Barley, peas, gram, wheat, and mustard are grown in which cropping season?

- (i) Kharif season      (ii) Rabi season      (iii) Zaid season      (iv) All of these

Q3 Which of the following right leads to the division of land among upcoming generations in India?

- (i) The right to property                      (ii) The right of inheritance  
(iii) The right of successor                      (iv) None of these

Q4 Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fiber is known as:

- (i) Sericulture                      (ii) Aquaculture                      (iii) Apiculture                      (iv) Pisciculture

Q5. Which one of the following crops is a beverage crop?

- (i) Tea                      (ii) Cotton                      (iii) Wheat                      (iv) Bajra

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Where does India stand in the production of oil seeds?

Q2. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut in India?

Q3. What is white revolution?

Q4. Which crop grows well in black soil?

Q5. Name the term used to describe the cultivation of fruits and vegetable.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Write down the features of Intensive Subsistence agriculture.

Q2. Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

Q3. What are rabi crops? In which period of the year are they sown and harvested in India?

Q4. State the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of rice in India. Name the regions where rice is grown.

Q5. Describe geographical conditions for the growth of cotton. What are the uses of cotton? Which are cotton producing states?

### LONG ANSWER QUESTION

Q1. Give the characteristics of commercial farming?

Q2. How have technological and institutional reforms been able to improve the conditions of Indian

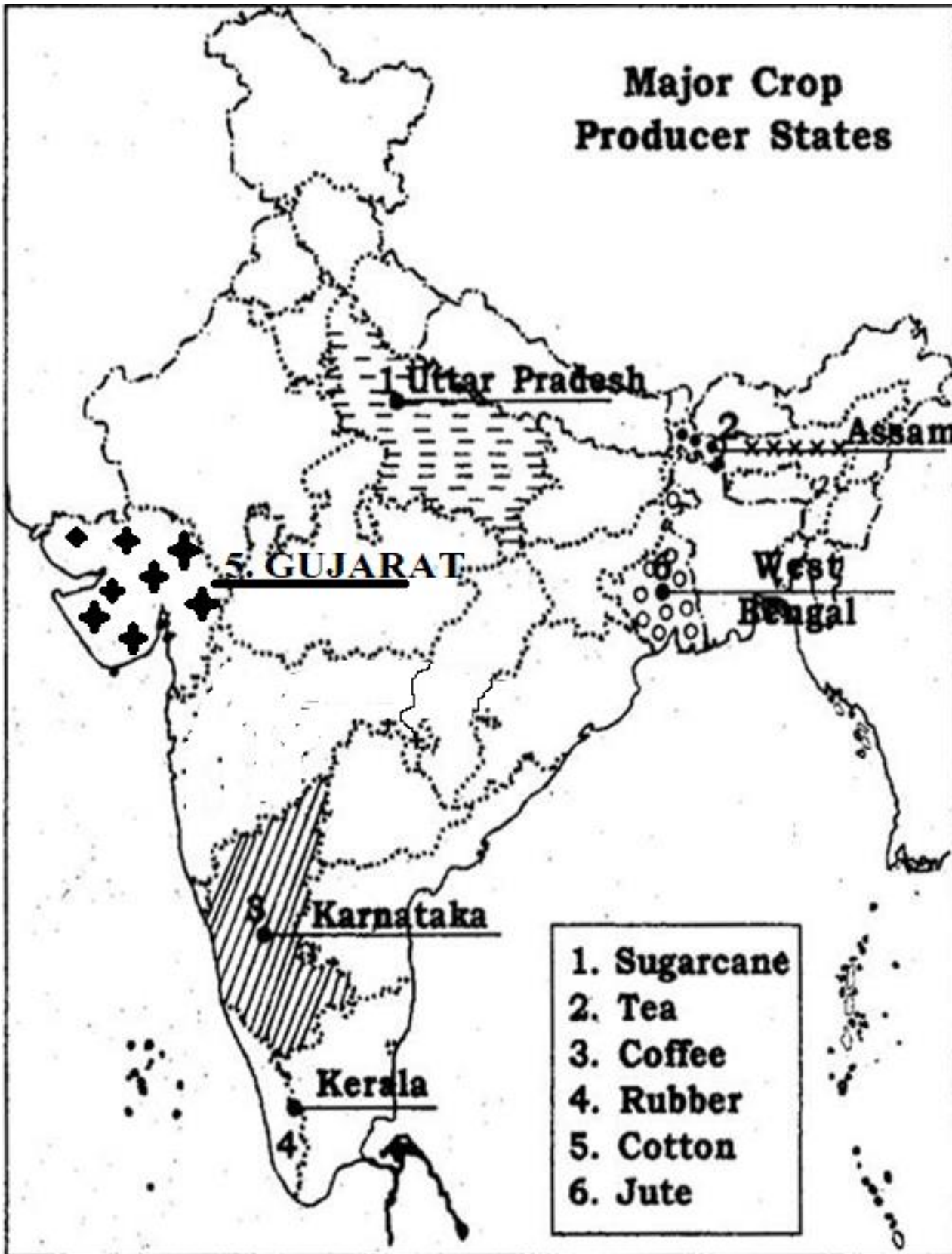


farmers?

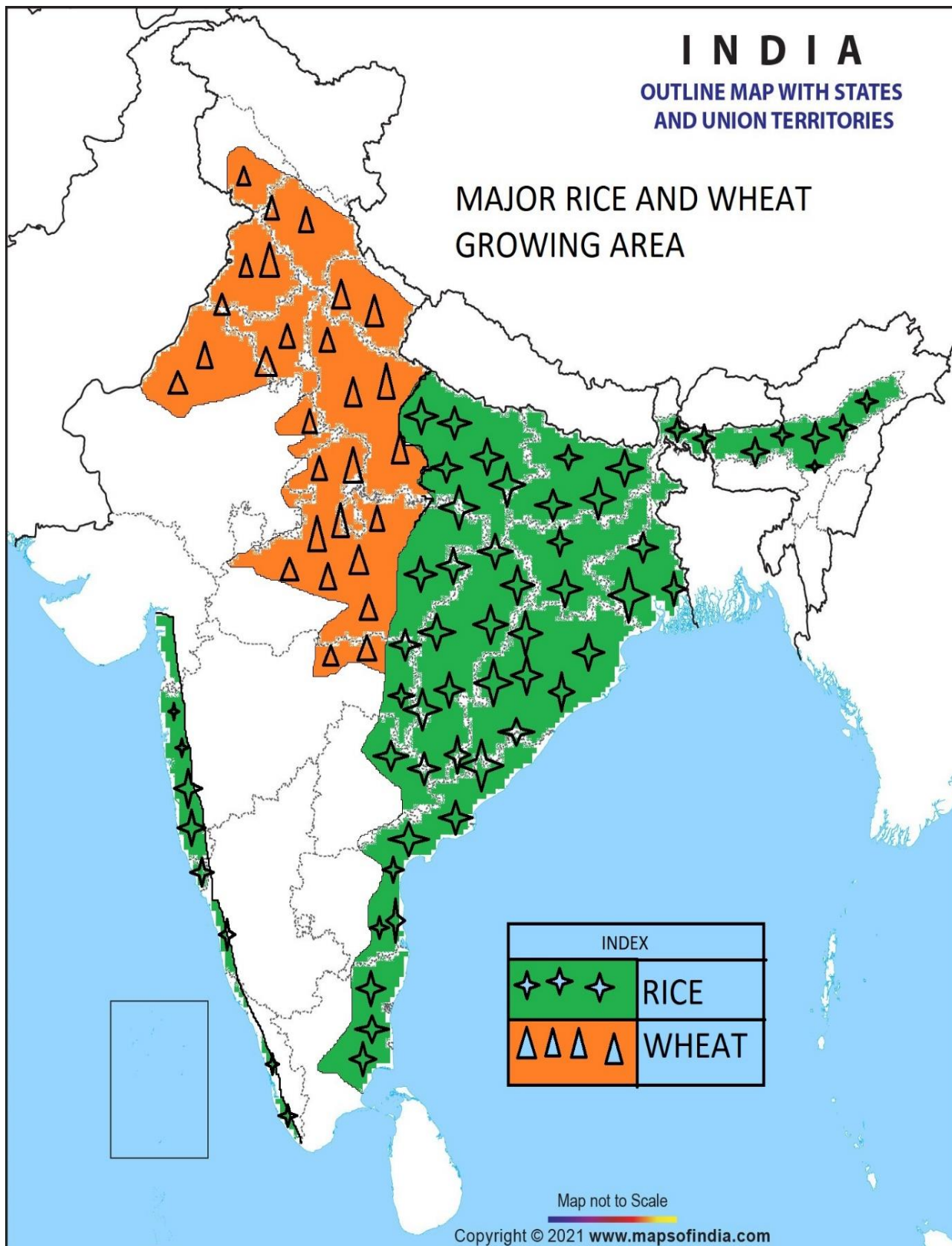
Q3. What is intensive subsistence farming? Write three features of intensive subsistence farming.

**MAP WORK**

a) leading producer states of major crops.



B ) MAJOR AREA OF PRODUCTION OF RICE AND WHEAT IN INDIA.

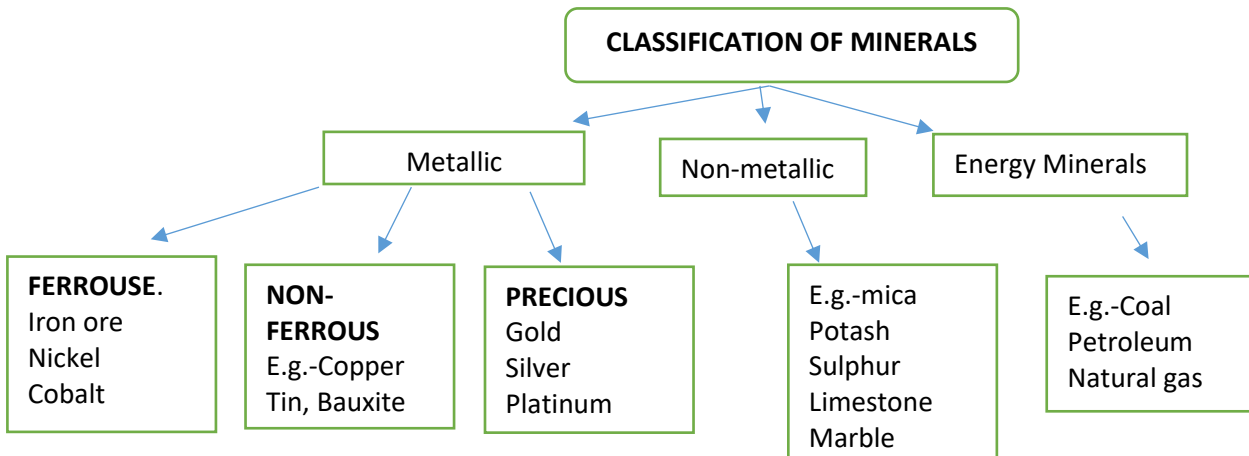


## CHAPTER 5. MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

**Minerals** are homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.

### Mode of occurrence of Minerals –

- i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. Example-Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc.
- ii) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. Sedimentary minerals include coal, gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt.
- iii) The residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Example-Bauxite
- iv) As alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills (placer deposits). Example-Gold, silver, tin and platinum.
- v) In ocean waters. Example-common salt, magnesium and bromine.

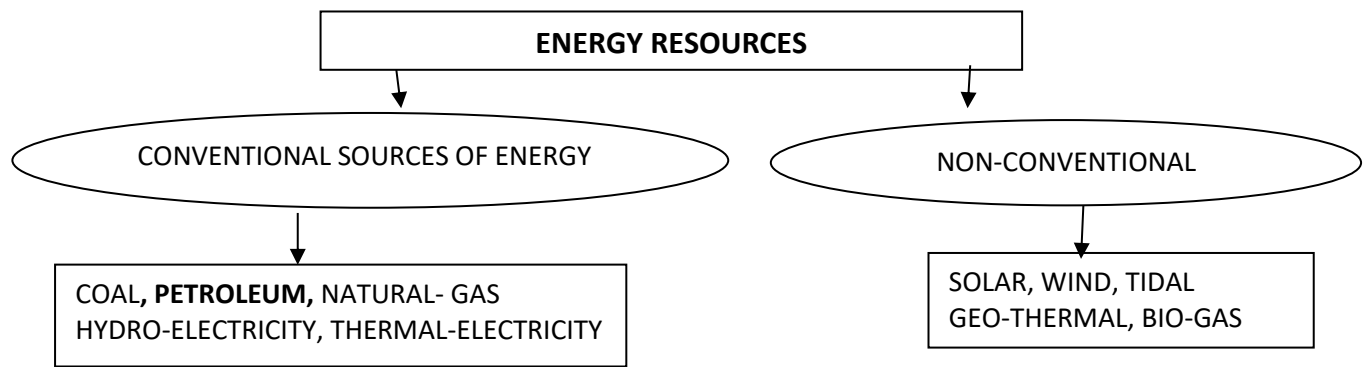


### Need of Conservation of Minerals

- i) Finite and non-renewable
- ii) Required millions of years to be created and concentrated
- iii) Significant for economic development

### Measures of conservation of minerals

- i) Use of modern or improved technologies.
- (ii) Recycling of metals
- (iii) Using scrap metals and other substitutes.



### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Q 1. Which rocks do minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints?**

- A. Sedimentary      B. Residual      C. Arid      **D. Metamorphic**

**Q 2. Which mineral is used for releasing atomic or nuclear energy?**

- A. Bauxite      **B. Thorium**      C. Petroleum      D. Iron ore

**Q 3. Which type of coal is the highest quality hard coal?**

- A. Anthracite**      B. Bituminous      C. Metallurgical      D. Lignite

**Q 4. Which of the following includes non-ferrous metals?**

- A. Iron and manganese      B. Steel and iron ore  
C. Haematite and magnetite      **D. Copper and bauxite**

**Q 5. Which non-conventional sources of energy is harnessed in the Parvati Valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh**

- A. Tidal Energy      **B. Geothermal Energy**      C. Wind Energy      D. Solar Energy

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Q 1. What is H.V.J.?**

Ans. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur is a gas pipeline which links the Mumbai High and the Basin with The fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.

**Q 2. What are the two ways to generate electricity?**

Ans. Electricity is generated mainly in two ways: hydro-electricity and thermal power.

**Q 3. Mention three areas where petroleum is found in India.**

Ans. Gujarat, Mumbai High and Assam

**Q 4. Which rock consists of single mineral only?**

Ans. Limestone

**Q 5. Placer deposits contain minerals which are not corroded by water. Which are these minerals?**

Ans. Gold, silver, tin and platinum.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Q1. What is the importance of minerals?**

Or

**“Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives.”**

Ans. Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives or for an economy because:

- i) Everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a bus, or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- ii) The country earns foreign exchange from the export of minerals.
- iii) Mining and extraction of minerals provide employment to the people.
- iv) Minerals like coal and petroleum are also the main sources of power.

**Q2. Mention any three characteristics of ferrous group of minerals found in India.**

Ans. Metallic minerals that have iron in them are called ferrous minerals. For example, iron ore, Manganese, nickel, cobalt etc. Three characteristics of ferrous minerals are:

1. Ferrous minerals account for about three fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.
2. They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.
3. India exports substantial quantities of ferrous minerals to Japan and South Korea after meeting her internal demands.

**Q3. Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional sources of energy in India?**

Ans. (a) to reduce the dependency on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas.

(b) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages have raised uncertainties about the Security of energy supply in future.

(c) Increasing use of fossil fuels also causes serious environmental degradation like air pollution, water pollution etc.

**Q4. Mention the major iron-ore belts of India.**

Ans. A. Orissa-Jharkhand belt.

B. Maharashtra-Goa belt.

C. Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

D. Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt in Karnataka.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1. What are the Petroleum producing areas in India? Explain.**

Ans. Most of the petroleum producing areas in India are associated with anticlines and faults traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.

a) In the region folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.

b) Petroleum is also found in fault traps between porous rocks.

Major petroleum producing areas of India are ...

1) ASSAM- Digboi, Naharkatia, Moran-Hugrijan, Namdang region

2) GUJRAT- Ankeleshwar, Lunez, Navgan

3) MUMBAI HIGH

4) Godavari – Mahanadi basin

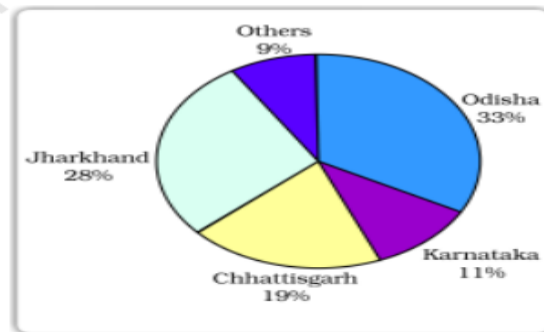
**Q.2. India now ranks as a “WIND SUPER POWER “in the world. Why?**

- Ans. A. India gets advantage of trade winds, western lies and monsoon winds.  
 B. Wind energy completely pollution free and non-exhaustible that's why it becomes popular.  
 C. India has an ambitious program to install 250 wind driven turbines with total capacity of 45 megawatts spread over 12 suitable locations.  
 D. India's potential wind power generation is of 50000 megawatts of which  $\frac{1}{4}$  can be easily harnessed.  
 E. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have favorable conditions for wind energy.  
 F. Wind power plant at LAMBA in Gujarat, is the largest in Asia.

**Q3. How can we conserve energy resources in India? Explain.**

- Ans. A. Using public transport instead of individual vehicles.  
 B. Switching of electricity when not in use.  
 C. Using power saving devices.  
 D. More and more use of non-conventional source of energy as they are renewable and eco-friendly.  
 E. In automobiles electrical motors should be introduced.  
 F. Intensified exploration and research of new sources of energy.

**SOURCE BASED QUESTION**



*Fig. 5.2: Production of iron ore showing statewise share in per cent, 2009-10*

**Q1. Answer the following questions based on the above given diagram.**

- a) Which is the largest iron ore producing state in India?  
 Ans. Odisha
- b) How much percentage of iron ore production is shared by Jharkhand in country's total production?  
 Ans. 28%
- c) Which is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron.  
 Ans. Magnetite

**Q2. Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions-**

India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. However, these are unevenly distributed. Broadly speaking, peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals. Sedimentary rocks on the western and eastern flanks of

the peninsula, in Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals. The vast alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These variations exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

2.1. Which type of rocks have petroleum deposits?

Ans. Sedimentary rocks

2.2. Why are resource unevenly distributed in India?

Ans. Because of variety of geological structures found in India.

2.3. Rajasthan is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ minerals.

Ans. Non-ferrous minerals

2.4. Which regions of the country are devoid of economic minerals?

Ans. Alluvial plains of north India.

### **Q3. Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions-**

We all appreciate the strong dependence of industry and agriculture upon mineral deposits and the substances manufactured from them. The total volume of workable mineral deposits is an insignificant fraction i. e. one per cent of the earth's crust. We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Mineral resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable. Rich mineral deposits are our country's extremely valuable but short-lived possessions. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depths along with decrease in quality.

3.1 What is the total volume of workable mineral deposits available to us?

Ans. One per cent of the earth's crust

3.2 Why are resources limited in nature?

Ans. Most of the resources are non-renewable and takes millions of years to form.

3.3 Why is resource conservation necessary?

Ans. Resources are limited and non-renewable in nature, continuous extraction may lead to depletion.

## **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Q 1. Which mineral is not obtained from the veins and lodes?

- A. Tin                      B. Zinc                      C. Lead                      D. Gypsum

Q 2. Nagercoil and Jaisalmer are well known for effective use of

- A. Solar energy              B. Wind energy              C. Atomic energy              D. Tidal energy

Q 3. Limestone is the basic raw material of-

- A. Paper industry              B. Cement industry              C. Sugar industry              D. Textile industry

Q 4. Which one of the following states, is the largest producer of copper in India?

- A. Orissa                      B. Karnataka                      C. Madhya Pradesh              D. Gujarat



Q 5. Which one of the following is largely derived from ocean water?

A. Bauxite

B. Magnesium

C. Gold

D. Mica

### **VERY SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q 6. How is nuclear energy obtained?

Q 7. How is bauxite ore formed?

Q 8. What do you understand by Rat-hole mining?

Q 9. From which belt iron ore is exported via Vishakhapatnam port and to which countries?

Q 10. Why is copper used in electrical cables?

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

Q 11. Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each.

Q 12. Explain any three steps to be taken to conserve the energy resources.

Q 13. What is the use of manganese? Name the largest manganese-ore producing state of India.

Q 14. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Mention its different forms.

Q 15. How can solar energy solve the energy problem to some extent in India? Give your opinion.

### **LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS**

Q 16. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving. Suggest and explain the measures to solve this burning problem.

Q 17. How is energy a basic requirement for the economic development of the country? Explain with Examples.

Q 18. Explain the different forms of occurrence of minerals.

Q 19. "India has fairly rich and varied mineral resources but they are unevenly distributed." Explain.

Q 20. What is tidal energy? How does it generate electricity? Which area provides ideal conditions for? Utilizing Tidal energy in India?



## CHAPTER 6. - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

### Definition:

Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products.

### Importance:

- a) Modernize agriculture.
- b) Reduces heavy dependence on primary activities.
- c) Helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- d) Export brings in foreign exchange.
- e) Helps in reducing regional disparities.
- f) Brings prosperity to the country.

### Agriculture and industry are interdependent:

- a) Agro-industries have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity.
- b) Industries depend on agriculture for their raw materials, e.g., cotton textile industry.
- c) Industries provide agricultural inputs like irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines, and tools, etc.
- d) Development of different modes of transport helped farmers to obtain agricultural inputs and trade their products.

### Factors which affect the location of an industry

- a) Raw material    b) Labour    c) Power    d) Capital
- e) Banking and insurance facilities, favorable government policies.

### Agro based and mineral based industries:

Agro-based Industries:	Mineral-based Industries:
The industries which obtain raw materials from agricultural products.	Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral-based industries.
Example: Textiles—cotton, jute, silk and woolen. Rubber, Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Edible Oil, etc.	Example: Iron and steel, cement, machine tools, Petro-chemicals, etc.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#### 1. Chemical industries usually are located near

A. Iron and steel industries    B. Thermal power plant

C. Oil refineries    D. Automobile industry

2. Atomic power plant causes

A. Water Pollution    B. Noise Pollution    C. Air Pollution    **D. Heat Pollution**

3. Manufacturing industries includes

A. Crop production    B. Fish production

C. Plantation    **D. Automobile Production**

4. Which sector is considered as the backbone of economic development?

- A. Agriculture    **B. Manufacturing**    C. Both    D. None of them
5. Manufacturing Industries are placed in:  
A. Primary sector    **B. Secondary sector**    C. Tertiary sector    D. Service sector
6. On the basis of raw materials used, industries are classified as \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Public sector and private sector    B. Basic and consumer industries  
**C. Agro-based and mineral-based industries**    D. None of the above

### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by chemical industry?

Ans: The industrial units in which goods are made with the help of organic and inorganic chemicals.

Q2. What is the full form of NMCC?

Ans. National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council

Q3. How do manufacturing industries help agriculture?

Ans. By provide irrigation, pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, machines, tools etc. to the farmers.

Q4. How do manufacturing industry help in earning foreign exchange?

Ans: Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings much needed foreign exchange.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q1. 'Industrialization and Urbanization go hand in hand.' Explain.**

**Ans. i).** Cities provide market and provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants, and financial advice etc.

ii). Workers need houses and other facilities. The provision of these facilities can convert a small town into a big city.

Q2. Why is the manufacturing sector considering the backbone of economic development in India? Give reasons.

Ans. The manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of economic development of India mainly because:

1. Manufacturing industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

2. Industrial development is a a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.

3. It also aims at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

4. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in, much needed foreign exchange.

Q3. Differentiate between ago based and mineral-based industries.

Ans. Agro based industries are those industries in which agricultural products are used as raw materials. e.g., cotton, jute, silk, sugarcane and vegetable oil industries are agro-based industries where as

Mineral-based industries are those industries in which minerals are used as raw materials. Iron and Steel, Cement and Chemical industries are mineral-based industries.

### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

**Q1.** Suggest any four ways through which the Indian industrial products can easily face global competition.

Ans i). Use of modern technology.

ii). Use of modern machinery.

iii). By reducing the cost of production.

iv). Reduction of taxes.

v). Appropriate policy interventions by the government.

**Q2.** Explain the physical factors for the localization of an industry in a particular area.

**Ans.** i). Raw materials: The location of industrial enterprises is sometimes determined simply by location of the raw materials. The jute mills in West Bengal are concentrated close to the sources of raw materials.

ii). Power: Regular supply of power is a prerequisite for the localization of industries. Most of the industries tend to concentrate at the source of power.

iii). Climate: Climate plays an important role in the establishment of industries at a place. Cotton textile industry requires a humid climate consequently majority of cotton textile mills are concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

**Q3.** Explain the human factors for the localization of an industry in a particular area.

**Ans.** i). Capital. Big cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, etc are big industrial centres, because the big capitalists live in these cities.

ii). Government Policies: The government activity in planning the future distribution of industries, for reducing regional disparities, elimination of pollution of air and water, and for avoiding their heavy clustering in big cities, has also become an important localization factor.

iii). Market: The entire process of manufacturing is useless until the finished goods reach the market. Nearness to the market is essential for the quick disposal of manufactured goods. It helps in reducing the transport.

### COGNITIVE QUESTIONS

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which one of the following air services provides services to Oil and Natural Gas Commission in its off-shore operations?

(i) Indian Airline (ii) Air India (iii) Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. (iv) Alliance

Q2. Which of the following is an electronics industry?

(i) HMT, Bengaluru (ii) TISCO, Jamshedpur (iii) BHEL, Hyderabad (iv) BALCO, Korba

Q3. What was the aim of establishing industries in tribal and backward areas?

- (i) Bringing about modern goods
- (ii) Bringing down regional disparities
- (iii) Eradication of unemployment and poverty
- (iv) Quality production

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

- Q1. What do you mean by Manufacturing?
- Q2. Name any three physical factors for location of the industry.

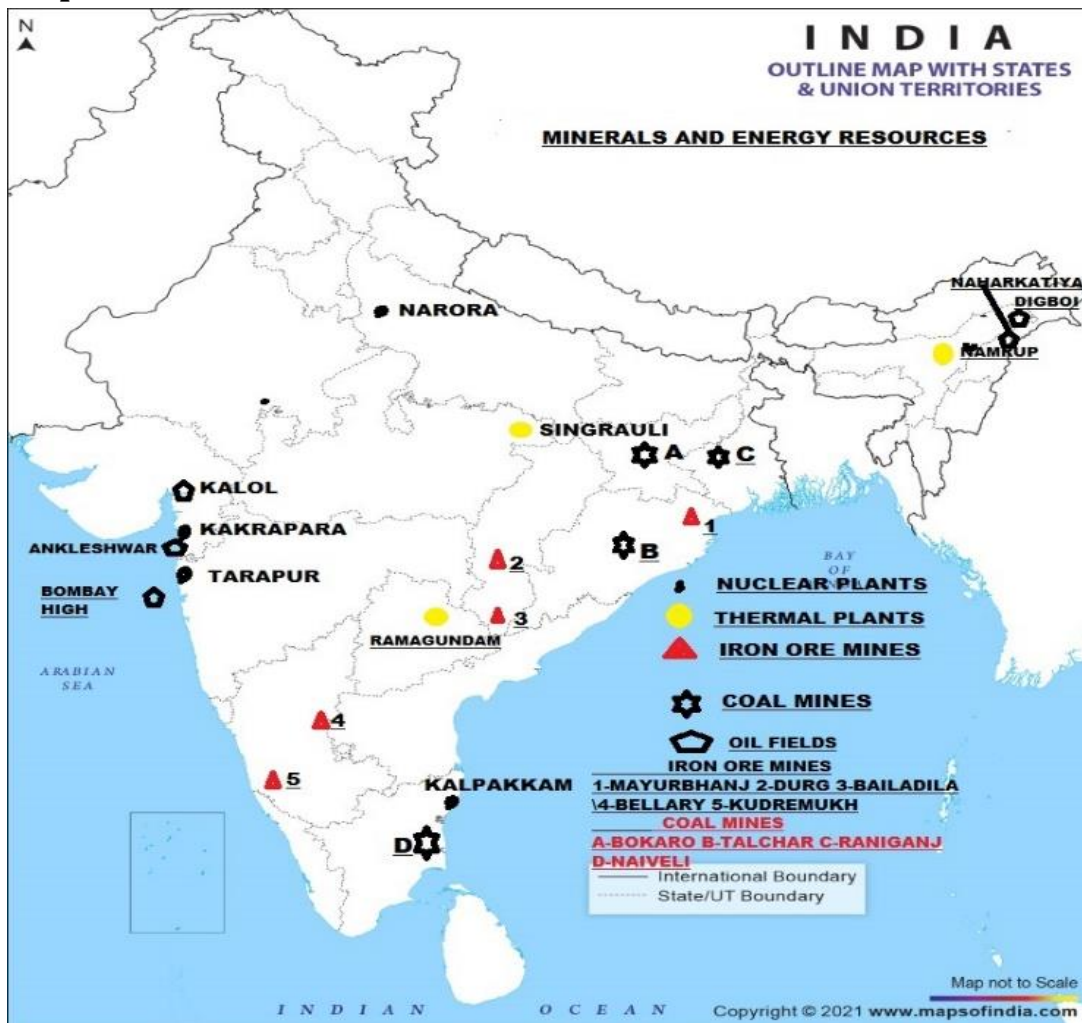
**SHORT ANSWER QUESTION**

- Q1. Which are organic chemicals? How are they used?
- Q2. What does the software technology park provide?
- Q3. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Explain.
- Q4. "Agriculture and industry are complementary to each other." Explain with examples.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION**

- Q1. Explain with examples how industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture.

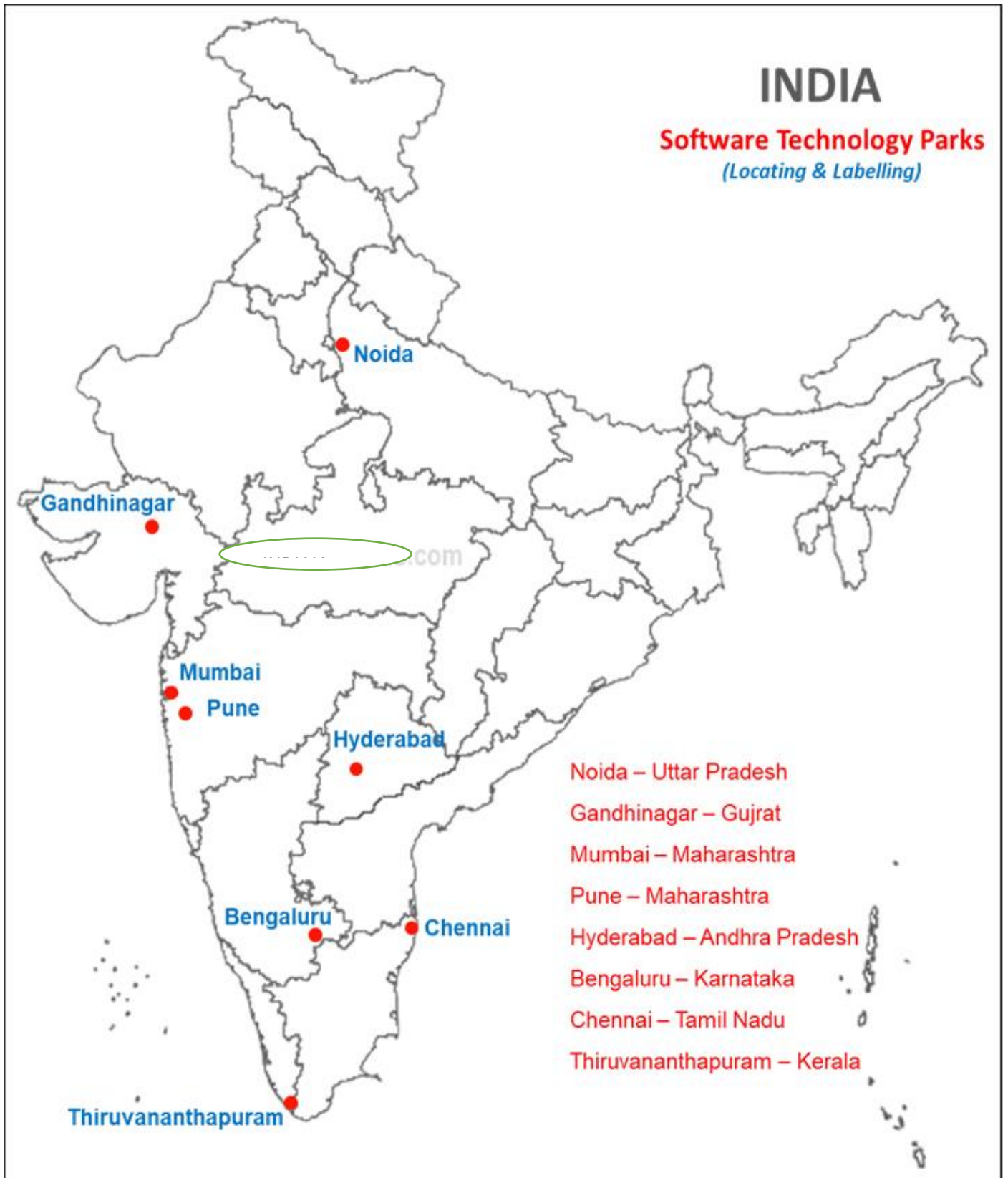
**Map Work:**



# INDIA

## Software Technology Parks

*(Locating & Labelling)*





# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## CHAPTER – 1 POWER SHARING

### Ethnic composition Belgium & Srilanka

<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Srilanka-</b>
German Speaking – 1%	Sinhala Speakers -74% Mostly Buddhists
French Speaking (rich) – 40% in Walloon	Tamil Speakers – 18% Hindu & Muslims (native & Indian)
Dutch Speaking (poor) - 59% in Flemish region	Both Tami & Sinhala – 7%
Capital city Brussels -80% French 20% Dutch	

### Accommodation in Belgium

Between 1970 and 1993, Belgian leaders amended their constitution four times and came up with a new model to run the government.

1. **Equal distribution of Seats**-According to the new arrangement, Dutch and French speaking Ministers have been given equal status in the central government. No single majority can make decisions.
2. **Concept of Federal Government**-Besides, State Government for the two regions have been given maximum power and state governments are not treated as the subordinate to the central government.
3. **Equal Representation in Brussels**-In the new arrangements, Brussels, the capital city of Belgium, has given equal representation on both the French and Dutch speaking people.
4. **Community Government**-The Belgian model introduced a new concept of third kind of government i.e., the community government. This government is elected by the people belonging to one language community.

### Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka

- a. Sri Lanka become independent in 1948.
- b. The majority Sinhala community formed the government. In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language. They favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- c. Sri Lankan Tamils felt that constitution and government policies denied them equal political rights, discriminated against them in getting jobs and other opportunities and ignored their interests.
- d. Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand was repeatedly denied by the government.
- e. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict and turned into a CIVIL WAR. As a result, thousands of people of both the communities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods.

### Why is power sharing desirable?

### **Prudential Reasons**

- 1.The Prudential reason for power sharing is a precautionary measure.
- 2.Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- 3.Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
4. Reserved seats for minorities and women in assemblies is the best example of Prudential reason of power sharing in India.

### **Moral Reasons**

- 1.Moral reason of power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- 2.A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise.
3. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
4. A legitimate government is one where citizens participate in the system.

### **Forms of power-sharing**

#### **(1) Horizontal distribution of power –**

- Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- Ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies.
- Judges are appointed by the executive (President)
- This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

#### **(2) Vertical distribution of power –**

- Power can be shared among governments at different levels.
- Government for the entire country (Central or Union Government.)
- Provincial or regional level (State Govt.)
- Local level (Municipal / Panchayat)

#### **(3) Power shared among different social groups –**

- Community government in Belgium.
- Representation of socially weaker sections and women.
- Reserved constituencies (SC -84 & ST- 47 in LS).
- Give minority communities a fair share in power

#### **(4) Power shared among Political parties-** power keeps on shifting from one political party to another party.

- Coalition govt.

Pressure groups – formed by Traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers to fulfill their demands

## **QUESTIONS- ANSWERS**

### **MCQs (1 Mark)**

Q.1 Who elects the community government in Belgium?

- (a) People belonging to one language community only.**  
(b) By the leader of Belgium.  
(c) The citizens of the whole country.  
(d) The community leaders of Belgium.

Q.2 In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?





Q.11. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, was chosen as its headquarters.

- a. Brussels      b. Paris      c. London      d. Zurich

### **SHORT ANSWER & QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)**

Q.1 Explain the ethnic problem of Lanka.

Ans :- 1) In Sri Lanka there are two communities' Sinhala and Tamil.

2) Among Tamils, the Tamil natives who are called Sri lankan Tamils and the Indian Tamils whose forefathers come from India as plantation workers during the colonial period.

3) Most of the Sinhalas are Buddhist and Tamils are Hindus or Muslims. So in Sri Lanka the problem was who is going to hold power and enjoy the economic benefits.

Q.2 Define the term 'Majoritarianism'.

**Ans :- Majoritarianism:** A belief that the majority community should be able to rule the country in whichever ways it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARK)**

Q 1 :- State the basic reason for the tension between the French speaking and Dutch speaking communities in Belgium.

**Ans:-a.** The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.

b. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic-development and education much later.

c. This led to tension between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

d. In the capital-city Brussels, Dutch-speaking peoples are minority as they are in minority in the country.

Q. 2 How did the Tamils make efforts to gain power in Sri Lanka?

Ans. 1. The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language.

2. They struggled for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.

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

4. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict.

Q.3 Why do the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated in their country?

Ans- 1. The measures taken by Sri Lankan govt increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.

2. They felt that none of the major political parties were sensitive to their language and culture.

3. They felt that the constitution and the govt policies denied their equal political rights.

4. They felt that govt are against them in getting jobs and other opportunities.

## SOURCE/CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 Mark)

Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:

### PASSAGE -1

Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power. In a democracy, the citizens must have freedom to choose among various contenders for power. In contemporary democracies, this takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups. Sometimes this kind of sharing can be direct, when two or more parties form an alliance to contest elections. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power. In a democracy, we find interest groups such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers and industrial workers. They also will have a share in governmental power, either through participation in governmental committees or bringing influence on the decision – making process.

- Q1. What does the competition among different parties ensures?
- Q2. Explain direct form of power sharing.
- Q3. How are interest groups associated with politics?

### PASSAGE -2

Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Let us call this horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the others. This results in a balance of power among various institutions. We studied that in a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies. Similarly, although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures. This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.

- Q1. Why is power sharing between different organs called horizontal distribution of power?
  - Q2. What do you mean by check and balance?
  - Q3. Why power sharing among organs is ideal?
- .....

## CHAPTER-2. FEDERALISM

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

### Difference Between Unitary System and Federal System

Unitary System	Federal System
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government.</li></ul>	There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Central Government can pass on orders to the provincial or local government.</li></ul>	The Central Government cannot order the state government to do something.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The central government is supreme, and the administrative divisions exercise only powers that the central government has delegated to them. Their powers may be broadened and narrowed by the central government</li></ul>	State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

### Key Features of Federalism

- 1) There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
- 2) Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own JURISDICTION in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- 3) The existence and authority of each tier of government is constitutionally guaranteed.
- 4) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- 5) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels of government.
- 6) Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- 7) The federal system has dual objectives: i) To safeguard and promote the unity of the country ii) Accommodate regional diversity.

### Different Routes Through Which Federations Can be Formed

**1. Coming together' federations:** This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia. In this first category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong in comparison with the federal government.

**2. Holding together' federations:** The second route is where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.

### What Makes India a Federal Country?

The 3 lists are mentioned below:

**1) Union List:** It includes subjects of national importance such as the **defense of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency**. The Union Government alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.

**2) State List:** It contains subjects of State and local importance such as **police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation**. The State Governments alone can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in this list.

**3) Concurrent List:** It includes subjects of common interest to both the Union Government as well as the State Governments. The list includes **education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession**. Both the Union as well as the State Governments can make laws on the subjects mentioned in this list. If their laws conflict with each other, the law made by the Union Government will be considered.

**4) Residuary Subjects:** Those subjects which do not fall in any of three list comes in residuary subjects like **Computer Software**. Union government has the power to make laws in these residuary subjects.

### **How is Federalism Practised?**

#### **Linguistic States**

The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in India. From 1947 to 2017, many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. Some States have been formed of the people who speak the same language. These states are known as Linguistic States.

#### **Language Policy**

Hindi was identified as the official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

#### **Centre-State relations**

Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. If no single party gets a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties can alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the Centre.

#### **Decentralisation**

The need for decentralisation was recognised in our country

1. Large numbers of problems and issues can be best settled at the local level.
2. Local people can directly participate in decision making.
3. They have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

#### **Major step was taken towards decentralisation in 1992**

The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective: -

1. Regular elections to local government after every 5 years.
2. Seats are kept reserved for the SC, ST & OBC.
3. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
4. An independent State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct local bodies elections.

5. The State government are required to share some powers and revenue with local government.

### **Panchayati Raj System**

1. Rural local government is popularly known as **Panchayati Raj**.
2. Each village, or a group of villages in some States, has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called punch, and a president or sarpanch.
3. The Panchayat works under the overall supervision of the **Gram Sabha**. All the voters in the village are its members.
4. When Gram Panchayat are grouped together, they form a **Panchayat Samiti** or **Block** or **Mandal**.
5. All the Panchayat Samitis or Mandals in a district together constitute the **Zilla (district) Parishad**.

**Municipalities:** The Municipal Chairperson is the political head of the Municipality. In a Municipal Corporation such an officer is called the Mayor.

## **QUESTIONS - ANSWERS**

### **OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS (1Mark)**

Q.1. Which one is an example of 'coming together federations'?

- A) India      b) Spain      c) Belgium      **d) Australia**

Q.2. Name the correct group of states which were formed on the basis of culture, ethnicity and geography.

- a) Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Kerala    b) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra  
c) Punjab , Nagaland and Kerala      **d) Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand**

Q.3. The system of Panchayati Raj involves..... ,....., .....

Ans. **Village, Block and District levels**

Q.4. Power is concentrated with the Central Government in..... form of government.

- A) Unitary**      b) Federal      c) A & b      d) None of these

Q.5. Mention any one difference between Federal and Unitary Government.

Ans. In Unitary Government There is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the Central Government. While in Federal Government, there are two or more levels of government.

Q.6. Which local body has a 'Sarpanch' as its head?

- a) Gram Panchayat**      b) Block Panchayat      c) Zila Parishad      d) Nagar Palika

Q.7. When was the report of State Reorganisation implemented?

Ans. **01 November, 1956.**

Q.8. What other factors besides politics keep the federations united?

Ans. Besides politics, other factors which keep the federations united are culture, ideology and history. Culture of trust, cooperation, mutual respect and restraint has also helped in the smooth functioning of nations.

Q.9. Analyze the role of concurrent list in Indian Federalism.

Ans. Subjects which are kept in this list are education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption etc. Both the central/Union as well as the state government can make laws on the mentioned subjects in it. If there are any conflicts between both governments, Law made by Central/Union government will be applicable.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 Marks)**

Q.1 What is decentralisation?

Ans. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. This vertical division of power among different levels of governments is referred to as federalism.

Q.2 What isothermal reasoner the successes of federalism India?

Ans- 1. The constitutional provisions are laid out very clearly

2. Thenatureofdemocraticpoliticshasensureitssuccess

3. Thereisrespectfordiversity

Q.3 What happened to the Centre state relations when different parties ruled at the centre and state level still 1990?

Ans. When different parties ruled at the centre and state levels the parties at the centre tried to undermine the power of states. The central government misused the constitution often to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by other parties. This is against the spirited federalism.

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS –**

Q.1 “Federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.” Explain.

Q.2 “Belgium shifted from a Unitary to a Federal form of government.” What key changes were brought in the political system under the above mentioned shift?

### **LONG ANSWERS-QUESTIONS (5MARKS)**

Q.1. 'The need for decentralisation was recognised in our constitution.' Why? What major step was taken towards this need in 1992? (2+3)

Ans. The need for decentralisation was recognised in our country because: -

- i) Large numbers of problems and issues can be best settled at the local level.
- ii) Local people can directly participate in decision making.
- iii) They have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.

### **Major step was taken towards Decentralisation in 1992**

The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective: -

- i) Regular elections to local government after every 5 years.
- ii) Seats are kept reserved for the SC, ST & OBC.
- iii) At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- iv) An independent State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct local bodies elections.
- v) The State government are required to share some powers and revenue with local government.

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS -**

Q.1 Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. Explain the given sentence.

Q.2 "Local governments have made a significant impact on Indian democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties." Explain.

Q.3 Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Do you agree with the given statement? Justify.

### **SOURCE/CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 Marks)**

**Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:**

#### **PASSAGE-1**

The federal system thus has dual objectives: to safeguard and promote unity of the country, while at the same time accommodate regional diversity. Therefore, two aspects are crucial for the institutions and practice of federalism. Governments at different levels should agree to some rules of power-sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of the agreement. An ideal federal system has both aspects: mutual trust and agreement to live together. The exact balance of power between the central and the state government varies from one federation to another. This balance depends mainly on the historical context in which the federation was formed. There are two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed. The first route involves independent States coming together & the second route is holding together.

1. 'Two federations are given in the above passage.' Name them.
2. Mention the given objective of federal system.
3. What are the characteristics of an ideal federal system?



### **PASSAGE- 2**

The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. If you look at the political map of India when it began its journey as a democracy in 1947 and that of 2019, you will be surprised by the extent of the changes. Many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.

1. What was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country?
2. Why were the boundaries of several old States of India changed in order to create new States?
3. What is linguistic state? Name any two linguistic states.

## **CHAPTER – 3 GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE**

### **GENDER DIVISION**

The division of labour between men and women is known as the sexual division of labour.

**Patriarchy**- is a social system in which men are regarded as superior to or possessing greater values than women. It also bestows more political and economic power in the hands of men.

### **Women face discrimination and oppression in various ways:**

1. In the field of education
2. In the field of jobs
3. In family

**Feminist**: A feminist is a woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for men and women.

### **Gender and Politics**

The gender division tends to be understood as natural and unchangeable. It is not based on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.

### **WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION**

Women's political participation in India is lower than the global average.

In India, women make up about 10% of legislators, compared to 19% globally.

- In India, women are underrepresented in state legislatures. Only roughly 5% of the population.
- The Panchayati Raj Act mandates that women candidates be given 1/3 of all seats in local bodies.
- Women's participation in municipalities and panchayats has increased as a result of this.

However, attempts to introduce such legislation in the Lok Sabha and various state legislatures have failed. The law was never passed because political parties were unable to reach an agreement on it.

### **Religion, Communalism and Politics**

#### **Religion**

In India, there are followers of different religions. People should be able to express in politics their needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community.

**Communalism**-The use of religion in politics is called communalism.

**Family Law** – Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption inheritance, etc. In our country different family laws apply to followers of different religions.

#### **Effect of Communalism on Politics**

**Communalism**-The use of religion in politics is called communal politics:

1. When beliefs of one religion are presented as superior to those of other religions
2. When the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another
3. When state power is used to establish the domination of one religious group over the rest.

## **Communalism can take various forms in politics as mentioned below:**

1. The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs involves religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
2. A communal mind often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community.
3. Political mobilisation on religious lines involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena.
4. Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre.

## **Secular States**

India is a secular state. There is no official religion for the Indian state.

1. The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.
2. The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
3. The Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans Untouchability.

## **Caste Inequalities**

Caste system is an extreme form of this. In this system, members of the same caste, the group were supposed to form a social community that practiced the same or similar occupation, married within the caste group and did not eat with members from other caste groups.

With economic development, large scale urbanization, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility and the weakening of the position of landlords in the villages, the old notions of Caste Hierarchy are breaking down. The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination and laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.

## **Caste in Politics**

Caste can take various forms in politics:

- a. When parties choose their candidate or when governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different castes and tribes find a place in it.
- b. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to win the elections.

To gain support political parties raise caste-based issues during elections to get political support, as 'one man one vote' system or adult franchise has made the voter very powerful

- c. Political Parties have made people belonging to lower castes conscious about their rights to vote and their powers.

People's assessment of the performance of the government and the popularity rating of the leaders are considered during elections. Just have a look at the below points:

- i) Candidates and parties need to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win elections.
- ii) No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
- iii) Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste while many voters have no candidate from their caste.
- iv) The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA keep changing whenever fresh elections take place.



5) Women' organizations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least 1/3 of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed.

Q.3 What is caste-politics? Describe its positives and drawbacks.

Ans. Caste politics refers to the presence of caste in politics. Caste politics can take many forms.

- i) Caste-groups combine castes from nearby castes to form a larger group.
- ii) Caste coalitions emerge from a variety of groupings.
- iii) Formation of broader interest groupings such as the "backward" and "forward"

### COGNITIVE QUESTIONS -

Q.1 How has the principle of Universal Adult Franchise helped in combating casteism?

Q.2 Besides caste, which other factor matters in electoral politics? Explain.

Q.3 Secularism is not an ideology of some political parties or persons, but it is one of the foundations of our country. Examine the statement.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 Marks)

Q.1 What is Gender division? How is it practiced? What are its consequences?

- a. **Gender division** : It is a form of hierarchial social division. Generally, it is considered as natural and unchangeable. Actually, it is based not on biology but on social expectations and stereotypes.
- b. **Division in practice:**
  - a. There is common belief that the main responsibility of women is housework and bringing up children as reflected in a sexual division of labour.
  - b. Men do the work such as cooking, tailoring if these jobs are paid for. For example, most tailors or cooks in hotels are men.
  - c. Women too work outside their home. Poor women work as domestic servant in middle class homes while in urban area women work in offices along with men. It is done in addition
  - d. their domestic work. But their work is not valued and does not get recognition.
- c. **Results:**
  - a. Although the population of women is half of the humanity, their role in public life especially politics, is minimal in most societies.
  - b. This has led to agitations for equal rights for women such as voting rights, enhancing the political and legal status of women and improving their educational and career opportunities. These movements are called 'feminist' movements.

Q.2 Why the caste barriers are breaking down in India? Explain any five reasons.

Ans - The reasons for breaking down of caste hierarchy are as mentioned below:

1. **Urbanisation** : In urban areas, people do not bother who is walking along next to us on a street or eating at the next table in a restaurant. There is a shift of population from rural to urban areas.
2. **Economic development:** As a result of economic development, the economic condition of lower castes has improved. They live in the areas where people of upper castes are living in the cities.
3. **Occupational mobility:** There is a shift from one occupation to another, usually when a new generation takes up occupations other than those practiced by their ancestors. This has helped in breaking the caste hierarchy.
4. **Constitutional provisions** : The Constitution of India too prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste. So we find people of different castes working together in offices. Untouchability is a legal

offence. The Constitution laid the foundations of policies to reverse the injustices of the caste system.

5. The role played by political leaders and social reformers like Jotiba Phule, Mahatma Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker was important in this direction. Gandhiji called untouchable 'Harijan'. The efforts of these leaders tried to remove caste-based inequalities from society.

#### **SOURCE/CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 Marks)**

**PASSAGE** - Caste is an important source of economic inequality because it regulates access to resources of various kinds. For example, in the past, the so-called 'untouchables' castes were denied the right to own land, while only the so-called 'twice born' castes had the right to education. Although this kind of explicit and formalized inequality based on caste is now outlawed, the effects of centuries of accumulated advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt. Moreover, new kinds of inequalities have also developed. The relationship between caste and economic status has certainly changed a lot. Today, it is possible to find very rich and very poor people in every caste, whether 'low' or 'high'.

1. Define Casteism.
2. Mention any one factor responsible for backwardness of lower castes.
3. 'Inequality based on caste is now outlawed.' Justify the statement by giving two reasons.

## CHAPTER – 4. POLITICAL PARTIES

### Why Do We Need Political Parties?

A **Political Party** is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

A political party has three components:

- a. The leaders
- b. The active members
- c. The followers

### Functions of Political Parties

- 1) Parties contest elections.
- 2) Forward different policies and programmes
- 3) Play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
- 4) Form and run governments.
- 5) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition
- 6) Parties shape public opinion.
- 7) Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

### The Necessity of Political Parties

They perform all the functions which are mentioned above.

- a. Political parties help in representing different views on various issues to the government.
- b. They bring various representatives together so that a responsible government could be formed.
- c. They work as a mechanism to support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.

### How Many Parties Should We Have?

More than 750 parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

In some countries, only one party is allowed to control and run the government. These are called **one-party systems**. Ex. China and Cuba

In some countries, power usually changes between the two main parties. Such a party system is called a **two-party system**. Eg: The United States of America and the United Kingdom.

If more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others, it is called a **multiparty system**. Eg: India.

When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an **alliance or a front**.

1. A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least 2 seats is recognised as a **State Party**.
2. A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in 4 States and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognised as a **National Party**.

### Major National Parties in India

There were 8 recognised national parties in the country in 2019.

## **1. National People's Party-**

1. The Party was founded by P.A Sangma.
2. It was accorded national party status on 7 June 2019.

## **2) All India Trinamool Congress -**

- i) Launched on 1 January 1998 under the leadership of Mamata Banerjee.
- ii) Recognised as a national party in 2016.
- iii) Committed to secularism and federalism.
- iv) Has been in power in West Bengal since 2011 and has a presence in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

## **3) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP):**

1. Formed in 1984 under the leadership of Kanshi Ram.
2. Seeks to represent and secure power for the Bahujan samaj which includes the Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs and religious minorities.
3. In the state of Uttar Pradesh

## **4) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)**

1. Founded in 1980, by reviving the erstwhile Bharatiya Jana Sangha of Syama Prasad Mukherjee in 1951.
2. Wants to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values and Deendayal Upadhyaya's ideas of integral humanism and Antyodaya.
3. Cultural nationalism (or 'Hindutva') is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

## **5) Communist Party of India:**

- Formed in 1925. Believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy.
- Accepts parliamentary democracy as a means of promoting the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.
- Significant presence in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

## **6) Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M):**

- Founded in 1964. Believes in Marxism-Leninism. Supports socialism, secularism and democracy and opposes imperialism and communalism.
- Enjoys strong support in West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura.

## **7) Indian National Congress (INC):**

- Popularly known as the Congress Party. One of the oldest parties of the world. Founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits.
- Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the party sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.
- The party's main idea is to promote secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.

## **8) Nationalist Congress Party:**

- Supports democracy, Gandhian secularism, equity, social justice and federalism.
- A major party in Maharashtra and has a significant presence in Meghalaya, Manipur and Assam.



## State Parties

The Election Commission has classified some of the major parties of the country as “State parties”. These are also referred to as regional parties. Some of these parties are:

- Biju Janata Dal
- Sikkim Democratic Front
- Mizo National Front
- Telangana Rashtra Samithi

## Challenges to Political Parties

1. Lack of internal democracy within parties.
2. Dynastic Succession
3. growing role of money and muscle power in parties
4. People do not find parties to be a meaningful choice for their votes

## How can Parties be Reformed?

1. Prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
2. File an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
3. To hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns
4. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
5. To give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates
6. There should be state funding of elections.

## QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

### MCQs (1Mark)

Q.1. Political parties reflect fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ in a society. Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve partnership.

- a. Social division    b. Economic division    c. Religious division    **d. Political division**

Q.2. Many of the pressure groups are extensions of \_\_\_\_\_ among different sections of society.

- a. Legislature    b. Government    **c. Political Parties**    d. Bureaucracy

Q.3. A party that secures at least six percent of the total votes in an election to the legislative assembly of a state and wins at least \_\_\_\_\_ is recognized as a state party.

- a. two seats**    b. three seats    c. one seat    d. four seats

Q.4. How many political parties are registered with the election commission of India?

Ans: More than 750

Q.5 What is the full form of NDA.

Ans: National Democratic Alliance

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1 Why do we need political parties?

Ans. For answer please see notes.

Q.2 What is the role of opposition party in democracy?

Ans.:-

1. Constructive criticism of govt.
2. Restriction of arbitrariness of ruling party
3. Safeguard, liberty and rights of the people
4. Well prepared to form govt.
5. Expression of public opinion

Q.3 “The rise of political parties is linked to the emergence of representative democracies.” Comment on the statement.

Ans.:-

1. As a society become large and complex they also need some agencies together with different views on various issues and to present the set of the govt.
2. They need some ways to bring various representatives together so that a responsible govt. can be formed.
3. They need a mechanism to support and restrain the govt. make policies, justify or oppose

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS –**

Q.1 How do state or regional political parties contribute in strengthening federalism and democracy in India? Explain with examples.

Q.2 It is said that, ‘No meaningful choice is given to the voters.’ Explain.

### **LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)**

Q.1 Differentiate between a National and a Regional party.

Q.2 Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

- Ans:-
1. A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution.
  2. It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.
  3. Similarly, there should be a quota for women in the decision making bodies of the party.
  1. There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses. This support could be given in kind: petrol, paper, telephone etc. Or it could be given in cash on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.
  2. The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties. Now the law says that if any MLA or MP changes parties, he or she will lose the seat in the legislature according to the Anti-Defection Law.
  3. The Supreme Court should pass an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. It should be made mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of his property and that no criminal cases pending against him.
  4. The Election Commission should pass an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns.

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS –**

Q.1 Examine critically the role of an ordinary citizen in strengthening and deepening democracy.

Q.2 “All over the world, people express their dissatisfaction with the failure of political parties to perform their functions well.” Analyse the statement with arguments.

Q.3 “ Political parties are rightly called the government in disguise.” Justify the statement in reference to democratic politics.

**SOURCE/CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 Marks)**

**Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:**

**PASSAGE- 1**

Every party in the country has to register with the Election Commission. While the Commission treats all parties equally, it offers some special facilities to large and established parties. These parties are given a unique symbol – only the official candidates of that party can use that election symbol. Parties that get this privilege and some other special facilities are ‘recognised’ by the Election Commission for this purpose. That is why these parties are called ‘recognised political parties’. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a State Party. A party that secures at least six per cent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a National Party.

1. Who gives a unique symbol to every party?
2. How many per cent of votes does a party needs to win in a legislative assembly of a state?
3. Which parties are recognized as political parties?

## **CHAPTER – 5. OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

### **How do We Assess Democracy's Outcomes?**

Democracy is a better form of government than dictatorship in the following respects:

- a. Promotes equality among citizens.
- b. Enhances the dignity of the individual.
- c. Improves the quality of decision making.
- d. Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
- e. Allows room to correct mistakes.

### **Democracy Produces Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate Government**

**Accountable** - People have the right to choose their rulers and they have control over their rulers. Citizens can participate in decision making. Thus, democracy produces a government that is accountable to the citizens.

**Responsive** - A democratic government is the people's own government. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.

**Legitimate Government** - Democracy ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find out this information. Citizens can take part in decision making whenever they want.

### **Economic Growth and Development**

1. Economic development depends on several factors: the country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

2. There is a significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy.

### **Economic Outcomes of Democracy**

- 1) Dictatorial regime has had a slightly better record of economic growth. But when we compare their record only in poor countries, there is virtually no difference.
- 2) There can be a very high degree of inequalities within democracies.
- 3) There is often inequality of opportunities available to the poorer sections of the society.

### **Reduction of Inequality and Poverty**

- a. Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities.
- b. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
- c. Those at the bottom strata of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.

In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

### **Accommodation of Social Diversity**

1. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts
2. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.
3. Different persons and groups can form a majority.
4. Democratic government accommodates the social diversity by providing equal rights and opportunities.

## Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens

1. Democracy promotes the dignity and freedom of the individual.
2. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.
3. Respect and equal treatment of women are essential features of a democratic society.
4. Democracy in India has given equal status and equal opportunity to the disadvantaged and discriminated castes and groups of the society.

## QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

### OBJECTIVE (1 Mark)

1. When was democracy introduced in India?  
(a) 1952                      **(b) 1950**                      (c) 1947                      (d) 1949
2. Among the following regimes which tops the rate of economic growth?  
(a) All democratic regimes                      **(b) All dictatorial regimes**  
(c) Poor countries under dictatorship                      (d) Poor countries under democracy
3. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?  
(a) Regular, free and fair elections  
(b) Open public debate on major policies  
(c) Citizens' right to information about the government  
**(d) All of the above**
4. The basic elements of democracy are:  
(a) Universal Adult Franchise                      (b) Fraternity and national unity  
(c) Dignity and freedom of an individual                      **(d) All of these**
5. In a democracy, a citizen has the right and means to examine the process of decision-making. This is known as  
(a) Dictatorship      **(b) Transparency**                      (c) Legitimacy                      (d) Equality
6. Consider the following statements. Which of these do not hold true for non-democratic regimes?  
(a) These do not have to bother about public opinion.  
(b) These take less time at arriving at a decision.  
**(c) Principle of individual dignity has legal force.**  
(d) These often suppress internal social differences.
7. What is promoted much superiorly by democracy than any other form of government?  
(a) Economic growth                      **(b) Dignity and freedom of the individual**  
(c) Economic Equality                      (d) None of these
8. In which of these countries half of the population lives in poverty?  
(a) India                      (b) Sri Lanka                      **(c) Bangladesh**                      (d) Pakistan
9. Decisions taken by which type of government are likely to be acceptable to the people and more effective?  
**(a) Democratic Government**                      (b) Non-democratic government

(c) Military dictatorship

(d) Monarchy

10. Which one of the following is not the way to resolve a conflict in a democracy?

(a) Mass Mobilization

b) Using Parliament

(c) Doing justice

**(d) Armed revolution**

### **VERY SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (2 MARKS)**

Q.1 What you mean by accountable government?

Ans. People have the right to choose their rulers and they have control over their rulers. Citizens can participate in decision making.

Q.2 Which factors are responsible for economic growth and development?

Ans. Economic development depends on several factors: the country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.

Q.3 How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?

Ans. Democracies are based on political equality as individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

Q.4 What is the dilemma about democracy?

Ans. Democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in its practice.

### **SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)**

Q.1 List the various aspects and qualifications which help in giving a clear definition of democracy.

Ans. The rulers elected by the people must take all the major decisions.

- a. Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the existing rulers.
- b. Choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
- c. Besides political rights, some social and economic rights are offered to the citizens by the democracy.
- d. Power sharing is the spirit of democracy and is necessary between government and social groups in a democracy.

Q.2 How democracy accommodates social diversity?

Ans.: - It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view.

- a. It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community. In terms of religion, or race or linguistics groups. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons or groups may and can form a majority.
- b. Democracy remains a democracy only as long as every citizen has a choice of living in majority, at some point of time.

Q 3. How does democracy help to reduce inequality and poverty?

Ans:-

1. Economic inequality and poverty are the twin problems of India. Different political parties are committed to remove these since it is included in their election manifesto. They are

- responsive to the needs of the people.
2. The elected Government from time to time started a number of poverties all aviation programmes to reduce poverty in India.
  3. More over many employment schemes like Rural Works Programme, National Rural Employment Programme etc. are started by democratic Government in India.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 Marks)**

Q 1. How does democracy lead to peaceful and harmonious life amongcitizens?

Ans.

- i) No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. However, we can certainly learn to respect these differences.
  - ii) We can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome.
- c. Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic Government.
  - d. Social diversities can be accommodated by deliberation, negotiation, and mutual understanding.
  - e. It can be accommodated by power sharing as in the case of Belgium.

Q 2. Examine with the help of five examples, how dignity and freedom of citizens are best guaranteed in a democracy.

Ans:-

1. In a democratic country people have the freedom to choose their representatives on the basis of universal adult franchise.
- b. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated. Equal treatment of women became the necessary requirement of a democratic society. Thus, their status in democratic countries improved.
- c. In a non-democratic setup, there is no legal basis for freedom and dignity of individuals.
- d. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- e. Democracy transforms people from the status of subjects under a king or a dictator to the status of citizens with rights and duties. Many Fundamental rights are granted to citizens in a democratic country. One such right is the right to freedom, which is a cluster of many rights like freedom to travel anywhere, freedom to assemble anywhere, freedom to choose any profession, to choose any religion etc.

### **SOURCE/CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4 Marks)**

**Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow:**

#### **PASSAGE- 1**

When we talk to people around us, most of them support democracy against other alternatives, such as rule by dictatorship, monarchy, rule of military or religious leaders. Over a hundred countries of the world today claim and practice some kind of democratic politics; they have formal constitutions, they hold elections, they have parties and they guarantee rights of citizens.

While these features are common to most of them, these democracies are very much different from each other in terms of their social situations, their economic achievements and their cultures. Clearly, what may be achieved or not achieved under each of these democracies will be very different.

1. Write the name of some non- democratic rules.
2. Mention the fascination for democracy amongst various countries.
3. Why democracy is considered the best form of government?

### **PASSAGE-2**

Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Take the case of dignity of women. Most societies across the world were historically male dominated societies called Patriarchal society. Long struggles by women have created some sensitivity today that respect to and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of democratic society. Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

1. The society dominated by males is called\_\_\_\_\_.
2. How Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government?
3. Do you agree that democracies promote dignity of women? Justify your answer by giving appropriate reason.



# ECONOMICS

## CHAPTER 1: DEVELOPMENT

**Development-** means the growth of an individual, a society, a nation or the entire world. Development involves thinking about the betterment of life and working towards progress.

### Different People, Different Goals:

-It is because the life situations of persons are different.

-People seek things that are most important for them or that which can fulfil their aspirations or desire.

-What may be development for one may not be for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. For example, a girl from a rich urban family gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.

### INCOME AND OTHER GOALS

Income is considered as the most important component of development as it can be material goods and services. Earning high income is a goal for development. But it is not the only goal. Apart from income, people also consider other goals for development Equal treatment in society, Freedom & Respect, Security & Safety, End of discrimination, Establishment of Equality, Quality standard of living.

**National Development:** National development refers to the ability of a nation improve the lives of its citizen. National development is related with the ability of a nation to improve standard of living of its citizens. Increases in Per Capita Income, GDP, and Literacy Rate etc. are the attributes of National development.

### HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES?

**Per Capita Income:** The total income of a country divided by its total population gives the Per Capita Income it is also known as Average Income.

Average Income = Total Income of Country / Total Population of Country

**World Bank:** World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries. Countries with per capita income of US \$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019, are called high income or rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US \$ 6700 per annum.

### INCOME AND OTHER CRITERIA

When we looked at individual aspirations and goals, we found that people not only think of better income but also have goals such as security, respect for others, equal treatment, freedom.

**Infant Mortality Rate:** It is the number of children that die before attaining one year of age as a proportion of 1000 live births in a year. As per 2011 census, the life expectancy in India for males is 67 years and females is 72 years.

**Life Expectancy:** The maximum age up to which an adult life is called the life expectancy rate.

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

## PUBLIC FACILITIES-

Facilities which are provided by the government considered as public facility like Schools, hospitals, community halls, transport, electricity etc.

Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines, unless you can afford to shift to a community that already has all these things. Money may also not be able to protect you from infectious diseases, unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT-

Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational levels of the people (Net Attendance Ratio), Life Expectancy and per capita income.

-Net Attendance Ratio: it is the total number of children in the age group of 6-10 that attend school as a percentage of the total number of children in the same age group.

-Life expectancy: refers to the number of years a person can expect to live.

-Per Capita Income: The total income of a country divided by its total population gives the Per Capita Income it is also known as Average Income.

$$\text{Body Mass Index} = \text{Weight in kilograms} / \text{Height in Meter}^2$$

Sustainable Development: -Sustainable Development refers to development which takes place without damaging the nature. It is helpful to fulfill the needs of the human being without harming the available resources and environment for the future generation.

## SECTION -A (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

Q1. Human Development Report is published by

- (a) **UNDP** (b) World Bank (c) IMF (d) WHO

Q2. The developmental goal for a girl from a rich family is:

- (a) to get more days of work (b) **to get as much freedom as her brother gets**  
(c) to get electricity (d) to get better wages

Q3. Which one of the following criteria is the basis to measure the development of a country according to UNDP?

- (a) Per capita income (b) Educational levels of the people  
(c) Health status of the people (d) **All the above**

Q4. Kerala has low Infant Mortality Rate because:

- (a) It has good climatic condition.  
(b) It has adequate infrastructure.  
(c) **It has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.**  
(d) It has poor net attendance ratio.

Q5. Proportion of literate population in the 7 years and above age group is termed as

- (a) Education index (b) Mortality ratio (c) **Literacy rate** (d) Gross enrolment ratio

Q6. Read the following data and select the appropriate option from the following.

Educational Achievement of Rural Population of Uttar Pradesh

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

How much percentages of girls are not attending school?

(a) 81%      (b) 61%      (c) 69%      (d) **18%**

Q7. Assertion (A): Kerala has low infant Mortality Rate.

Reason (R): Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and education facilities.

Answer: **(Both A and R correct)**

## **SECTION -B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

Q1. Besides seeking more, what other goals can be sought by people?

Answer: The other goals may be equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others.

Q2. What is average income of a country?

Answer: Average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capital income.

Q3. How is the development of a country determined?

Answer: Development of a country can generally be determined by its per capital income.

Q4. What is Infant Mortality Rate?

Answer: Infant Mortality Rate or IMR indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Q5. Suggest any two ways to maintain body mass index (BMI).

Answer: 1. Eat healthy nutritious food 2. Regular exercise.

## **SECTION -C (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

Q1. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Answer: The average income, i.e., per capita income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries.

According to the World Development Report 2019, published by the World Bank, countries with per capita income of US \$ 49,300 per annum and above in 2019 are called rich or developed countries. On the other hand, countries with per capita income of US \$ 6700 or less are called low-income countries.

**Limitations:** It does not tell us about how the average income is distributed among the people in the individual countries. The countries with the same per capita income might be very different with regard to income distribution. One might have equitable distribution of income, while the other might have great disparities between the rich and the poor.

Q2. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Answer: The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the one used by the World Bank in the following respects:

**The World Bank-** The World Bank uses per capita income as the sole criterion for measuring development.

**The UNDP-** It uses the Human Development Index (HDI) based on a combination of factors such as health, education, and income as the criterion for measuring development. Thus, the UNDP does not rely solely on per capita income, as the criterion for measuring development, as in the case with the World Bank.

Q3. Money alone cannot provide all that makes life worth living. Discuss this statement. Answer: Money by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of total welfare. For example, money incomes may be high in an industrial colony but the environment may be polluted. There may be insufficient provisions for health care. The educational facilities for children may be expensive. In the absence of these facilities, high money incomes alone would not be enough.

### SECTION- D (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q1. Define Development. With the help of an example show how two groups may have different notions of development? **[CBSE 2016-17]**

**Answer:** Development involves thinking about our aspirations or desires and about the ways in which we can work towards achieving these desires/goals.

**1. Different goals:** Different persons in the society have different aspirations and goals. One may desire to be a doctor while another person an engineer. There is no conflict between the two. They can fulfill their aspirations or desires.

**2. Conflicting Goals:** Sometimes two groups of persons may desire conflicting things. For example, industrialists may want construction of more dams for generation of electricity. But this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced – such as tribal. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land. Thus what may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other.

**3. Common goals:** Besides more income people may seek other goals such as equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. All these may be common goals for all.

All these are important goals. In fact in some cases these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all one needs to live. The quality of life depends on non-material things such as friendship.

From above, it is clear that people have common goals, conflicting goals and different goals in life for their development.

**4. Mixed goals:** Similarly for development, people look at a mix of goals. For example, if there is respect for women, there would be more sharing of housework and a greater acceptance of women working outside. A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs or run a business. People have developmental goals about better income as well as other important things of life

Q2. Study the table given below and answer the following questions:

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 (2003)	Literacy Rate (%) (2001)
Punjab	49	70
Kerala	11	91
Bihar	60	47

- (a) Calculate the difference in the infant mortality rate of Punjab and Kerala.
- (b) Calculate the difference in literacy rate of Kerala and Bihar.
- (c) Which state has the lowest HDI and why?

**Answer:**

- (a)** The difference is 38 per 1000. The position of Kerala is better than Punjab.
- (b)** The difference in literacy rate is 44%. The position of Kerala is better.
- (c)** Bihar has the lowest HDI because it lacks medical and educational facilities.

## **CHAPTER 2: SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

### **SECTORS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

**Primary Sector** – It refers to the activities where in goods are produced by exploiting natural resources. It provides the basic raw materials for all secondary production activities. Ex. Agriculture, forestry etc. this sector is also called agriculture sector.

**Secondary Sector** - It refers to the industrial activity that involves the manufacturing process. Goods are produced in big factories using natural or synthetic products as raw material. Ex. Textile production, construction, automobile, manufacturing etc. it is also called as industrial sector.

**Tertiary Sector** - Activities that supports the primary and secondary sectors comes under Tertiary Sector. It provides services rather than goods and hence, it is also called the service sector. Ex. Transportation, banking, health services etc. the tertiary sector is also called the service sector.

### **COMPARING THE THREE SECTORS**

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** - It is the value of all final goods and services produced (from all three economic sectors) within a country during a particular year.

**Final goods** are referred to as those goods which do not require further processing. These goods are also known as consumer goods and are produced for the purpose of direct consumption by the end consumer.

**Intermediate goods** are referred to as those goods that are used by businesses in producing goods or services.

### **Historical Change in Sectors**

Most of the goods produced were natural products from the primary sector and most people were also employed in this sector. In the past 100 years, there has been a further shift from secondary to tertiary sector in developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people are also employed in the service sector. This is the general pattern observed in developed countries.

**Rising Importance of the Tertiary Sector in Production-** Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sectors has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector

### **Where are most of the people employed?**

The share of employment in the three sectors in 1977-78 and 2017-18. The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now. While production in the service sector rose by 14 times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.

**Underemployment-** the condition in which people in a labour force is employed at less than full-time or regular jobs or at jobs inadequate with respect to their training or economic needs.

**Disguised unemployment** - contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.

### **How to Create More Employment?**

Diversification of Agriculture, Cheap Credit, Provision of basic facilities, Promotion of local industries, Improvement in Education & Health, Tourism or regional craft industry or new services like IT require proper planning and support from the government.

**MGNREGA-2005**

Central government in India made a law implementing the Right to Work in about 625 districts of India. It is called Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA 2005). Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people. The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.

**DIVISION OF SECTORS (ON THE BASIS OF EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS):-**

<b>Organised Sector</b>	<b>Unorganised Sector</b>
Workers enjoy Equal and Higher wages.	Wages is not equal for all even workers gets very low wages.
Working hours are fixed in Organised Sector.	Working hours is not fixed.
Public Holidays and Leaves are provided to employees in organised sector.	No public holidays or other kinds of leaves granted to workers working in this sector.
Organised sector follows guidelines issued by government or organisations.	No supreme government body directly regulates the working of unorganised sector.
Workers enjoy facilities like education and health for self and families’ members.	No facilities, bonus, extra salary provided.
Workers have secured future.	Workers have insecure future.
Most probably organised sector provides regular employment.	There is no guarantee of regular work/job in this sector.

**How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector?**

1. The government can fix minimum wages;
2. The government should provide specific working hours;
3. The government can enact new laws on overtime and salary range;
4. Provide cheap loans with low-interest rates; and.
5. Open small-scale industry

**DIVISION OF SECTORS (ON THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP):-**

<b>Public Sector</b>	<b>Private Sector</b>
The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	Ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
The purpose of the public sector is not just to earn profit, but also to raise the welfare of the economy.	Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit.
Railways or post office is an example of the public sector	Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited or Reliance Industries Limited are privately owned.

## SECTION -A (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

Q1.Which of the following sectors is the largest employer in India?

- (a) **Primary Sector** (b) Secondary Sector (c) Tertiary Sector (d) IT Sector

Q2.The task of measuring GDP is undertaken by the

- (a) **Central govt.** (b) State govt. (c) Provincial govt. (d) all of the above

Q3.Which sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India. Select one from the following alternatives:

- (a) Secondary sector (b) **Tertiary sector**  
(c) Primary sector (d) Science and Technology sector

Q4.MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act of 2005) has guaranteed ..... days of employment in a year in many districts of India. What are the correct numbers of days?

- (a) 200 days (b) **100 days** (c) 30 days (d) 60 days

Q5.The money value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called:

- (a) **Gross domestic product** (b) Net domestic product  
(c) National product (d) Production of secondary sector

## SECTION -B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q1.How do we get total production of a sector for a particular year?

**Answer:** The value of final goods and services produced in each sector during a particular year provides the total production for that year.

Q2.What is disguised unemployment?

**Answer:** This kind of under-employment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job and is clearly visible as unemployed. Hence it is called disguised unemployment.

Q3 State any two activities that are the primary responsibilities of the government.

**Answer:** Providing health and education facilities for all.

Q4.Why the primary sector continues to be the largest employer in 1973 as well as in 2000? Give one reason.

**Answer:** It is because not enough jobs were created in the secondary and tertiary sectors

## SECTION -C (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q1.Why is the tertiary sector growing so rapidly in India? Explain by giving four reasons.

**Answer** 1.Basic services like hospitals, education, post and telegraph, courts, etc. are the responsibility of the government in developing countries.

2. Demand for services such as transport, trade, storage will increase with the development of primary and secondary sectors.

3. Demand for tourism, shopping, private schools, private hospitals, etc. increases with the increase in the level of income.

4. Rapid growth of services sector also benefitted from external demand such as software industry and call centre services.

5. Liberalization of financial sector provided an environment for faster growth of financial services.

Q2.How do we create more employment in the agricultural sector?

**Answer-**More employment can be created in the Agricultural sector if the government takes the following steps.

1. Loans could be given to farmers to dig wells to irrigate their land.
2. Seeds and fertilizers could be subsidized.
3. Dams can be built to irrigate dry areas.
4. Transport facilities could be increased.
5. Storage facilities could be provided.
6. Industries and other service related companies could be relocated in rural areas so that the underemployed people of the agricultural sector could find work.
7. More schools could be started to educate the rural population to help them become employable, as underemployment is prevalent among farmers.

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS**

Q1.Discuss the historical changes in the three economic sectors.

Q2.What can be done to protect the interest of the workers in the unorganised sector?

Q3.Expand the following: (i) GDP (ii) MGNREGA-2005.

### **SECTION- D (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

Q1. Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

**Answer: It is a fact that the workers are exploited in the unorganised sector due to the following reasons:**

1. The unorganised sector consists of small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
2. There are rules and regulations but generally these are not followed by the employers.
3. Workers are employed on irregular basis. They are low paid and there is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness and other facilities e.g., provident fund.
4. Jobs are not secured. They can be asked to leave without any reason at the sweet will of the employer. Generally, when there is less work due to any reason, some workers are asked to leave.
5. Workers in this sector face social discrimination too because most of them belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Q2. Describe five provisions of MGNREGA 2005.

[CBSE 2016-17]

**Or**

what are the objectives of MGNREGA 2005?

[CBSE 2016-17]

Ans. (As per above notes)

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS**

Q1. Mention three types of services included in service sector. Give one example of each type.

Q2. What steps should be taken by the government to protect workers in the unorganized sector?

Q3. Differentiate between public and private sector.



## **CHAPTER 3: MONEY AND CREDIT**

**Money-** It is a medium of exchange. Many transactions are done; goods and services are being bought and sold with the use of money.

**Double coincidence of wants-** It is a situation in which the seller and buyer have to agree to sell and buy each other commodities.

**Barter system-** It is a system of trade where participants directly exchange their goods without use of money. It is known as an old method of exchange.

### **Limitations of Barter System-**

1. Lack of double coincidence of wants
2. Valuations of all the goods cannot be done easily.
3. There are certain products which cannot be divided.
4. Problem in storing goods.

### **MODERN FORMS OF MONEY-**

**Currency-** Form of money

1. Paper notes Coins, DD, Cheque, Debit & Credit Card and Plastic Money.
2. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the government of the country.
3. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.
4. As per Indian law, no individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees.

**Deposits with Banks-**

1. People deposits extra cash with the bank by opening an account.
2. Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits.
3. People can withdraw this money when they require.
4. The deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

**Cheque** – cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been made. The recipient of the cheque can deposit it in his own account in his bank. The facility of cheques against demand deposits make it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.

### **LOAN ACTIVITIES OF BANKS**

1. Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves i.e. 15 - 20 per cent of their deposits as cash.
2. This is kept as provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.
3. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
4. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
5. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

### **TWO DIFFERENT CREDIT SITUATIONS**

**Credit (Loan)**-It is an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

**Positive role of credit**- When credit helps him to meet the ongoing expenses of production, complete production on time, increase employment, thereby increase his earnings and GDP.

**Negative role of credit- Debt trap** is a situation where you're forced to take new loans in order to repay your existing debt obligations. And before you know what a debt trap is, you fall into a situation where the amount of debt you owe takes a turn for the worse and spirals out of control. In this condition recovery is very painful.

**The four terms of credit are-**

- 1. Interest rates**- The interest rate is the rate that is decided while borrowing and lending loans, interest rate is mentioned in the document.
- 2. Collateral**- It is an asset that the borrower owns like a house, shop, property, etc. It is used to take loans.
- 3. Documentation required**- The borrowers before lending money check all the documents related to the employment record and income earned by the borrower.
- 4. Mode of payment**- It is the duration in which the loan is to be repaid. Long term loans can be repaid in 12 months, 6 months, or monthly installments.

**Two source of credit-**

<b>Formal source of credit</b>	<b>Informal source of credit</b>
Banks, cooperatives and SHGs are included in this sector.	The informal sectors include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends, etc.
They generally charge lower rate of interest	They charge higher rate of interest.
Collateral is required for taking loan.	No collateral is required.
RBI supervises the function of this sector.	There is no organisation which supervises the credit activities the informal sector.
Apart for profit making, they also have objective of welfare of the people.	Maximum profit earning is the only objective of this sector.

**Functions of Reserve Bank of India:**

1. It supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
2. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
3. RBI issues currency behalf of the union government.
4. It acts as banker of all banks.
5. It manages foreign exchange reserve.

**Why banks and cooperative societies need to lend more? / Why cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development?**

1. Formal sectors charges lower rate of interest.
2. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
3. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.
4. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries and it creates more employment.

**SELF-HELP GROUPS**

**SHG**-A group of 15 to 20 women want to start economic activities with their own small savings, later they can borrow loan from a Bank without collateral.

### Advantage of SHG-

1. It creates employment.
2. Its increase income level.
3. Its play an important role in women empowerment.
4. Its increase living standard of people.
5. Its help in development of rural areas.
6. Thus, the SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral and debt trap.

**The Grameen Bank of Bangladesh-** The Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was established in 1970 and Professor Muhammad Yunus was the founder of The Grameen Bank of Bangladesh. Its work in the field of microfinance in rural areas of Bangladesh. Almost all of the borrower shares women and belong to poorest sections of the society.

### SECTION -A (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

Q1. Which one of the following is the appropriate meaning of collateral?

- (a) It is the sum total of money borrowed from banks.
- (b) The amount borrowed from friends.
- (c) It is an asset of the borrower used as guarantee to a lender.**
- (d) The amount invested in a business.

Q2. Which one of the following is the newer way of providing loans to the rural poor, particularly women?

- (a) Cooperative Bank
- (b) Grameen Banks
- (c) SHG**
- (d) Moneylenders

Q3. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started in

- (a) 1960s
- (b) 1970**
- (c) 1980s
- (d) 1990s

Q4. Which among these is an essential feature of barter system?

- (a) Money can easily exchange any commodity
- (b) It is based on double co-incidence of wants**
- (c) It is generally accepted as a medium of exchange of goods with money
- (d) It acts as a measure and store of value

Q5. Which state accounts for maximum percentage of SHGs (self-help groups) in bank credit?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh**
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

### SECTION -B (VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q1. What is collateral?

Ans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns. Such as, land, building, vehicle etc. Borrowers use this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.

Q2. What is the main source of income of bank?

Ans. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.

Q3. What is demand deposit?

Ans. The deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, these deposits are called demand deposits.

Q4. Why do banks or lenders demand collateral against loans? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the repayment of the principal. In addition, Banks or lenders may demand collateral (security) against loans. If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

Q5. What is a cheque? Why do banks issue cheque?

Ans. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

The facility of cheque against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without use of cash.

## COGNITIVE QUESTIONS

Q1. Explain the major problems encountered in the barter system. (CBSE 2010, 2017)

Q2. What is credit or loan?

Q3. What do you mean by debt trap?

Q4. What do you mean by term of credit?

## SECTION -C (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q1. Describe the importance of formal sources of credit in the economic development.

Ans. 1. Banks, cooperatives and SHGs are included in this sector.

2. RBI supervises the function of this sector.

3. They generally charge lower rate of interest.

4. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

5. This is a better source of credit as compared to the informal sources of credit.

Q2. "Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as nation." Examine the statement. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. Benefits to the depositors-

1. Bank accepts the deposits and pay interest to the depositor.

2. People's money is safe with the bank.

3. People can withdraw the money when they require.

Benefits to the nation-

1. Bank use major portion of the deposits to extend loans.

2. There is huge demand of loans for various economic activities.

3. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those are in need of these fund.

Q3. Why is cheap and affordable credit important for the country's development? Explain any three reasons. (CBSE 2018)

Ans. Cheap and affordable credit is important for the country's development because-

1. When money borrowed at high rate of interest then borrowers fall into a debt trap. In this case credit pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.

2. Formal sectors charges lower rate of interest.

3. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

## COGNITIVE QUESTIONS

Q1. "The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral." Support the statement with example.

Q2. Why is it easy to get loan from informal sources?

### SECTION -D (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q1. How can the formal sectors loan be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. Formal sectors loan can be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers in the following ways-

1. It should be simple, fast and timely.
2. Process of providing loans should be made easier.
3. Create awareness to farmers and workers about formal sector loans.
4. More numbers of should be opened in rural areas.
5. The benefits of loan should be extended to poor farmers and small-scale industries.

Q2. "Banks play an important role in the economic development of the country." Support the statement with example. (CBSE 2020)

Ans. Banks play an important role in the economic development of the country in the following ways-

1. Taking loan from informal sources at high rate of interest means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.
2. Banks offer loan at low rate of interest.
3. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.
4. They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc.
5. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.

## COGNITIVE QUESTIONS

Q1. "Credit sometimes pushes the borrowers into a situation from which recovery is very painful." Support the statement with examples. (CBSE 2020)

Q.2. What are differences between formal and informal sources of credit?

Q3. Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households compared to the poor households?

## CHAPTER-4 GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

**Globalisation** is defined as the integration among the countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational corporations (MNCs).

### **Introduction:**

1. If we look at the Indian market before 1990 then we can compare it with the present market and it can be said that our markets have been transformed in few decades.
2. Earlier, we had limited brands and limited variety of products in the market but now the market is flooded with variety of brands.
3. For example, earlier we had just Ambassador and Fiat cars on the Indian roads but now we have so many brands from all over the world. The same happened in the field of T.V., mobile phones, garments, etc.

### **Production across countries:**

**Multinational Corporation (MNC):** Multinational Corporation is a company owning and controlling production in more than one nation.

### **The following are the factors controlling MNCs production:**

1. Close proximity to the market.
2. Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at low cost.
3. Assured production Governments liberalized policies.
4. Developed infrastructure.
5. Safety measures.

### **Factors that have Enabled Globalisation:**

**(A) Technological Development:** Development in technology is one of the most important factors that has enabled the process of globalisation. It can be studied under two different headings:

- 1) **Developments in transport technology:** The world has done tremendous improvements in the field of transportation technology. Now we have different fastest means of transport with the help of which we can reach to different parts of the world in less time and can control trade and integrate the markets easily.
- 2) **Developments in ICT (Information and Communication Technology):** It includes telephones, mobile phones, computers, internet, fax, e-mails etc. A remarkable development can be seen in the field of ICT through the world. Now the world is just a click away. With the help of ICT we can share and obtain information instantly across the globe at negligible cost.

**(B) Liberalisation (1991):** Removing trade barriers set by the government is called liberalisation. If the country uses the policy of liberalisation then it means that it allows other countries to interact, which will lead to globalization.

**Trade Barriers and its importance:** Various restrictions which are used by the government to increase or decrease Foreign Trade.

**(A) Tariff/Tax:** It is monetary terms. When the government put tax as a trade barrier then it means the exporting country has to pay some money on the goods and services which is to be exported.

**(B) Quota:** When the government places a limit on the number of goods to be imported then it is called quota. In this case, the government decides how much of goods should come into the country.

## **What is G20?**

1. The G20 is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, with representatives of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

2. The G20 membership comprises a mix of the world's largest advanced and emerging economies, together, the G20 members represent more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of international trade and 60% of the world population.

## **How G20 came into Existence?**

1.1997-1999 ASIAN Financial Crises: This was a ministerial-level forum which emerged after G7 invited both developed and developing economies. The finance ministers and central bank governors began meeting in 1999.

2. Amid 2008 Financial Crisis the world saw the need for a new consensus building at the highest political level. It was decided that the G20 leaders would begin meeting once annually.

3. To help prepare these summits, the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors continue to meet on their own twice a year. They meet at the same time as the International Monetary Fund and The World Bank.

## **Who are the Members of G20?**

1. The members of the G20 are Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union. The African Union (African Union became a permanent member of the G20).

2. Spain as a permanent, non-member invitee, also attends leader summits.

## **What Type of Issues are Addressed by G20?**

1. Financial markets 2.Trade 3.Agriculture 4.Energy 5.Fight against corruption 6.Advancement of women in job market 7.Climate Change 8.Global Health 9.Anti-terrorism

## **SECTION -A (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)**

Q1. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as

(a) Globalisation      (b) Privatisation      (c) Nationalism      (d) **Liberalisation**

Q2. Which one of the following refers to investment?

- (a) The money spent on religious ceremonies      (b) The money spent on social customs  
(c) **The money spent to buy assets such as land**      (d) The money spent on household goods

Q3. Which of the following is a 'barrier' on foreign trade?

- (a) **Tax on import**      (b) Quality control      (c) Sales tax      (d) Tax on local trade

### **SECTION -B (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

Q1. Why is 'tax' on imports known as a trade barrier? CBSE 2011

Ans. Tax on imports is known as a trade barrier because it increases the price of imported commodities. It is called a barrier because some restriction has been set up.

Q2. Which organization lays stress on liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment? CBSE 2016

Ans. World Trade Organization (W.T.O).

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Foreign Direct Investment'?

Ans. FDI is the investment of foreign capital in the economic and productive activities of a country by foreign companies or MNCs with the aim of expanding capacity and production to earn profits.

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS**

Q1. Why had the Indian Government put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment after independence? State any two reasons. (CBSE 2015)

Q2. What is meant by trade barrier? (CBSE 2015)

Q3. Differentiate between investment and foreign investment. (CBSE 2016)

Q4. What is globalization?

Q5. What is an MNC?

Q6. What is G20?

### **SECTION -C (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

Q1. How do Multinational Companies manage to keep the cost of production of their goods low? Explain with examples.

Or

Explain the conditions that determine MNCs setting up production in other countries?

Answer: MNCs set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources. Example, Countries like China, Bangladesh and India. They also provide with the advantage of cheap manufacturing locations.

1. MNCs also need close-by markets for their manufacturing goods. Mexico and Eastern Europe are useful for their closeness to the markets in the US and Europe.

2. Besides these, MNCs also require skilled engineers and IT personnel and a large number of English-speaking people who are able to provide customer care services (India possibly tops in this area).



3. All these factors help MNCs in saving costs of production by 50-60%.

### **COGNITIVE QUESTIONS**

Q1. Define the term liberalization. Explain the reasons why the Indian Government started the policy of liberalization in 1991. (CBSE 2016)

Q2. How has information and communication technology stimulated globalisation process? Explain with examples.

Q3. Who are the Members of G20?

Q4. What Type of Issues are Addressed by G20?

### **SECTION- D (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

Q1. How is the Government of India trying to attract more foreign investment? Explain with examples.

Answer: In order to attract foreign investment, the Government has taken the following steps:

1. All the barriers and restrictions on foreign trade and investment have been removed to a large extent.
2. Liberalization of investment policies has allowed Indian producers to compete with the producers around the globe.
3. Allowing privatization of many public sector industries by the government.
4. Allowing businesses to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
5. The government has allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment for the benefit of companies.

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