

**Democratic Politics**  
**7-Outcomes of Democracy**

**Q.1 How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?**

- Ans:**
- In a democracy, people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers.
  - Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all.
  - Therefore, the most basic outcome of democracy should be that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens.
  - Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation.
  - The democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at a decision.
  - Because it has followed procedures, its decisions may be both more acceptable to the people and more effective.
  - Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures.
  - Democracy ensures regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies and legislations; and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

**Q.2 What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?**

- Ans:**
- It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent.
  - It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Rule by majority means that in case of every decision or in case of every election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

**Q.3 Why democracy is better than any other forms of government?**

- Ans:**
- Promotes equality among citizens.
  - Enhances the dignity of the individual.
  - Improves the quality of decision making.
  - Provides a method to resolve conflicts.
  - Allows room to correct mistakes.

**Q.4 “Democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in its practice.” Explain.**

- Ans:**
- Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate.
  - Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.
  - Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

- The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy is not free of this evil.

**Q.5 “In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities”. Discuss.**

- Ans:**
- A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.
  - Not only that, their share in the total income of the country has been increasing.
  - Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. Their incomes have been declining.
  - Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, house, education and health.

**Q.6 “Democracy enhances dignity and the freedom of the citizens”. Prove the statement.**

- Ans:**
- Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.
  - Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect.
  - The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy.

### **Board Questions**

**Q.1** Why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world?

## Geography

### Chapter 6 Lifeline of National Economy

#### Textbook questions

**Q.1** Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

**(i)** State any three merits of roadways.

**Ans:** Merits of roadways:

1. The Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.
2. Roads can go through dissected and undulating land areas and through steep mountains
3. They are economical as loading costs are low and door-to-door service can be availed of.

**(ii)** Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

**Ans:** In the northern plains, rail transport is the most convenient means of transportation. This is because

1. this region has vast level lands that are good for laying tracks,
2. huge population
3. and high agricultural productivity, making rail transport a profitable venture.

**(iii)** What is the significance of the border roads?

**Ans:** Border roads are strategically important as

1. These roads have strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.
2. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain
3. These roads have helped in the economic development of these area.

**(iv)** What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?

**Ans:** The exchange of goods and services among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

International trade	Local trade
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trade between two or more countries is termed international trade.</li> <li>2. It may take place through sea, air or land routes.</li> <li>3. Foreign currency is required for International trade.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trade occurring in a region within the same country is called local trade.</li> <li>2. Local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages.</li> <li>3. National currency is required for local trade.</li> </ol>

**Q.2:** Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

**(i)** Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

**Ans:** The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy due to the reasons given below:

1. Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.
2. The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space, Therefore efficient means of transport are prerequisites for fast development.

3. The world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system.
4. Transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways.
5. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.  
It is thus, evident that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a prerequisite for local, national and global trade of today.

**(ii) Write a note on the changing nature of international trade in the last fifteen years.**

The changing nature of the international trade for India, in the last fifteen years has been impressive.

1. Exchange of information and knowledge has surpassed the exchange of goods and commodities.
2. Through its advanced software knowledge and excellence in the field of information technology, India has emerged as a viable contender at the international level and is earning huge amounts of foreign exchange through the same.
3. Tourism too has added to India's upgraded position in international trade. Foreign tourists' arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of about 4.8 percent during the year 2015-16.

Thus, international trade for India has undergone a cognisable change in the past fifteen years.

**Extra Questions:**

**Q.1 Define balance of trade. Distinguish between favourable balance of trade and unfavourable balance of trade.**

**Ans:** The difference between export and import is known as the balance of trade.

Difference between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade:

- a. If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, it is called favourable balance of trade. And if the value of imports is greater than the value of exports it is known as unfavourable balance of trade.
- b. Favourable balance of trade is regarded good for the economic development whereas unfavourable balance of trade is seen harmful for the domestic economy.

**Q.2 "Pipeline transport network is on the increase these days." Give five arguments in favour of this statement.**

- Ans:**
1. Transport through pipelines rules out delay and transportation losses.
  2. Though the initial cost of laying pipelines is high but the running cost is very less.
  3. It maintains a continuous supply of gas and oil. Many fertilizer plants and thermal power stations are benefitting by the supply of gas through pipelines.
  4. The pipes are laid through difficult terrains as well as under the sea.
  5. The far inland locations of important refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat etc. could be thought of only because of the pipelines.

**Q.3 Mention the importance of tourism as a trade.**

- Ans:**
1. Our country earns foreign exchange through Tourism.
  2. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
  3. Tourism also promotes national integration.
  4. It provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits.
  5. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage.
  6. Heritage tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism promotes the development of all sectors of economy.

**Q.4 Mention the importance of mass communication.**

- Ans:** The importance of mass communications are -
1. Mass communication provides entertainment.
  2. They create awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.
  3. They provide a variety of programmes in national, regional and local languages for various categories of people, spread over different parts of the country.
  4. They strengthen democracy in the country by providing news and information to the masses.
  5. They help in rural development which is suffering from illiteracy and superstitious social practices.
  6. It helps in agriculture sector by helping farmers by providing them information about new agricultural practices.

**Board Questions**

- Q.1** Why is the air transport more useful nowadays?(3 marks)
- Q.2** “There are three important networks of pipeline transportation in India.” Explain.(3 marks)
- Q.3** Explain the balance of trade of India with respect to the commodities exported to and imported in India.(5 marks)
- Q. 4** How do the physiographic and economic factors influence the distribution pattern of the Indian railway network?(5 marks)

**Map Question:**

**Q.1 Locate and label the following on the political map of India:**

**(ii)Major Ports:** Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, New Mangalore, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia,

**(iii)International Airports:**Amritsar (Raja Sansi),Delhi (Indira Gandhi International), Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji),Thiruvananthapuram(Nedimbacherry), Chennai (Meenam Bakkam), Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose), Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

**ECONOMICS**  
**Chapter- 3 MONEY AND CREDIT**

**Textual Questions**

**Q.1 In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.**

**Ans:** In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Crop production involves considerable costs on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, repair of equipment, etc.

There is a minimum stretch of three to four months between the time when the farmers buy these inputs and when they sell the crop.

Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest.

The failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible. To repay the loan sometimes farmers have to sell a portion of their land.

Credit, in this case, pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.

**Q.2 How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own.**

**Ans:** In an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.

It is no longer necessary for the shoe manufacturer to look for a farmer who will buy his shoes and at the same time sell him wheat.

All he has to do is find a buyer for his shoes. Once he has exchanged his shoes for money, he can purchase wheat or any other commodity in the market.

Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.

**Q.3 How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?**

**Ans:**

1. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
2. Banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).
3. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

**Q.4 Look at a 10 rupee note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?**

**Ans** ‘Reserve Bank of India’ along with a statement, “guaranteed by the Central Government” is written at the top of a ten rupee note.

This statement implies the fact that the Reserve Bank of India issues currency on behalf of the Central Government.

No other person or organization apart from the RBI has the right to issue money.

**Q.5 Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?**

**Ans** It is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas

1. To reduce the dependence on informal sources of credit like money lenders.
2. To reduce the higher risk associated with informal sources of credit because of fluctuating terms and conditions.
3. To avail cheaper credit to farmers in rural areas.
4. To avail loans to grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc.

**Q.6** What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

**Ans**

1. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
2. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
3. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
4. Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.
5. Moreover daily meetings provide them a platform to discuss on various social issues like nutrition, child marriage, domestic violence etc.

**Q.7** **What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?**

**Ans**

1. Banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Some persons fail to meet these requirements.
2. The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further.
3. The banks might not be willing to lend those entrepreneurs who are going to invest in the business with high risks.

**Q.8** **In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?**

**Ans**

1. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
2. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
3. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
4. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

This monitoring is necessary to ensure that equality is preserved in the financial sector, and that small industries are also given an outlet to grow.

**Q.9** **Analyse the role of credit for development.**

**Ans:**

Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.

People who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing.

Thus, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.

**Q.10** **Manav needs a loan to set up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.**

**Ans:** If Manav has collateral and able to provide required documents such as income proof, employment record and residential proof, he will prefer to borrow from the bank.

**Board Questions**

- Q.1** Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? (1m)
- Q.2** Why are demand deposits considered as money? (1m)
- Q.3** How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? (1m)
- Q.4** List the various sources of credit in rural areas. (3m)
- Q.5** What are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit? (3m)

# Geography

## Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries

### Textbook questions

**Q.1** Answer the following briefly in not more than 30 words.

**(i) What is manufacturing?**

**Ans:** Manufacturing is the process in which goods are produced in large quantities after processing the various raw materials.

**(ii) Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.**

**Ans:** Three physical factors for the location of the industry are:

1. Availability of raw material.-The location of industrial enterprises is sometimes determined simply by the location of the raw materials. The jute mills in West Bengal, sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, cotton textile mills in Maharashtra and Gujarat are concentrated close to the sources of raw materials.
2. Suitable climate- There can be no industrial development in an extremely hot, humid, dry or cold climate.
3. Availability of water and power supply- Many industries are established near rivers, canals and lakes. Iron and steel industry, textile industries and chemical industries require large quantities of water, for their proper functioning. Coal, mineral oil and hydro-electricity are the three important conventional sources of power.

**(iii) Name any three human factors for the location of industry.**

**Ans:** Three human factors for the location of industry are

1. Availability of cheap labour- Labour supply is important in two respects (a) workers in large numbers are often required; (b) people with a skill or technical expertise are needed.
2. Availability of services such as consultants and financial advice.
3. Availability of Market.-The entire process of manufacturing is useless until the finished goods reach the market. Nearness to market is essential for quick disposal of manufactured goods. It helps in reducing the transport cost and enables the consumer to get things at cheaper rates.

**(iv) What are basic industries? Give an example.**

**Ans:** Basic industries are those which supply their raw materials to industries which manufacture other goods. An example is the iron and steel industry which supplies steel to the automobile industry.

**(v) Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?**

**Ans:** The important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement are limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.

**Q.2:** Write the answers to the following questions in 120 words.

**(i) How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problems does the industry face? What recent developments have led to a rise in the production capacity?**

**Ans:** (i) Integrated Steel Plants are large plants which handle everything in one complex from putting together raw material to steelmaking, rolling and shaping.

(ii) Mini Steel Plants are smaller, have electric furnaces, use mainly steel scrap and sponge iron as inputs. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications.

Problems of Steel Industry:

1. High costs and limited availability of coking

coal.

2. Lower productivity of labour.
3. Irregular supply of power.
4. Poor infrastructure.

Following are some recent developments that have led to a rise in the production capacity:

1. Liberalisation
2. Foreign direct investments (FDI) with the efforts of private entrepreneurs.
3. Improvement in the production process by the use of newer technologies.

**(ii) How do industries pollute the environment?**

Industries are responsible for four types of pollution – air, water, land and noise pollution. Following are the various reasons:

1. Air pollution is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
2. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.
3. Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants are drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
4. Wastes from nuclear plants cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages. Dumping of wastes especially, glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and other garbage renders the soil useless.
5. Noise pollution is caused due to industrial and construction activities, factory equipment, generators, electric saws, drills and other machinery.

**(iii) Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry?**

The steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry are:

1. To control water pollution, industrial effluents need to be treated on all three levels (primary, secondary and tertiary); the use of water for processing should be minimised via reuse and recycling; rainwater can be harvested to meet water requirements, and groundwater usage should be regulated by law.
2. For the minimisation of air pollution, smokestacks should be fitted to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Also, smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal.
3. Noise pollution can be controlled by fitting generators with silencers, redesigning machinery to reduce noise, and using earplugs and earphones besides other noise absorbing material.

**Extra Questions:**

**Q.1 Agriculture’ and ‘industry’ are complimentary to each other.” Explain.**

**Or**

**“Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other.” Support your answer by giving any three arguments.**

**Ans:** Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand,  
(1) The agro-based industries have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.  
(2) The agro-based industries depend on agriculture for raw materials. Manufacturing industries sell their products such as fertilizers, insecticides, irrigation pumps, PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.  
(3) Thus, the development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production process very efficient.

**Q.2 Why is jute textile industry mainly concentrated in Hugh basin? Explain three reasons for the same.**

**Ans:** Jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in Hugh basin because:

- (1) The proximity of the jute producing areas.
- (2) There is a good network of rivers which provide inexpensive water transport and abundant water supply for jute processing.
- (3) A good network of railways and roadways facilitate the supply of raw materials to the mills and finished goods to the market.
- (4) Cheap labour is available from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- (5) Kolkata is a large urban centre which provides banking, insurance and port facilities for the export of jute goods.

**Q.3 Why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states in India? Explain any three reasons.**

**Ans:** There is a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states of India due to the following reasons:

- (1) The sugarcane produced in the southern and western states has a higher sucrose content.
- (2) The cooler climate ensures a longer crushing season.
- (3) Most of the sugar mills of the area are under the cooperative sector. Regular supply of raw material is available here. Moreover, cooperatives are more successful in these areas.

**Q.4 Why has the ‘Chhotanagpur Plateau Region’ the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyze the reasons.**

**Ans:** Iron and steel plants are concentrated in the Chhotanagpur plateau because

- (1) **Low cost of iron ore.**
- (2) **High grade raw materials in proximity:** Other bulky raw materials like coking coal, limestones are also available in proximity.
- (3) **Availability of cheap labour:** From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odessa cheap labour is available in abundance.
- (4) **Dense transport network:** Being an industrial region, there is a dense network of roads and railways.
- (5) **Port facility:** Kolkata port provides facilities for export of goods.
- (6) Vast growth potential in the home market.

**Q.5 What are software technology parks? State any two points of significance of Information Technology industry in India?**

**Ans:**

- (1) Software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- (2) The significance of Information Technology industry in India:
  - (i) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.
  - (ii) It is encouraging to know that 30 per cent of the people employed in this sector are women.
  - (iii) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.
  - (iv) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of the IT industry in India.

#### **Board Questions**

**Q.1 India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet we are not able to perform to our full potential.” Explain the reasons. (3 marks)**

- Q.2** What challenges are faced by the jute textile industry in India? Mention the main objectives of National Jute Policy, 2005. (5 marks)
- Q.3** The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.' Give five arguments to support this statement. (5 marks)
- Q.4** Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources. (5 marks)
- Q.5** Classify industries into two categories on the basis of capital investment. Give two examples of each category. (3marks)

**Map Question:**

- Q.1** Locate and label the following on the political map of India:

(1) **Cotton Textile Industries**

Mumbai, Indore, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore,

(2) **Iron and Steel Plants**

Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Salem

(3) **Software Technology Parks**

Noida, Gandhinagar, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram

## ECONOMICS

## 4-GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

## Textual Questions

**Q.1 What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.**

- Ans:**
- Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.
  - More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.
  - The countries can be connected through the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education.

**Q.2 What was the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?**

- Ans:**
- The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment because
- This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition.
  - Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up.
  - Starting around 1991, some far-reaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
  - It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.

**Q.3 How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?**

- Ans;**
- Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour and to maximise their profits for the company.

**Q.4 What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?**

- Ans:**
1. MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries.
  2. The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.
  3. There's another way in which large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world.

**Q.5 Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?**

- Ans;**
- Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment because then the MNCs belonging to the developed countries

can set up factories in less-expensive developing nations, and thereby increase profits, with lower manufacturing costs and the same sale price.

- The developing countries should demand, in return, for protection of domestic producers against competition from imports. Also, charges should be levied on MNCs looking to set base in developing nations.

**Q.6 “The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.” Explain this statement.**

**Ans:**

- Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas.
- There is a greater choice, improved quality and lower prices for several products.
- As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.
- MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, which means new jobs have been created.
- Local companies supplying raw materials to the MNCs have prospered.
- Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
- Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves.
- Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.
- The small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition.
- Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. This means that workers’ jobs are no longer secure.

**Q.7 How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?**

**Ans:**

- Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.
- With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
- Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.

**Q.8 How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example other than those given here.**

**Ans:**

- Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries.
- Producers can sell their products not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
- Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

- Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.
- And, producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

**Q.9 Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.**

- Ans:**
- Globalisation will continue in the future. Twenty years from now, the world will be more globally connected and integrated into one international economy, if this process continues on a fair and equitable basis.
  - Trade and capital flows will increase alongside the mobility of labour.

**Q.10 Supposing you find two people arguing: One is saying globalisation has hurt our country's development. The other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond to these arguments?**

- Ans:**
- Globalisation has hurt our country's development because: firstly, it has led to the annihilation of small producers who face stiff competition from cheaper imports. Secondly, workers no longer have job security and are employed "flexibly".
  - Globalisation is helping India develop on account of the following reasons: firstly, the competition it entails has led to rise in the quality of products in the market. Secondly, it has made available a wider variety of goods in the market, for the buyer to choose from. Now, imported goods are easily available alongside domestic products.

#### **Board Question**

- Q.1** What was the main channel connecting countries in the past? How is it different now? (1 m)
- Q.2** Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment. (3 m)
- Q.3** What are the various ways in which countries can be linked? (3 m)
- Q.4** What can be done by the government so that the workers can get a fair share of benefits brought by globalization? (3m)

## History

### Chapter 1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe

#### Textbook questions

#### Q.1 Write a note on

##### (a) Giuseppe Mazzini

1. Giuseppe Mazzini: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary, born in Genoa in 1807. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
2. Mazzini believed that God has intended the nations to be the natural units of mankind, so he did not want Italy to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
3. He founded underground societies named 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and 'Young Europe' in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German States. Young Italy was a secret society formed to promote Italian unification: "One, free, independent, Republican Nation."
4. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
5. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order.'

##### (b) Count Camillo de Cavour

- Ans:
1. Cavour was chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont state who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a Democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian.
  2. He engineered a careful diplomatic alliance with France, which helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat the Austrian forces in 1859, and thereby free the northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburgs.
  3. Cavour's diplomacy had by this time earned him the reputation of being one of the most skillful of European statesmen.

##### (c) The Greek war of independence

- Ans:
1. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
  2. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
  3. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
  4. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised the public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim.
  5. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

##### (d) Frankfurt Parliament

- Ans:
1. It was an all-German National Assembly formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to the different German regions.
  2. It was convened on 18 May 1848 in the Church of St. Paul, in the city of Frankfurt. This assembly drafted a constitution for the German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.

3. After long and controversial debates, the assembly produced the so-called Frankfurt Constitution which proclaimed a German Empire based on the principles of parliamentary democracy.
4. However, it faced opposition from the aristocracy and military. Also, as it was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support.
5. In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

**(e) The role of women in nationalist struggles**

1. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years.
2. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this, they were denied suffrage during the election of the Assembly.
3. When the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.
4. Nations were portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life rather it sought to give the abstract idea of a nation a concrete form.
5. Thus women participated in nationalist movements but were not given equality in political rights.

**Q.2** What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

**Ans:** The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people which were:  
Ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasising the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

1. A new French flag, a tricolour replaced the royal standard.
2. The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens.
3. New hymns, oaths and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
4. A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation.
5. Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
6. Discouraging regional dialects and promoting French as a common language of the nation.

**Q.3** Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

**ANS:** Marianne and Germania were respective female allegories for the French and the German nation.

1. They stood as personifications of ideals like 'liberty' and 'the republic'.
2. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity to persuade them to identify with it.
3. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.
4. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves as the German oak stands for heroism.
5. The importance of the way in which they were portrayed lay in the fact that the public could identify with their symbolic meaning, and this would instill a sense of national unity in them.

**Q.4** Briefly trace the process of German unification.

**Ans:** In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle-class Germans.

1. They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German States.
2. But the monarchy and the military got together to repress them and they gained support from the landowners of Prussia (the Junkers) too.
3. Prussia soon became the leader of the German unification movement.
4. Its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the process with support from Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy.
5. The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over seven years' time.
6. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

**Q.5** What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

**Ans:** Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:

1. He established civil code in 1804 also known as the Napoleonic Code. It did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
2. He simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
3. In towns too, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.
4. Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed the new found freedom.
5. Each state possessed its own currency and weights and measures.

**Extra questions**

**Q.1** Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

**Ans:** (A)

Romanticism was a European cultural movement aimed at developing national unity.

1. The Romantic artists' emphasis on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings gave shape and expression to nationalist sentiments.
2. Their efforts were to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

(B)

Folk songs, dances, and poetry contributed to popularising the spirit of nationalism and patriotic fervour in Europe.

1. Collecting and recording the different forms of folk culture was important for building a national consciousness.
2. Being a part of the lives of the common people, folk culture enabled nationalists to carry the message of nationalism to a large and diverse audience.
3. The Polish composer Karol Kurpinski celebrated and popularised the Polish nationalist struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

(C)

The language also played a distinctive role in developing nationalist feelings in Europe.

1. An example of this is how during the Russian occupation, the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. During this period, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.
2. Following the defeat of an armed rebellion against Russian rule in 1831, many members of the clergy in Poland began using language as a weapon of national resistance. They did so by refusing to preach in Russian, and by using Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction.
3. A large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The emphasis on the use of vernacular language, the language of the masses, helped spread the message of national unity.

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

**Ans:**

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

**Q.3 Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?**

**Ans:**

1. The Balkans was a region comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro and their inhabitants were called Slavs. In the 19th century, the major portion of the Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire.
2. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
3. Gradually, its European nations got separated and fought for independence and political rights.
4. In the race to expand their territories and to impose their supremacy on each other, Slavic nationalities got into severe clashes.  
During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.
5. Each power –Russia, Germany, England, Austria, and Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.

**Board Questions**

- Q.1** Describe the process of Unification of Britain.(5 marks)
- Q.2** Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.(3 marks)
- Q.3** What are the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals in Europe?(3 marks)
- Q.4** How did nationalism and the idea of nation-state emerge? Describe(5 marks)

**ECONOMICS**  
**Chapter- 2 Sectors of Indian Economy**

**Textbook Questions**

**Q.1 Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.**

**Ans:** Yes. It is useful.

Reasons being:-

- I. It helps to calculate total production in each sector and estimate the GDP.
- II. It helps us to know employment opportunities, people engaged and income generated by each sector.
- III. It helps us to know the interdependency of each sector.

**Q-2 For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined? Discuss.**

**Ans:**

- Employment and GDP are the two important aspects of an economy.
- We can examine Health status and education level of the people.
- One can also check the inflation rate in the economy.
- Issues like balanced regional development and eradication of poverty should also be examined.

**Q.3 How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.**

**Ans:**

- These are activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
- These activities, by themselves, do not produce a good but they are an aid or support for the production process.
- For example, goods that are produced in the primary or secondary sector would need to be transported by trucks or trains and then sold in wholesale and retail shops.
- Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

**Q.4 What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.**

**Ans:**

- There are more people for work than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected. In other words, such workers are called disguised unemployment.
- An example from the rural area-a small farmer, Laxmi, owning about two hectares of unirrigated land dependent only on rain and growing crops, like jowar and arhar. All five members of her family work in the plot throughout the year where requirement may be only of three members. Hence, two members are extra. Even if you remove the two extra members, production will not be affected.
- An example from the urban area- there are thousands of casual workers in the service sector in urban areas who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair persons and others doing odd jobs. Many of them don't find work every day.

**Q.5 Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.**

<b>Ans:</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">Open unemployment</p> <p>1. People who are willing to work at going wages but could not find the work is called Open unemployment.</p> <p>2. This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector of our country.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Disguised unemployment</p> <p>1. When there are more people for work than is necessary. So, even if you move a few people out, production will not be affected.</p> <p>2. This type of unemployment is generally found in agriculture sector.</p>
-------------	---	--

**Q.6 “Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.**

- Ans:** No, the tertiary sector does play a significant role in the Indian economy.
- Over the forty years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, production has increased the most in the tertiary sector. As a result, in the year 2013-14, the tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India replacing the primary sector.
  - In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These can be considered as basic services.
  - The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
  - As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc.
  - Over the past decade or so, certain new services such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential. The production of these services has been rising rapidly.
  - Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people.

**Q.7 Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these?**

- Ans** Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people.
- At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers.
  - At the other end, there are a very large number of unskilled workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc.

**Q.8 Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.**

- Ans:**
- There is no fixed number of working hours. The workers normally work 10 – 12 hours without paid overtime.
  - They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.
  - Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed.
  - There is no job security.
  - Jobs are low paid.

**Q.9 How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?**

- Ans:**
- Organised sector
  - Unorganised sector

**Q.10 Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.**

<b>Ans</b>	<b>Organised sector</b>	<b>Unorganised sector</b>
	1. People have assured work.	1. Employment is not secure.
	2. They are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations.	2. They are small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government.
	3. They are expected to work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.	3. There is no fixed hours of working and no provision for overtime.
	4. They get medical benefits under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.	4. There is no such benefits ensured by the employer like drinking water and safe working environment.
	5. They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.	5. There is no provision for paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc.

**Q.11 Explain the objective of implementing the NREGA 2005.**

- Ans:**
- Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work in rural areas are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.
  - If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.
  - The types of work that would in future help to increase the production from land will be given preference under the Act.
  - It reserves one third of jobs for women.

**Q.12 Using examples from your area compare and contrast that activities and functions of private and public sectors.**

Public sector	Private sector
1. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	1. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
2. Railways or post office is an example of the public sector.	2. Companies like Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) or Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) are privately owned.
3. The main aim is to provide facilities to everyone at a reasonable cost.	3. The private sector is guided by the motive to earn profits.

**Q.13 Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.**

- Ans:**
- Examples are the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.
  - To ensure that these facilities are available for everyone.
  - There are several things needed by the society as a whole at a reasonable cost.

**Q.14 Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.**

- Ans:**
- Government undertake construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams etc.
  - Government ensures that the public facilities are available to everyone at reasonable cost.
  - Selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of goods in many industries. Many small-scale units might have to shut down. The Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. The Government has to bear part of the cost.
  - The Government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price'. This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops.  
The government has to bear some of the cost. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers.
  - The government spend on providing health and education facilities for all.
  - The government ensures employment to the people of nation and also job security to them.

**Q.15 The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health. Explain with examples.**

**Ans:** The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues: wages, safety and health.

- In the construction sector, labourers are employed on a daily basis. Hence, they have no job security. Here, wages too differ from time to time. Consequently, the government has set up a minimum wages act to protect such workers from economic exploitation.
- The same problem exists for miners working in private mining companies. Their safety is secondary to the company's profits, and as a result, many miners suffer grievous injuries (and many a times, even die) due to inadequate safety gear and norms. Governments of most nations have now laid down strict rules for private enterprises to ensure workers' safety.
- Most companies in the unorganised sector do not provide health insurance to their employees. Some of these might be involved in dangerous factory production that may harm a worker's health in the long term. These workers need to be protected against the tyranny of the employer, and it is here that the government steps in.

### **Board Questions**

- Q.1** There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. Why? (3 m)
- Q.2** Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to work'? (3 m)
- Q.3** Distinguish the service conditions of organized sector with that of unorganized sector. (5 m)
- Q.4** When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, in which category of economic sector such activities come? (1 m)

## History

### Chapter 2 Nationalism in India

**Q.1 Explain:**

**(a) Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?**

**Ans:** Nationalism is a feeling that combines all the people of the nation into a single unit.

1. It is a powerful sentiment that binds people together in a common bond beyond their communal, lingual, caste or religious differences.
2. In all the colonies of the world, the imperialist power exploited the people socially, religiously, economically and politically.
3. The sense of oppression and exploitation became a common bond for people from different walks of life, and this resulted in the growth of nationalist ideals. Although each class or group of people felt that they were being oppressed under colonialism, the effects of colonialism were felt differently.
4. People started uniting against the colonialism which strengthened the sense of nationalism further.
5. Thus, the growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to anti-colonial movements.

**(b) How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?**

**Ans:** During the First World War,

1. The British army conducted forced recruitment from rural areas in India.
2. To finance the defence expenditure, high customs duties and income taxes were imposed.
3. Prices were increased. It led to extreme hardship for the common people.
4. Also, during 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, thereby resulting in acute food shortages. Accompanied by epidemics it accounted for 12 to 13 million deaths. All this caused extensive anger and opposition against the British colonial rule.
5. The Indians helped the British Government during World War I. They were hopeful that after the war, the government would give them many rights. However, the government did not do anything and therefore, there was an immense discontent among the people.

**(c) Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?**

**Ans:** Imperial Legislative council passed the Rowlatt Act against the opposition of Indians.

1. It gave the government autocratic powers to repress political activities
  2. And allowing it to detain political prisoners without a trial, for two years.
- The Indians were outraged by this act as it was clearly undemocratic and oppressive and hurt national sentiments and dignity.

**(d) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

**Ans:** Gandhiji had declared that the non-cooperation movement will be a non-violent one. He decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement due to

1. Various incidents of violence especially the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 where the people clashed with the police, setting a police-station on fire.
2. Gandhiji felt that the people were not yet ready for a mass struggle and that satyagrahis needed to be properly trained for non-violent demonstrations.

3. Within the Congress, some leaders were by now tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils.

**Q.2: Question 2. What is meant by the idea of satyagraha?**

- Ans:**
1. The idea of Satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
  2. It suggested that if the cause was true and if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
  3. Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence.
  4. Through non-violent methods, a Satyagraha could appeal the conscience of the oppressor by the power of truth. People -including the oppressors -had to be persuaded to see the truth through the use of non-violence.
  5. Gandhiji firmly believed that the dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

**Q.3 Write a newspaper report on:**

**(a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre**

- Ans:**
1. On 13th April 1919, a large crowd had gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh – some to protest against the British government’s repressive measures, others to attend the annual Baishakhi Fair.
  2. These people were unaware of the imposition of Martial Law in the city.
  3. General Dyer, the Commander, blocked the exit points from the Bagh and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.
  4. Dyer’s intention was to produce a ‘moral effect’ and terrorize satyagrahis. Jallianwala Bagh incident was the most brutal incident in the History of India.

**(b) The Simon Commission**

- Ans:**
1. The Simon Commission was constituted by the Tory Government in Britain, under Sir John Simon.
  2. The objective of the Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest some constitutional changes.
  3. But nationalists in India opposed the Commission because it had not a single Indian member. Therefore, when the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan “Go Back Simon”.
  4. The Commission was strongly opposed by many in India and met with protests in every major Indian city it visited
  5. All parties, including Congress and the Muslim league, participated in the demonstrations.

Thus it brought a sense of unity in Indians for the moment.

### **EXTRA QUESTIONS**

**Q.1 List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement.**

- Ans:**
- The different social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921 were the urban middle class comprising lawyers, teachers, and headmasters, students, peasants, tribals and workers.
1. The middle class joined the movement because the boycott of foreign goods would make the sale of their textiles and handlooms go up.
  2. The peasants took part in the movement because they hoped they would be saved from the oppressive landlords, high taxes taken by the colonial government abolition of begar and variety of other cesses.

- The tribals employed guerrilla tactics to fight the British in some parts of India, the Gudum rebels attacked police stations & attempted to kill British officials. Means they were inspired by the Gandhiji but were not keen to follow nonviolent ways of struggle.
- Plantation workers took part in the agitation hoping they would get the right to move freely in and outside the plantations, maintain a link with the village they had come from and get land in their own villages.

**Q.2 How did the Salt March become an effective tool of resistance against colonialism?**

**Ans:** Gandhiji found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation. because

- Salt was consumed by the rich and the poor alike. And it was one of the essential items of food.
- The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production was a severely oppressive administrative move.
- On 31 January 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands. The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
- Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, so Gandhiji started Salt March with 78 volunteers. On 6<sup>th</sup> April he reached Dandi, violated the law and manufactured salt.
- The Salt March was effective also because Gandhiji met a large number of commoners during the march and he taught them the true meaning of Swaraj and non-violence and urged them to peacefully defy the British.

This also led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

**Q.3 Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?**

**Ans:** Political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorates because of differences in opinion.

- Those supporting the cause of minorities and the Dalits believed that only political empowerment would resolve their social backwardness, Dalit leaders like Dr. Ambedkar demanded a separate electorate.
- Others like Gandhiji thought that separate electorates would further slowdown the process of their integration into society. Also, it was feared that the system of separate electorates would gradually divide the country into numerous fragments because every community or class would then ask for separate representations.
- Even Muslim leaders favoured the separate electorates as they feared their identity and culture would be in danger due to the domination of majority. They feared that the culture and identity of minorities would be submerged under the domination of Hindu majority.

**Q. 4 How was the Civil Disobedience Movement different from Non –cooperation movement?**

**Ans:**

<b>Non- Cooperation movement</b>	<b>Civil- Disobedience Movement</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The movement was launched in 1921.</li> <li>Major causes of movements were The First World War, Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The movement was launched in 1930.</li> <li>Major causes were The great depression of 1929, failure of Simon Commission and rejection of Gandhiji's eleven demands.</li> </ol>

3. Peasants and middle class participated on a large scale.	3. Rich peasants and businessmen participated actively.
4. Muslims community participated on a large scale.	4. Muslims did not participate in the movement on a large scale.
5. The movement was withdrawn by Gandhiji in 1922 due to a violent incident at Chauri-Chaura .	5. The movement was withdrawn in 1931 when Gandhiji signed Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

**Q.5 How did a variety of cultural processes play an important role in the making of nationalism in India? Explain with examples**

- Ans:**
1. The identity of the nation symbolised in a figure or image of Bharat Mata created through literature, songs, paintings etc. The image of Bharat Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
  2. Movements to revive Indian folklore to enhance nationalist sentiments. In late 19<sup>th</sup> century India, nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival.
  3. Role of icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. It has eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.
  4. Creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture had flourished.

**Board Questions**

- Q.1** Why was the Civil Disobedience Movement called off by Gandhiji? (3 marks)
- Q.2** Describe briefly any three economic effects of the Non-Cooperation Movement.(3 marks)
- Q.3** "Plantation workers too had their own understanding of Gandhiji's notion of Swaraj." Explain.(3 marks)
- Q.4** Explain the role of Dr Ambedkar in uplifting the Dalits or the depressed classes.( 5 marks)

**Map Question:**

- Q.1 Locate and label the following on the political map of India:**

**1. Indian National Congress Sessions:**

Calcutta (Sep. 1920),

Nagpur (Dec. 1920),

Madras (1927),

**Important Centres of Indian National Movement (Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)**

(i) Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters

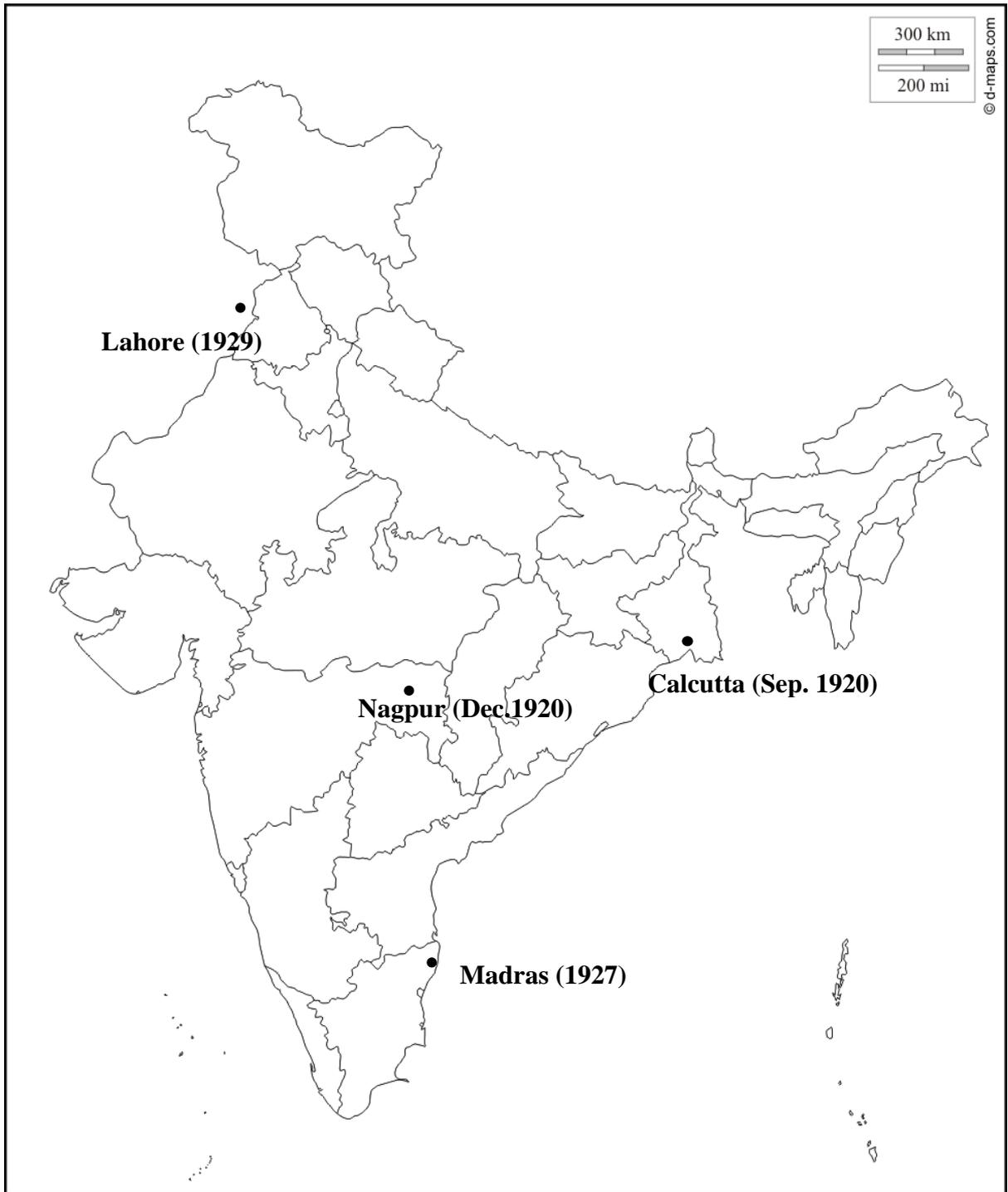
(ii) Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagraha

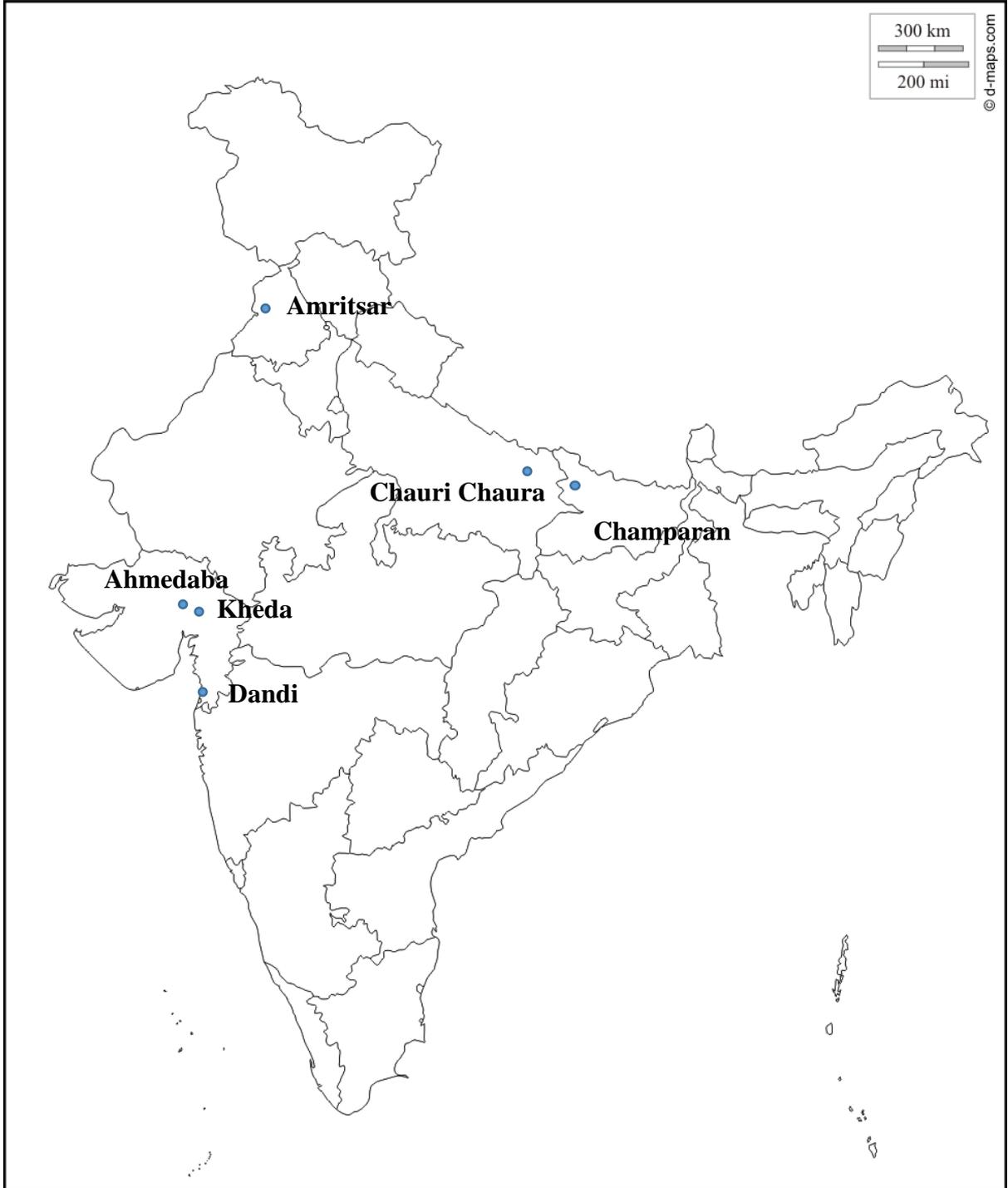
(iii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha

(iv) Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident

(v) Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement

(vi) Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement





**Democratic Politics**  
**Chapter- 6 Political Parties**

**Textbook Questions**

**Q.1 State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.**

- Ans:**
- Parties contest elections. In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. Parties select their candidates in different ways.
  - Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for the society.
  - Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature.
  - Parties form and run governments. The big policy decisions are taken by the political executive that comes from the political parties.
  - Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power, by voicing different views and criticizing the government for its failures or wrong policies.
  - Parties shape public opinion. They raise and highlight issues.
  - Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.

**Q.2 What are the various challenges faced by political parties?**

- Ans:**
- **Lack of internal democracy** within parties. All over the world, there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top. Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly. Ordinary members of the party do not get sufficient information on what happens inside the party.
  - The second challenge of **dynastic succession**. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.
  - The growing role of **money and muscle power** in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections. They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
  - Very often parties do not seem to offer a **meaningful choice** to the voters. In recent years there has been a decline in the ideological differences among parties in most parts of the world.

**Q.3 Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well?**

- Ans:**
- A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
  - It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority, to act as a judge in case of party disputes, to hold open elections to the highest posts.
  - It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.
  - There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.

- People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations.
- Political parties can improve if those who want this join political parties.

**Q.4 What is a political party?**

- Ans:**
- A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
  - They agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote the collective good.

**Q.5 What are the characteristics of a political party?**

- Ans:**
- Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society.
  - Parties are about a part of the society and thus involve PARTISANSHIP.
  - Thus a party is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interests it upholds.
  - A political party has three components: 1 the leaders, 1 the active members and 1 the followers

**Extra Questions**

**Q.1 Why are political parties necessary in a democracy?**

- Ans:**
- Every candidate in the elections will be independent.
  - So no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes.
  - The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
  - Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But no one will be responsible for how the country will be run.

**Q.2 Describe in brief the measures taken in recent times to reform political parties.**

- Ans:**
- The Constitution was amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties.
  - The Supreme Court passed an order to reduce the influence of money and criminals. Now, it is mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an AFFIDAVIT giving details of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
  - The Election Commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns.

**Q.3 What is the role of an ordinary citizen in reforming the political parties?**

- Ans:**
- People can put pressure on political parties. This can be done through petitions, publicity and agitations.
  - Ordinary citizens, pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in this.
  - Political parties can improve if those who want this join political parties. The quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.

**Board Questions**

**Q.1** Why modern democracies cannot exist without political parties?

**Q.2** What is a multi-party system? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.

**Q.3** What is the role of the opposition party in a democracy?

**Q.4** Discuss the role of a ruling party.

## Geography

### Chapter 4 Agriculture

#### Textbook questions

**Q.1 Answer the following questions in 30 words.**

**(i) Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.**

Tea is an important beverage crop.

1. This plant grows well in tropical or subtropical climates.
2. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year. 150-250 cm of rainfall is required for tea cultivation.
3. Deep and fertile well-drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.

Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.

**(ii) Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.**

**Ans:** Wheat is a staple food crop in India.

1. There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country—the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west and black soil region of the Deccan.
2. The major wheat-producing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

**(iii) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.**

**Ans:** The various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers are:

1. Collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence
2. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, disease etc.
3. Establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at a lower rate of interest. The government also announces Minimum Support Price.
4. Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
5. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and television.

**(iv) The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?**

**Ans:**

1. Food shortage for the rising population.
2. The rise in price of food grains.
3. Unemployment and loss of livelihood for farmers.
4. Shortage of supply of raw material for agro-industries.
5. Adverse effect on export trade as agricultural products comprise a major section of international trade.

**Q.2: Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

**(i) Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.**

**Ans:** Various initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production are:

1. Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of

Zamindari etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.

2. The Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture.
3. provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers,
4. Grameen Banks, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms brought by Indian Government.
5. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
6. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given priority for improving Indian agriculture.

**(ii) Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.**

The impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture has been felt since colonial times.

1. Spices were exported to different countries of the world and today it is one of the important items of export from India.
2. Cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India.
3. Now farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges. Despite being an important producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidized agriculture in those countries.

**(iii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.**

1. It is a Kharif crop which requires a high temperature above 25°C.
2. High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
3. Rich alluvial soils of the floodplains and deltaic areas which is renewed every year are ideal for rice cultivation.

**Extra Questions:**

**Q.1 What are millets and why are they called coarse grains? Give some examples of millet crops and areas they are grown in.**

**Ans:** Jowar, Bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains because they can grow in less fertile areas receiving low level of rainfall as well. They have very high nutritional value and generally consumed by rural people.

A. Jowar: Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

B. Bajra: Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Haryana.

C. Ragi: Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi followed by Tamil Nadu.

**Q.2 Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth? Name the major areas of its production.**

**Ans:**

- a. Jute is known as the golden fiber. It is used to make mats, ropes, carpets, yarns, gunny bags and many other ornamental things.
- b. Soil Type: Well-drained fertile soil in the flood plains. The soil which renewed every year.
- c. Temperature: High temperature at the time of growth.

d. Areas of Cultivation: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the major Jute producing states.

**Q.3 Distinguish between Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.**

**Ans:**

Subsistence agriculture	Commercial agriculture
1. In this type of farming, crops produced by the farmers are mainly consumed by their families. Surplus production is sold in the nearby local markets. 2. It is labour intensive farming. 3. In this kind of farming, more than one crop is cultivated in the agricultural field. 4. Cereals like wheat, rice and millets are etc.	1. In this kind of farming, crops are grown for commercial purposes, i.e. for selling in the local and international markets. 2. Farming is mechanised and is prevalent in areas where farms are large and the market economy is well developed. 3. Generally one crop is cultivated on a large scale. 4. Wheat, cotton, sugarcane, tea and coffee etc. are mainly raised.

**Q.4 “The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry”. Explain**

**Ans:**

1. Plantation covers large tracts of land.
2. Uses capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.
3. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

**Board Questions**

**Q.1**

What are the main cropping seasons of India? Write two features of each.

**Q.2**

Distinguish between extensive and intensive farming.

**Q. 3**

Which crop is grown as both food and fodder crop? Discuss the climatic conditions required for the growth of the crop.

**Map Question:**

**Q.4**

**Locate and label the following on the political map of India:**

(a) Major areas of Rice and Wheat

(b) Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane; Tea; Coffee; Rubber; Cotton and Jute.

**GEOGRAPHY**  
**CHAPTER 1 RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Text book questions**

**Q.1 Answer the following questions in about 30 words:**

**(i) Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.**

The states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have black soil. The crop which is mainly grown in this soil is cotton.

**(ii) What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the Eastern Coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.**

**Ans:** The river deltas of the eastern coast have alluvial soil.

The main features of alluvial soil are:

1. It is very fertile and so ideal for cultivation.
2. It contains adequate quantities of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which is good for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, and other crops.
3. It consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.

**(iii) What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?**

**Ans:** In hilly areas, soil erosion can be controlled by

1. Contour ploughing which is ploughing along contour-lines.
2. Terrace farming: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces to restrict erosion.
3. Strips of grasses to check soil erosion by wind and water.

**(iv) What are biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.**

**Ans: Biotic Resources:** The resources which are obtained from the biosphere and have life are called Biotic Resources. Examples of biotic resources are animals, plants, human beings, fish, livestock etc.

**Abiotic Resources:** The resources which are composed of non-living things are called Abiotic Resources. Examples of abiotic resources are water, minerals, metals, wind, solar energy etc.

**Q.2: Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

**(i) Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?**

**Ans:** Land used by humans is known as land use. In India, land is mainly divided into agricultural land, forest land, pasture land, grazing land and waste land. Waste and barren lands are not used for cultivation purposes. Besides cultivation, lands are also used for non-agricultural purposes like construction of roads, buildings and factories etc.

1. Land under forest is estimated at about 23percent of the total land areas. This is much less than the ratio of 33 percent recommended in the National Forest Policy.
2. The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.
3. Net sown area is 46.24 percent which is very less to feed the large population.

Land under forest has not increased since 1960-61 due to

1. Rising of population
2. Deforestation
3. Mining and quarrying activities
4. Building of large dams and highways.

**(ii) How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?**

1. Technological development has led to industrialisation which has increased the use of resources.
2. It has converted the subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture and this has led to over utilisation of soil.
3. Economic progress increased the income level. With the rise in income levels the needs and demands increases. This leads to the consumption of resources.

**Extra Questions:****Q.1 What is resource planning? Why is resource planning a complex process?**

**Ans:** Resource planning is a process of using natural resources in a judicious manner to make them available to coming generations.

Resource planning is a complex process. It involves:

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

**Q.2 Explain any five human activities accountable for land degradation in India.**

- Ans:**
- 1) Mining sites are abandoned after excavation work is complete leaving deep scars and traces of over-burdening. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.
  - 2) In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
  - 3) In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
  - 4) The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of dust in the atmosphere. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil after it settles down on the land.
  - 5) In recent years, industrial effluents as waste have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

**Q.3 Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.**

**Ans:**

Renewable Resources	Non-renewable resources
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources.</li> <li>2. These do not cause any pollution to the environment.</li> <li>3. They take a short time for renewal.</li> <li>4. These are present in unlimited quantity.</li> <li>5. These may further be divided into continuous or flow. Examples are solar</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The resources which cannot be renewed or reproduced are known as non-renewable resources.</li> <li>2. They cause pollution and damage our environment.</li> <li>3. They take millions of years in their formation.</li> <li>4. These are present in limited quantity.</li> <li>5. Some of the resources like metals are recyclable and some like fossil</li> </ol>

and wind energy, water, forest and wildlife etc.	fuels cannot be recycled and exhausted with their use.
--	--

**Q.4** “In India, some regions are rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources.” Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any five examples.

**Ans:** I agree with the statement that India is rich in certain types of resources but deficient in some other resources. For example,

(i) The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.

(ii) Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.

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

(iv) The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has a very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.

#### **Board Questions**

**Q.1** Explain the classification of resources on the basis of ownership. (3 marks)

**Q.2** Examine the three major problems that have been created due to the indiscriminate use of resources by human beings. (3marks)

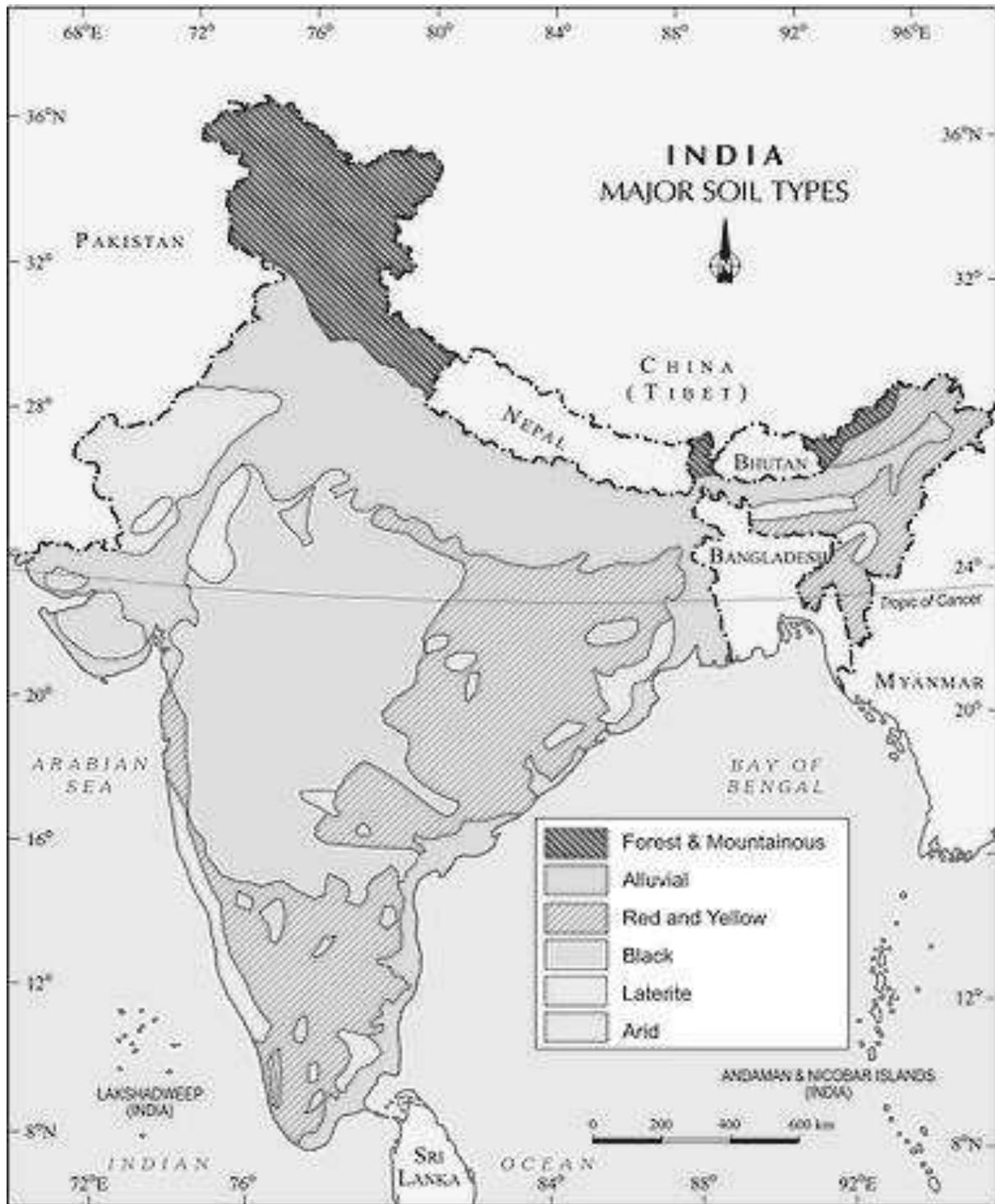
**Q.3** Why is it essential to have resource planning? (3 marks)

**Q.4** Suggest measures to solve the problem of land degradation. (5 marks)

#### **Map Question:**

**Q.1** **Locate and label the following on the political map of India:**

Major soil types





**ECONOMICS**  
**Chapter- 1 Development**

**Textbook Questions**

**Q.1 What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?**

- Ans:**
- The main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries is the Per Capita Income.
  - LIMITATIONS OF IT:-
    1. It ignores important aspects of human lives i.e. education and health.
    2. Different countries have different size of the population.
    3. The basic needs of people are different in different countries.
    4. The value of the currency is different in different countries.
    5. It does not tell the income of an individual.

**Q.2 In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?**

- Ans:**
- The UNDP compares countries based on per capita income, educational level and health status.
  - Whereas the World Bank uses only per capita income to compare the countries.

**Q.3 Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.**

- Ans:**
- We use averages to compare the attributes of anything.
  - Yes, there is a limitation. It hides disparities.
  - Example:-  
Refer the example given on page no.9.

**Q.4 Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.**

- Ans:**
- Generally, what people desire are regular work, better wages, and decent price for their crops or other products that they produce. In other words, they want more income.
  - Money, or material things that one can buy with it, is one factor on which our life depends.
  - But the quality of our life also depends on non-material things like equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect of others.
  - Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and services that you may need to live well. So, income by itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use.
  - For example, normally, your money cannot buy you a pollution-free environment or ensure that you get unadulterated medicines.

**Q.5 Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?**

- Ans:**
- Present sources of energy:-coal, petroleum, natural gas.
  - Other possibilities:-tidal energy, solar energy, biogas, wind energy, geothermal energy.

**Q.6 Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?**

- Ans:**
- Sustainable development means the judicious use of natural resources in such a way that they not only fulfill the needs of the present generation but also of the future generations.
  - Sustainable development is required for the future growth and development of the countries.
  - Development in an uncontrolled manner will not only lead to fast depletion of resources but will also result in stagnation of economies of the world.
  - Sustainable development ensures stable and regular development of a country's economy.

**Q.10** “The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person”. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.

- Ans:**
- This famous quote of Mahatma Gandhi tells us that Earth has plenty of resources to satisfy the needs and basic requirements of the people but it does not have resources to meet the greed of even one person.
  - While the basic necessities of human race can be fulfilled by nature, the unlimited exploitation of resources on the pretext of rapid development and the satisfaction of unlimited wants will lead to the destruction of resources.
  - Sustainable development is the key to the stable growth of the economy. It will not only lead to the development of the present economy but will also lead to its development in the future.

**Q.11** List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

- Ans:**
- Air pollution caused because of vehicles and industries.
  - Water pollution caused because of industrial effluents and human activities.
  - Land degradation because of mining, deforestation, and building of residential apartments and highways have collectively led to environmental degradation.

## Democratic Politics

### Chapter-1 Power Sharing

#### Textbook Questions

**Q.1** What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

- Ans:**
- 1) Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary.
    - I. It allows different organs of government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.
    - II. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power and each organ checks the others.
    - III. E.g. although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.
  - 2) Power can be shared among governments at different levels.
    - I. In the countries where there are different levels of government, the constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government.
    - II. E.g. In India, we refer to it as the Central or Union Government. The governments at the regional level or state governments.
  - 3) Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups.
    - I. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.
    - II. This method is used to give minority communities a fair share in power.
    - III. E.g. the system of 'reserved constituencies' in assemblies and the parliament in India.
  - 4) Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.
    - I. In contemporary democracies, election takes the form of competition among different parties. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
    - II. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups.
    - III. If their alliance is elected, they form a coalition government and thus share power.
    - IV. E.g. Coalition government such as NDA, UPA.

**Q.2** State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

- Ans:**
1. Prudential reason: - It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. E.g. Reserved constituencies in India.
  2. Moral reason: - Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. E.g. Regular and free election in India.

#### Extra Questions

**Q.1 “Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.” Explain.**

- Ans:**
1. One basic principle of democracy is that people are the source of all political power.
  2. In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self-government.
  3. In a good democratic government, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.
  4. Everyone has a voice in the shaping of public policies.

**Q.2 Name and define the features of major social groups of Sri Lanka.**

**Ans:** The major social groups are the Sinhala-speakers (74 per cent) and the Tamil-speakers (18 per cent).

**FEATURES-**

1. Tamil natives of the county rare called ‘Sri Lankan Tamils’ (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called ‘Indian Tamils’.
2. Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country.
3. Most of the Sinhala speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.
4. There are about 7 per cent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

**Q.3 Compare the power sharing model of Sri Lanka and Belgium.**

- Ans:**
1. In Belgium, the leaders have realized that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions.
  2. Such a realization resulted in mutually acceptable arrangements for sharing power.
  3. Sri Lanka shows us a contrasting example. It shows us that if a majority community wants to force its dominance over others and refuses to share power, it can undermine the unity of the country.
  4. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a Civil War.

**Q.4 Describe the ethnic composition of Belgium.**

- Ans:**
1. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country’s total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
  2. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French.
  3. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German.
  4. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

**Q.5 What is the result of Belgian model of accommodation?**

- Ans:**
1. It helped to avoid civic strife between the two major communities
  2. It prevented the division of the country on linguistic lines.
  3. When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

**Board Questions**

**Q.1 Which majoritarian measures were taken by the democratically elected government of Sri Lanka?**

- Ans:**
- (i) In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the official language thus disregarding Tamil.
  - (ii) The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
  - (iii) A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

**Q.2 How many times Belgium amend the constitution? Discuss the four elements of Belgian model of accommodation.**

**Ans:** Between 1970 and 1993, Belgium amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country. Some of the elements of the Belgian model are -

1. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
2. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.
3. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch speaking community has accepted equal representation in the central government.
4. A 3rd kind government called community government is elected by people belonging to one language community no matter where they live. This government deals with cultural, educational and language related issues.

## Democratic Politics

### Chapter- 2 Federalism

#### Textbook Question

**Q.1 Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.**

**Ans:** Similar features:-

1. There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.
2. The Central government cannot order the state government to do something.
3. The State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

Difference:-

1. At third level, India has Local Self-government whereas Belgium has Community government.

**Q.2 What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.**

**Ans:** Unitary form of government

1. Either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.

2. The Central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government.

3. The State or the provincial government is answerable to the central government.

4.E.g.Sri Lanka

Federal form of government

There are two or more levels (or tiers) of government.

The Central government cannot order the state government to do something.

The State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government.

E.g. India, Belgium

**Q.3 State any two differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.**

**Ans:** Before 1992

1. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly.

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

3. Seats were not reserved before.

After 1992

Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies

The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

Seats are reserved in the elected bodies for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

#### Extra Questions

**Q.1 How federal power sharing has become more effective in India after 1990(or Today)?**

**Ans:** 1) This period saw the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country.

- 2) This was also the beginning of the era of coalition governments at the center.
- 3) Since no single party got a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the major national parties had to enter into an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the center.
- 4) This led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of state government.
- 5) This trend was supported by a major judgment of the Supreme Court that made it difficult for the central government to dismiss state governments in an arbitrary manner.

**Q.2 Briefly explain the levels of rural local government in India.**

**Ans:**

- 1) **VILLAGE LEVEL:** - Each village or a group of villagers in some states has a gram panchayat. This is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch and a president or sarpanch.
- 2) **BLOCK LEVEL:**-A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a Panchayat Samiti or Block or Mandal. All the panchayat members in that area elect the members of this representative body.
- 3) **DISTRICT LEVEL:**-All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the Zilla (district) Parishad.

**Q.3 What makes India a federal country?**

**Ans:**

- i. The Constitution declared India as a Union of States. Although it did not use the word federation, the Indian Union is based on the principles of federalism.
- ii. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government and the State governments. Later, a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction.
- iii. The Constitution clearly provided a threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments. Thus, it contains three lists.i.e.Union list,State list,Concurrent list.
- iv. All States in the Indian Union did not have identical powers. Some States enjoyed a special status. Jammu and Kashmir had its own Constitution. There are some units of the Indian Union which enjoy very little power like Union Territories.
- v. The sharing of power between the Union Government and the State governments is basic to the structure of the Constitution. It is not easy to make changes to this power sharing arrangement. The Parliament cannot on its own change this arrangement.  
The judiciary plays an important role in overseeing the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

**Q.4 “The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics in our country.” Prove the statement by three arguments.**

- Ans:**
- 1) **Linguistic States:** - The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. The formation of States on the basis of language has actually made the country, more united. It has also made administration easier.
  - 2) **Language policy:** - Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. There are many safeguards to protect other languages.
  - 3) **Centre-State relations:** - Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.

**Q.5 How does the federal system in India differ from that of USA?**

- |             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
| <b>Ans;</b> | <p>Federal system in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Where a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent States and the national government.</li> <li>2 India, Spain and Belgium are examples of this kind of 'holding together' federations.</li> <li>3 In this category, the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States. Very often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers.</li> </ol> | <p>Federal system in USA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Here independent States coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.</li> <li>2 This type of 'coming together' federations include the USA, Switzerland and Australia.</li> <li>3 In this category of federations, all the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government.</li> </ol> |
|-------------|--|---|

**Q.6 What are the achievements of the new system of Local Self-government?**

- Ans:**
1. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities all over the country.
  2. Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.
  3. It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.

**ECONOMICS**  
**Chapter- 3 MONEY AND CREDIT**

**Textual Questions**

**Q.1 In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.**

**Ans:** In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production. Crop production involves considerable costs on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, water, electricity, repair of equipment, etc.

There is a minimum stretch of three to four months between the time when the farmers buy these inputs and when they sell the crop.

Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest.

The failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible. To repay the loan sometimes farmers have to sell a portion of their land.

Credit, in this case, pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.

**Q.2 How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own.**

**Ans:** In an economy where money is in use, money by providing the crucial intermediate step eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.

It is no longer necessary for the shoe manufacturer to look for a farmer who will buy his shoes and at the same time sell him wheat.

All he has to do is find a buyer for his shoes. Once he has exchanged his shoes for money, he can purchase wheat or any other commodity in the market.

Since money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process, it is called a medium of exchange.

**Q.3 How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?**

**Ans:** Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.

In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds (the depositors) and those who are in need of these funds (the borrowers).

Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

**Q.4 Look at a 10 rupee note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?**

**Ans** ‘Reserve Bank of India’ along with a statement, “guaranteed by the Central Government” is written at the top of a ten rupee note.

This statement implies the fact that the Reserve Bank of India issue currency on behalf of the Central Government.

No other person or organization apart from the RBI has the right to issue money.

**Q.5 Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?**

**Ans** It is necessary that banks and cooperatives increase their lending particularly in the rural areas, so that the dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.

It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

**Q.6 What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.**

**Ans** 1. The idea is to organize rural poor, in particular women, into small Self Help

- Groups (SHGs) and pool (collect) their savings.
2. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from Rs 25 to Rs 100 or more, depending on the ability of the people to save.
  3. Members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans but this is still less than what the moneylender charges.
  4. Small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (e.g. buying seeds, fertilizers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.

**Q.7 What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?**

- Ans**
1. The borrower might not be having the collateral.
  2. The borrower might not be able to provide enough documents.
  3. The borrower might be the defaulter in the previous loan.

**Q.8 In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?**

- Ans**
1. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
  2. The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
  3. The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.
  4. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

**Q.9 Analyse the role of credit for development.**

**Ans:** Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of the earnings of the borrowers is used to repay the loan.

People who might wish to start an enterprise by borrowing may not do so because of the high cost of borrowing.

Thus, banks and cooperative societies need to lend more. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could then borrow cheaply for a variety of needs.

They could grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries or trade in goods.

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development.

**Q.10 Manav needs a loan to set up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.**

**Ans:** If Manav has collateral and able to provide required documents such as income proof, employment record and residential proof, he will prefer to borrow from the bank.

### **Board Questions**

- Q.1** Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? (1m)
- Q.2** Why are demand deposits considered as money? (1m)
- Q.3** How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things? (1m)
- Q.4** List the various sources of credit in rural areas. (3m)
- Q.5** What are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit? (3m)

## ECONOMICS

## 4-GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

**Textual Questions**

**Q.1** What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

- Ans:**
- Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.
  - More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.
  - The countries can be connected through the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education.

**Q.2** What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

- Ans:**
- 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 the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up.
  - Starting around 1991, some far-reaching changes in policy were made in India. The government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe.
  - It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country since they would have to improve their quality.

**Q.3** How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

- Ans;**
- Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work.
  - This is done to reduce the cost of labour and to maximise their profits for the company.

**Q.4** What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?

- Ans:**
1. In general, MNCs set up their own production unit where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low cost and where the availability of other factors of production is assured.
  2. At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries.
  3. The most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.
  4. There's another way in which large MNCs in developed countries place orders for production with small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world.

**Q.5** Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?

- Ans;**
- Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment because then the MNCs belonging to the developed countries can set up factories in less-expensive developing nations, and thereby increase profits, with lower manufacturing costs and the same sale price.
  - The developing countries should demand, in return, for protection of domestic producers against competition from imports. Also, charges should be levied on MNCs looking to set base in developing nations.

**Q.6 “The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.” Explain this statement.**

- Ans:**
- Globalisation and greater competition among producers has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is a greater choice, improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.
  - MNCs have increased their investments in India over the past 20 years, which means new jobs have been created.
  - Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from the increased competition. Some have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies.
  - Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals themselves.
  - Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services, particularly those involving IT.
  - The small manufacturers have been hit hard due to competition.
  - Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers. This means that workers’ jobs are no longer secure.

**Q.7 How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?**

- Ans:**
- Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is what is known as liberalisation.
  - With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
  - Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This meant that goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.

**Q.8 How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example other than those given here.**

- Ans:**
- Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries.
  - Producers can sell their products not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world.
  - Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.
  - Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.
  - And, producers in the two countries now closely compete against each other

even though they are separated by thousands of miles. Foreign trade thus results in connecting the markets or integration of markets in different countries.

**Q.9 Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.**

- Ans:**
- Globalisation will continue in the future. Twenty years from now, the world will be more globally connected and integrated into one international economy, if this process continues on a fair and equitable basis.
  - Trade and capital flows will increase alongside the mobility of labour.

**Q.10 Supposing you find two people arguing: One is saying globalisation has hurt our country's development. The other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond to these arguments?**

- Ans:**
- Globalisation has hurt our country's development because: firstly, it has led to the annihilation of small producers who face stiff competition from cheaper imports. Secondly, workers no longer have job security and are employed "flexibly".
  - Globalisation is helping India develop on account of the following reasons: firstly, the competition it entails has led to rise in the quality of products in the market. Secondly, it has made available a wider variety of goods in the market, for the buyer to choose from. Now, imported goods are easily available alongside domestic products.

#### **Board Question**

- Q.1** What were the main channel connecting countries in the past? How is it different now? (1 m)
- Q.2** Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment. (3 m)
- Q.3** What are the various ways in which countries can be linked? (3 m)
- Q.4** How has competition benefited people in India? (3 m)
- Q.5** What can be done by the government so that the workers can get a fair share of benefits brought by globalization? (3m)

## Geography

### Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries

#### Textbook questions

**Q.1** Answer the following briefly in not more than 30 words.

**(i) What is manufacturing?**

**Ans:** Manufacturing is the process in which goods are produced in large quantities after processing the various raw materials.

**(ii) Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.**

**Ans:** Three physical factors for the location of the industry are:

1. Availability of raw material.-The location of industrial enterprises is sometimes determined simply by the location of the raw materials. The jute mills in West Bengal, sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, cotton textile mills in Maharashtra and Gujarat are concentrated close to the sources of raw materials.
2. Suitable climate- There can be no industrial development in an extremely hot, humid, dry or cold climate.
3. Availability of water and power supply- Many industries are established near rivers, canals and lakes. Iron and steel industry, textile industries and chemical industries require large quantities of water, for their proper functioning. Coal, mineral oil and hydro-electricity are the three important conventional sources of power.

**(iii) Name any three human factors for the location of industry.**

**Ans:** Three human factors for the location of industry are

1. Availability of cheap labour- Labour supply is important in two respects (a) workers in large numbers are often required; (b) people with a skill or technical expertise are needed.
2. Availability of services such as consultants and financial advice.
3. Availability of Market.-The entire process of manufacturing is useless until the finished goods reach the market. Nearness to market is essential for quick disposal of manufactured goods. It helps in reducing the transport cost and enables the consumer to get things at cheaper rates.

**(iv) What are basic industries? Give an example.**

**Ans:** Basic industries are those which supply their raw materials to industries which manufacture other goods. An example is the iron and steel industry which supplies steel to the automobile industry.

**(v) Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?**

**Ans:** The important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement are limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.

**Q.2:** Write the answers to the following questions in 120 words.

**(i) How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problems does the industry face? What recent developments have led to a rise in the production capacity?**

**Ans:** (i) Integrated Steel Plants are large plants which handle everything in one complex From putting to get her raw material to steelmaking, rolling and shaping.

(ii) Mini Steel Plants are smaller, have electric furnaces, use mainly steel scrap and sponge iron as inputs. They have re-rollers that use steel in gots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications.

Problems of Steel Industry:

1. High costs and limited availability of coking coal.

2. Lower productivity of labour.
3. Irregular supply of power.
4. Poor infrastructure.

Following are some recent developments that have led to a rise in the production capacity:

1. Liberalisation
2. Foreign direct investments (FDI) with the efforts of private entrepreneurs.
3. Improvement in the production process by the use of newer technologies.

(ii) **How do industries pollute the environment?**

Industries are responsible for four types of pollution – air, water, land and noise pollution. Following are the various reasons:

1. Air pollution is caused by the presence of a high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.
2. Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged in to rivers.
3. Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants are drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.
4. Wastes from nuclear plants cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages. Dumping of wastes especially, glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and other garbage renders the soil useless.
5. Noise pollution is caused due to industrial and construction activities, factory equipment, generators, electric saws, drills and other machinery.

(iii) **Discuss the steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry?**

The steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry are:

1. To control water pollution, industrial effluents need to be treated on all three levels (primary, secondary and tertiary); the use of water for processing should be minimize the reuse and recycling; rainwater can be harvested to meet water requirements, and ground water usage should be regulated by law.
2. For the minimization of air pollution, smokestacks should be fitted to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Also, smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal.
3. Noise pollution can be controlled by fitting generators with silencers, redesigning machinery to reduce noise, and using earplugs and earphones besides other noise absorbing material.

**Extra Questions:**

**Q.1** **‘Agriculture’ and ‘industry’ are complimentary to each other.” Explain.**

**Or**

**“Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other.” Support your answer by giving any three arguments.**

**Ans:** Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand,  
 (1) The agro-based industries have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.  
 (2) The agro-based industries depend on agriculture for raw materials. Manufacturing industries sell their products such as fertilizers, insecticides, irrigation pumps, PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.  
 (3) Thus, the development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production process very efficient.

**Q.2 Why jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in Hugh basin? Explain three reasons for the same.**

**Ans:** Jute textile industry is mainly concentrated in Hugh basin because:

- (1) The proximity of the jute producing areas.
- (2) There is a good network of rivers which provide inexpensive water transport and abundant water supply for jute processing.
- (3) A good network of railways and roadways facilitate the supply of raw materials to the mills and finished goods to the market.
- (4) Cheap labour is available from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- (5) Kolkata is a large urban centre which provides banking, insurance and port facilities for the export of jute goods.

**Q.3 Why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states in India? Explain any three reasons.**

**Ans:** There is a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states of India due to the following reasons:

- (1) The sugarcane produced in the southern and western states has a higher sucrose content.
- (2) The cooler climate ensures a longer crushing season.
- (3) Most of the sugar mills of the area are under the cooperative sector. Regular supply of raw material is available here. Moreover, cooperatives are more successful in these areas.

**Q.4 Why has the 'Chhotanagpur Plateau Region' the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyze the reasons.**

**Ans:** Iron and steel plants are concentrated in the Chhotanagpur plateau because

- (1) **Low cost of iron ore.**
- (2) **High grade raw materials in proximity:** Other bulky raw materials like coking coal, lime stones are also available in proximity.
- (3) **Availability of cheap labour:** From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha cheap labour is available in abundance.
- (4) **Dense transport network:** Being an industrial region, there is a dense network of roads and railways.
- (5) **Port facility:** Kolkata port provides facilities for export of goods.
- (6) Vast growth potential in the home market.

**Q.5 What are software technology parks? State any two points of significance of Information Technology industry in India?**

**Ans:** (1) Software technology parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.  
(2) The significance of Information Technology industry in India:  
(i) A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation.  
(ii) It is encouraging to know that 30 per cent of the people employed in this sector are women.  
(iii) This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.  
(iv) The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of the IT industry in India.

#### **Board Questions**

**Q.1 India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world, yet we are not able to perform to our full potential." Explain the reasons. (3 marks)**

**Q.2 What challenges are faced by the jute textile industry in India? Mention the**

- main objectives of National Jute Policy, 2005. (5 marks)**
- Q.3** The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.' Give five arguments to support this statement. (5 marks)
- Q. 4** Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources. (5 marks)
- Q.5** Classify industries into two categories on the basis of capital investment. Give two examples of each category. (3marks)

**Map Question:**

- Q.1** Locate and label the following on the political map of India:

(1) **Cotton Textile Industries**

Mumbai, Indore, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore,

(2) **Iron and Steel Plants**

Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Vijaynagar, Salem

(3) **Software Technology Parks**

Noida, Gandhinagar, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram