

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

CLASS X SOCIAL SCIENCE



तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

Session : 2019-20



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, नई दिल्ली
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, NEW DELHI

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CLASS – X

SOCIAL SCIENCE (ENGLISH)

SESSION : 2019 – 20

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
NEW DELHI**

संतोष कुमार मल्ल, भा.प्र.से.
आयुक्त
Santosh Kumar Mall, I.A.S.
Commissioner



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
18, संस्थागत क्षेत्र, शहीद जेत सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110015
दूरभाष : 91-11-26512579, फैक्स : 91-11-26852680
18, Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeeat Singh Marg, New Delhi-110015 (India)
Tel.: 91-11-26512579; Fax: 91-11-26852680
E-mail: commissioner@kvs.edu.org, Website: www.kvsangathan.nic.in

A WORD TO MY DEAR STUDENTS

It gives me great pleasure in presenting the Students' Support Material to all KV students of class X.

The material has been prepared keeping in mind your needs when you are preparing for final exams and wish to revise and practice questions or when you want to test your ability to complete the question paper in the time allotted or when you come across a question while studying that needs an immediate answer but going through the text book will take time or when you want to revise the complete concept or idea in just a minute or try your hand at a question from a previous CBSE Board exam paper or the Competitive exam to check your understanding of the chapter or unit you have just finished. This material will support you in any way you want to use it.

A team of dedicated and experienced teachers with expertise in their subjects has prepared this material after a lot of exercise. Care has been taken to include only those items that are relevant and are in addition to or in support of the text book. This material should not be taken as a substitute to the NCERT text book but it is designed to supplement it.

The Students' Support Material has. all the important aspects required by you; a design of the question paper, syllabus, all the units/chapters or concepts in points, mind maps and information in tables for easy reference, sample test items from every chapter and question papers for practice along with previous years Board exam question papers.

I am sure that the Support Material will be used by both students and teachers and I am confident that the material will help you perform well in your exams.

Happy learning!

Santosh Kumar Mall
Commissioner, KVS



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18, संस्थागत क्षेत्र, शाहीद जेत सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016

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Tel. : 91-11-26512579, Fax : 91-11-26852680

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FOREWORD

The Students' Support Material is a product of an in-house academic exercise undertaken by our subject teachers under the supervision of subject expert at different levels to provide the students a comprehensive, yet concise, learning support tool for consolidation of your studies. It consists of lessons in capsule form, mind maps, concepts with flow charts, pictorial representation of chapters wherever possible, crossword puzzles, question bank of short and long answer type questions with previous years' CBSE question papers.

The material has been developed keeping in mind latest CBSE curriculum and question paper design. This material provides the students a valuable window on precise information and it covers all essential components that are required for effective revision of the subject.

In order to ensure uniformity in terms of content, design, standard and presentation of the material, it has been fine tuned at KVS HQRS level.

I hope this material will prove to be a good tool for quick revision and will serve the purpose of enhancing students' confidence level to help them perform better. Planned study blended with hard work, good time management and sincerity will help the students reach the pinnacle of success.

Best of Luck.

U.N. Khaware
Additional Commissioner (Acad.)



STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

ADVISORS

**Shri Santosh Kumar Mall, IAS, Commissioner,
KVS (HQ), New Delhi**

**Shri Saurabh Jain, IAS
Additional. Commissioner (Admn.)
KVS (HQ), New Delhi.**

**Shri U.N Khaware,
Additional. Commissioner (Acad.)
KVS (HQ), New Delhi.**

CO-ORDINATION TEAM KVS (HQ)

- Dr. E. Prabhakar, Joint Commissioner (Training/Finance) KVS (HQ), New Delhi.
- Smt. Indu Kaushik, Deputy Commissioner (Acad.), KVS (HQ), New Delhi.
- Shri Ravindra Kumar Sharma, Assistant Education Officer, KVS (HQ), New Delhi.

CONTENT TEAM

- Dr. Uma Sivaraman
- Ms Annapuneshwari M, TGT (S.Sc.), KV Thrissur Ms.
- Ms JaishreeNair, TGT(S.Sc.) KV Ramavarmapuram.
- Ms K Jaya, TGT(S.Sc.) KV Pangode.
- Ms Anitha T, TGT(S.Sc.), KV No.1 Palakkad.
- Mr. B.Usman, TGT (S.Sc.), KV malappuram

REVIEW TEAM

- Smt. P.B.S. Usha, Deputy Commissioner, KVS Kolkata Region.
- Dr. S. Bose, Assistant commissioner, KVS Kolkata Region.
- Shri P.C. Mohapatra, Principal, KV Barrackpore AFS.
- Shri Anil Kumar ,TGT (S.St.) KV Barrackpore AFS.
- Smt. Aparna Biswas, TGT (S.St.) KV Barrackpore AFS.
- Shri P.K.Thakur, TGT (S.St.) KV Barrackpore AFS.

Typing, Type-setting & Designing

M/s Choudhary Printing Press

Near Mohanpur Devi Asthan, Punaichak, Patna-23

Mob.: 0943096087, 09835492012 T/F: 0612-2546751

E-mail: choudharyprintingpress@gmail.com

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HISTORY CHAPTER 1 RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



Key Concepts of the lesson- In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu a French artist prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social Republic. The first print shows the people of Europe and America-men and women of all ages offering homage to Statue of Liberty.

The French Revolution and the idea of Nation-

Growth of nationalism in France.

Introduction of various measures and practices created sense of collective identity among the people of France
Change of monarchy and establishment of republic, creation of new assembly.

Rise of Napoleon and his reforms. Revolutionaries help other people of Europe to become nation.

The making of Nationalism in Europe.

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into Kingdom, duchies and cantons these divisions were having their autonomous rulers.

Uses of different languages.

Rise of middle class.

Industrialization in England, emergence of a working class and liberalism.

New conservatism after 1815 and preservation of traditional institution.

After the defeat of Napoleon, the European government follows the spirit of conservatism. Conservative regimes were autocratic Revolutionaries at that time fought for liberty and freedom. E.g. Mazzini, s young Italy and Young Europe.

3. The age of Revolution (1830-48)

Liberalism and Nationalism. Greek war of independence against Ottoman Empire and treaty of Constantinople. Emphasis in vernacular. Hunger hardship and popular revolt. Demand for constitutionalism and national unification. Rights for women Results- Frankfurt Parliament (May 1848)

4. Unification of Germany and Italy.

Changing concept of Nationalism after 1848, emergence of new nation. Germany and role of Bismarck and his policy unification of Germany. Unification of Italy. Role of Mazzini Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel II Separate case and condition of Britain-Glorious revolution of 1688, Act of union of 1707.

5. Visualizing the Nation-

Representing Nationalism and ideas through female allegory such a Marianne (France) and Germania (German Nation).

6. Nationalism and Imperialism-

Last quarter of the 19th century nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends, Intolerance Balkan became the sense of big power rivalry Nationalism, aligned with imperialism cause of World War I. Idea of a Nationalism was now same everywhere. But concept of National State was accepted universally.

AT A GLANCE

. **Conservatism** is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, and professed gradual development to quick change.

. **Giuseppe Mazzini** was an Italian revolutionary and member of Secret society? **Carbonari** and he subsequently founded two more underground societies young Italy and young Europe

. **Otto von Bismarck** was the chief minister of Prussia and was the architect of the unification of Germany.

Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop particular form of nationalist sentiments.

Nation state is the one in which the majority of its citizens came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

The Treaty of Vienna was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.

Nationalist feelings were kept alive in **Poland** through music and language.

Kaiser William1 was the emperor of united Germany

. **Liberalism** stands for freedom of the individual and equality of all before law.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Briefly explain Greek war of Independence.

Greek under Ottoman Empire

Growth of Nationalism sparked the struggle.

Got support from Western Europeans

Poets and artists lauded Greece

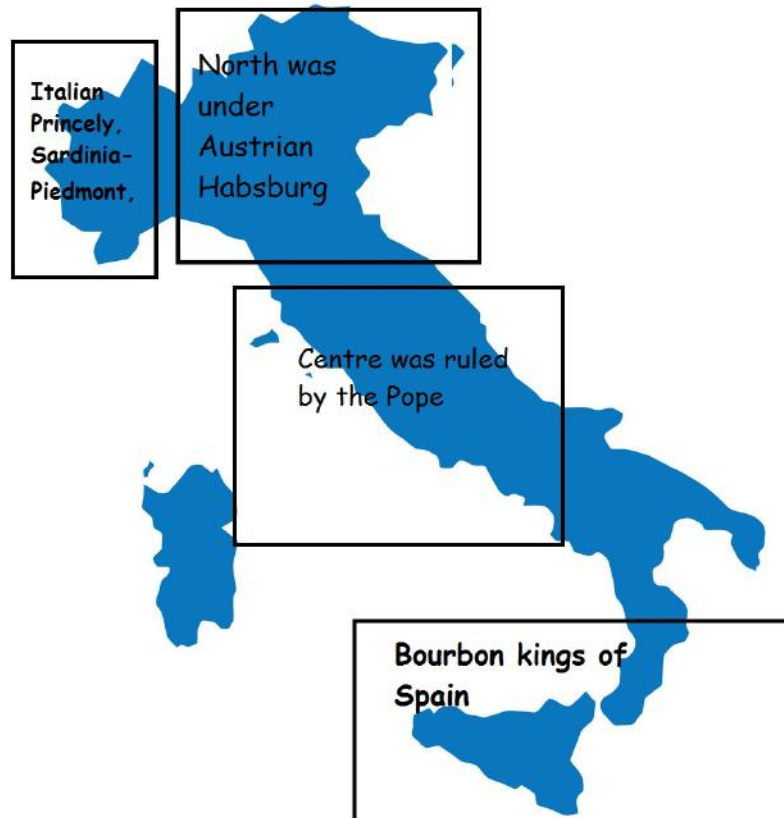
Finally with Treaty of Constantinople Greece became independent.

1830's is called the year of Economic hardship.

- . Increase in population in Europe,
- . Unemployment among people.
- . Small producer in town faced competition.

Rise in food prices led to poverty.

Unification of Italy:



- Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.
- Chief Minister Cavour of Sardinia- Piedmont led the movement for the Unification of Italy.
- Garibaldi marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spain rulers.
- Victor Emanuele became the king of United Italy and Rome was declared the Capital of Italy

Unification of Britain:



- England entrenched as a nation. The power of the monarchy was taken over by the English Parliament (1688).
- An Act of the Union was formed between England and Scotland by the United Kingdom of Great Britain (1707).
- Scotland and Ireland was dominated by England in all aspects.
- After the failed revolution led by Wolfe Tone and United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

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3. What were the measures taken by French revolutionaries to forge a sense of collective identity?

- Through the ideas of —la patrie and le citoyen
- New tricolor flag
- Composition of new system of hymns and commemoration of martyrs
- Formulating uniform laws for all citizens.

4. Explain the consequences of the Vienna congress

- The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France,
- A number of states were set up on the boundaries of France.
- Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got
- control of northern Italy, Russia was given part of Poland.

5. Why the 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.

Increase in population,

- Unemployment, migration, price rise,
- stiff competition in the market,
- Bad condition of peasants.

6. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

- In Britain, the ethnic groups consisting of the English, Welsh, Scot and Irish had their own culture and political tradition.
- The English parliament had seized power from the monarchy in 1688. The act of union made Scotland to come under England. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- The symbols of New Britain, the British flag, the national anthem the English language were actively promoted.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION. (5 MARKS)

1. What is the other name for Napoleonic code? Write any four changes brought by this. The Napoleonic code also known as civil codes of 1804.

- Did away privileges based on birth
- Established equality.
- Secured right to property.
- Simplified administrative division and abolished feudal system.

2. What were the ideals of liberal Nationalism?

- Freedom for individual
- Equality of all before law
- Concept of Govt. by consent.
- End of autocracy
- Freedom of market

3. Explain the different stages of unification of Germany.

- Germany was group of small states before its unification.
- The liberal initiative to Nation building failed and was taken over by Prussian empire. Otto von Bismarck was the chief architect in German Unification.
- He led three wars against Austria, Denmark and France which ended in Prussian victory. In 1871 Prussian King William I, was declared German Emperor.

4. Briefly explain the unification of Italy, highlight the value you learn from this.

- During the middle of 18th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which Sardinia and Piedmont were under princely states.
- North, under Austria, Centre ruled by Pope and South ruled by Spain.
- The main leaders were Victor Immanuel II of Sardinia, Chief Minister Count Cavour Mazzini and Garibaldi. With their initiative in 1861 Victor Emmanuel was declared king of united Italy.
- Value highlighted in this is love, unity, National

5. Briefly explain Balkan Issue.

- Balkan was region of Geographical and ethnic variation comprising of Romania Bulgaria, Albania Greece, and Macedonia, Croatia _Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro who were all together called slaves.
- Till the last part of 19th century, this was under Ottoman Empire. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and emergence of Romantic Nationalism made this region a land of conflict.
- Balkan nations tried to capture more territories from neighbouring places. It also became a scene of big power rivalry like Russia, Germany, England and Austria, Hungary. Ultimately it led to open wars and finally led it to the First World War.

6. Why was Frankfurt National assembly convened? Why did it fail?

- It was convened in 1848 to vote for an all-German National Assembly.
- It drafted a new constitution for a German Nation headed by monarchy. It failed because King of Prussia joined other monarchs who were against parliament.
- The parliament was dominated by middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans. At the End troops were called to disband the assembly.

QUESTION BANK

3 marks

- How did France benefit from the revolution?
- What is meant by liberalism?
- What was the Zollverein?
- What factors gave rise to the spirit of nationalism?
- What was the impact of the Act of Union on Scotland?

marks

Explain the role of language in developing nationalist sentiments in Europe.

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

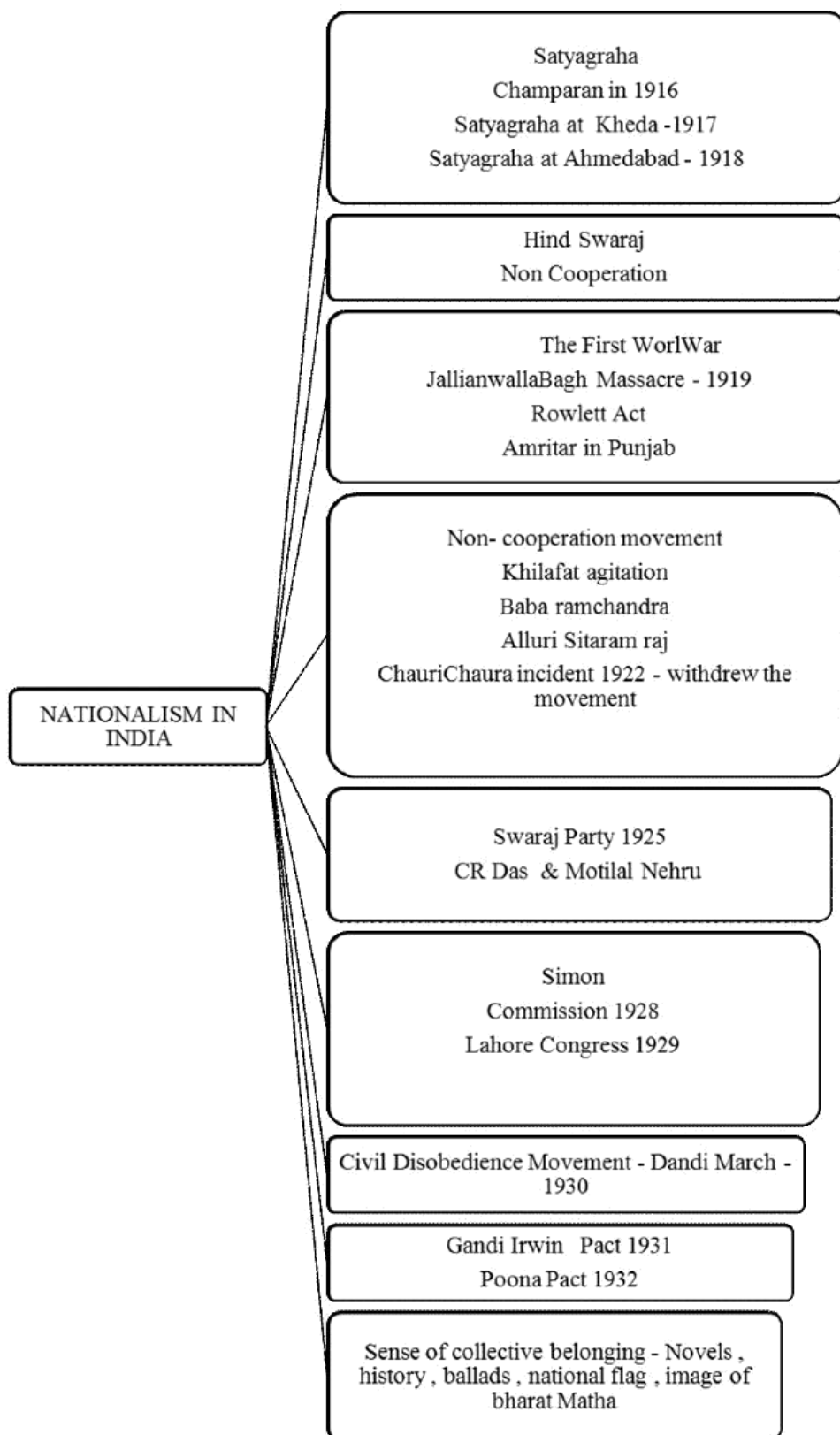
What was Romanticism? How did romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during the 19th century? Explain.

CHAPTER-2

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Key Concepts of the lesson:

- **Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Satyagraha** – The power of Truth & the need to search for truth –Mental strength is more powerful than physical force to win the heart of the oppressor. Novel idea of Satyagraha was first time implemented in South Africa.
- In India the first was at **Champaran in 1916**– to inspire plantation workers to struggle against oppressive plantation system. **In 1917 Satyagraha at Kheda** -to support peasants
- **In 1918 Satyagraha at Ahmedabad**-Among the cotton mill workers.
- **“Hind Swaraj”**- the famous book written by Mahatma Gandhi, which emphasised non-cooperation to British rule in India
- **The First World War, Khilafat and Non Cooperation**
- On 13th April 1919 **Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre – Amritsar in Punjab**
- **The First World War** - its effects.
- Huge increases in defenses expenditure. Custom duties were raised; Income tax was introduced. There was forced recruitments in rural areas, spread of epidemics
- **The Rowlatt Act of 1919:** It gave the British government enormous power to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- **Non-cooperation** programme was adopted at Nagpur in Dec.1920.
- The peasant movement in **Awadh** demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar-Baba Ramachandra.
- **Inland Emigration Act of 1859:** Under this act plantation worker were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- **Alluri Sitaram Raju** led the tribal revolt of Gudun Hills of Andhra
- Pradesh **Khilafat agitation – led by Muhammad Ali & Shaukat Ali.**
- **Chauri Chaura incident** –Violence –withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement-1922
- **Swaraj Party** was founded by **C.R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru** for return to council Politics.
- **Simon Commission** 1928 and boycott.
- **Lahore Congress session** and demand for **Purna Swaraj in 1929.**
- **Dandi march and the beginning of civil Disobedience movement**
- **Salt** was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food- salt considered a more effective weapon for protest against Britishers.
- Government ‘s repressive policy - Gandhi Irwin Pact and failure of round table conference- Re-launching of movement.
- **Who participated in the movement?**
- The rich peasant communities, the poor peasantry, business class, the industrial workers in Nagpur and a large scale participation of women took active part in the movement.
- **Limits of the movement**-less participation by untouchables – Ambedkar for separate electorate and Poona pact of 1932, luke warm response by some Muslim Political Organization
- **Provisions of Poona pact of 1932** – Signed between Dr.Ambedkar & Gandhiji- It gave depressed classes reserved seats in central provincial councils but they were to be voted by the general electorate.
- **The sense of collective belonging-** This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore and songs- the image of Bharath Mata- Nationalism through icons or symbols of representation of History. The first image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay & painted by Abanindra Nath Tagore.



SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Why Non-Cooperation? What was the method used in the Movement?

Gandhi in his famous book Hind Swaraj, declared that the British continue to rule with the Cooperation

Of the Indians – If we withdraw our Co-operation then their rule would end. It began with surrender of Titles, boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods Swadeshi, Boycott & National education.

2. Why did non-cooperation movement slowdown in cities?

Khadi cloth was more expensive for the poor-No alternative Indian Institution to accommodate Indians. Students and teachers began going back to Govt. Schools and lawyer joined courts.

3. When did Simon commission come to India? Why was it boycotted?

Simon reached Indian in 1928. It was boycott because- It did not have any single Indian-It did not talk about Swaraj

4. Who were the leaders of Khilafat Movement? Why was it started?

Ali brothers - Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. The defeat of Ottoman Turkey in 1st world war-Harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on Ottoman emperor-To defend this, a Khilafat Committee was formed –to undo the wrong done to Turkey-Joined with non-cooperation movement

5. What were the conditions of the Gandhi Irwin pact?

Mahatma Gandhi signed the pact with Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931- Gandhi agreed to participate in the 2nd Round table conference in England-Government agreed to release all the political prisoners.

6. What were the decisions of the Lahore Congress session of 1929?

In December 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru the Lahore Congress formalized the demand of ‘Purna Swaraj’ or complete independence. It was declared that 26th January 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for independence-Decided to launch Civil Disobedience movement.

7. How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalist movement in India?

War created a new political and economic situation. It led to an increase in expenditure. The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people. War led to forced recruitment of people. Acute Shortage of food led to famine and misery. Indians began to realize that they were drawn in a war unnecessarily. This feeling united Indians against the British.

LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

“This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore, songs, icons & images” Analyse the statement.

In late 19th century, Indian Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and toured village to gather. The tales they believed gave true picture of traditional culture that was damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover the National Identity. It restored a sense of pride in one’s past

During Swadeshi Movement, a tricolor flag was designed representing eight provinces through eight lotuses and a crescent moon symbolizing Hindu-Muslim unity. Later Gandhi developed tricolor flag (Red, Green and White) with a spinning wheel at center representing self-help. Carrying the flag became a symbol of defiance.

This image Bharath Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In 1870 he wrote Vande Mataram a hymn to the mother land. Abanindranath Tagore in his painting portrayed Bharath Mata as calm, ascetic figure, composed, divine and spiritual

2. Describe the Dandi March of Gandhiji.

Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the Nation. He sent letter to Viceroy Irwin in which the most stirring was demand to abolish salt tax. When Irwin refused, Gandhi started the salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers, marched 240 miles from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi. On his way he told the importance of Swaraj to people and asked to defy British. On 6th April he reached Dandi violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. It marked the beginning of civil disobedience movement.

3. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas?

- Alluri Sitaram Raju was a tribal leader in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh. He started a militant Guerilla Movement in the early 1920s. The tribal people were enraged by the British policy, but when the government began forcing them to contribute _beggar for road building, the hill people revolted. Raju inspired the hill people. He talked on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. Inspired by Gandhiji's Non Cooperation Movement he persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he did not believe in Non-violence, he thought that India could be liberated only by the use of force.

Additional questions:

1. Muslim political organization in India had lukewarm response to civil disobedience movement. Explain.

What is the significance of Jallian Walla Bagh Massacre in Indian national movement? Discuss.

What were the main demands of peasant movement in Awadh? Who was their leader?

Who founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army? What were its achievements?

IMPORTANT MAP QUESTIONS

For location and labelling /Identification on Outline Political Map of India

Indian National Congress Sessions: Calcutta (Sep. 1920), Nagpur (Dec.1920), Madras (1927) and Lahore (1929).

Important Centers of Indian National Movement (Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements)

Champaran (Bihar) Movement of Indigo Planters

Kheda (Gujarat) Peasant Satyagraha

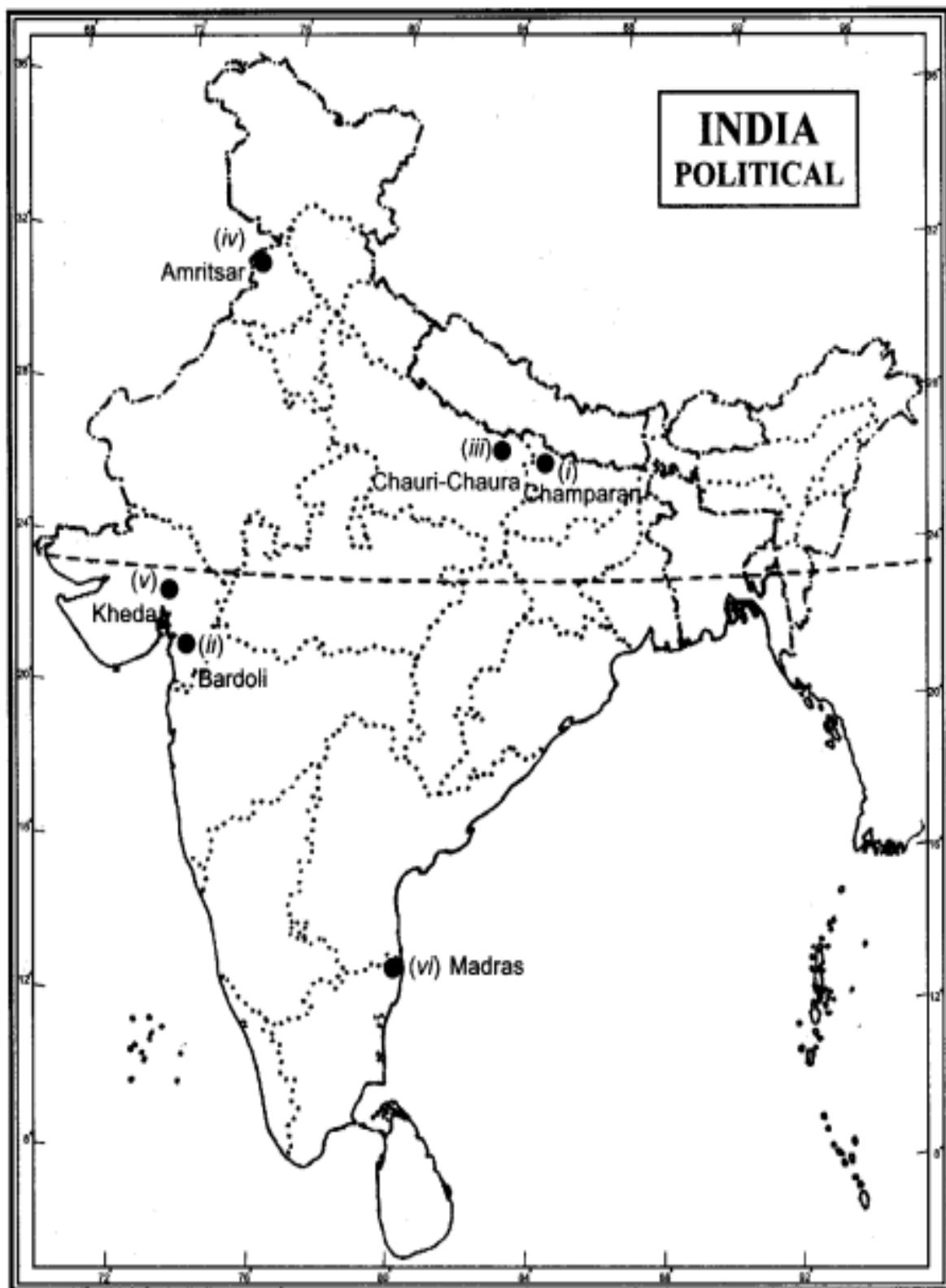
Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Cotton Mill Worker's Satyagraha

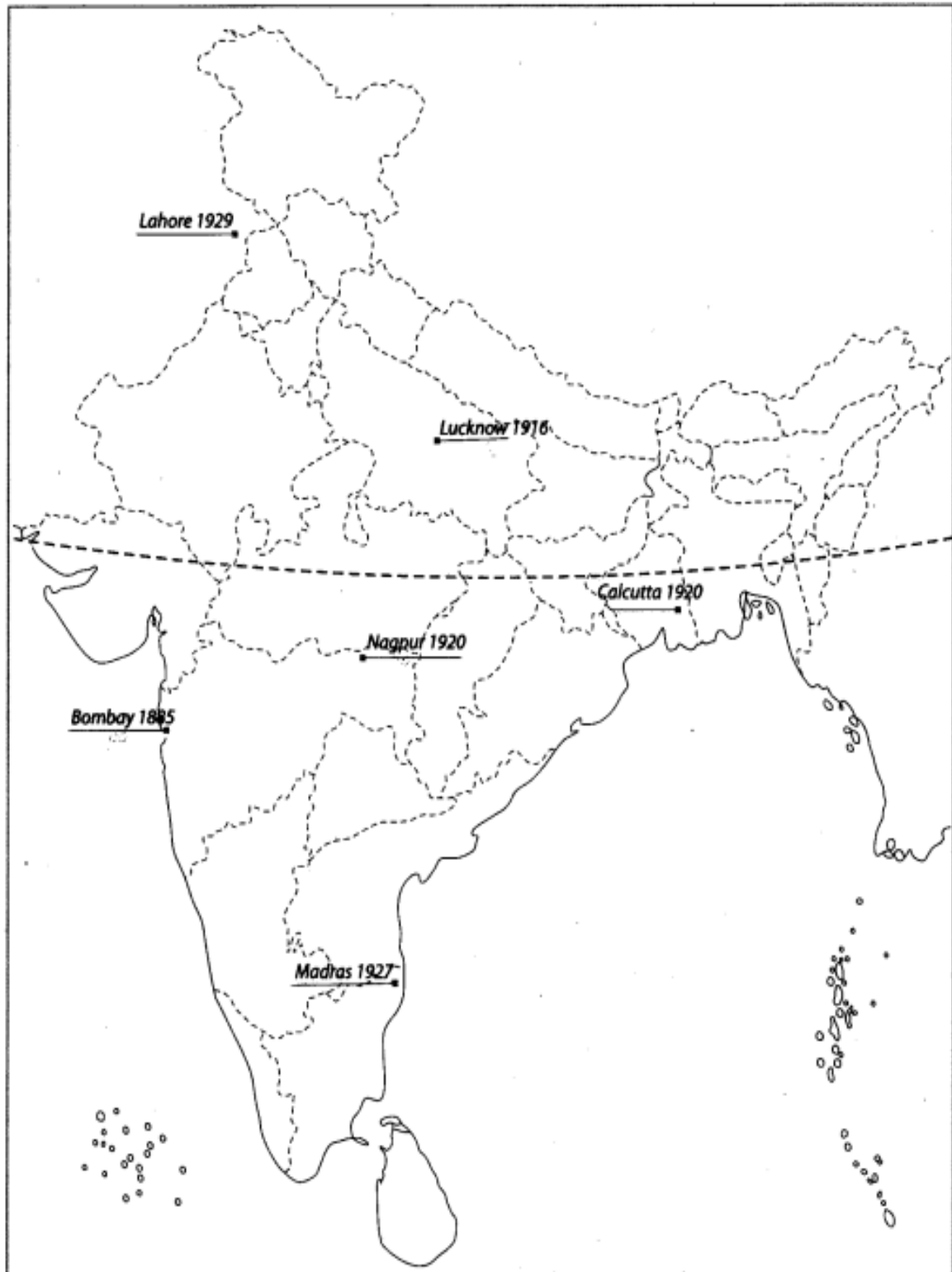
Amritsar (Punjab) Jallianwala Bagh Incident

Chauri Chaura (UP) calling of the NCM

Bardoli (Gujarat) No Tax Campaign

Dandi (Gujarat) Civil Disobedience Movement





CHAPTER - 3

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Brief Concepts of the Lesson –

Trade - the activity of buying selling or exchanging goods or services between people firms or countries.

The **Silk Route** is a historical network of interlinking trade routes across the Afro-Eurasian landmass that connected East, South, and Western Asia with the Mediterranean and European world, as well as parts of North and East Africa. The name 'silk routes' points to the importance of West-bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route.

Indentured labour--A bonded labour under contract to work for an employer for a specific amount of time, to pay off his passage to a new country or home

Tariff – Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world. The tariff is levied at the point of entry i.e. the border or the airport.

Corn laws— A Corn Law was first introduced in Britain in 1804, when the landowners, who dominated Parliament, sought to protect their profits by imposing a duty on imported corn. This led to an expansion of British wheat farming and to high bread prices.

Assembly line production –An arrangement of workers, machines, and equipment in which the product being assembled passes consecutively from operation to operation until completed.

Rinderpest (cattle plague) - An infectious viral disease of cattle , domestic buffalo, etc.

Opium trade, the traffic that developed in the 18th and 19th centuries in which Great Britain, exported opium grown in India to China.

The Great Depression - An economic situation in which most parts of the world experienced catastrophic declines in production, employment, incomes and trade. Began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s.

Bretton Woods twins -The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions or sometimes the Bretton Woods twins.

The Bretton Woods system -The post-war international economic system is also often described as the Bretton Woods system.

NIEO (New international economic Order) -A system that would give developing countries real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials, and better access for their manufactured goods in the developed countries' markets.

The G-77 countries- The **Group of 77** at the United Nations is a loose coalition of developing nations, there were 77 founding members of the organization, but the organization has since expanded to 132 member countries.

Globalization integrating economy of a country with the economies of economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and labour

IMF International Monetary Fund

Fixed Exchange Rate - The rate which is officially fixed by the government and does not vary with changes in demand and supply of foreign currency.

Floating Exchange Rate - These rates fluctuate depending on demand and Supply of foreign currency.

Entrepreneurs One who undertakes commercial enterprise with chance of profit or loss. Starts enterprise by himself/ herself at his/ her own risk.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1:- What was the importance of the Indian trade for the British?

Trade Surplus – Britain had a Trade Surplus with Indian. Britain used this Surplus to balance its trade deficit with other countries.

Home Charges – Britain's trade Surplus in India also helped to pay the so called home charges that included private remittance by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt and pensions of British officials in India.

Major Supplier of cotton – India remained a major supplier of raw cotton to British which was required to feed the cotton textile industry in Britain.

Supplier of indentured workers – Many indentured workers from Bihar, U.P., central India migrated to other countries to work in mines and plantations.

Q.2:- How did Bretton Woods System Work?

- The international monetary system is the system linking national currencies and monetary system.

The Bretton woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system the national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate.

The Bretton woods system inaugurated an era of unprecedented growth of trade and incomes of the western industrial nations.

Q.3: - What were the effects of the British Government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws?

Food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it would be produced within the country.

British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast Areas of land were left uncultivated and people started migrating to cities or other countries.

As food prices fell, consumption in Britain rose. Faster industrial growth in Britain also led to higher incomes and therefore more food imports.

Around the world in Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia land were cleared and food production expanded to meet the British demand.

Q.4: - What were the advantages of the invention of refrigerated ship?

This reduced the shipping costs and lowered meat prices in Europe.

- The poor in Europe could now consume a more varied diet.
- To the earlier, monotony of Bread and Potatoes many, not all could add meat, butter or egg.
- Better living conditions promoted social peace within the country and support for imperialism abroad.

Q5: - What were the methods used by the European Employers in Africa to recruit and retain Labour?

Heavy taxes were imposed which could be paid only by working for wages on plantations and mines.

Inheritance laws were changed so that peasants were displaced from the land: only one member of a family was allowed to inherit land, as a result of which the others were pushed into the labour market.

Mineworkers were also confined in compounds and not allowed to move about freely

Q. 6:- What was the role of Indian entrepreneurs abroad?

Many groups of bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and Southeast Asia

- They had a sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances.
- Indian traders and moneylenders also followed European colonizers into Africa.

Hyderabadi Sindhi traders, however, ventured beyond European colonies

LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS**Q.1: - Explain the impacts of the First World War?**

- It was the first modern industrial war which involved industrial nations.
 - Machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons etc. are used to a massive scale.
 - Unthinkable death and destruction.
 - Most of the people killed and injured were man of working age.
 - Declined the household income.
 - Men were forced to join in the war.
- Women slapped into undertake jobs which they were not used to.

Q.2: - What were the effects of the Great Depression on the Indian economy?

The economic depression immediately affected Indian Trade, as India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928-1934

Agriculture prices fell sharply, but the colonial government refused to reduce revenues. Peasants producing for the world markets were worst hit.

Raw jute was produced, processed in the industries to make gunny bags. Its exports collapsed and prices fell by 60% peasants of Bengal fell into debt traps.

Peasants used up their savings mortgaged lands and sold their precious jewellery to meet their expense.

Q.3: - 19th century indenture has been described as a „New system of slavery“. Explain.

- In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indians and Chinese labourers went to work on plantations in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world.
 - In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked for five years on plantations.
 - Gradually in India cottage industries declined, land rents rose, land was cleared of mines and plantations. All this affected the lives of the poor. They failed to pay their rents, became indebted, and were forced to migrate in search of work.
 - The main destinations of Indian indentured migrants were the Caribbean islands, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam, Mauritius, Fiji and Ceylon and Malaya.
- Recruitment was done by agent engaged by employers and paid a small commission.

Q.4: - “One important feature of the US economy in the 1920’s was mass production.” Explain.

A well-known pioneer of mass production was the car manufacturer, Henry Ford.

- He adopted an assembly line technique of a slaughter house.
He realized that the ‘Assembly line’ method would allow a faster and cheaper way of producing vehicles.
- This method forced workers to repeat a single task mechanically and continuously
- This was a way of increasing output per worker by speeding up the pace of work.
- This doubling of daily wages were considered ‘best cost – cutting decision’ he had ever made.

Q.5: - „the silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural Links between distant parts of the world“ Explain

Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and North Africa.

They have been known to have existed since before the Christian era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century.

Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals—gold and silver—flowed from Europe to Asia

Q.6: -Why did the Europeans flee to America in the 19th century?

- Poverty and hunger were widespread in Europe.
- Overcrowded cities and wide spread deadly diseases.
- Religious persecution

Q. 7: -What was the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on jute producers of Bengal?

They grew raw jute that was processed in factories for export in the form of gunny bags.

As gunny exports collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60 per cent.

Peasants who borrowed in the hope of better times or to increase output in the hope of higher incomes faced ever lower prices, and fell deeper and deeper into debt.

Q. 8 : - What did the G-77 countries want to gain from the NIEO?

- Real control over their natural resources,
- More development assistance,
- Fairer prices for raw materials,
- Better access for their manufactured goods in the developed countries markets.

Question Bank

Short answer type question (3 marks)

1. The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world' Explain
2. Why did the Europeans flee to America in the 19th century?
3. What was the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 on jute producers of Bengal?
4. How did the Bretton Woods system collapse giving birth to Globalization?
5. How did potatoes become food for the poor?

Long answer type questions (5 marks)

1. What were the effects of germs of various diseases carried by Europeans in America?
2. What was Rinderpest? How had it affected the African community?
3. State how Britain found it difficult to recapture the Indian market after World War I.

CHAPTER-4

THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Proto-Industrialization

Coming Up Of Factories

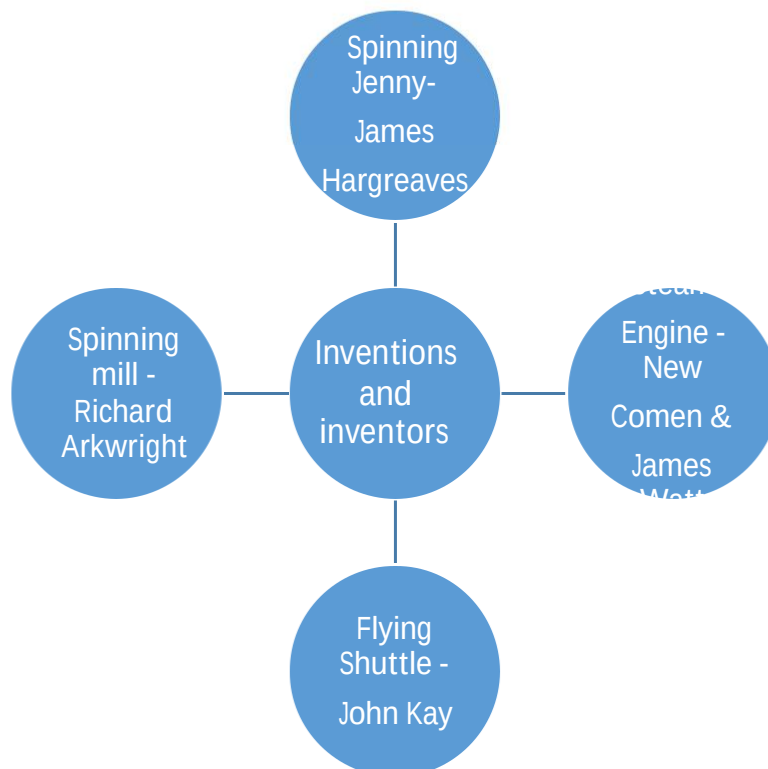
The Pace of Industrial Change

Hand Labour and Steam Power	Age of Indian Textiles- Factories Come Up	Small Scale Industries Predominated
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What Happened To
Weavers?
They lost their
independence

Manchester Comes To
India - British goods in
Indian markets

Market for Goods
News paper, Magazine
Street walls, Labels
Calendars



IMPORTANT CONCEPTS OF THE LESSON

An association of craftsmen or merchants following same craft to protect

The members interest and supervise the standard of the work.

Tanning. Convert raw hide into leather by soaking in liquid containing tannic acid.

Food processing. Technique of chopping and mixing food for making jam, juices, etc.

Victorian Britain. Britain during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Brewery. A place where beer etc. is brewed commercially. Brewing is a process of infusion, boiling and fermentation.

Vagrant. A person without a settled home or regular work.

Bourgeois. The upper middle class.

Gomastha .An Indian word meaning an agent, a middle man between the merchant

And weavers.

Stapler. A person who staples or sorts wool according to its fibre.

INDUSTRIALISATION

Production of goods with the help of machines in factories

The first industrialized Nation-Britain

Features

Handmade goods to machine made goods in factories, cottage to factory, large scale production, started in

England in later parts of 18th Century. In course of time, it affected all systems of production. Orient. Countries to the east of Mediterranean Sea usually referring to Asia.

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

PROTO-INDUSTRIALISATION

Production in 17th century, artisans worked for merchants to produce goods, artisans took raw material from merchants for production. Their cottages functioned as factories.

Association of producers, trained craft people maintained control over production, restricted entry of new traders .Coming of factories

COMING UP OF FACTORIES

Early factories in England came up by the 1730s.

First symbol of new era-cotton mill Many factories sprang up in England

A series of inventions in carding, twisting, spinning and rolling.

THE PACE OF INDUSTRIAL CHANGE

Cotton and iron and steel industries were the most dynamic industries.

New industries could not displace traditional ones Technological changes occurred slowly

Steam engine invented by James Watt had no buyers for years.

New technologies were slow to be accepted.

HAND LABOUR AND STEAM POWER

In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour.
In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal.

Range of products could be produced only with hand labour.
Demand for intricate design.
Upper classes preferred things produced by hand.

LIFE OF THE WORKER

Abundance of labour affected the life of workers badly.
Labour was seasonal.

Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to new technology

Women labourers protested against the introduction of spinning jenny.
Introduction of railways opened greater opportunities.

INDUSTRIALISATION IN THE COLONIES

Textile industry was the Centre of industrialization in India.

AGE OF INDIAN TEXTILES

Finer varieties of cotton from India for export.
A vibrant sea trade operated through pre-colonial ports.

WHAT HAPPENED TO WEAVERS?

East India Company appointed Ilgomasthas —to collect supply from weavers.
Weavers lost bargaining power and lost lands for settling loans.

MANCHESTER COMES TO INDIA

By 1950s, India began to import Manchester cotton from Britain.
With Manchester import Indian export and local market declined.
Supply of raw cotton in India decreased.
Weavers were forced to buy cotton at high prices.

FACTORIES COME UP

Industries were set up in different regions.
First cotton mill came in Bombay in 1854.
1855 the first jute mill in Bengal.
1830s-1840s Dwarakanath Tagore setup six-point stock companies in Bengal.
Capital was accumulated through other trade network.
Till the First World War European managing agencies in fact controlled large sectors of Indian industries.

WHERE DID THE WORKERS COME FROM?

Most of the workers came from Indian villages.

PECULIARITIES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Early Indian cotton mills made coarse cotton yarn.

During the First World War Manchester imports to India declined.
Indian factories supplied goods for war needs.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES PREDOMINATED

Most of the Industries were located in Bengal and Bombay.
A small portion of total industrial labour worked in factories.
Use of fly shuttle increased handicraft.

MARKET FOR GOODS

Advertisements helps in creating new consumers.

Advertisements appear in : Newspaper

Magazine

Street walls

Labels

Calendars

AT A GLANCE

Trade guilds were association of producers that trained craft people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and price.

A Stapler was a person who stapled or sorted wool according to its fibre. **Richard Arkwright** set up the first cotton mill in England

Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to new technology.

Gomasthas were paid servants who would supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

Fly shuttle was a mechanical device used for weaving.

A jobber was an old trusted worker employed by the industrialists to get new recruits. The **first cotton** mill was set up in Bombay in **1854**.

„Proto Industrialization“ meant large scale production of goods for international market, **not** based on the modern factory system.

SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 - : What was the result of First World War on Indian industries?

First World War gave a great boost to the Indian Industries because of the following reasons -

The British mills became busy with the production of War materials so all its exports to India virtually stopped.

Suddenly Indian mills got clearance to produce different articles for the home market.

The Indian factories were called upon to supply various war related materials like- Jute bags, clothes for uniforms, tents and leather boots for the forces and so on.

Q.2 - : Who was a jobber? Explain his functions.

Industrialists usually employed jobbers to get new recruits. Very often the Jobber was an old and trusted worker.

He got people from his village ensured them jobs, helped them to settle in the city and provided them money in time of crisis.

Jobbers became persons with authority and power. He began demanding money and gifts for the favour he did and started controlling the lives of workers.

Q.3 - : What were the problems of Indian weavers at the early 19th century?

The Indian weavers had to face many problems such as

Shortage of raw material – as raw cotton exports from India increased the

Price of raw cotton shot up. Weavers in India were starved of supplies and forced to buy raw cotton at higher prices.

Clashes with Gomasthas- the Gomasthas acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply. So the weavers clashed with them.

System of Advances- the British started the system of advances to regularize the supply. The weavers eagerly took the advances in a hope to earn more but they failed to do so. They even started losing small plots of land which they had earlier cultivated.

Q.4 - : What does the cover picture indicate on the famous book "Dawn of the century,,?"

The music book published by E.T. Paul had a picture on the cover page announcing the Dawn of the Century

There is an angel of progress, bearing the flag of the new century and is

Gently perched on a wheel with wings symbolizing time.

The fight is taking into the future.

Floating about behind her are the sign of progress- Railway, Camera, Machines, Printing press and factory.

Q5 .What steps were taken by the East India Company to control the market of Cotton and silk goods?

Appointment of Gomasthas -Britishers appointed paid servants called the Gomasthas to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

Introducing advance or loan system .British wanted to prevent weavers from dealing with other buyers' .Weavers were given loan to purchase raw materials for their production.

Those who took loan had to hand over the cloth only to gomasthas.

Q 6.Why did merchants turn to countryside, rather than setting up of business in towns?

Demand for goods have increased since the European powers had acquired colonies and sold their goods in their colonies.

But merchants could not expand production with in town because the urban crafts and trade guilds were very powerful.

Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific products.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 - : Explain the main features of Proto –Industrialization?

Main features of Proto Industrialization-

Production was not based on factories.

Large scale home based production for international market.

Merchants moved to country side and supplied money for artisans to produce for international market.

It provided alternative source of income.

Income from pro-industrial production supplemented their shrinking income from cultivation.

Helped in fuller use of their family labour resources.

Close relationship developed between the towns and country side.

Q.2 - : How did the British market expand their goods in India?

Advertisement of product – Advertisement makes products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs.

During the industrial age, advertisements have played a major role in expanding the market for products.

Putting labels on the cloth bundles – The labels were needed to make the

Place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on a label they would feel confident about buying the clothes.

Images of Indian Gods gave approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Sarasvati were intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian People.

Printing Calendars to popularize their products: Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people who could not read. They were hung in the tea shops and in poor people's homes, just as much as in offices and in middle class houses.

Q.3" - : The Industrial Revolution was a mixed Blessing „.Explain? Blessing of the Industrial Revolution –

Production by machines helped to meet the increasing need of the growing population

Improved means of transport and communication made life easier

Machines relieved man of the drudgery. Machines have brought more leisure.

Harmful effects of Industrial Revolution -

The industrial Revolution shattered the rural life by turning the farmers into landless labourers.

Rural unemployment forced the unemployed farmers to migrate to cities in search of jobs. The cities became overcrowded and many problems of insanitation and housing arose.

The industrial Revolution gave birth to imperialism

Q.4 - : Why the system of advances proved harmful for the weavers?

No chance of bargaining – The weavers lost the chance of bargaining.

Leasing of land – most of the weavers had to lease out the land and devote all their time to weaving.

Dependency for food on others – most of the weavers after losing their land became dependent on other for the food supplies.

Clashes with Gomasthas – Gomasthas acted arrogantly, marched into villages with police and punished weavers for delay in supply.

No Profit- as the weavers had to sell their goods to the lenders.

Q.5 -Explain the term "Age of Industries"

Inventions & developments which revolutionized the technique of production Led to growth of new factory system.

New machines and steam power replaced human labour.
Led to the creation of new class- the capitalists and workers
Migration of people from rural to urban areas.

QUESTION BANK

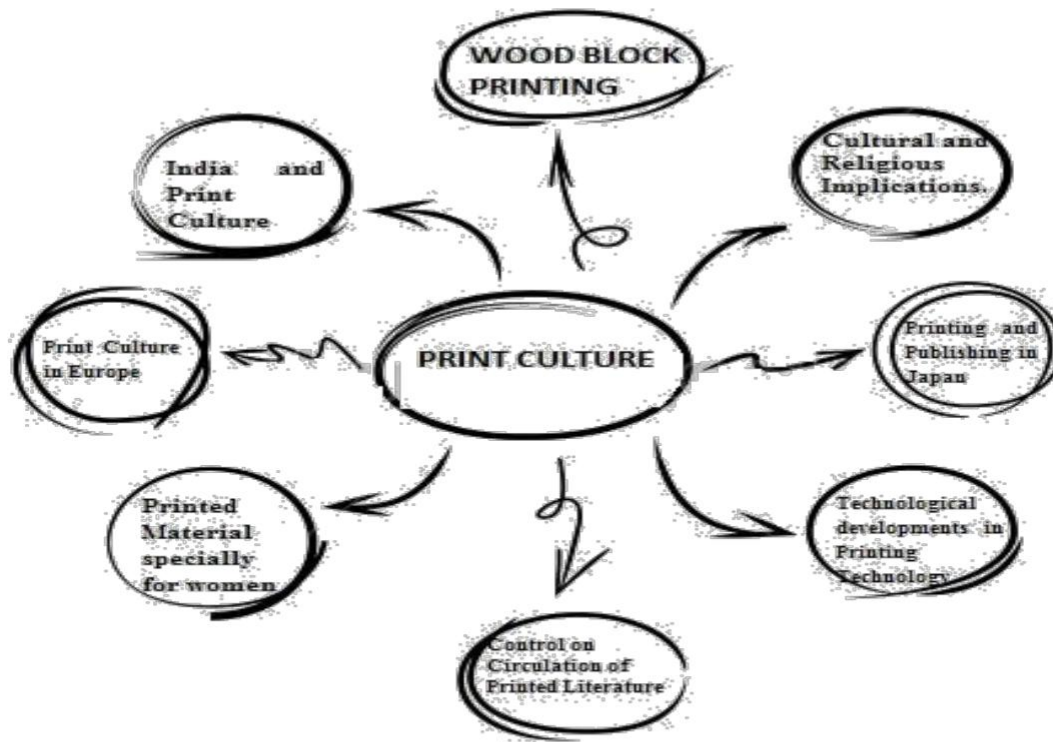
3 marks

1. Why the hand labour was preferred over machines in Victorian England?
2. In which country was mechanical power preferred and why?
3. Explain any three major problems faced by new European merchants in setting up their industries in towns before the Industrial revolution.
4. Why did the British merchants engage farmers from the countryside to produce textiles for the market?
5. How did the abundance of labour in the market affect the lives of workers in Britain during the 19th century? Explain with examples

5 marks

1. The ports of Surat and Hooghly declined by the 18th century. Explain.
2. How did Indian entrepreneurs accumulate capital for investment?
3. Advertisement help in creating new consumers. How? Give reasons.

CHAPTER -5 PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD



Main Points

Invention of Printing Press had a very lasting effect on the social and cultural life of man.

Print initially developed East Asia and later developed through Europe and India.

Before the era of print or invention of Printing Press, writing of books was poorly manual affair.

Books were handwritten and even illustrated.

Calligraphy developed as an art during that era.

Calligraphy means the art of beautiful and stylish writing.

Printed Matter Chinese Tradition: Chinese were the first to have a system of recruitment of civil service personal through open examination.

Printing remained confined to examination materials till around the 16th century.

Trade information was circulated among the traders through printed materials.

By 19th century mechanical printing press made their appearance in China

The First Printing Press was invented in 1430s by Johann Gutenberg

Johann Gutenberg's Bible was the most beautiful books ever printed.

Germany took the lead in revolutionizing printing all over Europe.

The new Print Technology revolutionized the way knowledge came to be spread among the peoples. Printed books were now affordable for a much wider section of the society.

Reading books was no longer restricted to the rich elite sections of the society. It led to spread of education.

Power driven Cylindrical Press could print up to 8000 sheets in an hour. Invention of Offset Printing.

Use of electrically operated printing machines

Use of Paper reels in place of paper sheets and photo electric control of colour register.

Advertisement and posters were also printed.

Publication of cheap series of books.

India and Print Culture

Print culture came to India with the coming of Portuguese missionaries. Konkani was the first Indian language in which books were printed.

The first Tamil book printed was printed in 1579 and Malayalam book in 1713.

English printing in India commenced with the publication of Bengal Gazette in 1780.

Printed tracts played a very significant role in the spread of social reform movement in India

Popular Prints-The Calendars and Cartoons

Printed pictures mostly portrayed Gods and

Goddesses Printed Material especially for women

Books for Workers-Industrialization and invention of machines popularized printed books.

Control on Circulation of Printed Literature- Control on the freedom of press was first introduced in 1820 by the Calcutta Supreme Court.

Thomas Macaulay played a very important role in withdrawing restrictions on press.

During the period of freedom struggle British Rulers restricted the freedom of the Press.

SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1 - : Explain any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India?

They were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers.

Pages were beautifully illustrated.

They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.

Manuscripts were available in vernacular languages.

Highly expensive & fragile.

They could not read easily as the script was written in different styles.

They were not widely used in everyday life.

Q.2 - : Why did the wood block method become popular in Europe?

Production of handwritten manuscripts could not meet the ever increasing demand for books.

Copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business.

The manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.

By the early 15th century, woodblocks started being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards and religious pictures with simple, brief texts.

Q.3:- What was the role of new “visual image „culture in printing in India? At the end of the 19th century a new visual culture had started.

With the increasing number of printing presses visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.

Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.

Cheap prints and calendars were brought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their houses.

Q.4” - : Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers “.Explain.

Collectively the writings of thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.

Scholars and thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom and demanded that everything to be judged through the application of reason and rationality.

They attacked the sacred authority of the church and the despotic power of the state Thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition.

The writing of Voltaire and Rousseau was read widely and those who read these

Books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning critical and rational.

Q5 . Describe any three factors which contributed to the development of print technology.

Handwritten manuscripts could not meet the increasing demand for books

Manuscripts were fragile, difficult handle

Wood block printing, brought from China gradually became more popular.

Johann Gutenberg developed the first -known printing in1430s

5 Mark Questions

Q.1 - : How print revolution led to the development of reading mania in Europe.

As literacy and schools spread in European countries there was a virtual reading mania.

A new forms of popular literature appeared to target new readers

There were ritual calendars along with ballads and folk tales.

In England penny chapbooks were carried by petty peddlers known as Chapman and sold for a Penny, so that even the poor could buy them.

In France these low priced books were called Bibliotheque Bleue as they were bound in cheap blue covers.

There were romances, histories, books of various sizes, serving developed to combine Information on current affairs with entertainment.

Periodical pressed developed to combine information on current affairs with entertainment.

The idea of scientists and scholars had now become more accessible to the common people.

Q.2 - : How did oral culture enter print and how was the printed material transmitted orally? Explain

Oral culture entered print into the following ways –

Printers published popular ballads and folktales.

Books were profusely illustrated with pictures .Printed material was transmitted orally in the following ways.

These were sung at gatherings in villages, taverns and in towns.

They were recited in public gatherings.

Q.3 - : Explain the impact of print on Indian women.

Writers started writing about the lives and features of women and this increased the Number of women readers.

Women writers wrote their own autobiography. They highlighted the condition of women, their ignorance and how they forced to do hard domestic labour.

A large section of Hindu writing was devoted to the education of women.

In the early 20th century the journals written by women become very popular in which Women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage was discussed.

Many writers published how to teach women to be obedient wives.

Q.4 - : By the end of the 19th century a new visual culture was taking shape .Write any three features of this new visual culture.

Visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies.

Printers produced images for mass circulation cheap prints and calendars could be brought even by the poor.

By the 1870's caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers.

Mass production of cost and visual images reduced the cost of production. So cheap prints and calendars were available in the market even for the poor to decorate the walls of their homes.

Q.5" - : Many Historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which the French Revolution occurred .Explain .

The print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers who attacked the authority of the church and the despotic power of the state.

The print created a new culture of dialogue and debate and the public become aware of reasoning. They recognized the need to question the existing ideas and beliefs.

The literature of 1780's mocked the royalty and criticized their morality and the existing social order. This literature led to the growth of hostile Sentiments against.

1. Give reasons for the following:

a .Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295 .

Marco Polo returned to Italy from China and brought with him the knowledge of woodblock printing.

b. Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

Martin Luther's criticism of Roman Catholic Church reached a large section of masses because of print .Hence he was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it .

c. The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.

Because of print new interpretation of Bible reached to people and they started Questioning the authority of church .Due to this the Roman Catholic Church began keeping and index of Prohibited books from the mid –sixteenth century.

d. Gandhiji said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association .

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print .The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press .Because of this Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

2 .Write short notes to show what you know about :

a. The Gutenberg Press

Answer: Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate .From his childhood he had seen wine and olive presses .Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets .Drawing on this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation .The olive press provided the model for the printing press, and moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet .By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system .The first book he printed was the Bible .About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them .By the standards of the time this was fast production .

b. Erasmus,,s idea of the printed book

Answer: Erasmus thought that books were not good for sanctity of scholastic knowledge .He was of the opinion that printed books would glut the market with contents which will do more harm than good to society .Because of this the value of good content would be lost in the din.

c .The Vernacular Press Act

Answer: In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modeled on the Irish Press Laws .It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press .From now on the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces .When a report was judged as seditious, the Newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated .

3 .What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth century India mean to:

a . Women

Answer: Because of printing technique books became cheaper .Many hawkers started selling books from door to door .This created easy availability of books for majority of women .Apart from this many liberal males encouraged women from their families to read .Novels contained interesting descriptions of women's lives .This created interest among women readers .Women, who were earlier cocooned inside their homes, could now know about the outside world thanks to the print technology .This created a spurt of many women writers in India .It can be said that print culture not only created readers among women but also writers among them .

b . The poor

Answer: Very cheap small books were brought to markets in nineteenth-century Madras towns and sold at crossroads, allowing poor people traveling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were set up from the early twentieth century, expanding the access to books.

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays .This helped in bringing these issues to the forefront of public consciousness.

Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences .But some workers took initiative to write stories about their conditions . These narratives contained issues related to class oppression .So worker's problems also came to the fore .

c .Reformers

Answer: From the early nineteenth century there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions .Some criticized existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers .These debates were carried out in public and in print .Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate .A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views .New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions .

This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry .In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments .To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people .

Question Bank

3 Marks

1. Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?
2. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books?
Choose one example from Europe and one from India.
3. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?
4. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.
5. How did print culture affect women in the 19th century India?

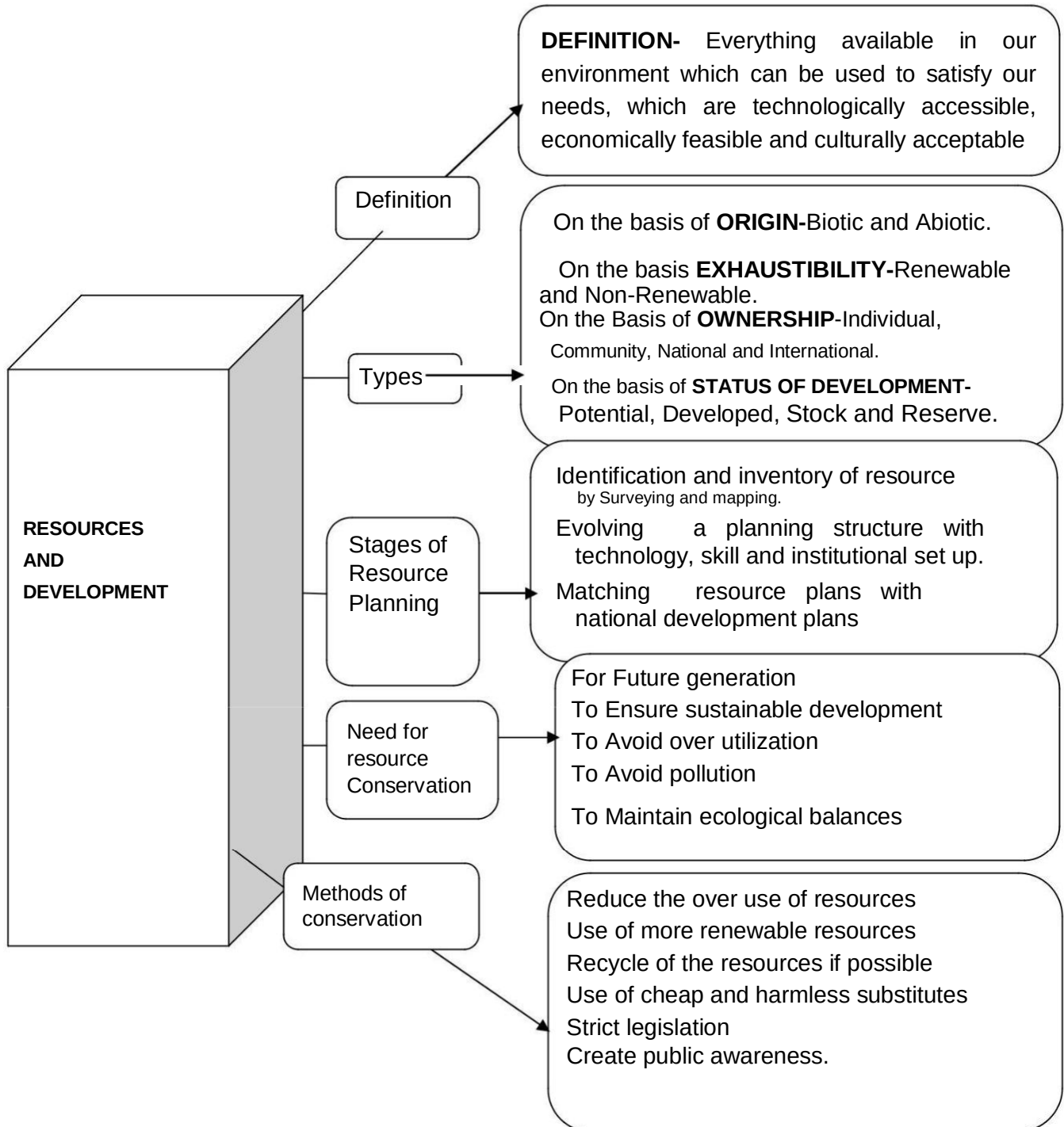
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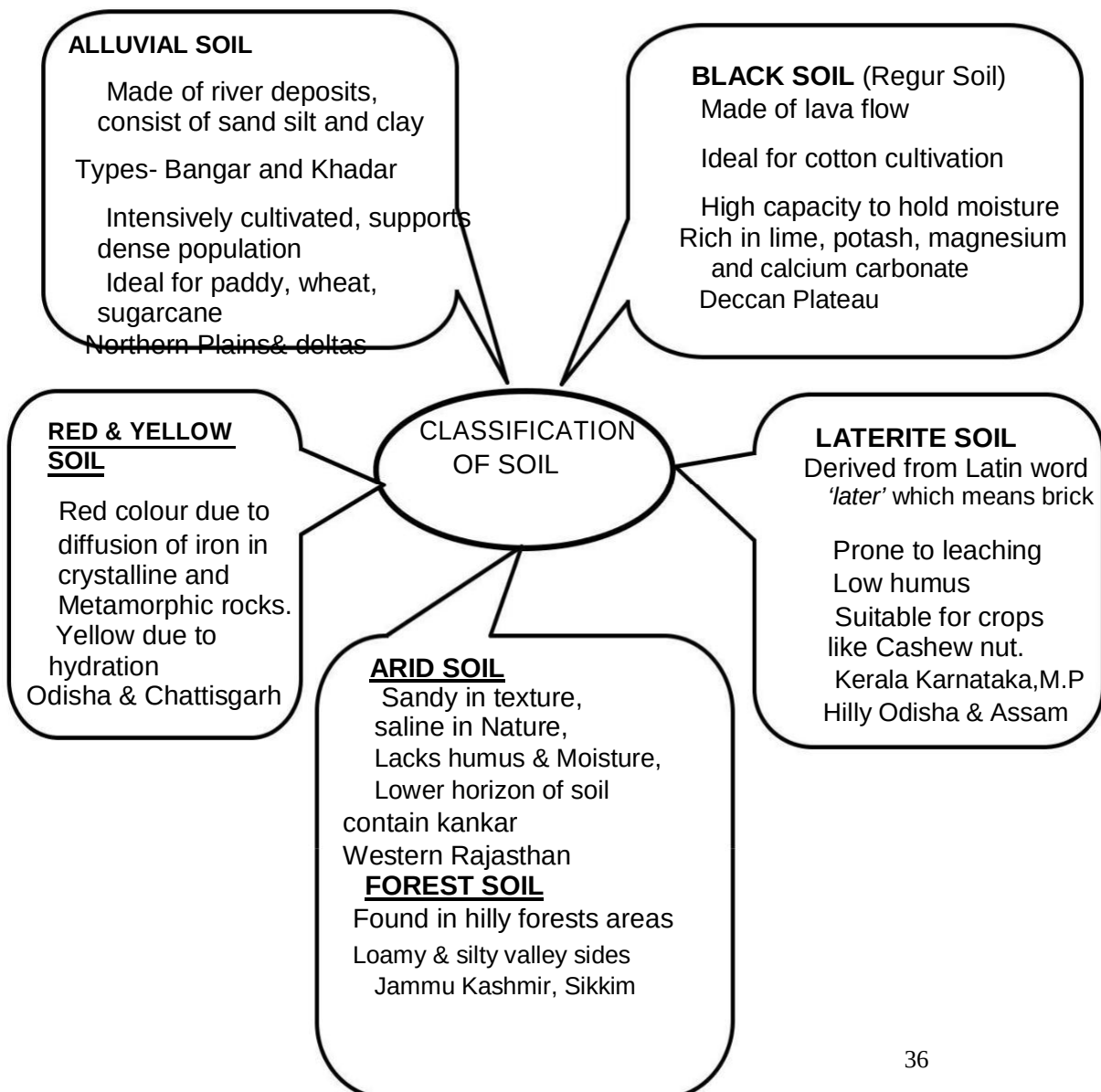
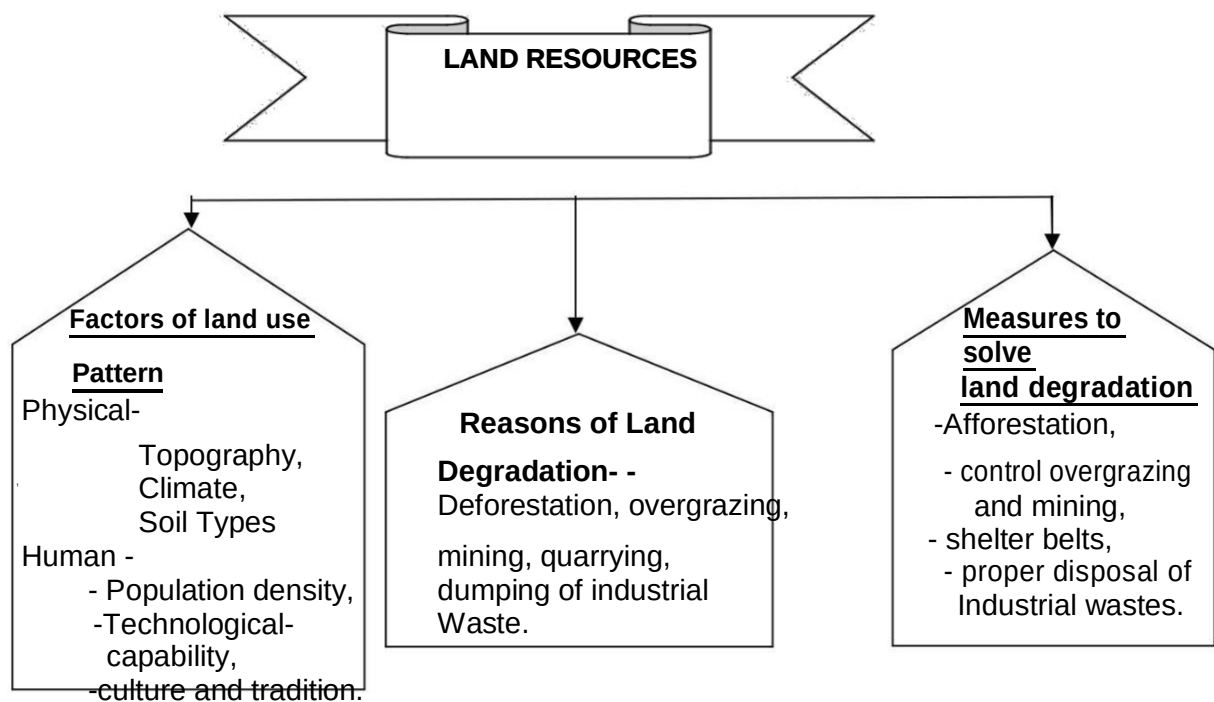
- 1 . Describe the role of nationalist newspaper in spreading nationalistic feelings among the people in the early 20th century.
- 2 . How did the print culture help scientist and philosopher?
- 3 . What do you understand by print revolution?

Contemporary India II

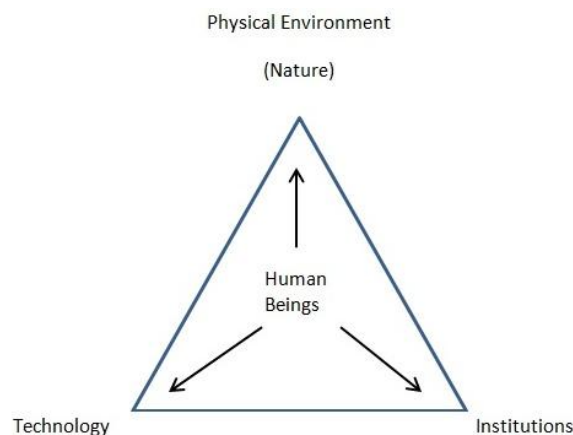
CHAPTER-1

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT





Interdependent Relationship between nature, technology and institutions



Key Concepts to Remember-

Renewable Resources- Resources which can be reproduced or renewed by physical, chemical or mechanical process. Eg. Solar, wind.

Non-Renewable Resources- Resources which get exhausted with their use. Eg. Coal, Petroleum.

Individual resources- Owned by individuals Eg. Own land, House.

Community Owned Resources- Resources which are accessible to all the members of the community Eg. Parks & Playground.

National Resources- Resources which belong to the nation. Eg. Roads, Railways.

International resources- Resources which no individual country can utilize. Eg. Oceanic waters beyond 200 km

Potential resources- Resources found in a region but not in use. Eg. Solar Energy in Rajasthan, wind in Gujarat.

Stock- Resources available but do not have appropriate technology to access. Eg. Lack of technical know how to use hydrogen and oxygen as source of energy.

Reserve- Subset of stock. Can be used for future needs. Eg. Water in the dams, forest resources.

Development of Resources

It means the extraction and utilization of resources using the available technology, to satisfy human needs.

Sustainable development

- Development should take place without damaging the environment.
- Present development status should continue and grow in future.
- Development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future

Agenda 21 - it aims at achieving global sustainable development.

It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease, through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

Land under important relief features in India –

Plains-43%, Mountains-30%, Plateaus-27%

Land Degradation

Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it.

Soil erosion

The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion.

Reasons for soil erosion include

Human activities like deforestation, over grazing, construction, mining, defective method of farming etc

Natural forces like wind, glacier and water flow

Types of Erosion

Gully Erosion

The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels known as gullies. This makes the land bad land and in the Chambal basin such land is known as ravines.

Sheet Erosion-When top soil over large area is washed away it is known as sheet erosion.

Methods to prevent Soil Erosion in Hilly Area

Ploughing along the contour lines-contour ploughing

Terrace cultivation

Strip farming

Shelter belts

Question and answers - (3 Marks) 1.. Distinguish between Potential and developed resources.

Potential resource-resources which have been found in a region but have not been utilized.

Developed resource-resources which are surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined for utilization.

2. Distinguish between Bangar and Khadar.

Bangar-It is the old alluvial soil. Less Fertile, it has a lot of concentration of kankar nodules

Khadar-New alluvium, highly fertile.

3. . Describe the land use pattern in India.

Pasture land- land under permanent pasture is very low and further decreasing. But we are still managing the cattle population in India by preparing fodder for them

Net sown area- It is about 54 percent in India. The pattern of Net Sown Area varies from region to region.

Forest area- It is far lower than the desired 33 percentage of the geographical area. It is considered essential for maintaining the ecological balance.

Waste land- It includes rocky, arid, desert areas and land put to non-agricultural uses.

4. Resource planning is the single solution for sustainable development .Justify.

An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.

If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues the future of our planet is in danger.

Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence of all forms of life.

Utilizing the resources in a judicious manner so as our future generation is not deprived of them.

5. Find out reasons for low percentage of Net Sown Area in Arunachal Pradesh. Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Reasons for low percentage of Net Sown Area

Rocky, mountainous, not suitable for agriculture

Climate is harsh

Heavy rain hampers the agricultural activities

Question and Answer

(5 Marks)

1. What are the advantages of renewable resources?

The resources which can be used again and can be reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes are known as renewable resources

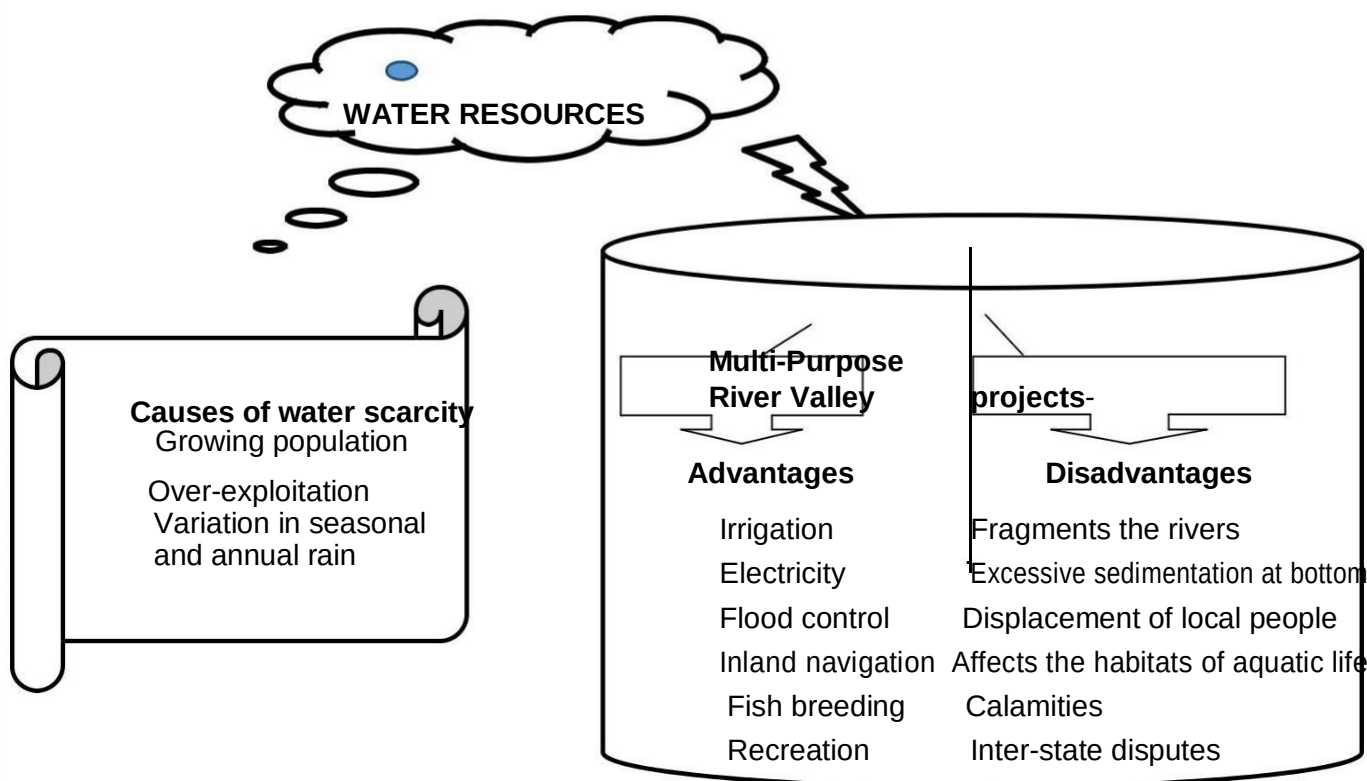
These resources take a short time for renewal. These are free gifts of nature

Renewable resources are pollution free and therefore environment friendly

Example are solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, forests and wildlife etc.

CHAPTER-2

WATER RESOURCES



Dam-Embankments or structures built across the river to store rain water for various uses.

Inundation Canal -Canal meant for diverting flood water mainly during the rainy season.

Rain water Harvesting- It is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rainwater by construction of dug well, percolation pit etc.

Guls/Kul"s-Diversion channel for agriculture in the hill and mountain regions.

Khadins-Johads-Rain fed storage structures in agricultural fields that allow water to stand and moisten the soil.

Bamboo Drip Irrigation-A type of irrigation where water gets dropped in the form of drops near the roots of the plant mainly to conserve the moisture.

Question and Answer (3 Marks) 1. Why are multi-purpose River Valley Projects called the „temples of modern India?

Economic prosperity-agriculture, urbanization, Promotion of tourism

Integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization

2. Why is it necessary to conserve water resources in India? Give three reasons?

To ensure food security.

To control over exploitation and mismanagement

To safeguard ourselves from health hazard as quality of water is affected badly.

How are dams classified?

Dams are classified according to structure and height like timber dams, embankments, masonry, large medium height or low dams.

Why was the Narmada Bachao Andolan started?

Andolan focused on environmental issue, rehabilitation of displaced people against the building of Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Write a note on the traditional method of rain water harvesting in western Himalayas, Bengal and Rajasthan?

In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the guls' or kuls' of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

In Rajasthan - The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system

and were built inside the main house of the courtyard. They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe.

Question and Answer

(5Marks)

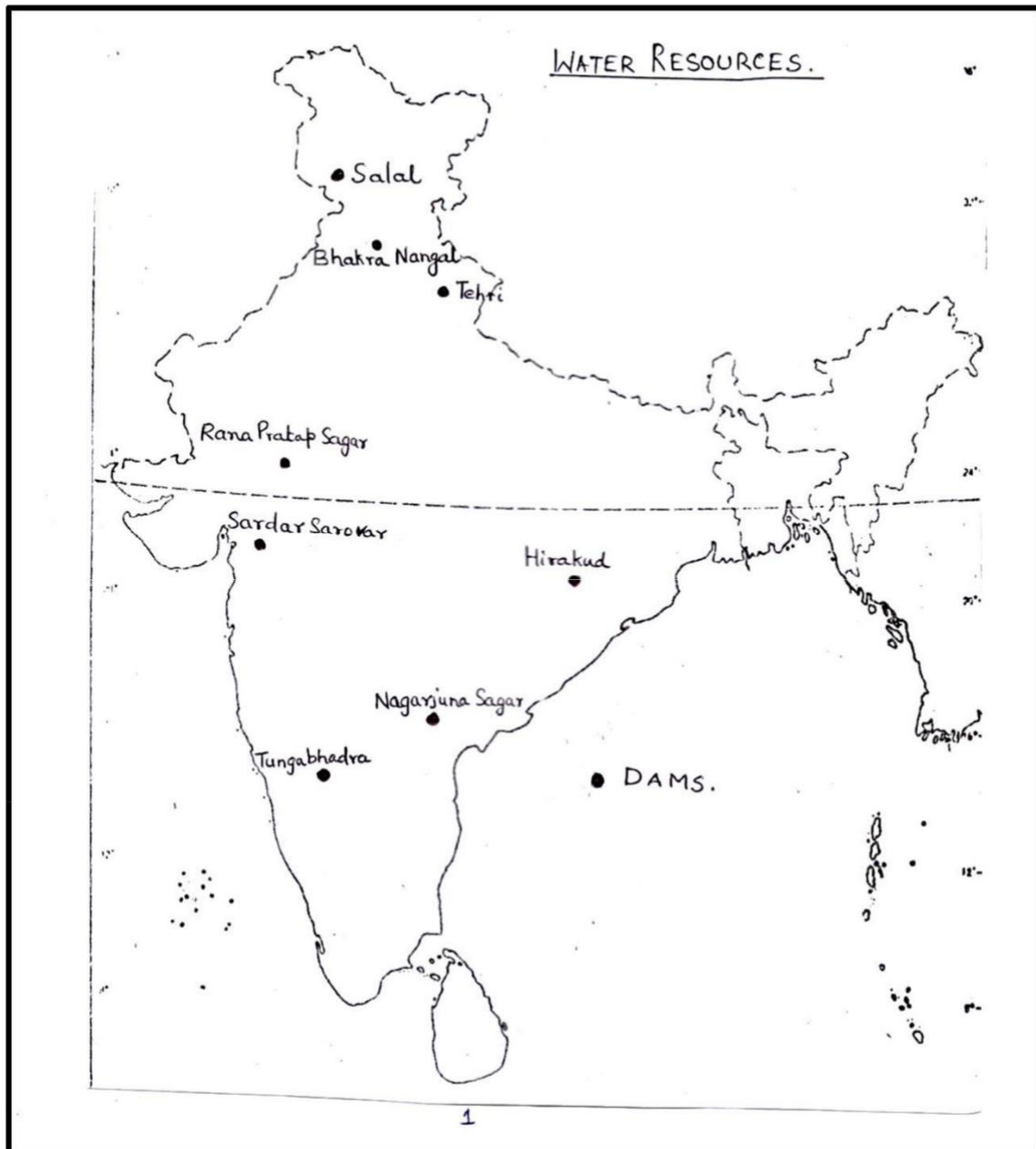
Explain any five main causes of water pollution.

Industrial effluents dumped without treatment, Thermal pollution-Polluted hot water is pumped into the river, Domestic waste, Use of washy, oily spills from the ships.

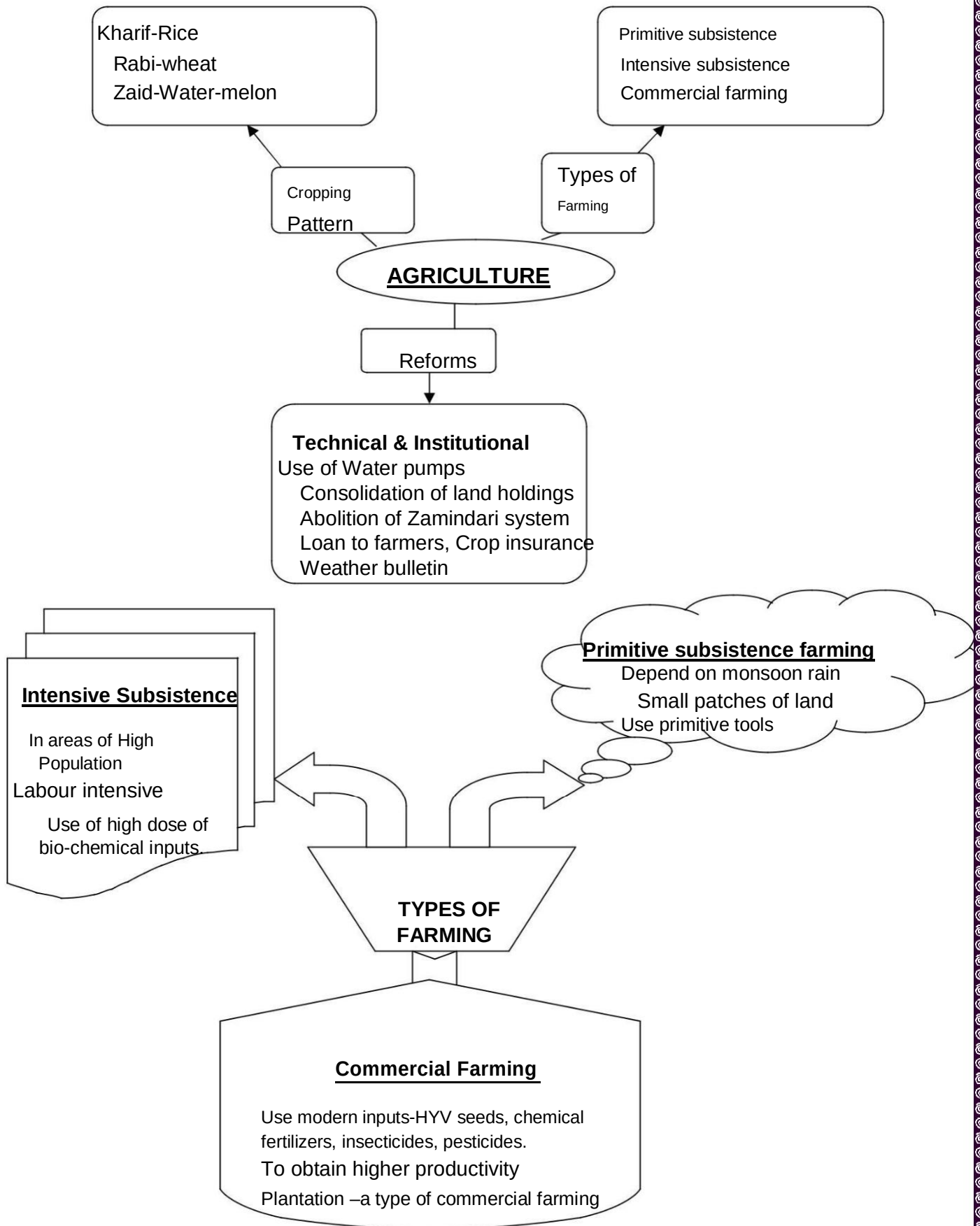
Use of excessive fertilizers- Drip into the soil- Underground water get polluted.

2 .In recent years, multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition – Why?

- a) Excessive sedimentation,
- b)Difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate,
- c)Large scale displacement of local communities,
- d) Unsuccessful in control of floods at the time of excessive rain fall,
- e) Induced earth quakes, Caused water borne diseases and pests pollution.
- f) Eg. Release of water from dams during heavy rains.



CHAPTER-3 AGRICULTURE



Sl. No.	Crop and Crop Season	Climatic Requirements	Area of Production
1	Rice-Kharif [staple crop]	Temperature above 25°C, -high humidity- Annual Rain fall above 100cm Alluvial soil	Plains of north and north-eastern ,coastal areas, and deltaic regions WestBengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab,TamilNadu, Kerala
2	Wheat- Rabi[cereal crop]	50-75 cm annual rainfall, cool growing season and bright Sunshine at the time of ripening. Alluvial loamy soil.-	Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan Ganga-satluj plains in North- western black soil region of Deccan.
3	Maize-Kharif	Temperature 21-27°C Old Alluvial soil	Bihar,[grown in Rabi season] UP, MP, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
4	Sugarcane-	Temperature 21-27°C Rain fall 75-100 cm, low rainfall Grow on variety of soils	India-second largest producer, UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar
5	Tea- [Beverage crop] [leading producer and exporter]	Well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter Warm-moist-frost free days, frequent showers evenly distributed over the years	Assam, hills of Darjiling and Jalpaiguru in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala,Himachal,Uttarakand,Meghalaya, Andra Pradesh and Tripura.
6	Coffee-	Cool climate, hilly region Well drained soil	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
7	Rubber-	Temperature –moist and humid climate, above 25°C Rain fall more than 200 cm	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar
8	Cotton- Kharif	Temperature avg=25°C Rain fall = 100 cm 210 frost free days Black soil	Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P, Punjab, Haryana
9	Jute-Kharif	Temperature avg=25-30°C Rain fall = 15-200 cm Well drained fertile soil	Bengal Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Meghalaya
10	Jowar(Millet s)	Rain-fed crop – grown in moist area	Maharashtra is the largest producer , Karnataka , Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
11	Bajra (Millets)	Sandy soil and shallow black soil	Rajasthan is the largest producer, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana
12	Ragi (Millets)	Grows in dry region. Grows well on red , black , sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.	Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Cropping Pattern

- **Slash and burn" agriculture** - Clears a patch of forest land and produce crops, when the soil fertility decreases the farmer shifts and clear a fresh patch of land, known by different names in different parts of India- like Jhumming ,mostly done in the Northeastern-states

Rabi Crops-Sown in Winter from October to December and harvested in Summer from April to June- eg. Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram

Kharif Crops -Grown with the onset of the Monsoon, □harvested□in September October- eg. paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra

Zaid Crops-in between Rabi and Kharif season-short season during the summer months- eg. water melon, cucumber.

Question and Answer

(3 Mark)

Write the uses of jute. Why is it losing its market in India today?

It is known as the golden fibre. It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.

List the two beverage crop of India and write the climatic conditions need for its growth.

Tea- Well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter- Warm-moist-frost freedays, frequent showers evenly distributed over the years Coffee- Cool climate, hilly region - Well drained soil

Question and Answer

(5 Marks)

Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.

- Intensive subsistence, labour intensive farming, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high yield. The right of inheritance has led to division of land among successive generations.

Slash and burn" agriculture -Clears a patch of forest land and produce crops, when the soil fertility decreases the farmer shifts and clear a fresh patch of land, known by different names in different parts of India- like Jhumming ,mostly done in the Northeastern-states

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Question and Answer

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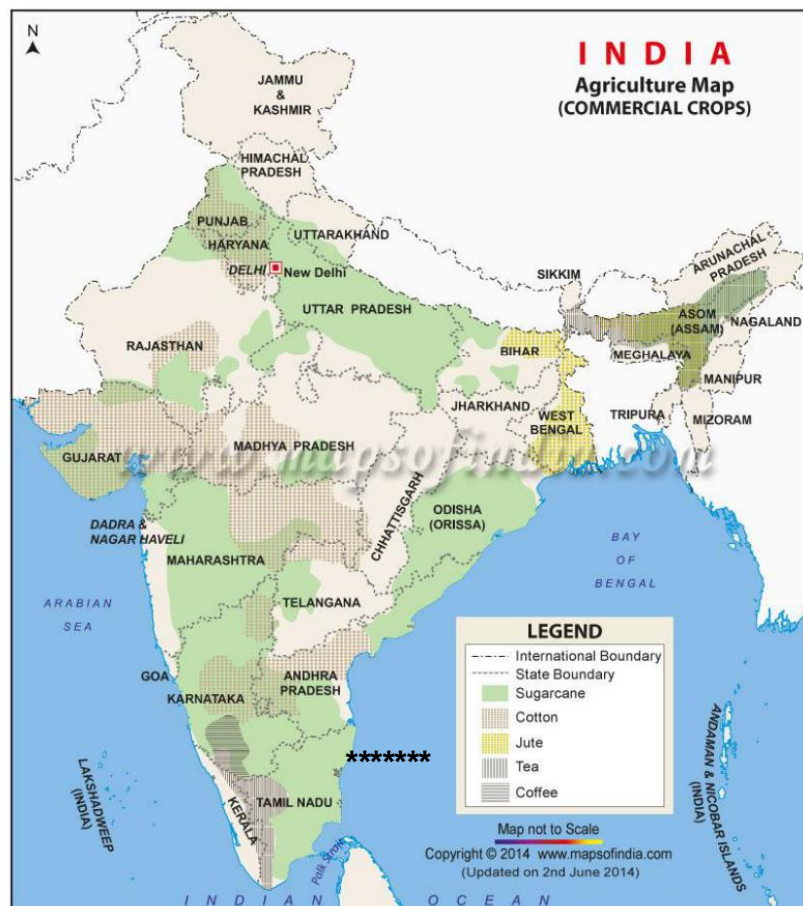
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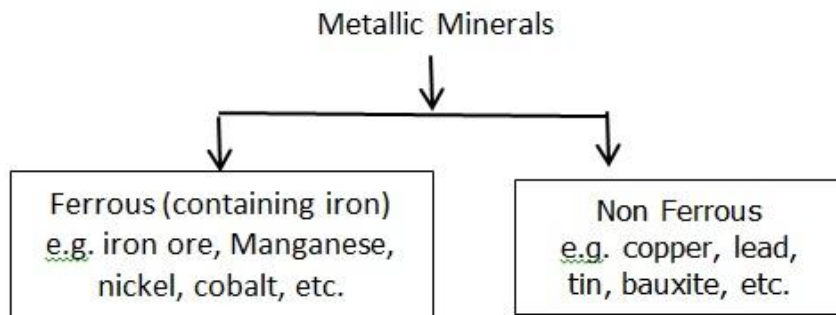
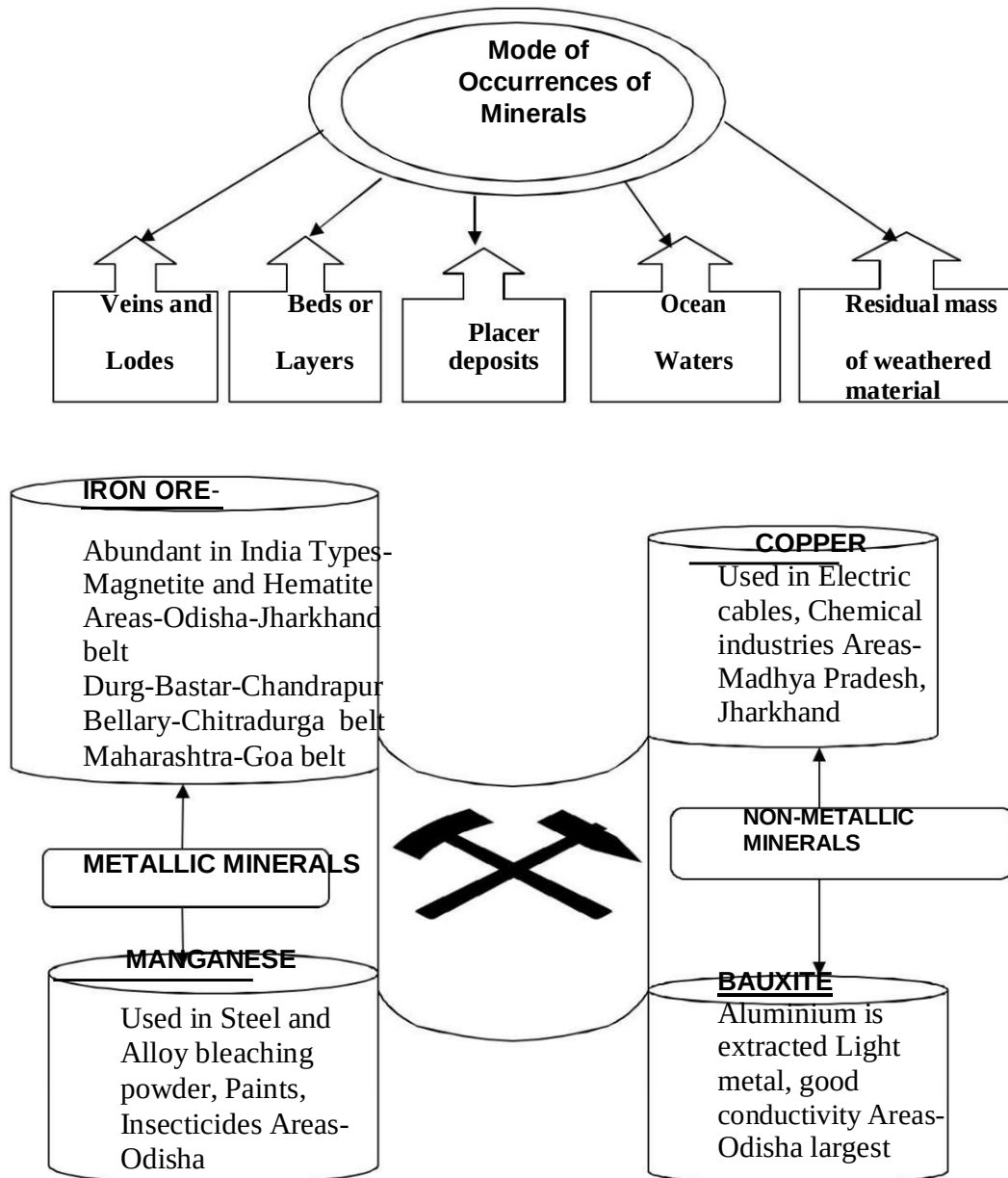
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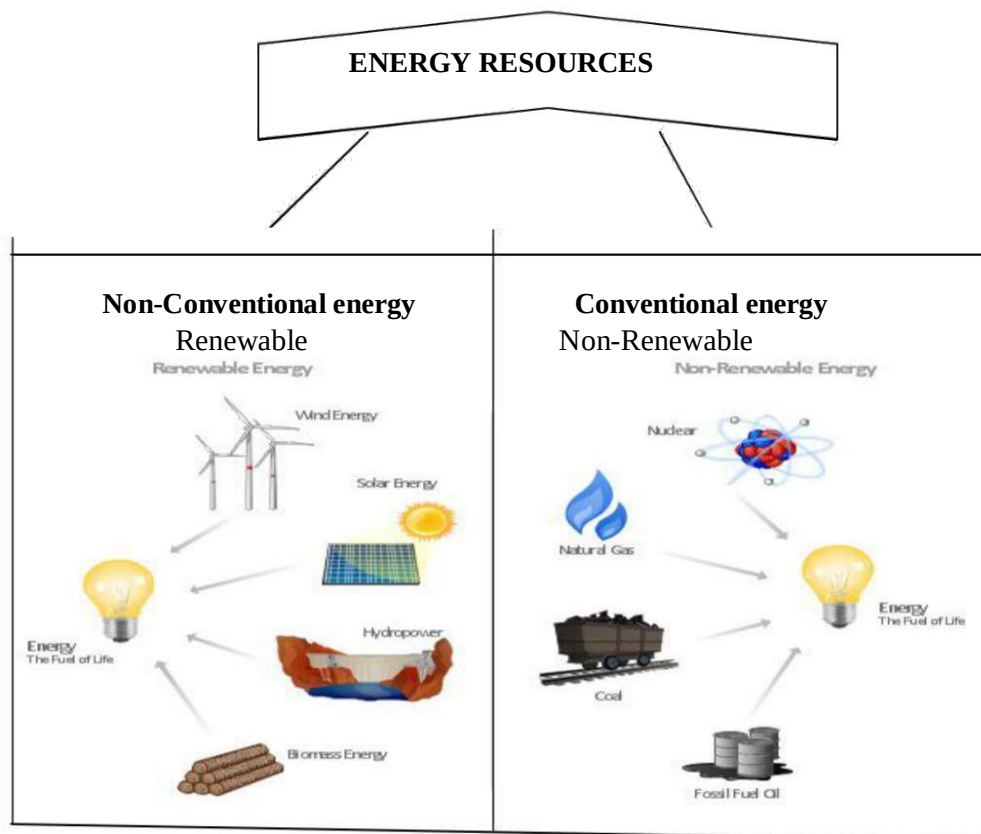
Tea- Well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter-
Warm-moist-frost free days, frequent showers evenly distributed over the years
Coffee- Cool climate, hilly region -
Well drained soil

Agriculture Map



CHAPTER-4 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES





Key concepts to Remember-

Placer deposits-Minerals that occur as alluvial fans in sands of valley floors, and the base of hills.

Rat-hole Mining -In the tribal areas of North-East India mining is carried out by individuals or communities illegally. The mining is done in the form of a long narrow tunnel known as Rat hole mining.

Magnetite-It is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70%. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry.

Hematite ore-It has slightly lower iron content than magnetite-50-60%

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Write two uses of Mica and also areas famous for mica deposits.

Used in electric and electronic industries Areas - (a)

Gaya-Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, and

(b)Ajmer and Beawar in Rajasthan

2.What are three types of Coal? Write one difference of each type of coal?

Lignite coal-low grade brown coal soft with high moisture content. Found in Neyveli (T.N)

Bituminous Coal- It contains 60-80% of carbon content.

Anthracite- Best quality, contains more than 80% of carbon content.

3.What are Geo-thermal Energy? Which are the two experimental projects of geothermal energy in India?

Geo-thermal energy refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth

Parvati Valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh

Puga valley in Ladakh

4. Why mining activity is often called a “Killer Industry”. Give three reasons.

- High risk involved
- Due to poisonous fumes, mines are vulnerable to workers for pulmonary diseases.
- Risk of collapsing mines roofs, and fires in coal mines.
- Water sources get contaminated.

5. Give three reasons in favour of the use of "Atomic energy".

Coal and natural oil are exhaustible.

Abundant deposits of uranium and thorium in India

Most developed countries are utilizing this energy successfully It

can be useful in fields of medicines and agriculture

Hydel energy is not satisfactory due to environmental issues.

6. Why does solar energy in Rajasthan have great potential as non –conventional source of energy?

Hot and dry region

Clear sky almost whole year

Cheaper installation

Renewable and pollution free energy source.

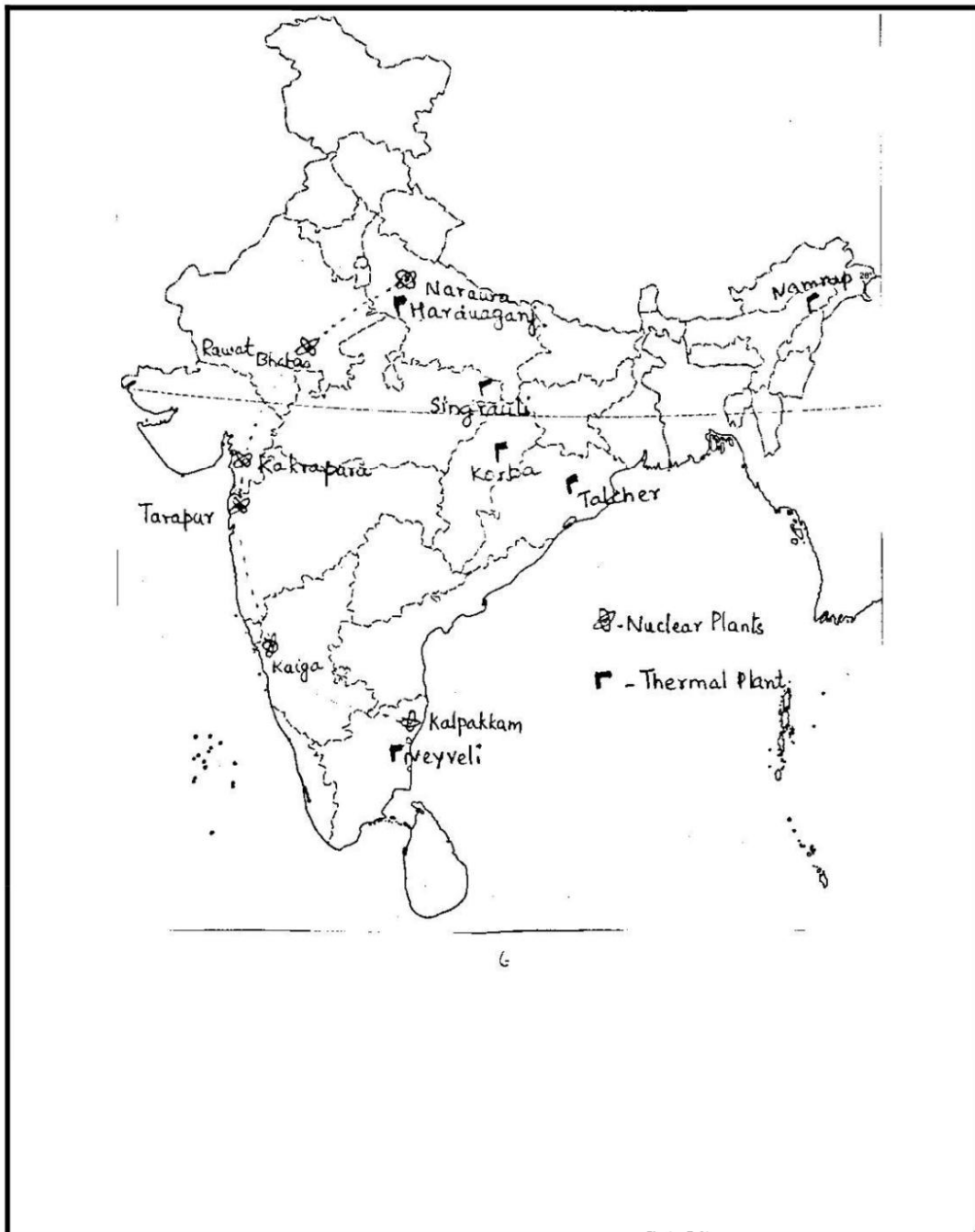
Government motivation

7. How can we conserve energy resources in India?

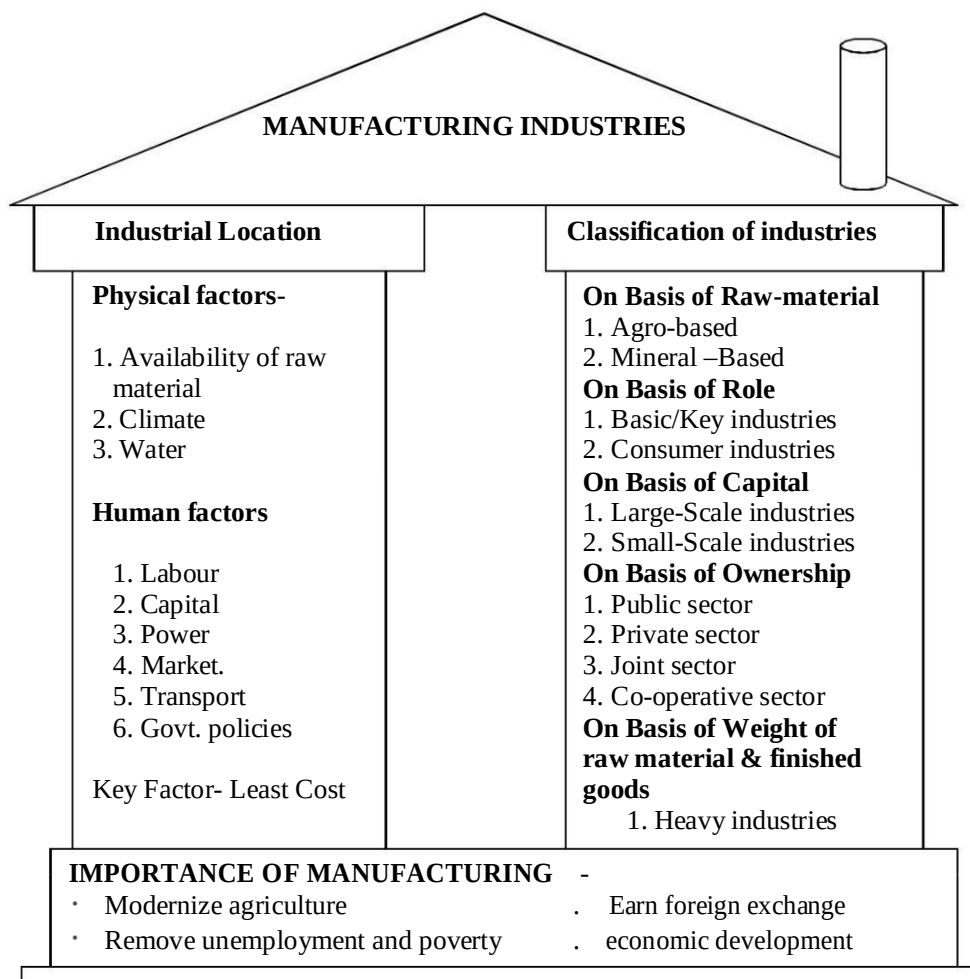
Explain Using public transport instead of individual vehicles. Switching of electricity when not in use.

Using power saving devices.

- Use of non-conventional source of energy as they are renewable and eco- friendly.
- In automobiles electrical motors should be introduced.
- Intensified exploration and research of new sources of energy.



CHAPTER -5 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



Key Points to Remember-

- **Manufacturing** –It is production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials to more valuable Products.

NMCC(National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council) -It was set up when it was felt that, with appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts industries can improve productivity and achieve its target

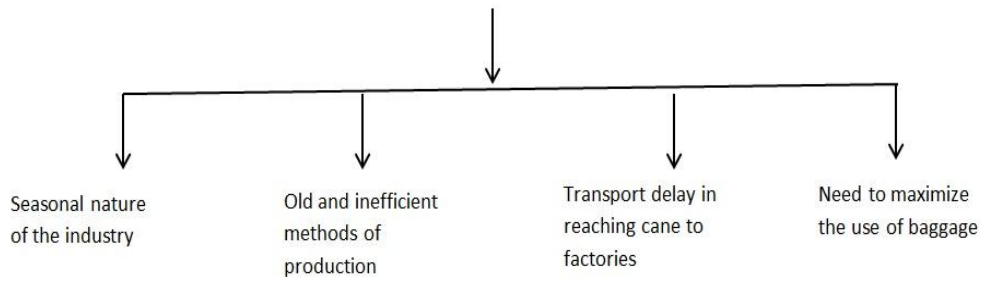
Agro-based industries:- Industries based on agricultural raw materials for example cotton textiles jute textiles, silk textiles, synthetic textiles, sugar industry

Mineral-based industries: Industries using minerals as their raw materials- iron and steel, cement, chemical industries, Aluminium smelting, copper smelting, fertilizer industry etc.

Small scale industry- Investment is rupees one crore.

Large Scale Industries- Investment is more than one crore.'

Major Challenges of Sugar Industry-



SHORT ANSWER TYPE

1. What are agglomeration economies?

Many industries tend to come together to make, use of the advantages offered by the urban institutions such as banking, insurance, transport, labour. This is known as agglomeration economies.

2. Which factors are responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in India? Cotton textile have a very high demand throughout the country.

- Major inputs like banking, electricity, transportation are available in almost every part of the country

Textile industry is labour intensive industry and labour is easily available in India.

Textile industry requires less technological inputs and can be carried out using simple tools and machines.

3. What are the major problems of cotton textile industry?

Lack of good quality long staple cotton
Erratic power supply
Out dated machinery and technology
Low output of workers
Stiff International Competition

4. What are the factors responsible for Jute industry in Hugli basin?

Proximity of jute producing areas
Inexpensive water transport
Well-connected roads, rail and waterways.
Abundant water
Cheap labour from adjoining areas
Banking facilities in Kolkata

5. What were the major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005? Why is the internal demand for jute increasing?

To increase the productivity
To improve the quality
Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers
Enhancing the yield per hectare

The internal demand for jute has been on the increase because -

Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging
The growing global concern for environment friendly bio degradable materials.

6. Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?

- It is the industry which lays the foundation of rapid development of other industries such as Heavy Engineering, Defence equipment, Automobiles, Aeroplanes etc.
- It is also helpful in providing employment.
- It also helps in the economic development

7. The sugar industry is now shifting from north to south. Mention main reasons.

- The sugar contents in the cane is higher i.e. 10.5% in Maharashtra and other southern states.
- Climate is suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane.
South has better export facilities as compared to North.

- Cooperative sugar mills are more successful in management in south India.
- The Peninsular climate helps to extend the crushing season by two months in the south India than north India.

8. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants?

Integrated Steel Plant is larger in size than Mini Steel Plant.

Integrated Steel Plant handle everything in one single Complex from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping while the Mini steel Plants use steel scrap, sponge iron and sometimes steel ingots supplied by integrated Steel Plants.

Integrated Steel Plants manufacture all types of steel but Mini steel Plants produce mild and alloy steel of give specification

9. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industries.

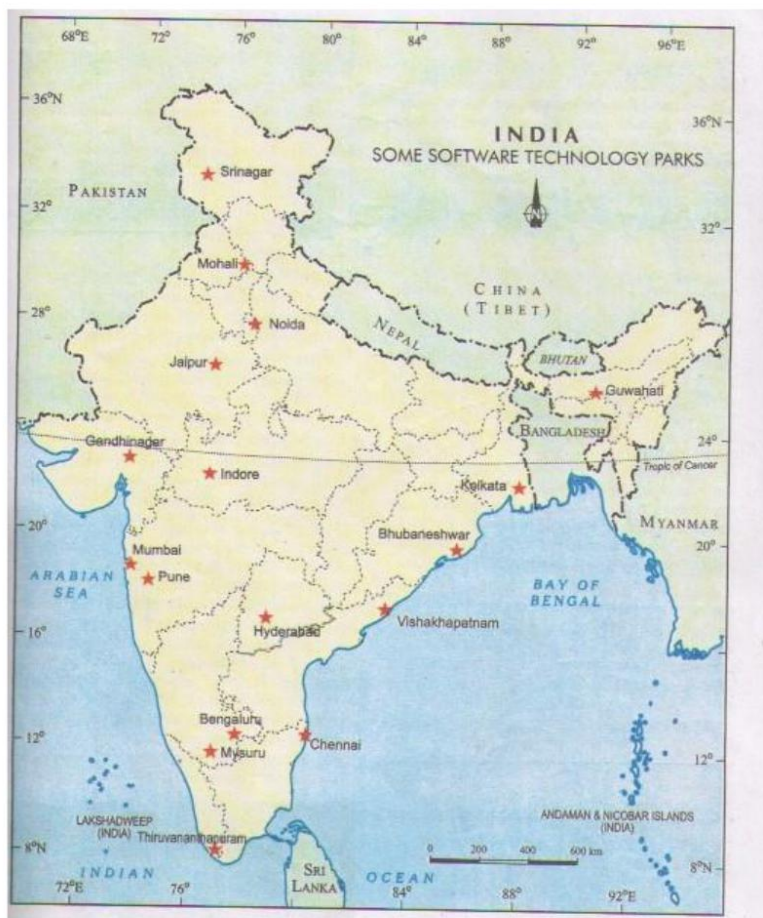
Restricting use of fossil fuels and using hydel power

- Fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.

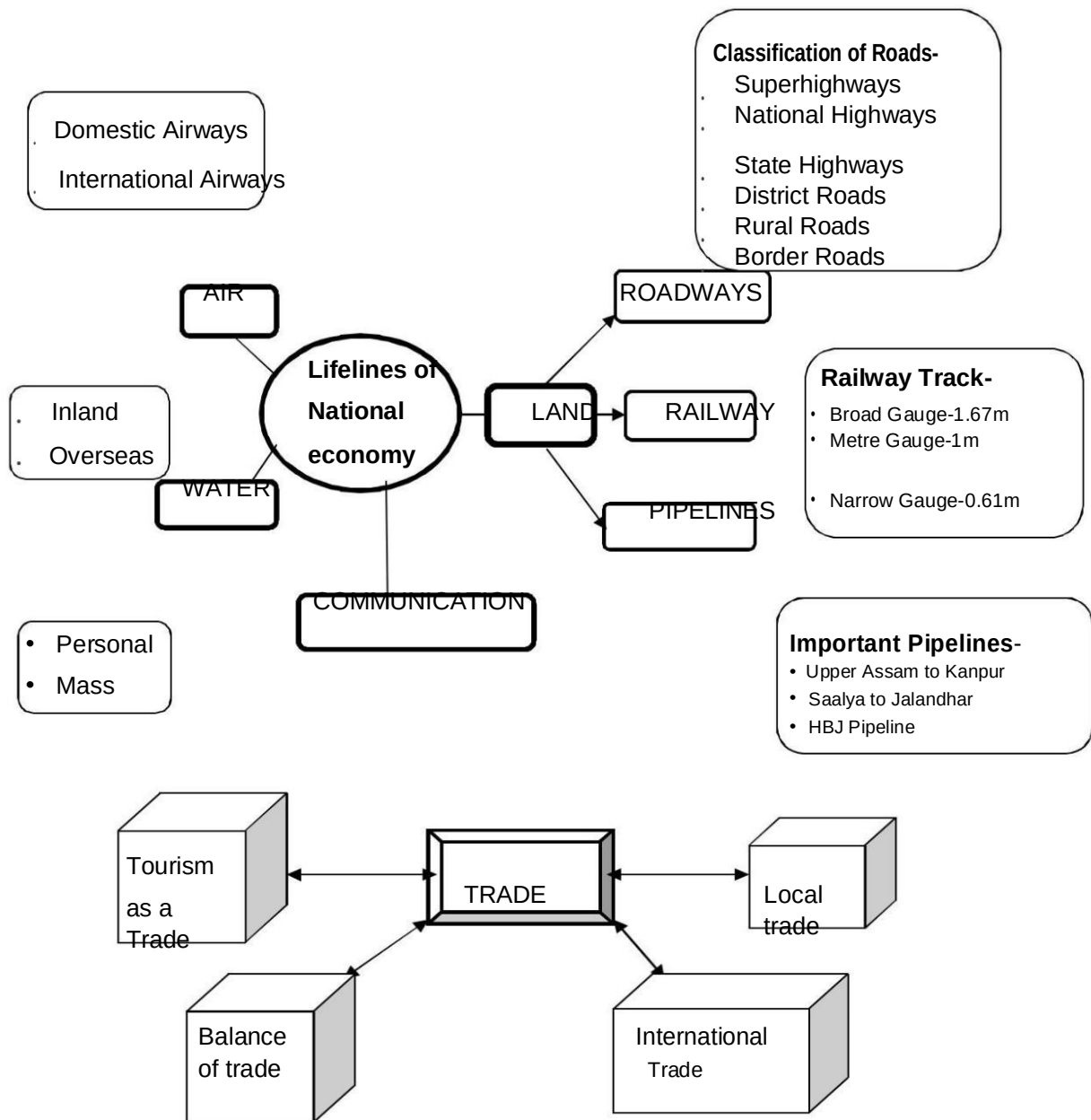
Discharging the dirty water after treating it.

Machinery and equipment and generators can be fitted with silencers

Redesign machinery to make them energy efficient and to reduce noise.



CHAPTER-6 LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY



Key points to remember

Road Density -The length of road per 100 sq kms of area is known as density of roads

Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways -It is major road development project linking the four metropolitan cities-Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai by six lane super highways
North-South Corridor- Roads linking Srinagar to Kanya Kumari
East-West Corridor- Roads linking Silcher (Assam) to Porbandar (Gujarat)

National Highways- Major roads connecting state capitals and metropolitan cities of a country.

State Highways- Roads linking a state capitals with different district headquarters.

International Trade-Trade between two countries is called international trade.

Export: When the goods are sent to other country for sale it is called as export.

Import: When the goods come from other country to be sold in India it is called import.

Balance of Payment: This is the difference between export and import of a country.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE (3 MARKS)

1. Why is air travel preferred in North-East?

- Uneven and mountain terrain, Dense forests, Presence of big rivers, frequent floods, international frontiers.

2. Write three advantage of waterways.

Cheapest means of transport, can carry heavy and bulky goods, do not cause air pollution.

3. Name three National waterways .

The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia

Brahamaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri

West Coast Canal in Kerala.

LONG ANSWER TYPE (5 MARKS)

1. What are the advantages of transport?

Facilitates easy and free movement of people from one place to another.

Helps to carry goods and materials from one place to another

Helps in production and distribution of goods.

Connect markets with the production centres.

Promotes easy accessibility of goods and services.

Helps in development of trade and commerce.

Helps to increase the volume of the Trade.

2. What are the problems faced by Indian roadways?

Road network is inadequate for increasing volume of traffic.

About half of the roads are unmetalled.

The National Highways are inadequate and are poorly maintained.

The roadways are highly congested in cities and are lacking safety measures.

Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

Lack of proper security measures.

3. What are the Problems Faced by Indian Railways?

Requires huge investment at the time of installation. Maintenance and upkeep is very costly.

Construction is difficult and costly in uneven and high hills and deserts.

Not suitable for transportation of perishable goods.

Ticket-less travellers.

Thefts and damaging of railway property.

Unnecessarily chain pulling to stop train.

Gauge Conversions.

Sinking and slipping of tracks in rains.

Modernization and Electrification.

4. Why is transport and communication called lifelines of a country?

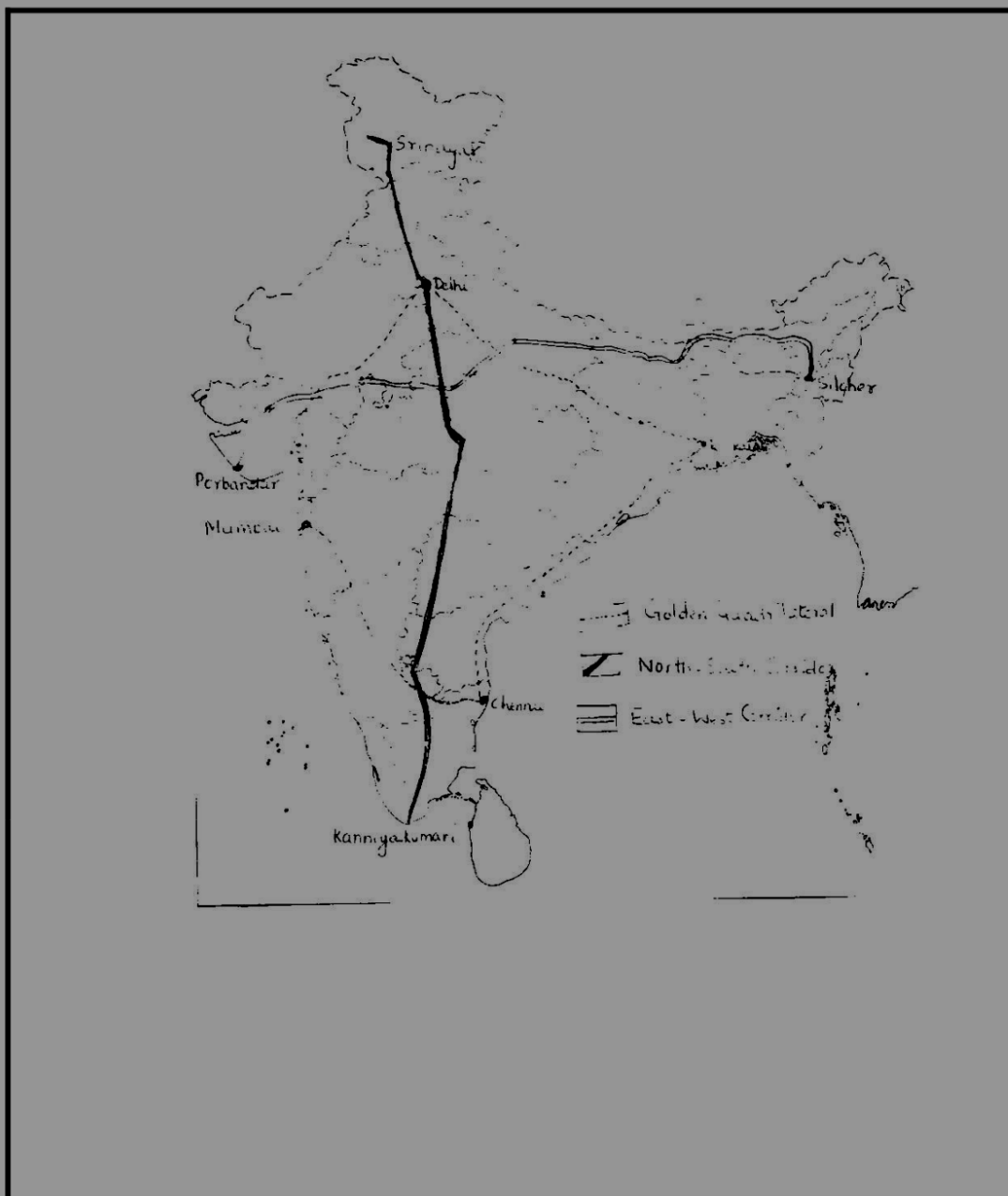
Connects far lying areas of the country

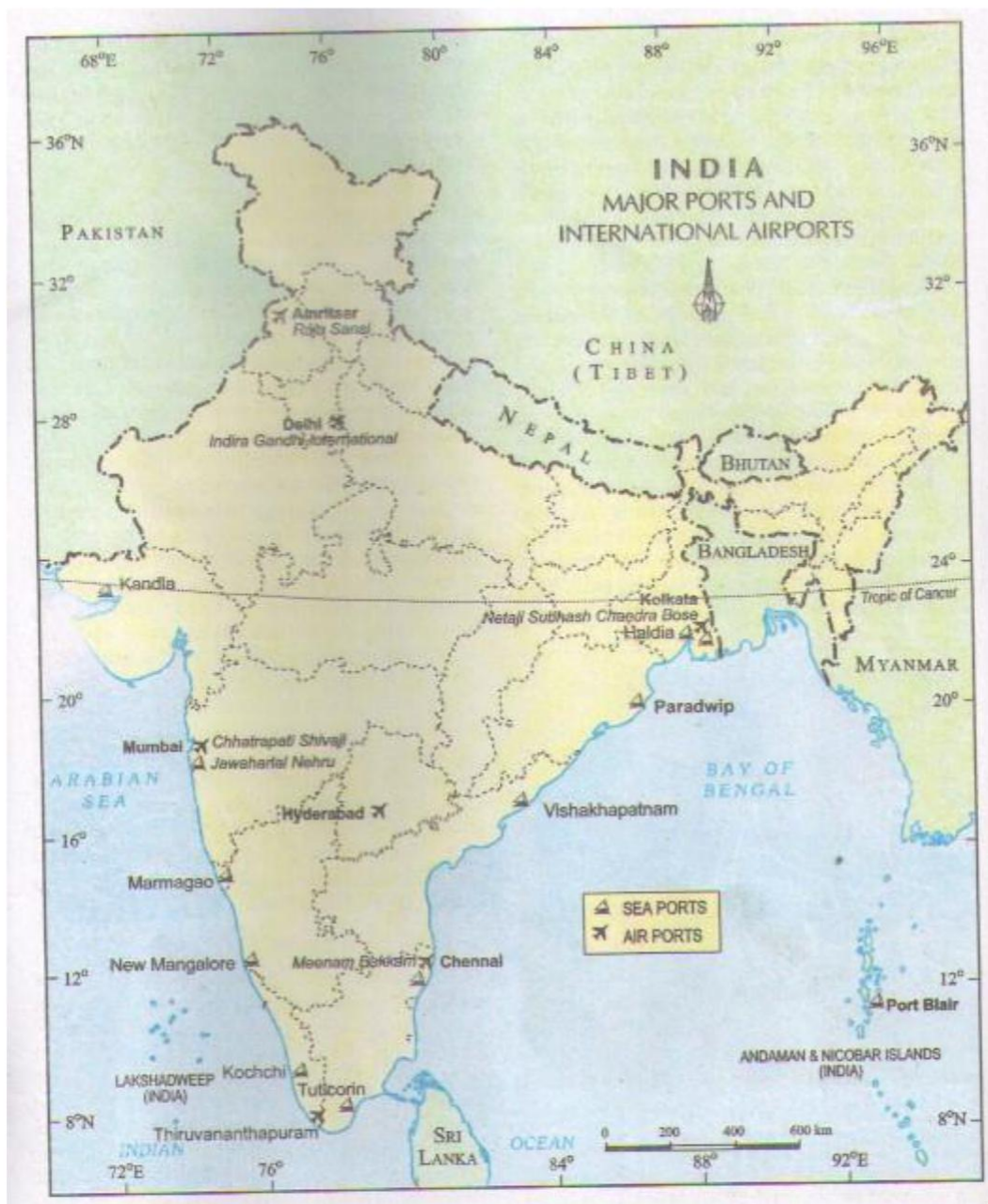
They benefit trade and commerce

Help in the development of agriculture and industry.

Helpful during calamities

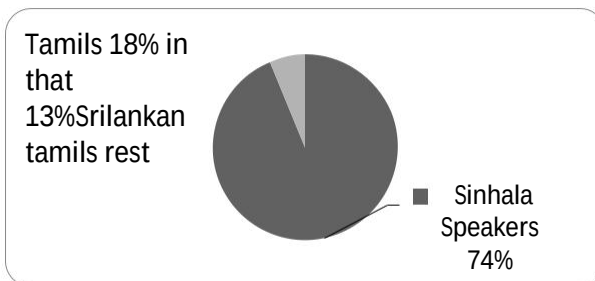
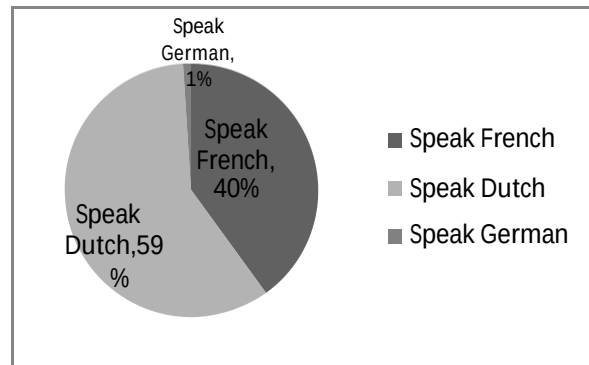
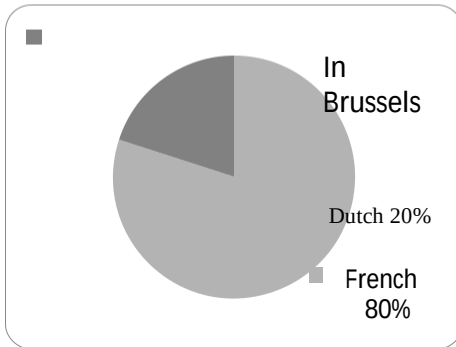
Promotes unity of the country





DEMOCRATIC POLITICS - II

CHAPTER-1 POWER SHARING



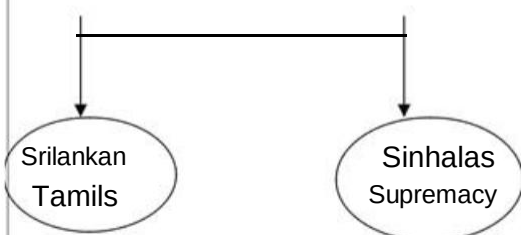
Democratic form of government of

SRILANKA

(Majoritarianism)

Independent in 1948

- (i) Democratically elected Government (Sinhala community dominated the ministry)
- (ii) Adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy: 1956 Act, recognized Sinhala as the only language
- (iii) Favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and Govt. jobs
- (iv) Constitution- to protect and foster Buddhism



BELGIUM

(Accommodative)

- (i) Equal No. of Ministers from Dutch and French speaking in central Government
- (ii) No single community can make decisions for itself official
- (iii) State Govt. not subordinate to Central Govt.
- (iv) Brussels: Govt. too had Equal representation –



Result:-

- a) Increased the feeling of distrust
Among the Srilankan Tamils, **CIVIL WAR STARTED**
- b) Constitution and the government ignored their
Interests-denied equal political rights
- c) Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and demand
Tamil Ealam State, Tamil as an official
language, regional autonomy, equality in
securing education and jobs

Civil war causes

Fought for recognition of Tamil
as an official language.

Wanted regional autonomy

Equal opportunity in securing education and jobs
1980-demanded an independent Tamil Eelam
in northern and eastern part of Srilanka

Result:-

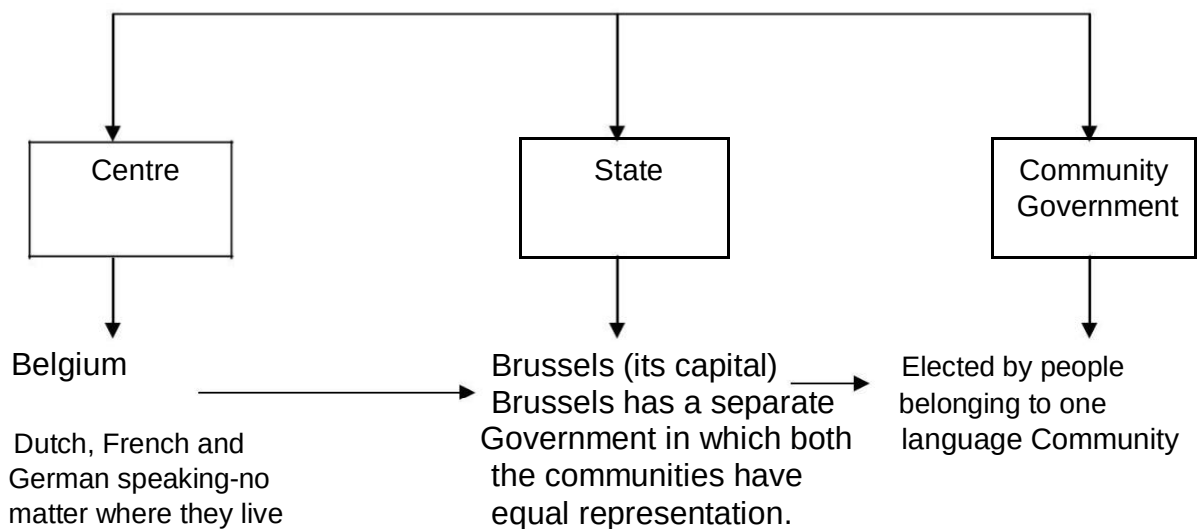
Country united respecting the
feelings of different communities
and regions

Brussels chosen as headquarters
of European Union

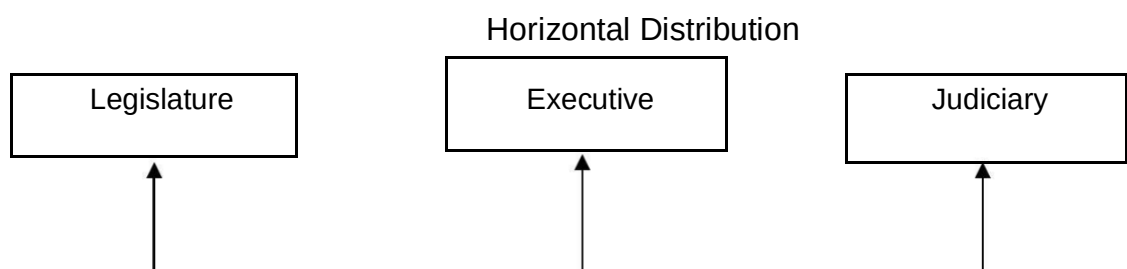
COUNTRY UNITED

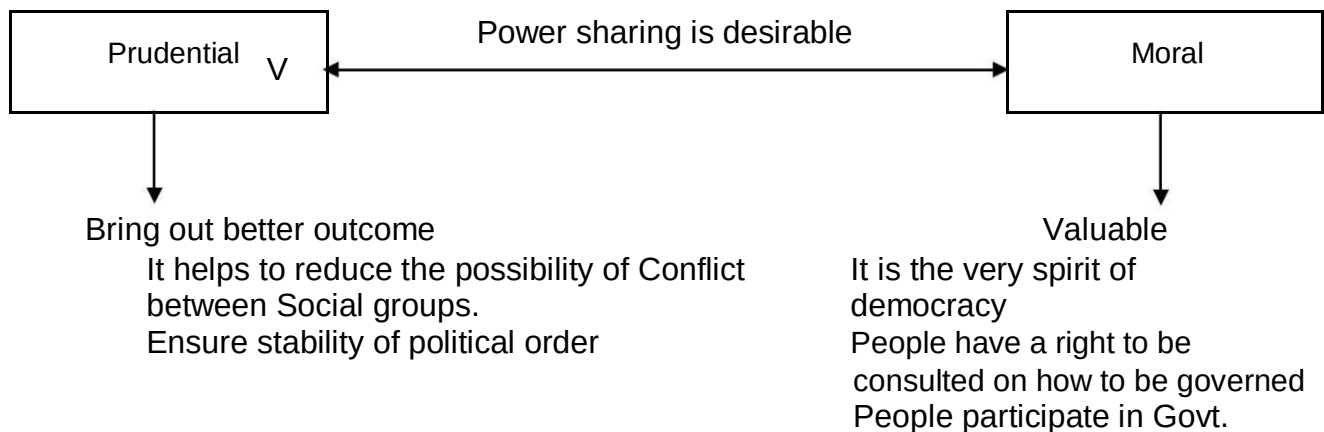
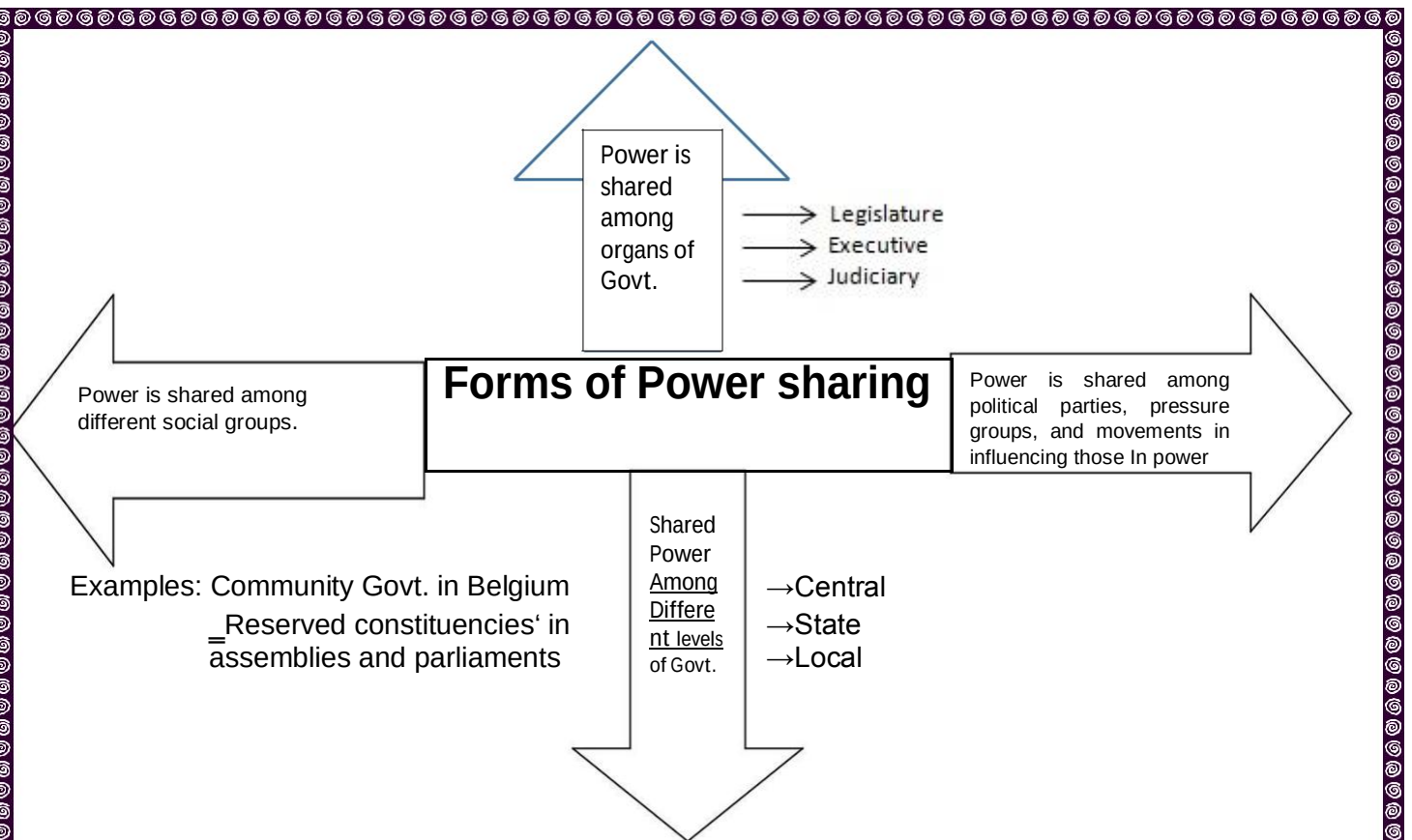
BELGIUM

Accommodation –Three kind of Government



Balance of Power with checks and balances





ANSWER THE FOLLOWING-[3-MARKS]

1. Mention the three causes for the Civil War in Sri Lanka?

The distrust between the two communities, Sinhala and Tamil turned into conflict. The Sri Lankan Tamils had launched Parties and struggles -

Their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was denied.

Struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs failed.

In 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam [state] in northern and eastern part of Sri Lanka. It soon turned into a Civil War.

2. List the three merits of Power Sharing?

Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

It is the very spirit of democracy.

It brings in the unity of the nation.

How has the democratically elected government in Srilanka established „Majoritarian, measures?

In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.

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

Protected and fostered Buddhism.

4. Why has Brussels ,been chosen as the headquarters of the European Union?

They recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities and the arrangement [Accommodation] they worked out is different from any other country and is innovative.

It has avoided Civic problems and division on linguistic basis, instead brought stability.

Though complicated, this arrangement has enabled everyone to live together within the same country.

How is the system of „ checks and balances“ maintained among the different organs of the government?

Power is shared among the different organs of the government such as the Legislature, executive and judiciary.

It allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power. Each organ checks the other .This result in balance of power.

LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS [5marks]

Q.1 how has the Belgian government solved its ethnic Problem?

The Path of accommodation adopted in Belgium -

Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central govt.

Many Powers of the central government have been given to state govt. The state Govt is not subordinate to the Central Govt.

Brussels has a separate Govt. in which both the communities have equal representation.

There is a third kind of Govt. called community Govt. elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French and German no matter where they live.

When many countries of Europe came together to form the Europe union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

Q.2- Explain the four forms of Power Sharing with examples.

Horizontal distribution of power.[between the organs of the government-Legislature, Executive and Judiciary]- India

Vertical distribution of power. [among Central level, state level and local level]
- India

Power sharing among different social groups.[Community Government, [Belgium]
reserved seats, Women]- India

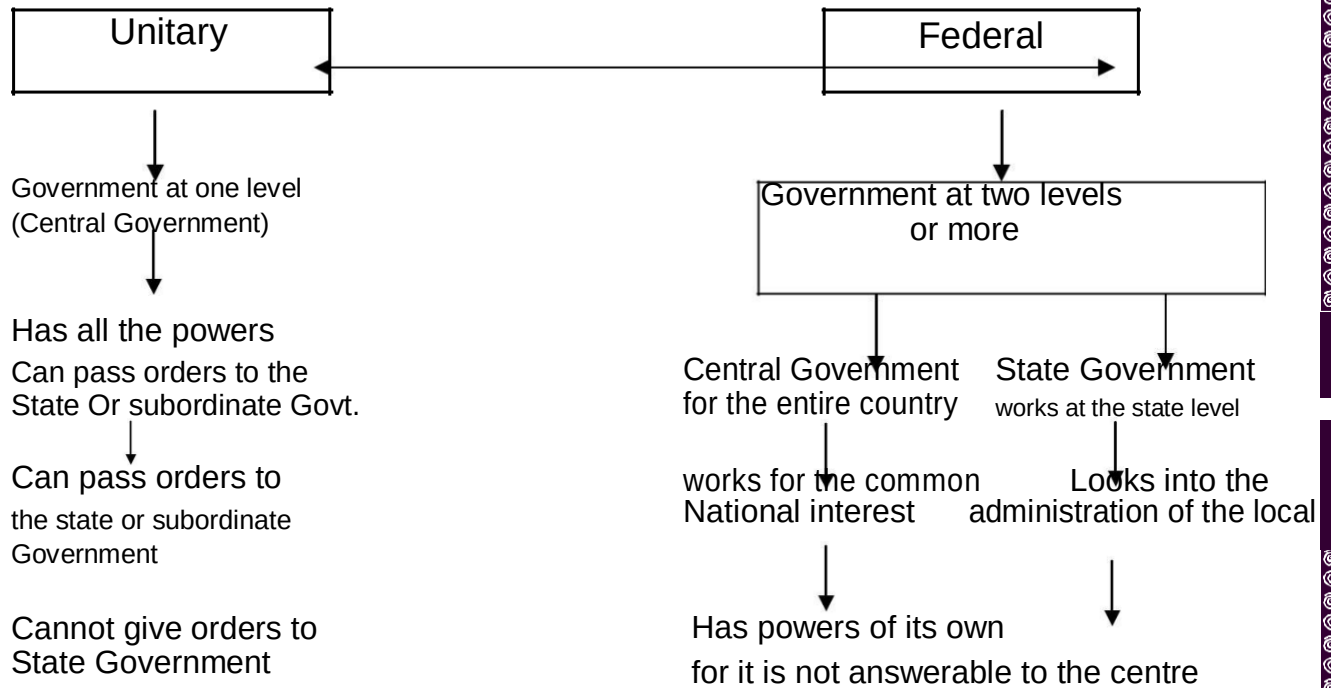
Power sharing among different political parties, Pressure groups and Movements.- In India [Coalition government]

QUESTION BANK

- Q.1 Why is power sharing good for democracies? Why is it desirable in the modern World?
- Q.2 Explain how the Civil War can be turned down and peace be restored in Srilanka.
- Q.3 Explain different forms of power sharing in modern democracies.
- Q.4 Explain the drawbacks of Majoritarianism.
- Q.5 Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India.
- Q.6 What is a 'Community Government'- How is this formed in Belgium ?
- Q.7 How is the balance of power maintained among the three organs of the government?
- Q.8 Why do we have 'reserved constituencies'?

CHAPTER - 2 FEDERALISM

Types of Government



(Both these govts. are separately answerable to the people)

eg – U.K, Italy, Portugal

Eg. India, Belgium, South Africa, Australia

Features of Federalism:-

Two or more levels of government

Each level has its own jurisdiction (power)

Jurisdictions Specified in the Constitution

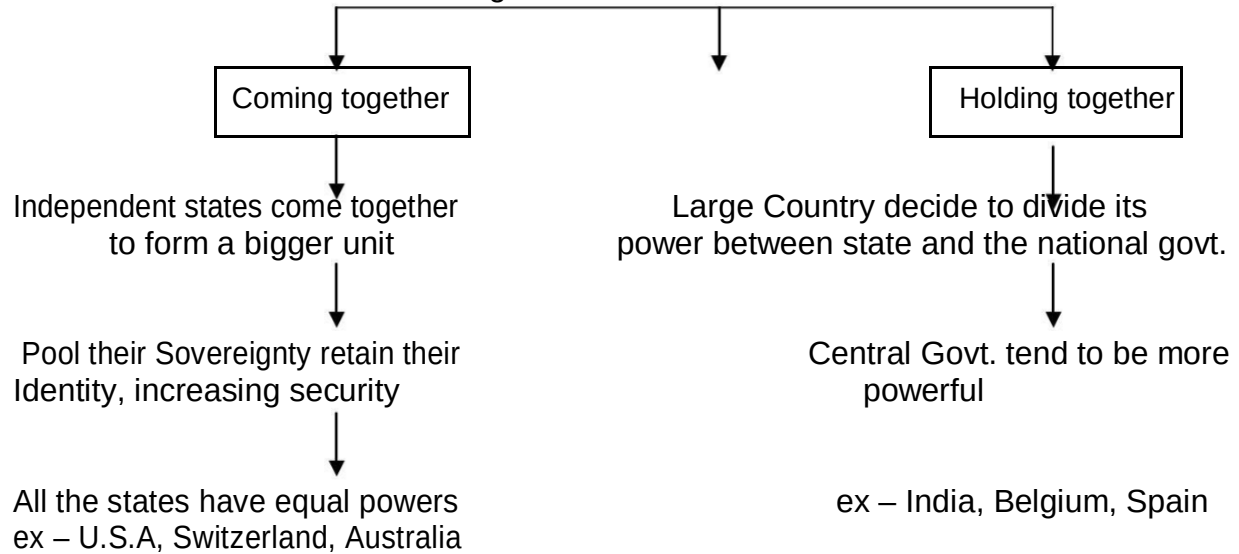
Changes in the provisions of Constitution require the consent of both the govt's.

Courts acts as an umpire if any dispute arise between the levels of government.

Sources of revenue specified (Financial autonomy) – Every state has its own revenue to look after its welfare.

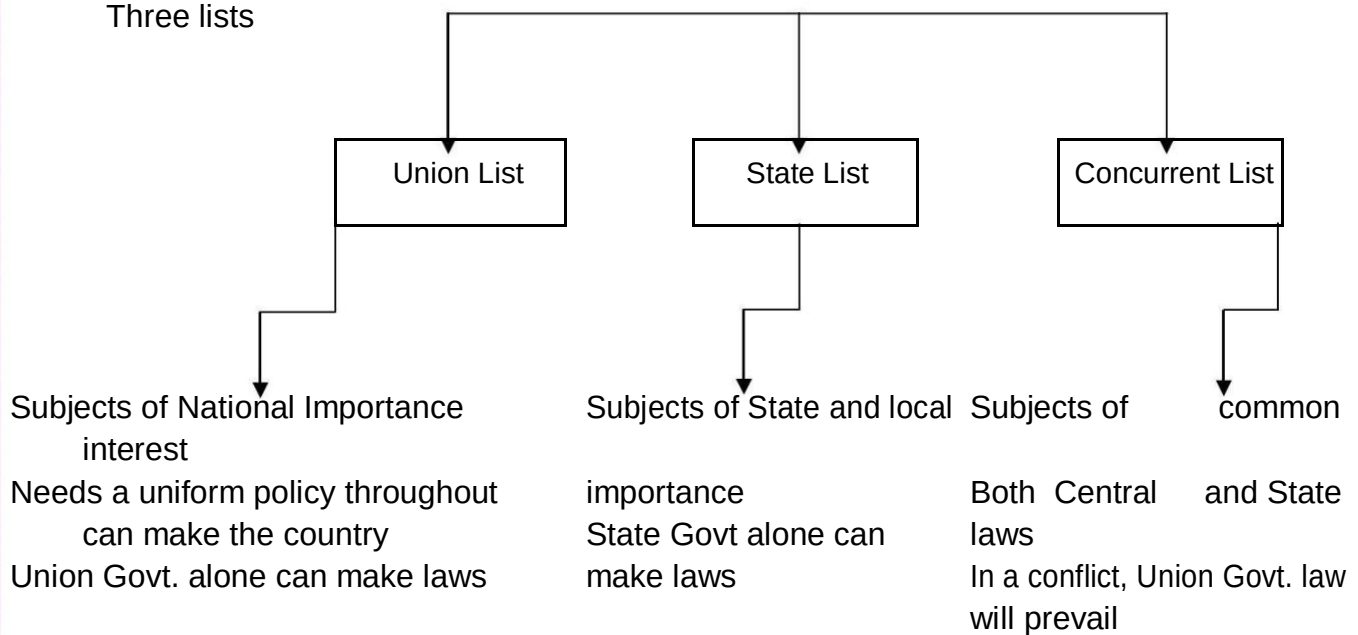
Dual objective – promote the unity of the country by accommodating regional diversity

Two routes through which federation have been formed



Threefold distribution of legislative powers

Three lists



Railway



Police



Education



Defence



Agriculture



Marriage

Residuary Subjects:

Computers

Subjects that do not fall in any of the three lists, laws of union Govt. will prevail.

How is federalism practiced?

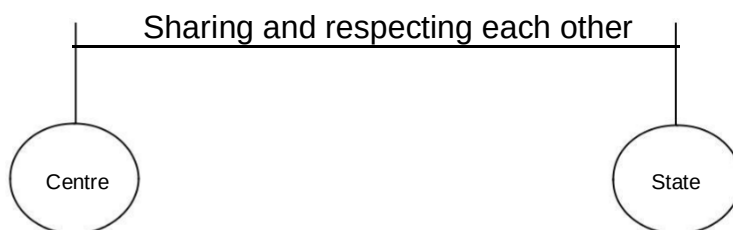
Linguistic states- People who spoke the same language lived in the same state. Some states were created not on the basis of language, but to recognize differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography.

Formation of linguistic states has made the country united, made administration easier.

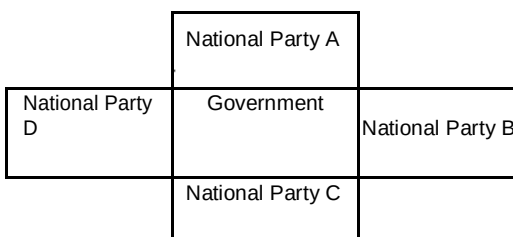


Language Policy- Did not give status of National language to any one language. Flexibility is shown. The use of English along with Hindi for official purposes is agreed. States too have their own official languages .

Centre State relations



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



Supreme Court:-

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

Keyword:

Only 25 of the World's 192 countries have Federal Political System.

Decentralization

Power taken away from centre and State given to local government

Reason for Decentralization in India –

Large country

Three - Tier govt., - local govt. formed

Large no: of problems and issues

Local people-better knowledge of local problems

Democratic participation – local self – govt.

1992- Amendment – third tier made – more powerful

Steps taken to make third-tier more powerful

Regular elections

Reservation of seats for SC, ST,

OBC Reservation for women

Creation of state EC to control elections

State govt. to share power & revenue with local govt.

Formation of Panchayati Raj (Rural local government)-

Group of each village have a panchayat

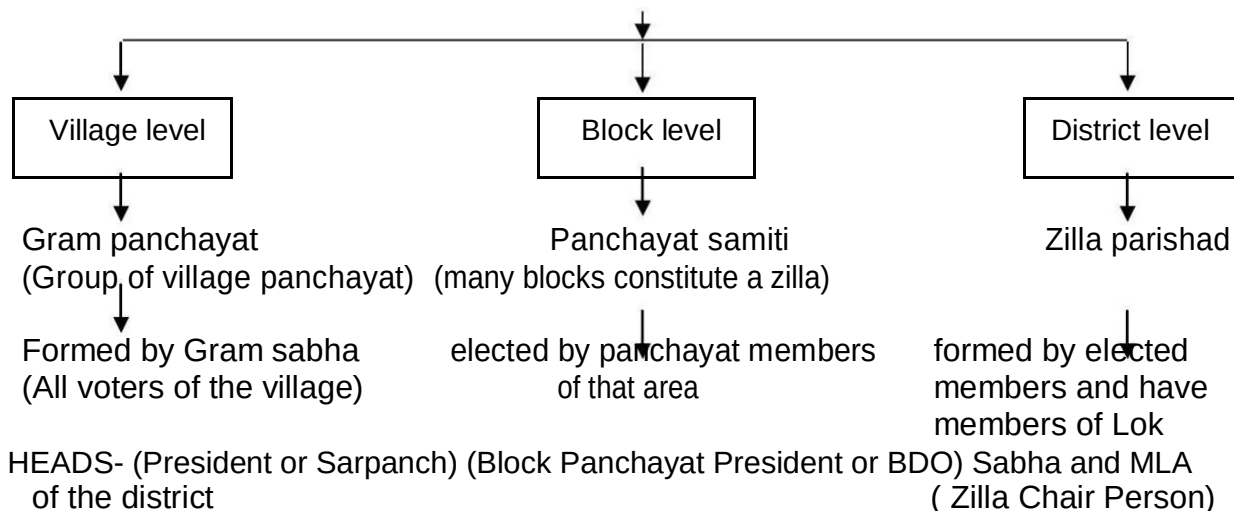
President or Sarpanch

Directly elected by the people

Works under the supervision of gram sabha (all voters of the village)

Meets twice or thrice a year to approve the budget of Gram Panchayat

Panchayati raj – local Self govt.(RURAL)



Local government – URBAN



ANSWER THE FOLLOWING-

[3-MARKS]

What are the two routes through which federation have been formed?

There are two kinds of routes through which federations can be formed.

First one is "**Coming together Federation**" in which independent units comes closely to each other to form a union in which both Centre and states vis-à-vis powerful.

Second one is "**Holding together Federation**" here a large country decides to divide its powers between the constituent states and the national government.

What is the importance of Local Self-government?

The matter of local interest like water supply, the cleaning and lighting of streets, maintenance of drainage system, etc. are best settled at the local level.

It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making at the local levels like people can take part in panchayat meetings held in their area.

The money spend and the to manage things more efficiently are seen here.

3. What is the real reason for the success of federalism in India?

The constitutional provisions are laid out very clearly. The nature of democratic politics has ensured its success There is respect for diversity

The creation of Linguistic States, the flexibility shown by the Indian political leaders in Language policy and the significant changes made in the Centre –State relationships

What was the relationship between the Centre and state when different parties ruled at the Centre and state levels till 1990?

When different parties ruled at the Centre and state levels the parties at the Centre tried to undermine the power of states.

The central government misused the constitution often to dismiss the state governments that were controlled by other parties. This is against the spirit of federalism.

5. Write a note on the Local bodies that exist in urban areas?

Municipalities are setup in towns. Big cities have Municipal Corporations.

Both Municipalities and Municipal Corporations are controlled by elected bodies consisting of the people's representatives.

Municipal Chairman is the head of the Municipality and Mayor for Municipal Corporation.

LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS: [5 MARKS]

1.What are the main features of Federalism?

1. In federalism there are two or more tiers of government but both of the tiers rule over the same citizens.

Powers of every level are clearly written in the constitution and no one is authorized to cross its limits.

The fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be unilaterally changed by one level of government.

In federalism, courts are known as the guardians of constitution. Source of revenue of each level of government are clearly specified. The dual objectives of federal system –
[a] To safeguard and promote unity of the country [b] accommodate regional diversity.

2 What are the three-fold distribution of Legislative powers between the Union and the State governments? What are "Residuary Subjects"?

Constitution has clearly demarcated the powers between different levels. Every level is given certain subjects to make laws related to its jurisdiction.

Union List: Union List is a list of certain subjects on which Central government can make laws.

State List: State list is a list of certain subjects on which state government can make laws.

Concurrent List: Concurrent list is a list of subjects which are of common interest for both central and state government.

Residuary Subjects: There are certain subjects which are not included in any of the three lists only central government can make laws on these subjects.

3. What major steps were taken in 1992 towards decentralization?

A three tier democracies were introduced in 1992.

A step was taken towards creating rural local self govt. Regular elections to be held for panchayats.

Seats reserved for SC's and STs OBCs One third seats reserved for women

State govt. to share power and revenue with local bodies.

4. Explain the flexibility shown in the language policy in Indian federation?

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

A candidate in an examination conducted for Central government positions may opt to take the examination in any of the the languages. States too have their own official language.□

English along with Hindi is used for official purposes.□

Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of Government of India. Here, promotion does not mean that Central government can impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language.

QUESTION BANK -

Q.1- Explain the composition of Panchayati Raj in India?

Q.2- Trace the history of the formation of the Linguistic States in India?

Q.3- Does a country like India need decentralization – Justify?

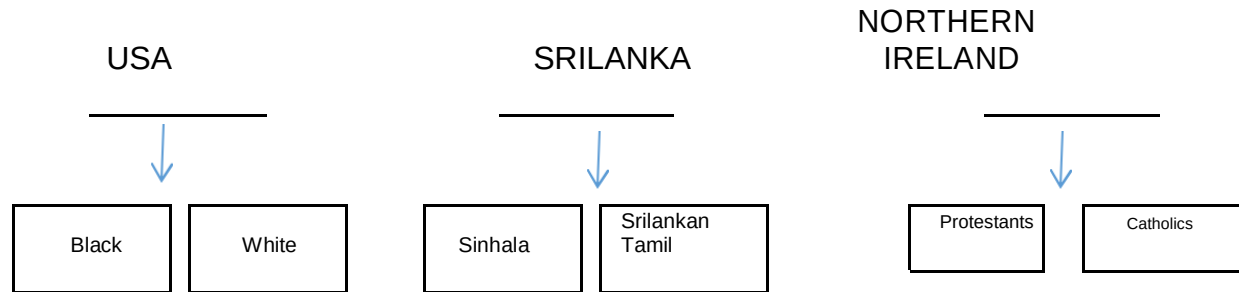
Q.4- What are Union Territories? Name two Union Territories of India.

Q.5- Define "Coalition Government"? How has this led to a new culture of Power Sharing?

CHAPTER - 3

DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

[To be assessed only in Periodic Test not in Board Exam.]



Social Division

Division of the society on the basis of language, region, caste, colour, race or sex. It signifies linguistic and regional diversity.

Civil Rights Movement in the USA(1954-1968)

A series of events and reform movements with the aim of abolishing legal, racial discrimination against African-Americans. Martin Luther King Jr. started the movement in 1954. This movement practiced non-violent methods of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.

African-Americans

Afro-American, Black American or Black are the terms used to refer mainly to the descendants of Africans who were brought into America as slaves between early 17th and 19th century.

The Black power.

It was a movement started by black people in 1966(1966-1975) against racism and the practice of apartheid. It was a militant movement advocating even violence if necessary to end racism in the US.

Migrants

Anybody who shifts from one region or country to another region within a country or to another country for the purpose of work or other economic opportunities.

Minority

It refers to communities who are less than half of the total population of the country. The idea of minority at national level is totally different from what it is at state level.

Homogenous Society.

Homogenous Society signifies absence of significant ethnic differences. It is a society that has similar kinds of people or inhabitants.

Multi- Cultural Community

Social community formed on the basis of different cultures is known as the Multi-cultural community. This happens mostly due to the practice of migration when people bring with them their own culture.

Athletes who made an important landmark in the history of Civil Rights Movement in the United States

They were US athletes-

1. Tommie Smith and John Carlos (held guilty)

Taken part in 200 race in 1968 Olympic held at Mexico city-Won gold and bronze medals

During the National Anthem they stood with clenched fists upraised and heads bowed, - wore black socks and no shoes, -Symbolize Black power

2. Peter Norman Australian – won silver medal and wore a human right's badge to support Tommie and John
(The athletes in the example above were responding to social divisions and inequalities)



Three determinants (factors) for the outcome of politics of social divisions –

How people perceive their identities- eg-to be an Indian though belonging to different state

How political leaders raise the demands of any community- eg- The demand for 'only Sinhala' in Srilanka brought distrust among Tamils.

How the govt. react to different groups- eg –Willing to share power and be accommodative like in Belgium

Advantage of social division in democracy-

Can express their grievances and the govt. attend to it

Intensity of social division is reduced by canceling one another out, through their expressions (being accommodative)

Raise their issues in a peaceful manner for seeking votes

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING -

Q1. Mention three similarities between Tommie Smith and John Carlos.

Both were African – Americans.

Both won medals at the Mexico Olympic Games in 1968.

Stood against racial discrimination which was practiced against the Africans in America.

Q2. Who was Peter Norman? Why did he support Carlos and Smith? What punishment did he get for this?

Peter Norman was an Australian Athlete.

Norman wore a human rights badge on his shirt during the ceremony to show his support to the dissent of two American athletes.

Norman was not included in the Australian team for the next Olympic.

Q 3. How do class and religion overlap with each other in Northern Ireland?

In Northern Ireland the population is divided into two major sects of Christianity – 53% are Protestants and 44% are Roman Catholics. The Catholics are more likely to be poor and suffered a history of discrimination. On the other hand, the Protestants are rich. This resulted in conflicts between the two.

Q4. Explain two advantages and two disadvantages of social divisions in democracy.

Advantages

Political expressions of social divisions is very normal and can be healthy. This allows various disadvantaged and marginal social groups to express their grievances and get the government to attend to these.

Expression of various kinds of social divisions in politics often results in their canceling one another out and thus reducing their intensity.

Disadvantages

In a democracy the different social groups organize themselves to bring equality, social justice and other vested interests. Sometimes their protest results into violence or conflicts.

For the society which has high social divisions, becomes very difficult to ensure integrity and unity.

Q.5- What do you know about origins of social differences?

Social differences are mostly based on accident of birth. Some of the differences are based on our choices.

By Birth- Normally we do not choose to belong to our community, we belong to it simply because we are born into it.

By choices- Some people are atheists-they do not believe in God or any religion, some choose to follow religion other than in which they were born.

LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS : [5 MARKS]

1. "Overlapping social differences create deep social divisions and Cross-cutting differences are easier to accommodate" Justify the given statement.

Social divisions take place when some social difference overlaps with other differences.

The difference between Blacks and Whites becomes a social division in US because the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.

When one kind of social difference become more important than the other, this produces social divisions. In Northern Ireland, class and religion overlap with each other.

If social differences cross cut one another, it is difficult to pit one group of people against the other. In Netherlands class and religion tend to cut across each other.

2. Explain the three determinants in deciding the outcome of politics with examples.

How people perceive their identities.

How Political leaders raise the demands of any community.

How the government reacts to demands of different groups. (To explain)

QUESTION BANK-

1. How can social divisions be normal and can be healthy in a democracy?
2. How do Migrants play a role in bringing social divisions in a country?
3. Every social division does not lead to social differences – Explain.
4. How is political expression of social divisions in democracy beneficial?
5. Taking the example of Carlos, Smith and Norman explain how social differences divide similar people from one another but also unite very different people.

CHAPTER 4 GENDER , RELIGION AND CASTE

GENDER

Sexual Division of labour – Woman do all the work inside the home or take the help of domestic helpers and men do work outside home.

Feminist Movement- A movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.(believe in equal rights and opportunities).

Role of Women in the society-

Belief that responsibility of woman is house work and brining up children

Their work were not valued and recognized

Though constitute half the population their role is minimal especially in politics.

Gender issue raised in politics – for equal rights, for voting, improve the political and legal status of women – for education & career (Feminist Movement)

Changing the Scenario of women's role in public life

Women working as Scientist, doctors, managers and college and university teachers.

The participation of women in public life is high in developed Countries like Sweden, Norway and Finland.

Ways in which women are discriminated and oppressed –

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

Proportion of women in highly paid jobs are small –

The Equal Wages Act provides that equal wage must be paid – but women are paid less than men

Parents prefer to have sons and so decline in sex – ratio

Women are harassed and exploited in rural & urban areas – domestic violence

Family laws of religions show discrimination against women

Ours is still a male dominated, patriarchal society.

Women's political representation

Elected women member in Lok Sabha has not reached 10% and in State Assemblies 5% - very low

A different scenario in Panchayat raj in India

1 / 3 Seat in the local government is in Panchayat's and Municipalities – reserved for women- more than 10lakh women representatives in their bodies.

Proposal of bill before the parliament:-

Reservation of at least 1/3 of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women **Communalism** –

The division based on religious differences.

o A major challenge to democracy.

Relationship between Religion and politics

Gandhi's view :- Religion can never be separated from politics – it must be guided by ethics from religion

Human Right groups view – Victims of Communal riots in our country are religious minorities –

Women's Movement view – Family laws of religions discriminate against women demanded that such laws should be changed to make them equitable.

2) Various forms of communalism in politics :-

Religious prejudices – belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions

A communal mind leads to political dominance of one's own religious Community-

Special appeal in electoral politics involving the use of Sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear to bring the followers together.

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

No official religion for the Indian state – no special status.

Freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

Prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

Ensures equality within religious communities.

4. Communal politics-

based on the idea that religion is the principle basis of social community-

State power is used to establish domination of one religious group over the rest.

One religion and followers are pitted against another.

Caste :-

Caste division based on – hereditary occupational division – exclusion and discrimination against ‘our caste’ groups – Causing social inequality.

Social reformers – who fought against Caste System are Gandhiji, Jotiba phule, B.R.Ambedkar, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.

Reasons for changes undergone in Caste system – Urbanization, -occupational mobility, -

breaking down of caste hierarchy(old notions) – Constitution of India prohibited any

caste based discrimination – Ban on untouchability – access to modern education.

5. Various forms of Caste in politics –

To win elections parties choose candidates from different castes and tribes

Make appeals to caste sentiments – favour some caste, and are seen as their representatives

One person – one vote, No parliamentary constituency in the country has majority of one

Single caste – so they need more than one caste, to win election.

It brought a new consciousness among the people of caste that they were treated low

The ruling party MP or MLA frequently lose election – will not happen if it was not Caste bias.

Result –

Caste group become bigger by incorporating with other caste or sub caste Some

Caste enter into dialogue and negotiation with other

Formation of new caste groups –backward, forward caste groups.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING [3 MARKS]

Q1. Explain the factors responsible for low female literacy rate in our country?

It is only a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies.

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

Q2. Give any three provisions that make India a secular state ?

There is no official religion for Indian state.

The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion.

The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

Q3. Explain any three factors responsible for breaking down the caste hierarchy in our country?

With economic development, large scale urbanization, growth of literacy and education.

Occupational mobility and weakening of the positions of landlords in the villages, the caste hierarchy is breaking down.

The Constitution of India prohibited any caste-based discrimination. We don't see the practice of untouchability anywhere today.

Caste system also weakened due to the efforts of our political leaders and social reformers like Jyothiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar Ramaswami Naicker.

Q4. Why was the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 passed?

In almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

This Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work.

Q-5. Explain any three forms of caste politics in India?

When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster essential support to win elections.

Political Parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiments of the electorate in order to muster support.

When governments are formed, political parties usually take care that representatives of different caste and tribes find place in it.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: [5 marks]

Q1. Discuss any five steps taken by the government towards women empowerment and gender inequality.

One-third of seats in the local government bodies in Panchayats and Municipalities are now

Reserved for women.

The provision of equal wages for women without any discrimination has been made under the

Equal Wages Act.

Female infanticide has been reduced as sex-selective abortions have been taken away, in many parts of the country.

Domestic violence against women, their exploitation etc. has always been the part of daily news. In this regard, the government has brought Domestic Violence Act which provides effective steps.

Girl students are given concessions and free education in many states.

Q.2. What are the various forms that communalism can take in politics in India?

Communalism in daily beliefs – These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.

Formation of Political parties based on religious communities- A communal mind

often leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominance. For those belonging to the minority community, it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit.

Political mobilization on religious lines- It is another frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in political arena. In electoral politics this often involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.

Communal Riots- Sometimes communalism takes its most ugly form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the Partition. The post- Independence period has also seen large scale communal violence.

Q-3. What are the various ways by which women face discrimination, disadvantage and oppression in our society today?

The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued job is still very small.

Parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters. Thus, the literacy rate among women is low. Women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.

In many parts of India parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl child aborted.

They are not safe even in their home today. Beating, harassment and other forms of domestic violence continue.

Women are paid less than men, even when both do the same work.

QUESTION BANK

1. What was Gandhiji's view on religion and politics?
2. Describe the ways in which Communalism poses a great threat to the Indian democracy?
3. List the main aims of the Feminist Movement?
4. Why did our Constitution framers choose the model of a secular state?
5. Suggest steps to improve the status of women in Indian society?
6. What is sexual division of labour?

CHAPTER – 5

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political party – a group of people who come together to contest elections hold and power in the government.

(Characteristics)

agree on some policies and programmes for the society for collective good
Persuade people why their policies are better.
Thus implement it by winning popular support elections
involve partisanship (part of the society)
reflects fundamental political division in a society.

Three components of political party.

the leaders
the active members
the followers

Functions of political parties – Parties

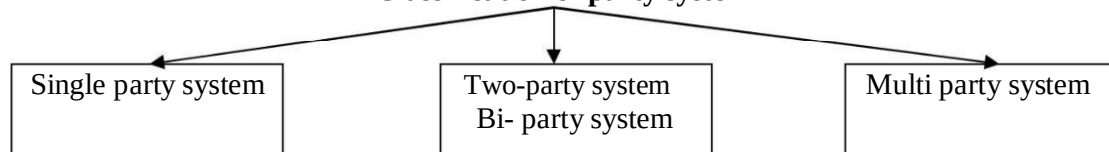
contest elections
Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them
– A govt. puts its policies based on the line taken by ruling party.
Makes laws for the country – abide to the leader of the party.
Parties form and run govt.
Opposition parties –voice their views and criticize the govt. for its failures.
Parties shape public opinion(from pressure group, organization)
They provide people access to govt. Machinery and welfare schemes –(it easy to approach local party leader than a govt. officer)

4. Why do we need a party?

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

5.

Classification of party system



One party system.

Only single party is allowed to control and run the govt.
The electoral system does not permit free competition for power.
Eg..China (only communist Party)
It is not a democratic option

Several parties may exist and have seats in state legislation but only two main parties win the majority.
eg. USA, UK
Eg. Labour party and the conservative party of Britain

More than two parties may come to power on its own or in alliance.
Eg. India
Many get political representation

National political parties – They are wide parties- have their units in various state- all

follow the same policies and programmes decided at national level. (mainly seen in federal system)

Criteria For a party to become –

National party - secure at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly election in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha.

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

DMK, Kerala Congress

Telugu Desam , AIADMK Rashtria Janta Dal

Challenges to political parties –

Lack of internal democracy within parties - **Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal meetings.**

Dynastic succession- an ordinary worker may rise in top in a party people who do not have adequate experience or support came to power – with various close people.

Money and muscle power – Rich people and companies influence on party decisions.

Do not offer meaningful choice to the voters – leaders shift from one party to another?

Not much difference in their policies.

Efforts taken to reform political parties and its leaders –

Prevented defection (changing party after elected) – if they do so they will lose the seat

Order by Supreme Court to reduce the influence of money and criminals – candidate, must file affidavit giving details of criminal cases pending.

Political parties should file their income tax returns.

Suggestion offered to make more reforms – Yet to be accepted –

Law to regulate the internal affairs to political parties (to maintain a register of its members, judge party disputes)

Quota for women (at least 1/3)

Govt. should give parties money to support election expense.

Pressure from people on political (through petitions, agitations, publicity).

Increase the degree of public participation

SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS –

[3MARKS] Q.1: - Why do we need political parties?

Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.

For most ordinary citizens, political parties are equal to democracy.

Political parties helped in making public opinion and forming the govt.

Q.2: - Describe the merits of a multi-party system.

More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others.

This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.

In India we have multi-party system and the coalition govt. for last 15 years which benefits all sections of the population.

Q.3: - What are the characteristics of a political party?

It is a group of people coming together to contest elections and share power.

It agrees on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good.

It seeks to implement these policies by viewing popular support through elections.

It is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interest it upholds

Q.4: - What is the role of opposition party in democracy?

Constructive criticism of govt.
Restriction of arbitrariness of ruling party
Safeguard, liberty and rights of the people
Well prepared to form govt.
Expression of public opinion

Q.5:-Explain some measures to strengthen the election system of India.

Many people are of the opinion that with the purpose to check the misuse of money power, provision of state funding of elements should be made.
Laws should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties to maintain a register of its members to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority and to hold open election to the highest post.
Effort should be made to discourage inefficient candidates from contesting elections.

Q.6:-How can an ordinary citizen contribute in reforming the political parties?

Ordinary citizens can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations.
Pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in it.
Educated people should join the political parties because the quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.
It is difficult to reform politics without taking part in it and simply criticizing it from outside.

Q7:- When does a political party get recognition as a “National party” and “State party”?

A party that secures at least 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.
A party that secures at least 6% of total in an election to the legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.

LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS [5 MARKS]

Q.1: - What are the main functions of a political party?

To contest election
Forming policies and programmes
Making laws
Parties form and run govt.
To play an active role of opposition
Shaping public opinion
Access to govt. machinery and welfare schemes

Q.2: - What are the challenges faced by political parties in India?

Following points can be given with explanation as the challenges of political parties in India—

Lack of internal democracy
Lack of transparency
Use of money and muscle power
Not providing meaningful choice to the voter

Q.3: - Explain the different forms of party systems existing in various countries.

There are three forms of party systems existing in the world-

Single party system: under this system only one party is allowed to function. This system cannot be considered a good option because this is not a democratic option.

Eg-Communist party of China.

Two/Bi-party system: under this system only two parties are allowed to function. One in organization and other in opposition. This system is a better option to single party system but cannot be considered perfect.

E.g- USA &UK.

Multi party system: If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others it is called multi party system. This system leads to political instability at the same time this system allows a variety of interest, opinions to enjoy political representation. E.g-India.

Q.4: - What is the role of opposition party in democracy?

Constructive criticism of govt.

Restriction of arbitrariness of ruling party

Safeguard, liberty and rights of the people

Well prepared to form govt.

Expression of public opinion

QUESTION BANK

1. What is Mid-Term election?
2. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party ?
3. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain
4. Which national party of India opposes imperialism and communalism? Discuss main objectives of that party.
5. Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with Examples.
6. Political parties play a major role in democracy. Justify this statement.
7. What do you mean by the term defection? What measures were adopted to prevent this Practice?
8. The political scene is the mass of many parties. How do politicians manage these Coalitions? Give your opinion.
9. Political parties are partial, partisan and lead to partition. Parties divide the people give your opinion.

CHAPTER 6

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

DEMOCRACY – Ruled by elected representatives of the people

FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

- have formal constitution
- hold elections
- have parties and they guarantee right to citizens
- promotes equality among citizens.
- enhances the dignity of individual.
- Improves the quality of decision making
- Provides a method to resolve conflict
- Allows room to correct mistakes.

Reason for democratic government certainly better than its alternatives.

Democratic

Right to choose their leaders and people have control of the rulers
 Accountable and responsible to the do needs and expectations of the citizens
 Based on the idea of negotiations (take more time in decision making as the decision taken must be more effective and acceptable to follow procedures) and norms.
 Transparency in decision making (citizens can know about it)
 Free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies right to information
 Peoples own government

Non democratic

Less effective,
 non-democratic rulers not have to bother about public opinion and worry about majorities.
 Quick and efficient in decision making but decision taken may not be accepted by people to face problem.
 No transparency

Demerits - often ignore the demands of Majority

Contribution to economic growth and development -

- Factors of economic development-
 Country's population size,
 Global situation,
 Cooperation from other countries, Economic priorities adopted by the country etc.
- The role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty is not very successful.
- Though based on political equality (one vote one value) – the growing economic inequality still exists between rich and poor –
- Some unable to meet the basic needs in life.

Steps taken to reduce inequality and poverty –

- Minimum needs program for the poor
- Distribution of surplus land

corruption

Reservation of jobs for backward classes

Social security – old age pension, free medical aid, subsidized housing, more employment opportunities.

Accommodation of social diversity –

Two conditions to achieve

Majority always need to work with minority so that government represent a general view.

Majority formed by different persons and groups not in terms of religion, race or language

(Democracy remains as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority)

Dignity and freedom of citizens-

Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings – (all individuals are equal)

Freedom of expression to the people –their expectations and complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy.

Eg. Struggle for dignity by women, if recognized, they can always easily project (moral courage) of their problems.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [3MARKS]

List the factors on which the Economic development of a country depends on ?

Country's population size

Global situation

Cooperation from other countries

Economic priorities adopted by the country

How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Democracy is a form of government in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them.

- The elected members from the government and make policies to run the administration of the country.

The government elected by the people is also accountable to them.

How does democracies accommodate social diversity?

It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority

It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community

Democracy remains a democracy as long as every citizen has a choice of living in majority, at same point of time

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [5MARKS]

1. What is democracy? What are its various characteristics?

- Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and the Representatives of the people, elected by the voters on the basis of universal adult franchise

It promotes equality among citizens.

It looks after the interest of the people

It allows rooms to correct mistakes.

accommodation of social diversity

2.Explain the expected outcome from democracy?

Economic equality: It is expected from the democracy that economic inequality should be removed from our country

Decentralization of power: Power should be decentralized and divided from higher level to lower levels

Accommodation of social diversity.

Principles of equality -: All citizens of India should be given social justice, there should be no discrimination with any one of them basis of caste, color, creed, religion etc.

3.“ Democracy is better than any other form of government” Give arguments in favor of these Statement?

Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. Following are the merits of democracy

It is based on public opinion: Democracy is that system of rule which is based on public opinion and the rule is being run according to the wish of the people

It is based on principles of equality: All humans in democracy are considered as equal. No one gets special privileges

Responsible government: Government in monarchy and dictatorship are not responsive to anyone. But government in democracy is responsible to the people and parliament

Strong and efficient government: Administration is being run by the representatives of the people who have the support of public. Rulers are controlled by public opinion and they are responsive to the people for their decisions

Accommodate all diversities and differences.

QUESTION BANK –

1. Why do some people think that democracy produces less effective government?
2. What is known as transparency in a democracy?
3. ‘Democracies are based on Political Equality’ what does it mean?
4. Democracy is based on dignity and freedom-Explain
5. How can democracy be successful in bringing social harmony?

CHAPTER 7

CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY [To be tested in Periodic Test only, not in Board Exam.]

Challenge → Those difficulties which are important and which can be overcome It carries within it an opportunity for progress.

At least one fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government – These countries face the following challenges:-

Foundational challenges transition to democracy by bringing down the non-democratic rule (keeping military away) and setting up a sovereign state

Challenge of expansion → to ensure greater powers to local government, extension of federal principle to all inclusion of women and minority Groups etc. India, USA face it.

c) Deepening democracy → Strengthening of institution that help people's participation And control. Bring down the control of rich and powerful People in decision making.

Democratic reform or political reform → proposals about overcoming of various challenges to democracy

Ways and means of political reform in India →

Through law – Carefully devised changes in law can discourage wrong political practices-

But this should be carried mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.

Legal changes must be carefully done – These must empower people to carry out democratic reforms like – The Right to information Act which empowers people to find out what is happening in the government. Such a law helps to ban corruption.

Reforms to be brought out principally – mainly to strengthen democratic practices like improve the quality of political participation by ordinary people.

Redefining democracy –

The representatives (rules elected by people) must take all decisions.

Fair opportunity to change the current rulers through elections.

Choice and opportunity available to all the people on equal basis.

This should lead to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's right.

Condition for – a democracy or a description of a good democracy –

Right given to a citizen in democratic country → Right to vote, stand for elections, form political organization and social and economic right – like Right to information Act.

A well-defined power sharing in democracy.

Democracy give due respect to minority voice

Democracy work on eliminating discrimination based on caste, religion and gender

These are the outcomes we expect from democracy.

SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS – [3MARKS]

Q.1: - What are the basic rights of citizens for exercising voting Rights?

Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.

The choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.

The exercise of this choice must lead to a govt. limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's right.

Q.2: - How is the challenge of deepening of democracy faced by every democracy?

- This involves string tuning of the institutions and practices of democracy.
- This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations of democracy.

This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions.

Q.3: - Enumerate the challenges which democracies in the world face today.

2. Fundamental challenge — Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the fundamental challenge of establishing democracy in the country.

3. Challenge of Expansion. —Countries having democratic setup face the challenge of expansion.

4. Deepening of Democracy – This challenge is faced by almost all the democracies. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracies.

Q.4: - What does Foundational challenge to democracy mean? Which two aspects are included in this challenge?

Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the foundational challenge of establishing democracy in the country. This involves bringing down the existing non- democratic govt. to keep the military away from capturing power and establishing a sovereign democratic state.

LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS [5MARKS]

Q.1. Define Political Reform and explain the broad guidelines while devising ways and means of political reforms?

Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.

- Laws are important in political reform m. carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.
- Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Example -The RTI Act.
- Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice.
- Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how.

Q.2. India faces the "Challenge of expansion"- Justify the given statement •

Most of the established democracies face the Challenge of expansion.

This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.

Ensuring greater power to local governments, inclusion of women and minority groups etc. fall under this challenge.

- This means that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control.
- Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation.

A bill with a reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women has been pending before the Parliament.

QUESTION BANK

- List any four demerits of democracy?
- Evaluate the main challenges faced by Indian democracy?
- Different countries face different kinds of challenges'- Support the statement with suitable examples.
- What is Right to Information Act?
- What do you understand by "counter-productive" law?

UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

CHAPTER-1 DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PERSONS

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

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

DEVELOPMENT

COMPARISON OF COUNTRIES

WORLD BANK (World Development Report)	U N D P (United Nations Development Report)
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PER CAPITA INCOME

PER CAPITA
INCOME

HEALTH

EDUCATION

- **Development:** Growth of economy along with the improvement in the quality of life of the people like health, education etc.
- **Per capita income:** Is the average income obtained as the ratio between National Income and Population of a country.
- **National income:** Is the money value of final goods and services produced by a country during an accounting year.
 - **World Development Report:** Prepared by World Bank to classifying countries based on their per capita income.
 - **Human development Index:** - It is a composite Index prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through its Annual Human Development Report published every year. Major parameters such as longevity of life, levels of literacy and Per capita income are used to measure the development of countries. World countries are ranked accordingly in to Very High Developed countries, High Developed countries, Medium Developed countries and Low Developed countries.
 - **Infant Mortality Rate:** The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live birth in that particular year.
 - **Literacy Rate:** It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.
 - **Net Attendance Ratio:** is the total number of children of age group 6-10 attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

- **Sustainable Development:** - It means development without hampering the Environment. It is the process of development that satisfies the present needs without compromising the needs of the future generation.
- **Body Mass Index: (BMI).** One way to find out if adults are undernourished is to calculate Body Mass Index. Divide the weight of a person (in kg) by the square of the height (in metres). If this figure is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered undernourished. If this BMI is more than 25, then a person is overweight.
- **Census:** The official enumeration of population along with certain economic and social statistics in a given territory and carried out on a specific day.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (3 MARK) 1 Mention any four characteristics of development?

Different people have different development goals.

What may be development for one may not be development for the other. It may be even destructive for other.

Income is the most important component of development, but along with income, people also seek equal treatment, good health, peace, literacy, etc.

For development, people look at mix goals.

2. What contributes to the human development?

There are many economic as well as non-economic factors which contribute to the human development.

Living a long and healthy life.

To have education, information and knowledge.

Enjoying a decent standard of living.

Enjoying basic fundamental rights like freedom, security, education etc.

To have equality and enjoyment of human rights.

3. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well." Explain

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

Money cannot buy peace and democracy Per capital income of Maharashtra is higher than Kerala but still lags behind in education and health facilities.

In Kerala, out of 1000 children born alive, 12 die before completing one year of age but in Maharashtra the proportion of children dying is 25.

4. What is national development? What are the aspects covered under the national development?

National development refers to the ability of a nation to improve the lives of its citizen.

- i). under national development, the government decides what would be a fair and just for all.
- ii). under national development, only those programmes and policies are implemented which would benefit a large number of people.
- iii). under national development, it is very important to decide about the conflicts and their solutions.
- iv). under national development, we have to think whether there is a better way of doing things.

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

The issue of sustainability is important for development because development must be in tandem with the future. If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (5 MARK)

1. What is average income or per capita income? Why do we use averages? What are the limitations of per capita income?

The average income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. We use averages because they are useful for comparing differing quantities of the same category. For example, to compute the per capita income of a country, averages have to be used because there are differences in the incomes of diverse people. Its main limitations are:

A rise in per capital income is due to rise in prices and not due to increase in physical output; it is not a reliable index of economic development.

National income rises but its distribution makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It excludes all non-marketed goods and services, even though they may be important for human happiness and better quality of life.

Rise in per capital income may be due to use of modern capital intensive technology in production which may be labour displacing in nature thus adversely affecting the poor masses

It covers only the economic aspects ignoring peace, health, environment, education, longevity, etc.

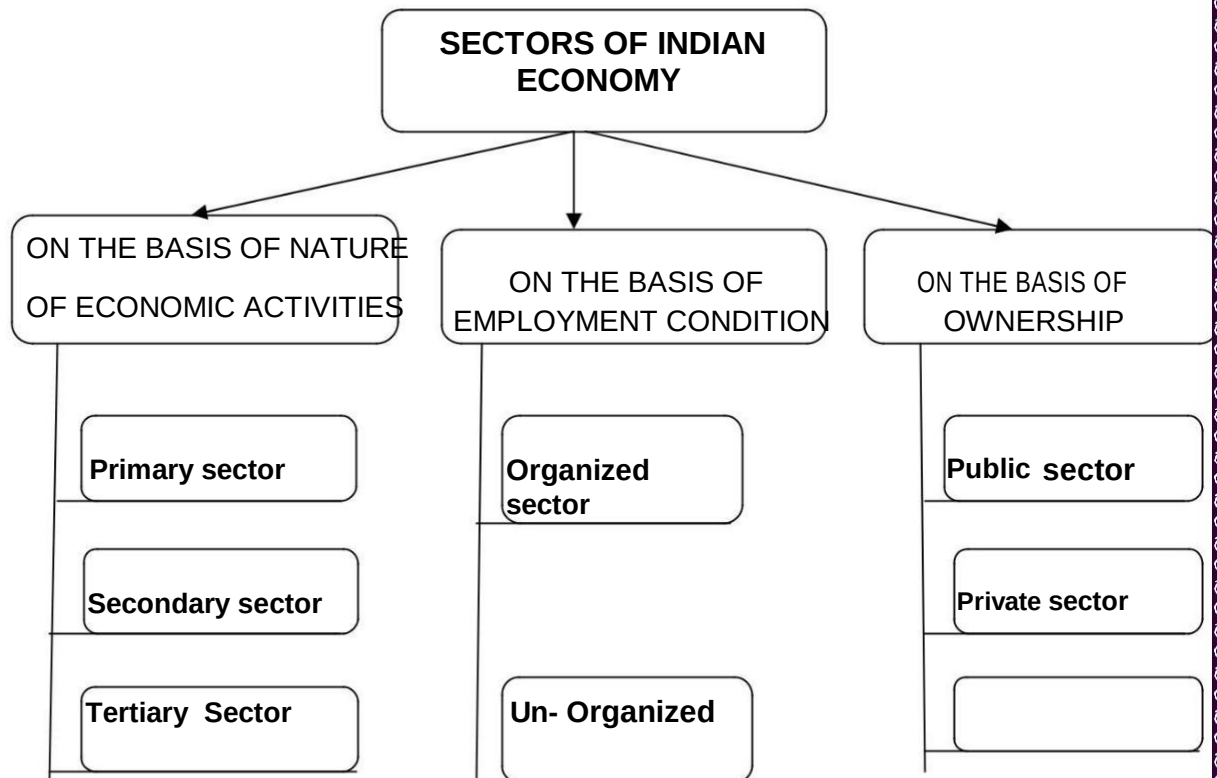
2. Who publishes Human Development Report? What are the criteria used to prepare this report?

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes Annual Human Development Report every year.

Major parameters such as longevity of life (Life Expectancy at birth), levels of literacy and Per capita income are used to measure the development of countries. Life expectancy at birth denotes average expected length of a person at the time of birth. Percapita income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared and also because every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country. World countries are ranked accordingly in to Very High Developed countries, High Developed countries, Medium Developed countries and Low Developed countries.

CHAPTER 2

SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY



Primary sector: When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector.

Secondary sector: Covers activities in which natural products are changed

into other forms through way of manufacturing, it is also called as

industrial sector.

Tertiary sector: Activities that help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, it is

also called the service sector

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): It is the value of all final goods and services

produced within a country during a particular year.

Underemployment: This is the situation of where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job.

Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005. (MNREGA 2005):

Under NREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of, work have been guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

Organized sector: It covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.

The unorganized sector: is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.

Public sector: In this sector government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.

Private sector: In this sector ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.

Unemployment: It is a situation where the able-bodied persons willing to work but are not able to get a work.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (THREE MARK) 1. What are final goods? Write two examples?

Final goods are those goods which are used either for the final consumption or for capital formation. These are not resold. In short, final goods have crossed the boundary line of production, and are ready for the use by the final users. Cloth, air conditioners and refrigerators are examples of final goods.

2 What are basic services? How do they contribute for the growth of Tertiary sector?

In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, Municipal Corporation, Defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. are required. These are considered as the basic services. Owing to growing income and demand for such services tertiary sector becoming important.

3. Distinguished between the organized and the unorganized sector.

Organized Sector i) The sector is registered by the government. ii) The terms of employment are regular. iv) The sector is governed by various laws such as the factories act, minimum wages act, etc.

Unorganized sector i) The sector is not registered by the government. ii) The terms of employment are not regular. iii) The sector is not governed by any act.

4. What is meant by enterprise? Classify enterprises on the basis of ownership.

When a person, a group of persons, is engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services which are meant mainly for the purpose of sale, it is called an enterprise. Enterprises can be classified into Private and Public-sector enterprise

5. State any three causes of unemployment?

Insufficient economic development: It is true that under the planned development millions of new jobs were created but the number of job seekers was much more than those jobs. ii) Defective system of education: In our educational system, there is lack of training facilities, lack of vocational and professional guidance. iii) Slow growth of industrialization: Slow growth of industrialization in the country is yet another cause of unemployment in the urban areas.

6. State any three need for protecting the Public sector?

To achieve social justice and equity

To provide basic services at an affordable price

Generating employment opportunities

7. Distinguish between unemployment and underemployment.

Unemployment is a situation where the able-bodied persons willing to work but are not able to get a work.

Underemployment is the situation of where people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potential. This kind of underemployment is hidden in contrast to someone who does not have a job. Hence, it is also called disguised unemployment.

8. Explain the process to calculate GDP.

It is undertaken by the Central Government Ministry after collecting all the data from the different states and the Union Territories.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (5 MARK)

1. Distinguish between Public sector and private sector

Public Sector i) It is controlled and managed by the government. ii) The main aim of the sector is public welfare. iii) The sector provides basic facilities like education, health, food and security to the people. iv) For ex, the Indian Railways, Post Office and the BSNL.

Private Sector i) It is controlled and managed by an individual or a group ii) The main aim of the sector is to earn maximum profits. iv) The sector provides consumer goods to the people. v) For ex, Reliance, TISCO, etc

2 What are the objectives of NREGA 2005?

Or

Why do you think NREGA, 2005 is referred to as "Right to Work"?

NREGA, 2005 is a law which is implemented by government of Indian in 200 districts of India.

It is referred to as 'Right to Work' because it guarantees 100days of employment in a year by the government to all those who are able to work. iii) Under this scheme, the gram panchayat after proper verification will register households, and issue job cards. iv). And in case of failure unemployment allowance will be given to them.

3. What are the advantages of working in an organized sector?

Workers in the organized sector enjoy security of employment. ii) They work only a fixed number of hours. If they work more, they have to be paid overtime by the employer.

They also get several other benefits from the employers like paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity, etc. iv) They also get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.

4. What are the disadvantages of working in an organized sector? Or

Why is it necessary to give protection and support to the unorganized sector workers? Explain.

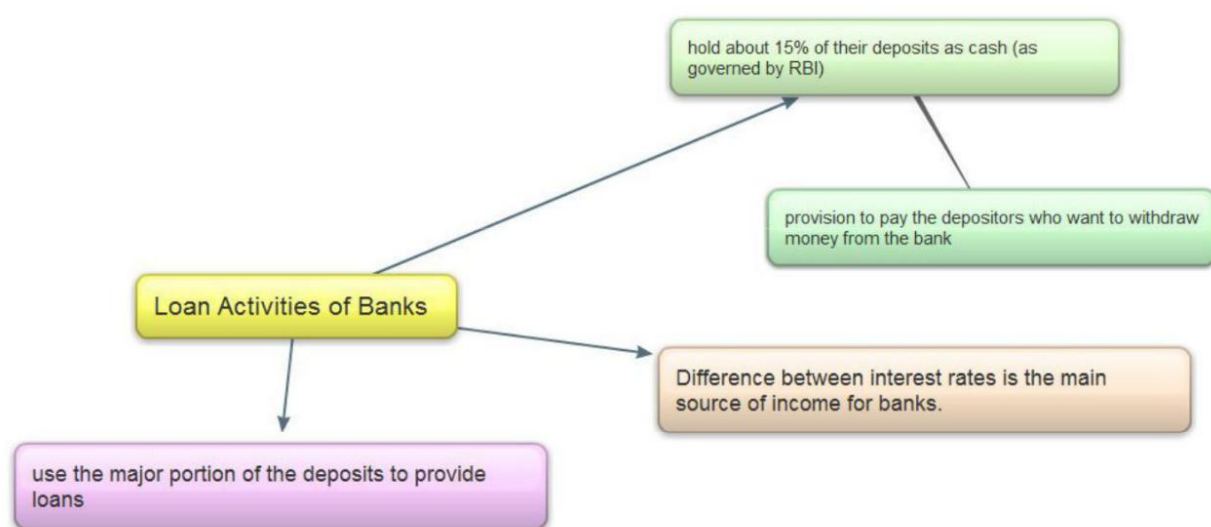
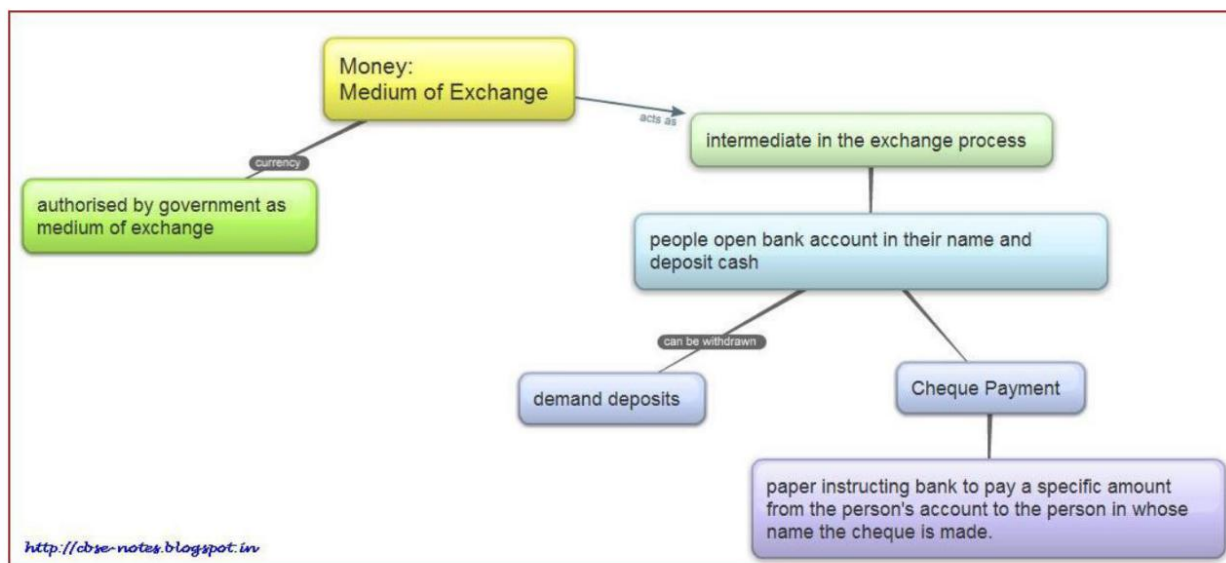
The unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Workers working in an unorganized sector get fewer wages. ii) There is no provision of overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness, etc. iii) Employment is subject to high degree of insecurity.

5. What are the measures to reduce unemployment?

Rural works programme: This program aims at construction of civil works of permanent nature in rural areas. ii) Integrated Dry land agricultural development: Under

This scheme, permanent works like soil conservation, development of land water harvesting are undertaken. iii) National Rural Employment Program: This program aims at creating community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure – drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, village tanks, rural roads and schools. iv) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Program: It aims at generating gainful employment, creating productive assets in rural areas and improving the overall quality of rural life.

CHAPTER 3 MONEY AND CREDIT



- **Money:** Anything chosen by common consent as a medium of exchange.
- **Demand Deposits:** Deposits in the bank account that can be withdrawn on demand.
- **Cheque:** Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from a person's account to the person in whose name the cheque is drawn.
- **Reserve Bank of India:** It is the central bank of India which controls the monetary policy of the country. It also control and supervises all the commercial banks in India.

Credit: The activity of borrowing and lending money between two parties.

Collateral: Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing. **Terms of Credit:** Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower. **Formal credit:** Loans provided by institutions under the direct supervision of RBI. Main sources are Banks, Cooperative Societies and Financial Institutions

Informal credit: Loans provided by individual under no supervision, like money lenders, Friends & Relatives, Traders etc.

Self Help Groups (SHG): These are groups generally formed in villages where money is collected from the members and given as loan to the member at a nominal rate of interest.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (THREE MARK)

Self Help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector. Which values according to you is it able to support. (Value based question)

- Women empowerment
- Team work
- Self sufficiency
- Eradication of poverty

What are the limitations of the barter system?

- Lack of double coincident
- Lack of divisibility
- Lack of measure of value.
- Problem of store of value.

3. What are the advantages of depositing money in the banks?

- It is the safer place to keep money as compared to the house or a working place.
- People can earn interest on the deposited money.
- People have the provisions to withdrawn the money as and when they require.
- People can also make payment through cheques.

4. What is collateral?

- Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicles, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or the collateral to obtain the payment.
- Property such as land, livestock etc are some of the common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

5. What are the functions of money?

- Money has solved the problem of barter system.
- Acts as medium of exchange
- Serves as a store of value.
- Serves as a measure of value.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (5 MARK)

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

- It ensures that the banks actually keep a certain % of their deposits as cash balance/cash reserve with the Central bank.
- It observes that banks give loans to small activators, small scale industries, small borrowers also and not become a profit making business.
- Report has to be submitted periodically by the banks to RBI containing details such as how much they have lent, to whom and at what rate of interest etc.
- Central Banks is the lender of the last resort. Whenever banks are short of funds, they can take loans from the Central Banks. Thus it is source of great strength to the banking system.
- It acts as a bank of central clearance settlements and transfers.

2. Explain the functions of commercial banks.

- **Accepting deposits:** Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.
- **Providing loans:** Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- **Transfer of funds:** In this way, banks mediate between the depositor and borrowers.
- **Credit creation:** provides loan from people's deposits. The borrower does not withdraw the whole loan amount instead deposits in the same bank. It enables the bank to provide further loan.
- **Agency functions:** In modern times bank also acts as an agent of the customer.

3. Distinguish between formal and informal credit sources.

Formal Sector

- These resources work under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- The rate of interest is very low.
- Commercial banks, cooperative societies etc. are the main sources of formal

credit. Informal Sector

- These do not work under any government organization.
- The rate of interest is very high.
- Relatives, money lenders and landlords are the main sources of informal credit.

4. "Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit". Explain.

- Banks are not present everywhere in rural India, where as the informal sources are easily available in all the villages.

- Getting a loan from the bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from the informal resources because bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Most of the poor people don't possess anything to offer as collateral.
- Moneylenders provide loan to the poor people without any collateral.
- The formal sources provide loan only for productive purposes, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes.
- The method of business of the formal source is very complex, whereas the informal resources have a very simple way of business.

Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the countries development. Highlight the role of loans in reference to India. (5)

- High cost of borrowing leads to a major share of profits to be paid as interest.
- At time, higher rates leads to more interests than the principal.
- Debt trap discourages new entrants
- More loans given by banks and co-operatives
- Promotion of small scale industries.

What are demand deposits? What are their advantages? Why are demand deposits considered as money?

The deposits in the bank accounts which can be withdrawn on demand are known as demand deposits.

People earn interest on the demand deposits.

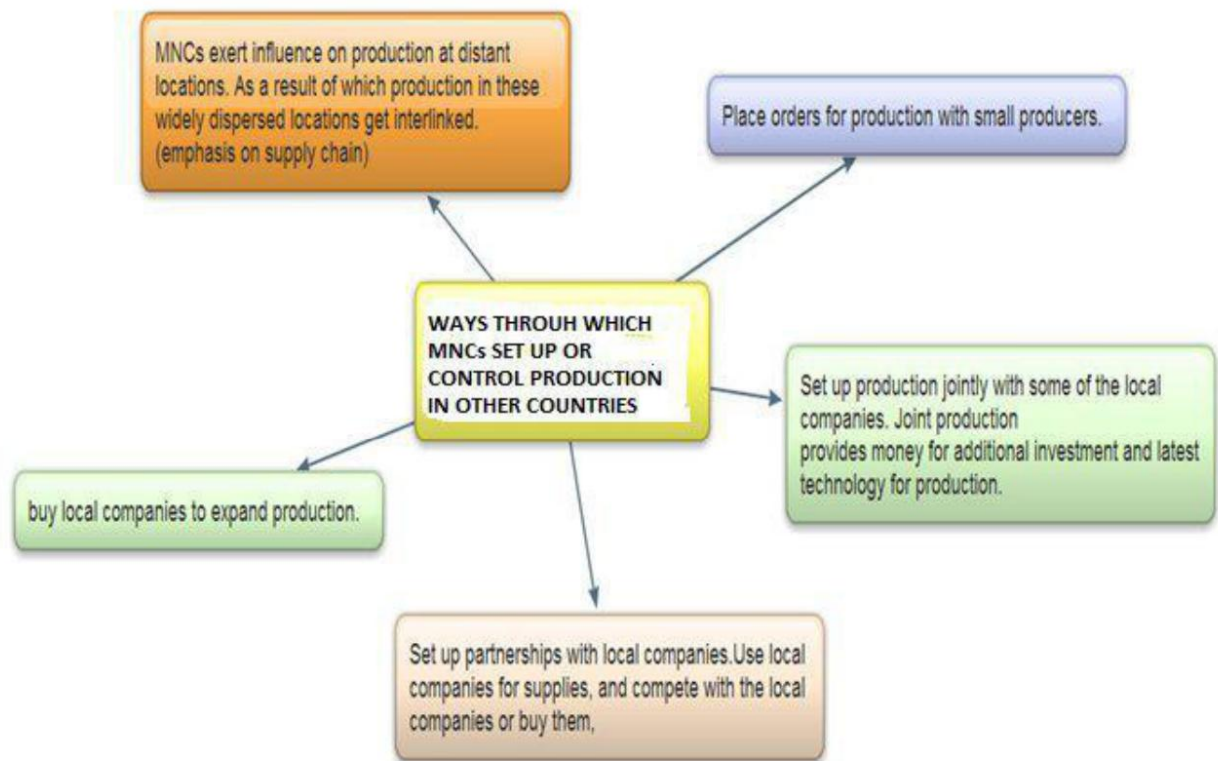
The depositor can make the payment through a cheque. It Is considered as money because

They can be used as a medium of exchange.

They are easily acceptable.

They help in settling payment without the use of cash.

CHAPTER 4 GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY



Globalization refers to the integration of the domestic economy with the economies of the world.

An MNC is a company that owns and controls production in more than one nation.

Foreign Investment is investment made by MNCs.

Liberalization means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.

Governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition. Ex. Tax on imports. Around 1991, government India adopted the policy of liberalization

World Trade Organization (WTO) was started at the initiative of the developed countries. Its main objective is to liberalize international trade.

Privatization means transfer of ownership of property from public sector to private sector.

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) is the contracting of non-primary business activities and functions to a third party service provider.

Multi-lateral Agreement is agreement entered by group of countries.

Mixed economy is a system in which private and public sector work together.

Economic Reforms or New Economic Policy is policy adopted by the Government of India since July 1991. Its key features are Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG).

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (ONE MARK)

Name the organization lay emphasize Liberalization of foreign trade and Foreign Investment.

World Trade Organization

What do you mean by FDI?

Foreign Direct Investment.

What are SEZ? Special Economic Zone

Name two Indian Companies which are also known as MNC.

TATA Motors, Bajaj

What is the most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world?

Buy existing local companies

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (THREE MARK)

1. What are the advantages of foreign trade?

Foreign trade gives opportunity to reach buyers in domestic and international markets. Choice of the consumers expands manifolds

The process of similar goods in the markets tends to become equal

2. What is globalisation?

Integrating a country's economy with world's economy

Foreign producers can sell their goods and services in India and Indian producers can also sell goods and services in other country.

Inter-dependence of different countries of the world economically

3. What are the factors that attract MNCs to set up factories in third world countries? For better prospectus and profits.

Favourable government policies

Availability of highly skilled man power easily and cheaply.

4. How foreign trade leads to integration of markets?

Trade between countries enables them to extend the boundaries of the market.

Foreign trade enables countries of the world to consume goods that they are not able to produce

Foreign trade helps equalizing prices over different parts of the world

5. What is Tax Barrier? How it helps in regulating the foreign trade?

In some cases it may be necessary to protect local manufacturers from imports.

Countries set up Tax Barriers to protect their National Interest

They may be in the form of high import duty and quota restrictions.

6. "Globalisation has led to the worsening of the working conditions of the labourers". Comment.

globalisation and open competition leads to insecure working conditions. The workers do not get a fair share of profits which the big companies make. Workers are exploited by the big companies as they are not given any in- job benefits.

7. How does liberalization contribute to the expansion of markets in India?

As a result of liberalization foreign companies are able to set up their offices and markets in India

The Government of India established many Special Economic Zones where all sorts of facilities made available to foreign companies.

Foreign companies were allowed flexibility in labour laws so that they could employ workers for short period.

8. How has technology stimulated the globalization process?

Improvement in transportation technology has made faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower rates.

Improvement in IT Sector

Invention of Computers, Internet, Mobile Phones, and Fax etc. has made contacts with people around the world quite easy.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (FIVE MARK)

1. How do MNCs interlink production across countries?

MNC's set up their production units in those areas which are quite close to the markets.

It sets up production jointly with some of the local companies of the selected countries

Sometimes large MNCs place orders for production with small producers and provide them money for additional investments.

Sometimes MNCs buy local companies and then expand their production

Provide latest technology for better and speedy production

2. What are the factors that have enabled globalisation?

Rapid improvement in technology

Development in information and communication technology.

Liberalization of foreign investment policies of the governments. Pressure from international organizations such as

3. WTO Explain any five positive impacts of globalization.

Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been of advantage to consumers, in terms of wider choice, improved quality and lower prices.

Enormous increase in foreign investment through MNCs.

Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from globalization as they got newer technology and collaboration with foreign companies.

Some large companies emerged as MNCs Ex. Tata Motors, Infosys.

New opportunities are created for companies providing services especially those involving IT.

It has enabled the third world countries to get better technology at a cheaper rate

3. Explain any five negative impacts of globalisation.

Globalisation has led to widening of income inequalities among various countries.

It has widened the gap between the rich and the poor within the countries.

It has worsened the working condition of the labourers, especially in the unorganized Sectors.

The benefits of globalization were not equally distributed among the people, and generally the upper class, in terms of income and education, only got benefited.

Agricultural sector has been hard hit by the policies of globalization.

5. What measures can be taken by the government to make globalization fair?

The policies of the government must focus on protecting the interests of all sections of the people.

Government should ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.

Government should support small industries to face competitions.

In certain situations, trade and investment barriers should be imposed.

The government should negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.

6. What were the main reasons for imposing barriers in India after independence?

The term liberalization means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.

Governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade.

Trade barriers were used to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition.
E.g. Tax on imports.

It was considered necessary to protect producers within the country from foreign competition.

The competition from foreign competitors could have crippled the new born industries in India.

7. Critically examine the functioning of WTO

The operations of the WTO will lead to undue interference into the internal affairs of different countries.

Domination of developed countries.

Serves the interests of the developed nations.

Access to markets of developed countries by developing countries is negligible.

WTO rules forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers whereas many developed countries unfairly retained trade barriers.

CHAPTER.5

CONSUMER RIGHTS [Only project work not to be tested in Periodic Test & Board Exam. too]

CONSUMER RIGHTS UNDER THE COPRA

RIGHT TO SAFETY

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

RIGHT TO CHOICE

RIGHT TO BE HEARD OR
RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION

RIGHT TO SEEK REDRESSAL

RIGHT TO CONSUMER EDUCATION



Consumer is a person who buys and uses a good or service from the market after making a payment.

Consumer International: An international umbrella organization to over 240 members Organizations from over 220 countries.

COPRA: The consumer Protection Act enacted by the government of India on 24th December 1986.

Codex Alimentarius Commission: It was created in 1963 by food and agricultural organization.

Right to information act 2005: This act gives rights to the citizen to have information about the government departments, their policies practices and procedures.

MRP: It is the maximum retail price printed on packages goods. The seller cannot charge more than this price.

ISI Mark: a certification mark for industrial products in India developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

AGMARK: A certification mark employed on agricultural products in India by the directorate of Marketing and Inspection

Hallmark: An official mark struck on items made of precious metals like gold silver platinum etc.

Adulteration: Mixing unwanted substances in foods.

Consumer Forum: The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils. They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (3 MARK)

1.What are the different ways of exploitation of consumers in the market?

Higher price
Quality lapse
Underweight & under measurement

2. What are the reasons for the emergence of consumer movement in

India? The dissatisfaction of the consumers regarding the market practices

The gradual withdrawal of the government from production fields after the introduction of New Economic Policy.

Increasing awareness of the people

3. Explain the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery to redress the grievances of the consumers?

District courts. The district level court deals with cases involving claims up to Rs.20 lakh.

Redressal forums at State level. The state level court deals with cases between Rs. 20 lakh and Rs.1 crore

Redressal forums at National level. The national level court dealt with cases which involve claims exceeding Rs.1crore.

4. What are the certifications for Quality

assurance? ISI Mark

AGMARK

HALLMARK

5.How to make a complaint to the District forum.

District courts deals with cases involving claims up to 20 lakhs

No need for lawyers

Application can be made on plain paper

How to make a complaint to the District forum.

- District courts deals with cases involving claims up to 20 lakhs
- No need for lawyers
- Application can be made on plain paper.

7.What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer court?

- The consumer protection council promotes and protects the various rights of the consumer.
- The consumer court is made to hear the cases regarding a consumer complaint.
- Consumer protection council is an advisory body, while consumer court is a quasi-judiciary body.

QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (5 MARK)

8.What factors gave birth to consumer movement in India.

- The dissatisfaction of the consumers regarding the market practices
- The gradual withdrawal of the government from production fields after the introduction of New Economic Policy.
- Increasing awareness of the people
- Increasing unfair trade practices
- Emergences of foreign companies

9.What are the rights of the consumers?

- Right to be informed
- Right to choose
- Right to safety
- Right to seek redressal
- Right to represent
- Right to consumer education

10.What are the ways by which consumers get exploited in the market?

- Higher price
- Quality lapse
- Underweight & under measurement
- False information and promises
- Poor after sale service
- Rude behaviour
- Inadequate safety measures
- Market malpractices such as adulteration black marketing, duplicate articles etc.

11.What are the reasons for exploitation of consumers?

- Lack of awareness
- Lack of information about goods & markets
- Limited supplies and competitions.

- Lack of government support to consumers
- Lack of interest on the part of the consumers in responding
- Inadequacy of consumer movement

12. What are the salient features of COPRA 1986?

It applies to all goods and services.

It covers all the sections whether Private, Public or Cooperative.

It offers various rights to the consumers.

It establishes consumer protection councils at the central and state and district levels to promote and protect the right of the consumers.

It provides separate three- tier quasi-judicial machinery at the national state and district levels. at the national level it is known as National Consumer Court (Commission) at the state level, it is known as State consumer court (commission) and at the District level ,it is called District forum.

- Provisions of the Act are compensatory in nature

13. Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India?

- Started out of frustration of consumers against the unfair practices by the sellers
- Food shortages
- Black-marketing
- Formation of consumers group and exerting pressure on business firms and governments to correct the business activities.
- Passing of the Consumer Protection Act in 1986

14. What are the duties of the Consumer?

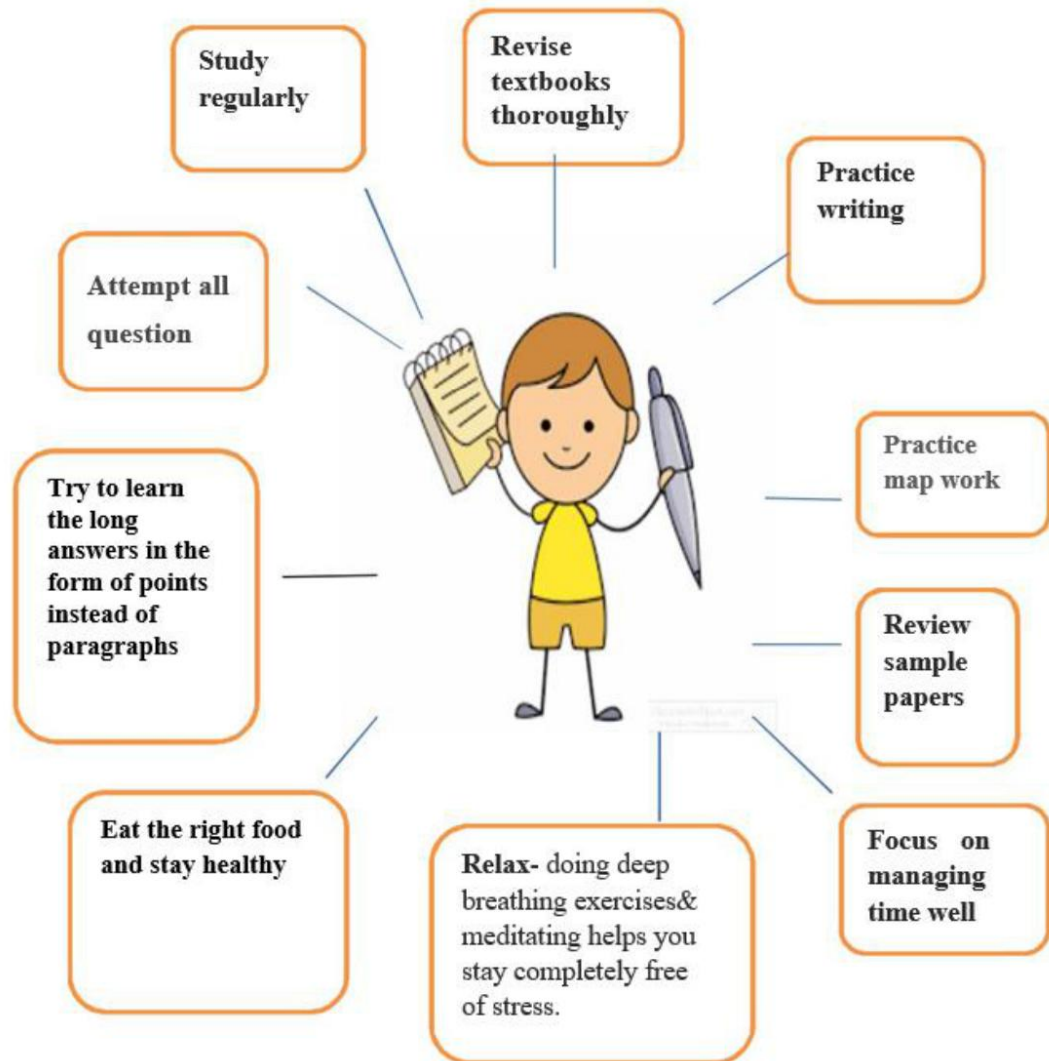
- Be alert about the price and quality of goods and services.
- To assert and act to ensure that he gets a fair deal.
- To organize together to promote the interest of the consumers.
- To purchase quality marked goods such as ISI, AGMARK etc.
- To insist a cash memo after every purchase.
- To make complaints for genuine grievances

15. What is the need for standardization of products?

- Every producer is liable to be prosecuted if he does not print the sale price of an article on it
- For certain articles ISI mark is essential to ensure quality and originality.
- As far as food items are concerned it is essential to indicate weight on each packet
- Date of manufacture and date of expiry is a must on medicines

Government departments like Food and Supply, Drug Control, Weight and Measure etc conduct raids from time to time so that consumers are not cheated.

TIPS AND TRICKS TO STUDY SOCIAL SCIENCE



CLASS-X (2019-2020)
LIST OF MAP ITEMS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE

A. Subject – History: Outline Political Map of India

Chapter-3: Nationalism in India - (1918 – 1930).

For locating and labelling / Identification.

1. Indian National Congress Sessions:

- a. Calcutta (Sep. 1920)
- b. Nagpur (Dec. 1920)
- c. Madras (1927)

2. Important Centres of Indian National Movement

(Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement)

- a. Champaran (Bihar) - Movement of Indigo Planters
- b. Kheda (Gujrat) - Peasant Satyagrah
- c. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) - Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha
- d. Amritsar (Punjab) - Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- e. Chauri Chaura (U.P.) - calling off the Non Cooperation Movement
- f. Dandi (Gujarat) - Civil Disobedience Movement

B. Subject-Geography: Outline Political Map of India

Chapter 1: Resources and Development (Identification only)

- a. Major soil Types.

Chapter 3: Water Resources (Locating and Labelling)

Dams:

- a. Salal
- b. Bhakra Nangal
- c. Tehri
- d. Rana Pratap Sagar
- e. Sardar Sarovar
- f. Hirakud
- g. Nagarjuna Sagar
- h. Tungabhadra.

Note: The chapter 'Water Resources' to be assessed in the Periodic Tests only and will not be evaluated in Board Examination.

Chapter 4: Agriculture

Identification only

- (a) Major areas of Rice and Wheat.
- (b) Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane; Tea; Coffee; Rubber; Cotton and Jute.

Chapter: 5 Mineral and Energy Resources.

Minerals: (Identification only)

(I) Iron ore mines:

- Mayurbhanj
- Durg
- Bailadila
- Bellary
- Kudremukh

(II) Mica mines:

- Ajmer
- Beawar
- Nellore
- Gaya
- Hazaribagh

(III) Coal mines :

Raniganj
Jharia
Bokaro
Talcher
Korba
Singrauli
Singareni
Neyveli

(IV) Oil Fields :

Digboi
Naharkatia
Mumbai High
Bassien
Kalol
Ankaleshwar

(V) Bauxite Deposits:

The Amarkantak plateau
Maikal hills
The plateau region of Bilaspur- Katni.
Orissa Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district

(VI) Mica deposits:

The Chota Nagpur plateau.
Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand
Ajmer
Nellore mica belt

Power Plants:

(Locating and Labelling only)

(a) Thermal :

Namrup
Talcher
Singrauli
Harduaganj
Korba
Uran
Ramagundam
Vijaywada
Tuticorin

(b) Nuclear:

Narora
Rawat Bhata
Kakrapara
Tarapur
Kaiga
Kalpakkam

Chapter 6: Manufacturing Industries

Locating and Labelling Only

(1) Cotton Textile Industries:

Mumbai
Indore
Ahmedabad
Surat
Kanpur
Coimbatore
Madurai

(2) Iron and Steel Plants:

Burnpur
Durgapur
Bokaro
Jamshedpur
Raurkela
Bhilai
Vijaynagar

(3) Software Technology Parks:

Mohali
Noida
Jaipur
Gandhinagar
Indore
Mumbai
Pune
Kolkata
Bhubaneswar
Vishakhapatnam
Hyderabad
Bangalore
Mysore
Chennai
Thiruvananthapuram
Bhadravati
Vishakhapatnam
Salem

Chapter 7 Lifelines of National Economy.

Identification Only: Golden Quadrilateral, North-South Corridor, East-West Corridor.

National Highways:

NH-1
NH-2
NH-7

Locating and Labelling:**Major Ports:**

Kandla
Mumbai
Jawahar Lal Nehru
Marmagao
New Mangalore
Kochi
Tuticorin
Chennai
Vishakhapatnam
Paradip
Haldia
Kolkata

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)

CHAPTER -2

FORREST AND WILD LIFE [ONLY TO BE TESTED IN PERIODIC TEST NOT IN BOARD EXAM.]

Topics in the Chapter

- Introduction
- Flora and Fauna in India
- Classification of Species
- Causes of depletion of the flora and fauna
- Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India
- Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources
- Community and Conservation

Introduction

- Our earth is home for millions of living beings, starting from micro-organisms and bacteria, lichens to banyan trees, elephants and blue whales.

Flora and Fauna in India

- India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity, and has nearly 8 per cent of the total number of species in the world (estimated to be 1.6 million).
- At least 10 percent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list.
→ Many are categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck etc.

Classification of Species

- The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has classified plants and animals in order of existence:
→ Normal Species: Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival, such as cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.
→ Endangered Species: These are species which are in danger of extinction. For example, black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass etc.
→ Vulnerable Species: These are species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate. For examples, blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin, etc.
→ Rare Species: Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. For example, Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc.

- Endemic Species: These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. For example, Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig, mithun in Arunchal Pradesh.
- Extinct Species: These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. For example, Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck etc.

Causes of depletion of the flora and fauna

- Human beings transformed nature into a resource obtaining directly and indirectly from the forests and wildlife such as wood, barks, leaves, rubber, medicines, dyes, food, fuel, fodder, manure, etc. which depleted our forests and wildlife.
- The various factors that cause depletion of the flora and fauna are:
→ Large-scale development projects
→ Shifting cultivation
→ Mining
→ Grazing and fuel-wood collection
→ Over-population

- Mining
- Grazing and fuel-wood collection
- Over-population

• Factors responsible for decline in India's biodiversity:

- Habitat destruction
- Hunting
- Poaching
- Over-exploitation
- Environmental pollution
- Poisoning
- Forest fires

Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

- Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil.
- Due to conservationist's demand, The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats.
 - The aim of the programme was protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats, and restricting trade in wildlife.
 - The central and many state governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
 - The central government also announced several projects for protecting specific animals, which were gravely threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros and others.
- Project Tiger was also launched by the Government of India in the year 1973 to save the endangered species of tiger in the country.
- Under Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

- In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments.
- The forests are classified under the following categories:
 - Reserved Forests: These forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned. It covers half of the total forest land.
 - Protected Forests: This forest land are protected from any further depletion. Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest.
 - Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

Community and Conservation

- The forests are also home to some of the traditional communities.
 - Local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, to secure their long-term livelihood.
- In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

- The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas
 - Also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.
- Farmers and citizen's groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.
- Joint forest management (JFM) programme introduced in 1988 in the state of Odisha shown good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

Question- Answers

Very Short Answer Questions (VSAQs):

1. What is biodiversity?

Answer

Biodiversity is the variety of all living things, plants, animals and microorganisms living on the earth that are dependent on one other.

2. How much forest area was converted into agricultural land all over India according to the Forest Survey of India between 1951 and 1980?

Answer

26,200 sq. km.

3. Which organization of International level has classified existing plants and animal species of the world?

Answer

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

4. Name any one endangered species.

Answer

Black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion tailed macaque, sangai (Any One)

5. Name one vulnerable species of India.

Answer

Blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin (Any One)

6. Why flora and fauna are under great stress?

Answer

Due to insensitivity to our environment.

7. How forests play a key role in the ecological system?

Answer

Because these are primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

(i) What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

(ii) How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.

Answer

(i) Biodiversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function, but closely integrated in a system through multiple networks of interdependencies.

It is important for human lives because the human beings, along with the biodiversity, form a complete web of ecological system in which we are only a part and are very much dependent on this system for our own existence.

(ii) Several human activities have affected the depletion of flora and fauna and has led to decline in India's biodiversity. The main factors responsible for this damage are:

- Habitat destruction, mainly due to overpopulation leading to expansion of agriculture, mining, industrialisation and urbanisation and consequent wiping out of large forest areas.
- Hunting and poaching and illegal trade of animal skin, tusk, bones, teeth, horns, etc have lead many species to the verge of extinction.
- Environmental pollution, poisoning of water bodies due to discharge of industrial effluents, chemicals, wastes, etc. leading to animal deaths.
- Forest fires often induced by shifting cultivation wiping out valuable forests and wildlife.
- Large scale development projects and destruction of forests.
- Grazing and fuel wood collection.
- Over-exploitation of forest products

Other important causes of environmental destruction are unequal access, inequitable consumption of forest resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being.

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE NO. 087)
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN
CLASS X

Sr. No.	Typology of Questions	Objective Type (1 mark)	SA (3 marks)	LA (5 marks)	Map Skill	Total Marks	Weight age %
1	Remembering: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers.	9	3	1	-	23	29%
2	Understanding: Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas	4	2	2	-	20	25%
3	Applying: Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	3	1	2	-	16	20%
4	Analysing and Evaluating: Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria.	2	1	1	-	10	12%
5	Creating: Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	2	1		-	5	6.5%
6	Map Skill				3+3	6	7.6%
	Total	1x20=20	3x8 =24	5x6=30	6	80	100%

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

	Marks	Description				
Periodic Assessment	10 Marks	<table><tr><td>Pen Paper Test</td><td>5 marks</td></tr><tr><td>Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.</td><td>5 marks</td></tr></table>	Pen Paper Test	5 marks	Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks
Pen Paper Test	5 marks					
Assessment using multiple strategies For example, Quiz, Debate, Role Play, Viva, Group Discussion, Visual Expression, Interactive Bulletin Boards, Gallery Walks, Exit Cards, Concept Maps, Peer Assessment, Self-Assessment, etc.	5 marks					
Portfolio	5 Marks	• Classwork • Work done (Activities / Assignments) • Reflections, Narrations, Journals, etc. • Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year • Participation of the student in different activities like Heritage India Quiz				
Subject Enrichment Activity	5 Marks	• Project Work				

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS : X

TIME: 3:00 Hrs

F.M : 80

General Instruction :

- (i) The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
 - (ii) Question from serial number 1 to 20 are of 1 marks each. Answer should be given in one word or one sentence.
 - (iii) Question from serial number 21 to 28 are of 3marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
 - (iv) Question from serial number 29 to 34 are of 5 marks each. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 - (v) Question numbers 35 is related to map work. Attach the map inside your answer book.
-

- 1) Who was proclaimed the king of United Italy in 1861?
- 2) Why was the Rowlett Act opposed?
- 3) What is the rearing of silk worms for the production of Silk worm known as?
- 4) Name two countries where the earliest kind of print technology developed.
- 5) When was Rio de Janeiro Summit held?
- 6) Name some industries based on agricultural raw material.
- 7) Name the finest quality of iron ore .
- 8) Which industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last few years?
- 9) Which language was recognized as the only official language of Srilanka?
- 10) Give example of Coming Together Federation.
- 11) What is the percentage of seat reserved for women in local bodies?
- 12) Name any one political party of India which grew out of movement?
- 13) How can you say that democracies are based on political equality?
- 14) What should be the basic outcome of democracy?
- 15) Mention any one developmental goal of land less rural labourer?
- 16) Which sector is the largest employer in India?
- 17) ATM is an example of which sector?
- 18) The currency notes on behalf of centre government is issued by whom?
- 19) What do banks do with the deposits they accept from customers?
- 20) Which organization lays stress on liberation of foreign trade and foreign investment?

- 21) Describe three types of movements or flows within International Economic Exchanges in the 19th century ? What were its effects?
- OR
- Why did some industrialist in nineteenth century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
- 22) What are the significance of Airways?
- 23) 'Judiciary plays an important role in Indian federalism.' Justify the statement.
- 24) Explain any three reasons for the declining caste system in India.
- 25) "Political parties play a major role in modern democracy". Explain any three points to justify this statement.
- 26) What does national development refers to?
- 27) How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.
- 28) What are the functions of Reserve Bank ?
- 29) How did French revolutionaries create a sense of collective identity among the French people?
- 30) Examine the background of Poona pact of 1932 in the light of differences between Gandhi and Dr B. R. Ambedkar?
- 31) Discuss the hazards of mining on the life of miners and on the environment.
- 32) In which region are most of the jute mills of India concentrated? Why? List any four challenges faced by this industry.
- 33) Describe the various forms of power sharing in modern democracies. Give an example of each of these.
- 34) 'Globalisation is a mixed blessing.' Explain the statement in context of India.
- 35) A Locate and Label the following on the outline political map of India .
- Place where Gandhi broke Salt Law.
 - Two features have been marked on the given outline map of India . Identify its feature and write its name on the map provided.
 - Place where Congress Session in September 1920 was held.
 - Place where Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.



- 35 (B) i. On the outline map of India mark area where Alluvial Soil is found.
ii. Two features A and B are marked on the given outline map of India. Identify the following features and write their correct names.
- A . Nuclear Power Plant
 - B. Software Technology Plant



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
MARKING SCHEME
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS : X

1. Victor Emmanuel –II.
2. It authorized the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in the court.
3. Sericulture.
4. China and Japan.
5. Rio de Janeiro summit was held in 1992.
6. Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry.
7. Magnetite is the finest quality of iron-ore.
8. IT Industry.
9. Sinhala
10. USA, Switzerland, Australia
11. 33 %
12. Asam Gana Parishad
13. Democracies are based on political equality as individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.
14. Democracy produces an accountable government.
15. To get regular food and assurance of employment.
16. The primary sector is the largest employer in India.
17. Tertiary Sector
18. Reserve Bank of India.
19. Banks use a major portion of deposit to extend loans.
20. World Trade Organisation.
21. - i) First is the flow of trade which is referred largely to trade in goods.
ii) Second is the migration of people in search of employment.
iii) Third is the movement of capital.

OR

- i) In Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour.
 - ii) In many industries the demand of labour was seasonal.
 - iii) A range of products could be produced only with hand labour.
 - iv) In Victorian Britain, the upper classes – the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie – preferred things produced by hand.
22. Significance of Airways:-
- (i) Fastest modes of transport.
 - (ii) Airways are the best means of transport in the remote, hostile and in accessible areas.

- (iii) It plays a vital role in natural event and calamities like floods, earthquakes, famines, fires, etc.
23. i) Judiciary with the supreme court at the apex in the sole interpreter of Indian Constitution.
- ii) It plays a pivotal role in the implementation of constitutional provisions and procedures.
 - iii) The disputes about the division of power are settled by the Judiciary.
- Hence, judiciary is considered as the guardian of the Indian federalism.
24. Various factor that brought about the change in the Indian caste system are
- i. Role of social reformers :- many reformers like B R Ambedkar , mahatma Gandhi, Joytiba Phule etc. fought to establish a society in which caste inequality have no place.
 - ii. Urbanization :- people are shifting from rural to urban areas changing their views and lifestyle ,weakening the position of landlords in the villages.
 - iii. Role of constitution:- a constitution prohibited any caste based discrimination and laid the foundation of policies to reverse the injustice of caste system . Untouchability has been made a penal offence.
25. The political parties play an important role in modern democracy as:-
- (i) Parties contest elections: In most democracies , elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties.
 - (ii)Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
 - (iii)Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
26. It refers to the ability of a country to improve the social welfare of the people. For example, by providing social amenities such as quality education, potable water, transportation, infrastructure and medical care.
27. The tertiary sector is different from other two sectors. This is because other two sectors produce goods but, this sector does not produce goods by itself. But the activities under this sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities are an aid or support for the production process. For example, transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities etc. For this reason this sector is also known as service sector.
28. i)The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
- ii)The RBI monitors that the banks actually maintain the cash balance.
 - iii) 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.

iv) Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate.

29. Ans:-(i)The idea of 'la patrie' and 'le citoyen' emphasised this nation.

(ii)The tricolour, new French flag was replaced by the royal standard.

(iii)Uniform laws were formulated for all its citizens under a centralised administrative system.

(iv)The body of active citizens elected the Estate General and it was renamed National Assembly.

(v)New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.

30. Ans. i) Colonial govt. declared for separate electorate for Dalit.

ii) Gandhi was against that decision.

iii) Gandhi went on hunger strike

iv) Then compromise between Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar and both agreed for reserved seats for the Depressed class but to be voted from

General electorate.

31 i. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary disease.

ii. The risk of collapsing mine roofs inundation and fires in coalmines are a constant threat to miners.

iii. The water sources in the region get contaminated due to mining.

iv. Dumping of waste and slurry leads to degradation of land and soil resources.

V. Dumping of waste in water sources leads to increase in stream and river pollution.

32. i) West Bengal is the store house of jute. It produces the highest number of bales of jute fibre.

ii)This industry requires a lot of water which is easily available from the Hugli River.

iii)Large urban trading centre in Kolkata

iv) Cheap Labour is easily available because of incoming labour from the adjoining provinces of Bihar and Orissa.

The jute industry is facing challenges of stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitute.

33. Ans.-i)Horizontal division of power:-Power is shared among different organs of government such as the Legislative , executive and judiciary.

ii)Vertical division of power:-Power can be shared among government at different levels-central government ,state government, municipal and panchayats.

iii) Division of power in social groups:-Communities government share the power among different social group such as Belgium.

iv)Division of power among political , pressure groups and movements:-Interest group such as traders, businessman, Industrialist, Farmers, workers etc.

34. Advantages:-

(i)FDI accelerates economic growth of the host country.

(ii)Consumers paradise due to competition in market.

(iii)MNC provide employment opportunities to the people in host countries.

Disadvantages:-

(i)Environmental hazards.

(ii)Exploitation of labours.

(iii)Drainage of resources of the host country and profit swallowed by MNC.

35 & 36 Map based question

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
SAMPLE PAPER (Class-X) 2019-20

TIME-3 Hours

SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE

Max. Marks-80

General Instructions:

- i. The question paper has 35 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Marks are indicated against each question.
- iii. Questions from serial number 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions. Each question carries one mark.
- iv. Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 3 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- v. Questions from serial number 29 to 34 are 5 marks questions. Answer of these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- vi. Question number 35 is map questions from History & Geography.

-
1. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India?
 2. Name the painting prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848.
 3. Who were the Allies during the First World War

OR

What are trade guilds?

4. What is calligraphy?
5. Define sustainable development.
6. What is commercial farming?
7. Which is the best variety of iron ore?
8. Give an example of agro-based industry.
9. When did Belgium gain independence?
10. What do you mean by Decentralization of power?
11. Which state in India has the lowest infant Mortality rate?
12. Which country has one-party system?
13. What does a legitimate government mean?
14. Which form of government is found in most of the countries of the world?
15. Write any one indicator of Human Development Index.
16. What is the full form of GDP?
17. What is secondary sector?
18. What are the modern form of money?
19. What is a cheque?
20. What is meant by trade barrier?
21. Why is it said that there was no other war earlier like First World War? State in three points.

Or

How did the seasonality of employment affect the lives of Indian workers during 18th century? Explain.

22. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for the fast development.' Express your views in favour of this statement.
23. Explain the vertical division of power sharing. Supplement it with example from India.
24. Suggest any two measures to check casteism in India.

25. What is meant by a National Political Party? State the conditions required to be a national political party.
26. "People have conflicting development goals". Support the statement with suitable example.
27. Name the sector that is the largest employer in India. Why does this sector produce only a quarter of the National GDP?
28. How can money be easily exchange for goods or services? Give an example to explain.
29. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
30. Why did Gandhiji decide to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlett Act of 1919? How was it organized?
31. Highlight the importance of petroleum. Explain the occurrence of petroleum in India.
32. "The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Support the statement with arguments.
33. Bring out any two sharp contrasts between Belgium and Sri Lankan democracies.
34. What is globalisation? Describe the role of Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in promoting globalisation process.
35. Locate and label the following points on the given map of India:
 - a. Place where the congress session of 1929 was held.
 - b. Place where Gandhi break salt law.
 - c. Place where the congress session held to adopt non-co-operation program.
 - d. Black soil covers area.
 - e. Major rubber plantation area.
 - f. Tuticorin port.

MARKING SCHEME (Class-X) 2019-20

TIME-3 Hours

SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE

Max. Marks-80

1. For constitutional reform.
2. The dream of worldwide democratic and social republic.
3. France, England, Russia.

Or

A **guild** is an association of artisans or merchants who oversee the practice of their craft/**trade** in a particular area. ... They were organized in a manner something between a professional association, a **trade** union, a cartel, and a secret society.

4. The art of producing decorative handwriting or lettering with a pen or brush.
5. Economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources.
6. **Commercial farming** is a type of **farming** in which crops are grown for **commercial** use only. It is a modernized method of **farming** that is undertaken on a large scale. In this type of **farming** the large land, labour and machines are used.
7. Magnetite.
8. Cotton textile industry.
9. 4 October 1830
10. **Decentralization** is the process of distributing or dispersing functions, powers, people or things away from a central location or authority.
11. Kerala.
12. China.
13. A **government** generally acknowledged as being in control of a nation and deserving formal recognition, which is symbolized by the exchange of diplomats between that **government** and the **governments** of other countries.
14. Democracy.
15. Per-capita income/literacy rate/life expectancy etc.
16. Gross domestic product.
17. The sector of the economy concerned with or relating to secondary industry.
18. **Modern form of money** includes **currency**, paper notes and coins. As we used **money** earlier **modern currency** is not made up of precious metals such as gold, silver and the copper.
19. An order to a bank to pay a stated sum from the drawer's account, written on a specially printed form.
20. A **barrier to trade** is a government imposed restraint on the flow of international goods or services. The most common **barrier to trade** is a tariff—a tax on imports. Tariffs raise the price of imported goods relative to domestic goods (goods produced at home).
21. There was no other war earlier like First World War because of the following reasons.
 - This was the only war in the modern world which involved almost all countries in one or the other way.
 - In this war, the weapons used had a deadly potential to kill and destroy whatever came in their way.
 - There was an immense loss of young and productive population.

- Economies of the countries round the world crashed beyond the level of recovery. The winners were the losers themselves.

Or

Seasonality of employment affected the lives of the Indian workers during the 18th century in the following ways.

- Seasonality of work meant prolonged period of unemployment. Workers were forced again on streets.
- Many went back to their villages.
- Others looked for odd jobs in the cities.

22. Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development because:

- The movement of goods and services from the supply location to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. It widens the market for goods.
- It allows distant and remote areas to be linked with urban and developed, regions.
- The development and improvement of transport have made delivery of goods faster across long distances and thus reduced cost.
- Immediate relief during war, natural calamity, famine or flood can be easily accessed through efficient means of transport.

23. The power shared among the different levels of the government is known as the vertical distribution of power. It involves higher and lower levels of government. These levels are the Union government, the State government and the Local government. In India, the Union government is at the highest level. The government at the provincial or regional level is the State government. The Indian Constitution has further laid down the provision of distribution of power. This division of power is further extended to the levels of the government lower than the state governments. They are also called Municipal Corporations and the Municipalities in urban areas and Panchayati Raj in rural areas.

Each level of the government exercises its power. There is no specification of the system of checks and balances. Each level has its own powers and areas of jurisdiction and no level can interfere in each other's functioning. Such an arrangement ensures deepening of democracy.

24. The following are the two measures to check casteism in India.

- **Spread of education:** Education upgrades one's level of thinking and helps in eradicating the misconceptions of one's mind. All possible steps should be taken to educate the masses.
- **Economic equality:** Inequality in the economic life creates the feeling of superiority and inferiority among the members of different caste groups. Steps need to be taken to maintain economic equality of all castes.
- **Abolition of Reservation Policy:** Reservation in government job, education and other sectors creates conflicting attitude among the members of two different castes. When the people of higher castes having adequate educational qualification are deprived of all facilities, they revolt against the lower caste people.
- **Political reforms:** Political leaders and parties based on caste should be banned from the political participation.

- The name and aim of educational institutions referring to castes need to be given up.
25. A national political party is a party that is present in several or all units of the federation. In other words, it is a country-wide party. It has its units in various states. By and large, all these units follow the same policies. The following are the conditions required for a party to become a national party.
- A party has to secure at least six per cent of total votes polled in the Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states.
 - It has to win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha to be recognised as a national party
26. It is true to say that people have conflicting developmental goals. What may be the development for one may not be for the other. Different people have different interests, life situations and state of mind. They visualize things, actions, etc. according to their level of understanding.
- For example, the construction of a flyover to reduce the congestion and traffic jams may be a development goal especially for the daily commuters. But for the construction of the flyover, surrounding houses, shops, etc. need to be demolished which may not be like by the occupants of these shops and houses. This may not be a development goal for them.
27. The agricultural sector (Primary) is the largest employer in India. Nearly 51% of the population is engaged in this section in one way or the other. However, its share in the national GDP is very less because of the following reasons.
- The average size of the land holdings is very low which results in low productivity per holder.
 - Less use of modern technology and knowhow among the farmers to increase crop productivity.
 - The systems of providing financing and marketing facilities have been insufficient since independence. The farmers are not able to get benefits from the loan facilities and access to large markets.
 - Absence of alternate income generating activities in rural areas give rise to disguised unemployment where efficient labour force is not used to its optimum.
28. Transactions are made in money because a person holding money can easily exchange it for any commodity or a service. It solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange.
- For example, a shoe manufacturer wants to sell shoes in the market and wants to buy rice. Under barter system, both parties selling shoes and rice have to agree to buy and sell each other's commodities and this creates a problem which is referred to as double coincidence of wants. This problem is overcome by the introduction of money. Now, the shoe manufacturer will sell the shoes for money and with that money he can buy rice.
29. The measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were as follows.
- The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the idea of united people enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
 - A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
 - The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

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

30. Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919 because of the following reasons.

- In 1919, Rowlett Act was hurriedly passed by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Indian members unitedly opposed it.
- The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- The Act deprived the Indians of their civil rights.
It was organised in the following ways:
- Gandhi wanted a non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws.
- It started with hartal on 6th April 1919.
- Rallies were organised in various cities in India.
- Workers in the railway work shop went on strike.
- Shops were closed down in protest.

31. **The importance of petroleum is as follows:**

- It provides fuel for heating and lighting.
- It provides lubricants for machinery and raw materials for many manufacturing industries.
- Petroleum refineries act as a 'nodal industry' for synthetic textiles, fertiliser and chemical industries. (any two)

The occurrence of petroleum in India:

- Most of the petroleum in India is found in anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age.
- In regions of folding, anticlines or domes, it occurs where oil is trapped in the crest of the upfold.
- The oil-bearing layer is porous limestone or sandstone through which oil may flow. The oil is prevented from sinking or rising by intervening non-porous layers.

32. **The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.**

- Industries create a variety of goods and thus reduce the dependence of people on agriculture and contributes to modernisation of agriculture.
- Industrial development helps to reduce unemployment and poverty levels by initiating income and high standard of living.

- Export of manufactured goods add value to the economy. It expands trade and commerce and brings to foreign exchange.
- Industries utilise primary materials and convert them into articles of utility, thus adding value to the raw materials.
- Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries

33. Sri Lanka and Belgium are both democratic countries yet have a very diverse social set-up. Both the countries have adopted very different approaches when it comes to power sharing.

- Belgium produced an ideal example of democratic system. It adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnics divisions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka also adopted democratic system but followed majoritarian policies.
- Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups. Sri Lanka favoured the interests of the majority Sinhala community.
- In Belgium, both the groups had equal share in working of government but in Sri Lanka the minority community was isolated.
- To maintain political stability and unity, equal representation was provided to both the groups. Apart from that, community government of both the ethnic groups also existed at the local level. Sri Lanka, however, had no such arrangement.
- Belgium constitution was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife. In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism led to civil war for twenty long years.

34. Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade and capital and movement of persons across borders.

MNCs play an important role in promoting globalisation process in the following ways:

- They serve as agents for the transfer of superior technology. They have provided advanced technology, manufacturing process and improved skills to underdeveloped countries.
- They help in the transfer of capital from countries where it is abundant to where it is scarce.
- They help in building up knowledge base and development of human resources, (id) They help in creating large scale employment opportunities by setting up their branches and subsidiaries.
- The operations of MNCs have a favourable effect on the balance of payments account of the host country.

35.

- a. Lahore.
- b. Dandi.
- c. Nagpur.
- d. Deccan plateau.
- e. Kerala.
- f. Kerala coast.

Review Team:

1. Mr. Satish Kumar (Principal, K V Sec 5 Dwarka)
2. Mr. T P Singh (TGT SST, KV Sec 5 Dwarka)
3. Mrs. Sarla Yadav (TGT SST KV Sec 5 Dwarka)
4. Mr. Amarjeet Singh (TGT SST, KV SPG Dwarka)
5. Mr. Bhagwat Prasad (TGT SST, KV Sec 12 Dwarka)

Changes made by the Review Team:

Carbonari and he subsequently founded two more underground societies young Italy and young Europe

Unification of Italy:

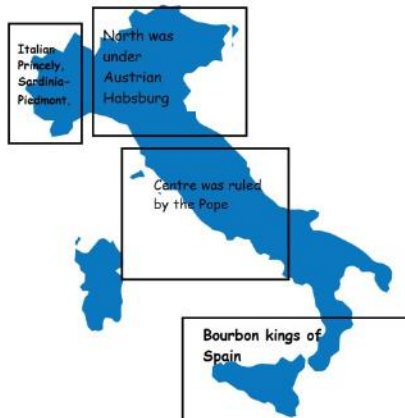
Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian

Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.

Chief Minister Cavour of Sardinia- Piedmont led the movement for the Unification of Italy.

Garibaldi marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spain rulers.

Victor Emanuele became the king of United Italy and Rome was declared the Capital of Italy



Unification of Britain:

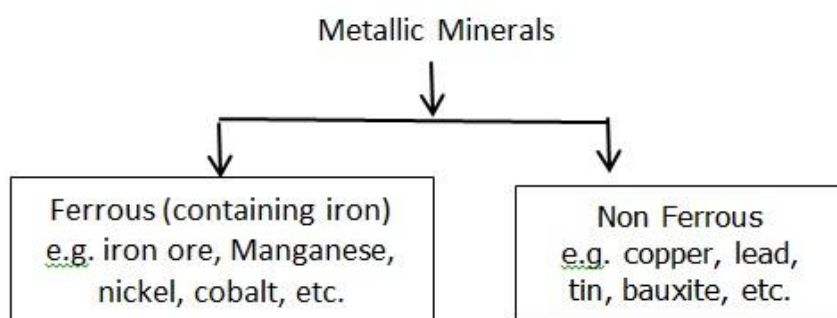


- England entrenched as a nation. The power of the monarchy was taken over by the English Parliament (1688).
- An Act of the Union was formed between England and Scotland by the United Kingdom of Great Britain (1707).
- Scotland and Ireland was dominated by England in all aspects.
- After the failed revolution led by Wolfe Tone and United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

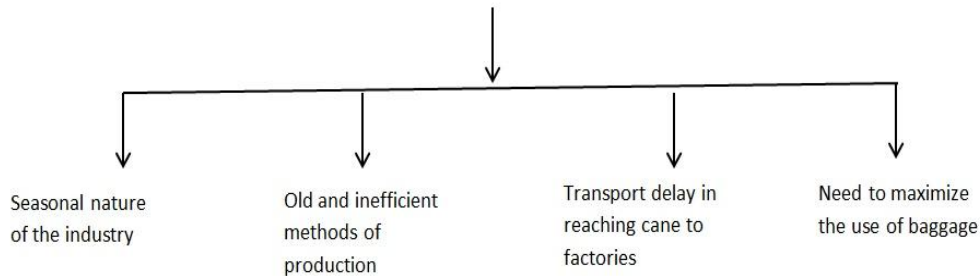
Interdependent Relationship between nature, technology and institutions

Agenda 21 - it aims at achieving global sustainable development.

It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease, through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.



Major Challenges of Sugar Industry-



Supreme Court:-

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

Keyword:

Only 25 of the World's 192 countries have Federal Political System.

Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings and do not conduct internal meetings.

DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF PERSONS

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

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

8. Explain the process to calculate GDP.

It is undertaken by the Central Government Ministry after collecting all the data from the different states and the Union Territories.

**SET-1****Series JMS/2**कोड नं. **32/2/1**
Code No.रोल नं.

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Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **10 + 1** मानचित्र हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **26** प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।
- Please check that this question paper contains **10** printed pages + **1** Map.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **26** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

सामाजिक विज्ञान

SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Maximum Marks : 80



सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को चार खण्डों में विभाजित किया गया है । खण्ड क, खण्ड ख, खण्ड ग और खण्ड घ ।
- (ii) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल **26** प्रश्न हैं ।
- (iii) सभी प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।
- (iv) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **7** तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या **8** से **18** तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **80** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (vii) प्रश्न संख्या **19** से **25** तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंक का है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **100** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (viii) प्रश्न संख्या **26** मानचित्र प्रश्न **5** अंक का है । इसके दो भाग हैं – 26 (A) और 26 (B) । 26 (A) **2** अंक का इतिहास से तथा 26 (B) **3** अंक का भूगोल से है । मानचित्र का प्रश्न पूर्ण होने पर उसे अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अन्दर नत्थी कीजिए ।

General Instructions :

- (i) The question paper is divided into four sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.
- (ii) The question paper has **26** questions in all.
- (iii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iv) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (v) Questions from serial number **1** to **7** are Very Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (vi) Questions from serial number **8** to **18** are **3** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **80** words each.
- (vii) Questions from serial number **19** to **25** are **5** marks questions. Answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.
- (viii) Question number **26** is a map question of **5** marks with two parts 26 (A) and 26 (B) – 26 (A) from History (**2** marks) and 26 (B) from Geography (**3** marks). After completion, attach the map inside your answer-book.



खण्ड क

SECTION A

1. 1834 में जर्मनी में शुल्क संघ 'ज़ॉलवेराइन' स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1

अथवा

1926 में वियतनाम में साइगॉन नेटिव गर्ल्स स्कूल में बड़े आंदोलन के खड़े होने के लिए उत्तरदायी मुख्य कारण की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1

Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein', a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany.

OR

Explain the main reason responsible for the eruption of a major protest in Saigon Native Girls School in Vietnam in 1926.

2. चीनी राजतंत्र द्वारा किताबों को क्यों मुद्रित करवाया गया ? 1

अथवा

चंदू मेनन ने 'अंग्रेज़ी उपन्यासों' का 'मलयालम' में अनुवाद करने के विचार को क्यों त्याग दिया ? 1

Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China ?

OR

Why did Chandu Menon give up the idea of translation of 'English Novels' in Malayalam ?

3. शिलांग ने जल की कमी की गंभीर समस्या को कैसे हल किया ? 1

अथवा

तमिलनाडु ने जल की कमी की गंभीर समस्या को कैसे हल किया ? 1

How has Shillong solved the problem of acute shortage of water ?

OR

How has Tamil Nadu solved the problem of acute shortage of water ?

4. श्रीलंकाई तमिलों में बेगानापन (अलगाव) की भावना कैसे विकसित हुई ? 1

How did the feeling of alienation develop among the Sri Lankan Tamils ?



5. जो किसान फ़सल उगाने के लिए केवल वर्षा पर निर्भर हैं उनके लिए विकास का लक्ष्य क्या हो सकता है ? 1

अथवा

शहरी बेरोज़गार युवक के लिए विकास का लक्ष्य क्या हो सकता है ? 1

What may be a developmental goal of farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops ?

OR

What may be a developmental goal of urban unemployed youth ?

6. आधुनिक एवं प्राचीन मुद्रा का एक-एक उदाहरण लिखिए । 1

Give one example each of modern currency and older currency.

7. यदि आप एक कीमती विद्युत् उपकरण खरीदना चाहते हैं, तो उसकी गुणवत्ता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किस 'शब्द चिह्न (लोगो)' को देखेंगे ? 1

If you want to purchase an electrical valuable good, what logo would you like to see to confirm its quality ?

खण्ड ख

SECTION B

8. 1930 के दशक में यूरोप में आई भारी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का वर्णन कीजिए । 3

अथवा

1903 में हनोई के आधुनिक भाग में आई गंभीर समस्या का वर्णन कीजिए । 3

Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s.

OR

Describe the serious problem faced by the modern part of Hanoi in 1903.

9. यूरोप में छापेखाने ने किस प्रकार पढ़ने की एक नयी संस्कृति को विकसित किया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

अथवा

चार्ल्स डिकेन्स ने लोगों के जीवन एवं चरित्र पर औद्योगीकरण के दुष्प्रभावों का कैसे वर्णन किया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 3



How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe ?
Explain with examples.

OR

How had Charles Dickens depicted the terrible effects of industrialisation on peoples lives and characters ? Explain with examples.

10. भारत में पाई जाने वाली 'जलोढ़ मृदा' की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 1×3=3

अथवा

भारत में पाई जाने वाली 'काली मृदा' की किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 1×3=3
Describe any three main features of 'Alluvial soil' found in India.

OR

Describe any three main features of 'Black soil' found in India.

11. "जो बाँध बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए बनाए गए थे वे बाढ़ आने का कारण बन जाते हैं ।" इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3

"The dams that were constructed to control floods have triggered floods."
Analyse the statement.

12. समवर्ती सूची में सम्मिलित किन्हीं दो विषयों के नाम लिखिए । इन विषयों पर कानून कैसे बनाए जाते हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 1+2=3

अथवा

भारत में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच सत्ता का बँटवारा कैसे भारतीय संविधान की बुनियादी बात है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3

Name any two subjects that are included in Concurrent List. How are laws made on these subjects ? Explain.

OR

How is sharing of power between the Union and the State Governments basic to the structure of the Constitution of India ? Explain.



13. “प्रत्येक सामाजिक विभिन्नता सामाजिक विभाजन का रूप नहीं लेती है।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए। 3

“Every social difference does not lead to social division.” Justify the statement.

14. जाति किस प्रकार राजनीति में अनेक रूप ले सकती है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3
How can caste take several forms in politics ? Explain with examples.

15. “विश्व भर में कच्चे तेल के भंडार सीमित हैं। यदि लोग वर्तमान दर से इसका दोहन करते रहे, तो ये भंडार 35 – 40 वर्षों में ही समाप्त हो जाएँगे।” इस समस्या से निपटने के किन्हीं तीन उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 1×3=3

“Crude oil reserves are limited all over the world. If people continue to extract it at the present rate, the reserves would last only 35 – 40 years more.” Explain any three ways to solve this problem.

16. मुख्य रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की संख्या में अधिक वृद्धि क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

अथवा

औपचारिक ऋण क्षेत्र की सेवाएँ अनौपचारिक ऋण क्षेत्रों से बेहतर क्यों हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

Why is it necessary to increase a large number of banks mainly in rural areas ? Explain.

OR

Why are service conditions of formal sector loans better than informal sector ? Explain.

17. भारत की सरकार वैश्वीकरण को अधिक न्यायसंगत बनाने में किस प्रकार मुख्य भूमिका अदा कर सकती है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

अथवा

वैश्वीकरण ने भारत के लोगों के जीवन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

How can the Government of India play a major role to make globalisation more fair ? Explain with examples.

OR

How has globalisation affected the life of Indians ? Explain with examples.



18. उपभोक्ता अपने दैनिक जीवन में 'सूचना पाने के अधिकार' का लाभ कैसे उठाते हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

How are consumers enjoying the 'right to be informed' in their daily life ? Explain with examples.

खण्ड ग

SECTION C

19. 'प्रथम विश्व युद्ध' ने भारत में कैसे आर्थिक समस्याओं को पैदा किया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

19वीं शताब्दी में विविध सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियाओं ने भारत में कैसे सामूहिक अपनेपन के भाव को विकसित किया ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

How had the 'First World War' created economic problems in India ? Explain with examples.

OR

How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belongingness in India during the 19th century ? Explain with examples.

20. उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में विश्व में आए बदलावों में 'तकनीकी' की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

अथवा

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के दौरान इंग्लैण्ड में कामगारों के जीवन का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

अथवा

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में लंदन को साफ रखने के विविध उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

Describe the role of 'technology' in transformation of the world in the nineteenth century.

OR

Describe the life of workers during the nineteenth century in England.

OR

Describe various steps taken to clean up London in the nineteenth century.



21. भारत में उगाई गई दो प्रमुख पेय फ़सलों के नाम लिखिए । उनके उगाने के क्षेत्रों का वर्णन कीजिए । 1+2+2=5

Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas.

22. स्वच्छ जल को औद्योगिक प्रदूषण से कैसे बचाया जा सकता है ? विभिन्न उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain various ways.

23. “लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्थाएँ आर्थिक असमानताओं को कम करने में ज़्यादा सफल नहीं हो पाई हैं ।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 5

अथवा

“लोकतंत्र शासन व्यवस्था अन्य प्रकार की शासन व्यवस्थाओं से बेहतर है ।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 5

“Democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.” Justify the statement.

OR

“Democracy is a better form of government than any other form of government.” Justify the statement.

24. राजनीतिक दल से क्या अभिप्राय है ? राजनीतिक दल की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

What is a political party ? Explain any four characteristics of a political party.

25. सार्वजनिक एवं निजी क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक क्रियाओं की तुलना कीजिए । 5

Compare the economic activities of the private sector with that of the public sector.



खण्ड घ

SECTION D

26. (A) दो लक्षण 'a' और 'b' दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर), में अंकित किए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 1×2=2
- (a) वह स्थान जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ।
- (b) वह स्थान जहाँ गाँधीजी ने नमक कानून तोड़ा।
- (B) इसी दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से *किन्हीं तीन* को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 1×3=3
- (i) बोकारो – लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र
- (ii) गाँधीनगर – सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क
- (iii) तारापुर – आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र
- (iv) सलाल – बाँध
- (v) तूतीकोरिन – समुद्री पत्तन
- (A) Two features 'a' and 'b' are marked on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11). Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :
- (a) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
- (b) The place where Gandhiji violated the salt law.
- (B) Locate and label *any three* of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of **India** :
- (i) Bokaro – Iron and Steel Plant
- (ii) Gandhinagar – Software Technology Park
- (iii) Tarapur – Nuclear Power Plant
- (iv) Salal – Dam
- (v) Tuticorin – Sea Port



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर हैं । किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 26. Attempt **any five** questions :

- (26.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने अपना अधिवेशन दिसम्बर 1920 में आयोजित किया ।
- (26.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ सूती कपड़ा मिल मज़दूरों ने सत्याग्रह किया ।
- (26.3) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए, जो असहयोग आंदोलन को वापस लेने से संबंधित है ।
- (26.4) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ बोकारो लोहा और इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है ।
- (26.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ तारापुर आण्विक ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थित है ।
- (26.6) भारत के किस तट पर तूतीकोरिन समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ?
- (26.7) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए, जहाँ सलाल बाँध स्थित है ।

1×5=5

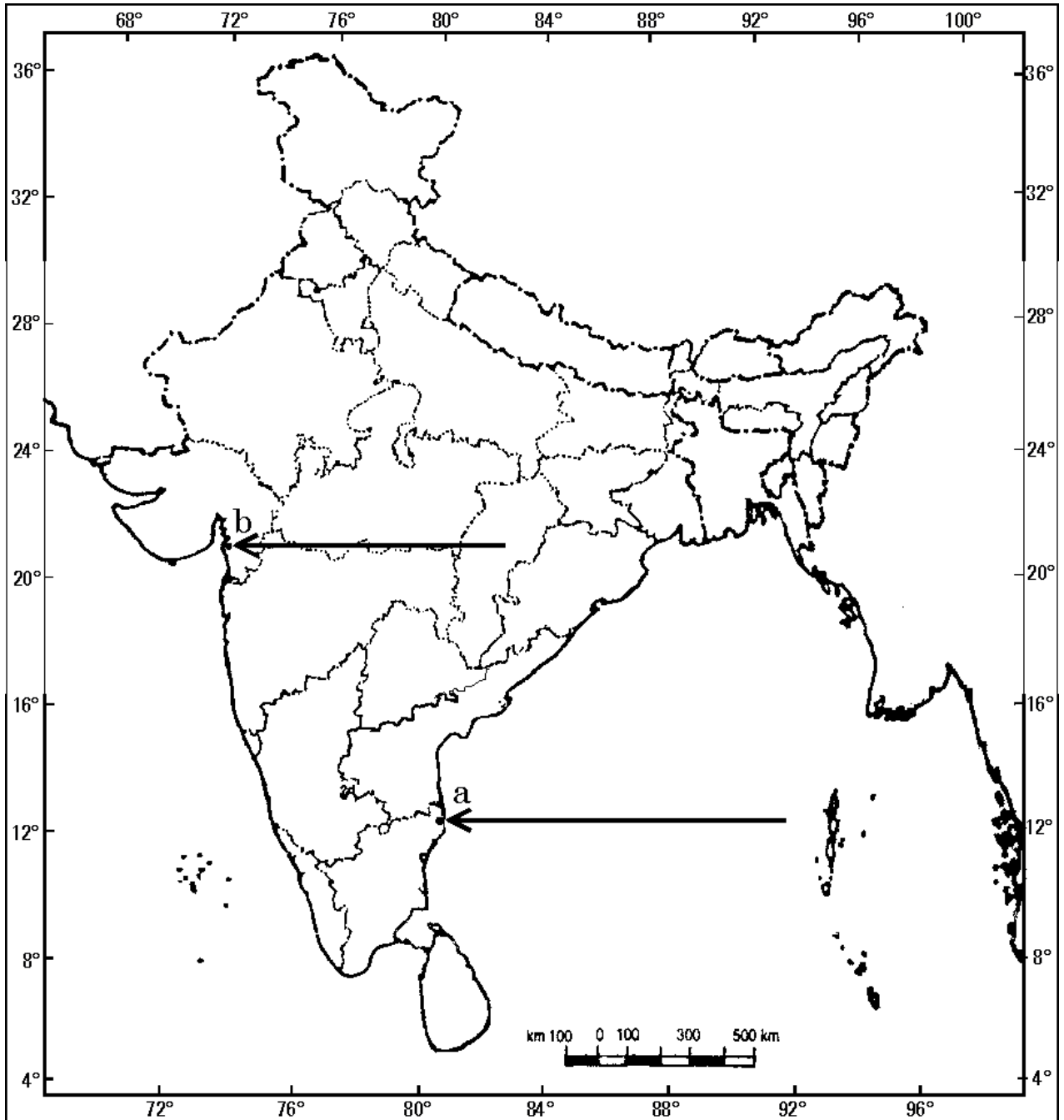
- (26.1) Name the State where the Indian National Congress held its session in December 1920.
- (26.2) Name the State where cotton mill workers organised Satyagraha.
- (26.3) Name the place related to the calling-off of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (26.4) Name the State where Bokaro Iron and Steel plant is located.
- (26.5) Name the State where Tarapur Nuclear Power plant is located.
- (26.6) On which coast of India is Tuticorin sea port located ?
- (26.7) Name the State where Salal Dam is located.



प्रश्न सं. 26 के लिए

For question no. 26

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)





तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

18, संस्थागत क्षेत्र, शहीद जीत सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016
18, Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi-110016
Website : www.kvsangathan.nic.in

 @KVSHQ  @KVS_HQ