सामाजिक विज्ञान
Social Science

कक्षा / Class X
2025-26

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री
Student Support Material

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन~Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

संदेश

विद्यालयी शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करना एवं नवाचार द्वारा उच्च - नवीन मानक स्थापित करना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की नियमित कार्यप्रणाली का अविभाज्य अंग है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 एवं पी. एम. श्री विद्यालयों के निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए गतिविधि आधारित पठन-पाठन, अनुभवजन्य शिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास को समाहित कर, अपने विद्यालयों को हमने ज्ञान एवं खोज की अद्भुत प्रयोगशाला बना दिया है। माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुँच कर हमारे विद्यार्थी सैद्धांतिक समझ के साथ-साथ, रचनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक एवं आलोचनात्मक चिंतन भी विकसित कर लेते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह बोर्ड कक्षाओं के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के मूल्यांकनों के लिए सहजता से तैयार रहते हैं। उनकी इस यात्रा में हमारा सतत योगदान एवं सहयोग आवश्यक है - केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पांचों आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा संकलित यह विद्यार्थी सहायक-सामग्री इसी दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम है । यह सहायक सामाग्री कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर तैयार की गयी है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की विद्यार्थी सहायक- सामग्री अपनी गुणवत्ता एवं परीक्षा संबंधी सामग्री संकलन की विशेषज्ञता के लिए जानी जाती है और शिक्षा से जुड़े विभिन्न मंचों पर इसकी सराहना होती रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सहायक सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सहयोगी बनकर निरंतर मार्गदर्शन करते हुए उन्हें सफलता के लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाएगी।

शुभाकांक्षा सहित ।

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SOCIAL SCIENCE – CLASS – X
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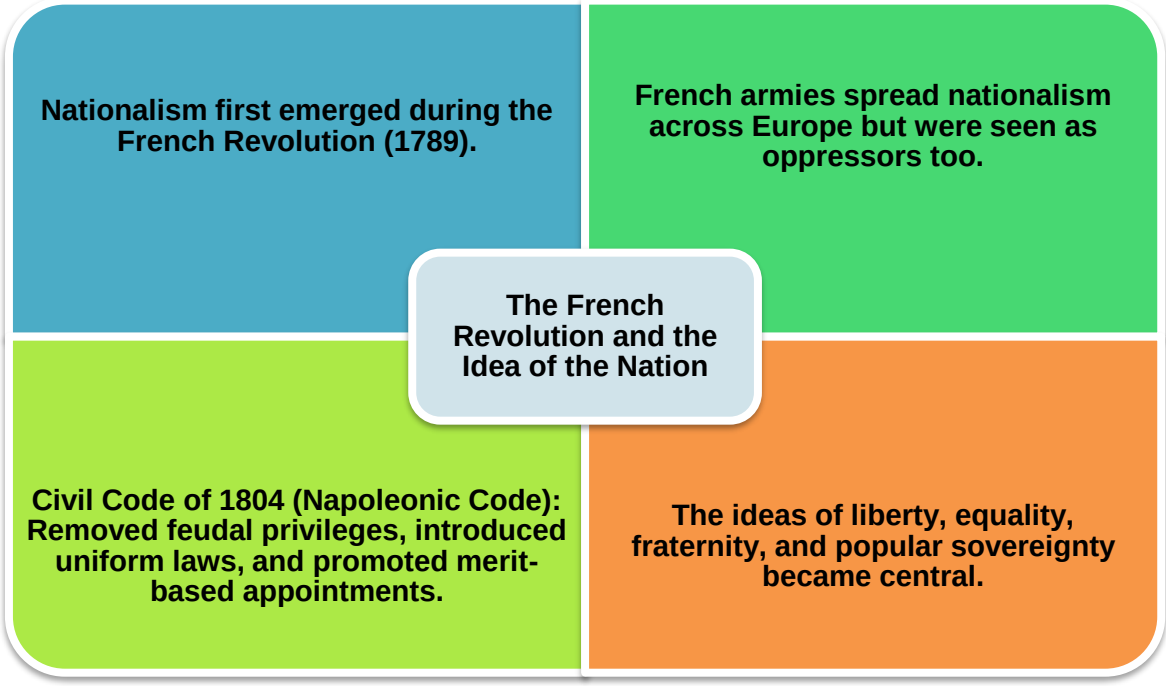
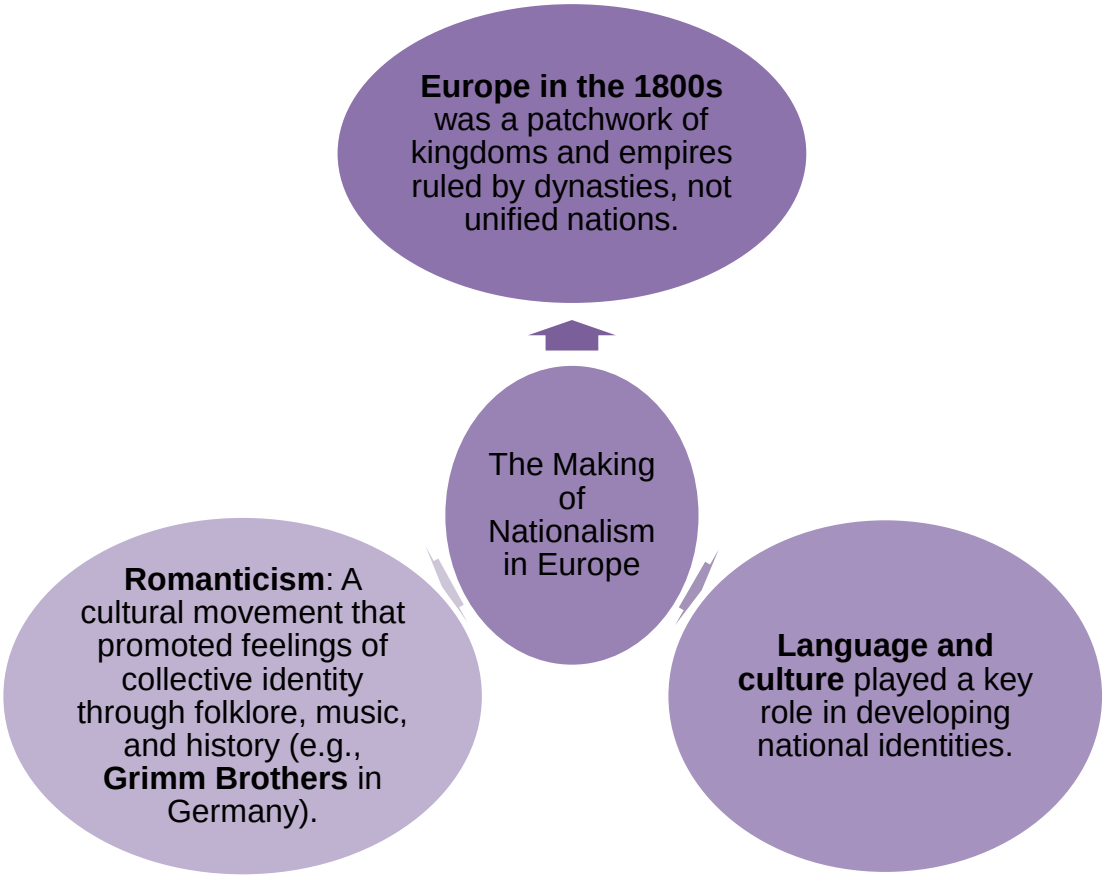
CHAPTER 1
THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

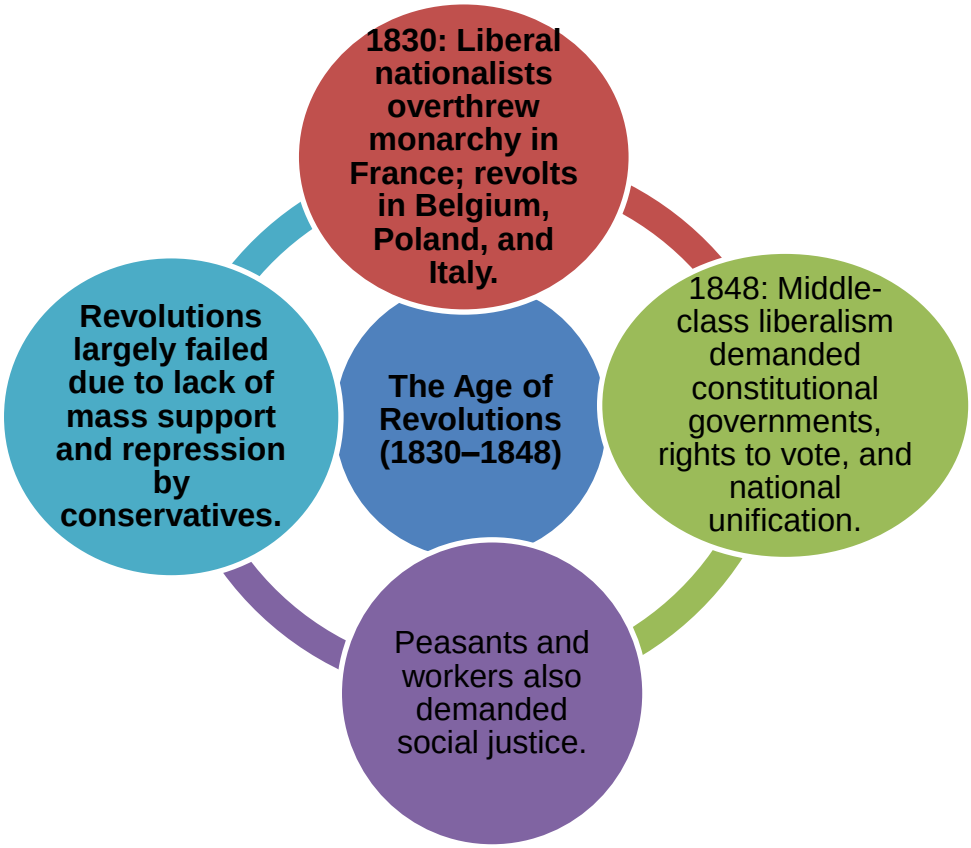
GIST OF THE CHAPTER-



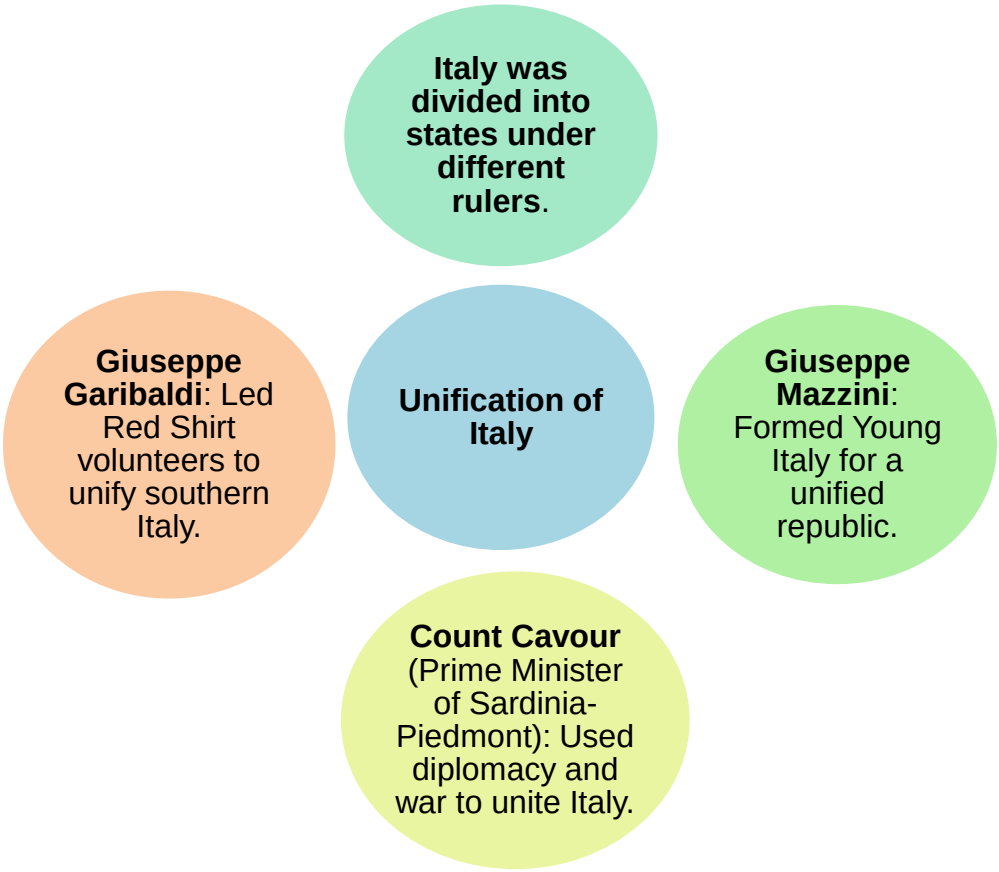
THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE-



THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS 1830-1848-



THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY-



THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY-

Unification of Germany

- Led by **Prussia** under **Otto von Bismarck**.
- Used **wars (1864–1871)** with Denmark, Austria, and France.
- Nationalism was achieved through **"blood and iron"** (war and military power).
- Declared **German Empire in 1871** at Versailles.

THE UNIFICATION OF GREAT BRITAIN-

The Strange Case of Britain

Unlike Europe, Britain's unification was a gradual process through **parliamentary acts**.

- England dominated over **Scotland, Wales, and Ireland**.
- The **Union Jack**, national anthem, and English language promoted British nationalism.

VISULIZING THE NATION-

Nations personified as female allegories (e.g., Marianne for France, Germania for Germany).

+

National symbols helped in fostering unity and identity.

→ **Visualizing the Nation**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

Mcq-Q1. Assertion (A) - Eastern and central Europe were under Autocratic Monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples.
Reason(R)- They all spoke similar language and belong to same Ethnic groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false
(D) A is false R is true
Answer : C

Q2. "The idea of unification was strongly promoted by Giuseppe Garibaldi."
Which of the following movements was Garibaldi associated with?
a) Italian Unification (Risorgimento)
b) French Revolution
c) German Unification
d) Russian Revolution
Answer: a) Italian Unification (Risorgimento)

3.Which of the following best explains the term 'nation-state'?
a) A state ruled by a king or queen b) A state where people share common identity and culture
c) A group of countries under one empire d) A region ruled by a local landlord
Hint: b) A state where people share common identity and culture

4. Match the following-

Column A	Column B
(1) Zollverein	(a) an elected assembly
(2) Estate general	(b) Austria- Hungary
(3) Habsburg empire ruled over	(c) Custom Union

(A) (1)- (c), (2)- (a), (3)- (b) (B) (1)- (b), (2)- (a), (3)- (c)
C) (1)- (a), (2)- (b), (3)- (a) (D) (1)- (b), (2)- (c), (3)- (a)
Hint: (A) (1)- (c), (2)- (a), (3)- (b)

5. Read the following excerpt:
"The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people. These included the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen), a new French flag, and the promotion of a common language."

1.Which of the following was a key objective behind the measures introduced by French revolutionaries?
A. To restore the monarchy in France
B. To impose military rule over France
C. To create a sense of unity and national identity
D. To expand French colonies in Europe
Hint: C. To create a sense of unity and national identity

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1"We must preserve the spirit of the people through its language and folklore." – Inspired by German Romanticism: Name the German scholars who followed this idea to promote nationalism through folk tales.
Hint: Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (Grimm Brothers)
Q2."When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold." – Metternich
What does this quote suggest about the impact of events in France on Europe?
Hint: Revolutionary events in France inspired political unrest across Europe.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

1.Giuseppe Mazzini believed in the unification of Italy through a republican government. He inspired many young Italians. "How did Mazzini's vision and activities contribute to the unification of Italy?
Hint-Mazzini founded Young Italy to promote a unified, democratic Italy and inspired nationalists despite facing suppression.

2. Imagine you are a European artist or poet during the 19th century. How would your work help in creating the feeling of nationalism? Give reasons.
Hint- As an artist or poet, I would use folk tales, legends, and national history to evoke pride and unity. My work would emphasize common struggles and values to unite people emotionally and culturally.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

1. Compare the unification of Germany with the unification of Italy. How were they similar and different?
HINT: **Similarities:** Both were unified in the 19th century, Both involved strong leadership: Bismarck (Germany), Cavour and Garibaldi (Italy),Wars played a major role in both cases.
Differences: Germany's unification was led by Prussia using military force, while Italy's was more a combination of diplomacy and popular movement, Germany became a strong empire under Kaiser Wilhelm I, whereas Italy faced internal regional differences post-unification, In both cases, nationalism was the driving force.

2. How did the actions and ideals of French revolutionaries during the French Revolution inspire nationalist movements in other parts of Europe? Support your answer with historical examples and reasoning.
HINT: A new flag, national anthem, and uniform laws, strengthening national identity, le citoyen (the citizen),National Assembly.

CASE BASED QUESTION:

Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution. These spread from France to the rest of Europe during the 19th century, where feudal systems and absolute monarchies still ruled. The French revolutionaries introduced various measures such as the abolition of monarchy, the declaration of a republic, and a new system of administration. The revolutionary ideas inspired the people of other European countries to demand freedom, equality and national unity.

Answer the following:

(1.) Which of the following was the most important legacy of the French Revolution?
i. Rise of dictatorship ii. Spread of monarchy
iii. Ideas of liberty and democratic rights iv. Spread of communism
Hint: (iii) Ideas of liberty and democratic rights

(2.) What kind of system did the French revolutionaries want to abolish?
i. Republicanism ii. Feudal system and absolute monarchy
iii. Democracy iv. Capitalism
Hint: (ii) Feudal system and absolute monarchy

(3.) Which form of government replaced monarchy in France after the revolution?
Hint: Republic

(4.) What impact did the French Revolution have on the rest of Europe?
Hint: It inspired people in other European countries to demand liberty, equality, and national unity.

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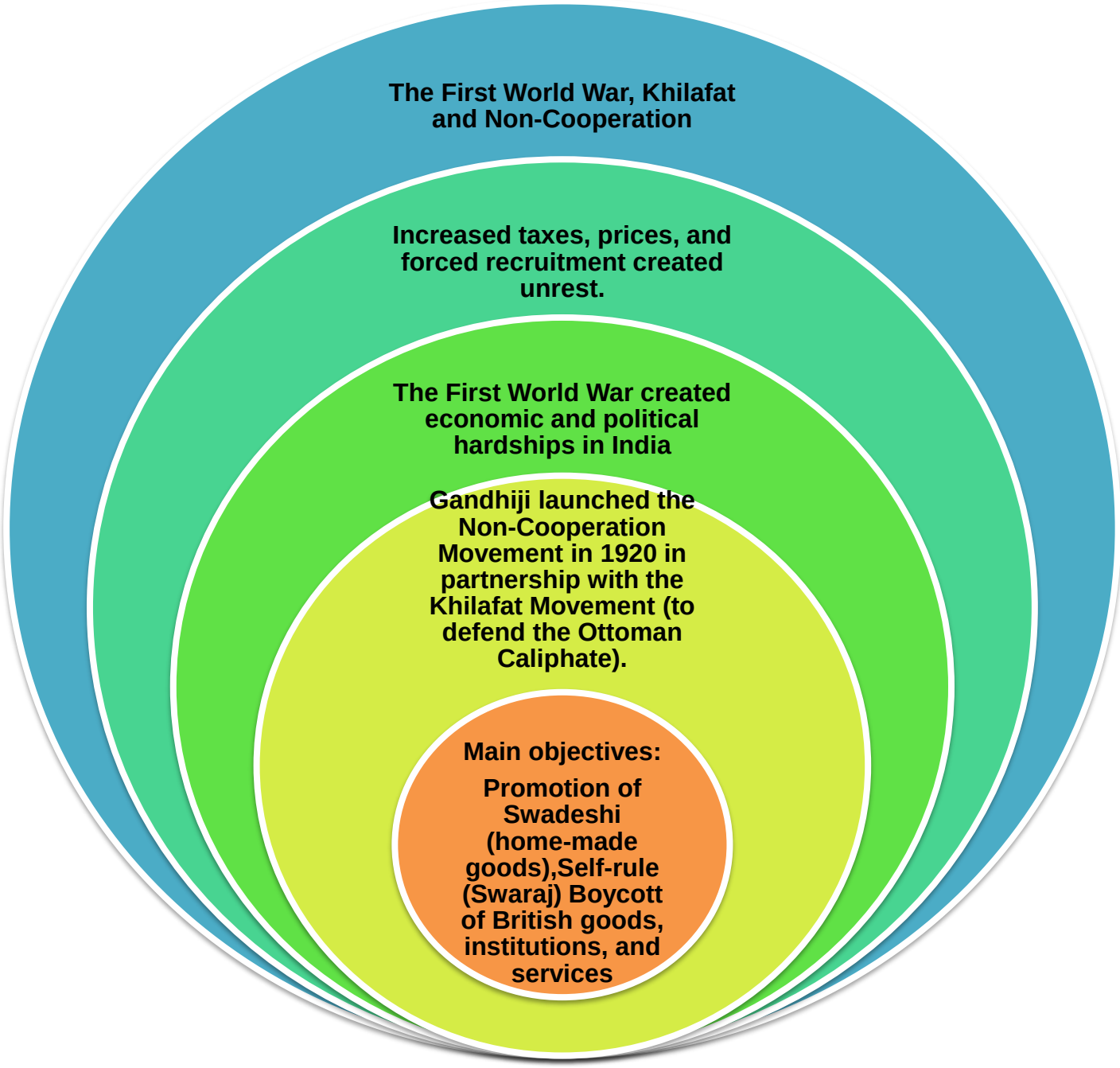
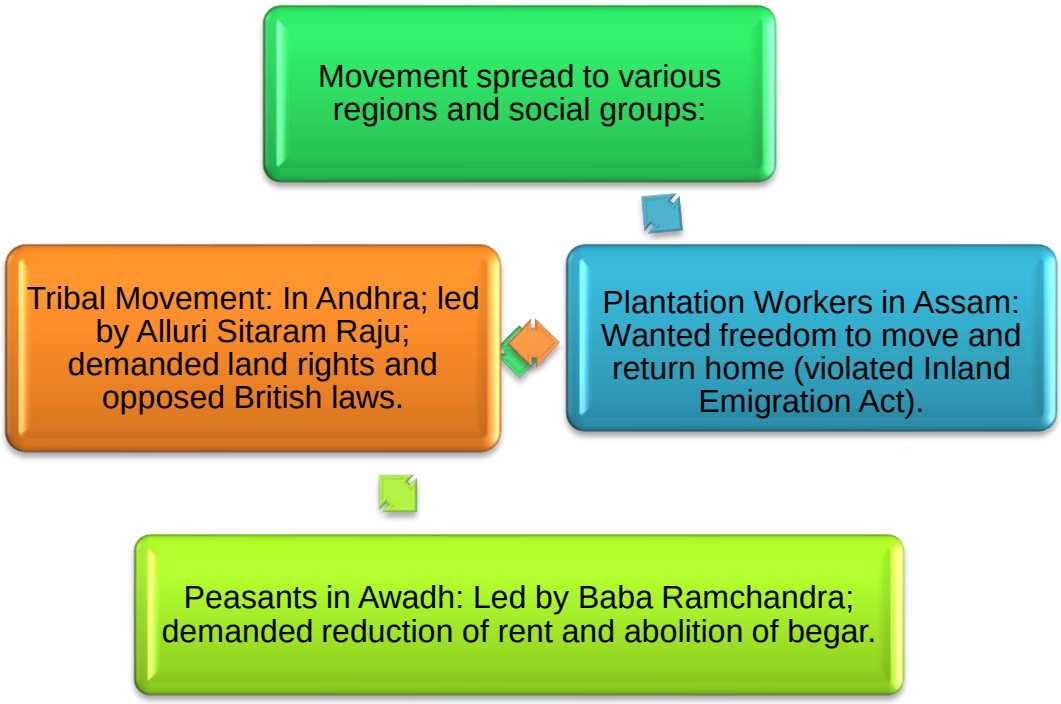
CHAPTER-2
NATIONALISM IN INDIA

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

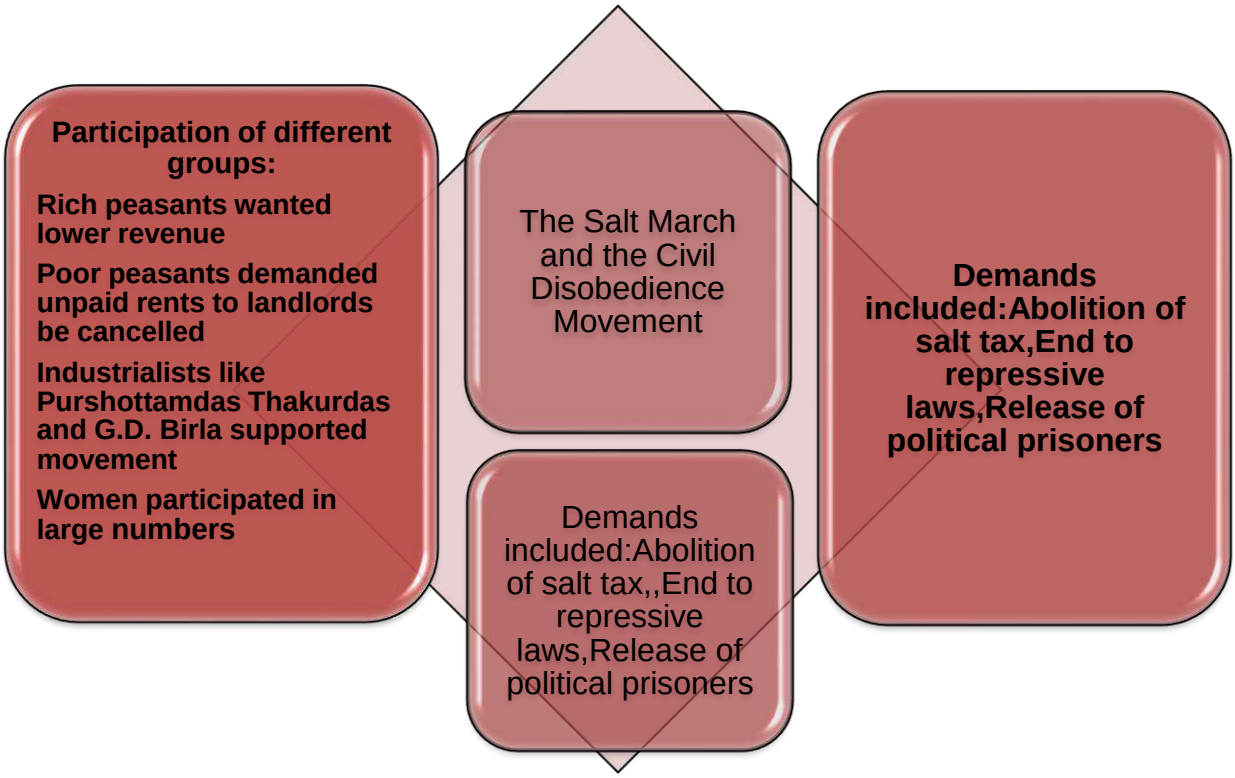


- **Differing Strands within the Movement•**



- **The movement turns violent and the movement was called off.**

Chauri Chaura incident (1922): A violent mob clashed with police; resulted in Gandhiji calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.



THE LIMITS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE-

1. Many women went to jail.
2. All social groups were not attracted by the concept of Swaraj e.g. So, called DalitCongress had ignored them for fear of offending high caste Hindus.
3. 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.

Sense of Collective Belonging

- Use of symbols like:Bharat Mata image,,National flag,Reinterpretation of history
- Common folklore, songs, and myths promoted unity.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION-

1. *"In 1919, the British passed the Rowlatt Act, allowing detention of political prisoners without trial. This led to widespread protests, culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre."*What was the immediate impact of the Rowlatt Act on the Indian nationalist movement?
a) Indians welcomed the reform
b) It led to Gandhi's support for the British
c) It united people across regions in protest
d) It provided Indians with more political rights
Hint: c) It united people across regions in protest

2. "During the Salt March in 1930, Gandhi walked 240 miles to Dandi to break the salt law imposed by the British."What was the symbolic importance of the Salt March?
a) It demanded tax on salt
b) It was only about food supply
c) It challenged British authority in a non-violent way
d) It aimed to promote British salt
Hint: c) It challenged British authority in a non-violent way

3.Refer to the following statement:
"The Simon Commission was greeted with the slogan 'Go back Simon!' when it arrived in India in 1928. All parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, opposed it."**Why was the Simon Commission opposed by Indian political parties?**
A. It aimed to increase British control over Indian princely states
B. It included only British members and had no Indian representation
C. It proposed the partition of India on communal lines
D. It recommended immediate transfer of power to Indians
Hint:B. It included only British members and had no Indian representation

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS –

Q1. **If the British had treated the Caliph of Turkey fairly, do you think the Khilafat Movement would have happened? Why or why not?**
Hint: No; it was directly linked to Muslim sentiments toward the Caliph, whose removal angered Indian Muslims.
Q2. **Why did Mahatma Gandhi select salt as the symbol for launching the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930? Analyze how this choice reflected his strategy for mass mobilization and connected with the everyday lives of Indians.**
Hint: Salt affected everyone — rich or poor — making it a unifying issue.
Q3. **How did Alluri Sitaram Raju integrate the local grievances of tribal communities with the broader goals of the Indian national movement? Evaluate his role in connecting grassroots resistance with nationalistic ideals.?**
Hint: He linked tribal anger against forest laws with the larger anti-British struggle.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS -

Q1. *"The Non-Cooperation Movement, launched in 1920, involved surrendering titles, boycotting foreign goods, and promoting khadi. It was meant to be non-violent."*How did the Non-Cooperation Movement aim to oppose British rule without violence?
Hint: It encouraged Indians to boycott British institutions, return titles, stop using foreign goods, and support swadeshi and khadi, thereby weakening British control peacefully.

Q2. The Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Gandhi in 1930 brought together diverse groups

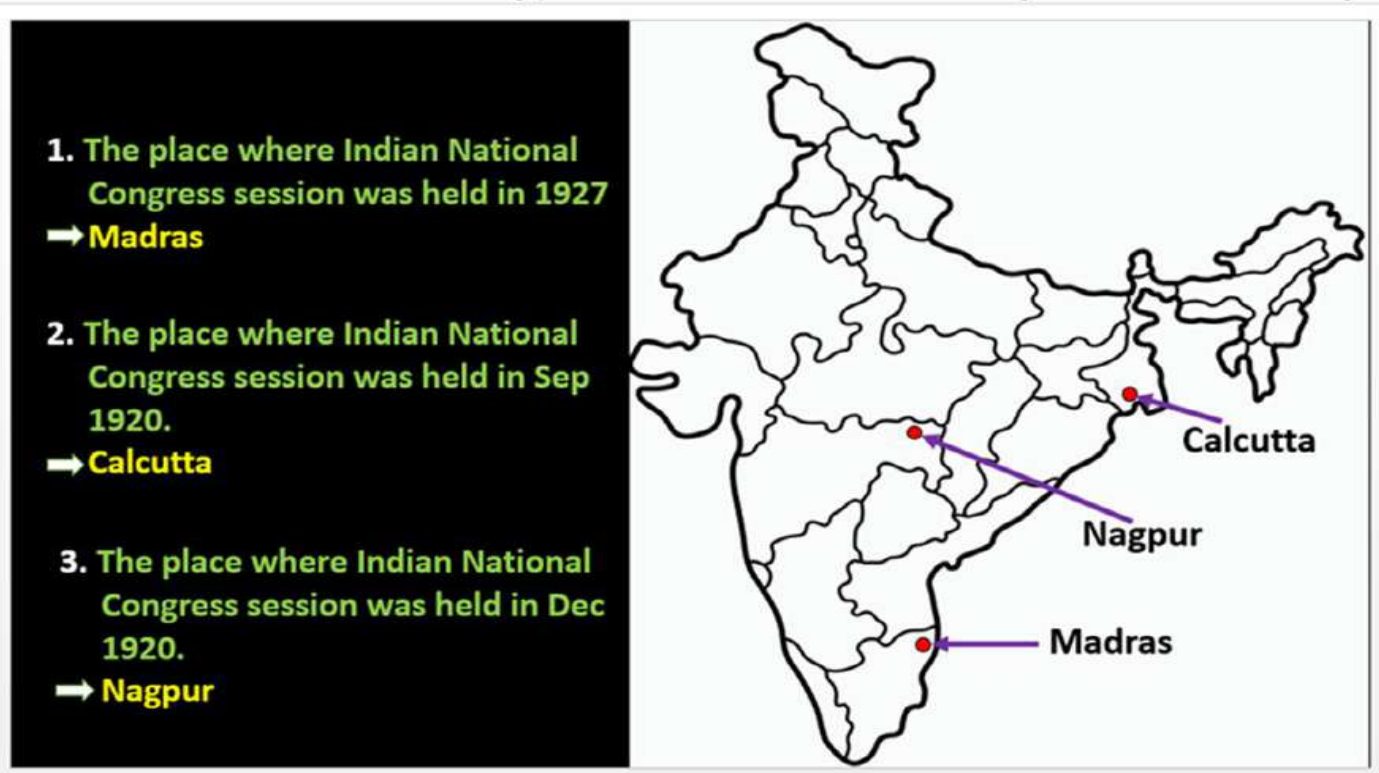
in the freedom struggle.In what ways did the Civil Disobedience Movement appeal to different social groups and encourage unity in the national movement?
Hint: Rich and poor peasants joined for different reasons (tax relief, rent reduction).Industrial workers supported the boycott of foreign goods.Business class supported Swaraj for protectionist policies.Women participated in large numbers.Some limitations: Dalits and Muslims had varied participation due to internal differences

Q3. During the First World War, India's economy struggled under the weight of British military expenditure. If you were a common Indian during the war, how might these hardships have influenced your views toward British rule?
Hint: Might feel resentment due to high taxes, shortages, and forced army service; growing support for nationalist movements.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-
Q1"In 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre shocked the nation. People gathered peacefully to protest the Rowlatt Act, but were fired upon. "How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre become a turning point in India's freedom movement?
Hint: It led to widespread anger, loss of faith in British justice, strengthened the national movement, and marked Gandhi's shift to non-cooperation and mass mobilisation.

Q2. The First World War (1914–1918) had far-reaching effects on the British colonies, including India.Based on your understanding, how did the First World War affect India economically, politically, and socially?
Hint: Huge rise in defence expenditure and war loans, Increased taxes and custom duties, Forced recruitment of soldiers, Shortage of essential goods and rise in prices, Spread of nationalist ideas and unrest due to hardships

MAP WORK
I.Congress sessions: 1920 Calcutta 1920 Nagpur 1927 Madras session
II. 3 Satyagraha movements: Kheda Champaran Ahmedabad mill workers
III. Jallianwala Bagh IV. Dandi March



1. Movement of Indigo Planters
➡ Champaran (Bihar)

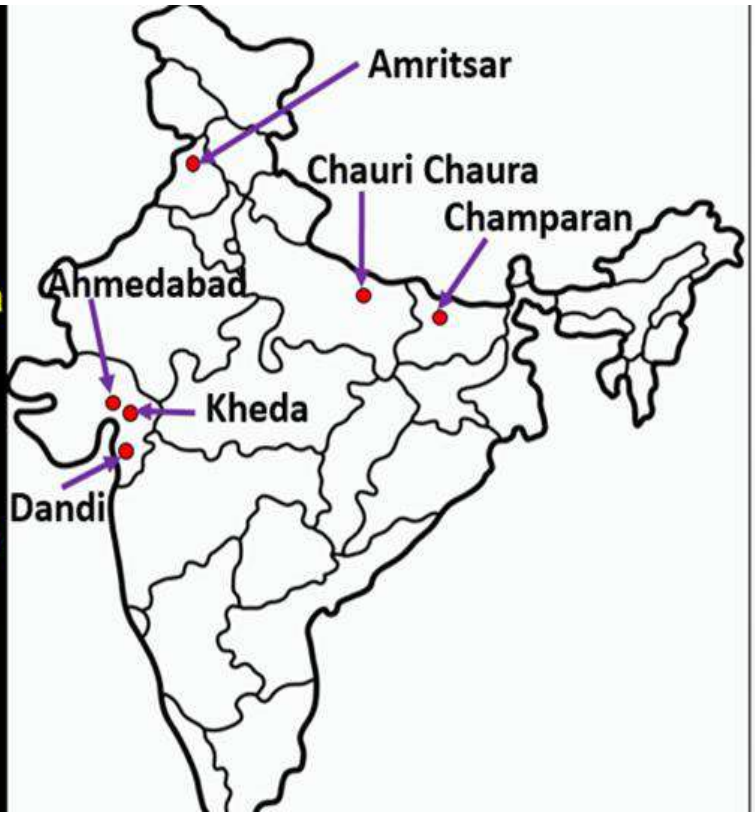
2. Peasant Satyagrah
➡ Kheda (Gujarat)

3. Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
➡ Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

4. Jallianwala Bagh Incident
➡ Amritsar (Punjab)

5. Calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement
➡ Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh)

6. Civil Disobedience Movement
➡ Dandi (Gujarat)



MAP QUESTION FOR PRACTICE-

37 The places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write correct name on the lines drawn near them.

(A) The place where The Indian National Congress session of September 1920 was held at.

(B) Place where mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law in 1930

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CHAPTER -3
THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

1.1 The Pre-modern World
- Long-distance trade existed through land and sea (e.g., Silk Routes).
- Goods, people, ideas, and cultures moved freely.
- Silk Route: Connected China to Europe via Central Asia.
- Trade also brought cultural exchange: Buddhism spread to Asia via travellers and monks.

1.2 The Nineteenth Century
- European powers grew ambitious for markets and raw materials.
- Colonies were seen as economic assets.
- Industrial Revolution began reshaping economies and societies.
- Movement of goods, labour (indentured workers), and capital increased.

1.3 Conquest, Disease, and Trade
- European conquest of the Americas began in the 16th century.
- Diseases like smallpox devastated Indigenous populations.
- Conquest and disease enabled easier European colonisation.
- America was seen as a source of precious metals and plantation crops.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. The arrival of Europeans in America led to a massive decline in the indigenous population mainly because:
a) The natives refused to trade with Europeans.
b) Europeans introduced diseases to which natives had no immunity.
c) The climate changed drastically.
d) Natives voluntarily relocated to other areas.
Hint:b) Europeans introduced diseases to which natives had no immunity.

VERY SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS -

Q1.Europeans took _____ and _____ as important items from the Americas.
Hint: One is a crop that became a staple food in Europe; the other was a valuable cash crop.
Answer: potatoes and tobacco

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1. The Silk Route was not only about silk and spices but also about ideas and technologies moving across continents."explain how the Silk Route contributed to global connections.
Hint: Two things that spread via trade routes.

Q2. What were the major effects of European conquest on the indigenous populations of the Americas? Analyze the social, economic, and cultural impacts using historical evidence.
Hint: Introduction of new diseases (e.g., smallpox) caused mass deaths. Destruction of native societies and cultures through colonisation. Exploitation of natural and human resources for European profit.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS -

Q1. What were the key consequences of the European conquest of the Americas in the 16th century? Examine its impact on indigenous societies, the European economy, and global trade patterns.

Hint: Indigenous population declined due to disease and war, Gold and silver from America enriched European economies, Creation of plantation economies with enslaved or forced labour,Cultural destruction of native societies and imposition of European norms.

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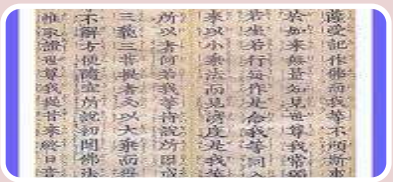
CHAPTER-4
PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-



The First Printed Books

Earliest printing: **China** (woodblock printing).Spread to **Japan and Korea**.

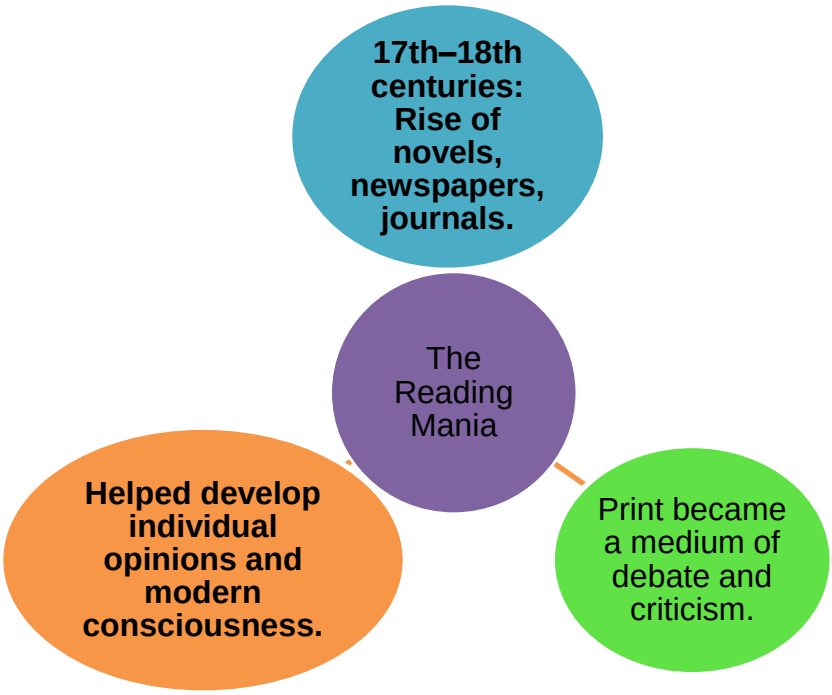
Buddhist missionaries and merchants helped spread printing in Asia.

Gutenberg and the Printing Press-

- **Johann Gutenberg** invented the **printing press** in **Germany (mid-15th century)**.
- First printed book: **Bible** (1455).
- Printing revolutionized communication—**manual copying replaced by movable type printing**.

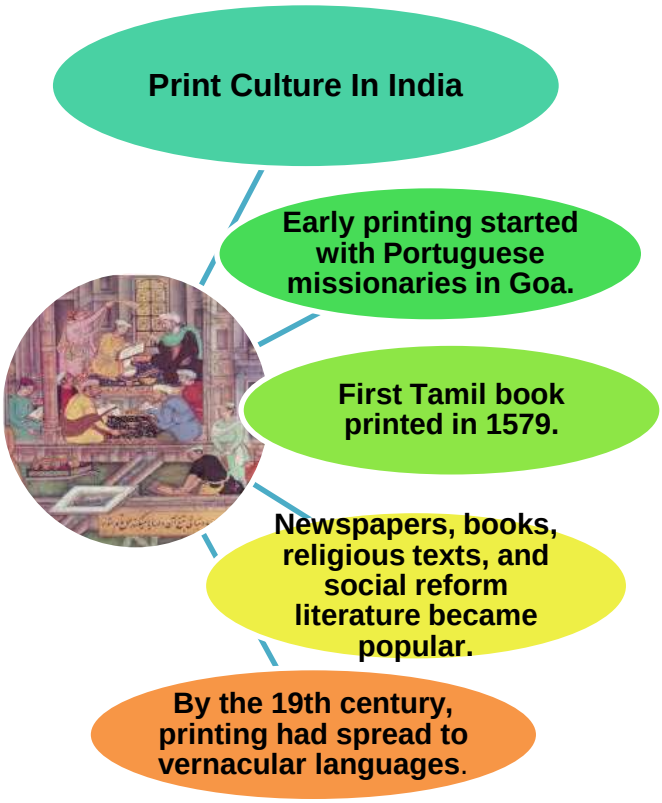
The Print Revolution and Its Impact-

- Printing led to:**Increased literacy**.Spread of **new ideas and knowledge**.Emergence of **reading public**
- **Martin Luther**'s Ninety five Theses spread via print, fueling the **Protestant Reformation**.
- **Scientific and political ideas** spread rapidly.
- Books became cheaper and more accessible.



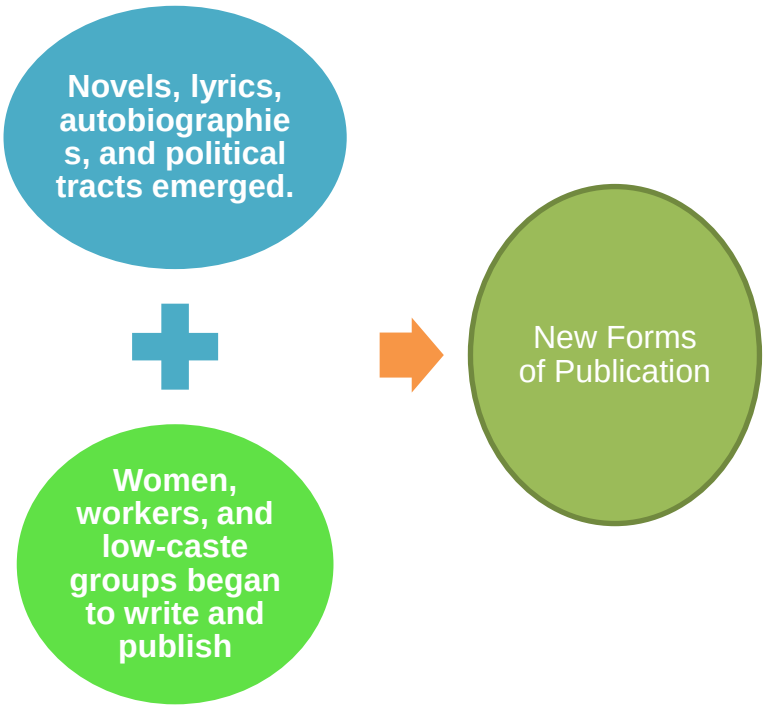
Print and the French Revolution-

- Print culture spread **Enlightenment ideas**.
- Encouraged questioning of **traditional authority**.
- Increased literacy made the common people aware of **social and political issues**.
- **Pamphlets and cartoons** played key roles in mobilizing public opinion.



RELIGIOUS REFORM AND PRINT-

- Print used to:Spread religious messages.Debate social practices.Counter colonial and missionary propaganda



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION-

1.*"In the 19th century, print became an important tool for reformers who wanted to promote ideas of education, caste reform, and women's rights."*Which role did print culture play in 19th-century Indian society?

a) Reduced literacy
b) Spread superstitions
c) Encouraged colonial loyalty
d) Promoted social reform and awareness
Answer: d) Promoted social reform and awareness

Q2. How did the development of print culture in India impact Indian society during the 19th and early 20th centuries?

A) It restricted access to education and reinforced caste divisions
B) It led to the decline of Indian languages and promoted only English
C) It encouraged the spread of new ideas, social reform, and a sense of nationalism among Indians
D) It reduced public interest in politics and limited awareness of colonial policies
Hint: C) It encouraged the spread of new ideas, social reform, and a sense of nationalism among Indians

Q3. After the invention of the printing press around 1450, what major change occurred in society?

a. People stopped reading books
b. Only nobles could access books
c. Information became widely available
d. Manuscripts replaced printed texts
Hint: Printed books replaced rare, handwritten ones.

4.Assertion (A): The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan, and Korea.
Reason (R): These countries used woodblock printing long before it was introduced in Europe.
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.
Hint: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1.Printing technology developed independently in Asia and Europe, leading to cultural revolutions.In Europe, Gutenberg's printing press led to the mass production of which famous book?
Hint: It was the Latin version of a sacred text.

Q2. Reformers in colonial India used newspapers and journals to challenge traditional practices and promote modern thinking. *Satyarth Prakash* was a journal that played a key role in the _____ movement.
Hint: This movement was started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS –

***1."The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was introduced by the British to curb the influence of Indian-language newspapers."*Why was the Vernacular Press Act seen as repressive by Indians?**
Hint: It allowed censorship and control over Indian-language newspapers, restricting freedom of expression and nationalist discourse.

Q2. Imagine you are living in the 19th century when reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy and others used print to reach the masses. In what ways did the spread of printed materials help reform Indian society?
Hint: Consider the accessibility of ideas, debates, and public opinion.

Q3. Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses were quickly printed and distributed across Europe. Mention two ways in which print culture helped the spread of the Protestant Reformation.
Hint: Think about accessibility and speed of information.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1. Before the printing press, books were rare and expensive, limiting knowledge to a few. After its invention, things changed rapidly. Compare European society before and after the spread of print culture. How did print change people's lives?
Hint: Consider access to books, diversity of opinions, and public debates.

2. How did print culture develop in India during colonial times, and in what ways did it influence social reform, religious debates, and the rise of nationalism in Indian society?
Hint: Introduced by missionaries, Expanded to Indian languages, Supported reform movements, women's education, caste inequalities. Increased literacy, colonial rule. Empowered marginalized groups.

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CHAPTER-1
RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Resources and Utilization	Not free gifts of nature - Created via interaction between nature, technology, and human institutions - Indiscriminate use leads to: • Depletion of resources • Economic inequality • Ecological issues (global warming, pollution)
Resource Planning	Needed due to uneven distribution - Steps: • Identification and surveying • Use of technology and institutions • Alignment with national goals - Requires tech, skilled people, and institutions
Resource Conservation	Gandhiji warned against greed - Supported production by masses, not mass production - Aim: sustainable, non-exploitative use
Land as a Resource	- Supports life, agriculture, economy - India's land features: • Plains (43%) – agriculture, industry • Mountains (30%) – rivers, tourism, ecology •Plateau -27%
Land Use & Challenges	- Depends on soil, climate, topography, population, culture, tech - Issues: shrinking pastures, low forest cover, regional variation - Example: Punjab – high cultivation; NE states – low cultivation
Land Degradation & Conservation	- Causes: deforestation, overgrazing, mining, over-irrigation, industrial pollution - Effects: soil damage, low productivity, ecological harm - Solutions: afforestation, controlled grazing, sand dune stabilization, waste treatment, mining site management

SOIL CLASSIFICATION-

Alluvial soil

-Found in northern/eastern plains, parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat

-Made by river deposition, widespread & fertrile

- Types:

• Bangar – older, less fertile

• Khadar – newer, more fertile

-Ideal for sugarcane, wheat, paddy

Black soil:

Called Regur or black cotton soil

Found in Deccan plateau

- Moisture-retentive, clayey

- Rich in Ca, Mg, potash, lime; poor in Phosphorus

- Cracks in dry season help aeration

Red and yellow:

- From igneous rocks

- Found in Deccan, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, W. Ghats

- Red due to iron; yellow when hydrated

Laterite soil

Leached by heavy rain

- Found in Karnataka, Kerala, TN, Odisha, WB, NE

- Acidic, poor in nutrients

- Good for tea, coffee, cashew with conservation method

Arid soil

- Found in Rajasthan

- Sandy, saline, low moisture/humus

- Kankar layers block water

- Cultivable with irrigation

Forest soil

- Found in hilly/mountain areas

- Texture: silty/loamy in valleys; coarse on slopes

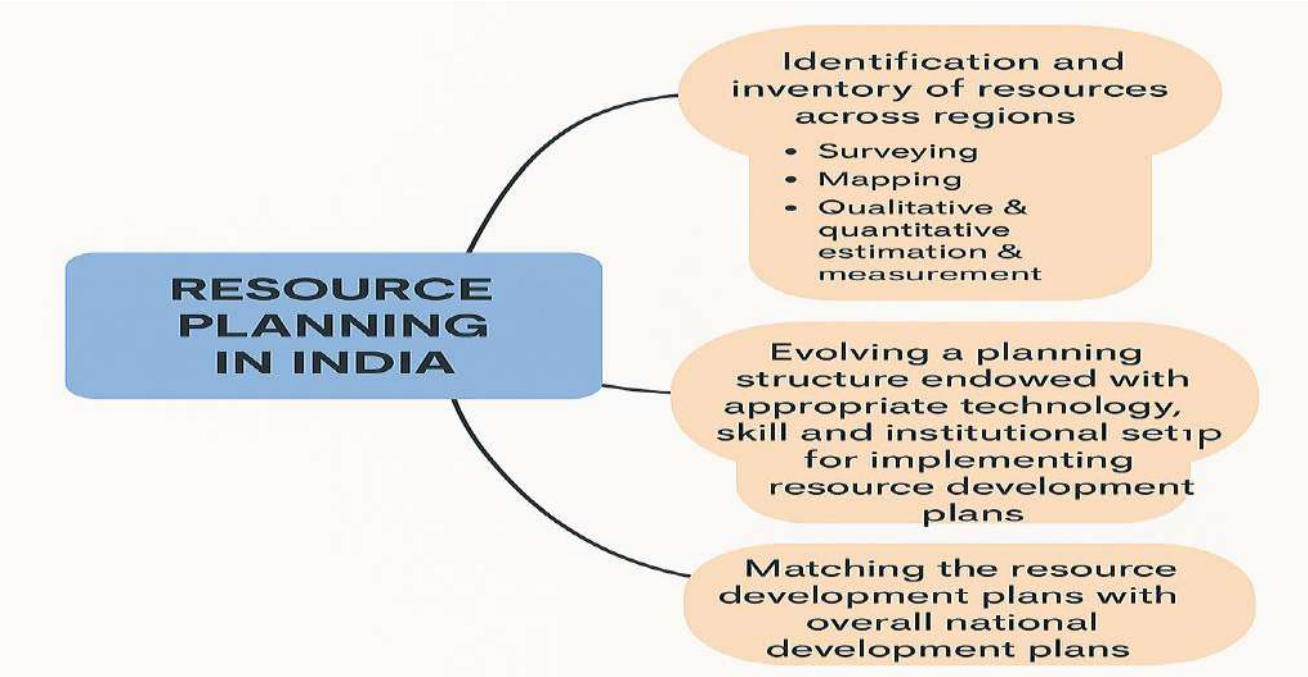
- Acidic, low humus (snowy); fertile (river terraces)

Soil erosion

Causes-
deforestation
overgrazing
Mining
bad farming

Types-
-Water: gullies (ravines), sheet erosion
-Wind erosion on flat/sloping land Soil

Solution-
-Contour -ploughing
-Terrace farming
-Strip cropping
• Shelter belts



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Which of the following is correctly matched?
A.Alluvial soil -ideal for cotton
B.Black soil -Calcium-rich Kankar layers hinder water infiltration.
C.Laterite soil -Useful for tea, coffee, and cashew with proper conservation methods
D.Red and yellow soil -Formed due to deposition by rivers
Answer: C.Laterite soil -Useful for tea, coffee, and cashew with proper conservation methods

Q2. **Assertion (A)**: Resource planning in India requires matching resource development plans with national development strategies.
Reason (R): Resource planning is limited to identifying and mapping resources without integrating technology or institutional frameworks.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true but R is false
D. A is false but R is true
Correct Answer: C. A is true but R is false

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 _____ Is the solution to solve the problem of land degradation in Himalayan region.

HINT-Type of farming in hilly areas**.**

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

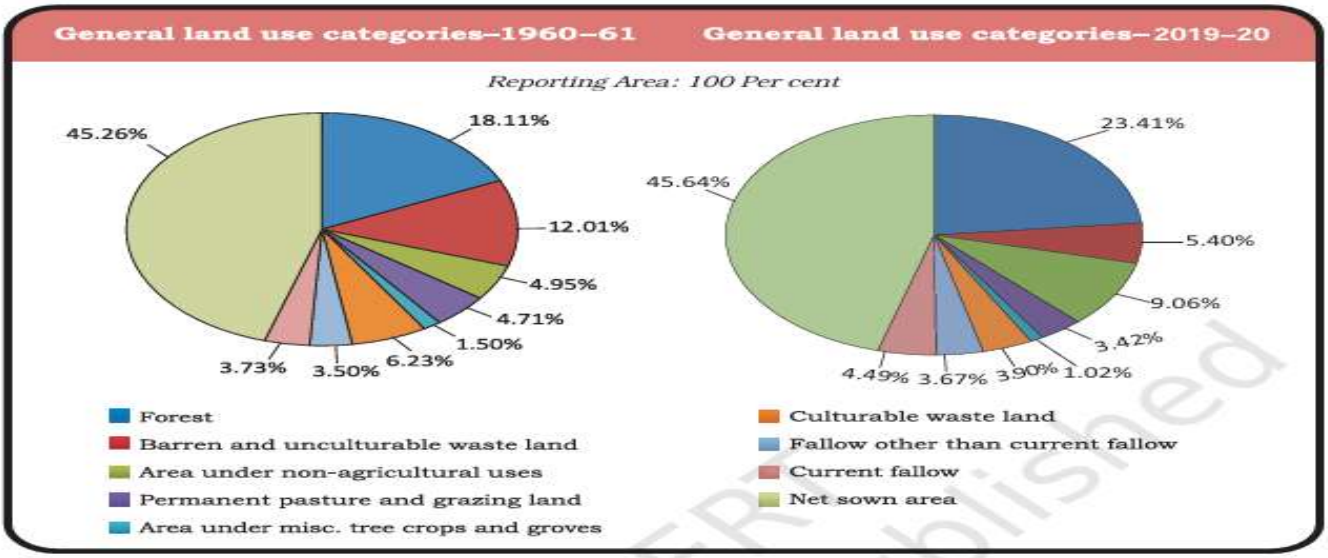
Q1. “Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life.” Do you agree? Justify your answer with examples.

Hint: Yes, resource planning ensures balanced use, prevents depletion, and supports future needs. For example, afforestation and water conservation protect ecosystems, while managing minerals sustains industries without harming nature.

Q2. Evaluate the effectiveness of resource planning in India. What are its strengths and limitations?

Hint: Resource planning in India promotes efficient use and sustainable development. Its strengths include balanced regional growth and conservation. However, it faces limitations like poor implementation, regional imbalances, and lack of coordination, which hinder its full effectiveness.

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS-



Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, 2023

Questions-

1. What could be the reason behind the rise in forest area?
   Afforestation drives, awareness campaigns, and strict forest protection laws.
2. Why has barren and unculturable land decreased over time?
   Land development, soil improvement, and better land use planning.
3. How reduction in permanent pasture affect rural livelihoods?
   Less grazing land impacts livestock farming and dairy income.
4. Why is stable net sown area significant for food security?
   Ensures consistent agricultural output to meet growing population demands.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1.If Gandhiji's idea of "production by the masses" were applied today, how would it change industries and local economies in rural India?

Hint: Applying Gandhiji's idea of "production by the masses" today would decentralize industries, empower rural artisans, reduce unemployment, and promote sustainable local economies.

Q2. Can technological advancement alone ensure sustainable resource use? Why or why not?

Hint: No, technological advancement alone cannot ensure sustainable resource use; it must be combined with awareness, policies, and responsible human behavior.

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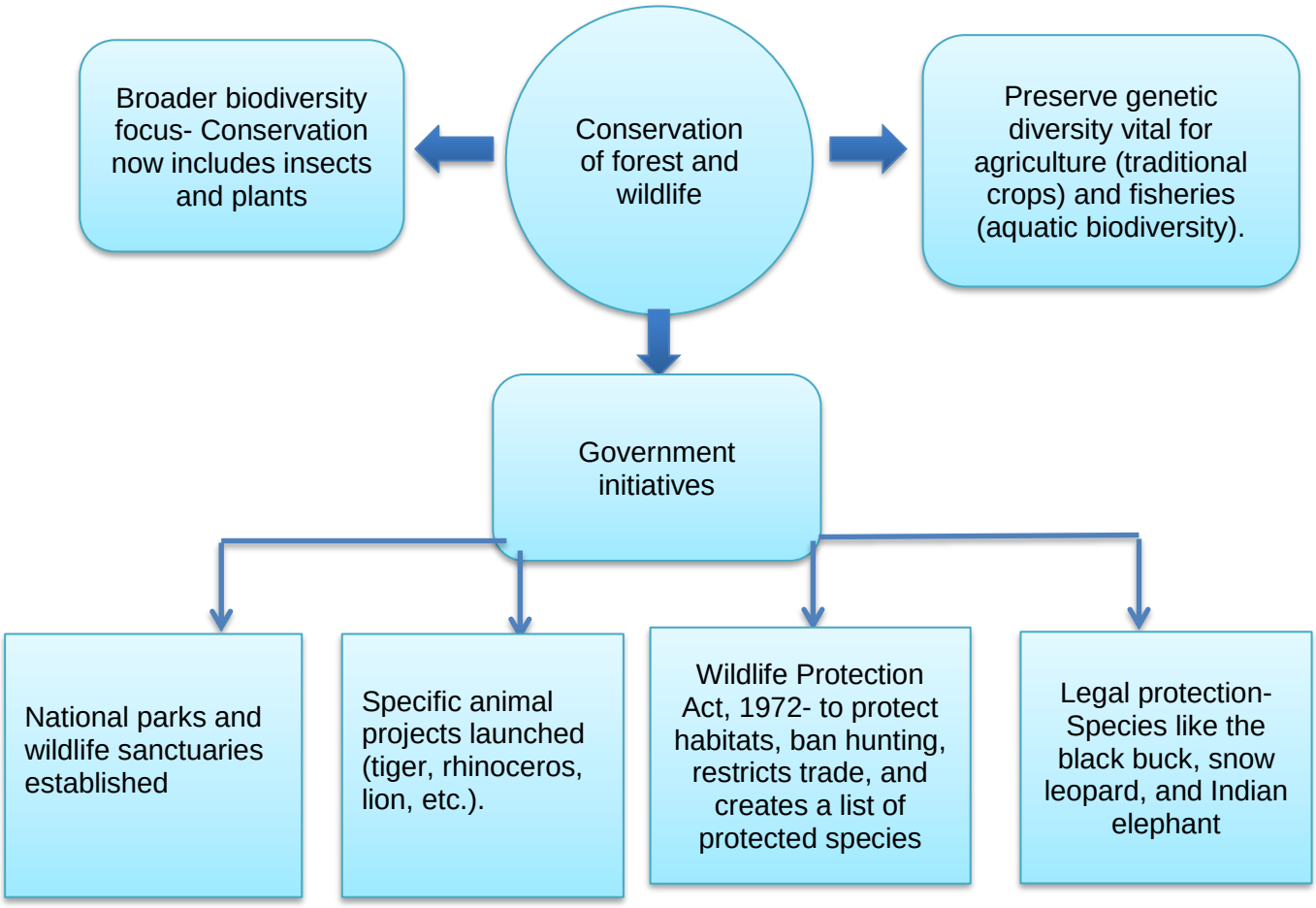
CHAPTER-2
FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

Flora and fauna in India

Forests → Primary producers → Support all life forms → Maintain ecological balance
↓
India's Biodiversity → among richest globally
↓
Flora & Fauna → Integrated into daily life → often taken for granted
↓
Human Actions → Insensitivity & exploitation → Pressure on forests & wildlife → Threat to biodiversity

Conservation of forest and wildlife



Types and distribution of forest and wildlife resources-

In order to control, manage and regulate forest - government divided forests into following categories-

Permanent forest Madhya Pradesh has the largest area of permanent forests (75% of its forest area).		**Non-permanent forest**
Reserve forest (States like Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal,	**Protected forest** (Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan)	**Unclassed forest** (Northeast states and parts of Gujarat)

and Maharashtra)		
Over half of the forest land is declared reserved. These are the most valuable for conservation efforts	Around one-third of forest land is protected. Protected from further depletion.	Forests and wastelands owned by government, private individuals, or communities.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN CONSERVATION

Joint Forest Management (JFM)-.

Example: **Villagers in Alwar district (Rajasthan)** declared 1200 hectares as *Bhairodev Dakav*.

Communities in **Sariska (Rajasthan)** resisted mining using the Wildlife Protection Act.

Traditional forest communities help conserve nature as part of their lifestyle.

Example: **Villagers in Alwar district (Rajasthan)** declared 1200 hectares as *Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri*,

Tribal and local communities protect forests as **sacred groves** due to religious beliefs.

Sacred trees like **mahua, kadamba, peepal, and banyan** are preserved.

Animals like **blackbuck, nilgai, peacocks, langurs, macaques** are protected, especially near temples (e.g., **Bishnoi community in Rajasthan**).

Keywords-

- chipko movement- A grassroots movement to prevent deforestation in the Himalayas
- Deforestation – The removal or clearing of forests, often for agriculture or urban development.
- Extinct Species – Species that no longer exist
- Endangered Species – Species that are at risk of extinction
- Sacred Groves – Forest areas protected due to religious or cultural beliefs.
- Conservation – The protection and preservation of natural environments and wildlife
- Vulnerable Species – Species that are likely to become endangered unless circumstances improve

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Assertion (A): The Chipko Movement was a significant grassroots initiative aimed at preventing deforestation in the Himalayan region.
Reason (R): People hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by forest contractors.

a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c. A is true, but R is false.
d. A is false, but R is true.
Answer: a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q2. Which of the following best reflects the innovative approach of movements like Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya?
A) Promoting large-scale commercial farming using modern pesticides
B) Encouraging genetically modified crops for higher yield
C) Supporting traditional seed conservation and chemical-free farming
D) Advocating complete ban on agriculture to protect forests
Answer: C) Supporting traditional seed conservation and chemical-free farming

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q2. How can development and conservation go hand-in-hand without harming biodiversity?
Hint: Development and conservation can coexist through sustainable practices, eco-friendly technology, community participation, and policies that prioritize environmental protection alongside economic growth.

Q3. Explain the role of traditional knowledge (like sacred groves) and modern laws in conserving biodiversity?

Hint: Traditional knowledge preserves biodiversity through cultural respect and protection of nature, while modern laws enforce legal measures to regulate use and prevent exploitation of natural resources.

Q4. What innovative practices would you implement to ensure sustainable conservation, and how would you involve the local community?
Hint: I would promote eco-tourism, organize tree plantation drives, use local knowledge, conduct awareness campaigns, and form community forest groups to monitor and protect wildlife sustainably.

Q5."Imagine you are a wildlife scientist tasked with saving a vulnerable species. What steps would you take to prevent it from becoming endangered or extinct, and why?"
Hint: I would protect its habitat, regulate hunting, promote breeding programs, raise public awareness, and collaborate with local communities to ensure long-term survival and prevent further decline.

Q6. Is it justifiable to displace local communities from forests to protect wildlife? Give arguments for and against.
Hint: For: It helps create safe habitats for wildlife.
Against: It disrupts livelihoods and traditional conservation roles of communities.
Balanced solutions should protect both wildlife and human rights.

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS-

Gharial on the brink

The gharial population has been at its lowest since the 1970s. What went wrong and what can we do?
ROMULUS WHITAKER and JANAKI LENIN

Bird deaths blamed on dirty Yamuna
Delhi Govt Report Points To Toxic Elements in Stagnant Water

Can you find out the reasons for the above mentioned problems?

Questions-

1. Why do you think the gharial population has declined despite conservation efforts?

Hint-Habitat loss, pollution, and weak enforcement reduce gharial survival chances.

2. How might pollution in rivers like the Yamuna affect the food chain and other aquatic species besides birds and gharials?

Hint-Pollution kills fish, disrupting the diet of aquatic predators.

3. What steps can citizens and governments take together to restore the gharial's natural habitat?

Hint-Clean rivers, protect nesting areas, enforce laws, spread awareness.

4. If you were a wildlife filmmaker, how would you raise awareness about the plight of gharials?

Hint-Create emotional documentaries, share stories, and reach global audiences

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

Q1. In India, local communities have played a pivotal role in forest conservation through initiatives like the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme. This programme, initiated in 1988 in Odisha, involves local communities in the protection and restoration of degraded forest lands. In return, these communities are entitled to benefits such as access to non-timber forest products and a share in the timber harvested from these forests.

Questions:

A. What is the primary objective of the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme?

B. Which state in India passed the first resolution for Joint Forest Management in 1988?

C. What benefits do communities receive under the JFM programme?

D. How does the involvement of local communities contribute to forest conservation?

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CHAPTER-3
WATER RESOURCE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

- Water scarcity exists due to unequal distribution, overuse, pollution, and growing demand despite water being renewable through the hydrological cycle.

Multipurpose river project and integrating water resource management

Ancient practices	India has a long history of constructing hydraulic structures like dams, reservoirs, and canals for irrigation.
Modern dams	Built for multiple uses – irrigation, electricity generation, water supply, flood control, recreation, and fish breeding.
Multipurpose projects	Integrate various uses of water, e.g., Bhakra–Nangal and Hirakud projects serve both irrigation and power generation.
Development symbols	Post-independence dams were seen as "temples of modern India" for boosting agriculture and industrialisation.
Environmental concerns	Disrupt natural river flow and aquatic life. Cause excessive sedimentation and rockier riverbeds.

	Submerge vegetation and soil, leading to decay and pollution.
Flood issues	Instead of controlling floods, dams often cause them due to silt buildup in reservoirs.
Ecological impacts	• Loss of fertile silt on floodplains. • Induced soil salinisation due to water-intensive cropping. • Risk of waterborne diseases, pests, and even earthquakes.
Government initiatives	**Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana aims to** • Ensure irrigation for every farm ("Har Khet Ko Pani"). • Promote efficient water use ("Per Drop More Crop"). • Encourage sustainable conservation practices ❖ **Atal Bhujal Yojana promotes groundwater conservation in water-stressed areas through community participation**

Rainwater Harvesting

Ancient Indian Tradition
-Advanced Water Harvesting Techniques
-Adapted to Local Ecological Conditions
-Types: Rainwater, Groundwater, River, Floodwater

Regional Techniques-
1. Hills/Mountains Diversion 'Channels ('guls'/'kuls'
2. Rajasthan- Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting & Underground Tanks ('tankas')
3. Bengal Flood Plains- Inundation Channels for Irrigation
4. Arid/Semi-Arid areas-'Khadins' (Rain-fed Storage Fields)
'Johads' (Water Retention Structures)

Current Status-
-Decline in Rooftop Harvesting in Western
-Rajasthan Continued Use of Tankas for Taste Preference

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Multi-purpose river valley projects are often hailed as "Temples of Modern India," yet they also face criticism.Which of the following scenarios best reflects a balanced view of such projects?
(a) They should be abandoned because they only cause displacement and ecological damage.
(b) They are perfect solutions for all water and energy problems.
(c) They offer multiple benefits but must be planned with care for people and the environment.
(d) They are only useful for producing electricity and nothing else.
Correct Answer:(c) They offer multiple benefits but must be planned with care for people and the environment.

2. Which of the following decisions would likely lead to sustainable water management?
(a) Encouraging unplanned urbanisation to increase water use in cities.
(b) Promoting rooftop rainwater harvesting even in canal-irrigated regions.
(c) Damming all rivers permanently to stop seasonal flooding.
(d) Ignoring traditional water harvesting methods in favour of modern dams.
Correct Answer: (b) Promoting rooftop rainwater harvesting even in canal-irrigated regions.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 How do human activities either support or hinder the renewability of water?

Hint: Human activities support water renewability through conservation and recycling but hinder it through pollution, overuse, deforestation, and may displace communities, submerge forests, and disrupt natural aquatic ecosystems.

Q.2 Scenario: In a region experiencing prolonged drought, local farmers are facing crop failures, and urban areas are implementing water rationing. Analyze how both climate change and over-extraction of groundwate contribute to water scarcity in this scenario?
Hint: Climate change reduces rainfall, exacerbating drought, while over-extraction of groundwater depletes aquifers, further limiting water availability for agriculture and urban needs.

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS-

Questions-

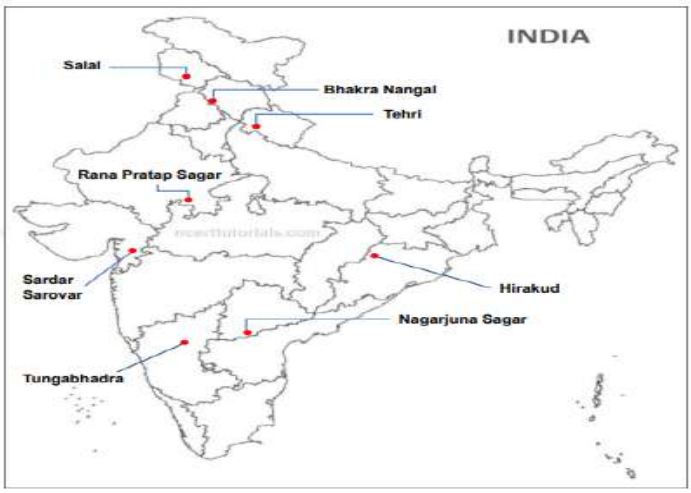
1. Imagine you're designing an eco-friendly irrigation system for a remote village—how could bamboo be used not just as a material, but as a symbol of sustainable
Hint: Bamboo is renewable, grows quickly, and is biodegradable.
2. Why do you think the natural geography of hilly regions makes bamboo drip irrigation more efficient than conventional methods? Can you link this to the concept of 'using nature to work with nature'?
Hint: Bamboo channels use the slope to transport water without pumps or fuel.
3. If you were a farmer relying on bamboo drip irrigation, what kinds of problems might you face over time? How would you creatively solve these without losing the system's sustainable character?
Hint: Challenges: Bamboo may rot, crack, or be damaged by insects. Regular maintenance is required.
Creative solutions: combine bamboo with durable eco-friendly materials (e.g., clay or recycled plastic reinforcements).
4. How can age-old methods like bamboo drip irrigation guide the future of water management in urban or tech-driven societies? Can you think of a modern tool or technology that could be blended with this traditional method?
Hint: Promotes low-cost, low-waste water usage models, urban vertical gardens or rooftop agriculture might adapt similar gravity-fed irrigation using sustainable materials.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:
1. Compare the long-term economic benefits with the short-term social costs associated with the dam's construction.
Hint: Long-term economic benefits include power generation and irrigation, while short-term social costs involve displacement of communities and environmental disruption.

2. **Scenario**:A region has successfully implemented rainwater harvesting and water recycling programs to combat water scarcity.
Question: Propose additional sustainable water management practices that could further alleviate water scarcity in this region
Hint: Additional practices include promoting efficient irrigation techniques, restoring wetlands, reducing water wastage, and encouraging water conservation through public awareness campaigns.

Dams
Locating & labelling

- **Salal** (Chenab - Jammu & Kashmir)
- **Bhakra Nangal** (Sutlej - Himachal Pradesh)
- **Tehri** (Bhagirathi – Uttarakhand)
- **Rana Pratap Sagar** (Chambal – Rajasthan)
- **Sardar Sarovar** (Narmada – Gujrat)
- **Hirakud** (Mahanadi – Orissa)
- **Nagarjuna Sagar** (Krishna – Telangana)
- **Tungabhadra** (Tungabhadra – Karnataka)



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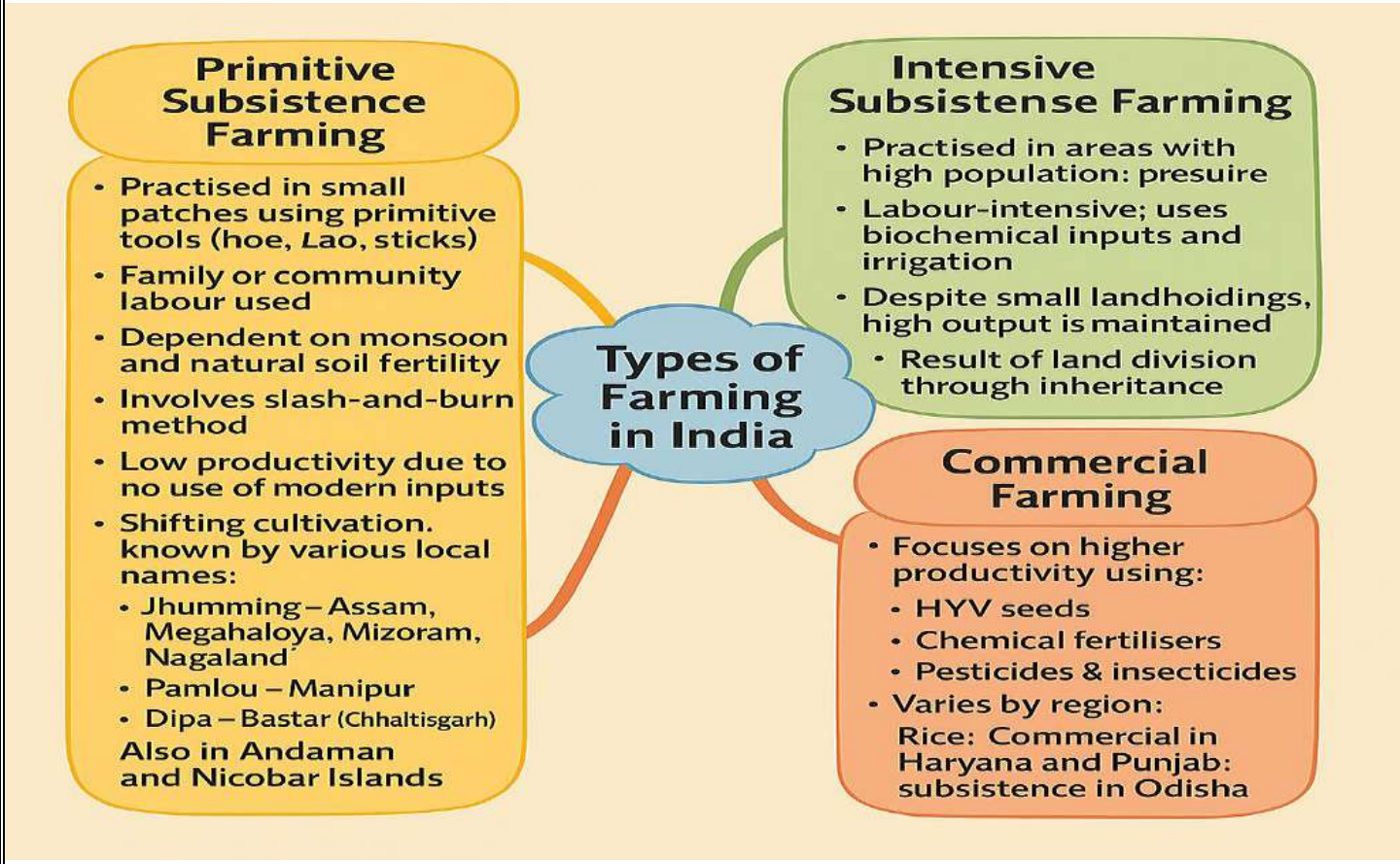
CHAPTER -4
AGRICULTURE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

❖ Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agriculture.

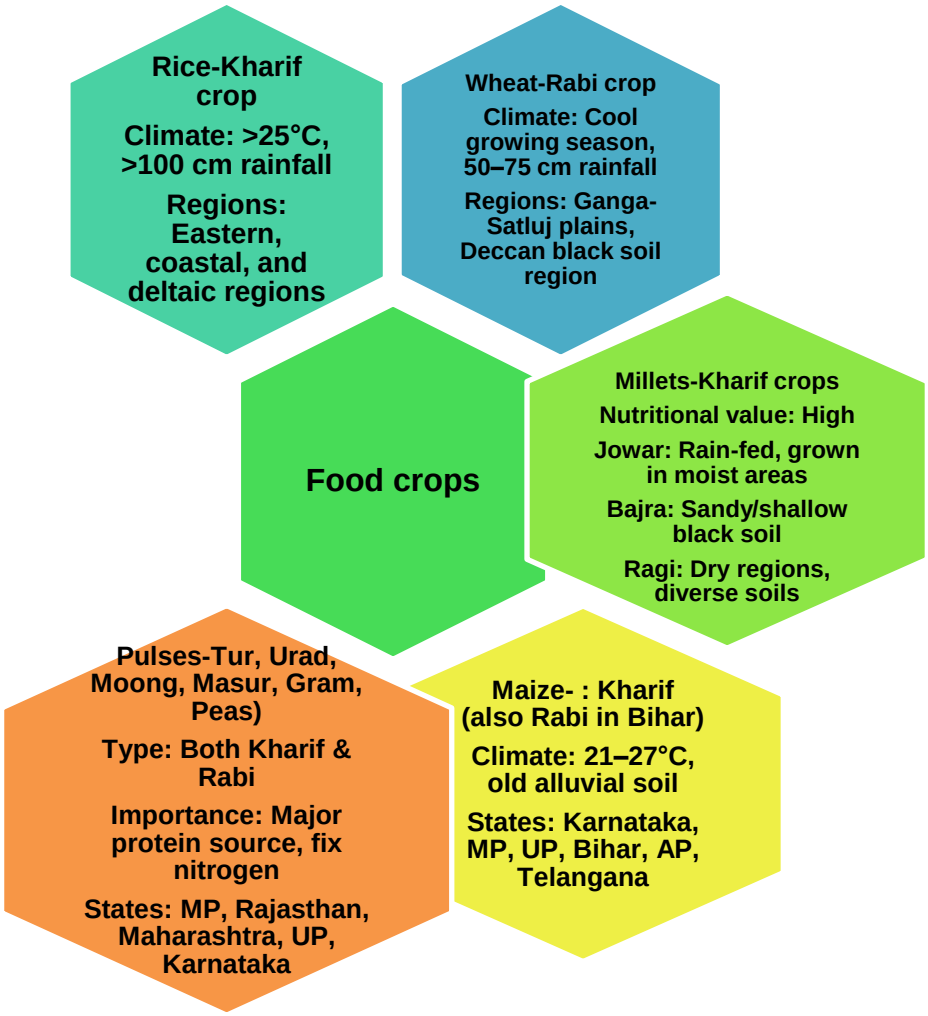
❖ Agriculture is a primary activity, providing:

- Food grains
- Raw materials for industries (e.g., cotton for textiles, sugarcane for sugar industry).
- Export products like tea, coffee, and spices.

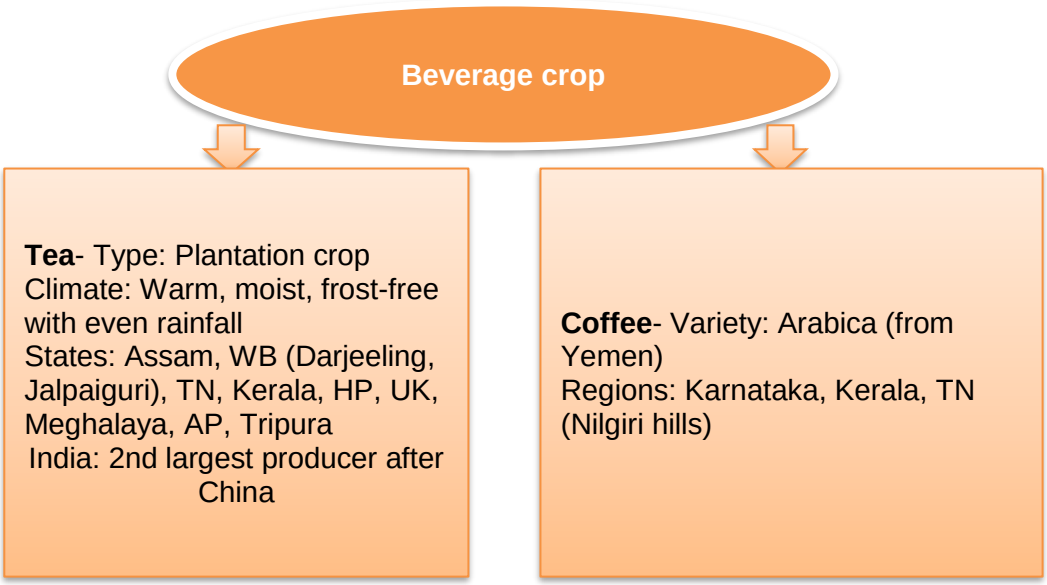


❖ India grows diverse crops like rice, wheat, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, and jute, based on climate and soil.

Food crops-



Beverage Crop-

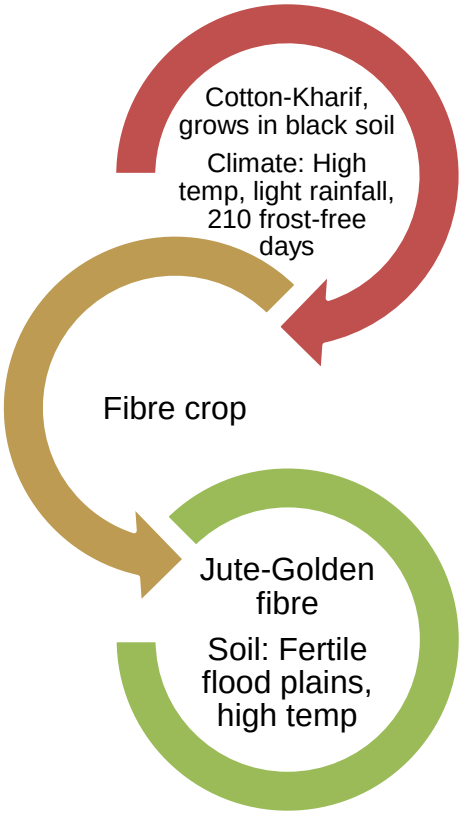


Food crops other than grains-

Sugarcane	**Type:** Tropical & Subtropical crop **Climate**: 21–27°C, 75–100 cm rainfall **Uses**: Sugar, jaggery (gur), molasses

	States: UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, TN, AP, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab
Oil seeds	**Main crops**: Groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum, soybean, sunflower, castor **Uses:** Edible oil, soap, cosmetics **Groundnut:** Kharif – Gujarat, Rajasthan, TN **Mustard & Linseed**: Rabi **Sesamum**: Kharif (North), Rabi (South) **Castor**: Kharif & Rabi
Horticulture	**India:** 2nd largest producer after China **Fruits-** **Mango:** Maharashtra, AP, UP, WB **Orange**: Nagpur, Cherrapunjee **Banana**: Kerala, Mizoram, TN, Maharashtra **Litchi & Guava**: UP, Bihar **Grapes**: AP, Telangana, Maharashtra **Apples & Dry fruits**: J&K, HP

Fiber crops-



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1.Farmers in a village are facing declining soil fertility due to continuous cultivation of cereals. They are advised to include a crop that not only provides nutrition but also naturally restores nitrogen in the soil without chemical fertilizers. Which of the following crops should they grow to achieve this?

(a) Jawar (b) Millets (c) Sesamum (d) Pulses

Correct Answer:(d) Pulses

Q.2.**Assertion (A):** Technological reforms alone are not sufficient to ensure long-term agricultural growth in India.

Reason (R): Issues such as unequal land ownership, lack of access to credit, and socio-economic inequalities also affect agricultural development.

Options:
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.
Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
1.Why is tea mainly grown in specific regions of India and not throughout the country?
Hint: Think about geographical conditions needed for tea cultivation—like climate, temperature, rainfall, and soil. Also, consider hilly terrain and labour availability, which affect where tea can be successfully grown.
2. How might climate change affect the cultivation of beverage crops like tea and coffee?
Hint: Climate change may alter rainfall patterns and temperatures, affecting yield, quality, and suitable regions for growing tea and coffee.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
1. How can government policies be designed to ensure both increased agricultural production and sustainable land use practices? Suggest innovative measures and evaluate their potential impact.
Hint: Government policies can promote organic farming, precision agriculture, crop diversification, and water-efficient techniques to boost production while conserving land and resources.

2.Examine how agricultural initiatives like the Green Revolution have influenced crop patterns in India. What creative strategies can be adopted to balance productivity with environmental sustainability?
Hint: The Green Revolution increased yields but caused soil degradation; promoting organic farming, crop rotation, and agroforestry can balance productivity and sustainability.

3.How can digital technology and modern irrigation methods transform traditional rice farming in regions with suitable geography? Evaluate their role in improving yield and efficiency.
Hint: Digital tools and modern irrigation improve monitoring, reduce water waste, and boost yields, making rice farming more efficient and climate-resilient.
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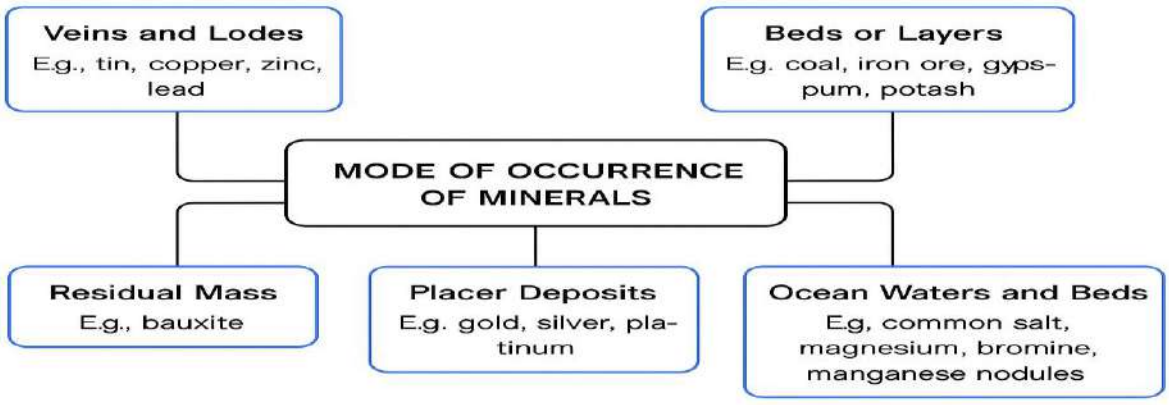
CHAPTER-5
MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-
Mineral: A homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.



Metallic Minerals

Ferrous

Iron-Backbone of industrial development

TYPES

Magnetite: Finest quality, 70% iron, magnetic.

Hematite: Most used, 50–60% iron

MAJOR BELTS:-

Odisha-Jharkhand: Badampahar (Odisha), Gua & Noamundi (Jharkhand).

Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur: Bailadila (Chhattisgarh) – exports to Japan, S. Korea.

Ballari-Chitradurga-Tumakuru (Karnataka): Kudremukh (100% export).

Maharashtra-Goa: Goa, Ratnagiri – via Marmagao port

Manganese-Key for steel making (10 kg/tonne steel), used in bleaching powder, paints.

Non ferrous

Copper-Used in electrical wires, electronics.

Major areas: Balaghat (MP), Khetri (Rajasthan), Singhbhum (Jharkhand

Bauxite-Source of aluminium (strong, light, malleable).

Found in Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, Bilaspur-Katni.

Odisha (Koraput) is the top producer.

NON METALLIC MINERALS-

Mica	Splits into thin sheets, excellent electrical insulator. Found in Jharkhand (Koderma belt), Rajasthan (Ajmer), A.P (Nellore).
Limestone	Used in cement, iron smelting. Found in sedimentary rocks.

Conventional Energy Resources

Coal- Major energy source; used for power, industry.

Types: Peat, Lignite (Neyveli), Bituminous, Anthracite.

Major fields: Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro (Damodar Valley), Godavari, Mahanadi, Son, Wardha

Petroleum-Found in anticlines/fault traps.

Major fields: Mumbai High, Ankleshwar (Gujarat), Digboi, Naharkatiya, Moran (Assam).

Natural gas- Found with petroleum; used in power, industry, domestic use.

Major reserves: Mumbai High, Cambay, Krishna-Godavari.

HVJ pipeline connects western gas fields to northern markets.

Electricity-Hydro Power: From water (renewable); major projects: Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley, Kopili.

Thermal Power: From fossil fuels (non-renewable).

ENERGY SOURCE - NON CONVENTIONAL-

Nuclear	• Produced by altering the atomic structure, releasing heat used to generate electricity • Uranium and Thorium are key resources found in: • Jharkhand • Aravalli ranges (Rajasthan) • Monazite sands of Kerala (rich in Thorium)
Solar	• India, being tropical, has high solar energy potential. • Photovoltaic cells convert sunlight into electricity. • Widely used in rural/remote areas. • Helps reduce dependence on firewood and dung, supporting environmental conservation and better manure supply.
Wind	• Major wind farm cluster: Nagarcoil to Madurai (Tamil Nadu) • Notable sites: Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer
Biogas	• Produced from shrubs, farm, animal, and human waste. • Biogas has higher thermal efficiency than kerosene or dung cakes. • Plants set up at municipal, cooperative, and individual levels. • Gobar gas plants (cattle dung-based) are common in rural India. • Dual benefits: energy and improved manure quality. • Reduces deforestation and promotes soil health.
Tidal	• Generated using oceanic tides via floodgate dams. • Suitable sites in India: • Gulf of Khambhat (Gujarat) • Gulf of Kuchchh (Gujarat) • Sunderban Delta (West Bengal)
Geo-thermal	• Utilizes Earth's internal heat to generate electricity. • Hot water and steam from geothermal areas drive turbines. • Experimental sites in India: • Parvati Valley, Manikaran (Himachal Pradesh) • Puga Valley (Ladakh)

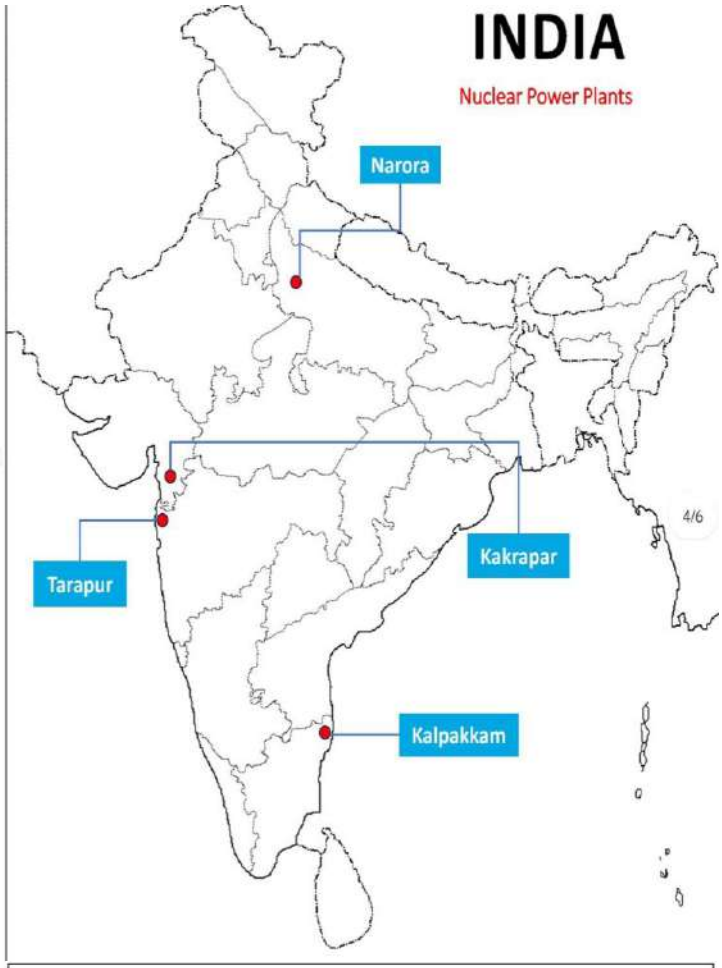
Nuclear Power Plants
(Locating and labelling)

Narora (Uttar Pradesh)

Kakrapar (Gujrat)

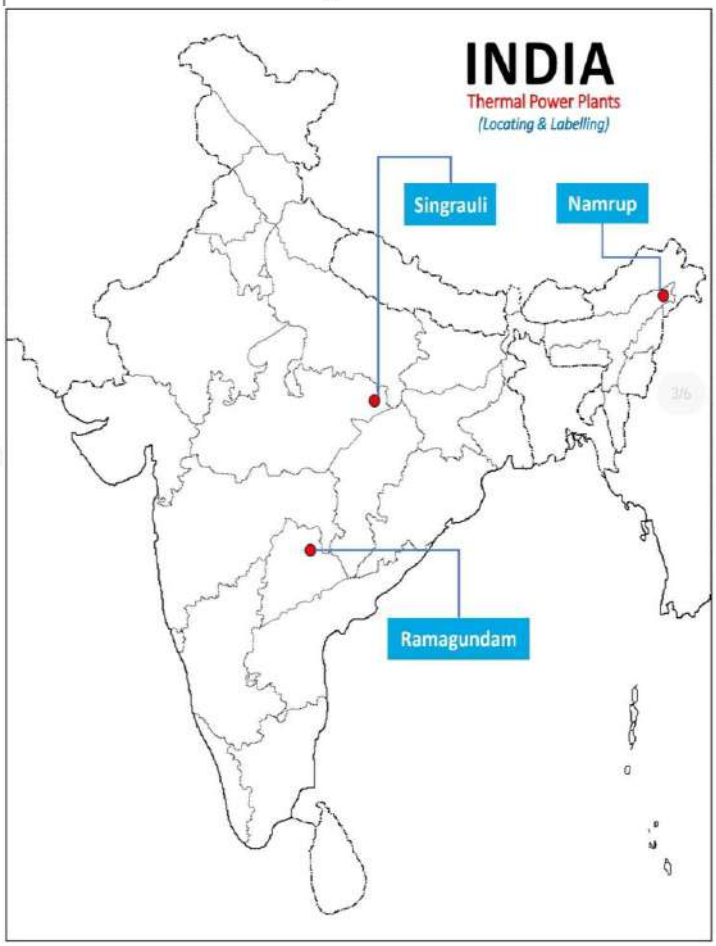
Tarapur (Maharashtra)

Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)



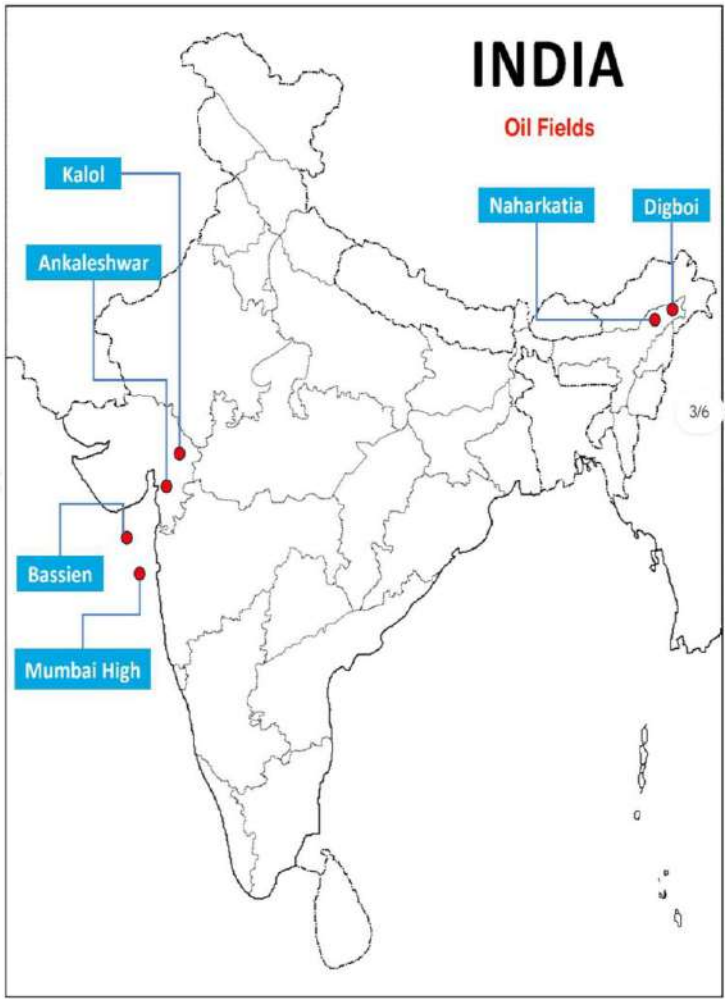
Thermal Power Plants
(Locating and labelling)

- **Singrauli** (Madhya Pradesh)
- **Ramagundam** (Telangana)
- **Namrup** (Assam)



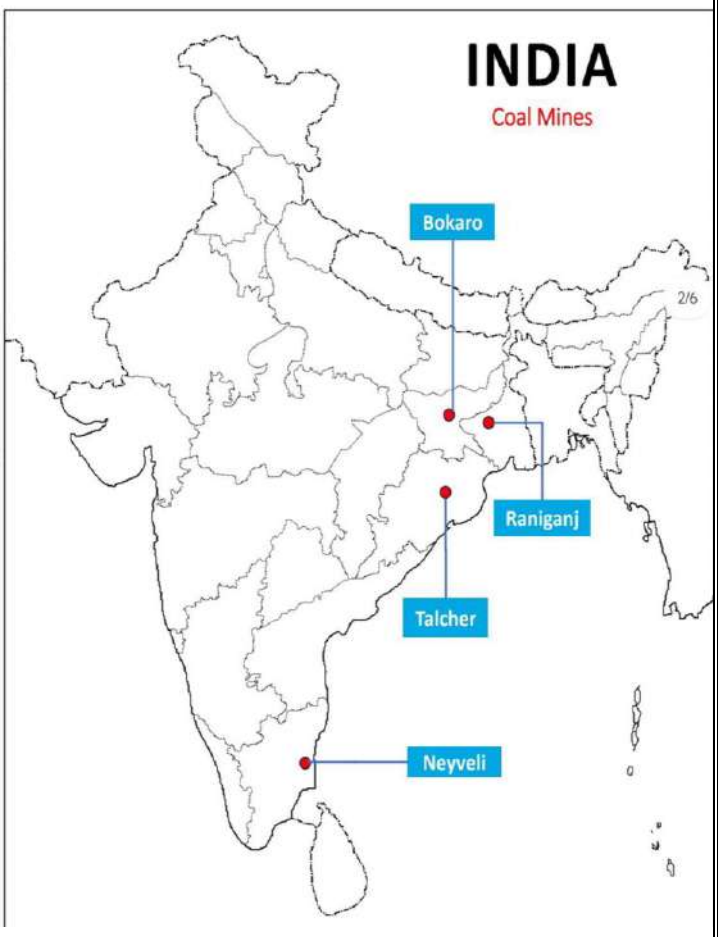
Oil Fields
(Identification only)

- **Digboi** (Assam)
- **Naharkatia** (Assam)
- **Mumbai High** (Maharashtra)
- **Bassien** (Maharashtra)
- **Kalol** (Gujrat)
- **Ankleshwar** (Gujrat)



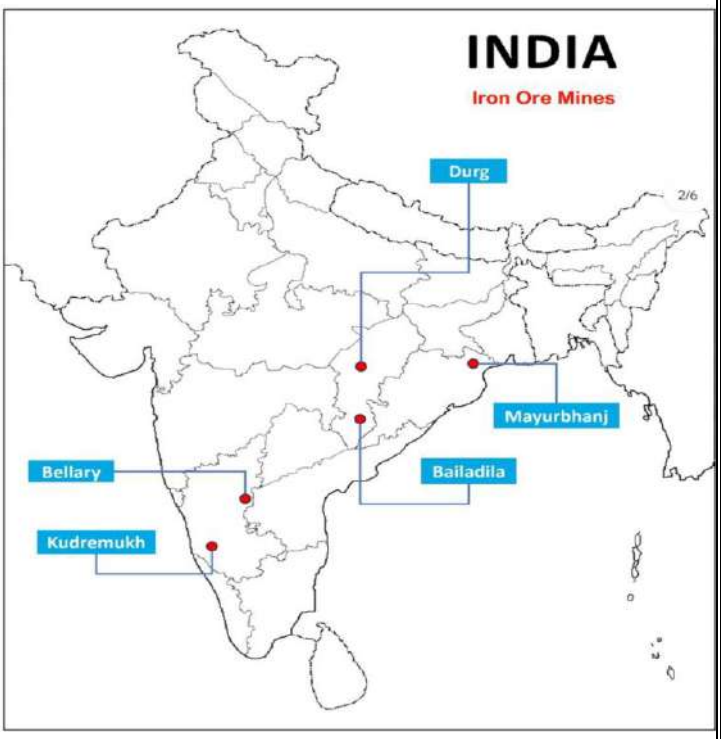
Coal Mines
(Identification only)

- **Bokaro** (Jharkhand)
- **Raniganj** (W. Bengal)
- **Talcher** (Odisha)
- **Neyveli** (Tamil Nadu)



Iron Ore Mines
(Identification only)

- **Mayurbhanj** (Odisha)
- **Durg** (Chhattisgarh)
- **Bailadila** (Chhattisgarh)
- **Bellary** (Karnataka)
- **Kudremukh** (Karnataka)



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Choose the correct option

A. Igneous - Most minerals are deposited and accumulated here
B. Sedimentary - Formed by cooling and solidification of magma or lava
C. Metamorphic - Formed by the alteration of existing rocks due to heat and pressure

Hint: c. Metamorphic - Formed by the alteration of existing rocks due to heat and pressure

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Suggest which energy sources should be promoted and justify your choice by comparing conventional and non-conventional sources.
Hint: Non-conventional sources like solar and wind should be promoted as they are renewable, eco-friendly, and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Q2. If mineral resources were to run out in 50 years, how would it affect industries, transportation, and daily life? Propose creative strategies that society could adopt to avoid this crisis.
Hint: Industries, transport, and daily life would suffer; society must adopt recycling, alternative materials, and renewable energy to prevent crisis.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Coal is one of India's most vital energy resources. Analyze how the uneven distribution of coal affects regional development and suggest innovative ways to ensure energy equity across the country.

Hint: Uneven coal distribution causes regional disparities; promoting renewables, decentralized energy systems, and efficient grid networks can ensure national energy equity.

Q2. India is a tropical country with abundant sunlight. Critically evaluate how solar energy can revolutionize rural development, reduce environmental degradation, and contribute to India's sustainable growth. Suggest strategic steps to make it accessible and affordable for all.

Hint: Solar energy can power rural homes, reduce firewood use, cut emissions, boost green jobs; subsidies and awareness can ensure accessibility.

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CHAPTER-6
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

No.	Topic	Details
1	Definition	The production of goods in large thai-quantities after processing raw mate-rials into more valuable products.
2	Importance of Manufacturing	• Adds value to raw materials • Produces egriculture by proociuents tools and equipment • Provides employment in both urban & rural areas • Increases national income & exports
3	Types of Manufac-turing Industries	• Agro-based – Use agricultural pro-ducts (e.g. cotton, jute, sugarcane) • Mineral-based – Use minirals • Forest-based – Use wood. lac,.. ecical
4	Factors Affecting Location	• Raw Material – Availabklity & cbst • Power Supply – Electricity, coal, oil,ect. • Jute Industry – Mainly in West Bengal • Iron & Steel Industry – Backbone of modern Industry: Jamshedpur, Bhiai • Cement Industry – Using limestone • Capital – Investment availability
6	Major Manufacturing Industries in India	• Contributes ~ 27% to GDP • Provides jobs to millions • Boosts exports (engineering gods, textiles gems) • Supports agriculture & service sectors
7	Contribution to National Economy	• Use oil-gas instead of coal • Afforestation around industrial areas • Effluent treatment plants. • Government regulations (Environment Protection Act)
8	Measures to Control Pollution	• Use oil-gas instead of coal • Afforestation around industrial areas • Effluent treatment plants • Government regulations (agnetors • Public awareness and green

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES-

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

- On the Basis of Source of Raw Materials
- On the Basis of Capital Investment
- According to Main Role
- On the Basis of Ownership

Agro-based : Use agricultural products as raw materials. Examples: Cotton, Wool, Jute, Silk textile, Sugar, Tea & Coffee, Edible oil.

Mineral-based : Use minerals as raw materials. Examples: Iron & Steel, Copper Smelting, Aluminium Smelting

Small Scale: Requires low capital investment.

Large scale:. Industries with huge investment, advanced machinery, large workforce.

Basic/Key: Provide raw materials for other industries. Examples: Iron & Steel, Copper Smelting, Aluminium Smelting.
Consumer : Produce goods for direct use by consumers. Examples: Sugar, Toothpaste, Paper, Sewing machines, Fans

Public Sector: Owned and operated by the government.
Private Sector: Owned by individuals or groups.
Joint Sector: Owned and operated jointly by the government and private entities.
Co-operative Sector: owned by producers or workers

MAJOR INDUSTRIES-

Textile industry - Centres: Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore
Largest industry; includes cotton, silk, wool, jute

Iron and Steel
Centres: Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Bokaro
Basic industry; backbone of industrial development

Cement Industry
Raw material: limestone
Used in infrastructure

Automobile & IT Industry
Centres: Delhi, Pune, Chennai (Auto); Bengaluru, Noida (IT).

Types of Pollution Caused by Industries

Air Pollution

- Caused by gases like sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide,
- Emitted by: chemical & par factories. brick-kilns, refineries, smelting plants
- includes smoke, dust, mist, sprays
- Hazardous gas leaks (e.g., Bhopal Gas Tragedy)
- Affects human health, animals, plants, bulldings, and atmosphre

Land Pollution

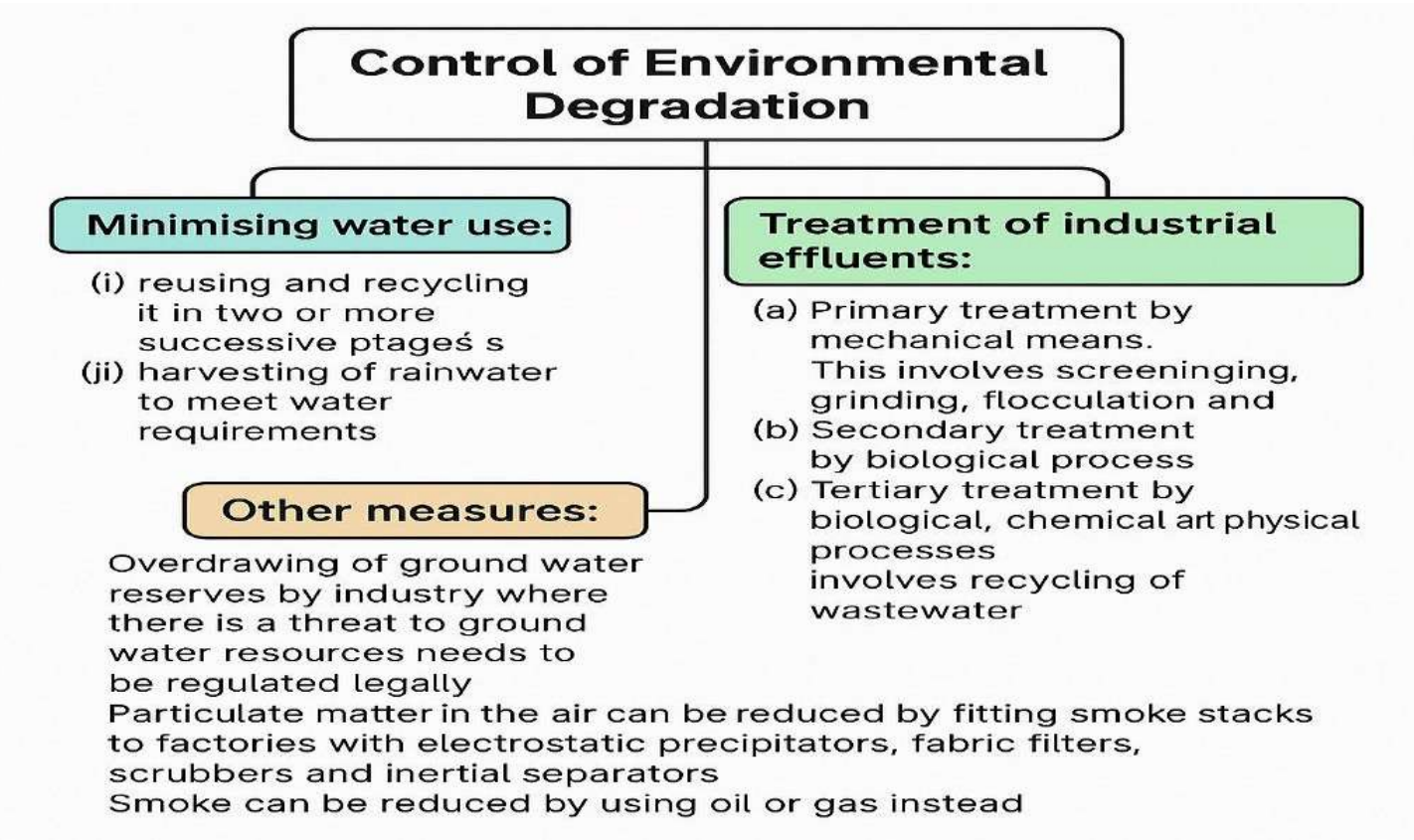
- Caused by dumping glass, chemicals, effluents, packaging waste, garbaguage
- Pollutants seep into soil and contaminate groundwäer

Water Pollution

- Caused by discharge of organic/ inorganic wastes Into rivers.
- Key polluting industries: paper, textile, chemical, refineries, tanneries.
- Pollutants, dyes, acids, salts, heavy metals (lead, mercury), plastics, rubber
- Thermal pollution: hot water from plants harms aquatic life.
- Nuclear waste: leads to cancer, birth defects, miscarriages

Noise Pollution

- Sources: machinery, generators, drills, construction activities
- Effects: stress, hearing lass, high blood pressure, heart rate increase



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

Q1. **Assertion (A):** The electronic industry plays a crucial role in the development of modern communication and computing devices.

Reason (R): Telephones, computers, and other digital devices are primarily manufactured by the steel and aluminum smelting industries.

Options:

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

Correct Answer: (c) A is true, but R is false.

Q2. Ravi is designing a smart classroom that includes interactive digital boards, video conferencing tools, and computer-based learning systems. To source the necessary hardware like tablets, communication devices, and control panels, which industry should he primarily approach?

(a) Textile
(b) Electronic
(c) Mining
(d) Construction

Correct Answer: (b) Electronic

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. As we all know that India is predicted to become the third largest economy in the world, therefore country plans to rapidly develop its infrastructure and manufacturing sector. According to you which type of industry the government should prioritize to support long-term industrial growth.

Hint: The government should prioritize basic industries like iron and steel, as they provide raw materials essential for infrastructure and manufacturing growth.

CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

India's rapid industrial growth has boosted the economy but caused serious pollution of air, water, land, and noise. Industries like chemical factories, thermal power plants, tanneries, and refineries release harmful gases, toxic wastes, and solid pollutants. These pollutants affect human health, aquatic life, soil fertility, and cause stress through noise pollution. Thermal pollution raises water temperature, harming aquatic ecosystems, while toxic waste contaminates soil and groundwater.
Questions:
(a) How does air pollution from industries impact human health and the environment? Give two examples.
(b) Explain how thermal pollution affects aquatic life and suggest one way to reduce it.
(c) Why is soil pollution closely linked to water pollution? Provide one example from industries.
(d) Propose two simple measures industries can take to reduce noise pollution and improve workers' health.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Why do you think stricter environmental regulations alone are not always enough to reduce industrial pollution? What else is needed?
Hint: Stricter regulations aren't enough because enforcement is often weak; awareness, technology upgrades, and industry responsibility are also essential for real impact.

Q2. Industries provide jobs but also harm the environment. How should governments balance economic growth with environmental protection?
Hint: Governments should promote green technologies, enforce eco-friendly laws, and offer incentives for sustainable practices to balance growth with environmental protection.

Q3. Imagine your school is launching a campaign to educate industries about pollution control. What creative methods (like posters, slogans, or events) would you use to raise awareness?
Hint: We would use interactive street plays, eco-themed posters, catchy slogans like "Profit with Planet," and host green innovation competitions for awareness.

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CHAPTER 7
LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

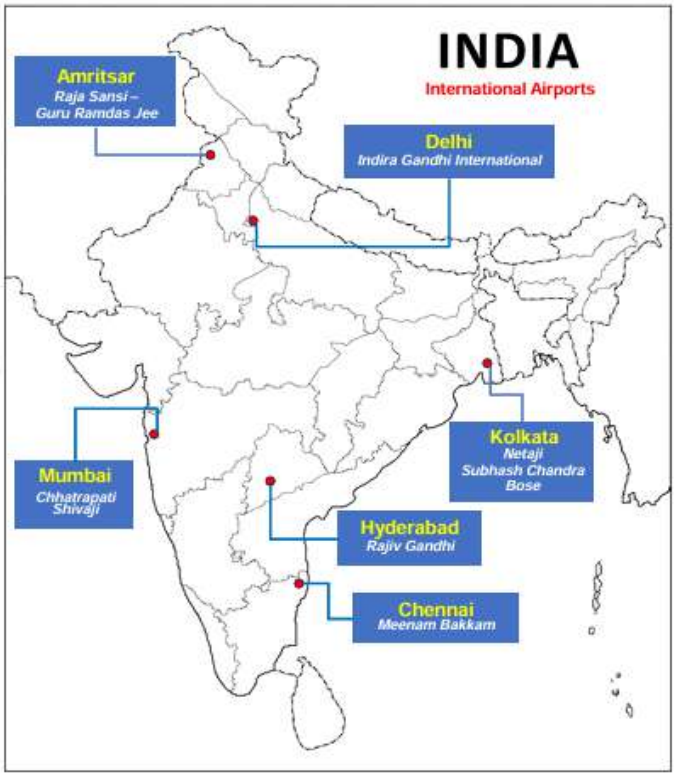
MAPS

Major Ports
(Locating and labelling)

- Kandla
- Mumbai
- Marmagao
- New Mangalore
- Kochi
- Tuticorin
- Chennai
- Vishakhapatnam
- Paradip
- Haldia

International Airports
(Locating and labelling)

- **Amritsar** (Raja Sansi - Guru Ramdas Jee)
- **Delhi** (Indira Gandhi)
- **Mumbai** (Chhatrapati Shivaji)
- **Chennai** (Meenam Bakkam)
- **Kolkata** (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
- **Hyderabad** (Rajiv Gandhi)



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CHAPTER-1
POWER SHARING

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

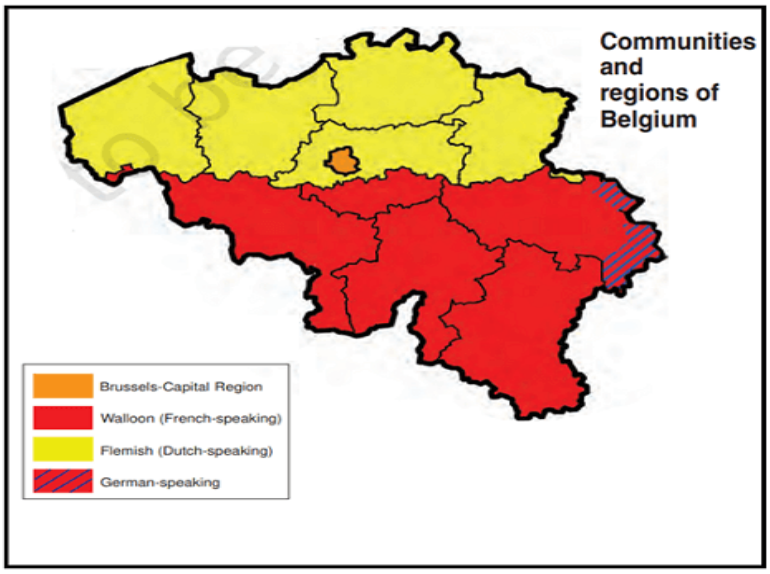
Belgium & Sri Lanka
Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka
Accommodation in Belgium
Why power sharing is desirable
Forms of Power Sharing

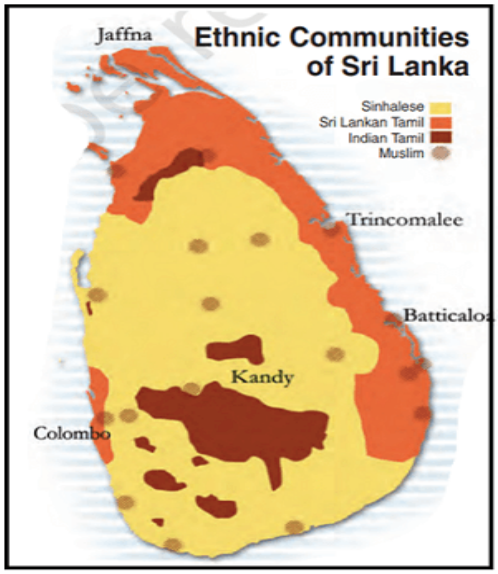
1. IN BELGIUM-

Speak Dutch 59%	Speak French 40%	Speak German 1%

In Brussels (Capital City)

Speak Dutch 20%	Speak French 80%





2. IN SRI LANKA

Tamils 18% in that 13%Srilankan Tamils rest Sinhala Speakers 74%

DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF-

1. SRILANKA (**Majoritarianism**) Independent in 1948 (i) Democratically elected Government (Sinhala community dominated the ministry) (ii) Adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy: 1956 Act, recognized Sinhala as the only language (iii) Favoured Sinhala applicants for school, university positions and Govt. jobs (iv) Constitution- To protect and foster Buddhism Sri Lankan Tamils | Sinhalas Supremacy	**2. BELGIUM** (**Accommodation**) (i) Equal No. of Ministers from Dutch and French speaking in central Government (ii) No single community can Like make decisions for itself official (iii) State Govt. not subordinate to Central Govt. (iv) Brussels: Govt too had Equal representation
Result :- a) Increased the feeling of distrust Among the Sri Lankan Tamils, CIVIL WAR STARTED b)Constitution and the government ignored their Interests-denied equal political rights c) Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and demand Tamil Ealam State, Tamil as an official language, regional autonomy, equality in securing education and jobs **Civil war causes -** -Fought for recognition of Tamil as an official language. -Wanted regional autonomy -Equal opportunity in securing education and jobs 1980-demanded an independent Tamil Eelam in northern and eastern part of Sri Lanka.	**Result :-** A)Country united respecting the feelings of different communities and regions b)Brussels chosen as headquarters of European Union c)Country United

BELGIUM
Accommodation - Three kind of government

	State Government - Brussels (its capital)	**Community Government**
Belgium - Dutch, French and German speaking-no matter where they live	Brussels (Its Capital) has a separate Government in which both the communities have equal representation.	Elected by people belonging to one language Community

FORMS OF POWER SHARING-
1. Horizontal Distribution of Power- Power is shared among organs of Government

Legislature	Executive	Judiciary

Note-Power is shared among different organs of the government.
Balance of Power with checks and balances

2. Vertical Distribution of Power-Power is shared among different level of government

Central Government
State Government
Local Government

Note-Power is shared different level of the government.
3. Power is shared among different Social Groups-Power is shared among political parties, pressure groups, and movements ininfluencing those in power.
Examples: Community Govt. in Belgium Reserved constituencies' in Assemblies and Parliaments.
Power sharing is desirable

Prudential	**Moral**
❖ Bring out better outcome ❖ It helps to reduce the possibility of Conflict between Social groups. ❖ Ensure stability of political order	❖ Valuable ❖ It is the very spirit of democracy ❖ People have a right to be consulted on how to be governed ❖ People participated in government.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

1**. Identify the Building**-
A) Head Quarter of UNO
B) Head Quarter of European Union Parliament
C) Head Quarter of World Bank

D) None of these
Ans. B) Head Quarter of European Union Parliament

2 Which one of the following is correct regarding power sharing?
A) It leads to conflict between different groups.
B) It ensures the stability of the country.
C) It helps to reduce the conflict between different groups.
a) Only A is true b) Only B is true
c) Both A and B are true d) Both B and C are true
Ans. d) Both B and C are true

CASE BASED QUESTIONS-
1-**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** (1+1+2=4)

"Belgium is a small country in Europe with a complex power-sharing arrangement. The country is home to two major ethnic groups: the Dutch-speaking community, which forms the majority, and the French-speaking community, which forms a significant minority. To ensure peace and harmony between these two communities, Belgium's government has implemented a unique power-sharing system. This system includes equal representation in the central government, special laws that require the consent of both groups for any decisions, and a community government that addresses cultural, educational, and language issues.
On the other hand, Sri Lanka, which gained independence in 1948, adopted a majoritarian approach. The Sinhalese community, which is in the majority, dominates the political scene, often sidelining the Tamil minority. This approach has led to tensions, conflicts, and demands for greater autonomy from the Tamil-speaking population."

Q.i. What kind of power-sharing system does Belgium have, and how does it help maintain peace among its communities?
Q.ii. What lessons can Sri Lanka learn from Belgium's power-sharing model to resolve its ethnic conflicts?
Q.iii. How does the concept of community government in Belgium contribute to accommodating cultural differences?

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
1- Based on the case of Belgium, suggest how power-sharing can be used to accommodate diverse communities
Hint Equal Dutch & French ministers in central govt,. Powers shared with state government, Community government.

****

CHAPTER-2
FEDERALISM

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Flow Chart

What is Federalism?
What Makes India A Federal Country?
How is Federalism Practiced?
Decentralization in India
Forms of Power Sharing

Types of Government

1. Unitary Government	**2. Federal Government**

• Government at one level (Central Government) • Has all the powers Can pass orders to the State Or subordinate Govt. • Can pass orders to the state or subordinate Government • Eg- U.K, Italy, Portugal	• Government at two levels or more ❖ Central Government for the entire country • Works for the common National interest • Has powers of its own for it is not answerable to the center ❖ State Government works at the state level • Looks into the administration of the local Eg- India, Belgium, South Africa, Australia

Note-Both these govts, are separately answerable to the people.

Features of Federalism:-

❖ Two or more levels of government
❖ Each level has its own jurisdiction (power) Jurisdictions Specified in the Constitution
❖ Changes in the provisions of Constitution require the consent of both the govt's.
❖ Courts acts as an umpire if any dispute arise between the levels of government. Sources of revenue specified (Financial autonomy) - Every state has its own revenue to look after its welfare.
❖ **Dual objective** - Promote the unity of the country by accommodating regional diversity

Two routes through which federation have been formed-

1. Coming together	2. Holding together
❖ Independent states come together to form a bigger unit ❖ Pool their Sovereignty retain their Identity, increasing security ❖ All the states have equal powers ❖ Ex-U.S.A, Switzerland, Australia	❖ Large Country decide to divide its power between state and the national govt. ❖ Central Govt. tend to be more powerful ❖ Ex-India, Belgium, Spain

THREE-FOLD DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS-

1.Union List- ❖ Subjects of National Importance interest ❖ Union Govt alone can make laws ❖ Needs a uniform policy throughout can make the country ❖ eg. Railway, Defence etc.
2.State List- ❖ Subjects of State and local importance ❖ State Govt alone can make laws ❖ eg. Police, Agriculture etc.
3.Concurrent List- ❖ Subjects of common Both Central and State laws ❖ In a conflict, Union govt. law will prevail ❖ eg. Education, Marriage
4. Residuary Subjects- ❖ Subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists, laws of union govt. will prevail.

❖ eg. Computers, IT. etc.

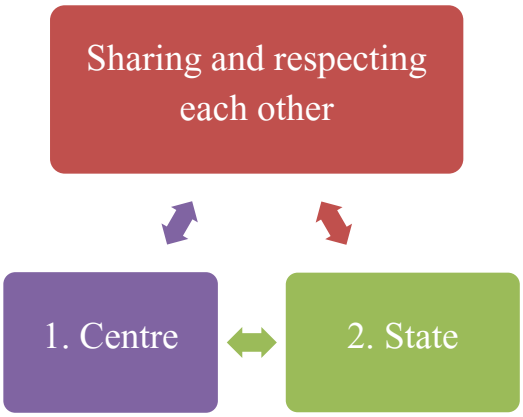
LINGUISTIC STATES-

- People who spoke the same language lived in the same state.
- Some states were created not on the basis of language, but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.
- Formation of linguistic states has made the country united, made administration easier.

LANGUAGE POLICY-

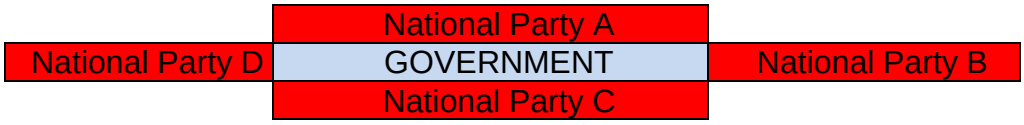
- Did not give status of National language to any one language.
- Flexibility is shown. The use of English along with Hindi for official purposes is agreed.
- States too have their own official languages

CENTRE STATE RELATIONS-



COALITION GOVERNMENT –

-A Government formed together with two or more political parties. They adopt a common programme



Supreme Court:- A major judgement of Supreme Court that made it difficult for the Central Govt. to dismiss State Govt. in an arbitrary manners.

Decentralization-Power taken away from centre and State Govt. given to local govt.

Reason for Decentralization in India -

- Large country- Large No. of problems and issues
- Three-Tier govt- Local govt. formed
- Local people-better knowledge of local problems
- Democratic participation for local self-govt.

Steps taken to make third-tier more powerful –

- 1992-Amendment-third tier made-more powerful
- Regular elections
- Reservation of seats for SC, ST.
- OBC Reservation for women
- Creation of state EC to control elections
- State govt to share power & revenue with local govt.

Formation of Panchayati Raj (Rural local government):-

- Group of each village have a panchayat
- President or Sarpanch

- Directly elected by the people
- Works under the supervision of Gram Sabha (all voters of the village)
- Meets twice or thrice a year to approve the budget of Gram Panchayat
-

PANCHAYATI RAJ-LOCAL SELF GOVT. (RURAL)-

1. **Village Level**	• **Block level**	3. **District level**
• Gram Panchayat (Group, of Village Panchayat) • Formed by Gram Sabha (All voters of the Village) • HEADS- President or Sarpanch	• Panchayat Samiti • (Many Blocks constitute a Zilla) • Elected by Panchayat members of that area • Head - Block Panchayat President or BDO	• **Zilla parishad** • formed by elected members and have members of Lok Sabha and MLA of the District • Head - Zilla Chair Person • Local government - URBAN

LOCAL SELF GOVT. (URBAN)-

1. Municipalities (Towns)	2. Municipal Corporation (Big Cities)
• Head - Chairperson	• Head - Mayor (Mahapaur)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

Q1- Match Column and choose the correct option:

	Column-A (subject)	**Column-B (list)**
A	Police	1 Residuary list
B	Forest	2 Union list
C	Foreign affairs	3 State list
D	Computer software	4 Concurrent list

a) A – 4, B – 2, C – 1, D – 3
b) A – 3, B – 4, C – 2, D – 1
c) A – 4, B – 1, C – 2, D – 4
d) A – 1, B – 2, C – 4, D – 3

Ans- b)-A – 3, B – 4, C – 2, D – 1

Q2- Sheena grandmother told her that local government was very different before 1992.Which of the following changes she observed after 1992 Amendment?
1.State government shared more powers with local governments.
2.Centre election commission will conduct election.
3.At least one third post of head of panchayat are reserved for women.
a) 1 and 2 only b)1 and 3 only c)2 and 3 only d) All of the above

Ans-b)-1 and 3 only

Q3- **Assertion:** Holding Together Federation do not give equal powers to all states
Reason: Some states are granted special status.
a-Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b-Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c-A is true but R is false.
d-A is false but R is true.

Ans- a-Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1-"Imagine you are explaining the concept of federation to students from two different countries. How would you describe the two main ways in which federations are formed, using suitable examples?"

PICTURE BASED QUESTION-

Q.2- Write the meaning of above Cartoon.

A) States demand less power

B) States plead for more power

C) States welcome to Union Gov.

D) None of these

Ans- B) States plead for more power

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q.1- *"Suppose you are part of a local self-government awareness campaign in your village. How would you explain the importance of the 1992 Constitutional Amendments in strengthening decentralization and empowering local bodies in India?"*

HINTS- These amendments mandated regular elections, ensured representation for marginalized communities and women, and granted financial and administrative autonomy to local bodies

****

CHAPTER-3
GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Flow Chart

Gender and Politics
Women's Political Representation
Religion, Communalism and Politics
Caste & Politics

GENDER -

SEXUAL DIVISION OF LABOUR –

Woman do all the work inside the home or take the help of domestic helpers and man do work outside home

FEMINIST MOVEMENT- A movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well (believe in equal rights and opportunities)

ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE SOCIETY-

- Belief that responsibility of woman is house work and brining up children
- Their work were not valued and recognized

- Though constitute half the population their role is minimal especially in politics
- Gender issue raised in politics - for equal rights, for voting, improve the political and legal status of women for education & career (Feminist Movement)

CHANGING THE SCENARIO OF WOMEN'S ROLE IN PUBLIC LIFE-

❖ Women working as Scientist, Doctors, Managers and College and University Teachers The participation of women in public life is high in developed Countries like Sweden, Norway and Finland

WAYS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE DISCRIMINATED AND OPPRESSED-

❖ Literacy rate among women 54% and men 76% Reason-Girl students going for higher studies is less, More drop outs - as parents prefer to spend more for boys' education

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN HIGHLY PAID JOBS ARE SMALL-

❖ The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wage must be paid but women are paid less than men
❖ Parents prefer to have sons and so decline in sex-ratio
❖ Women are harassed and exploited in rural & urban areas - domestic violence
❖ Family laws of religions show discrimination against women
❖ Ours is still a male dominated, patriarchal society.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL REPRESENTATION-

❖ Elected women member in Lok Sabha has not reached 14.36% and in State Assemblies 5% - very low
❖ A different scenario in Panchayat Raj in India
❖ 1/3 Seat in the Local Government is in Panchayat's and Municipalities reserved for women-more than 10 lakh women representatives in their bodies.
❖ Proposal of Bill before the Parliament: -
❖ Reservation of at least 1/3 of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women

RELIGION -

❖ (Communalism)-The division based on religious differences.

A MAJOR CHALLENGE TO DEMOCRACY-

1. **Relationship between Religion and politics**

❖ Gandhi's view: - Religion can never be separated from politics - It must be guided by ethics from religion
❖ Human Right groups view - Victims of Communal riots in our country are religious minorities
❖ Women's Movement view - Family laws of religions discriminate against women demanded that such laws should be changed to make them equitable.

2. **Various forms of communalism in politics: -**

❖ Religious prejudices- Belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions.
❖ A communal mind leads to political dominance of one's own religious Community-
❖ Special appeal in electoral politics involving the use of Sacred symbols, religious
❖ leaders, emotional appeal and fear to bring the followers together

3. Constitutional provisions given in the Constitution base on Secularism, to curb communalism:

❖ No official religion for the Indian state- No special status.
❖ Freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

❖ Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.
❖ Ensures equality within religious communities.

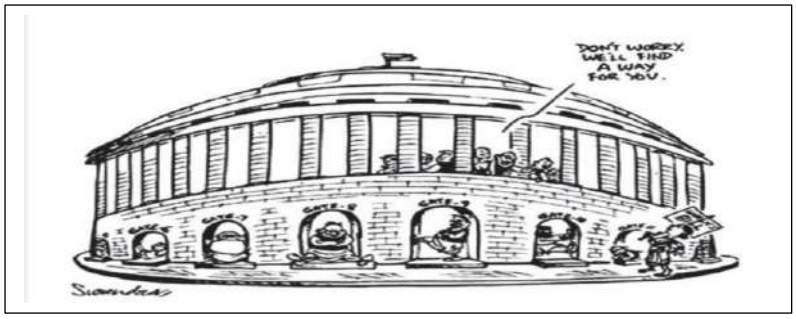
4. Communal politics-
❖ Based on the idea that religion is the principle basis of social community.
❖ State power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.
❖ One religion and followers are pitted against another.

Caste -
❖ Caste division based on hereditary occupational division exclusion and discrimination against our caste' groups - Causing social inequality.
❖ Social reformers who fought against Caste System are Gandhiji, Jyotiba Phule, B.R.Ambedkar, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.
❖ Reasons for changes undergone in Caste system - Urbanization, Occupational mobility, breaking down of caste hierarchy (old notions) Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination, Ban on untouchability access to modern education.

5. Various forms of Caste in politics-
❖ To win elections parties choose candidates from different castes and tribes.
❖ Make appeals to caste sentiments - favour some caste, and are seen as their representatives.
❖ One person-one vote, No parliamentary constituency in the country has majority of one.
❖ Single caste- So they need more than one caste, to win election.
❖ It brought a new consciousness among the people of caste that they were treated low.
❖ The ruling party MP or MLA frequently loose election - will not happen if it was Caste bias.

Result -
❖ Caste group become bigger by incorporating with other caste or sub caste
❖ Some Caste enter into dialogue and negotiation with other
❖ Formation of new caste groups-backward, forward caste groups.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS



Q.1 The above given picture is related to which topic?
A) OBC Reservation Bill B) EWS Reservation Bill
C) Women Reservation Bill D) OBC Reservation in Panchayati Raj System
Ans- C) Women Reservation Bill

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS
Q.1- Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate in our country?
HINTS-
- It is only a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.

- Girls' dropout because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
-

Q2- "Imagine you are writing an article for your school magazine on India's democratic values. How would you justify that India is a secular state? Support your answer with constitutional provisions and real-life examples."

HINTS-

- There is no official religion for Indian state, The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. "You are a student leader preparing a presentation on gender equality for a school awareness program. Which five key steps taken by the Indian government would you highlight to show efforts toward women empowerment and reducing gender inequality? Explain with examples."

Hints 1/3 seats reserved for women in local bodies, Equal pay under Equal Wages Act, Ban on sex-selective abortion, Free/concession education for girls

****

CHAPTER-4
POLITICAL PARTIES

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Flow Chart

Why do we need Political Party?
How many Political Parties should we have?
National Parties
State Parties
Challenges to Political Parties
How Can Parties We Reformed

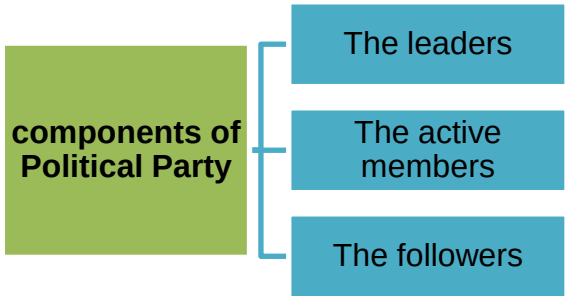
POLITICAL PARTY-

❖ A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold the power in the government.

CHARACTERISTICS -

❖ Agree on some policies and programmes for the society for collective good
❖ Persuade people because their policies are better.
❖ Thus, implement it by winning popular support in elections
❖ Involve partisanship (part of the society)
❖ Reflects fundamental political division in a society.

COMPONENTS OF POLITICAL PARTY-

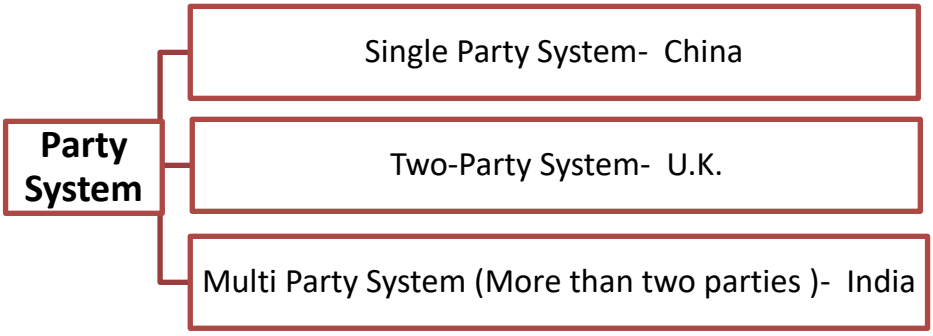


FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTIES-

- **Contest Elections** – Choose candidates and represent people.
- **Form Government** – Run administration if they win.
- **Make Laws** – Help draft and pass laws in legislature.
- **Shape Public Opinion** – Influence people through media, campaigns.
- **Act as Opposition** – Question and critique the ruling party.
- **Link People to Government** – Bridge between citizens and state.

WHY DO WE NEED A PARTY-

- If every candidate in election will be independent. Cannot make promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- Even if formed- Its utility will remain uncertain.
- Will be accountable to their constituency no one will be responsible as to how the country run.



CRITERIA FOR A PARTY TO BECOME –

1. National Party –

❖ Secure at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly election in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha.

2. State Party -

❖ Regional parties-Secures at least 6 percent of the total votes in an election to legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats, is recognized as a state party.

❖ Telugu Desam Party, DMK, AIDMK, Kerala Congress, Rashtriya Janta Dal, etc.

CHALLENGES TO POLITICAL PARTIES –

1 **Lack of Internal Democracy**

- No proper membership or internal elections.
- Decisions made by top leaders only.

2 **Dynastic Succession**

- Leadership passed within families.
- Ordinary members rarely rise to top positions.

3 **Money and Muscle Power**

- Rich people and criminals influence party decisions.
- Unfair means used in elections.

4 **Lack of Meaningful Choice**

- Similar policies across parties.
- Leaders frequently switch parties.

Efforts taken to reform Political Parties and its leaders -

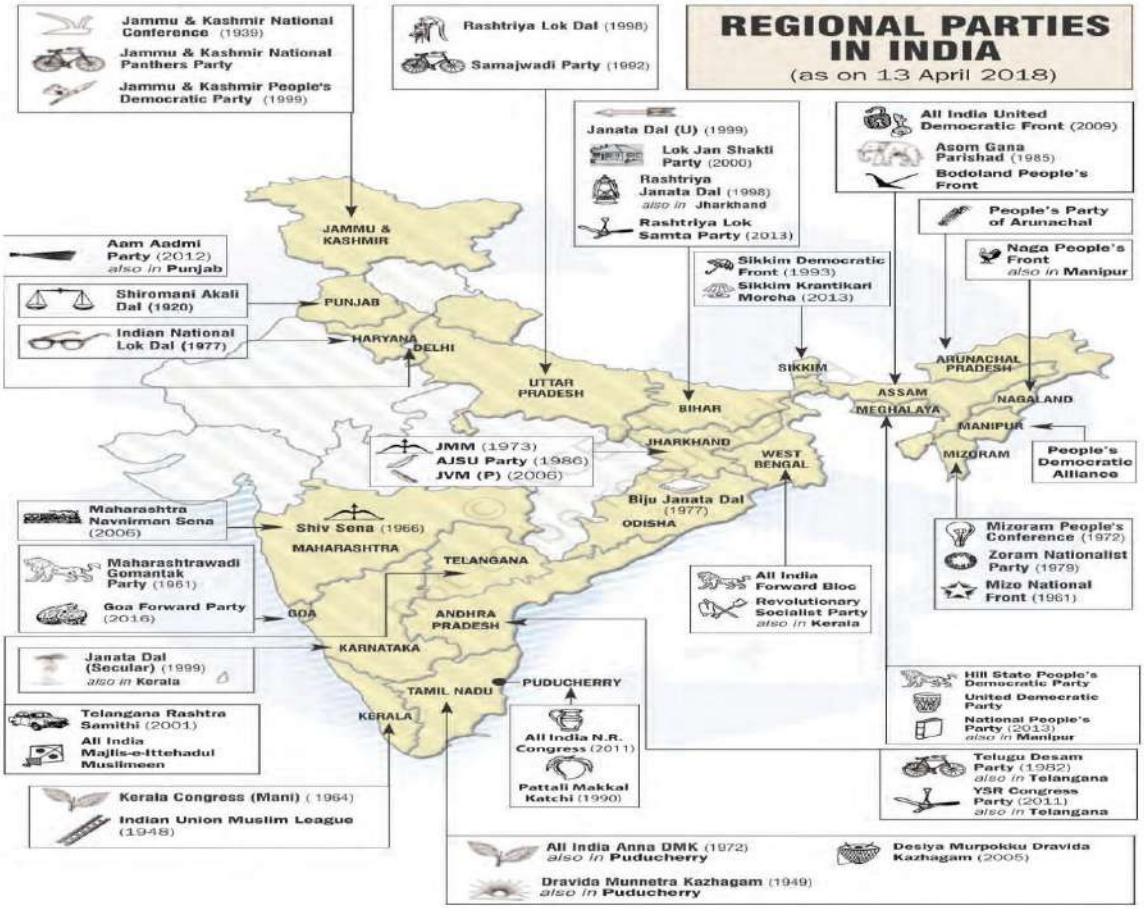
- Prevented defection (changing party after elected) – if they do so they will lose the seat.
- Order by Supreme Court to reduce the influence of money and criminals- Candidate must file affidavit giving details of criminal cases pending.
- Political parties should file their Income Tax returns.

Suggestion offered to make more reforms –

- ❖ Yet to be accepted Law to regulate the internal affairs to political parties (To maintain a register of its members, judge party disputes).
- ❖ Govt. should give parties money to support election expense.

Symbols of Political Party –

Political Party Type	Party Name	Symbol
National Party	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	
National Party	Indian National Congress (INC)	
National Party	Communist Party of India (CPI)	
National Party	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M)	
National Party	Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	
National Party	Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1-**Assertion (A)**: Since 1994, nearly every one of the State parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government.

Reason (R): This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy in our country.

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

Ans- A-Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q.1-"Imagine you are forming a new political party to contest student council elections. What three main components will you include to make your party effective and representative? Explain with reasons."

HINTS-The leaders, The active members and the followers

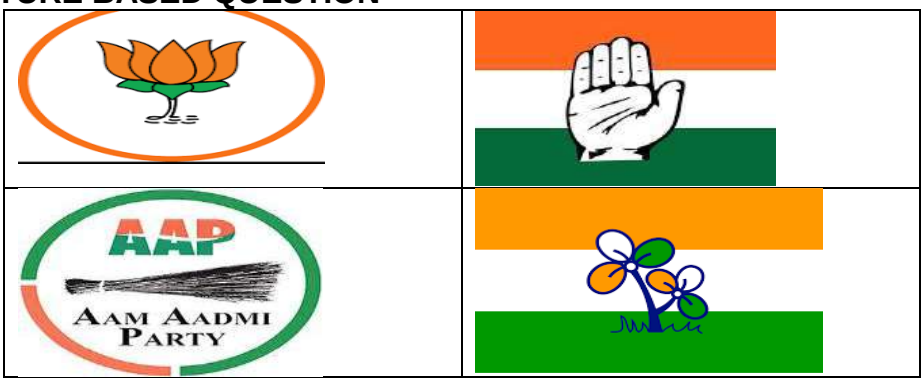
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q.1-Describe any three main features of a two-party system,

HINTS: Three main features of a two-party system are as follows.

- Power usually changes between two parties, while other political parties may exist.
- The party that wins the majority forms the government, while the other forms the major opposition.

PICTURE BASED QUESTION-



Q.1 Which symbol belong from Regional Party?
Ans -……..

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q.1-What is meant by a national political party? State the conditions required to be a national political party.

HINTS- A national political party is a party that is present in several or all units of the federation.

- In other words, it is a country-wide party.
- It has its units in various states.
- By and large, all these units follow the same policies.
- The following are the conditions required for a party to become a national party.
- A party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes polled in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states.
- It has to win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha to be recognised as a national party

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CHAPTER-5
OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Flow Chart

How do we assess Democracy's Outcomes?
Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate Government
Economic growth and development
Reduction of inequality and poverty
Accommodation of social diversity
Dignity and freedom of the citizens

DEMOCRACY- It is ruled by elected representative of the people.

FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY -
1. It is certain that democracy is a better form of government when compared with dictatorship or any other form.
Followings are the main reasons for the betterment of democracy.
(A) It promotes equality among citizens.
(B) It increases dignity of the individual.
(C) It upgrades the quality of decision-making.
(D) It provides method to solve conflicts; and
(E) It also provides chance to correct mistakes.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DEMOCRACY -

1. If we deeply and seriously analyse the democratic system and its ideology, we shall find that it is the only democratic system which ensures people's active participation.
2. Therefore over a hundred countries of the world claim and practice some kind of democratic politics.

Accountable Government
Responsible Government
Legitimate Government

1. Democracy is such a political system in which citizens have the right to choose and control their government.
2 The basic outcome of democracy is that it should produce an accountable government. It should also be responsible to the needs and hopes of the citizens.
3. The main basis of a democratic system is mutual discussion and logical debate. If a government takes decision very fast, but those decisions are not accepted by the people, problems may arise.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT -

1. Despite having a good government in a democratic system, it is not necessary that there should always be development.
2. If we analyse all democracies and dictatorships between 1950 and 2000, we shall find that the rate of economic growth is slightly better in dictatorships.
3. Despite relatively low economic growth in a democracy, democracy is preferred all over the world. The main reason for this is that the democratic system is an open system in which the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people are respected.

REDUCTION OF INEQUALITY AND POVERTY-

- In theory, democracy promotes equality, but in practice:Wealth remains concentrated in the hands of a few.
- Disadvantaged groups (SCs, STs, women, minorities) still struggle for equality.
- Democracies try to create laws and policies to reduce poverty, but success varies from country to country.
- *Example*: Programmes like MGNREGA in India aim to reduce poverty through guaranteed employment.

ACCOMMODATION OF SOCIAL DIVERSITY -

1. Democracies generally accommodate various social division and conflicts. Political, economic and social tensions and conflicts do not become explosive or violent due to democratic solutions.
2. As we know that no society can totally and permanently resolve conflicts and tensions among different groups. Democracy is best suited to solve these differences. On the other hand, non-democratic governments often turn a blind eye to solve these problems.
3. Nevertheless, the example of Sri Lanka reminds us that a democracy must fulfill two conditions in order to negotiate these differences.

(A) We should know that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. To represent the general view of the government functioning the majority always needs to work with the minority on the other hand, majority and minority are not always permanent.
(B) It is also essential that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of race, religion and linguistic group, etc. Democracy can remain a democracy only when every citizen has the chance to be part of the majority at some point or the other. If any person or persons are denied to be part of the majority on the basis of birth, it would be a violation of democracy.

DIGNITY AND FREEDOM OF THE CITIZENS-

1. Democracy is considered superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and

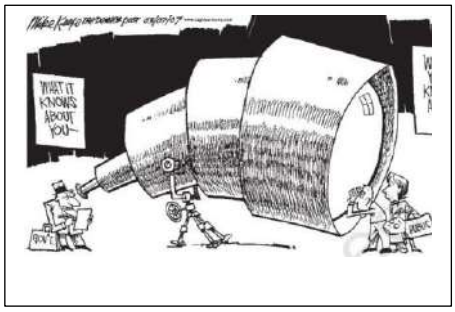
freedom of the individual.
2. For every person, respect, freedom and equality are the main basis of democracy. But it is quite difficult to establish the principles of equality for individuals in those societies which have not been free for a long time.
3. History is the witness to the fact that most of the societies have been dominated by males. If we want to establish a truly democratic society, we have to give equal status to both women and men.

FINAL CONCLUSION:-

- Democracy is not perfect, but it is the best available system.
- It ensures people's participation, freedom, justice, and dignity, even if it struggles with inequality and slow decision-making.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1-On the basis the given picture, consider the correct statement.



A) People having dream of having such a big telescope

B) Government knows the details of people far better than people knows about the government.

C) People trying to find out the process of decision making by the democratic government.

D) Government organizes an event.

Ans- B) Government knows the details of people far better than people knows about the government.

Q.2-Which of the following statements are true about the democratic government?

a) Democratic government is a legitimate government.
b) Democratic government may be slow, less efficient, and not always very responsive or clean.
c) Democratic government is the people's own government.
d) All of the above.

Answer: d) All of the above.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

Q.1- "There is overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement.

Answer: There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because: * A democratic government is people's own government. * The evidence from South Asia shows that the support exists in countries with democratic regimes. * People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1- Explain the expected outcome from democracy? Discuss it.

HINTS-Social outcomes, political outcomes, economic outcomes

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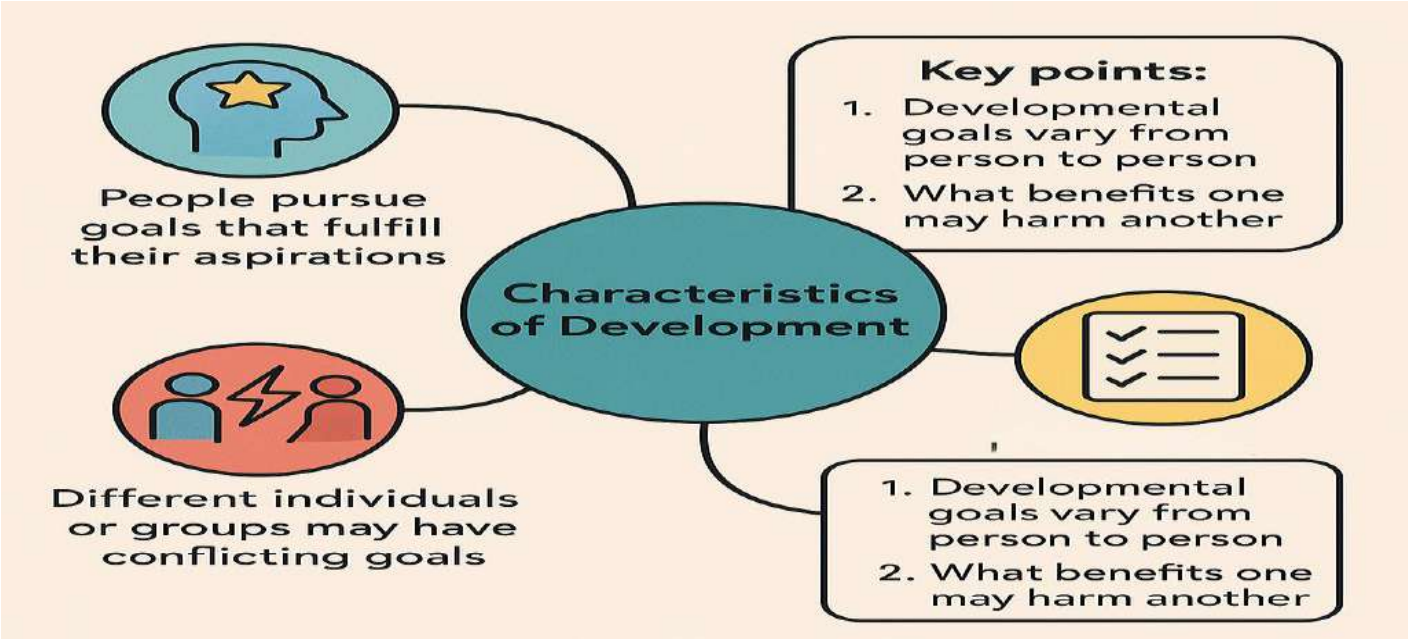
CHAPTER-1
DEVELOPMENT

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-



HOW TO COMPARE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OR STATES

For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes. Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income

For comparison between countries, total income is not such useful measure. Because they have different populations and comparing total income will not state the average amount earned by a person

Hence, we compare the average income which is the country income divided by its total population. The average income is also called per capita income.

World Bank

PUBLIC FACILITIES:

- Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well.
- Income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
- Normally, money cannot buy the 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 disease unless the whole of your community takes preventive steps.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Criteria	Description	Indicators
Living Standard	Measures the economic well-being of individuals	Per capita Income
Health Status	Measures the overall health and longevity of the population	Life Expectancy
Educational Levels	Measures the access and quality of education	Literacy Rate and Enrolmer Ratio

SUSTAINABILITY OF DEVELOPMENT:

1. Since the second half of the twentieth century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels, of development are not sustainable.
2. In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resources
3 . Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries; this issue is no longer region or nation-specific.

Multiple choice question

1. Read the following statements about Human Development and choose the correct option

(I) It is the composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
(II) Parameters to measure it are Longevity, Literacy and Per Capita Income.
(III) Countries are ranked according to Developed and Low Developing countries.
(IV) World Bank also prepares report of Human Development on the basis of quality of Life.
(a) I and II
(b) II and III
(c) I and III
(d) II and IV

Answer: (a) I and II

2. Study the data given below:

Country	Total GDP	GDP Per Capita
Japan	$4,872,415,104,315	$38,214
Germany	$3,693,204,332,230	$44,680

Despite having a higher total income than Germany, Japan has a lower per capita income. What is the reason for this?

(A) Japan has a more equitable distribution of income.
(B) Germany has more rich people than poor people.
(C) Japan has a smaller population than Germany
(D) Japan has a bigger population than Germany.

Answer: (D) Japan has a bigger population than Germany.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

1.How does the Human Development Report give a holistic view of development?

Answer hints (1) per capita income (2) education indicators (3) health indicators.

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2020)	Literacy Rate % 2017–18	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (aged 15–17 years) 2017–18
Haryana	28	82	73
Kerala	6	94	94
Bihar	27	62	69

Sources : Economic Survey 2023–24, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National Statistical Office, Government of India; National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) 2019-21 IIPS, Mumbai.

2. Analyse the data given above and answer the questions that follow

1. Which state has highest literacy rate.
2. Kerela has lowest infant mortality rate. What does it signify?
3. According to the data above which state is best in human development index and why?

Hints 1. Kerela
2. Kerela . Better health facilities.
3. Kerela Better HDI

TABLE 1.5 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%

3. Analyse the data given above and answers the following question
   1. What is the percentage of female rural children in the age group of 10 to 14 years who are literate.
   2. Analyse the reasons for more literacy in male than females.
      HINT-1 76% 2. Poverty, Early Marriage, Security.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. In a rural area, the government has increased per capita income through agricultural subsidies. However, the region still lacks basic public facilities like schools, hospitals, and clean drinking water. Analyze how the absence of public facilities can impact the overall development of the region, despite an increase in income. Suggest measures to address this issue.

Answer hints - While agricultural subsidies can boost income, the lack of basic public facilities like schools, hospitals, and clean drinking water hinders overall development in rural areas. Even with increased income, a lack of access to education, healthcare, and safe water significantly impacts the quality of life and long-term sustainability of the region

****

CHAPTER 2
SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

- The Indian economy can be classified into three main sectors based on the type of economic activities:

1. Primary Sector-It is related with natural resources. Like agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc.

Farming

2. Secondary Sector-Involves manufacturing and industrial activities. Converts raw materials from the primary sector into finished goods. Examples Sugar, Cement, Iron and Steel industries etc.

Manufacturing of Sugar

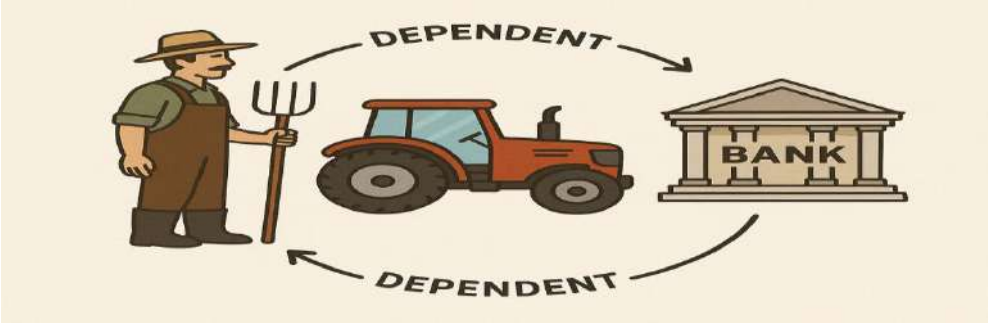
3. **Tertiary Sector -** Also called service sector. Provides support services to primary and secondary sectors. Examples banking, education, transport, healthcare, etc.

Transportation

COMPARING THE THREE SECTORS-

- Interdependence of Sectors- All sectors are interdependent.

  Example: Farmers (Primary) use tractors (Secondary) and banking services (Tertiary).



Interdependence of sectors

- Historical changes in the sectors. At initial stage of development, primary sector was the important sector of economic More than hundred years ago secondary sector became important. In the past hundred years Tertiary sector has become important.
- Rising importance of Tertiary sector in production. Over the forty years Tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India.

At present importance of Tertiary sector

- Where are the most of the people working. More than half of the workers are working in primary sector.
- How to create more employment. Government can provide loan at low rate of interest, provide employment etc.

- Organized and Unorganized Sector

Organized Sector	Unorganized Sector
Registered with the government, provides job security and benefits.	No job security, low wages, less benefits.

- How to protect workers in unorganized sector. Government should protect them.

SECTORS BY OWNERSHIP-

Public Sector	Private Sector
Owned by the government (e.g., Indian Railways).	Owned by individuals or companies (e.g., Tata Industries).

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS -

Q1.**Assertion (A):** The primary sector continues to be the largest employer in India.
Reason (R): The demand for services has increased tremendously due to rising incomes and development.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true, but R is false.
D. A is false, but R is true.
Answer: B

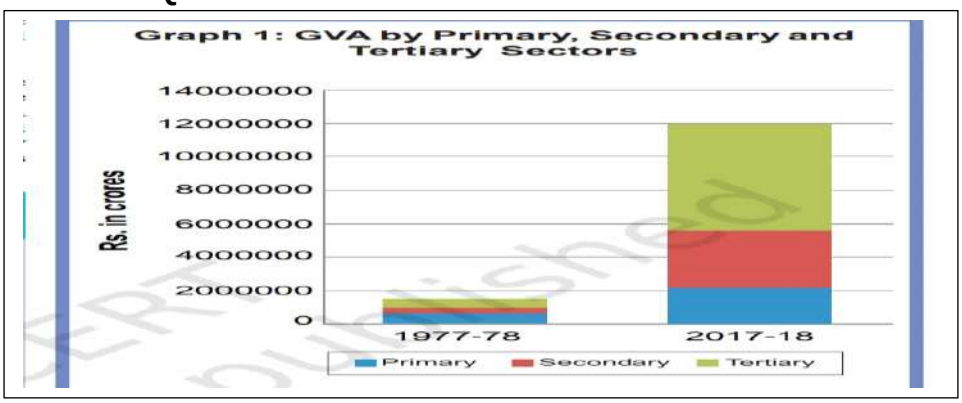
Q .2. Look at the picture and answer the question:

Which of the following best describes the role of the person shown in the image within the Indian economy?
A. He is engaged in primary sector.
B. He is involved in secondary sector.
C. He isworking in tertiary sector.
D. He is working in sports industry.
Answer: B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS-

Q 1. There is need for support and protection for the workers working in unorganised sector by the government. Give any two reasons.
Hint: Not paid for over time and rules are not followed.
Q 2. With passing of time historical changes has taken place in different sectors. Explain.
Hint: First there was importance of primary, then secondary and now tertiary sector.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS-



After observing the data presented in the graph answer the following question: -

Q1.1. Gross Value Added by different sectors are shown in the graph. There is increase in this sector and this sector has the highest GVA in the year 2017- 18. Name the sector.
Hint: Tertiary sector

Q1.2 From the bar graph in the year 1977-78 another sector has the highest GVA. Mention the sector. Hint: Primary

Q1.3 Based on the graph, there is a trend that can be observed in the tertiary sector contribution overtime. Name the trend shown in the graph. This could also influence job creation in the future. Mention the influence on job creation according to the graph.
Hint: GVA of Tertiary Sector has increased. And this Could lead to more urban skilled job.

Q 2. Activities related to man's natural environment are carried out from early times. Keeping this in mind describe primary activities with examples.
Hint: Activities related with natural environment for example farming, fishing etc.

Q3. Employment in rural areas has not increased according to the requirement. Efforts should be taken by the government to create more employment opportunities in rural areas. Explain with examples.
Hint: Giving loans at low interest or subsidy, building dams and canals to create employment etc.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS –

Q1. Large population in India work's under unorganized sector and organized sector. Both sectors have certain advantages and disadvantages. Compare between organized and unorganized sectors
Hint: Organized. Registered by government, job security, medical facilities, regular work, salary according to rules etc. Unorganized not registered by government, no job security, no medical facilities, no regular work, low salary etc.

Q 2. Activities in the private sector are guided by the motive to earn profit but the purpose of public sector is not to just earn profit. In view of the above statements explain any five functions of public sector.
Hint: Aim of public sector is of wellbeing so they provide electricity, safe drinking water, quality education, providing food, health facilities at reasonable price.

CASE/ SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS -
Read the following source and answer the questions that follows:

Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular. There is no provision for paid leaves, leave due to sickness etc. Employment is not secure. People can be asked to leave without any reason. When there is less work, such as during some seasons, some people may be asked to

leave. A lot also depends on the whims of the employer. But this is not the case in organized sector.

Q1. Sector in which generally jobs are mention above are not regular as per the laws. Name the sector mention above. Hint: Unorganized sector

Q2. People think that above mentioned sector is not beneficial for working class. Give reasons for your answer. Hint: Insecure. No supervision.

Q3. The other sector is better than the sector mentioned above. This sector is called organized sector. Discuss any two benefits of organized sector. Hint: job security, regular work etc.

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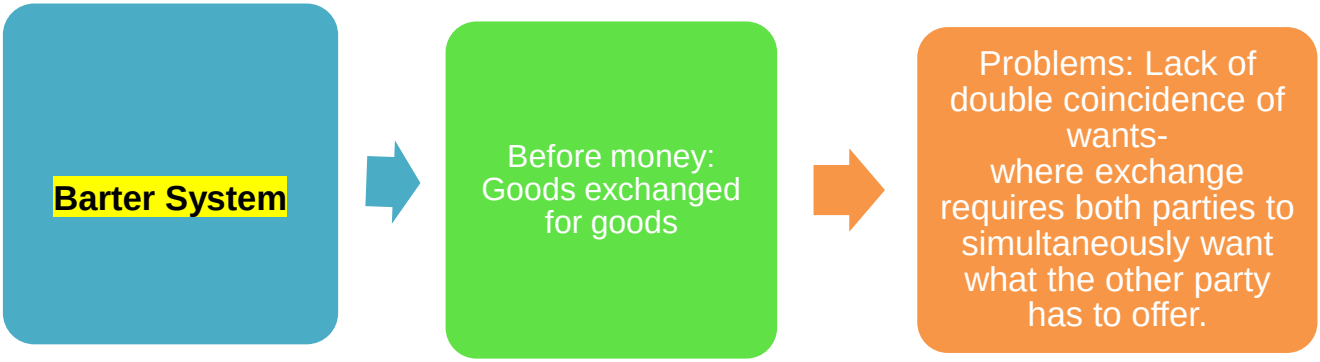
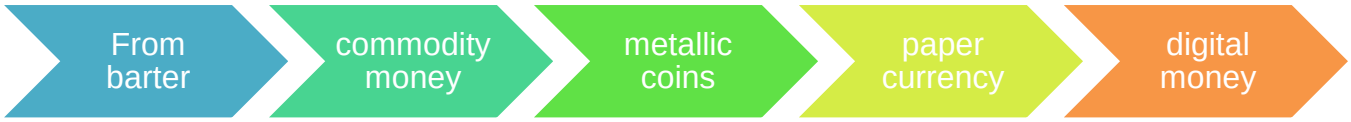
CHAPTER-3
MONEY AND CREDIT

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

Money- It means anything chosen by common consent as a medium of exchange**.**



EVOLUTION OF MONEY-



Modern Forms of Money

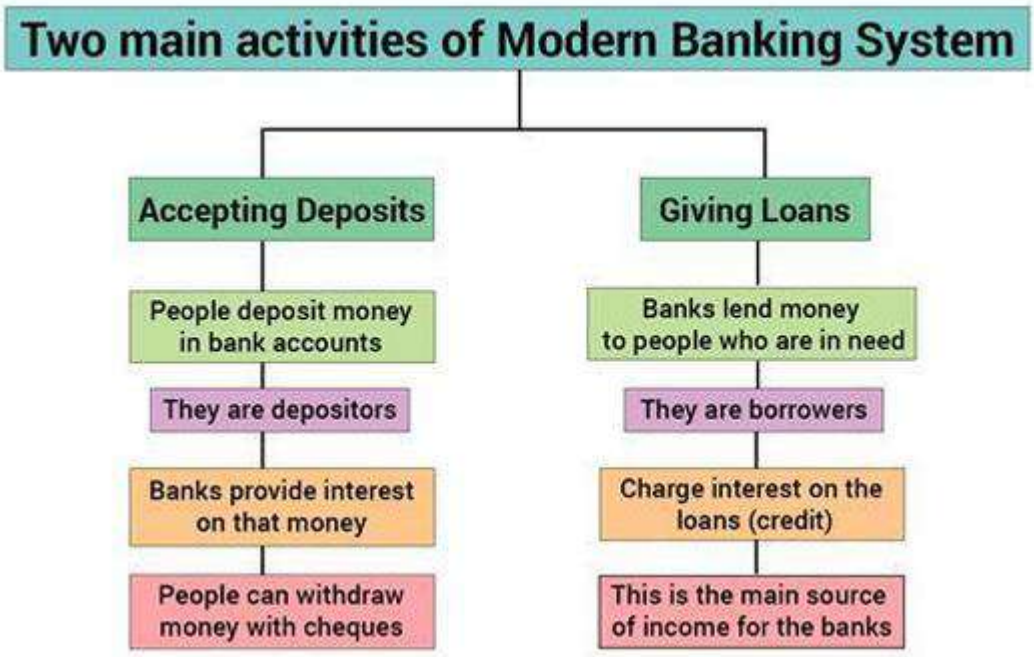
- **Currency**: Notes and coins issued by RBI
- **Deposits with Banks**:
  - Demand deposits (can be withdrawn anytime)
  - Use of cheques as a medium of exchange
  - Debit cards, net banking

The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

Deposits with Banks-

- People deposit their extra money in a bank by opening a bank account in their name.
- Banks accept the deposits and also pay an amount as interest on the deposits.

Loan activities of Banks



DEFINITION OF CREDIT-

Credit (loans) is defined as an agreement between a lender and a borrower

TERMS OF CREDIT-

- Interest rate
- Collateral.
- Documentation requirement
- Mode of re-payment.

IMPORTANCE OF CREDIT-

- To meet the working capital is need of production
- To meet the ongoing expenses of production.
- Help to complete production on time.
- Help to increase the earnings

TYPES OF CREDIT-

Formal Credit	Informal Credit
From banks and co-operatives.	Mainly from moneylenders.
RBI supervises the functioning of formal source of loans..	No such legal way to supervise the functioning informal source of loans
Interest rate is low.	Interest rate is high.
Most of the rich households receive formal credit	Most of the poor households receive informal credit.

Multiple choice question

1. Gargi took a loan from a moneylender at a high-interest rate and couldn't repay it. She lost her land as collateral. This is an example of:

A. Effective use of credit
B. Financial inclusion
C. Debt trap
D. Formal loan recovery
Answer: C. Debt trap

2, Which of the following situations best reflects the modern form of money?

A. Exchanging goods in a weekly haat
B. Using coins to buy vegetables
C. Paying via UPI app for online shopping
D. Barter of wheat for rice
Answer: C. Paying via UPI app for online shopping

3. What is the primary function of a bank?

A. Printing currency
B. Collecting taxes
C. Accepting deposits and lending money
D. Giving subsidies
Answer C Accepting deposits and lending money

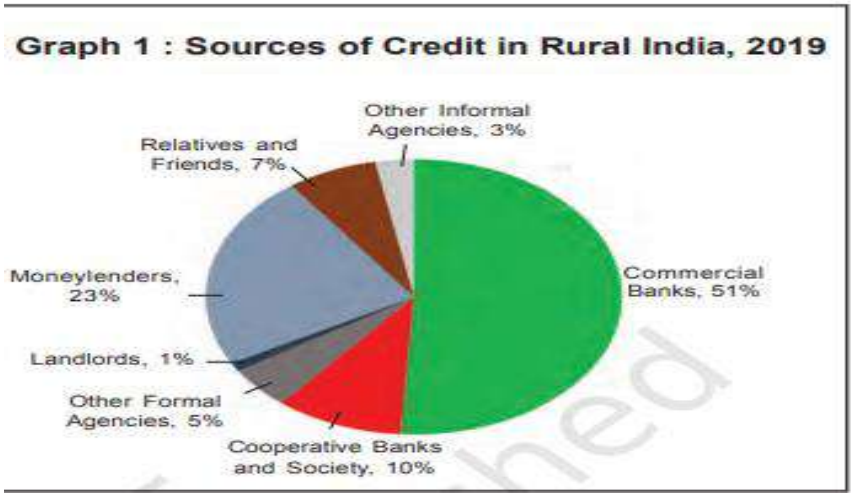
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1, Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. Why do poor households often prefer informal sources?

HINT Mention regulation, interest rates, and accessibility

2. Why do "Depositors" make withdrawals and get interest, and why do "Borrowers" repay loans with interest, as shown in the flow?

Hint-the bank's role as a financial intermediary.



Q1. Which source provided the highest credit to rural people in 2019?

Hint: Look for the largest section of the pie chart.

Q2. Suggest one way to reduce rural India's dependence on informal credit sources.

Hint: Think of increasing access to formal institutions rural banking services, financial literacy, and easy loan processes.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS-

1."Credit can be both a benefit and a burden." Justify the statement with suitable examples**.**

Hint Use one positive and one negative example (e.g., farmer who benefits vs. falls into a debt trap**.**

2.How do formal and informal credit sectors affect the lives of poor people in rural areas? Suggest measures to improve access to formal credit in rural India.

Hint Compare interest rates, accessibility, regulation; suggest SHGs, expanding bank branches, microfinance.

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CHAPTER-4
GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

❖ Globalisation is integration between countries through foreign trade and investments by multinational corporations (MNCs).

❖ MNCs have been a major force in the globalisation process connecting distant regions of the world.
❖ Integration of production and integration of markets is a key idea behind understanding the process of globalisation and its impact.
❖ Functions of MNC: -They connect economies, facilitate the flow of resources and information, and accelerate economic integration.
❖ Factors enabling process of globalisation.- Technology (Transportation, Information and technology, Internet, computers, Multinational corporations, Liberalisation in economic policies, efforts of World Trade Organisation etc.
❖ Liberalisation: Process of removing trade barriers by the government.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1.Look at the picture and answer the question:

The image shows workers working in a call center using computers and headsets. This image reflects which of the following aspects of globalization?

A. Growth of the manufacturing sector
B. Expansion of primary sector
C. Rise of the service sector and outsourcing
D. Decline of Health facilities
Answer: C.

2. **Assertion (A):** Globalization has increased the availability of goods for consumers.
Reason (R): Globalization has allowed only Indian companies to expand their businesses abroad.
Options:
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
C. A is true but R is false.
D. A is false but R is true.
Answer: C
VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-
Q 1.Generally it is seen that MNCs prefer to set up factories in developing countries? Give reason for the above statement.
Hint: To reduce cost
Q 2. In modern times technology has played important role in life of the people. Identify the role of technology in globalization?
Hint: Technology reduces distance and time thus helps in globalization.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-
Q1. Multinational corporations have great role in process of globalisation Write the ways by which multinational corporations influence local economies.

Hint: by investment, technology, jobs etc.

Q 2. Globalisation has affected people and economy of the country. Justify the merits of globalisation.

Hint- Globalization allows foreign companies to enter local markets, increasing competition, reduce prices etc.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS-

Q1. Liberalisation has helped globalisation. In view of this define the word 'Liberalisation'. Also, Analyse liberalisation in Indian economy.

Hint: Removing barrier of trade by government. Around 1991 trade barrier were removed by Indian government. Local producer has to comptete.

Q 2. Different factors have helped the process of globalisation. In view of this fact enumerate the factors that have enabled globalisation.

Hint: Transportation technology, Information and communication Liberalisation, WTO, MNC etc.

CASE/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS-

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to comeup. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items such as machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc. Note that all developed countries, during the early stages of development, have given protection to domestic producers through a variety of means.

Q1. It has been seen the generally that governments in the early stage of development put trade barriers. Name the reason due to which Indian government has put trade barriers.

Hint: To promote domestic trade.

Q2. Government of India decided to put trade barriers for the protection of Indian trade. Recall whether this was done before or after independence?

Hint- After independence

Q3. Indian government was very careful in allowing import and export for the benefit of Indian traders. Name any two essential items that were allowed to import by the government for the betterment of Indian economy.

Hint- Machinery, fertilizers, petroleum etc.

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