

**ADDITIONAL<sup>®</sup>**  
**PRACTICE**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE 10**

Updated Answer Key

**DNA** education

New Delhi-110002

## 1

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM  
IN EUROPEWORKSHEET-1

## The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

## I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Frédéric Sorrieu was a French artist.
2. In 1848 Frédéric Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints.
3. French artist Frédéric Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world.
4. During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The concept and practices of a *modern* state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a *nation-state* was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.
2. The idea of a common identity developed in European countries through:
  - (i) A common language.
  - (ii) A common literature based on a common language.
  - (iii) Common culture as expressed through folk music, traditional plays, food habits etc.
  - (iv) A Protestant national church. This was particularly true among countries in northern Europe.
  - (v) The sense of a shared history and national territory.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Nationalism refers to the devotion for one's own nation's interest over those of all other nations. It signifies a particular love for the nation. It was an important factor in the development of Europe. In the 19th century, a wave of romantic nationalism swept the European continent, transforming its countries. Some newly formed countries, such as Germany and Italy were formed by uniting various regional states with a common "national identity". Others, such as Greece, Serbia, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria, were formed by uprisings against the Ottoman Empire and Russia. More concisely, nationalism better defined these countries.
2. A nation is a stable community of humans formed on the basis of a common language, territory, history, ethnicity, or psychological make-up manifested in a common culture. A nation is more overtly political than an ethnic group; it has been described as "a fully mobilized or institutionalized ethnic group".

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Monarch;
2. Estates General;
3. Napoleonic

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815 was a commitment to oppose monarchical forms of governance that had been established and to fight for liberty and freedom.
2. The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe: Students and other members of educated middle class began to set up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - (i) When the news of the revolutionary events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.
  - (ii) Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which had entered into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
  - (iii) With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.
2. The Civil Code of 1804 (the Napoleonic Code) gave up all privileges based on birth, maintained equality and also established right to property. It abolished the feudal system.
  - (i) The peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues. It emancipated the peasants and raised their self-confidence. In the towns, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions. The system was centralised by formulating uniform law for the citizens within its territory.
  - (ii) Internal custom duties and dues that hampered the flow of business were abolished and a new uniform system of weights and measures was constituted.
  - (iii) Freedom of markets and abolition of state impose restrictions on the movement of goods and capital helped the new businessmen to expand their business.
  - (iv) This brought prosperity across the classes. Common national currency facilitated the movement, exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
  - (v) Artisans also had a free hand to represent their creations.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. A mixed reaction was observed in the areas conquered by Napoleon.
  - (i) Initially, in places like Holland and Switzerland and certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan, and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as the messengers of the idea of liberty and freedom.

- (ii) However, the initial warmth soon turned into hatred as people realized that the new administrative arrangements did not protect their political liberties and freedom.
  - (iii) The policies introduced by the government including increased taxation, censorship, and forced conscription outweighed the advantages of administrative changes.
2. French Revolution was a Revolution that took place in France during the old regime, i.e., around 1789. The main effects were:
- (i) It led to the emergence of middle class. The middle class earn wealth through overseas trade, manufacture etc..
  - (ii) Although it does not solve social inequality, it increased the power of state assemblies. A national Assembly was created and King took decisions on the behalf of this Assembly.
  - (iii) It paved the way for Napoleon Bonaparte's Rise. He was dictator. Everyone saw him as a liberator but later he began to be seen as an invading force.
  - (iv) Reign of Terror was also an important effect. Maximilien Robespierre was a strict ruler. He gave severe punishments to those who were against him.
  - (v) It resulted in the decrease in the power of Church. The church taxes called Tithe were abolished. Churches were shut down and converted into offices.
  - (vi) It gave rise to a Constitutional Monarchy. The National Assembly drafted a constitution for France that would limit the powers of Monarch (Constitution of 1791).

## **WORKSHEET-3**

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

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The main objective of Treaty of Vienna was to undo the most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
2. Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was implemented in the following ways:
  - (i) The Bourbon dynasty which had been deposed during French Revolution was restored to power.
  - (ii) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
  - (iii) The Kingdom of Netherlands was set up in the north.
  - (iv) Geneva was added to Piedmont in the south and Prussia was given important new territories.
  - (v) Austria was given control of Northern Italy and Russia was given part of Poland.
2. There were mostly the Government of aristocratic group and the conservatism was been set up a treaty in which the napoleon changes were abolished. The Conservatism had made the changes in the favour of the aristocratic and the Government controlling group so that's why the European government had driven with the conservatism.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. In European countries, in the year 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way.
  - (i) It was parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers.

- (ii) Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.
  - (iii) In other parts of Europe, where independent nation-states did not exist such as Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian Empire men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
  - (iv) The middle classes took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles and constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
  - (v) Abolition of aristocratic privileges and social and political equations gained popularity. Freedom for individual was also supported.
- 2.
- (i) In mid-eighteenth century, there was no 'nation-states' as we know them today,
  - (ii) German, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
  - (iii) Even Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse people.
  - (iv) They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Different languages were spoken. People belonged to different ethnic groups.
  - (v) The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and people which included the Alpine regions — the Tyrol Austria and the Sudetenland as well as Bohemia where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.
  - (vi) In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar and other local dialects.
  - (vii) In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant people also lived.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

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

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Johann Gottfried said that the true German culture is to be discovered among common people.
2. The Treaty of Constantinople is the treaty that recognized Greece as an independent nation.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - (i) In July 1830, the first upheaval took place in France.
  - (ii) The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815 were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.
  - (iii) The economic hardships, rise in food price, burden of feudal dues and obligations on the peasants were some more reasons of the revolt.
  - (iv) The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.
  - (v) This revolution was led by liberal nationalists belonging to the educated middle-class elite among whom were professors, school teachers, clerks and members of the commercial middle classes.

2. The period between 1830-48 was called the age of revolutions in Europe because of following reasons:
  - (i) The period between 1830-1848 is referred as the age of revolution as during this period we witnessed the rise of liberal nationalism that stood against conservative regimes in the whole of Europe.
  - (ii) The idea of liberal nationalism emphasised on the government based on consent. Government where constitution is supreme and is based on the free will of the people which was first reflected in the French revolution.
  - (iii) In France the liberal revolutionaries overthrew a conservative regime to establish constitutional monarchy and then a Republic.
  - (iv) The political and constitutional changes that came about in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
  - (v) The revolution declared the supremacy of the people and that government must represent the will of the people.
  - (vi) The ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important legacy of the French Revolution.
  - (vii) The revolution impacted other countries in Europe, we may give example of growth of revolutionary nationalist in Greece culminating in the movement for Independence of Greece.
  - (viii) Nationalists enlisted the support of Greeks living in other parts of Europe.
  - (ix) Later, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.
3. If France sneezes rest of the Europe catches cold” This statement was said by Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich. He said this statement because liberals in Europe got inspired by the revolutions of liberals in France to overthrow Monarchy, Conservatism and form their elected constitution.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The cause of the ‘Silesian Weavers’ uprising was due to the cheating of the weavers by the contractors. In 1845, the weavers raised a revolt against the contractors as the contractors drastically reduced their payments.  
The viewpoint of the journalist Wilhelm Wolff for this uprising was - a large crowd of weavers reached the house of the contractor and demanded higher wages. They were not treated well, so a group of the crowd entered the contractor’s house forcibly and destroyed the furniture, windowpanes and plundered it. The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village but did not get shelter. After 24 hours, he returned back with army and eleven weavers were shot dead. This shows that the viewpoint of the journalist was based against the weavers and in favour of the contractor. He did not understand the misery of the weavers properly.
2. Nationalism developed through culture in Europe for the following reasons:
  - (i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.
  - (ii) Romanticism a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
  - (iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people- *das volk*. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of a nation was popularized.

- (iv) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterates.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **The Making of Germany and Italy**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
2. Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour was the first Prime Minister of a unified Italy.
3. Giuseppe Mazzini was the Italian revolutionary.
4. The Acts of Union, passed by the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1707, led to the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain on 1 May of that year.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. But, failure of uprising both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify Italy.
2. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. The primary identities of the people who inhabited were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.

As the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.

The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Process of Italian unification:
  - (i) Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation.
  - (ii) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.
  - (iii) During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
  - (iv) The unification process was led by three revolutionaries—Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi.
  - (v) Giuseppe Mazzini during the 1830s sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
  - (vi) He organised a new political society called Young Italy.
  - (vii) The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the responsibility now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.



- (viii) Count de Cavour now led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont became successful in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
  - (ix) Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray.
  - (x) In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.
  - (xi) In 1861, the process of the unification of Italy was completed and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of the united Italy.
2. The dissimilarities between the process of unification of Italy and Germany are as follows:
- 1. Administration was centralised in Piedmont during the unification of Italy which was in a weak position, but Prussia which was the centre of Administration during the unification of Germany was a power state.
  - 2. Most of the Italian states were under the influence of Austria but Austria was only the head of German confederation of States.
  - 3. Italian States lacked unity and that's why its process of unification was very difficult but in case of Germany, this process was not very difficult.

## **WORKSHEET-6**

### **Visualising the Nation, Nationalism and Imperialism**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Marianne was the female allegory who represented France.
- 2. The crown of oak leaves worn by Germania signifies heroism.
- 3. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.
- 4. Russia was the country that wanted to control the Balkans along with the support of Germany.
- 5. Japan was not interested in Balkan Peninsula.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Europe was closely allied to the ideology of liberalism due to these few reasons:
  - (i) During 19th century ideology became very famous and the word liberalism means to be free.
  - (ii) the concept of liberalism is very comprehensive and broad.
  - (iii) Liberalism portray the equality and freedom to speech for an individual.
  - (iv) Liberal Nationalism means that the government should be based on the consent. Government where the constitution is supreme and is based on free will of the people as reflected in French revolution which inspired the whole of the Europe.
- 2. Nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans due to the following reasons
  - (i) Balkan a region of geographical and ethnic variation consisting modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro who were broadly known as Slavs.
  - (ii) A large part was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Gradually independence was declared from them.



- (iii) The widespread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, combined with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Nations in the 18th and 19th century were visualized by the artists in a unique manner. They represented the nation as a person or a human being. The nations were mainly portrayed as female figures. The woman that was chosen to personify the nation was not any particular existing women in reality. It was just used as an entity to give nations a concrete form. The female figure became an allegory of the nation.  
For example,
  - (i) In France, the idea of a people's nation was underlined by a popular Christian name Marianne. Her characteristics were imbibed from those of Liberty and the Republic—the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.
  - (ii) In Germany, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism
2. Balkan region was a source of tension because of the following reasons:
  - (i) It was a region of geographical, ethnic variation comprising Romania, Bulgaria, etc., and its inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.
  - (ii) Large part of Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire and the disintegration of which created an explosive situation. One by one its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
  - (iii) Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they were independent but subsequently subjugated.
  - (iv) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other & hoped to gain territory.
  - (v) Matters complicated because of intense rivalry among European powers over Trade & colonies as well as naval and military might. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the first world war.

## **WORKSHEET-7**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Habsburg;
2. eighteenth;
3. private;
4. *zollverein*

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Treaty of Constantinople is the treaty that recognized Greece as an independent nation.
2. The main objective of treaty of Vienna was to nullify all the changes that had come into existence during Napoleonic wars.
3. The main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815 was a commitment to oppose monarchical forms of governance that had been established and to fight for liberty and freedom.

4. The strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe was freedom of markets and the abolition of state, imposed restructure on the movement of goods and capital.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Artists, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, often made efforts to represent a country as if it were a person. The female figures were chosen to express an abstract idea of a nation. These female figures, thus, became an allegory of the nation.  
In France, the female figure was christened Marianne, which was characterized by Liberty and the Republic - the red cap. Statues of Marianne stood in public squares to remind the people of the national symbol of unity.  
In Germany, the female figure - Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wore the crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stood for heroism.
2. “The decade of 1830 had brought great economic leaderships in Europe.” There was enormous increase in population all over Europe. There were more job seekers than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns faced shift competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialisation was more advanced. Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. Rise of food crops and bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The spreading of nationalism took place due to following factors
  - (i) United Struggle Different religious groups and communities unitedly struggled against the British rule.
  - (ii) Cultural Processes Unity spread through various cultural processes like history, folklore, songs and symbols that helped in spread of nationalism.
  - (iii) Common Identity The painting of ‘Bharat Mata was commonly identified as motherland and affected the people equally.
  - (iv) Revival of India Folklore Reviving the folklore through folk songs, legends helped in promoting traditional culture and restore a sense of pride in the past history and culture.
  - (v) Role of the Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru aroused the feelings of nationalism through their motivational speeches and political activities.Thus, it can be concluded that nationalism spread, when people began to believe that they were all part of the same nation.
2. The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people which were:
  - Ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasising the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
  - A new French flag, a tricolour replaced the royal standard.
  - The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens.
  - New hymns, oaths and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
  - A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation.
  - Discouraging regional dialects and promoting French as a common language of the nation.

## Picture Based Question

In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint this image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads: 'The German sword protects the German Rhine.'

## V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →c)

Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs that reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. Unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.

2. →b)

Greece was part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for Greek culture. Poets and artists praised Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.

## VI. Source-based questions

1. →c)

2. →a)

3. →d)

# 2

## NATIONALISM IN INDIA

### WORKSHEET-1

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

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. epidemic;
2. 1915;
3. all Indians;
4. Champaran

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918, in the Kheda district of Gujarat, India during the period of the British Raj, was a Satyagraha movement organized by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
2. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organize Satyagraha Movement amongst cotton mill workers.
3. Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
4. On 10th April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Gandhiji decided to launch nationwide satyagraha, and to have *hartal* on 6th April, to protest against the Rowlatt Act. It involved the following:
  - (i) Rallies were organized in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.
  - (ii) However, such an act was retaliated by the British who picked up local leaders from Amritsar, barred Gandhi from entering Delhi, fired at the peaceful processions, imposed martial law followed by the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy that let loose a reign of terror.
  - (iii) Mahatma Gandhi felt the need of organizing a broad based mass movement to paralyze the British administration and to avenge the wrong done in Punjab.
  - (iv) The Khilafat agitation, was seen as an opportunity by Gandhiji to unify Hindus and Muslims and to launch a mass movement culminating in the non-cooperation movement that brought about boycott of foreign cloth, surrender of titles, boycott of foreign schools and active participation of people.
2. In Jallianwala Bagh incident on 13 April, 1919, General Dyer killed thousands of unarmed Indians. This incident shocked the entire nation. As the news of this incident began to spread, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.

In 1920 British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish sultan or Khalifa.  
People got furious about this as they have been about the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.  
Also Indian Muslims were keen that Khalifa be allowed to control over Muslim sacred places.  
As British removed khilafat to control over sacred places khilafat movement was started.
3. The Khilafat Movement was launched by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. The movement was aimed to unite the Muslim community under the umbrella of a unified national movement. At the Calcutta Session of the Congress in September 1920, Gandhiji convinced other leaders to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat Movement. The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924), was a pan-Islamic, political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British Government and to protect the Ottoman empire during the aftermath of First World War.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Jallianwala Bagh massacre holds an important and significant position in the Freedom Movement of India. It took place in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919. On this very day a protest meeting against the government's new repressive measures (the Rowlatt Act) was being held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. The meeting was attended by a large number of men, women and children. The only entrance of the park was blocked by the British army on the orders of General Dyer. He ordered his troops to fire on the crowd without giving a word of warning. Thousands of people were killed and many were injured. It was the cold-blooded murder of innocent people.

As the news of Jallianwala Bagh spread, crowds took to streets in many north Indian towns. There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings. The government responded with brutal repression. The Satyagrahis were forced to rub their nose on the ground, crawl on the streets and do *salaam* (salute) to all sahibs. People were flogged and villages were bombed.
2. The Non-cooperation movement was launched on 5th March, 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence as the Indian National Congress (INC) withdraw

its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 20 March 1920, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919.

Gandhi's planning of the non-cooperation movement included persuading all Indians to withdraw their labour from any activity that "sustained the British government and economy in India", including British industries and educational institutions. In addition to promoting "self-reliance" by spinning khadi, buying Indian-made goods only and doing away with English clothes. This resulting public held meetings and strikes (*hartals*).

Through non-violent means or Ahimsa, protesters would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts and picket liquor shops. The ideas of Ahimsa and non-violence, and Gandhi's ability to rally hundreds of thousands of common citizens towards the cause of Indian independence, were first seen on a large scale in this movement through the summer of 1920. Gandhi feared that the movement might lead to popular violence.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Differing Strands within the Movement**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, a militant guerrilla movement spread in the early 1920s--not a form of struggle that the Congress could approve.
2. For the plantation workers in Assam, freedom (Swaraj) meant the right to move in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed. Under the Inland Emigration Act, workers were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without getting prior permission from the authorities.
3. It led to the drastic reduction in the imports as the movements were meant to improve the *swadeshi* that is indigenous good and boycott the foreign goods.
4. The Chauri Chaura incident took place at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India on 4 February 1922, when a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, who opened fire.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The non-cooperation movement slowed down in cities because:
  - (i) People could not boycott mill clothes for long because they could not afford Khadi clothes, Khadi was much expensive compared to mill clothes.
  - (ii) People couldn't boycott British institutions completely because there were very less or no Indian institutions where they could work or study.
  - (iii) Even if there were some Indian institutions, they were slow to come up. It was too less to take in the enormous number of people in British institutions.
2. For plantation workers in Assam, Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement was a medium to oppose the Britisher's oppressive rule. Thousands of workers had defied the authorities. They left the plantation and headed to their house however, never reached their destination, stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. But plantation workers fully supported the Non-Cooperation Movement.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. There were many participants in the National Movement who were captured and put to death or

otherwise killed by the British. These included:

**Mangal Pandey** was an early martyr of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He was a soldier of the British Indian army, but rebelled against his commanders. He was executed on 8 April 1857 in Barrackpore.

**Shaheed Khudiram Bose** was an Indian revolutionary who opposed British rule of India. For his role in the Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case, along with Prafulla Chaki, he was sentenced to death and subsequently executed, making him one of the youngest martyrs of the Indian Independence Movement.

**Chandra Shekhar Azad**, popularly known as by his self-taken name **Azad**, was an Indian revolutionary who reorganised the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) under its new name of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) after the death of its founder, Ram Prasad Bismil, and three other prominent party leaders, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Nath Lahiri and Ashfaqulla Khan. He often used the pseudonym “Balraj” when signing pamphlets issued as the commander in chief of the HSRA.

**Sukhdev Thapar** was an Indian revolutionary. A senior member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, he participated in several actions alongside Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru, and was hanged by the British authorities on 23 March 1931 at the age of 23.

2. Following are the economic effects of the non-cooperation movement:
  - The economic effects of the non-cooperation movement were very significant. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed and bonfires were lit of foreign cloth.
  - The domestic textile mills and handlooms industry got a shot in the arm since people had begun to prefer Indian clothes over imported ones.
  - Merchants and traders abstained from trading in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
  - Between 1921 and 1922, the import of foreign cloth dropped by half and its value also diminished.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Towards Civil Disobedience**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Congress demanded for *purna swaraj* or self-government during the Lahore session.
2. In December 1922, Chittaranjan Das, Narasimha Chintaman Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party with Das as the president and Nehru as one of the secretaries.
3. The most important demand that was put forth by Gandhiji in his letter to Lord Vice Irwin was to stop the tax imposed on salt.
4. The Civil Disobedience Movement was called off before 5th March 1931 by Gandhiji.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Large scale participation of women was an important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement. During the Salt March, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to the speeches of Gandhi. women participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops. Many went to jail. While women of high caste families participated from urban areas, in rural areas they came from rich peasant households.  
But this did not bring about any radical changes in the position of women. For a long-time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation.
2. Three reasons for which the rich peasant communities took active participation in the Civil



Disobedience Movement are:

- (i) Being producers of commercial crops, they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.
- (ii) As their cash income disappeared, they found it impossible to pay the government's revenue demand.
- (iii) The government refused to reduce the revenue demand. This led to widespread resentment among the rich peasants, and they enthusiastically supported the movement.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The role of business classes in the 'Civil Disobedience' Movement:
  - (i) Indian industrialists had made huge profits during the First World War.
  - (ii) They became powerful. They wanted to expand their business, they wanted protection against imports of foreign goods.
  - (iii) They formed the Indian Industries and Commercial Congress in 1920.
  - (iv) They formed Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries in 1927.
  - (v) Purushotamdas, Thakurdas and G.D Birla attacked colonial control over the Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Three reasons because of which rich peasant communities took active participation in the civil disobedience movement were:

Being producers of commercial crops, rich peasants were badly hit by trade depression and falling prices.

As their cash income disappeared, the peasants found it extremely difficult to pay the government's revenue demand.

The refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread anger and resentment.

## WORKSHEET-4

### The Sense of Collective Belonging

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay;
2. Natesa Sastri;
3. Gandhiji

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag.
2. During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal tricolour flag with red, green and yellow colours was designed.
3. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was the author of the famous Novel *Anandamath*.
4. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was the writer of *Vande Mataram*.

#### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay contributed more towards the Swadeshi movement:
  - The allegory image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.



- In the 1870's, he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.
  - Later it was included in his novel 'Anandamath' and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
2. Mahatma Gandhi designed the Swaraj Flag in 1921. It was a tricolour (red, green, white) flag and had a spinning wheel in the centre. It represented the Gandhi an ideal of self-help. The three colours of the flag stated that red stood for the sacrifice of the people, white for purity and green for hope.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.  
In late-nineteenth-century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. These tales, they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces.  
It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover ones national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.  
In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.  
In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales, The Folklore of Southern India. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics.
2. On August 7 1906 the Indian flag was hosted during Swadeshi Movement at Parsee Bagan Square at Green Park at Kolkata.  
It was of colour Saffron on top, Yellow in centre and Green at bottom.  
In centre there was written "वन्दे मातरम्" and there was sun and moon (moon like Pakistan flag) at bottom.  
It was designed by Pingali Venkayya.

### **WORKSHEET-5**

#### **Based on Complete Chapter**

##### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar were the two Indian leaders between whom the Poona Pact was signed.
2. Gandhiji felt that separate electorates for *dalits* would hamper the process of their integration into society.
3. Business-class people had participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement as it had helped them to grow business and profit in their nation without paying extra taxes or money to the British Government.
4. Most of the tribal people were dependent on forests for their livelihood but under the new Forest Policy, the government had put several restrictions on the people.
5. "Vande Mataram" is a heavily sanskritised Bengali poem written by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee** in 1870s.

##### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Gandhiji said that the Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.

He organised Satyagraha to secure them entry into temples, and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools.

He signed Poona Pact with Dr B.R. Ambedkar through which some seats were reserved for them in provincial and central legislative councils.

2. The First World War created a new economic and political situation:
  - (i) It led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans.
  - (ii) Taxes were increased, custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.
  - (iii) Through the war years, prices increased doubling between 1913 and 1918 leading to hardship for the common people.
  - (iv) Forced recruitment in rural areas caused widespread anger.
  - (v) The failure of crops in many parts of India had created food shortages, leading to the added misery of the people.
  - (vi) There was the outbreak of the great influenza epidemic. Millions of the people perished due to influenza and starvation.
  - (vii) The Nationalist Movement grew stronger during the war years.
3. Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1931 for the following situation.
  - (i) Violent clashes arose due to the arrest of the Congress leaders by the government.
  - (ii) Industrial workers at Solapur attacked police posts and government institutions after the arrest of Gandhiji. The violence threatened to get out of hand.
  - (iii) The government brutally repressed by attacking and arresting peaceful satyagrahis and beating women and children.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Nationalism spreads when people begin to believe that they are all part of the same nation. The sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. Variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs helped with promotion of nationalism. Literature also helped to arouse national feeling. The ideas of nationalism also developed through the celebration of regional festivals. As the national movement developed nationalist leaders became more and more of icons and symbols in unifying and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.
2. One of the greatest men in the history of India is unarguably Mahatma Gandhi. The way he gave shape and character to India's freedom struggle is worthy of a standing ovation. He sacrificed his own life for the sake of his country. The respect that he earned for himself despite leading a simple lifestyle is much appreciable. Mahatma Gandhi played a pivotal role in the freedom struggle of India. His non-violent ways and peaceful methods were the foundation for gaining independence from the British. He was very helpful.

### Picture Based Question

This figure of Bharat Mata is a contrast to the one painted by Abanindranath Tagore. Here she is shown with a *trishul*, standing beside a lion and an elephant – both symbols of power and authority.

### IV. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →a)

2. →d)

As the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvests and pay their revenue.

## V. Source-based questions

1. →b)

2. →d)

3. →a)

4. →c)

# 3 THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

## WORKSHEET-1

### The Pre-modern World

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Chinese silk;
2. Americas;
3. John Winthrop

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Indentured labour was a system of bonded labour that was instituted following the abolition of slavery.
2. A Tariff is a tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world.
3. Globalisation has three main aspects which are economic, political and socio-cultural.

#### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Spanish methods of conquer was not a conventional military weapon at all rather the germs such as those of smallpox that they carried on their person. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox in particular proved a deadly killer. Once introduced, it spread deep into the continent, ahead even of any Europeans reaching there. It killed and decimated whole communities, paving the way for conquest.
2. Foods offers many examples for "Long distance cultural exchange".  
For example:
  - (i) Traders and travellers introduced new crops to the lands they travelled.
  - (ii) It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
  - (iii) Traders took pasta to 5th century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
  - (iv) Now Chinese or Indian meal is not confined to their respective hamlets anymore. Chinese food, we find in India for which Indians are mad. If we go to China, we can find Indian cuisine which offer Indian food.
  - (v) By migration of people from different culture, food culture also migrated to that particular region.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. When we say that the world shrank in the 1500s means that:
  - (i) Asia and Europe.
  - (ii) Ocean to America was found.
  - (iii) Due to the above reasons, there was increased interaction among the people leaving in various continent, of the world, thus causing the world to shrink in symbolic terms.
2. Pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant places were established by the Silk Routes.
  - (i) For example: The silk route linked the West and China as silk cargoes were carried along this route. Historians have mentioned and identified several silk routes over land and by sea which brought together vast areas of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and Northern Africa.
  - (ii) Chinese pottery travelled to India through these routes, even before the Christian era, and textiles and spices from India and South-East Asia; precious metals, like gold and silver, flowed from Europe to Asia.
  - (iii) Trade and cultural exchange took place at the same time. Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through the silk route. Christian missionaries travelled through these routes to Asia, as did the early Muslim preachers a few centuries later.

### **WORKSHEET-2**

#### **The Nineteenth Century (1815-1914)**

##### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Europeans were attracted due to the resources of land and minerals of Africa. They came to Africa to establish plantations and exploit mines. African countries were militarily weak and backward. So, it was easy to conquer them.
2. In the 19th century, the areas irrigated by the new canals built by the British-Indian Government were called the 'Canal Colonies'.
3. This was done in Punjab. As the area was irrigated, peasants came and settled and formed a colony, that is called the Canal Colony.

##### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Humans use technology to travel, to communicate, to learn, to do business and to live in comfort. Technology has made our lives easy. Technology has improved Communication, Transportation, Education & Learning process, Health-Care and many other infrastructure business areas.
2. Examples of the different types of Global exchanges which took place before the 17th century are:  
Textiles, species and Chinese pottery were exchanged by China India and Southeast Asia in return for gold and silver from Europe.  
Gold and foods such as potatoes, maize, groundnuts, tomatoes and chillies were exported from the America's to Europe.
3. The growth of population increased the demand of food grains in Britain. The landed aristocracy pressurised the government to restrict the import of corn into the country. These laws came to be known as the Corn Laws.  
The promulgation of the Corn Laws further pushed up the prices of food grains. The industrialists and urban dwellers were unhappy with the Corn Laws which resulted in the government abolishing

the laws.

After the abolition of the Corn Laws, imported food flooded the British markets. British agriculture was not able to compete with imports. This resulted in the abandonment of cultivation in many agricultural fields of Britain. Many farmers migrated to urban centres in search of employment opportunities.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Different forms of cultural fusion was part of making of the Global World in the following manner:
  - (i) With the migration of Indian indentured labourers to Caribbean we witnessed increased intermingling of social and culture.
  - (ii) For instance, Trinidad, the Muharram procession was transformed into a new carnival called Hosay, in which workers from different races, religion participated.
  - (iii) The protest religion of Rastafarianism revealed the social and cultural association of Indian labourers with the Caribbean.
  - (iv) You may also give example of the popularity of Chutney music in Trinidad and Guyana.
  - (v) These were examples of cultural assimilation creating new forms of creative expressions.
2. Food production and consumption was the main reason for the rise of global agricultural economy. The Corn Laws in Britain were abolished which opened up routes for the import of food grains. A new world economy began. The import of food in Britain led to the fall in prices of food grains and increase in consumption. There was a huge demand for agricultural commodities in Britain. Hence, all over the world land was cleared up to meet the rising demands in Britain. The need for agricultural labour also increased. Migration started to take place due to this changing economic order. Examples of the global agricultural economy by 1890 were:
  1. Tea was exported from India to Britain.
  2. Cotton was exported from countries like Egypt and USA to the textile mills of Britain.
  3. Food grains like wheat was exported from countries like Argentina, Australia and USA to European countries.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **The Inter-war Economy**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Europe;
2. US;
3. Henry Ford;
4. Model Ford

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. An assembly line is a manufacturing process in which interchangeable parts are added to a product in a sequential manner to create an end product.
2. The Great Depression was the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world, lasting from 1929 to 1939.
3. Due to the various reasons cotton industries declined in India:

- (i) Stiff competition against Mill made goods of England.
  - (ii) The high taxes imposed on Indian cotton goods by the British government.
  - (iii) The British goods flooded the Indian market.
4. The First World War (1914-18), was fought between two power blocs. On the one side were the Allies – Britain, France and Russia (later joined by the US); and on the opposite side were the Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.

### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Inter-war Period (1918–1939) is understood, within recent Western culture, to be the period between the end of the First World War and the beginning of the Second World War. This period was marked by turmoil in much of the world, as Europe struggled to recover from the devastation of the First World War.
2. The Great Depression spread rapidly from the US to Europe and the rest of the world as a result of the close interconnection between the United States and European economies after World War I. It caused it to be spread throughout the North when the Great Depression was occurring.

### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The death of men of working-age in Europe because of the World War.  
The First World War was the first modern industrial war. It saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. Millions of soldiers had to be recruited from around the world and moved to the frontlines on large ships and trains. The scale of death and destruction was beyond imagination. Most of the killed and maimed were men of working age. These deaths and injuries reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe. With fewer members within the family, household incomes declined after the war. The role of women increased and led to demand for more equality of status. It made the feminist movement stronger. Women started working alongside men in every field. Women and youngsters become more independent, and free with long-term effects. The war led to the snapping of economic links between some of the world's largest economic powers which were now fighting for each other to pay for them. So, Britain borrowed large sums of money from US banks as well as the US public. Thus, the war transformed the US from being an international debtor to an international creditor.
2. Great Depression, worldwide economic downturn that began in 1929 and lasted until about 1939. It was the longest and most severe depression ever experienced by the industrialized Western world, sparking fundamental changes in economic institutions, macro-economic policy, and economic theory. Although it originated in the United States, the Great Depression caused drastic declines in output, severe unemployment, and acute deflation in almost every country of the world. Its social and cultural effects were no less staggering, especially in the United States, where the Great Depression represented the harshest adversity faced by Americans since the Civil War

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Rebuilding a World Economy: The Post-war Era**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Exchange rates link national currencies for purposes of international trade. There are broadly two kinds of exchange rates: fixed exchange rate and floating exchange rate.



2. The New International Economic Order (NIEO) represents an alternative worldview of the global political economy to emerge during the 1970s.
3. The Group of 77 at the United Nations is a coalition of 134 developing countries, designed to promote its members' collective economic interests and create an enhanced joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. When the United States' post-war balance of payments surplus turned to a deficit in the 1950s and 1960s, the periodic exchange rate adjustments permitted under the agreement ultimately proved insufficient.
2. Circumstances responsible for the formation of G-77:
  - (i) Many of the developing countries were not getting benefit from fast economic growth of western countries.
  - (ii) In order to catch up with development of western countries, the industrial developing nations organised themselves into a group called G-77.
  - (iii) It laid stress on equitable distribution of wealth between developed and developing nations and fair and just price for the raw materials for all countries.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1.
  - (i) End of Bretton Woods came with the US dollar no longer commanding confidence in the world's principal currency. From 1960's the rising cost of overseas investment weakened the US's finances and competitive strength. It could not retain its value in relation to gold. It led to the collapse of the system of fixed exchange rates and the introduction of floating exchange rates.
  - (ii) In 1970's international financial system also changed. Developing countries were now forced to borrow from western commercial banks and private lending institutions instead of international institutions. This led to periodic debt crisis in the developing world, increased poverty in Africa and Latin America. By 1970s MNCs also began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries.
  - (iii) China which had been cut off from the post-war world economy, since its revolution in 1949, has now come back into the fold of the world economy. Its new economic policies and the collapse of the Soviet Union has led to it. Low cost structure of the Chinese economy, its low wages, has flooded the world market with Chinese goods.
  - (iv) The relocation of industry to low wage countries has stimulated world trade and capital flows. The world's economic geography has been transformed as countries such as India, China and Brazil have undergone rapid economic transformation.
2. The Bretton Woods Conference took place in the July of 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA. Under this system, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) were established.  
The main terms of this agreement were:
  - (i) Formation of IMF and IBRD (also called the World Bank).
  - (ii) To establish monetary cooperation amongst the member countries.
  - (iii) Adjustable peg foreign exchange rates system was followed, i. the exchange rates were fixed, with the provision of changing them if necessary.



- Currencies were required to be convertible for trade related and other current account transactions.  
The governments, however, had the power to regulate capital flows.
- (iv) All member countries were required to subscribe to the IMF's capital.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. eastern;
2. Europe;
3. Link;
4. 50

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Bretton Woods Agreement defined the relationship between gold and the dollar. This new monetary system changed the world.
2. Noodles travelled west from China to be called 'Spaghetti'.
3. The laws allowing the British Government to restrict import of corn is known as "Corn Law".

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Three characteristics of the Silk trade Route were
  - (i) The silk route existed even before the Christian era. It connected Europe with Asia and northern Africa.
  - (ii) The silk route was an example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between various parts of the world.
  - (iii) While pottery, silk, textiles and spices were exported from Asia to Europe, precious metals such as gold and silver flowed from Europe to India.
2. **Cause:** The abolition of Corn Laws led to the import of cheap agricultural products in England. Unable to compete with imports, many left agricultural activities and flocked to the cities. This led to large scale migration of people to cities and overseas. This indirectly led to global agriculture and rapid urbanisation, a prerequisite of industrial growth. Countries, like Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia increased their food productivity to meet the British needs and, in the process, slowly became industrialised to different degrees.  
**Effects:** Nearly 50 million people migrated from Europe to America and Australia in the nineteenth century. Another estimate was the migration of about 150 million of the world population, mostly from Europe, who crossed the oceans for a better life. By the end of the nineteenth century, a global agricultural economy replaced the earlier self-sufficient economy. Industries and factories helped in a better flow of capital and technologies. Colonies were firmly established and they provided cheap raw materials and labour, who manned most of the railways in Southern Europe, Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.
3. The jute growers' lament was that only the traders and moneylenders profited from jute cultivation, not the growers. Peasants of Bengal cultivated raw jute which was processed in factories for export in the form of gunny bags.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. G-77 countries is an abbreviation for the group of 77 countries that demanded a new international economic order (NIEO); a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, without being victims of neo-colonialism, that is, a new form of colonialism in trade practised by the former colonial powers. The G-77 can be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins (the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) because these two institutions were designed to meet the financial needs of industrial and developed countries, and did nothing for the economic growth of former colonies and developing nations.
2. The IMF was to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The World Bank was an international bank for reconstruction and development aimed to finance the post-war reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operations in 1947.

##### Features:

- (i) The western powers and especially the USA controlled the decision-making provisions such as the right to veto.
- (ii) The international monetary system was to link national currencies and monetary system.
- (iii) The Bretton Woods system was based on a fixed exchange rate whereby national currencies were pegged to the American dollar at a fixed rate. The dollar was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$35 per ounce of gold.

#### Picture Based Question

This is East India Company House, London.

This was the nerve centre of the worldwide operations of the East India Company.

#### V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →c)

The value of British exports to India was much higher than the value of British imports from India, which helped Britain have a 'trade surplus' with India. This helped Britain balance its deficits and pay the so-called 'home charges' that included private remittances home by British officials and traders, interest payments on India's external debt, and pensions of British officials in India.

2. →a)

#### VI. Source-based questions

1. →a)

2. →d)

3. →c)

4. →b)

# 4

## THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

### WORKSHEET-1

#### Before the Industrial Revolution

##### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Merchants

2. Stapler
3. Fuller
4. Carding

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In Britain, the most dynamic industries were cotton and metals. Cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation up to the 1840s, followed by iron and steel industry.
2. Historians now have come to increasingly recognise that the typical worker in the mid- 19th century was, not a machine operator, but the traditional craftsperson and a labourer.
3. Cotton and metals iron and steel were the first symbols of industrialisation as due to more production of cotton, machinery had to be developed for spinning, rolling, twisting etc. So, both use of cotton and metals were in high demand.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Expansion of trade and acquisition of colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries led to increasing demand of goods.
  - i. For example, acquisition of colonies was an important activity undertaken by Europeans in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
  - ii. When colonies were established, they had more resources and markets for their products and volume of trade increased.
2. Trade guilds were associations of producers that trained craft persons and artists. They exercised control over production through regulated competition and prices. They also restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Most of them were granted the right to produce specific products by their rulers.
3.
  - i. Modern historians have now recognised the important role of the traditional craft persons and labourers of the mid-nineteenth century in recent years.
  - ii. Technological changes were slow and expensive.
  - iii. They were not as effective as claimed because merchants and manufacturers were cautious in using them for their cost and maintenance.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Merchants preferred employing peasants and artisans within the village because it was difficult to open new businesses in towns and cities where the guilds were very much organised. They restricted new merchants and regulated their competition. Therefore, they preferred the countryside to set up new businesses. The relationship between the new merchants and farmers were closer even though they lived in different environments.
2. In the proto-industrial stage, cotton was produced in the following ways:
  - i. Merchant clothier bought wool from stapler, the person who sorted wool according to its fibres.
  - ii. Then he took the wool to spinners to produce spun yarns.
  - iii. Yarn (threads) were finally given to the weavers for weaving and the fullers who gathered cloths by pleating and finally sent to dyers for colouring.

As a result, a close relationship between town and countryside developed in which a network of commercial exchange existed between merchants and farmers.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Hand Labour and Steam Power**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Spinning Jenny was devised by James Hargreaves in the year 1764. This machine speeded up the spinning process and reduced the labour demand in cotton industry. By turning one single wheel, a worker could set in motion a number of spindles and spin several threads at the same time.
2. In 1900, a popular music publisher E.T. Paull produced a music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the 'Dawn of the Century'
3. The Orient is a historical term for the East, traditionally comprising anything that belongs to the Eastern world, in relation to Europe. Originally, the term Orient was used to designate the Near East, and later its meaning evolved and expanded, designating also the Middle East or the Far East.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Victorian Britain was a period when there was no shortage of labour. Poor peasants and vagrants moved to the cities in large numbers in search of work. Their wages were thus low and they were exploited by the producers.
2. Spinning jenny was devised by James Hargreaves in 1764. It speeded up the spinning process and reduced the labour demand. One single turning of the wheel could set in motion a number of spindles and spin several threads of yarn.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. When Indian businessmen began setting up industries; they avoided competing with Manchester goods in the Indian market.
  - i. Since yarn was not imported by British in India, early cotton mills in India started producing coarse cotton yarn rather than fabric.
  - ii. The yarn produced in Indian spinning mills was used by handloom weavers in India or exported to China.
  - iii. As the Swadeshi Movement began, nationalists told people to boycott foreign cloth.
  - iv. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests.
  - v. From 1906, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from the Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the markets.
  - vi. So, industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production.
  - vii. Cotton piece goods production in India almost doubled between 1900 and 1912.
2. The Indian cotton weavers faced many problems in 19th century:
  - i. Their export collapsed.
  - ii. The local market share being flooded by Manchester imports which were produced by machines were cheap. Being cheap they attracted the buyers and Indian textile could not compete with them.
  - iii. By 1860, Indian weavers faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton of good quality. This happened because a civil war had broken out in America and cotton

supplies from the US to Britain were cut off and Britain turned to India. As raw cotton from India increased, the price of raw cotton shot up. Indian weavers were forced to buy raw cotton at a very high price. So, weaving did not remain profitable.

- iv. Factories in India also produced goods at a mass scale which flooded the Indian markets. Thus, the Indian weavers faced a tough time and it became difficult to survive.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Industrialisation in the Colonies**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The industrial group in England pressurize the government to impose import duty on cotton textile in order to eliminate any competition from outside.
2. Gomasthas was an Indian agent of the British East India Company. Their main duty was to supervise the activity of weaver's completely.
3. One of the major problems faced by Indian cotton Weavers in the 19th century was the increased price of raw materials.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The increasing dependence on income generated from the sale of raw cotton and their loss of independence for sale and bargaining power led many weavers to take extreme action. Desertion and migration by farmers of Carnatic and Bengal weavers were common. Some joined the traders in revolting against officials.
2. By turn of the 19th century weavers faced a new set of problems. As the cotton industry developed in England, Indian cotton weavers faced two problems - their export market collapsed and local market shrank being flooded with British goods. Indian handmade goods could not compete with fine machine-made goods of England. By 1860, they faced a new problem. They could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton which was sent to England for their industries after American world war. The prices of raw cotton shot up and Indian weavers were forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant prices. In most cases they were unable to pay. By the end of 19th century, Indian weavers again got a blow when textile factories were set up in India flooding market with machine made goods. It was difficult for the weavers to survive.
3. The East India Company adopted various steps to ensure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles.
  - i. Established political power to assert monopoly right to trade.
  - ii. Developed a system of management and control that would eliminate competition, control cost and ensure regular supply of cotton and silk goods.
  - iii. Eliminate the existing traders and broker connected with cloth and established direct control with the weaver.
  - iv. Appointed paid servants called gomasthas to supervise weavers, examine the quality of the cloth and collect supplies.
  - v. Weavers were not allowed to contact other buyers. Weavers were given advances and were offered the loan to buy raw material. Those who took advance or loan could not contact any other trader.
  - vi. The weavers had to sell at a price dictated by the Company. By giving loan the Company bed the weavers with them.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Three major problems faced by the Indian merchants and industrialists in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were:
  - i. British products were good and finer made by machine. So, they were sold at a less price in India which was also tax free but Indian products sold in India or exported somewhere were subjected to high duty rates.
  - ii. Indian Kings appreciated Indian artists. But British never did that and hence they soon lost their prestige and dignity in society.
  - iii. As British products were factory-made they were easily available in market in huge numbers but Indian products being handmade were costly and less in number in the market.
2. As cotton industry developed in England, Indian market gradually was flooded with Manchester imports. This situation created an immense problem for the cotton weavers of India. The fair impacts of Manchester imports on the cotton weavers of India were:
  - i. Their export market collapsed and local market shrank.
  - ii. Machine made cotton clothes were so cheap, that Indian weavers could not easily compete with them.
  - iii. As American Civil War broke out and cotton supplies from the US were cut off, Indian weavers could not get sufficient supply of raw cotton.
  - iv. Moreover, raw cotton exports from India increased, so Indian weavers could not get enough raw cotton and were forced to buy raw cotton at exorbitant price.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Factories Come Up**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Bombay
2. China
3. Jamshedpur
4. Westernisation

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Bhai Bhosle was a trade unionist of Bombay.
2. Vasant Parkar was a millworker in Bombay.
3. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata was born on March 3, 1839 at Navsari, Gujarat, India. He died on May 19, 1904. He was an Indian philanthropist and entrepreneur who founded the Tata Group. His ambitious endeavours helped catapult India into the league of industrialized countries.
4. Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company was the first cotton mill to be established in Bombay, India on 7 July 1853 at Tardeo by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar (1815-73) and his associates. The Company was designed by Sir William Fairbairn.
5. Jobber worked for industrialists to get new recruits.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **The Peculiarities of Industrial Growth**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Till the First World War, industrial growth was slow.
2. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Small scale industries (SSI) are those industries in which manufacturing, providing services, productions are done on a small scale or micro scale.
2. Fly shuttle is a mechanical device used for weaving moved by means of ropes and pullies. It places the horizontal threads (called the weft) into the vertical threads (called the warp). The invention of the fly shuttle made it possible for weavers to operate large looms and weave wide pieces of cloth.
3. The large-scale industries were located in Bengal and Bombay in 1911. One of the reasons for this was their location along the sea. Since these two were port cities, it helped the Britishers in trading in foreign markets.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Indian industrialists began to shift from yarn to cloth production for the following reasons:
  - i. The Swadeshi Movement mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. This encouraged Indian industrialists to produce cloth, as Indian mills had a vast home market to supply, and Manchester imports into India declined.
  - ii. Export of Indian yarn to China declined from 1906 as produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So Indian industrialists to began to shift from yarn to cloth production.
  - iii. After the First World War, Manchester could not capture its position in Indian markets. This enabled the local industrialists in the colonies to capture the home market, and consolidate their position.
2. Major peculiarities of industrial growth in India were as given below:
  - i. European Managing Agencies dominated the industrial production in India.
  - ii. The agencies were interested in certain kind of products only.
  - iii. They established tea and coffee plantations, acquiring land at cheap rates from then colonial government.
  - iv. They invested in mining, indigo, and jute.
  - v. These products were required primarily for export trade and not for sale in India.
  - vi. When Indians set up industries, they avoided competition with Manchester goods in the Indian market. So, the early cotton mills in India produced coarse cotton yarn rather than fabric. This yarn was used by handloom weavers in India or exported to China.



By the first decade of the twentieth century, a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912.

## **WORKSHEET-6**

### **Market for Goods**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Advertisements create awareness about a brand and help in increasing the demand for a product or service. So, new consumers are created through advertisements.
2. Indian and British merchants and manufacturers advertise their products in the following ways:
  - i. The Manchester made cloth carried a label with 'Made in Manchester' written in bold. This assured the buyers of the quality of the cloth.
  - ii. The British manufacturers used images of Indian Gods and Goddesses on the labels. It symbolized the divine approval for the commodity' It also created familiarity with the Indian buyers.
  - iii. Manufacturers got calendars printed with the images of Gods and the advertisement of their products advertisements make products appear' desirable and necessary.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Initial stages of advertising in India:
  - i. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles.
  - ii. Images of Indian gods and goddesses regularly appeared on these labels.
  - iii. By the late nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars to popularise their products.
2. British manufacturers created new markets and consumers for their products in the following ways.
  - i. Advertisements made products appear desirable and necessary. They tried to shape the minds of people and create new needs. They tried to persuade the customers and buyers by using such advertisements as would appeal Indians.
  - ii. 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 the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.
  - iii. Images of Indian gods gave divine approval to the goods being sold. Images of Krishna and Saraswati were intended to make the manufacture from a foreign land appear somewhat familiar to the Indian people.
  - iv. Historical figures were used to create respect for the product and spread the message that the goods produced or used under such personalities can never be questioned for their quality.
  - v. Printing calendars to popularise 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.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Following methods were used by the producers to expand their markets in the 19<sup>th</sup> century:
  - (i) **Advertisement:** Advertisements through newspapers, magazines, hoarding; were the most important method used by the producers to expand the market. It played a major role in expanding the markets, and shaping a new consumer culture. Advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary.
  - (ii) **Labelling:** Labelling was another method used by the producers to expand their market. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they cut labels on the cloth bundles. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the labels, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth. But labels did not only carry words and texts. They also carried images, and were very often beautifully illustrated.
  - (iii) **Calendars:** By the nineteenth century, manufacturers were printing calendars to popularise their products. Unlike newspapers and magazines, calendars were used even by people, who could not read. They were hung in tea shops and in poor people's homes just as much as in offices and middle-class apartments. Those, who hung the calendars had to see the advertisements, day after day, through the year. Even in these calendars, images of gods and goddesses were used to attract the consumers.
  - (iv) **Images of important persons:** Along with the images of gods, figures of important persons, of emperors and nawabs were also used. The message very often seemed to say; if you respect the royal figure, then respect this product; when the product was being used by kings, or produced under royal command, its quality could not be questioned.
  - (v) **Advertisement by Indian producers:** Indian manufacturers were also using the same tactics. When Indian manufacturers advertised, the nationalist message was clear and loud. If you care for the nation, then buy products that Indians produce. Finally, advertisements became a vehicle of the nationalist message of Swadeshi.
2. Three examples to support the statement, "Consumers are created through advertisement" are as follows:
  - i. Advertisements played an important role in the process of industrialisation because they made products desirable and important.
  - ii. They also made products appear of good quality and legitimate. Hence, it created a new consumer culture.
  - iii. It has become a market of its own and offers a large number of jobs.

## WORKSHEET-7

### Based on Complete Chapter

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Industrialisation
2. Towns
3. London
4. Newcomen

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ports of Bombay and Calcutta grew during the Colonial period.
2. Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny because it speeded up the spinning process, and consequently, reduced labour demand. This caused a valid fear of unemployment among women working in the woollen industry. Till date, they had survived on hand spinning, but this was placed in peril by the new machine.
3. Four major centres of cotton textile of India during the colonial period were:
  - i. Bombay – 1854
  - ii. Kanpur – 1860
  - iii. Ahmedabad – 1861
  - iv. Madras – 1874
4. The two most dynamic industries in Britain in the early nineteenth century were cotton and metal (iron and steel) industries. 1. These industries were the most dynamic industries in Britain.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1.
  - i. Trade guilds were associations of producers that trained craft people, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices
  - ii. They enjoyed monopoly rights to produce and trade in specific products.
  - iii. They also had the right to restrict the entry of new producers into the trade
2. India witnessed increased industrial production during the First World War due to following reasons: British industries became busy in producing and supplying war-needs. Hence, they stopped exporting British goods or clothes for colonial markets, for instance in India.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Proto-industrialization was the early phase of industrialised in Europe and England when there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. It was successful in the countryside in England due to the following reasons:
  - i. The peasants had been shut out of village commons due to enclosure movement.
  - ii. They now looked for an alternative source of income.
2. Five causes of industrial revolution in England were as follows:
  - i. **Growing International Market:** In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.
  - ii. **Increase in demand:** With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. It was controlled by merchants and the goods were produced by a vast number of producers working within their family farms, not in factories.
  - iii. **Proto-industrial System:** The expansion of market and demand led to proto-industrial growth which provided a base to Industrial Revolution.
  - iv. **New Inventions:** A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting and spinning, and rolling). They enhanced the output per worker, enabling each worker to produce more, and they made possible the production of stronger threads and yarn. Then Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill.

- v. **Availability of Capital:** The vast amount of capital which England had accumulated out of profits of her growing trade enabled her to make large expenditure on machinery and buildings. This led to new technological developments.
- vi. **Availability of Raw Material:** The availability of coal and iron ores in large quantities greatly helped the growth of numerous industries in England.

### Picture Based Question

1. The given picture is of spinning jenny. Spinning jenny was devised by James Hargreaves in 1764. It speeded up the spinning process and reduced the labour demand. One single turning of the wheel could set in motion a number of spindles and spin several threads of yarn.

### V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →c)

The urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful associations of producers who trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. The rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. Therefore, the new merchants were at a disadvantageous position regarding the set-up of business in towns.

2. →b)

The East India Company wanted to establish political power so that it could assert a monopoly right to trade.

### VI. Source-based questions

1. →a)
2. →d)
3. →b)
4. →c)



# PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

## WORKSHEET-1

### The First Printed Books

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The art of beautiful and stylised writing is called calligraphy.
2. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea.
3. The Imperial Slate in China was the major producer of printed material. The textbooks were used by the students appearing for service examination.
4. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. i. The earlier kind of print technology was a system of hand printing.

- ii. From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper also invented there against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.
  - iii. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy.
2. China was a major producer of printed material for a long time because:
  - i. China had a well-placed bureaucratic structure, whereby the civil servants were selected and recruited through examination system.
  - ii. To cater to the examination, large number of textbooks were printed and produced by the imperial state, With the increase in the civil service aspirants, there was a substantial increase in the printed books,
  - iii. Increase trading activities, resulted in merchants collecting and circulating trade information.
  - iv. Later, fictions, autobiographies, poetry also came to be published.
  - v. Women also became part of reading culture who began to publish their plays, poetry.
  - vi. Later, by the end of 19th century there was a shift to mechanical printing, with mechanical presses were imported to China.
  - vii. Shanghai became the centre for printing.
3. New reading culture bloom in China in the following ways:
  - i. By 17th century, print was no longer used just by scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.
  - ii. Reading increasingly became a leisure activity.
  - iii. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.
  - iv. Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. History of printing in China:
  - i. The first kind of print technology involved hand printing, later books were printed by rubber paper in China.
  - ii. Earliest form of printing also involved woodblocks printing, China was the first country to use paper, ink and carved wooden blocks.
  - iii. Chinese used the art of calligraphy.
  - iv. China was the major producer of printed material, it published textbooks for civil services exams on a huge scale.
  - v. Later, fictions, autobiographies, poetry also came to be published.
  - vi. Women also became part of reading culture who began to publish their plays, poetry.
  - vii. Later, by the end of 19th century there was a shift to mechanical printing, with mechanical presses were imported to China.
  - viii. Shanghai became the centre for printing.
2. With the spread of urban culture, the uses of print became diversified.
  - i. Now only officials did not need print. Print was used in trade to help the merchants to collect trade information.
  - ii. People started reading a lot in their leisure time.

- iii. The new readership now preferred reading novels, poetry, autobiographies, romantic plays and anthologies of literary masterpieces.
- iv. Women became involved not only in reading but also in writing. They started writing poetry, plays, autobiographies. Rich women read a lot and their work was published also.
- v. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and so did the courtesans who wrote autobiographies.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Print Comes to Europe and the Print Revolution and Its Impact**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Johann Gutenberg of Germany in 1430 had developed the first printing press.
2. Manuscripts were documents or books written by hand.
3. The breakthrough occurred at Strasbourg, Germany, where Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s.
4. Woodblock print was invented around the sixth century in China. It came to Europe, along with Marco Polo, in 1295. Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China, and he brought the knowledge of woodblock print with him on his return.
5. The transition from hearing public to reading public was difficult in Europe because books could be read only by the literate, and the rates of literacy in most European countries were very low till the twentieth century.
6. The Italian miller who reinterpreted the message of the holy Bible was Manocchio.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Gutenberg personalise the printed books suiting to the tastes and requirements in the following ways:
  - i. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.
  - ii. Books printed for rich had blank space left for decoration.
  - iii. Each buyer could choose the design.
  - iv. Verses were highlighted with hand and with colours.
2. Printing press created a new reading public in the following ways:
  - i. With the printing press, a new reading public arose.
  - ii. Printing reduced the cost of books.
  - iii. The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
  - iv. Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever-growing readership.
3. Marco Polo was a great explorer of Italy who stayed many years in China. Marco Polo returned to Italy in 1295. The earliest kind of woodblock printing technology was developed in China. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him in Italy. Then Italians began producing books with woodblocks and soon this technology spread to other parts of Europe.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Print came to Europe from China in the following ways:



- i. Through silk route in the 11th century, Chinese paper reached Europe from China. Paper made possible the production of manuscripts which were, carefully written by scribes.
  - ii. In 1295 Marco polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. He brought the knowledge of wood block printing from China and the Italians began producing books with wood blocks and soon the technology spread to the other parts of Europe.
  - iii. Religious preachers such as the Buddhists were also helpful in spreading this knowledge from China to Europe.
2. At first, the printed books closely resembled the handwritten manuscripts:
    - i. The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten manuscripts.
    - ii. Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns. Illustrations were also painted.
    - iii. In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchase could choose the design and painting school, which would do the illustrations.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **The Reading Mania and the Nineteenth Century**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Voltaire and Rousseau inspired French people.
2. These pocket size books that were sold by travelling pedlars called chapmen. These became popular from the time of the 16th century print revolution.
3. The **Brothers** Grimm Jacob Ludwig Karl and Wilhelm Carl, were **German** academics, lexicographers, educational researchers, and artists who collectively accumulated and distributed folklore throughout the 19th century.
4. The Grimm Brothers compiled folk tales in Germany.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. These are low priced small books printed in France. These were printed on poor quality- paper and bound in cheap blue covers.
2. The **feature** of the **offset press** was that it could print 6 different colours at a time.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The new forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audience.
  - i. Almanacs, ritual calendars, ballads and folktales were sold to the people.
  - ii. Penny chapbooks were sold cheaply by pedlars in the villages, so that even the poor could buy them.
  - iii. In France, low priced small books, called ‘Biliotheque Bleue’, printed on poor quality paper were sold.
  - iv. ‘Romances’ were printed on four to six pages and ‘histories’, were longer stories about the past.

Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.
2. Reasons which motivated a large number of children, women, and workers in Europe to become readers were:



- i. Primary education became compulsory in Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Children emerged as an important category of readers. School text books were published for them. Many books dealing with fairy tales, folk tales and stories began to be published for children.
- ii. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, women began important readers. Penny magazines began to be published along with several manuals. When novels began to be written in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, women emerged as an important category of readers.
- iii. In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England began to play an important role in educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle-class people.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **India and the World of Print and Religious Reforms and Public Debates**

#### **I. Write True or False**

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. True

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-16th century.
2. Ames Augustus Hicky was an Irishman, who launched first printed newspaper of India, in January 1780, with the name Bengal Gazette; it also came to be known as Hicky's Bengal Gazette.
3. Bengal Gazette was the first weekly that appeared in India. It was brought out James Augustus Hickey.
4. *James Augustus Hicky* started to edit the Bengal Gazette weekly.
5. It was *Ramcharitmanas* of Tulsidas, a sixteenth-century text, came out from Calcutta in 1810 which was first edition of Indian religious text published in vernacular.
6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the publisher of Sambad Kaumudi in 1821.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. In India, manuscripts were written on palm leaves or on handmade paper before the age of print.
  - ii. Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated.
  - iii. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.
  - iv. Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.
  - v. Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully and they could not be read easily as script was written in different styles.
2. Print encouraged the reading of religious texts among the Hindus, especially in the vernacular languages.

- i. The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, a sixteenth-century text, came out from Calcutta in 1810.
- ii. Cheap lithographic editions flooded the North Indian markets by mid-nineteenth century.
- iii. The Naval Kishore Press of Lucknow and Shri Venkateshwara Press in Bombay published numerous religious books in vernacular.
- iv. Printed and portable forms of such books helped the religious people to read them anywhere any time.
- v. Women benefitted the most as religious text reached a very wide circle of people. Discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religious sects also started.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. James Augustus Hicky was an Irishman, who launched first printed newspaper of India, in January 1780, with the name Bengal Gazette. It also came to be known as Hicky's Bengal Gazette. He is also known as the 'Father of Indian Press' by the British. Although his newspaper was disliked by the then Governor-General of India, Warren Hastings, he paved the way and influenced multiple other Indians to start newspapers.
2. Following was the role of newspapers and religious texts in religious reforms:
  - i. **Debate over social issues:** Print initiated an intense controversy 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.
  - ii. **Ideas of Reformers:** Print carried the ideas of social reformers to the common people. For example, Sambad Kaumudi carried the ideas and philosophy of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
  - iii. **Reforms in Muslims:** In north India, the ulama were deeply anxious about the collapse of Muslim dynasties. They feared that colonial rulers would encourage conversion, change the Muslim personal laws. To counter this, they used cheap lithographic presses, published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures, and printed religious newspapers and tracts. The Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published thousands upon thousands of fatwas telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines.
  - iv. **Reforms in Hindus:** Among Hindus, too, print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages. The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, a sixteenth- century text, came out from Calcutta in 1810.

### WORKSHEET-5

#### New Forms of Publication and Print and Censorship

##### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ram Chaddha published the fast-selling *Istri Dharm Vichar* to teach women how to be obedient wives.
2. vernacular press act. It is a act passed by Lord Lytton on the model of irish press laws , for better control of Indian language newspapers. The main aim of the act is to control the printing and circulation of

seditious material. It provides the govt extensive rights to censor report and editorial in vernacular press.

3. In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban* which was published in 1876. It was the first full-length autobiography published in the Bengali language.
4. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his *Gulamgiri*.
5. *Gulamgiri* written by Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements focuses on the injustices of caste system in India.
6. Bal Gangadhar Tilak started a newspaper, *Kesari*, in India in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
7. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Three women writers in India with their books were as follows:
  - i. Arundhati Roy: *The god of small things*
  - ii. Anita Desai: *Fire on the mountain*
  - iii. Sudha Murty: *Wise and otherwise*
2. British took the following steps to curb the freedom of press in India:
  - i. Earlier measures: Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not too concerned with censorship. Strangely, its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule and hated the actions of particular Company officers.
  - ii. Regulations of Calcutta Supreme Court: By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor- General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms.
  - iii. Vernacular Press Act: After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In India in the beginning of the 20th century women in India began writing novels and short stories. These writings gave a new and revolutionised concept of womanhood. Women novelists even faced criticism from the society for their writings. They mainly targeted the social evils like caste system, dowry, sati etc. which was not appreciated by the Indian society. Women writers wrote their own autobiography. They highlighted the condition of women, their ignorance and how they were forced to do hard domestic labour. In the early 20th century the journals written by women become very popular in which women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage etc were discussed which revolutionised the world of women.

Rashundari Debi a young married women from an orthodox family who learnt to read in secrecy in her kitchen wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban* which was published in 1876. This was the first autobiography written in Bengali language.

Kailashbhasini Debi another lady of Bengal wrote books highlighting the miserable condition of women, how they were imprisoned in their household, kept in ignorance and forced to do hard domestic work but were treated very unjustly by family members whom they served.

2. Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century. The impacts of print culture on the Indian society and religion were as follows:
  - i. From the early 19th century, there were intense debates around religious issues. Different groups in colonial society offered a new interpretation of the beliefs of different religions.
  - ii. Newspaper spread the new ideas and also shaped the nature of the debate. New contradictory ideas were emerged and a wider public could participate in these discussions and expressed their views.
  - iii. In the early 19th century, an intense controversy between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodox section emerged. They angered about Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry, widow immolation, monotheism etc.
  - iv. Raja Rammohun Roy published '*Sambad Kaumudi*' and wrote about the social evils at that time. The Hindu orthodox commissioned the '*Samachar Chandrika*' to oppose his opinions. At that time, two Persian newspapers *Jam-i-Jahan Nama* and '*Shamsul Akhbar*', a Gujarati newspaper, the '*Bombay Samachar*' were also published.
  - v. In North India, the Ulama used cheap lithographic presses to print religious newspapers and published Persian and Urdu translations of holy scriptures. They feared that colonial rule would change their personal laws. Urdu print helped them to battle against this. Thus, print connected communities and people in different parts of India helped to develop their own views.

## **WORKSHEET-6**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Nineteenth
2. Japan
3. Paper
4. Germany

#### **II. Very Short Type Questions**

1. Richard M Hoe of New York invented power-driven cylindrical press.
2. The manuscripts in India were preserved by pressing them between wooden covers or being sewn together.
3. Hickey's Bengal Gazette was a weekly English newspaper published from Calcutta, India by the Irishman James Augustus Hickey.

It was the first newspaper of the sub-continent and was started in 1780. It was an inspiration for the Indians to launch newspaper of their own.

4. The Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around 768 – 770 AD. The Buddhist Diamond Sutra which was printed in 868 AD was the oldest Japanese book.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The handwritten books were very expensive and very fragile.
  - i. They were difficult to carry and had to be handled carefully.
  - ii. They were also not easy to read as the script was written in many styles. Because of this difficulty they were not widely read.
  - iii. Teachers dictated them from memory and the students wrote them down.
  - iv. Students learnt not to read the manuscripts but only wrote them.
  - v. Though in pre-colonial period Bengal had many village primary schools, the manuscripts were not used in everyday life.Thus, students became literate without ever actually reading the texts.
2. The print culture affected the lives of women. Not only women readers but also many women writers came forward to write about women's experiences. They were supported by liberal fathers and husbands who started educating their womenfolk at home. Some even sent them to schools. Many schools for women were set up by social workers and rich people in town and cities. Many reformers also supported education among women.
3. By the 1870s cartoons and caricatures appeared in many journals and newspapers.
  - i. They commented on social and political issues.
  - ii. By making fun of certain beliefs, they aroused the public and made them think about certain rules of society and the role of imperial rulers.
  - iii. Some caricatures made fun of the educated Indian's fascination for everything western in tastes, clothes etc.
  - iv. Some, on the other hand, expressed fear of change of any kind. In the field of politics, they lampooned the behaviour and attitude of imperial rulers.
  - v. The imperial rulers returned the compliment by making fun of and caricaturing the nationalists.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1.
  - i. Printed books resembled written manuscripts in appearance and layout earlier.
  - ii. The metal letters imitated ornamental handwritten styles of the book.
  - iii. Borders were decorated and illuminated by hand with patterns and there were painted illustrations which made printed book more attractive.
  - iv. Indeed, there was a separate blank page for decoration in books printed for the rich which enabled them to choose their preferred painting school that would do illustrations.
2. In 100 years (1450-1550), the print culture had spread from Germany to all over Europe.
  - i. Printers from Germany travelled all over Europe looking for jobs.
  - ii. They set up presses in most European countries.
  - iii. By 1470, Rome, France and Holland had printing presses.
  - iv. In the second half of the 15th century, 20 million books were printed.
  - v. By the end of the 16th century, there were 200 million printed copies flooding Europe.

### Picture Based Question

1. The given picture suggests traditional family roles. The Sahib holds a liquor bottle in his hand while the Memsahib plays the violin.

### V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →a)

2. →d)

The Vernacular Press Act gave the colonial government extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

### VI. Source-based questions

1. →a)

2. →c)

3. →b)

4. →d)



## 1

## RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHEET-1

## Types of Resources

## I. One-word Answer Type Questions

1. Non-renewable mineral resources
2. Replenishable
3. Natural resources
4. Biotic resources

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When humans use natural things to make something new that provides utility and value to our lives, it is called human-made resources. For instance, when we use metals, wood, cement, sand, and solar energy to make buildings, machinery, vehicles, bridges, roads, etc. they become man-made resources.
2. All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example, sunlight, temperature, minerals, etc.
3. **Common salt, magnesium and bromine** are some minerals largely derived from ocean waters.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs is called a resource. It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable. Only then, it can be termed as a 'Resource'.

Resources can be classified in the following four ways:

- i. **On the basis of origin:**
  - a. Biotic
  - b. Abiotic.
- ii. **On the basis of exhaustibility:**
  - a. Renewable
  - b. Non-renewable.
- iii. **On the basis of ownership:**
  - a. Individual
  - b. Community
  - c. National
  - d. International.
- iv. **On the basis of status of development:**
  - a. Potential
  - b. Developed

- c. Reserve
  - d. Stock
2. Resource planning is proper and judicious planning of resources. Three processes are involved. Resources are put to use according to availability and needs for development of the Economy. The three processes are:
- i. Identification and inventory of resources across various regions of the country. It involves surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
  - ii. Evolving a planning structure, endowed with appropriate technological skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
  - iii. Synchronizing the resource development with overall national development plans.
3. **Resources:** Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.
- Reserves:** They are the subset of the stock, which can be put into use with the help of existing technical 'know-how' but their use has not been started. These can be used for meeting future requirements. River water can be used for generating hydroelectric power but presently, it is being utilised only to a limited extent.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs is called a resource. It should be technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable. Only then, it can be termed as a 'Resource'.
- Resources can be classified in the following ways on the basis of origin:
- i. Resources obtained from the biosphere, like forests, wildlife, fisheries, livestock, human beings, etc., which have life, are called biotic resources.
  - ii. Resources which are obtained from non-living things are called abiotic resources. Iron, copper, gold and lead are abiotic resources.
2. On the basis of exhaustibility resources are classified as:
- i. **Renewable resources:** Renewable resources are also called as in-exhaustible/ renewable/ replenishable resources. Over the time period, through the processes of physical, chemical or mechanical changes, they can be reproduced in nature.  
**For example** - Solar energy, wind energy, hydraulic energy r water resources, forests and wildlife, etc. They may further be divided into;
    - a. **Continuous or flow** - wind and water etc.
    - b. **Biological** - These are further classified as; natural vegetation (flora) and wildlife (fauna).
  - ii. **Non-Renewable resources:** Non-Renewable resources are also called as exhaustible resources as they get exhausted over time due to excessive use. They are formed over a very long time period and take millions of years in their formation. Examples - Minerals and fossil fuels.  
 They are further classified as;
    - a. **Recyclable** - Resources that can be recycled like metals.
    - b. **Non- Recyclable** - Resources that cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use like fossil fuels.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Development of Resources**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Resources are vital for human survival as well as maintaining the quality of life.
2. Resource planning is a complex process which involves: (i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
3. The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.
4. Resource depletion is the consumption of a resource faster than it can be replenished.
5. It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should have its own local Agenda 21 to combat environmental degradation.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The process of transformation of things into resource involves an inter-dependent relationship between nature, technology and institutions.  
Human beings interact with nature through technology and create institutions to accelerate the pace of economic development. Human beings are essential components of resources as they transform materials in the environment into resources and use them.
2. Resource planning is essential to have resource planning because of the following reasons:
  - i. It helps to identify the various resources present in different regions of the country.
  - ii. It helps in the conservation of various non-renewable/extinguishable resources.
  - iii. It helps in reducing wastage of resources.
3. Sustainable development refers to the process economic development where resources are used judiciously to satisfy needs of not only present generation but also to conserve them for the use of future generations. Sustainable development takes places without depleting the present natural resources.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Resource conservation is management of the use of natural resources to provide the maximum benefit to current generation while maintaining capacity to meet the needs of future generations. Conservation includes both the protection and rational use of natural resources.  
Conservation of resources is essential for the following reasons:
  - i. The resources if over-exploited can cause serious damage to the existing environment.
  - ii. It will help in reducing the problems faced by the improper exploitation of renewable resources.
  - iii. It maintains a potential to not only meet the needs and aspirations of the present generation but also for nurturing the future generations.
  - iv. To take full advantage of ecological knowledge and to manage the ecosystems of the world.Therefore, as all of our lives are interlinked it becomes all the more important to conserve the resources.

2. **First International Earth Summit:** It was first International Earth Summit, which was held in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. More than 100 heads of states participated in it.

**Object:** The Summit was convened for addressing the problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level.

**Achievements:**

- The participants signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Changes and Biological Diversity.
- It endorsed the Global forest Principles.
- It adopted Agenda 21 for achieving Sustainable Development in the 21 st century.

**Agenda 21:** Its aim is to achieve global sustainable development. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Land Resources and Land Utilisation**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

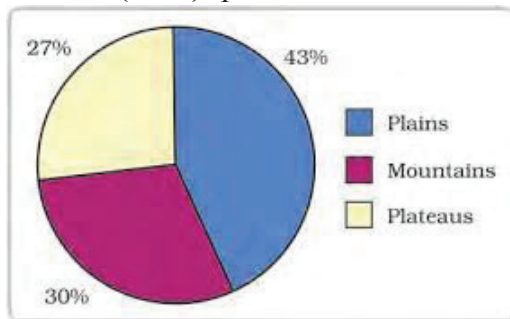
- Natural
- Plain
- 30 per cent
- 3.28
- Waste

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- Mountains in India have 30 per cent of the total surface area of the country.
- Fallow land is a piece of land that is normally used for farming but that is left with no crops on it for a season in order to let it recover its fertility.
- 33 Percent area is required for forest in our country.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

- India has land under a variety of relief features namely; mountains, plateau and plains.
  - 43% Land is plain:** provides facilities for agriculture and industry.
  - 30% Land is mountainous:** provides facilities for tourism and ecological aspects.
  - Plateau (27%):** possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.



2. Land resources are used for the following purposes:
  - i. Forests
  - ii. Land not available for cultivation: Barren and waste land; land used for buildings, roads, etc.
  - iii. Other uncultivated land: Permanent pastures and grazing lands.
  - iv. Fallow land: Left fallow for regaining the fertility of the soil.
  - v. Net sown area: Where actual cultivation takes place.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Question

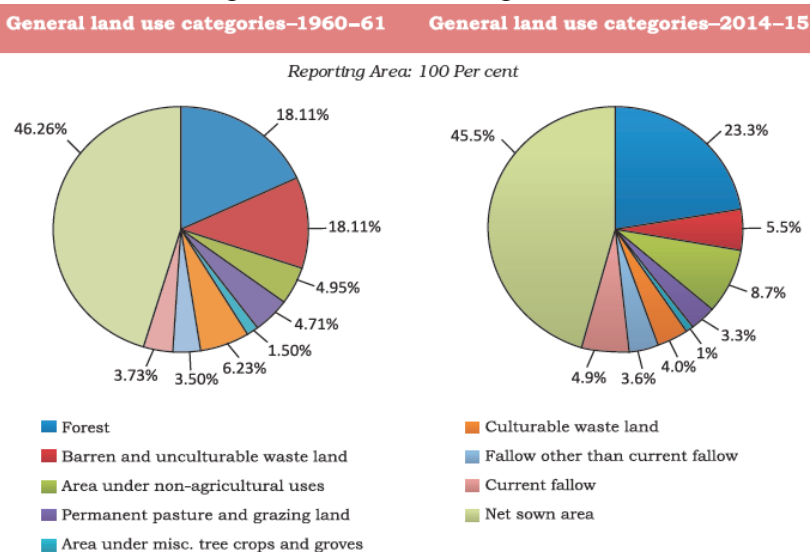
1. Land resources are used for the following purposes:
  - i. Forests
  - ii. Land not available for cultivation
    - a. Barren and wasteland
    - b. Land put to non-agricultural uses
  - iii. Other uncultivated lands (excluding fallow land)
    - a. Permanent pastures and grazing land,
    - b. Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area),
    - c. Culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).
  - iv. Fallow lands
    - a. Current fallow: (left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),
    - b. Other than current fallow: (left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).
  - v. Net sown area: Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as *gross cropped area*.

#### Land Use Pattern in India

The use of land is determined both by

- i. **Physical factors:** such as topography, climate, soil types
- ii. **Human factors:** such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.

The data below represents the land use pattern in India.



## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Land Use Pattern in India**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. 3.28
2. 93
3. 33
4. Ecological

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq. km.
2. The use of land is determined both by physical factors such as topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors such as population density, technological capability and culture and traditions etc.
3. This represents the total sown area once/or more than once in a particular year i.e. the area is counted as many as times as there are sowings in a year.
4. Waste land includes rocky, arid and desert areas and land put to other non-agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry etc.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Net sown area in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Manipur is low mainly due to the hilly and rocky terrain. They are also largely covered by dense forests, which will need to be cut to develop agriculture. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are covered by dense tropical forests and so net sown area is low.
2. Some points of the National Forest Policy are:
  - i. Preservation and restoration of ecological balance. Existing forests will be fully protected and their productivity will be improved. Forest cover on hill slopes and catchment areas of rivers Will be increased.
  - ii. A network of Wildlife and bird Sanctuaries, National Parks, biosphere reserves and other protected areas will be extended and better managed.
  - iii. Soil erosion and denudation of catchment areas of water bodies will be checked.
  - iv. The people will be actively involved in programmes of protection, conservation and management of the forests. The basic requirements of the rural and tribal people for forest products will be maintained.
  - v. Increasing forest areas by afforestation and social forestry.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Question**

1. **Land-use pattern in India:**
  - i. Land resources in India are primarily divided into agricultural land, forest land, land meant for pasture and grazing, land for other non-agricultural use (such as housing, roads and industry) and waste land (rocky, arid and desert areas).
  - ii. In 2002-03, 54 per cent of the total land area was cultivable or fallow, 22.5 per cent was covered by forests and 3.5 per cent was used for grazing. The rest was waste land, with traces of miscellaneous cultivation.



- iii. Improper use of forest land has degraded the available land area and made conservation of forests difficult. Human activities such as deforestation, mining and quarrying have contributed to the slow growth rate of forests. Thus, land under forest has increased by only about 4 per cent since 1960-61.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Land Degradation and Conservation Measures**

#### **I. Mark 'T' for True and 'F' for False Questions**

1. False
2. True

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
2. Deforestation is responsible for maximum land degradation.
3. In Punjab over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.
4. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

##### **1. Causes of land degradation:**

- i. Mining sites are abandoned after the excavation work is done, leaving deep scars of overburdening. In states like Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- ii. Over grazing in states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra is one of the main reasons behind land degradation.
- iii. Over irrigation and waterlogging lead to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, thereby leading to land degradation.
- iv. Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust in the atmosphere. It stops the infiltration of water in the soil.
- v. Industrial effluents as wastes have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

##### **2. Ways to check land degradation:**

- i. Afforestation and proper management of grazing can help to check land degradation.
- ii. Planting of shelter belts help in checking the sand causing land degradation near the deserts.
- iii. Overgrazing can be checked and avoided.
- iv. Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes can also check land degradation.
- v. Proper management of waste land can be taken up.
- vi. Control on mining activities, so that mining does not affect the land and by refilling the scars.

- vii. Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial areas.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The following measures can help to solve the problem of land degradation
  - i. Afforestation over deforested areas
  - ii. Proper management of grazing on permanent pastures
  - iii. In areas where, desertification has taken place, growing thorny bushes
  - iv. Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents after treatment
  - v. Planting of shelter belts
  - vi. Control on mining activities
  - vii. Proper management of waste lands
2. Continuous use of land over a prolonged period of time without taking necessary steps to conserve and manage it, has resulted in land degradation.

Four human activities responsible for land degradation in India are as follows;

- i. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation. Mining sites are dug, drilled or quarried and abandoned after excavation work is over, leaving the land over-burdened and in a highly degraded state.
- ii. Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantity of mineral dust in the atmosphere which ultimately settles down on the land. It retards the process of infiltration of water into the soil, thus, degrading the land. Discharge of industrial effluents and wastes cause pollution and land degradation in industrial regions.
- iii. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- iv. In Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh over-irrigation is responsible for land degradation. It leads to water logging which in turn increases salinity and alkalinity in the soil and reduces its fertility.

### **WORKSHEET-6**

#### **Soil as a Resource**

##### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Renewable natural
2. Nature
3. Chemical
4. Organic

##### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed in the development of various types of soils.

2. Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile. Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
3. Black soil is ideal for growing cotton and is also known as *black cotton soil*.
4. Black soils are generally poor in phosphoric contents.
5. Laterite has been derived from the Latin word 'later' which means brick.
6. Rubber and cashew are associated with laterite soil.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Soil erosion is the natural process in which the topsoil of a field is carried away by physical sources such as wind and water.

The following are the important steps taken to control soil erosion in hilly areas:

- i. **Afforestation:** The best way to conserve soil is to increase the area under forest. Indiscriminate felling of the trees should be stopped and efforts should be made to plant trees in new areas.
  - ii. **Checking shifting cultivation:** Checking and reducing shifting cultivation will reduce soil erosion.
  - iii. **Contour Ploughing:** If ploughing done at right angles to the hill slope, following the natural contours of the hill, the ridges and furrows break the flow of water down the hill. This will prevent soil erosion.
2. Soil conservation is the preventing of soil loss from erosion or reduced fertility caused by over usage, acidification, salinization or other chemical soil contamination. Slash-and-burn and other unstainable methods.

Methods of Soil Conservation are:

- i. Ploughing along the contour lines can decrease the speed of water flow down the slopes.
- ii. Step or terrace cultivation on slopes restricts erosion. Western and Central Himalayas have well-developed terrace farming.
- iii. **Strip cropping:** Here large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.
- iv. **Shelterbelt plantation:** Tree is planted in rows. These shelterbelts have led to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Arid soil is widely found in Western Rajasthan.
  - (i) The soil ranges red to brown in colour.
  - (ii) The soils contain considerable amount of soluble salts.
  - (iii) The soils contain a low percentage of organic matter due to dry climate and absence of vegetation.
  - (iv) The soil is alkaline in nature as there is no rainfall to wash soluble salts.
  - (v) The lower horizon of the soil is occupied by 'kankar' because of the increasing calcium content downwards. The 'kankar' layer formations in the bottom horizons restrict the infiltration of water.
  - (vi) The soils are infertile but with irrigation and fertilizers, the drought resistant and salt tolerant dry crops such as barley, cotton, wheat, millets, maize, pulses, etc., are grown.
2. **Formation:** It develops in areas with high temperature and heavy rainfall.  
The laterite soil is a result of intense leaching owing to heavy tropical rains.

**Features:**

- (i) The soils are acidic in nature, coarser and crumbly in texture.
- (ii) Due to lack of nitrogen, potassium and organic elements, the laterite soils lack fertility, and are not suitable for cultivation. But when the soils are manured and irrigated, some crops can be cultivated.
- (iii) As the soils are indefinitely durable, so they provide valuable building materials.

## **WORKSHEET-7**

### **Based on Compete Chapter**

**I. Fill in the Blanks**

- 1. Brick
- 2. *Kankar*
- 3. Bad land
- 4. 10,000-15,000

**II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Black soil is also known as cotton soil.
- 2. Yellow and red soils are also found in parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, southern parts of the middle Ganga plain and along the piedmont zone of the Western Ghats.
- 3. There are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds in urban areas are de facto accessible to all the people living there.

**III. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Soil erosion is the natural process in which the topsoil of a field is carried away by physical sources such as wind and water.
- 2. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) stretches from the sea ward edge of the countries territorial waters out to 200 nautical miles in the sea and the concerned state has special rights over the exploitation of marine resources.

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Technical and economic development have led to more consumption of resources in the following ways:
  - i. It provides equipment which increases production that lead to the consumption of more resources. Introduction of sophisticated machinery further helps in exploitation of resources.
  - ii. The economic development leads to the rise of the needs of people which results into more consumption of resources.
  - iii. Economic development provides favourable environment for the development of latest technologies which helps to convert various materials into resources.
  - iv. Increase in population and improvement in medical facilities has also increased demands for more resources.

- v. Goods become outdated very fast and development of advanced goods with the latest technology require more resources.
- 2. Soil conservation is the preventing of soil loss from erosion or reduced fertility caused by over usage, acidification, salinization or other chemical soil contamination. Slash-and-burn and other unsustainable methods.

Methods of Soil Conservation are:

- i. Ploughing along the contour lines can decrease the speed of water flow down the slopes.
- ii. Step or terrace cultivation on slopes restricts erosion. Western and Central Himalayas have well-developed terrace farming.
- iii. Strip cropping: Here large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind.
- iv. Shelterbelt plantation: Tree is planted in rows. These shelterbelts have led to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in western India.

## V. Assertion-Reasoning

- 1. →b)

The water in the dams is a reserve, which can be used in the future with the help of existing technical 'know-how'.

- 2. →a)

## VI. Source-based questions

- 1. →d)
- 2. →a)
- 3. →b)
- 4. →c)

# **2** FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES (To be assessed in Periodic Test)

## WORKSHEET-1

### Flora and Fauna in India

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. Biological
- 2. 7-8
- 3. Endangered
- 4. Endemic

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. India has a very rich fauna. It is estimated that there are over 81,000 species of fauna are found in India.
- 2. India has a very rich flora. It is estimated that there are over 47,000 species of flora are found in India.
- 3. According to the 2019 report, the total forest cover of the country is 712,249 square kilometres.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Flora is the plant life occurring in a particular region or time, generally the naturally occurring or indigenous—native plant life. The term fauna is used to denote the species of animals.
2. India is one of the world's richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity. India has nearly 8 percent of the total number of species in the world which is estimated to be 1.6 million. A large number of species are yet to be discovered. Over 81,000 species of fauna (animals) and 47,000 species of flora (plants) are found in India.

A variety of topographical or physical features and differences in climatic conditions found in India have provided a wide variety of habitats and influenced the survival of different species of plants and animals in different parts of India. Vast biodiversity with plants and animals unique to different areas is a consequence of the variety of physical and climatic conditions prevailing in India.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Himalayan Yew is found in parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. The scientific name of Himalayan Yew is 'Taxus wallachiana'. It is a medicinal plant. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree. It has been successfully used to treat some cancers. The drug is now the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world.  
The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation. In the last one decade, thousands of yew trees have dried up in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.
2. There are 6 different categories of existing plants and animal species.
  - i. **Normal species:** These include those whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival, such as cattle, sal, pine, rodents etc. Normal species does not face any threat of being less in number.
  - ii. **Endangered species:** These include those species which are in danger of extinction. The survival of such species is difficult if the negative factors that have led to a decline in their population continue to operate. For example, black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, etc.
  - iii. **Vulnerable species:** These include the 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 example, blue sheep, Gangetic dolphin etc.
  - iv. **Rare species:** They may move into the endangered or vulnerable category for example, blue bear, wild Asiatic buffalo.
  - v. **Endemic species:** These are found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. For example, Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon.
  - vi. **Extinct species:** Extinct species are the ones which are not found after searching of known or likely areas where they may occur around any place in the world. A species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the entire earth.

## WORKSHEET-2

### Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Ecological
2. Aquatic



3. 1972
4. Two-third

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Tiger reserves are established to conserve tigers. At present, there are 27 tiger reserves in India.
2. Projects for protecting specific animals: The central government has also announced several projects for protecting specific animals which were greatly threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, the three types of crocodiles – the freshwater crocodile, the saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion and others.
3. Under Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, an all India list of protected species was published.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 1972, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented. It made protecting specific habitats a law. A list of wildlife species that had to be protected was published and hunting these animals was against the law. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries were set up in many states to protect endangered species. Under the Wildlife Act of 1980 and 1986, several insects have also been included in the list of protected species. Butterflies, moths, beetles, dragonflies and even certain plants are included in the protected list. “Project Tiger” was initiated in 1973 by the government of India to protect tigers. It is one of the most well publicized wildlife campaigns in the world.
2. There has been a rapid decline in wildlife population and forestry. We should conserve forests and wildlife because
  - i. Conservation helps to preserve the ecological balance and ecological diversity and our life support systems water, air and soil.
  - ii. Conservation also helps to preserve the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.
  - iii. Forests and wildlife also provide economic benefits. Forest depletion accelerates soil erosion. Forests provide us various medicines. Various forest products are used as raw materials in industries.
  - iv. Forests act as oxygen cover for our Planet and deforestation would mean depletion of oxygen needed by living organisms.
  - v. Plants are dependent on animals and birds for their pollination and seed dispersal and maintain energy flow in an ecosystem.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities felt that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. Major threats to tigers are poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey-based species, growing human population, etc.

Project Tiger was a wildlife conservation project initiated in India in 1973 to protect the Bengal Tiger. There are more than 42 tiger reserves in India covering an area of about 37,761 sq. km. Some of the important tiger reserves are Corbett National Park in Uttaranchal, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

2. Communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India in the following ways:
  - i. **In Sariska Tiger Reserve:** Rajasthani villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.
  - ii. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared about 1,200 hectares of forest area as the 'Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri'. The community has declared their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.
  - iii. Many states have launched the Joint Forest Management programme to involve local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. Odisha was the first state to launch this programme.
  - iv. Improper farming techniques, defective methods of farming are also responsible for depletion of our biodiversity. So many farmers and citizen groups support the *Beej Bachao Andolan* in Tehri and *Navdanya* have developed or are using various crop production methods which do not use synthetic chemicals for growing crops.
  - v. The famous Chipko Movement was launched by the women of Chamoli in northern India, saved more than 12,000 sq. km. area of forests just by hugging the trees when the lumberjacks attempted to cut them.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Types and Distribution of Forests and Wildlife Resources**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In terms of area, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra.
2. Protected forests are protected from any further depletion. Almost one-third of the total is the protected forested area. Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, etc. have a bulk of it.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A reserve forest is the forest that enjoys judicial protection based on the legal systems. Reserve forest may also be used for the short and small contexts across various countries. Reserved forests are the protected forests with the natural habitat that has high degree of protection from any kind of hunting and poaching.
2. Some of the important tiger reserves are Corbett National Park in Uttaranchal, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some of the tiger reserves of India.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Community and Conservation**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared about 1,200 hectares

of forest area as the 'Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri'. The community has declared their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

2. The state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In India joint forest management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like nontimber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.
2. The **Chipko Movement** also called 'Hug the tree' **movement** originated from an incident in a remote village called 'Reni' in Garhwal (Himalayas), where the people of this village clasped the tree trunks with their arms to protect them from being cut down by a contractors workers.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. I have observed many activities being practiced by our colony residents which are helping to conserve and protect the environment.
  - i. The first activity which we carry out regularly every year when the monsoon rains start is celebrating the Van Mahotsav. We normally celebrate this on 1st of July by planting trees saplings in various parts of the colony and watering them. These saplings are protected from being eaten by stray animals by encircling them with metal guard enclosures. This improves the atmospheric oxygen activity in and around our colony.
  - ii. Another activity being carried out in our colony is segregating kitchen waste and other household waste into recyclable and biodegradable categories by keeping them in different bins at home and every day disposing of them in similar bins coloured blue (for recyclable waste) and green (for biodegradable waste) in the big bins just outside the colony This helps the municipality in easy disposal of these wastes and keeps the environment clean.

## WORKSHEET-5

### Based on Complete Chapter

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh
3. Taxol
4. Uttrakhand

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has classified existing plants and animal species of the world?

2. Five endangered species are black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion, tailed macaque, sangai, etc.
3. The flora and fauna of India is at risk due to increase in deforestation as we know forests are the habitat of various species, destroying forests means threatening the existence of various species. According to India State of Forest Report, 2011, forest cover has decreased in 14 states, by 367 sq. kms with the green area.
4. The Central **Forestry** Board was set-up in the year 1950 and this was followed by a **National Policy on Forests** in the year 1952. The aim of National Forest Policy was:
  - i. Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of the ecological balance.
  - ii. Conserving the natural heritage of the country by preserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora and fauna.
  - iii. Creating a massive people's movement with the involvement of women for their objectives.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. A species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the entire earth. Examples of such species are the Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck.
2. **Endemic species** are found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. For example, Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon.  
Rare species are those species which are rarely found, perhaps they are on the verge of extinction. Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. The examples of such species are the Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc. Special measures are taken to protect rare species, for example, hunting of such animal is banned under Wildlife Protection Act.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The negative factors which have contributed significantly to the fearful depletion of flora and fauna in India can be outlined as follows:
  - i. The expansion of railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry and mining activities during the colonial period have inflicted greatest damage on Indian forests.
  - ii. 'Enrichment plantation' promoting a few favoured species and eliminating other species, e.g. teak monoculture in South India and chir pine plantation in Himalayan region, have damaged the natural forests.
  - iii. Even after independence, agricultural expansion to meet the food requirement of a huge and growing population continues to be one of the major causes for depletion of forests.
  - iv. Shifting cultivation or jhuming in the tribal belts especially in the north east and central India have led to deforestation or degradation of forests.
  - v. Large scale development projects like the river valley projects have contributed significantly to the loss of valuable forests.
  - vi. Mining causes deforestation and disturbs the natural habitats of many animals and block the migration route of several other species.

- vii. Grazing and fuel wood collection lead to depletion of forests resources according to many environmentalists. However, a substantial part of the fuel and fodder demand is met by lopping rather than felling of entire trees. Thus, they do not cause total deforestation.
  - viii. Habitat destruction and over-exploitation
  - ix. Hunting and poaching
  - x. Environmental pollution and water poisoning
  - xi. Forest fires
2. Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities felt that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the century. The major threat to tiger population include poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey based species, growing human population and deforestation.

Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two countries became prime targets for poaching of tiger and illegal trading. Thus, the central government announced the Project Tiger with the objective of protecting this species which was gravely threatened.

‘Project Tiger’ one of the well-publicised wildlife campaign in the world, was launched in India in 1973. The objectives of Project Tiger are as follows :

- (i) Banning hunting and poaching of tiger.
- (ii) Restricting trade of tiger skin, bones. etc.
- (iii) Giving legal protection to their habitats by creating tiger reserves, e.g., Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand and Sunderbans in West Bengal. There are 50 tiger reserves in India which are governed by Project Tiger which is administrated by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).

## **3 WATER RESOURCES** **(To be assessed in Periodic Test)**

### **WORKSHEET-1**

#### **Water Scarcity and the Need for Water Conservation and Management**

##### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Freshwater is mainly obtained from surface run off and ground water that is continually being renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle. All water moves within the hydrological cycle ensuring that water is a renewable resource.
- 2. The continuous movement of water on, above and below the surface of earth is known as hydrological cycle.
- 3. Water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region.
- 4. The ocean covers more than 70 percent of the surface of our planet. About 97 percent of the Earth's water can be found in our ocean.

5. Water is renewed again and again by the natural hydrologic cycle where water evaporates, transpires from plants, rises to form clouds, and returns to the earth as precipitation.

## **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Shortage of water for a sustained period is called water scarcity. Growing population, over-exploitation and unequal distribution of water among social groups are the main causes of water scarcity.
2.  $\frac{3}{4}$  th of the earth's surface is covered with water, there is still scarcity of water across the globe. This is because:
  - i. Around 97% of total water is in oceans which is salty and not fit for human consumption.
  - ii. Out of remaining 3% fresh water, only 1% is available to us in form of rivers, lakes and streams.
  - iii. Over exploitation of water resources and discharge of sewage and wastes into water have further led to the scarcity of water resources.

## **III. Long Answer Questions**

1. Rapid urbanisation means rapid growth in the number of industries and internal migration to cities which lead to the pressure on existing water sources around the cities.
  - i. Multiplying urban centers with large and dense populations has increased the demand for water.
  - ii. Urban lifestyles have not only added to water and energy requirements but have further aggravated the problem.
  - iii. The housing societies or colonies in the cities have their own groundwater pumping devices to meet their water needs.
  - iv. Fragile water resources are being over-exploited and have caused their depletion in several cities.
  - v. Urbanization creates vast opportunities which attract people. This increasing population demands more water to fulfill their domestic needs.
2. About three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water. Only a small proportion (2.5 per cent) of it accounts for fresh water that can be put to use. This fresh Water is continually being renewed and recharged through the hydrological cycle. All water moves within the hydrological cycle ensuring that water is a renewable resource. Two methods of conserving water:
  - i. Rooftop rain water harvesting is practiced to store drinking water particularly in Rajasthan.
  - ii. In the floodplains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.
  - iii. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rainfed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the 'Chains' in Jaisalmer and 'Jihads' in other parts of Rajasthan.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

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

#### **I. Write True or False**

1. True



2. True
3. True
4. True

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga (Orissa), Nagarjuna Konda (Andhra Pradesh), Bennur (Karnataka), Kolhapur (Maharashtra) etc. 4) In the 11th century A.D., Bhopal lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.
2. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment. Based on structure or material used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams or masonry dams, with several sub-types.
3. Hirakund dam is built on the river Mahanadi.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1.
  - i. Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions with farmers shifting to the cultivation of water-intensive and commercial crops.
  - ii. This has great ecological consequences. It leads to water-logging and consequent salinization of the soil.
  - iii. This is the negative effect of irrigation. As rich farmers have better access to irrigation, they have earned more money due to the production of commercial crops.
  - iv. On the other hand, the landless poor who could not avail of its benefits has become poorer.
  - v. Thus, irrigation has transformed the social landscape by increasing the social gap between rich landowners and the landless poor families.
2. Multipurpose River Projects were launched after Independence with the approach of integrated water resource management. The objective was to provide multifarious benefits that would lead to the development and progress of the nation, overcoming the handicap of its colonial past. Jawaharlal Nehru had proudly proclaimed the present-day dams or multipurpose projects as 'temples of modern India'. The reason behind this was that these projects integrate the development of agriculture with rapid industrialisation and lead to the progress of both the village and urban economy.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. We should conserve and manage our water resources to safeguard ourselves from health hazards, to ensure food security as well as for continuation of our livelihood and productive activities. Taking into consideration the problem of water scarcity and decreasing freshwater resources, the need of the hour is to conserve and manage our water resources.

Over-exploitation and mismanagement of water resources can be controlled through conservation and management of water resources. Conservation can also prevent degradation of our natural ecosystem as well as control the ecological crisis that may arise due its scarcity.

Two points that should be kept in mind for efficient management of water are:

- (i) Prevention of water pollution, so that available water sources are not rendered unusable.

- (ii) Integrated Water Resource Management should develop water saving technology and recycling and reuse of water. Rainwater harvesting should be promoted.

**2. Advantages of multi-purpose river projects:**

- i. These are the main source of power generation.
- ii. They provide us neat, pollution free and cheapest energy which is the backbone of industry and agriculture.
- iii. These projects control the floods because water can be stored in them. These projects have converted many, 'rivers of sorrows' into 'rivers of boon'.
- iv. These projects are the main source of irrigation and also help in conserving soil.

**Disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects:**

- i. Due to the construction of dams, there are no adequate floods in the river. Because of this, the soil of the downstream region does not get nutrient rich silt.
- ii. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate for spawning, i.e., to produce eggs.
- iii. It resulted in displacement of local communities.
- iv. The multipurpose projects induced earthquake, caused waterborne diseases.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Rainwater Harvesting**

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. A johad is a rainwater storage tank principally used in the state of Harayana and Rajasthan, India, that collects and stores water throughout the year, to be used for the purpose of drinking by humans and cattle. Johads are called as "khadins" in Jaisalmer.
- 2. Palar pani
- 3. Tamil Nadu is the first state in India which has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structure compulsory to all the houses across the state. There are legal provisions to punish the defaulters.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. The two techniques of rooftop rainwater harvesting, are:
  - i. Rainwater collection from the buildings rooftop through pipes into an underground tank.
  - ii. The wells are used for accomodating the excess of water collected through rainfall in recharging groundwater. These were the two techniques of rooftop rainwater harvesting.
- 2. i. About 18-20 liters of water enters the bamboo pipe system, get transported over hundreds of meters and finally reduces to 20-80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.
- ii. Bamboo drip irrigation system is practiced in Meghalaya.

Features of bamboo drip irrigation:

- i. Bamboo drip irrigation system is 200 years old system of tapping stream and strip water by using bamboo pipe.

- ii. Bamboo pipes are used to divert perennial springs on the hilltops to the lower reaches by gravity.
- iii. The channel sections, made of bamboo, divert water to the plant site where it is distributed into branches.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Rainwater harvesting is a technique of collecting and storing rainwater for domestic use. Prominent rainwater harvesting methods in India are :
  - i. **Guls and Kuls:** People built guls and kuls in hilly and mountainous regions to divert water. These are simple channels. They are mainly used in Western Himalayas.
  - ii. **Roof top rain water harvesting:** Commonly practised to store drinking water in Rajasthan.
  - iii. **Inundation Channels:** These channels developed in the flood plains of Bengal to irrigate fields.
  - iv. **Khadins and Johads:** In arid and semi-arid regions, some agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures. These structures are found in Rajasthan.
  - v. **Tanks:** In Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all houses have tanks for storing drinking water. Tanks are part of the well-developed roof top rain water harvesting system.
2. Three traditional methods of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India are:
  - i. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, all houses had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground tankas.
  - ii. In the western Himalaya's diversion channels called 'guls' or 'kuls' are built to utilize rainwater for agriculture.
  - iii. In arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures. Rain water was allowed to stand and moisten the soil. These structures are called 'Khadins' and 'Johads'.

## WORKSHEET-4 Based on Complete Chapter

### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Nagarjuna Sagar dam is located on river Krishna.
2. Rihand Dam is located on river Son.
3. Bhakra Nangal dam is built on Satluj river.
4. The contribution of hydroelectricity in the total generation of electricity is 22%.

### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. (i) The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard. They are built for storing drinking water. A tank could be 6.1 meters deep, 4.27 meters long and 2.44 meters wide.
- (ii) The tankas were built in the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer.

2. Three traditional methods of rainwater harvesting adopted in different parts of India are:
  - i. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan, all houses had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water. The tanks were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and was stored in these underground tankas.
  - ii. In the western Himalaya's diversion channels called 'guls' or 'kuls' are built to utilize rainwater for agriculture.
  - iii. In arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan agricultural fields were converted into rain fed storage structures. Rain water was allowed to stand and moisten the soil. These structures are called 'Khadins' and 'Johads'.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Multipurpose projects are facing resistance due to the following reasons:
  - i. **Adverse effect on the fertility of the soil:** Due to the construction of dams, there are no annual floods in the river. And because of this, the soil of the downstream region does not get nutrient rich "silt". This decreases the fertility of the soil.
  - ii. **Adverse impact on aquatic life:** Due to the construction of dams on the rivers, the fish in the downstream area do not get sufficient nutrient material. Regulating and damming of rivers affect the natural flow of water causing poor sediment flow downward, and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of reservoir, resulting in rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for the rivers aquatic life. Dams also fragment rivers making it difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate for spawning i.e., to produce eggs.
  - iii. **Displacement of local communities:** The building of large dams results in displacement of local communities. The local people often have to give up their land and livelihood and their meagre access and control over resources for the greater good of the nation.
  - iv. **Change in the cropping pattern:** The multipurpose projects are responsible for providing assured means of irrigation to farmers. Due to this, most of the farmers have changed the cropping pattern shifting to water intensive and commercial crops. This has led to salinisation of soil leading to ecological imbalance.
2.
  - i. In semi-arid regions of Rajasthan every house had underground tankas to store the water for drinking purposes.
  - ii. These tankas are large and deep which were built inside the main house or the courtyard.
  - iii. They were linked to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rainwater falling on the rooftops would run down through a pipe and collect in the underground tankas.
  - iv. The rainwater collected, is stored in the tankas providing drinking water till the next rainy season.
  - v. When all other sources have dried up, these tankas were beneficial to beat the summer heat as they kept the rooms cool. The rainwater or *palar pani*, as commonly known in these parts, is considered the purest form of natural water.

**WORKSHEET-1****Types of Farming****I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Milpa
2. Bewar
3. Slash and burn

**II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume besides food grain it also produces raw material for various industries.
2. Primitive subsistence farming is the type of farming done using primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. It is also called a slash and burn agriculture and also have different names in different places.
3. In intensive subsistence agriculture, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Farmers use their small land holdings to produce enough, for their local consumption, while remaining produce is used for exchange against other goods.
4. India enjoys the pride of leading in the production of plantation crops throughout the world. The major plantation crops are coconut, areca nut, rubber, tea, coffee, oil palm, cashew and cocoa.

**III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Slash and burn' agriculture is the other name for shifting Agriculture. It is the most primitive farming type practised by the tribal people living in tropical regions.  
Salient features of this agriculture are:
  - i. Forests are cleared and trees are burnt to make the land available for cultivation.
  - ii. Digging stick is mainly used for cultivation.
  - iii. Mainly root crops and food crops are grown for their own use.
  - iv. After 2 years when the soil becomes impoverished, they move to another forest area.
  - v. Productivity is very low as there is less use of natural fertilisers and pesticides, etc.
2. Differences between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming are as follows:
  - a. Primitive Subsistence**
    - i. It is practised on small patches of land.
    - ii. Primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family community labour are used.
    - iii. In this type of farming, farmers depend on the monsoons and natural fertility of the soil.
    - iv. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low.
  - b. Intensive Subsistence**
    - i. It is practised on bigger land holdings.

- ii. Modern inputs like HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, etc., to obtain higher productivity are used.
- iii. In intensive subsistence, irrigation facilities like tubewells and canal irrigation is used.
- iv. Land productivity is high as it is meant for commercial purposes.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

- |    | Subsistence Agriculture   | Commercial Farming   |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like dao, hoe and digging sticks.  | Commercial farming is done on large scale with the use of huge doses of modern inputs e.g. HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides. |
|    | Farmer and his family produce cereals for themselves and for the local market. It is labour intensive where most of the activities are done by family/community labour. | Crops are grown with a view to export them to other countries. It is capital intensive where much of the work is done with the help of machines.         |
|    | It is practised in thickly populated areas.   | It is practised in sparsely populated areas.   |
|    | Cereals like wheat, rice, millets are mainly raised.  | Coffee, cotton, sugarcane etc are mainly raised.   |
2. Characteristics of commercial farming are:
    - i. Farmer use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
    - ii. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another, for example rice is a commercial crop of Punjab and Haryana but in Orissa it is a subsistence crop.
    - iii. In this type of farming crops are produced for sale. It requires a lot of capital.
    - iv. Plantations cover large areas using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.
    - v. In India tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana are important plantation crops.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Cropping Pattern**

#### I. Write True or False

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
2. Major Jowar producing States are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
3. Horticulture is the term used for cultivation of fruits and vegetables.
4. Rice is a commercial crop in one state and subsistence crop in another set.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Pulses are leguminous crops. In these plants the seeds are found inside pods and the root nodules have the capacity of nitrogen fixation in the soil.  
As pulses are leguminous crops, and all of these except tur or arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing and using nitrogen from the air in the soil. Therefore, pulses are grown in rotation with other crops.  
Urad, moong, masur, peas, gram and tur (arhar) are the major pulses grown in India. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the major pulse-producing states of India.
2. Silk farming, i.e. rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre, is known as sericulture. Mulberry trees are planted and silk worms are fed on their green leaves. Silk fibre is obtained from the cocoons of the silkworms.  
Horticulture is a branch of agriculture concerned with the cultivation of garden plants – generally fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants which are used for landscaping.  
India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits. Tropical fruits like mangoes, oranges, bananas, lichi, guava, pineapples, grapes and temperate fruits like apples, pears, apricots, grow in various parts of the country and are in great demand all over the world.  
About 13 percent of the world's vegetables are produced by India. India is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because
  - i. About 67% of our population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture.
  - ii. It provides raw materials to the industries.
  - iii. India earns foreign exchange by exporting agricultural products.
  - iv. It contributes about 29% to the gross domestic product.
  - v. It provides food to over 1,027 million population.
2. An Indian farmer will not want his son to become a farmer because
  - i. The share of agriculture in India's GDP has been declining since 1950 and so farming has a bleak future in terms of income from it in future.
  - ii. Land reform laws have been enacted more than 40 years ago, but their implementation is inadequate, resulting in no improvement in the condition of small farmers.
  - iii. Exploitation by middlemen continues, resulting in farmers not getting a remunerative price for their produce.
  - iv. Irrigation infrastructure is still inadequate in many parts of the country, which makes the farmers dependent on the vagaries of the weather. A bad monsoon can spell doom for the crop.

## WORKSHEET-3

### Technological and Industrial Reforms

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. 60



2. First
3. Government

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Punjab is known as the Harbinger of 'Green Revolution' in India.
2. Another name for 'White Revolution' is 'Operation Flood'.
3. Vinoba Bhave initiated Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Technical and Institutional reforms occurred in Indian agriculture are:
  - i. **Land reforms:** collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.
  - ii. **Agricultural reforms:** Green Revolution and White Revolution.
  - iii. **Land development programmes:** Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc.
  - iv. Establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loans.
  - v. Issuing of Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, etc.
  - vi. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.
2. Various initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production are:
  - i. Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
  - ii. Land Reform was the main focus of our 'First Five Year Plan'.
  - iii. The Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the Indian agriculture.
  - iv. Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers, Grameen Banks, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms brought by Indian Government.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. A few challenges before the Indian agriculture are as follows:
  - i. Lack of irrigation facilities
  - ii. Dependence on monsoon
  - iii. Inadequate marketing and storage facilities
  - iv. Competition with global market prices of agricultural products
  - v. High cost of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides
  - vi. Lack of modern agricultural equipment and technology
2. Technical and Institutional reforms occurred in Indian agriculture are:
  - i. **Land reforms:** Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.
  - ii. **Agricultural reforms:** Green revolution and White revolution.
  - iii. **Land development programmes:** Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc., establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loans.
  - iv. Issuing of Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, etc.
  - v. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.

- vi. Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) and remunerative and procurement prices to check exploitation.
- vii. The government provides HYV seeds and fertilisers.
- viii. Government provides technical assistance and training for farmers.
- ix. Soil testing facilities, cold storage and transportation facilities are provided by government for farmers.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Tick the Correct Options**

1. (ii)
2. (i)

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables is known as horticulture.
2. Hoe, dao, digging sticks are associated with Primitive Subsistence agriculture.
3. Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October.
4. White Revolution is related to sharp increase in milk production.
5. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. (i) Tea and coffee are the two important beverage crops grown in India.  
(ii) Tea was initially introduced by the British in India. The Arabica variety of coffee initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.  
(iii) Plantation agriculture is followed for their cultivation.
2. Commercial farming is a type of farming under which farmers grow crops to sell in the market.  
Four characteristics of commercial farming in India are:
  - i. High quantities of fertilisers, high yield variety seeds, insecticides and pesticides are used to enhance the productivity of land.
  - ii. The degree and extent of commercialised agriculture varies from region to region. For example, wheat in Punjab is a commercial crop, while in Orissa, it is a subsistence crop.
  - iii. Plantation is also a kind of commercial farming where a single crop is grown over a large area.
  - iv. In commercial farming, crops are grown for earning profits. Some of the cash crops are tea, coffee, rubber etc.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the major fibre crops of India. The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton; the most important fibre crop of India are as follows:
  - i. Cotton is a kharif crop and requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. Rainfall at the time of bursting of the cotton balls is harmful as it spoils the cotton balls.

- ii. Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black soil area of the Deccan plateau. Black soil is also known as black cotton soil due to the fact that it is ideal for growth of cotton.
  - iii. The major cotton-producing states of India are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
  - iv. Jute is the second most important fibre crop of India. West Bengal, especially the Hooghly basin of the state, is the leading jute-producing area of the country on account of the well- drained fertile soil of the floodplain which are renewed every year.
  - v. Also, the climatic condition with high temperature during time of growth and sufficient availability of water have favoured jute cultivation in the Hooghly basin of West Bengal. Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the other jute-producing states.
2. Government has made concerted efforts to ensure the increase in agricultural production since 1951.
- i. Abolition of Zamindari system.
  - ii. Ceiling on landholdings where maximum limit towards ownership was fixed by government.
  - iii. Consolidation of small landholdings into a large one where mechanisation is possible.
  - iv. Introduction of any insurance to provide security against failure of crops.
  - v. Opening up of rural banks and cooperative societies to provide credit to the farmers at a low interest.
  - vi. Introduction of high yielding varieties, use of machines, fertilizers etc.
  - vii. Announcement of minimum support price to prevent any exploitation of farmers.
  - viii. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced through mass media.

## V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →d)

In 'slash and burn' agriculture, when the soil loses its fertility, the farmers shift to another plot of land, clear it for cultivation. The productivity is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

2. →a)

## VI. Source-based questions

1. →d)

2. →a)

3. →b)

4. →c)



# MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

## WORKSHEET-1

### Mode of Occurrence of Minerals

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Ores
2. Rat hole

3. Magnetite
4. Ferro-manganese alloy

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rocks like limestone or quartzite are composed primarily of one mineral—calcite or aragonite in the case of limestone, and quartz in the latter case.
2. Odisha is the largest producer of manganese in India. It accounted for one-third of the country's *total production* in 2000-01.
3. The hardest mineral is Diamond. The softest mineral is Talc.
4. Common salt, magnesium and bromine are some minerals largely derived from ocean waters.
5. In Orissa high grade hematite ore is found in badampahar mines in the Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts.
6. Metals found in a combined state in the earth's crust are known as minerals. Only those minerals that have a relatively high concentration of metal and can be extracted in an easy and cost-effective process are called ores.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called Veins and the larger is called Lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface.
2. A wide range of colours, hardness, crystal forms, luster, and density is found in minerals because of the high levels of variations in physical and chemical conditions under which a mineral is formed.
3. Copper is malleable, ductile and a good conductor of electricity. Therefore, it is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Coal is an important fossil fuel of India as it is generously available and is used for meeting a major share of our country's energy demands. It is for this reason that India is excessively dependent on coal to fulfil its commercial energy demand. Coal is found in India in two geological rock series which is Gondwana and Tertiary, Coal in Gondwana rock series is about 200 million years old, while the tertiary deposits are approximately 55 million years old. The major ores of Gondwana coal are found in the Damodar valley (West Bengal, Jharkhand). Jharia, Raniganj and Bokaro are important coalfields for Gondwana coal. The Godavari, Mahandi, Sone and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits of Gondwana rock series. Tertiary coal deposits occur mainly in the north-eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
2. India is fortunate to have fairly rich and varied mineral resources. It has been endowed with plenty of metallic and non-metallic minerals. However, these minerals are unevenly distributed due to variations in geological structures and various natural processes. For example:
  - i. In peninsular plateau the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals are found.
  - ii. In the sedimentary rocks of Gujarat and Assam most of the petroleum deposits are found.
  - iii. Rajasthan with the rock systems of the peninsula, has reserves of many non-ferrous minerals.
  - iv. The alluvial plains of north India are almost devoid of economic minerals.

- v. These variations in the distribution of minerals exist due to differences in the geological structure, process and the time involved in the formation of minerals.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Conservation of Minerals**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Rural
2. Lignite
3. Hard
4. 63
5. Thermal

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Minerals occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints in igneous and metamorphic rocks. They are usually formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the Earth's surface. Eventually, they cool and solidify as they rise.
2. Minerals occur in beds or layers in sedimentary rocks. They are formed as a result of deposition, accumulation, and concentration in the horizontal strata. For example - coal, which has been formed as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure. Minerals like gypsum, potash salt, and sodium salt are formed as a result of evaporation.
3. It is a low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content. The lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and is used for the generation of electricity.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. When we cannot reuse a source of energy after using it once we call them "conventional sources of energy" or "non-renewable energy resources". They are the most important conventional sources of energy. These include coal, petroleum, natural gas and nuclear energy. Oil is the most widely used source of energy. Coal, petroleum and natural gas account for about 90% of world's production of commercial energy and hydroelectric and nuclear power account for about 10%.
2. **Measures to conserve minerals:**
  - i. Use of minerals in a planned and sustainable manner.
  - ii. Recycling of metals.
  - iii. Use of alternative renewable substitutes.
  - iv. Technology should be improved to use the low-grade ores profitably.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Substitutes are being used instead of mineral products as given below:
  - i. 'Oil and natural gas' can be substituted for coal.
  - ii. Wood/plastic can be substituted in several cases for iron, steel, and copper.
  - iii. Artificial jewellery made from plastics or shell materials can be substituted for Gold and Silver
  - iv. 'Paper' can be used wrap instead of Aluminium foil

Minerals generally make up most of what we utilise to build, stand on, manufacture, hence if we run out of minerals, we can substitute minerals with other forms of items as stated above.

These substitutes are obtained in the following ways:

- i. Paper is made from several plants such as softwood and hardwood trees, cotton, hemp, bagasse, kenaf and so on. These plants are used to make 'pulp', from where paper is produced.
  - ii. 'Plastics' are derived from organic, natural, materials like coal, cellulose, salt, natural gas, and crude oil.
  - iii. Wood is a fibrous and porous 'structural tissue' found in the roots and stems of trees and other woody plants.
  - iv. Seashells come from molluscs, huge group of marine animals as well as mussels, oysters and clams.
2. These non-conventional sources are also known as renewable sources of energy. Examples include solar energy, bioenergy, tidal energy, and wind energy.
- i. **Solar Energy:** This is the energy that is produced by sunlight. The photovoltaic cells are exposed to sunlight based on the form of electricity that needs to be produced. The energy is utilized for cooking and distillation of water.
  - ii. **Wind Energy:** This kind of energy is generated by harnessing the power of wind and mostly used in operating water pumps for irrigation purposes. India stands as the second-largest country in the generation of wind power.
  - iii. **Tidal Energy:** The energy that is generated by exploiting the tidal waves of the sea is known as tidal energy. This source is yet to be tapped due to the lack of cost-effective technology.

**Advantages of non-conventional sources of energy:**

- a. These sources of energy are environmentally friendly
- b. They are inexhaustible
- c. They are easy to operate

**Disadvantages of non-conventional sources of energy:**

- a. Wind energy is one of the non-conventional sources of energy which is expensive and can be a cause of noise pollution
- b. Radioactive wastes are produced in nuclear energy

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Karnataka
2. Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra
3. Sheets

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The plants using cattle dung are known as "Gobar gas plants" in rural India. These provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure.

2. The impacts of mining:
  - i. The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
  - ii. The risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coal mines 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, soil, and increase in stream and river pollution.
3. It has great importance because it combines the strength of metals such as iron with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Two uses of Manganese.
  - (i) It is used to make steel tough and resistant to rusting.
  - (ii) It is used in dry cell batteries.
2. Minerals from an indispensable part of our lives in the following ways:
  - (i) From a tiny pin that we use to a towering building or tall ships are all made up of minerals.
  - (ii) The food that we consume also contains minerals which are essential for the growth of human body.
  - (iii) Cars, buses, trains and aeroplanes are manufactured with the help of minerals and they run on power resource derived from minerals.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Solar energy is an inexhaustible source of energy produced from sunlight. There is enough scope for the development of solar energy. It has bright future in India because of the following reasons:
  - i. Many parts (regions) of the country received sunlight on 300 days annually and so it becomes possible to generate 20 MW solar energy per square kilometre in such areas.
  - ii. It is easy to establish solar plants in urban and rural areas.
  - iii. By setting up solar plants in rural areas the dependence of people on firewood can be reduced.
  - iv. It is also becoming popular as it is used for cooking, heating water, lighting, etc.
2. It is a renewable source of energy, while other conventional sources used for generating electricity are exhaustible and non-renewable. Conservation of mineral resources is essential because they are a country's valuable possession. Some methods by which we can conserve minerals are:
  - i. Minerals should be used in a planned and sustainable manner.
  - ii. Technology should be upgraded to allow the use of low-grade ore at low costs.
  - iii. Recycling of metals also results in the conservation of mineral resources.
  - iv. Non-conventional sources of energy should be harnessed for the generation of electricity.
  - v. Small steps should be taken by every individual such as using public transport, carpooling and switching off lights and fans when not in use. (It is because 70% of electricity in India is generated by burning coal). Using power-saving devices also go a long way in conserving minerals and energy resources.



### Picture Based Question

1. The given picture is of utilisation of wind power. India has great potential of wind power. The largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagarcoil to Madurai. Apart from these, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have important wind farms. Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are well known for effective use of wind energy in the country.

### V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)

It has the best physical properties needed for steel making.

2. →c)

Mineral deposits are extremely valuable. The geological process of formation of minerals is very slow and their rate of replenishment is infinitely small in comparison to the rate of consumption. Continued extraction of ores leads to increasing costs as mineral extraction comes from greater depth along with decrease in quality.

### VI. Source-based questions

1. →d)

2. →a)

3. →b)

4. →c)



# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## WORKSHEET-1

### Importance of Manufacturing

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Location
2. Mumbai
3. India
4. India
5. Second

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Three physical factors for the location of an industry are raw material, power and climate.
2. Three human factors which affect the industrial location are availability of cheap labour, availability of services such as consultants and financial advice and availability of market.
3. Limestone is the main raw material. The location of a cement plant depends mostly on the limestone deposits. The other raw materials are seashells, slag from steel plants and slag from fertilizer, silica, and aluminium are important ingredients. Gypsum is necessary to regulate the setting time of cement.
4. Agriculture forms the backbone of our economy. The manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture. Apart from this, manufacturing industries also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income.

5. People employed in the secondary activities manufacture the primary materials into finished goods. The workers employed in steel factories, car, breweries, textile industries, bakeries etc. fall into this category. Some people are employed in providing services.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. There are about 70 jute mills in India mostly located in West Bengal along the banks of the Hugli river. Factors responsible for the location in the Hugli basin are:
  - i. Nearness of the jute producing areas.
  - ii. Low-cost water transport, supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to help the movement of raw material to the mills.
  - iii. Abundant water for processing raw jute.
  - iv. Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
  - v. Kolkata as an urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.
2. In recent years, the mills have shifted to the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra. This is because:
  - i. The cane produced here has higher sucrose content.
  - ii. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.
  - iii. Sugar industry can thrive only if it is run by corporatives and they are popular and more successful in the southern states.
3. The iron and steel Industry is the basic industry because:
  - i. All the other industries - heavy, medium and light, depend on it for their machinery.
  - ii. Steel is needed to manufacture a variety of engineering goods, construction material, defence, medical, telephonic, scientific equipment and a variety of consumer goods.
  - iii. Iron and steel are heavy industries because all the raw materials, as well as finished goods are heavy and bulky. It involves heavy transportation costs.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India are:
  - i. Every litre of wastewater discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of fresh water.
  - ii. Minimizing use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
  - iii. Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.
  - iv. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
  - v. Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smokestacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
  - vi. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
  - vii. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.
  - viii. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.
2. Basic or key industries are those which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods. Examples — iron and steel industry, aluminium smelting industry. Iron and steel industry are

called the basic industry because all industries whether heavy, medium or light depend on it for the machinery. Thus, it provides base to the other industries. Steel is required for manufacturing variety of engineering, construction and defence goods. Various ship building industries, aircrafts, transport equipments etc require steel which is a finished product of the iron and steel industry. Day to day consumer goods like containers, safety pins etc. are made up of steel.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. In 1855 at Rishra
2. 800
3. 1854

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Industries that use minerals and metals as raw materials are called mineral-based industries. Example Iron and steel, Aluminium smelting, etc.
2. The term 'joint sector' is applied to an undertaking only when both its ownership and control are effectively shared between public sector agencies and a private group. The basic idea underlying the concept is combination of joint ownership, joint control and professional management.
3. These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. The resources are pooled by each stakeholder and profits or losses are shared proportionately. AMUL which is milk cooperative is a good example.
4. Heavy industry is an industry that involves one or more characteristics such as large and heavy products; large and heavy equipment and facilities (such as heavy equipment, large machine tools, huge buildings and large-scale infrastructure); or complex or numerous processes.
5. Those industries where investment of capital is more than Rupees one crore are called as large-scale industries, e.g. Iron & Steel, Petrochemicals, Cotton Textiles etc.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Those industries where investment of capital is less than Rupees one crore are called as small-scale industries, e.g. Mat, Furniture, Toys, Bread, Tools etc.

<b>Large-scale industries</b>	<b>Small-scale industries</b>
These industries require huge infrastructure and large number of workers	These industries are small industries managed mostly by private individuals.
They produce machinery and goods on a large scale like the iron and steel industry, ship building industry, etc.	These industries are small industries managed mostly by private individuals.
They produce machinery and goods on a large scale like the iron and steel industry, ship building industry, etc.	They do not require huge capital investment and employ only a few workers like the weaving industry, food processing industry, etc.

2. i. Textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy as it contributes significantly to industrial production (14%), employment generation (35 million persons directly – 2nd to

- Agriculture) and foreign exchange earnings (about 24.6 %).
- ii. It is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to highest value-added products.
  - iii. This industry also contributes 4% towards GDP. Since this industry provides employment to other industries, it can be rightly said that largest proportion of industrial workers are found in textile industry.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials is called manufacturing. Workers employed in steel factories, car, breweries, textile industries, bakeries etc. fall into Importance of manufacturing industry is as follows:
  - i. It has helped in modernising agriculture by manufacturing tractors, tools and machines used in cultivation.
  - ii. They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
  - iii. Helps in eradication of unemployment and poverty.
  - iv. Helps in bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
  - v. Exports of manufactured goods expand trade and commerce and bring much-needed foreign exchange.
  - vi. India should convert its raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods in order to prosper.
2. Pollution is a negative effect of industrialisation. It adversely affects the environment and degrades it. Undoubtedly the rapid growth in industries has led to considerable economic growth but it has also led to the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise eventually resulting in degradation of environment. Air and water pollution is prominent of them all.
  - i. **Air Pollution:** Presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide in the air is very dangerous. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. Air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and the atmosphere as a whole.
  - ii. **Water Pollution:** Organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents are discharged into rivers. They make the river water polluted. The main industries that are responsible for it includes paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies. Rainwater takes the pollutants deep to the ground thus contaminating the ground water also.
3. Information technology and electronics industry
  - i. The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television, telephones, cellular telecom, papers, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipment required by the telecommunication industries. Bangalore is the electronic capital of India. Other centres are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore.

- ii. 18 Software Technology Parks provide single window service and high data communication facility to software experts.
- iii. This industry has played a significant role in generating employment. Upto 31 March 2005, the IT industry employed over one million persons. This number has been increasing fast year after year.
- iv. This industry has been a major foreign exchange earner in the last two or three years because of its fast-growing Business Processes Outsourcing (BPO) sector.
- v. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of Information Technology industry in the country.

## V. Assertion-Reasoning

- 1. →a)
- 2. →d)

The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy as it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings.

## VI. Source-based questions

- 1. →a)
- 2. →c)
- 3. →d)
- 4. →b)



# LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

## WORKSHEET-1

### Transport

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. 56
- 2. Kanniyakumari
- 3. 1960
- 4. Thane
- 5. 1953

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. Three means of transports are:
  - i. Land transport- Examples are Roadways, railways pipelines
  - ii. Air transport-Examples are domestic Airways and International Airways
  - iii. Water transport-Examples are Inland and Overseas
- 2. Two factors which have converted the vast world into a global world are:
  - i. Efficient and fast means of transport and
  - ii. Development of telecommunication and satellite communication systems.

3. These are the primary road systems which run in the North-South and East-West directions connecting all the states and link extreme parts of the country. These roads are laid and maintained by the Central Government, i.e., Central Public Works Department (CPWD) as they are of national importance.
4. Border Roads Organisation was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and northeastern border areas.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The growing importance of road transport in comparison to rail transport is because of the following reasons:
  - i. Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railways lines.
  - ii. Roads can pass through comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
  - iii. Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.
  - iv. It provides door to door services thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
  - v. It is used as feeder to other modes of transport. To reach any destination be it railway station, sea port or airport, one needs to travel through roads.
2. Three Super Highways are:
  - a. **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways:** It links Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways.
  - b. **The North-South corridors** linking Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu).
  - c. **East-West Corridor** linking Silcher (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat). The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India.

The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between mega cities of India. These projects have also helped in the economic development of the country. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).
3. Five major problems faced by road transport in India are as following:
  - i. Inadequate Roads
  - ii. Heavy Taxes
  - iii. No proper Maintenance
  - iv. Lack of Co-ordination
  - v. Less Roads in Rural Areas
4. Importance of waterways:
  - i. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
  - ii. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
  - iii. It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

The following waterways have been declared as the **National Waterways by the Government:**

  - a. The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km)—N.W. No. 1
  - b. The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km)—N.W. No. 2
  - c. The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Komman, Udyogamandal and Champakkara canals-205 km)—N.W. No. 3

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size and diversities because of efficient means of transport and communication. They are rightly called the lifelines or arteries of a nation because:
  - i. Economic development of a country depends on the well-developed and efficient means of transport and communication.
  - ii. They are indispensable for movement of people, goods and services from one place to another.
  - iii. They have contributed to socio-economic progress in many ways by connecting far flung areas of the country.
  - iv. They have enriched all aspects of our lives — social, cultural, individual and economic.
  - v. They promote trade, tourism and business thus adding value to the economy.
  - vi. Transport and communication have made possible international trade which is essential for every economy as no country is self-sufficient in all resources.
  - vii. They link areas of production with consumption, i.e. agricultural farms are linked to the markets and industries.
  - viii. They help in the balanced regional development of a country.
  - ix. They play a very important role at the time of natural calamities, i.e., for providing relief measures.
  - x. Deficient areas can obtain resources from the regions of surplus, thereby making the interdependence among the regions possible.
  - xi. They have added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.
2. International trade in India has undergone a substantial change in the last fifteen years. Liberalisation policies of government and lifting of barriers on trade has made it truly global in nature. India has trading relations with all major trading blocks and geographical regions of the world. In this day and age of globalisation, exchange of goods and commodities has been overtaken by the exchange of information and knowledge. India has proved to be a world leader in software technology and is earning large amounts of foreign exchange through the export of software technology.

### **WORKSHEET-2**

#### **Based on Complete Chapter**

##### **I. Choose the Correct Option**

1. (iii)
2. (ii)
3. (iii)
4. (iii)

##### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy because they are the preconditions for progress and development.
2. Vishakhapatnam port is the deepest landlocked and well protected port catering mainly to iron ore exports.



3. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between mega cities of India. These projects have also helped in the economic development of the country. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).
4. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India to transport liquids as well as solids in slurry form.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The improvements made by the Indian railways in its functioning are as follows:
  - i. Conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge.
  - ii. Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This has increased the speed and haulage capacity.
  - iii. The replacement of steam engine run by coal has improved the environment of stations and its surroundings.
  - iv. Railways routes have been extended to areas where there was no railway lines earlier.
2. Certain areas are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to the following reasons:
  - i. The Himalayan mountainous regions are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
  - ii. It was also difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Factors that affect the distribution pattern of railway network in India:
  - i. Physiographic factors. The Northern plains with vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources provide most favourable conditions for railway network. The nature of terrain and the number of rivers running through the region determine the density of railway network in that region. Mountains, marshy, sandy and forested areas have sparse network whereas plain areas have dense network of the railways. It was difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plains of Western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat and forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh.
  - ii. Economic factors. Regions which have rich resources and are economically more developed have denser network of railways in comparison to the regions with low economic development.
  - iii. Administrative factors. The administrative and political decisions also affect the distribution of railway network in a region.
2. **Indian Railways:**
  - i. The Indian railways is the largest public sector undertaking of India. The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853, covering a distance of 34 km. It is organised into 16 railway zones.
  - ii. Railways are the prime mode of transportation for goods and passengers in India.
  - iii. Railways also make it possible to conduct varied activities like business, sightseeing and pilgrimage along with transportation of goods over longer distances. They are suitable for long distance travel and play an important role in national integration.
  - iv. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country as well as accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture. The Indian Railways is the largest public sector undertaking in the country.

- v. The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.
  - a. The northern plains provide most favourable condition having high population density, vast level land, and rich agricultural resources.
  - b. Rivers create problem in laying down of railway tracts because they require construction of bridges across the wide beds of the rivers.
  - c. In the hilly terrains of the peninsular region, railway tracts are laid through low hills, gaps or tunnels.
  - d. The Himalayan mountainous regions too are unfavourable for the construction of railway lines due to high relief, sparse population and lack of economic opportunities.
  - e. It was equally difficult to lay railway lines on the sandy plain of western Rajasthan, swamps of Gujarat, forested tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Today, the railways have become more important in our national economy than all other means of transport put together. However, rail transport suffers from certain problems as well.

#### **Problems Faced by the Indian Railways**

- i. Many passengers travel without tickets.
  - ii. Thefts and damaging of railway property has not yet stopped completely.
  - iii. People stop the trains, pull the chain unnecessarily and this causes heavy damage to the railway.
3. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. Earlier it was used to transport water but these days it is used for the following:
- i. Transport of crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertiliser factories and big thermal power plants is done with the help of pipelines.
  - ii. Even solids can be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.
  - iii. The far inland locations of refineries and gas-based fertiliser plants could be thought of only because of pipelines.
  - iv. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal.
  - v. It rules out trans-shipment (during transportation) losses or delays.

Three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country:

- i. From oil field in the upper Assam to Kanpur (UP), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia, via Rajbhand, Rajbhand to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
  - ii. From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.
  - iii. Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in UP, via Vijaipur in MP. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahajahanpur, Babrala and other places in UP.
4. Distribution of roads is not uniform in the country due to following reasons:
- i. Density of all roads varies from only 10 kms in Jammu and Kashmir to 552 kms in UP with national average of 125 km.
  - ii. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate.
  - iii. About half of the roads are unmetalled and this limits their usage during the rainy season.
  - iv. The roadways are highly congested in cities and most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.

## **V. Assertion-Reasoning**

1. →b)

The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between mega cities of India.

2. →a)

## **VI. Source-based questions**

1. →c)

2. →d)

3. →a)

4. →b)

## 1

**POWER-SHARING****WORKSHEET-1****Belgium and Sri Lanka****I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. 1948
2. 1956

**II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The minority French-speaking community was relatively rich and powerful in Belgium.
2. The most important social groups of Sri Lanka are Sinhala speakers and Tamil speakers.
3. Sinhala ethnic group is in majority in Sri Lanka .
4. *Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country* in 1948.
5. The minority French speaking *community* was *relatively rich and powerful* in *Belgium*.
6. Buddhism is the state religion of Sri Lanka.

**III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. (i) The economic inequality between the Dutch speaking and French-speaking was the basic cause of tension.  
 (ii) The French-speaking community who was in minority was relatively rich and powerful whereas the Dutch-speaking community who was in majority was poor.  
 (iii) This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who for the benefit of economic development and education much later.  
 (iv) The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.  
 (v) Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgium government amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.
2. The ethnics composition of Belgium, a small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining 1 per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city, Brussels, about 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking.
3. The steps taken by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala's supremacy cannot be justified as long lasting because of the following reasons.
  - i. These steps ignored the interests of a minority community. Even the basic rights were not given to them.

- ii. Discrimination based on religion and language further deprived other communities in Sri Lanka.
- iii. Repeated denial of the demands further developed distrust and ignited the situation that resulted in a civil war causing terrible setback to Sri Lankan social, cultural and economic life.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Two main causes of resentment in Belgium in 1960 were:
  - i. The French, who were a minority in the country, were a majority in the capital city, Brussels.
  - ii. The French community who was in minority was relatively rich and powerful, whereas Dutch speaking community was in majority was poor.
  - iii. There was a social disparity between Dutch and French speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.
2. Problems between French and Dutch communities:
  - i. The economic inequality between the Dutch speaking and French-speaking was the basic cause of tension.
  - ii. The French-speaking community who was in minority was relatively rich and powerful whereas the Dutch-speaking community who was in majority was poor.
  - iii. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.
  - iv. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem: the Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
  - v. Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgium government amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka**

#### **I. One Word Answer Type Questions**

1. After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community.
2. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Buddhism is the official religion of Sri Lanka.
2. Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity are the main religions of Sri Lanka.
3. Among Tamils there are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called 'Sri Lankan Tamils' (13 per cent). The rest, whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers during colonial period, are called 'Indian Tamils'.
4. The Sri Lanka has Unitary Form of Government in which states are in subjugation to the center. It has semi presidential government system where two executives are present i.e. President alongside with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The following majoritarian measures were adopted by the democratically elected Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy:
  - i. Government adopted majoritarian measure to establish Sinhala Supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language thus disregarding Tamil.
  - ii. The governments followed preferential politics that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
  - iii. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
  - iv. Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders were sensitive to their language and culture. They felt that the Constitution and the government policies denied them equal political rights.
  - v. When they tried to raise their demands, the government used force to suppress their demands which led to a long Civil War.
2. Consequences of majoritarian policies adopted by Sri Lankan Government.
  - i. Tamils felt the government was not sensitive about Tamil language and culture.
  - ii. Tamils felt discriminated against in jobs and education.
  - iii. Tamils felt the government was practicing religious discrimination.
  - iv. Relations between Tamils and Sinhalese became strained.
3. A series of majoritarian measures were adopted by the democratically elected government in Sri Lanka, after its independence in 1948. It adopted Majoritarianism to establish Sinhala supremacy.
  - i. In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
  - ii. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
  - iii. A new Constitution advocated that the state shall protect and promote Buddhism.All these measures taken by the government gradually increased the feeling of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils.

### IV. Long answer Type Questions

1. Majoritarianism means a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority, e.g., Sri Lanka opted for majoritarianism in which majority Sinhalese rule the country. The series of majoritarian measures adopted by the democratically elected government were as follows:
  - i. In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the official language thus disregarding Tamil.
  - ii. The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
  - iii. A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
2. The ethnic conflict between the majority Sinhalese (74%) and the minority Tamils (18%) is primarily rooted in the nature and structure of the state and therefore, any resolution to the conflict should be based on a profound reformation of the state system. The Tamil people had no faith in the Sri Lankan state by 1983. Not only had it lost faith in the Sinhalese leadership's ability to meet Tamil needs, it had also lost faith in the Tamil leadership's ability to bring about those changes through peaceful government institutions. A certain level of trust must be fostered between these two groups in order

for them to occupy the island together in relative harmony. The Sinhalese government cannot simply occupy the Tamil areas and rule through force. The Sinhalese must be sincere this time around. They must keep their promises to the Tamil people and show them that their interests and security can be provided within a united Sri Lankan State.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Accommodation in Belgium**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Regional
2. Four
3. Central

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Horizontal **distribution of power sharing** which is **represented by the Community Government in Belgium**. This form of **power sharing** means that different parts of the **government** such as the legislatures, executives, and other several departments work on the same level.
2. The Belgian government adopted the accommodation type policy to integrate the complex and diverse cultural and linguistic ethnic groups of Belgium.
3. A community government is one in which different social groups are given the power to handle the affairs related to their communities. They are expected to work jointly for the benefit of the common masses without undermining any one community. The ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community-Dutch, French and German speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
4. **Headquarters of European Union are located in Brussels, Belgium.**

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Power sharing is desirable in democracy because:
  - i. **Prudential reasons:**
    - a. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.
    - b. It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.
    - c. Imposing the will of majority, community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.
  - ii. **Moral reasons:**
    - a. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effect.
    - b. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.
    - c. A legitimate government is one where citizens through participation, acquire a stake in the system.



2. In the following ways political system in Belgium is different and innovative from other countries:
  - i. **Equal number of ministers for both the groups:** The Belgian Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can take decisions unilaterally.
  - ii. **More powers to state governments:** Under the proper power sharing arrangement, many powers of the central government were given to state governments for the two regions of the country. The state governments were not subordinate to the central government.
  - iii. **Equal representation at the state and the central level:** A separate government has been set up at Brussels in which both the communities have equal representation.
  - iv. **Formation of community government:** Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government, i.e., 'community government'. This 'community government' is elected by the people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German speaking no matter where they live. This government has the powers regarding cultural, educational and language related issues.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Tension between the Dutch and the French speaking people in Belgium:
  - i. The economic inequality between the Dutch speaking and French-speaking was the basic cause of tension.
  - ii. The French-speaking community who was in minority was relatively rich and powerful whereas the Dutch-speaking community who was in majority was poor.
  - iii. This was resented by the Dutch-speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later.
  - iv. The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels. Brussels presented a special problem - the Dutch speaking people constituted a majority in the country, but a minority in the capital.
  - v. Between 1970 and 1993, the Belgium government amended their constitution four times so as to work out an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same country.
2. The Brussels was chosen as the headquarter of the European Union as the Brussels became as a role model for managing diverse ethnic population without any of the conflicts. So as a part of this it also represents many of the advantages:
  - i. Brussels is centrally located.
  - ii. It has a socially diverse population.
  - iii. It is a cosmopolitan city.
  - iv. It is situated in the centre of the Urban Europe and has a good connection between the major cities like London, Paris etc.
3. The Ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. 1 per cent of the Belgians speak German. To rule this regionally and culturally, diverse country is not very easy.

Thus, the government has taken some measures:

- i. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the Central Government.
- ii. Many power of the Central Government have been given to State Governments, equal distribution of power is given.
- iii. Brussels, the capital of Belgium, has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representations.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Forms of Power-Sharing**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**


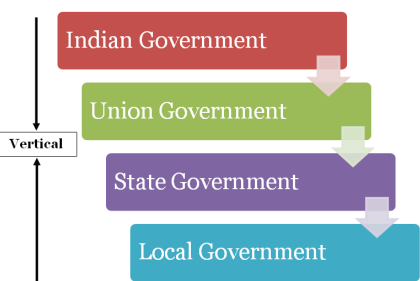
1. Equal
2. Equal
3. Community government

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A contender is someone who competes with other people to try to win elections.
2. **Federal Government** is a type of government in which powers are shared among government at different levels like a central government for the entire country and governments at the provincial, sub-national or regional level. A government for the entire country is usually called “**Federal Government**”.
3. Under this system one organ of the government keeps the check over the other. None of the organs can exercise unlimited powers. This keeps a balance of power among various institutions.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not only oppressive for the minority but it also brings ruin to the majority.
2. In a democracy, the three organs of the government namely executive, legislature and judiciary perform different functions. The powers of all the three organs are separated so that no organ becomes too powerful and is able to keep a check on the other organs. For example, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are held responsible to the Parliament or the State Assemblies. Likewise, although judges are appointed by the executive branch of the government, they have the authority to check the functioning of the executive or legislations passed by the legislature. This arrangement is called the system of checks and balances.

3.	<b>Horizontal Power Sharing</b> <p>The horizontal power-sharing is a division of power amidst various organs of the government, which are equally placed.</p> <p>Government organs work at the same levels to exercise varied powers.</p> <p>This form makes sure that none of the organs of the government become too powerful and one branch of the government keeps a check on the other.</p> <p>It promotes the concept of expansion of Democracy.</p> <p>All the organs work at the same level but for different purpose.</p> 	<b>Vertical Power Sharing</b> <p>In this the power is shared between the state government and central government.</p> <p>Constitution states the powers of different levels of the government.</p> <p>The central government looks after the development of nation as a whole, while the state governments shoulder the responsibility of developing their own states.</p> <p>It promotes the concept of deepening of Democracy.</p> <p>All the units work at different level but for the same purpose.</p> 
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#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

- Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. Imposing the will of the majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation. Tyranny of the majority is not only oppressive for the minority but it also brings ruin to the majority.
- The different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies are:
  - Horizontal Division of Power:** It is the sharing of power among the different organs of government, for example, power sharing by the executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. In this type of power-sharing arrangement, different organs of government, placed at the same level, exercised different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power, thereby putting a check on each other.
  - Vertical Division of Power:** It is a system of power sharing among governments at different levels. For example, a general government for the entire country and governments at provincial or regional levels. In India, we refer to it as the Central Government, State Governments, Municipality, Gram Panchayat etc. The Constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government.
  - Division of Power among different Social Groups:** Power can also be shared among different groups which differ socially like different religious and linguistic groups. 'Community Government'

in Belgium is a good example of this type of power sharing. The system of reserved constituencies in India is another example. Such an arrangement is used to give minority communities a fair share in power, who otherwise would feel alienated from the government.

- iv. **Division of Power among Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Movements:** In contemporary democracies such a division takes the form of competition among different parties, which in turn ensures that power does not remain in one hand and is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Europe
2. Tamil
3. Democracy
4. People

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Apart from the Central and the State Government, there is a third kind of government. This ‘community government’ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live.
2. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
3. This type of arrangement is meant to give space in the government and administration to diverse social group who otherwise would feel alienated from the government.
4. This government has the power regarding culture, education and language related issues.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Belgium, a small European country, has Dutch-, French- and German-speaking populations. While 59% of the total population of the country live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch, the other 40% of the people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. In Brussels, the capital of Belgium, about 80% of the people speak French, while the remaining 20% speak Dutch.
2.
  - i. Civil War is a violent conflict between the opposing groups within a country, for example the Sinhalese and the Tamils.
  - ii. Due to the violent conflict between both these ethnic groups thousands of people of both the communities have been killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihoods.
  - iii. The civil war has caused a terrible setback to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.
3. When the power in a country is divided into the Central and the State government, it is called a federal division of power.

- i. Under the federal division of power the power is divided among different levels of government; for example in India the power is shared among the three levels of governments, i.e., Union government, the state governments and the local governments.
- ii. This type of system is known as vertical division of power.
- iii. Under this the Constitution clearly lays down the power of each level of government.

**4. Prudential reason**

- i. Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups
- ii. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

**Moral reason**

- i. Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing of power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.
- ii. People have the right to be consulted on how they are governed.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Both Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently.
  - i. In Belgium, the leaders have realised that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities and regions. Thus, the Belgium government does not follow any preferential policies in matters of jobs and education while in Sri Lanka the government follows preferential policies that favours Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
  - ii. In Belgium, there is a special government called 'community government' which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language based issues. But in Sri Lanka no major political parties are sensitive to the language and culture of 'Tamils'.
  - iii. In Belgium, there is no discrimination between religions. But in Sri Lanka, a new Constitution declares that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
2. Under horizontal distribution of power, power is shared among different organs of the government such as legislature, executive and judiciary. The power is so divided among each organ of government that each can work independently of the other and still exercise certain amount of control over the other. Thus, all organs can stay within its limit with the check exercise by the other organ on its activities. This system is also called system of 'checks and balances'. In India the exercise of checks and balances is visible in the following processes: executive is answerable to the legislature; the legislature is subject to scrutiny by the judiciary; and judiciary is independent.

#### **V. Assertion-Reasoning**

1. →a)
2. →b)

Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.

#### **VI. Source-based questions**

1. →c)
2. →a)
3. →b)
4. →d)

**WORKSHEET-1****What is Federalism?****I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Regional
2. Unitary
3. Divided
4. Unitary

**II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
2. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.
3. USA, Switzerland and Australia are examples of coming together federations.

**III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Following are three features of federalism:
  - i. In a federal structure of government, there are two or more levels or tiers of government.
  - ii. The different tiers of the government govern the same citizens. However, each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
  - iii. The Constitution of the country specifies the respective jurisdictions of the different tiers of government. Therefore, the existence and authority of each tier gets constitutionally guaranteed.
2. Difference between unitary form of government and federal form of government:
  - i. In a unitary form of government, the national government has all the powers. Any constitutional powers given to the states or regions of the country are dependent on the national government, which can withdraw from them at any time, e.g., Sri Lanka.
  - ii. In the federal form of government like India, the powers are divided between the National Government and the various State Governments.
  - iii. Both levels have their areas of jurisdiction.
  - iv. In a unitary system, the Central Government can pass on orders to the state governments. But In a federal system, a State Government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the Central Government.
3.
  - i. USA, Switzerland and Australia are examples of coming together federations.
  - ii. India, Belgium and Spain are examples of holding together federations.
  - iii. 'Coming together' federation is nothing but independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger state or country.

- iv. Holding together federation is nothing but the division of powers between the states of the country and central government of that country.
- v. All the constituent States usually have equal power and are strong vis-à-vis the federal government in coming together federation.
- vi. The central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the States in holding together federation.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. India comes under 'a holding together' type federation.
  - i. In this type of federation, a large country divides its power between the constituent states and the National government.
  - ii. There is one government for the entire country and the others are governments at the state level.
  - iii. Both central and state governments enjoy their power independent of the other.
  - iv. The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the states.
  - v. Often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers.
2. **Main Features of Federalism:**
  - i. There are two or more levels of government. India has three levels.
  - ii. Each level of government has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration even though they govern the same citizens.
  - iii. Power and functions of each tier of government is specified and guaranteed by Constitution.
  - iv. The Supreme Court has been given power to settle disputes between different levels of governments.
  - v. Fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be altered by any one level of government. It applies to India also.
  - vi. Sources of revenue between different levels are specified by the Constitution.
  - vii. There is mutual trust and agreement between the governments at different levels.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **What Makes India a Federal Country?**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Princely
2. States
3. State
4. Jammu and Kashmir

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Under the unitary system, either there is only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government whereas in federal power is distributed between centre and state.
2. Education comes under concurrent list so that both the centre and the states can legislate on any aspect of education.
3. Both the central government and the state government manages subjects of the union territories.



4. The High Court and the Supreme Court can make a decision.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Subjects which are not present in any of the lists mentioned in the constitution are known as Residuary Subjects. Union Government has the powers to make laws on Residuary Subjects. Such subjects include: Computer software, e-commerce etc. These subjects came into being after the constitution was created.
2. The factors that have strengthened federalism in India are :
  - i. Some new states have been created on the basis of either language, culture, ethnicity or geography. This has made administration easier.
  - ii. Even though Hindi was identified as the official language by our Constitution, other languages have also been protected. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages by the Constitution. States too have their own official languages. Thus, not declaring Hindi a national language or imposing it on all the states has strengthened federalism.
  - iii. By restructuring the centre-state relations, federalism has got strengthened. Earlier, the central government could easily dismiss the state governments which were controlled by the rival parties. But after 1990, there was a rise of regional political parties in many states of the country. The era of coalition governments which needs an alliance with many parties including several regional parties to form a government at the centre, has led to a new culture of power sharing and respect for the autonomy of the states.
3. The principal role of the judiciary is to protect rule of law and ensure supremacy of law. It safeguards rights of the individual, settles disputes in accordance with the law and ensures that democracy does not give way to individual or group dictatorship.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Federalism has succeeded in India due to the nature of democratic policies in our country.  
The policies adopted by India to ensure this success:
  - i. **Linguistic States:** After independence, the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. The creation of linguistic states was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country.
  - ii. **Language Policy:** The second test for the Indian federation is the language policy. The Indian constitution did not give the status of national language to any one of the language.
  - iii. **Centre-State Relations:** Restructuring the centre-state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice.
  - iv. **Decentralisation of Power:** Power in India has been decentralised to the local government. The local government includes Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas.
2. The federal experiment had been successful in matter of formation of states in India because of the nature of the democratic politics of the country.
  - i. Earlier, when the demand for the formation of linguistic states was raised, some national leaders feared that it would lead to the disintegration of the country.
  - ii. But the experience has shown that the formation of linguistic states has actually made the country more united.
  - iii. It has also made administration easier.
  - iv. Linguistic States: After independence, the boundaries of many old states of India were changed

in order to create new states to ensure that people who spoke the same language, lived in one state. For example, Gujarati-speaking Gujarat and Marathi-speaking Maharashtra.

- v. Cultural States: Some states were created to recognize differences of culture, ethnicity and geography, e.g., Nagaland, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

### 3. Main Features of Federalism:

- i. There are two or more levels of government. India has three levels.
- ii. Each level of government has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration even though they govern the same citizens.
- iii. Power and functions of each tier of government is specified and guaranteed by Constitution.
- iv. The Supreme Court has been given power to settle disputes between different levels of governments.
- v. Fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be altered by any one level of government. It applies to India also.
- vi. Sources of revenue between different levels are specified by the Constitution.
- vii. There is mutual trust and agreement between the governments at different levels.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

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

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

- 1. Necessary
- 2. Linguistic
- 3. 21
- 4. Coalition

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. The period of 1990s was regarded as the beginning of the era of coalition government.
- 2. Hindi has been given the status of official language by the Constitution of India.
- 3. Much of official work in Indian States is done in official language of the concerned state.
- 4. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand.
- 5. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. State reorganization commission was formed by the Central Government to recommend the reorganization of State boundaries on the basis of language, culture, ethnicity and geography. The State Reorganization Commission was formed by the Central Government of India in 1953.
- 2. A coalition government is one which is formed by the coming together of at least two political parties. Usually, it is the partners in an electoral coalition that form a political alliance and adopt a common political programme.
- 3. Federalism in India is practised by the creation of linguistic states, language policy and centre state relations.

- i. **Linguistic States:** After independence, in 1950, the boundaries of several old states were changed in order to create new states. This was done to ensure that the people who spoke the same language, share common culture, ethnicity or geography could live in the same state.
  - ii. **Language Policy:** The Indian Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one of the languages. Though Hindi was identified as the optional language, but the central government has not imposed Hindi on states where people speak a different language. Besides Hindi, there are 22 other languages recognised as Scheduled Languages by the Indian Constitution.
  - iii. **Centre-State relations:** Restructuring the centre- state relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened in practice. The period after 1990 saw the beginning of the new era of coalition government and the rise of regional political parties in many states of the country. All these tests and practical aspects show that in India federal power sharing is more effective today than it was in the early years after the Constitution came into force.
4. Four characteristics of language policy in India are as follows:
- i. Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language but there were many safeguards to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognised as Scheduled languages by the Constitution.
  - ii. States too have their own official languages. Much of the government's work takes place in the official language of the concerned state. The Central Government responded by agreeing to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.
  - iii. Promotion of Hindi continues to be the official policy of the Government of India. But the Central Government can't impose Hindi on states where people speak a different language.
  - iv. Central government responded by retaining English as a link language to use of English along with Hindi for official purposes.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. India became a Union of States because it consisted of both British-ruled territories as well as many princely states- Some sub-political units of India have a special status. (i) French and Portuguese-ruled territories were given the status of Union territory. (ii) Jammu & Kashmir joined India on a special condition. (iii) Some units were too small to become independent states. They were made Union Territories. (iv) States in the north-east have been given a special status as they have a large tribal population with a distinct history and culture.
2. India is a land of diversity where people belonging to multiple linguistic groups reside. While forming the linguistic policy, the Constitution makers followed the principle of secularism so that in future no conflicts arise due to linguistic differences. In India, no language was declared as the national language of India. All languages were given equal treatment and people belonging to all linguistic group were allowed to practise their own language. Hindi was declared as the official language of India. But, since only 40% of the Indians have Hindi as their mother tongue, 21 other languages were included in the list of Scheduled Languages in the Constitution.
3. Prior to 1990, the Congress government in particular controlled India's center-state relations.

#### **Explanation:**

- i. The Congress had power at the centre for around 40 years before 1990, with one exception. During these years, a single party formed the government.
- ii. The central authority dominated the states with prejudice. It backed states where the same party

formed the government.

iii. They were in charge of the administrative, social, and political spheres. There were several regional parties as well, but Congress was the dominant, nationally recognised party.

iv. However, after 1990, things started to shift. However, centre state administrations underwent major transformation after 1990.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Decentralisation in India**

#### **I. Choose the Correct Option**

1. (c) A and B only

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Municipal Corporation has a 'Mayor' as its head.
2. Rural local government is popularly known by the name Panchayati Raj.
3. One-third seats are reserved for women in the Indian local self-government.
4. Municipal Corporation looks after the basic civic amenities in big cities.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The Constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government. The Union Government or Central Government represents the Union of India and the State governments represent the provinces.
2. The Gram Sabha performs various tasks:
  - i. It keeps control over the Gram Panchayat. It makes the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
  - ii. It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
  - iii. The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things which may include misusing money or favouring certain people.
  - iv. It keeps an eye on the elected representative and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. When power is taken away from the Central and State governments, and given to the Local governments, it is called decentralisation.
  - i. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have a better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money, and how to manage things more efficiently.
  - ii. At the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision, making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Basically, the local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely the Local Self-Government.
2. **Decentralisation:** When power is taken from central and state governments and is given to local government, it is called decentralization. The constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier

of democracy more powerful and effective.

Provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 are:

- i. Now it is mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- ii. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for SCs, STs and OBCs.
- iii. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- iv. An independent institution called State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- v. The state governments are required to share some flowers and revenue with local government bodies.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Match the following:**

- A-i
- B-iii
- C-iv
- D-ii

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Besides politics, other factors which keep the federations united are culture, ideology and history. Culture of trust, cooperation, mutual respect and restraint has also helped in the smooth functioning of nations.
2. USA, Switzerland and Australia are countries which combined different states together to form a country and hence an example for 'Coming Together' federation.
3. In India union government has the power to legislate on residuary subject.
4. One-third seats are reserved for women in the local bodies in India.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. As federalism has two or more levels of governments it has dual objectives.
  - i. to safeguard and promote unity of the country and
  - ii. to accommodate regional diversity.These two aspects are crucial for the institution and practice of federalism. The government at different levels should agree to some rules of power sharing. They should also trust that each would abide by its part of agreement.  
Hence, an ideal federal system has both aspects i.e.,
  - a. Mutual trust and
  - b. Agreement to live together.
2. Jammu and Kashmir enjoyed a special status. It had its own Constitution. Many provisions of the Indian Constitution were not applicable to this state without the approval of the State Assembly, Indians who are not permanent residents of this State cannot buy land or house here. But on 5 August

2019, the Government of India revoked the special status, or limited autonomy, granted under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution to Jammu and Kashmir.

3. **Decentralisation:** When power is taken from central and state governments and is given to local government, it is called decentralization. The constitution was amended in 1992 to make the third tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

Provisions of the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 are:

- i. Now it is mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- ii. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for SCs, STs and OBCs.
- iii. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.
- iv. An independent institution called State Election Commission has been created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- v. The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The division of power between the Central and State Governments is done in a three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the State Governments. There are three lists - Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
  - i. Union List: It includes subjects of national importance, e.g., defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communication and currency. The Central Government alone can make decisions on these matters.  
The aim of including these matters in Union List is to ensure uniformity in the policy of these areas throughout the country.
  - ii. State List: It consists subjects of state and local importance such as police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation. The State Governments alone can make laws and decisions on these areas.
  - iii. Concurrent List: It includes those subjects which are of common interest to both the Central as well as State Governments. It includes matters like education, forests, marriage and trade unions. Both the State and Central Governments can make decision on these matters.
2. The creation of linguistic States was the first and a major test for democratic politics in our country. Many old States have vanished and many new States have been created. Areas, boundaries and names of the States have been changed. In 1947, the boundaries of several old States of India were changed in order to create new States. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State. Some States were created not on the basis of language but to recognise differences based on culture, ethnicity or geography. These include States like Nagaland, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. The advantages are:
  - i. It has made the country more united.
  - ii. It has also made administration easier.
3. **Main Features of Federalism:**
  - i. There are two or more levels of government. India has three levels.
  - ii. Each level of government has its own jurisdiction in matters of legislation, taxation and administration even though they govern the same citizens.
  - iii. Power and functions of each tier of government is specified and guaranteed by Constitution.

- iv. The Supreme Court has been given power to settle disputes between different levels of governments.
- v. Fundamental provisions of the Constitution cannot be altered by any one level of government. It applies to India also.
- vi. Sources of revenue between different levels are specified by the Constitution.
- vii. There is mutual trust and agreement between the governments at different levels.

## V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →a)
2. →c)

Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Many safeguards are there to protect other languages. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

## VI. Source-based questions

1. →a)
2. →d)
3. →b)
4. →a)

# 3

## GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

### WORKSHEET-1

### Gender, Religion and Caste

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Equal
2. Scandinavian
3. Patriarchal
4. Seven and half
5. One-third

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Feminist can be a woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.
2. Feminist movements aim at equal rights and opportunities for women and men. More radical women's movements aimed at equality, both in personal and family life.
3. Sweden and Finland are the countries where women's participation in public life is very high.

#### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A woman or a man who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men. More radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well. These movements are



called feminist movements. The objectives of the feminist movements are enhancing the political and legal status of women, improving their educational, health and career opportunities.

2. Feminist movement came into existence for the following reasons:
  - i. The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.
  - ii. Unequal seats in the Parliament.
  - iii. Unequal wages and unpaid work to women. 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.
  - iv. To ensure security of women in any field of work. There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women.
3. Following reasons are responsible for the imbalance of sex ratio in India:
  - i. Preferential treatment is given to a male child and female children get neglected in most Indian homes.
  - ii. The Infant mortality rate in India is high and female infant mortality rate is still higher.
  - iii. People go through pre-natal sex determination test. In case of a girl child they abort the child.
  - iv. Women generally have lower social, political and economic status in the Indian society. We find dowry deaths, opposition to widow remarriages and low nutritional levels in woman.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Sexual division of labour means division of work on the basis of the gender difference and according to this concept, all house work and responsibility of bringing up children is women's work.  
Women all over the world have been demanding:
  - i. Equal voting rights.
  - ii. Enhancement of political and legal status of women.
  - iii. Improvement of educational and career opportunities for women.
2. Five aspects of our day-to-day life in which women are discriminated in India are as follows:
  - i. **Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate among women is only 54% as compared to 76% among men. Similarly, a smaller proportion of girl students go for higher studies because parents prefer to spend their resources for their boys' education than spending equally on their daughters.
  - ii. **Unpaid Work:** The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. Though on an average, Indian women work one hour more than men every day, most of them are not paid equally and therefore, their work is often not valued.
  - iii. **Sex Ratio:** In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons, and find ways to have the girl child aborted before she is born. This has led to a decline in the child sex ratio (the number of girl children per thousand boys) in the country to merely 927.
  - iv. **Domestic Violence:** There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Both urban as well as rural areas have become unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own homes from beating and other forms of domestic violence.
3. When it comes to representation of women in legislative bodies, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world.
  - i. **Central Legislature:** Less than 10% of its total strength are women.
  - ii. **State Legislature:** Less than 5% of its total strength are women.
  - iii. **Panchayati Raj:** In the case of local government bodies, one-third of the seats are reserved for women.

- iv. Women's organisations and activists have been demanding a similar reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. But the bill to this effect has not been passed.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Religion, Communalism and Politics**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A person who does not believe in the existence of a god or any gods is called atheist.
2. Country which allows its people to follow any religion is known as a Secular country.
3. The participation of women in public life is very high in Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Religion influence politics in the following ways:
  - i. Gandhiji believed that politics must be guided by ethics drawn from all religions.
  - ii. Ideas, ideals and values drawn from different religions can and perhaps should play a role in politics.
  - iii. People should be able to express in politics, their needs, interests and demands as a member of a religious community.
  - iv. Those who hold political power should sometimes be able to regulate the practice of religion so as to prevent discrimination and oppression.
  - v. These political acts are not wrong as long as they treat every religion equal.
2. Communalism is affecting the Indian politics in the following ways:
  - i. Organisation of Political parties on Communal Basis: In India, many political parties have been organized on communal basis. The Muslim League, the Hindu Maha Sabha, the DMK, the Akali Dal are organised on religious basis. Political leaders also encourage communalism to get votes at the time of elections.
  - ii. Selection of Candidates for Elections: Political parties, while selecting candidates for the election, give great importance to communalism. A candidate belonging to the majority community in that constituency is given ticket of the party.
  - iii. Voting on Communal Basis: Voters generally vote on communal lines. Besides, communal riots often break out in many parts of the country. After getting elected, the representatives try to safeguard the interests of their community and ignore national interests. These conditions hinder the progress of democracy in the country.
3. Religion is used in politics in exclusive and partisan terms. This manner of using religion in politics is communal politics.

The communal problem becomes acute when :

- i. Religion is seen as the basis of the nation.
- ii. When one religion and its followers are discriminated against another.
- iii. When people start believing that beliefs of one religion are superior to those of other religions.
- iv. When the demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another.
- v. When the state power is used to establish the domination of one religious group over the rest.

4. Two measures to check communalism in India are:
  - i. Communal prejudices and propaganda need to be countered in everyday life.
  - ii. Religion-based mobilisation needs to be countered in the arena of politics.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

#### 1. **Beneficial:**

- i. Influence of religion can make politics value based.
- ii. Religious communities can politically express their needs and interests.
- iii. Political authorities can monitor and control religious discrimination and oppression.

#### **Problematic:**

- i. Religion can become the base for the development of nationalist sentiments which can lead to conflicts.
  - ii. Political parties will try to make political gains by pitting one group against the other.
  - iii. State power may be used to establish the domination of one religious group over another.
2. Politics and religion can be a deadly combination if not used wisely. Religion should be for the good of the people rather than used as a weapon to settle scores. Religion can be used in politics in a positive manner in the following ways.
    - i. Politics should be guided by the ethics and values of religion.
    - ii. We should raise our demands as a religious community but not at the cost of other religions.
    - iii. Political leaders should also ensure that religion is not used as a medium of oppression and discrimination.
    - iv. They should have equal response to different religious conflicts or demands.
  3. Communalism can take several forms in politics – in everyday beliefs, formation of parties based on communities, campaigning or asking for votes, formation of government, etc.
    - i. **Communalism in daily beliefs:** The most common expression of communalism is in everyday life. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and the beliefs in the superiority of one religion over the other religions. This is so common that we often fail to notice it, even when we believe in it.
    - ii. **Formation of political parties on the basis of communities:** All the communities of the world have a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For those belonging to the 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.
    - iii. **Political mobilisation on communal lines:** It is another frequent form of communalism. Parties based on a particular community make use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and create fear in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. In electoral politics, this often involves a special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.
    - iv. **Communal riots:** Sometimes, communalism takes the ugliest form of communal violence, riots and massacre. India has suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of partition. The post-independence period has also seen large- scale communal violence.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Caste and Politics**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Ten
2. Dalits
3. Adivasis
4. Prohibited
5. Economic

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Caste is a form of social stratification characterized by endogamy, hereditary transmission of a style of life which often includes an occupation, ritual status in a hierarchy, and customary social interaction and exclusion based on cultural notions of purity and pollution.
2. These leaders and reformers opposed discrimination against the outcaste groups, caste inequalities. They were against all the social evils. They gave a lot of contributions to abolish Untouchability and caste distinctions.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The caste hierarchy has declined in India due to the following reasons:
  - i. Efforts of social reformers like Phule, Gandhiji, Ambedkar against caste system have helped to promote a casteless society.
  - ii. Economic development has reduced the emphasis on caste.
  - iii. Large scale urbanisation has diminished the awareness of caste, as people rub shoulders in buses, trains and offices.
  - iv. Growth of literacy and education has helped to decrease the belief in caste.
  - v. Occupational mobility is possible now and children are not compelled to continue the profession of the family or father.
  - vi. Weakening of the position of landlords in the villages has led to decline of the rigid caste barriers in villages.
  - vii. Constitutional provisions such as Right to Equality of all before law have helped to prevent discrimination legally.
  - viii. Policy of reservation of seats in local self-government bodies and legislatures as well in educational institutes have helped to uplift the political, social and economic position of lower castes.
2. Although the old barriers of caste system are breaking down, but still casteism continues to be there in the Indian society.
  - i. Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
  - ii. Untouchability has not ended completely.
  - iii. Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The caste hierarchy means the system of social stratification in our society. Broadly speaking, caste system is a process of placing people in occupational groups. It has pervaded several aspects of Indian society for centuries.
2. A *secular state* is one that does not confer any privilege or favour on any particular religion. In a secular state, no one gets punishment or there is no discrimination against people on the basis of religion he or she follow.
3. patriarchy is a social system in which males hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. There is an impression that elections in India are all about caste and nothing else. But it is also true that 'caste' and 'vote bank' factors alone cannot determine elections in India due to the following reasons:
  - i. No single caste is ever elected with a clear majority in any parliamentary constituency. So, votes of more than one caste is required to win the election for any candidate or party.
  - ii. Many political parties may put up candidates from the same caste. Some voters have more than one candidate from their caste, while many voters have no candidate from their caste.
  - iii. No party wins the votes of all the voters of a caste or community.
2. The caste can take following forms in politics:
  - i. Sometimes candidates are chosen on the basis of their caste. When political parties choose candidates, they keep in mind the caste composition of their voters.
  - ii. In many places voters vote on the basis of caste and fail to choose suitable candidates.
  - iii. When a government is formed after elections, political parties take care that different castes are represented in the government.
  - iv. Political parties appeal to caste sentiments during elections.
  - v. To gain support political parties raise caste-based issues during elections. This they do to get political support, as 'one man one vote' system or adult franchise has made the voter very powerful.
  - vi. The castes considered inferior or low until now have been made conscious of their rights by the political parties.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Major factors responsible for the disappearance of caste system from India are as follows:
  - i. Social reformers like Gandhi, Jyotiba Phule, B.R. Ambedkar and Ramaswami Naickar have worked hard for a society free of caste inequalities.
  - ii. Literacy, education, occupational mobility and economic development have been other factors. The position of the landlords has been weakened.
  - iii. The Constitution of India prohibits any kind of discrimination based on caste.

- iv. The fundamental rights have also played a major role because they are provided to every citizen without any discrimination.
- v. The caste system can be further reduced if education is spread in every group to every caste.
- vi. Inter-caste marriages can also remove caste barriers.

**2. Socio-economic conditions of women:**

- i. The literacy rate among women is only 54 per cent compared with 76 per cent among men.
- ii. The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small.
- iii. In almost all areas of work, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- iv. In many parts of India, parents prefer to have sons and find ways to have the girl-child aborted before she is born.

Political expression of gender division has helped to some extent but not as much as is required. Due to reservation of seats for women in the local government bodies, now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies. But a lot needs to be actually done in the society to end the gender divisions.

**IV. Assertion-Reasoning**

- 1. →a)
- 2. →d)

Women have demanded that government should change Family Laws to make them more equitable.

**V. Source-based questions**

- 1. →b)
- 2. →a)
- 3. →c)
- 4. →d)

# 4

## POLITICAL PARTIES

### WORKSHEET-1

### Why do We Need Political Parties?

**I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.
- 2. Ruling party is a political party that runs the government.
- 3. A political party has three components:
  - i. **The Leaders:** Who formulate policies and programs of the party and choose candidates for contesting elections.
  - ii. **The Active Members:** Who are involved in different committees of the party and participate directly in their activity.

- iii. **The Followers:** Who believe in the party's ideology and support the party by casting their votes in favour of the party at the time of the election.
- 4. Two functions of a political party are as follows:
  - i. It contests elections.
  - ii. It puts forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. The political parties play an important role in 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.
  - iv. Parties shape public opinions. They raise and highlight issues.
- 2. The three essential components of a political party are as follows:
  - i. **Leaders:** The leaders are the ones who hold positions of power at various levels in the sphere of politics. They belong to different political parties. The leaders of the ruling party are responsible for the impact of various policies and processes and address issues of the people time and again.
  - ii. **Active members:** Political parties comprise of lakhs of members and political activists across the entire nation. They play an important role in promoting the agenda of the party including a focus on issues and various policies and party leadership.
  - iii. **Followers:** The followers of a political party are the supporters of the ideas and agenda of that particular political party. They are the citizens of the general public who strongly believe in the ideas and approaches of the party and extend their support to the party especially during elections.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

- 1. The three ways in which political parties shape the public opinion:
  - i. They raise and highlight issues.
  - ii. Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country.
  - iii. Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of the society.
  - iv. Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.
- 2.
  - i. We cannot think modern democracies without political parties. In case there are no political parties every candidate in the elections will be independent, no one will be able to make any promises to the people about any major policy changes. The government may be formed, but its utility will remain ever uncertain.
  - ii. Elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency for what they do in the locality. But, no one will be responsible for how the country will run. Just look at the non-party based elections to the Panchayats in many states. Although, the parties do not contest formally, it is generally noticed that the village gets split into more than one faction, each of which puts up a 'panel' of its candidates. This is why we find political parties in almost all countries of the world.



- iii. Political parties agree on policies and programmes to promote collective good and influence people to know why their policy is better than others. They try to implement the policies by winning popular support through elections. They reflect fundamental division in a society.
- iv. The absence of political parties would affect a democracy badly. The interest of all the people would not reach the parliament and therefore some sections of people would remain behind the mainstream. They won't get all the welfare measures.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **How many Parties Should We Have?**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. 750
2. One
3. Two-party
4. Multi-party

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Two types of political parties are National political parties and State political parties.
2. 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, we call it a multiparty system.
3. Bhartiya Janta Party is leading the National Democratic Alliance.
4. When several parties in a multi-party system join hands for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power, it is called an alliance or front.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. The party system is not something any country can choose.
  - ii. It actually develops out of the nature and the culture of society on which it is built.
  - iii. The social and regional divisions, its history of politics and the system of elections also play a role.
  - iv. Each country develops a party system which is conditioned by its special circumstances.
  - v. For example, India has evolved a multiparty system because of its social and geographical diversity which cannot be easily absorbed by two or three political parties.
  - vi. If the population of a country is homogenous, then two-party system may be suitable. But two-party system may result in lack of choices.
2. In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. But only the two main parties have serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such party system is called two party system. This system perhaps, the best and most democratic. Some of the countries have only two major political parties. In such system, people get a clear choice as both the parties put up their candidates in all the constituencies.

- i. The party that wins majority, forms the government and the other sits in opposition.
- ii. Opposition party points out shortcomings of the ruling party.
- iii. People have clear choice in this two-party system.
- iv. The United States of America and the United Kingdom are the examples of two-party systems.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The various ways of classifying political systems are
  - i. Democracies
  - ii. Monarchies, and
  - iii. Authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. Authoritarian and totalitarian regimes are more unstable politically because their leaders do not enjoy legitimate authority and instead rule through fear.
 Political parties can be classified as:
  - i. Democratic and autocratic.
  - ii. Secular and communal.
  - iii. One leader and Multi-leader parties.
  - iv. Rightist and leftist.
  - v. National and Regional.
  - vi. Recognised and non-recognised.
2.
  - i. When no party was won in the elections then two or more parties combine to form coalition government.
  - ii. When two or more parties combine to form as a single government before the elections is called an alliance.
  - iii. Alliance is formed before elections and coalition is formed after the elections.

### **WORKSHEET-3**

## **National Political Parties and State Parties**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. One of the oldest parties of the world, Congress was founded in 1885 and has experienced many splits.
2. Indian National Congress is the oldest recognised political party in India.
3. Aam Admi Party and Shiromani Akali Dal are two state parties.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A political party that has its units operating in various states across a country, following the same ideology, strategies, and programmes is referred to as a national political party. The conditions required to be a national political party includes  
 A party has to secure at least six percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states. 3. A party has to win at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.
2. As per the Election Commission, a political party shall be eligible to be recognized as a National party if

- i. It secures at least six percent of the valid votes polled in any four or more states, at a general election to the House of the People or, to the State Legislative Assembly; and
- ii. In addition, it wins at least four seats in the House of the People from any State or States or
- iii. It wins at least two percent (2%) seats in the House of the People and these members are elected from at least three different States.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1.
 

National Parties	Regional Parties
A party that secures at least 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.	A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognised as a state party or regional party.
National parties will have influence in more than three states. For example: INC, BJR BSP, CPI-M, CPI and NCP.	Regional parties will have influence in three states. For example: Samajwadi Party, Samata Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal, DMK, AIADMK.
2. Symbols are used by parties in their campaigning, and printed on ballot papers where a voter must make a mark to vote for the associated party. They are allotted to the political parties due to the following reasons:
  - i. They help in identification by a voter and eases voting process for a significant section which is illiterate.
  - ii. They act as identifier of social base of the party – SP's cycle identifies the party with common man
  - iii. They signify the values and ideology – BJP's saffron lotus signifies its cultural nationalism
  - iv. Party symbols are stamped on welfare goods distributed to people and make them aware of how the party and its leaders are. Party symbols on distributed laptops.
  - v. They act as effective means of communication and publicity.

## WORKSHEET-4

### Challenges To Political Parties and How Can Parties Be Reformed?

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Offering the meaningful choice to the voters by political parties means that the political parties should be elected or chosen by their skills and capabilities of working for the people not by their monetary (financial) powers. So the people will elect only those political candidates who possess the skill to fulfill the needs of citizens and have motive to serve to their nation.
2. The political parties face the following challenges:
  - (i) Lack of internal democracy within parties
  - (ii) Challenge of dynastic succession
  - (iii) Money and muscle power
  - (iv) A meaningful choice
3. Defection is an act of changing party allegiance from the party on which a person got elected (to a Legislative body) to a different party. Earlier it has been an important cause for the formation as well as fall of government.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Money and muscle power play an important role in elections because:
  - i. Role of money and muscle power in parties especially during elections is growing.
  - ii. Parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
  - iii. Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
  - iv. In some cases, parties support criminals who can win election.
  - v. Democrats all over the world are worried over the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.
2. Women should be independent. They shouldn't be dependent on any one. Government should take some steps to increase their participation in politics:
  - i. Setting specific targets and implementing measures to substantially increase the number of women in leadership and decision making.
  - ii. Providing training and mentorship programs to women.
  - iii. Recognizing that sharing work and family responsibilities between men and women is critical to women's involvement in public life.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Lack of internal democracy is seen within the political parties.
  - i. All over the world, there is a tendency of political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
  - ii. Parties do not keep membership register.
  - iii. They do not regularly hold organisational meetings.
  - iv. They do not conduct interval elections regularly.
  - v. Ordinary members of the party do not have sufficient information as to what happens inside the party.
  - vi. As a result, the leaders assume greater power to make decisions in the name of the party.
2. Powers and Functions of Election Commission of India:
  - i. To conduct and control the elections.
  - ii. To implement the code of conduct.
  - iii. To order the government to follow guidelines.
  - iv. To prevent use and misuse of government machinery at the time of election.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Choose the Correct Option**

1. (i)
2. (iii)

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Parties put forward different policies and programs and the voters choose from them. Each of us may have different opinions and views on what policies are suitable for society. But no government can handle such a large variety of views. In a democracy, a large number of similar opinions have to be grouped to provide a direction in which policies can be formulated by the government.
2. One party political system is not considered a good democratic system because one party system has no democratic option.
3. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is a centre-right political alliance led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Multi-party system has several parties competing in the elections and more than two parties have a chance to get a majority. These parties can win either on their own or by making alliances. The party system ideally should reflect country's society and history. In India, a multi-party system is the most ideal because of the diversity. India adopted a multi-party system because:
  - i. The social and geographical diversity present in India cannot be represented by one or two parties effectively.
  - ii. Party system develops depending on the country's history. The multi-party system was present in India even before Independence.
2. Regional Political Party exists, operates and functions at the regional level. It gives prominence to regional issues, specific problems of the region and it has influence only on the people of that region. It lays more stress on regional culture identity, which it wants to preserve and promote. Conditions required to be recognised as a Regional political party are
  - i. It should have polled at least 6% valid votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly.
  - ii. It has reach in at least three states in last general election.
  - iii. It had won at least 2 seats in Legislative Assembly elections.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and system of elections. Each country develops a party system that is conditioned by its special circumstances.

For example, India has evolved a multi-party system, because of its social and geographical diversity which cannot be easily absorbed by two or three parties.

Political parties make policies to promote collective good and there can be different views on what is good for all. Therefore, no system is ideal for all countries and situations.
2. The Success of the democracy depends to a great extent on the constructive role of the opposition parties.
  - i. In every democracy all the parties cannot get majority seats all the time in the parliament.
  - ii. The parties which do not get majority seats are called opposition parties.
  - iii. The party which gets majority seats in the Lok Sabha next to the ruling party is called the recognised opposition party. The leader of the opposition party enjoys some privileges equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.

- iv. All the powers mentioned in the constitution are exercised by the ruling party. The opposition party also functions in an effective manner, and their work is no less important than that of the ruling parties.

### **Functions of Opposition party**

- i. To check the government from becoming authoritarian and to restrict its powers, the opposition parties keep a watch over them.
- ii. The main duty of the opposition party is to criticize the policies of the government.
- iii. Outside the legislature the opposition parties attract the attention of the press and report their criticism of the government policy in the newspapers.
- iv. The opposition parties have the right to check the expenditure of the government also.
- v. During the question hour, the opposition parties criticise the government generally

### **V. Assertion-Reasoning**

1. →b)
2. →c)

The Election Commission has laid down detailed criteria of the proportion of votes and seats that a party must get in order to be a recognised party.

### **VI. Source-based questions**

1. →d)
2. →a)
3. →b)
4. →c)



# **OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

## **WORKSHEET-1**

### **Democracy's Outcomes**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Democratic government ensures that the decision-making process is based on proper norms and procedure. Citizen have the right to examine the process of decision making. A democratic government develops mechanism for the citizen to ensure to hold the government accountable.
2. The three aspects of democracy are social aspect, political aspect and economic aspect.
3. The most basic outcome of democracy is that it produces a government that is accountable to the citizens, and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. Transparency and accountability is one of the most essential feature of democracy.
4. 167 countries have a democratic set up of government.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. According to Abraham Lincoln, democracy is 'government of the people, government by the people and the government for the people' Citizens choose their representatives who would form the

government. Characteristics: 1.It promotes equality among citizens. 2.It looks after the interest of the people.

2. Democratic governments are expected to be attentive to the needs of people and the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population. Democracy is also not free of corruption. Our politicians are indulged in money making. Our top officials are also doing the same.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The following points explain the political outcome of democracy:
  - i. Democratic government is a responsive and legitimate government.
  - ii. Democratic government is collectively responsible and accountable to the citizens of the country.
  - iii. Democratic government promote free and fair elections.
  - iv. Democracy also promotes decision making in the processes and mechanisms of governance.
  - v. It generates its own political support for itself.
2. Democracy better than any other form of government because:
  - i. A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
  - ii. Democracy improves the quality of Decision Making.
  - iii. Democracy provides a method to deal with differences and conflict.
  - iv. Democracy allows people to correct their own mistakes.
  - v. It is an accountable and legitimate form of the government.
  - vi. It promotes equality among citizens.
  - vii. It enhances the dignity of the citizens.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate Government**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In today's world, Representative or indirect democracy is most popular.
2. A democratic government is called legitimate government because it is people's own government.
3. Democracy produces an accountable government because it provides regular, free and fair elections regularly. Democracy gives its citizens the right to information about the government and its functioning. Democracy provides a responsive government as it is formed by elected representatives of the people.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Transparency means that a citizen has the right to know about the process of decision-making in the government.
2. A democratic government is called legitimate government because
  - i. It is people's own government.
  - ii. It may be slow, less efficient and not very responsive and clean, but it is people's government.
  - iii. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People of South



Asia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Nepal have no doubt about the suitability of democracy for their own country.

- iv. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. Democracy's ability to generate its own support makes it more legitimate.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Factors for the success of democracy:
  - i. Transparency of democracy.
  - ii. It is accountable and responsible of ruling.
  - iii. It provides legitimacy.
  - iv. It accommodates government of social diversity.
  - v. it provides dignity and freedom to the citizens.
2. Democracy is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens because:
  - i. In a democracy, people have the right to choose their representatives and the people will have control over them.
  - ii. Citizens have the right to participate in decisionmaking that affects them all. This ensures that the working of the government is transparent.
  - iii. Everybody expects the government to be attentive to the needs and expectations of the people.
  - iv. It is expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable.
  - v. The opposition parties can also question and criticize the government policies. They keep a check on the ruling party and make sure that it does not misuse the power.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Economic Growth and Development**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In Bangladesh more than half of the population is poverty stricken.
2. In economic development the democracy fails to achieve the same results as in dictatorship.
3. The economic growth rate in *dictatorship* is *better than* that in *democratic* rule.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The economic outcomes of democracy are:
  - i. It helps in eradication of various programmes and policies that are not beneficial for the people of the country.
  - ii. Though, economic development in democracies is not as high as dictatorship, however, it does help in reduction of economic disparities in a country.
  - iii. Also, there are various factors that affect the economic growth of the country like population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities of the country, etc.
2. Relationship between democracy and development are:
  - i. Democracies are expected to produce development.
  - ii. Development depends upon many factors, i.e., size of population, global situation, cooperation

from other countries, etc. In democracies, time is taken on discussion and reaching at a decision. So, it is slow, but it is not unjust or inappropriate.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. It is true that during the last 50 years dictatorship have shown a slightly higher rate of economic growth in comparison to many of the democracies.
  - i. Democracy is associated with higher human capital accumulation, lower inflation, lower political instability, and higher economic freedom. Democracy is closely tied with economic sources of growth, like education levels and lifespan through improvement of educative institutions as well as healthcare.
  - ii. But, we all know that there are many other factors that determine the economic growth of a country like population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
  - iii. So, even when there is a nominal difference in the rate of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Reduction of Inequality and Poverty, Accommodation of Social Diversity**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Political Equality means granting equal citizenship to all members of the state, and also, to ensure conditions that allow the citizens to participate in the affairs of the state. Political equality is based on the idea of Universal Adult Franchise.
2. The situation in an economy in which the apportionment of resources or goods among the people is considered fair. In simple terms, economic equality is about a level playing field where everyone has the same access to the same wealth.
3. Democratic form of government. to every citizen that they needed. So we can handle social difference divisions and conflicts.
4. Federal system can reduce the possibility of tension and conflict between the two groups of society.
5. Democracy is *best suited* to negotiate the differences as it develops a procedure to conduct competitions.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Poverty has become a common phenomenon in India. Both the rural and the urban areas have a large number of people living below the poverty line. Following are the ways in which poverty becomes a challenge to democracy:
  - i. The poor are not able to take an active part in public affairs because most of their time is spent in arranging basic necessities of life.
  - ii. Poor people often lose faith in the democratic institutions as their situation remains the same year after year.
  - iii. Poor people often misuse their right to vote. They are easily manipulated to sell their vote for money by influential and rich candidates.

2. The demerits of a non-democratic governments are:
  - i. People have no freedom to elect their rulers.
  - ii. People can't form organisation or organise protest against the rulers.
  - iii. No freedom of speech and expression.
  - iv. People do not have any say in government policies
  - v. Civic rights of people are curtailed.

### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Political equality refers to voting rights of the people. In a democracy, people have equal voting rights irrespective of their caste, religion, gender or class. Political equality also refers to a situation where all citizens of a particular country are free to exercise their political freedom through the voting process without having any bias. A country can become a democracy only when its citizens vote for a political party or a candidate without any fear. If a country lacks political equality, it no longer can remain a democratic country.
2. Social outcome of democracy are as follow:
  - i. The first step towards evaluating outcome of democracy is to recognise that democracy is just a form of government. It means democracy provides an opportunity and it is the citizens who can take advantage of it.
  - ii. The most basic outcome of democracy is that it is accountable to citizens and responsive to their needs and expectations.
  - iii. Another outcome of democracy is that it is a legitimate government. It means all decisions are taken as per the constitution only.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Dignity and Freedom of the Citizens**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Democratic form of government. to every citizen that they needed. So we can handle social difference divisions and conflicts.
2. Dignity means thinking of one self and others as worthy of self-respect.
3. The most distinctive feature of a democracy is the exercise of universal adult franchise. In a democracy people are the real sovereign. The right to vote helps the sovereign to exercise their power to express their will. Thus, without the exercise of adult franchise Democracy loses its meaning.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The dignity of women is ensured in democracy by the following ways:
  - i. By extending legal and political equality to women.
  - ii. By guaranteeing fundamental rights to all.
  - iii. Giving them adequate representation and protection to them through safeguards.
2. Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of an individual in the following manner:
  - i. It recognises the passion of respect and freedom of the people. Earlier, most societies across the world disrespected women. Long struggles endured by women have made people realise the

- importance of respect and equal treatment in a democracy.
- ii. It has helped the disadvantaged and discriminated castes of the society by providing them with equal status and opportunity. Although, there may be many instances of caste-based inequalities and atrocities, they lack the moral and legal foundations.
  - iii. It transforms people from the status of being subjects to being citizens who have rights and duties.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

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  - iii. It transforms people from the status of being subjects to being citizens who have rights and duties.
2. Complaints are treated as a testimony to the success of democracy as:
  - i. They highlight the awareness of people and their expectations from the system that has been put in place.
  - ii. It reflects that they are not overawed by those in power and can objectively and critically examine the difference they have made.
  - iii. It is a measure of their participation in public debates which democracy seeks to encourage.
  - iv. Constant complaints by people can be seen as a testimony to the success of a democracy in the following ways:
    - a. It reflects the awareness level of the people.
    - b. It recognises people movement as an integral part of democracy.

## **WORKSHEET-6**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Write True or False**

1. True
2. True

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings. Often conflicts arise among individuals because some feel that they are not treated with due respect. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. Democracies throughout the world have recognised this, at least in principle. This has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies. For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal.

2. Democracy bestows freedom along with dignity to every individual. Democracy strengthens the claims where discriminated groups do not lack in terms of opportunities or facilities.
3. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because:
  - i. A democratic government is people's own government.
  - ii. The evidence from South Asia shows that the support exists in countries with democratic regimes.
  - iii. People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world because:
  - i. A democratic government is people's own government.
  - ii. The evidence from South Asia shows that the support exists in countries with democratic regimes.
  - iii. People wished to be ruled by representatives elected by them.
  - iv. People believe that democracy is suitable for their country.
  - v. Democracy has the ability to generate its own support which in itself is an outcome that cannot be ignored.
2. Almost every country in the world has social diversities in respect to caste, race, religion, language, etc.
  - i. Democracy is considered to be the most suitable form of government to accommodate these diversities.
  - ii. It aims at giving equal rights and opportunities to all the citizens.
  - iii. Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.
  - iv. The majority always needs to work for minority.
  - v. Democracy does not believe in any kind of discrimination among citizens on grounds of caste, religion, colour, sex, race, etc.
  - vi. It accommodates all social diversities.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Democratic form of government has been questioned on many fronts. There are number of flaws associated with it, the biggest however could be :
  - i. Democracy is all about numbers, it gives more importance to quantity than quality. In order to form the government, political parties try to muster support, so as to get maximum support and to have numbers by their side. Thus, they exploit social divisions, like caste, religion for narrow political gains and use muscle and money power to come to power.
  - ii. Democratic governments are characterized by political instability, if the government loses majority it falls.
  - iii. It's a form of government which involves delays, red tapism, corruption in the decision making process.
  - iv. It is associated with slow economic growth, it has failed to counter poverty, to reduce economic disparities.
2.
  - i. Democratic government is usually attentive to the needs of the people because unlike unitary system, democratic system is based on power sharing and it is not centralized in one hand.
  - ii. This power sharing renders everyone accountable to the higher authorities and the public as well.

- iii. Moreover, democratic system is based on public votes.
- iv. If they won't be attentive to the people, they won't get votes.
- v. Democracy is also not free of corruption. Our politicians are indulged in money making. Our top officials are also doing the same.

## **V. Assertion-Reasoning**

- 1. →a)
- 2. →b)

Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

## **VI. Source-based questions**

- 1. →a)
- 2. →c)
- 3. →d)
- 4. →b)

## 1

## DEVELOPMENT

WORKSHEET-1**What Development Promises-Different People, Different Goals****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. For development, people do look at a mix of goals-which not only focus on seeking/earning more income but also on non-material aspects like equal treatment, respect of other, dignity of labour, a safe and secure work environment, pollution free surroundings etc.
2. Apart from income there are many other goals such as freedom, dignity, good working condition, opportunities to learn, equality, benefits like medical allowance and paid holidays, etc.
3. By dividing the total income of the nation by its total population, we obtain the average income, also known as per capita income.

**II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Different people have different goals for development because their aspirations, desires, needs as well as their life situation differs from each other. It is also because of economic, social and cultural needs of every person changes accordingly.
2. The following can be the developmental goals of landless rural labourers. More days of work with better wages. Social and economic equality. Low price food grains. Better education facilities for their children.

**III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1.	Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
	Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages; local school should be able to provide quality education for their children; 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.
	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	Tube wells to be dug and canals to be made for irrigation if there is no rain for growing crops; higher support prices for crops; availability of hardworking and cheap labour; better education facilities for their children.
	A rural woman from a land-owning family	Education of her children in English medium schools; more earning from the land by giving it on rent.
	Urban unemployed youth	More opportunity for higher education; a permanent white-collar job, having a self-owned home to live in.
	A boy from a rich urban family	Should be allowed to decide his career or whether to go into business; pursue higher studies abroad; have his own car and house to live in.
	A girl from a rich urban family	She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
	An Adivasi from Narmada valley	No social discrimination; school education for children; all year-round employment; PDS ration shop in village.



2. There are three types of goals people mainly have:
  - i. **Common goals:** There are some needs which are common to all like freedom, income, equality, security, respect etc.
  - ii. **Different goals:** Development or progress does not mean the same thing for every individual. Each individual has his own idea of development. For example, development for a farmer may be better irrigation facilities; for an unemployed youth it may mean better employment opportunities etc.
  - iii. **Conflicting goals:** What may be development for one, may not be development for other. For example, poor workers want low priced foodgrains whereas rich farmers want a high price for their products etc.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Income and other Goals; National Development**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Limitations of per capita income are:
  - i. A rise in per capita income is due to rise in prices and not due to increase in physical output, it is not a reliable index of economic development.
  - ii. National income rises but its distribution makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
2. Income is definitely one of the most important aspect of our lives, but there are other important goals of development, such as: Equal treatment, security and dignity for all citizens. Safe and secured environment for women to make progress in every walk of their life.
3. It means that the poverty has lowered and the living standards has increased due to the economic growth, distributive justice and the proper implementation of policy has achieved success.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. Apart from income, people also seek things like equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others.
  - ii. They resent discrimination. All these are important goals.
  - iii. In fact, in some cases, these may be more important than more income or more consumption because material goods are not all that you need to live.
  - iv. Money or material things that one can buy with it is one factor on which our life depends.
2. For development, people do look at a mix of goals-which not only focus on seeking/earning more income but also on non-material aspects like equal treatment, respect of other, dignity of labour, a safe and secure work environment, pollution free surroundings etc.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Women engaged in paid jobs fulfil mix of goals in the following ways:
  - i. Will be economically independent: If a woman is working, she will get economic independency.
  - ii. Will be treated equally: As per the law working women need to be treated equally.
  - iii. Will be respected: A working women will get respect not only in the family but in the society also.

2. Five conditions or aspects that we should consider before accepting a job offer are as follows:
  - i. **Facilities for the family:** Check if there is good educational facility for children, a good house and locality to stay in, good medical facilities should also be available.
  - ii. **Job security:** Have clear terms of employment in the appointment letter. A job which gives high pay but no job security will reduce one's sense of security and freedom.
  - iii. **Opportunity to learn:** There should be opportunity for personal career growth, so that no boredom or stagnation sets in.
  - iv. **Working atmosphere needs to be cooperative and healthy:** There should be good team spirit and the seniors should look after the newcomers and guide them. If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases. A safe and secured environment may allow more women to take up jobs or run a business.
  - v. **Time for your family:** Working hours should be fixed and adhered to so that there is time for spending with family. Leave facility must be there as well.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **How to Compare Different Countries or States?**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The countries with the per capita income of US \$ 1005 or less, are called low income countries. India comes in the category of low middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2010 was just US \$ 1340.4 per annum.
2. The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is per capita income.
3. Average income or per capita income is the total income of the country divided by the number of people in that country.
4. The World Bank classifies countries as rich countries and low-income countries.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. By *dividing the total income of the nation by its total population, we obtain the average income*, also known as *per capita income*.
2. Per capita income is a metric used to account for the amount of income earned per head in a particular region such as a city or country in a particular year. It is calculated by dividing the national income by the total population. Per capita income in all countries is calculated in dollars because the dollar is the standard international currency. According to statistics, it is the most valued and used currency in the world, it acts as the base for all exporting and importing pricing.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. The different bases of comparison of economic development of different nations/states can be: Income, literacy, population GDP per capita, Life Expectancy, Literacy Rates, Measures of Poverty, Demographic Indicators and Disease Indicators. Income of people in a particular country, shows the market potential of the county. GDP shows how much good is being developed and sold i.e consumed in each country. life expectancy provides the information about health services and environment Measures of poverty gives idea about very poor people. literacy gives the status about people being able to communicate with each other with ease.

2. Average income or per capita income is the total income of the country divided by the number of people in that country.

Average income is an important criterion for development because average income tells us about the total income of the country divided by total population of the country. Average income also known as per capita income, tells us about the actual earning of an individual.

It is calculated by dividing the total income of a country by its total population.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Income and other Criteria; Public Facilities**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age. The rate for a given region is the number of children dying under one year of age, divided by the number of live births during the year, multiplied by 1,000
2. Literacy rate of population is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above.
3. Madhya Pradesh has the highest rate of infant mortality, recording 48 deaths per 1,000 live births.
4. Maharashtra is the most developed state in India.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Among Maharashtra, Kerala, and Bihar, Kerala has low IMR because:
  - i. It has very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate.
  - ii. Literate people also have high earning capacity so they can afford basic necessities for their children.
2. *IMR* is basically *Infant Mortality Rate*. Kerala has low IMR because:
  - i. It has very high literacy rate and literate people take care of their children better as compared to illiterate.
  - ii. Literate people also have high earning capacity so they can afford basic necessities for their children.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Following are the points that indicate the significance of the HDI.
  - i. It is multidimensional as it includes indicators such as literacy rate, enrollment ratio, life expectancy rate, infant mortality rate, etc.
  - ii. It acts as a true yardstick to measure development in real sense. Unlike per capital income, which only indicates that a rise in the per capital income implies economic development, HDI considers many other vital social indicators and helps in measuring a nation's well-being.
  - iii. It helps as a differentiating factor to distinguish and classify different nations on the basis of their HDI ranks.
2. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. Calculation of the index combines four major indicators:

- i. life expectancy for health,
- ii. expected years of schooling,
- iii. mean of years of schooling for education and
- iv. Gross National Income per capita for the standard of living.

Every year, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) ranks countries based on the HDI report released in their annual report. HDI is one of the best tools to keep track of the level of development of a country, as it combines all major social and economic indicators that are responsible for economic development.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Sustainability of Development**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Renewable
2. Non-renewable
3. One-third

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally. Examples include oxygen, fresh water, solar energy, timber, and biomass. Renewable resources may include goods or commodities such as wood, paper and leather. Examples: Solar and wind energy.
2. There are four major types of nonrenewable resources: oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy.
3. Venezuela has the largest oil reserves of any country in the world, with more than 300 billion barrels of proven reserves.
4. Growing population is the biggest reason for the overuse of resources. As the population is increasing, the consumption of resources increases to pacify the needs and requirements of the existing one. This has consequently lead to the overuse of the resources which is quite a serious threat.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Sustainable development is important for economic growth because:
  - i. Environment must be conserved while development is taking place.
  - ii. Resources must be used in such a way that something is conserved for future generations.
  - iii. The standard of living of all people must be raised.
  - iv. Measures to ensure sustainable development:
  - v. We should focus on using renewable resources and keep inventing new techniques to decrease the use of conventional resources.
  - vi. The present resources must be used judiciously, with planning, and over exploitation should be avoided.
2. On the basis of exhaustibility resources are classified as;
  - i. Renewable resources - Renewable resources are also called as in-exhaustible/ renewable/ replenishable resources.
  - i. Over the time period, through the processes of physical, chemical or mechanical changes, they can be reproduced in nature.

- ii. For example - Solar energy, wind energy, hydraulic energy r water resources, forests and wildlife, etc.
- iii. They may further be divided into:
  - Continuous or flow - wind and water etc.
  - Biological - These are further classified as; natural vegetation (flora) and wildlife (fauna).
- ii. Non-Renewable resources - Non-Renewable resources are also called as exhaustible resources as they get exhausted over time due to excessive use.
  - a. They are formed over a very long time period and take millions of years in their formation.
  - b. Examples - Minerals and fossil fuels.
  - c. They are further classified as;
    - Recyclable - Resources that can be recycled like metals
    - Non- Recyclable - Resources that cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use like fossil fuels.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

##### **1. Causes of land degradation:**

- i. Mining sites are abandoned after the excavation work is done, Reaving deep scars of overburdening. In states like Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, deforestation due to mining has caused severe land degradation.
- ii. Overgrazing in states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra is one of the main reasons behind land degradation.
- iii. Overirrigation and waterlogging lead to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, thereby leading to land degradation.
- iv. Mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and calcite and soapstone for ceramic industry generate huge quantities of dust in the atmosphere. It stops the infiltration of water in the soil.
- v. Industrial effluents as wastes have become a major source of land and water pollution in many parts of the country.

- 2. Sustainable economic development means that development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise on the needs of the future generation.

Main features of sustainable economic development:

- i. Reduction in pollution
- ii. Quality of life of the future generation should not reduce.
- iii. Efficient use of natural resources.

## **WORKSHEET-6**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

- 1. Low-middle
- 2. Kerala

3. Infant Mortality Rate
4. Dollars

## II. Choose the Correct Option

1. (iv)
2. (ii)
3. (iv)

## III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. BMI stands for Body Mass Index.
2. The term Life Expectancy simply refers to the numbers of years an individual is expected to live based on the statistical average. The life expectancy is one of the three major components of Human Development Index-the index which measures the human development of countries.
3. No, the literacy rate of males is high as compared to women in India.
4. The following factors are considered while calculating HDI:
  - i. Health - Life expectancy at birth.
  - ii. Education - expected years schooling for school-age children and average years of schooling in the adult population.
  - iii. Income - measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (PPP US\$)
5. Norway ranked first in HDI.

## IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Per capita income is not a useful criterion at all to measure the human development ranking of a state. High per capita income is not the only attribute to a good quality life. Money cannot buy all the essential things required for a good life. Pollution-free atmosphere to ensure good health, protection from infectious diseases, lowering of mortality rate, promotion of literacy, etc. are essential for a good standard of living. In order to achieve these, joint efforts have to be made by all members of a community, be it rich or poor. Kerala ranks higher compared to Punjab even with a lower per capita income because
  - i. mortality rate is lower
  - ii. literacy rate is higher and
  - iii. total number of children attending school (Classes I-V) is higher.
2. The main norm used by World Bank to classify different countries into rich and poor is the per capita income or average income of the country. It is determined by dividing the country's total income by its population.

## V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. i. Development refers to the process as a result of which along with increase in real per-capita income, there is improvement in the economic welfare and well-being of people. The UNDP has taken:
  - a. Education
  - b. Health and
  - c. Per-capita income as the indicators.

- ii. Compared to the World Bank Report:
  - a. It is a broader concept of development.
  - b. Countries have been ranked and goals other than level of income are being taken into account.
- 2. Efforts made by the Government in the field of health can be summarised as follows:
  - i. The life expectancy of birth in India has more than doubled in the last fifty years. It has reached nearly 62 years.
  - ii. In the plan-period, the mortality rate has declined to nearly 9 per thousand and infant mortality has come down to 70 per thousand live births. Similarly, maternal mortality rate has also declined.
  - iii. Efforts have been made to overcome the nutritional problems in the country and considerable progress has been achieved.
  - iv. Smallpox has been completely eradicated and malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, filariasis, etc. have also been controlled to a large extent.

## VI. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →a)

2. →b)

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

## VII. Source-based questions

1. →a)

2. →c)

3. →b)

4. →d)

# 2

## SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

### WORKSHEET-1

### Comparing the Three Sectors

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

- 1. Primary
- 2. Secondary
- 3. Tertiary

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- 1. Actions that involves the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services at all levels within a society is termed as economic activities.
- 2. The primary sector is the sector of an economy making direct use of 'natural resources' or relating to primary industry.



3. Primary sector is an example of major economic activity. It includes works related to self-employment eg:- agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Primary sector:**

- i. It provides the base for all the other products.
- ii. It uses the nature to produce the basic goods which are further put in industries or production units to be converted into useful products.

**Example:**

- i. Farmers produce wheat by exploiting nature. Agriculture comes under primary sector which gives wheat, the basic product. Now wheat is sent to the industries or our mill to be converted into flour.
- ii. Mining which is an activity of primary sector gives raw products which are further refined to obtain the usable product.

Hence, primary sector provides the base for all other products.

2. The main features of the tertiary sectors are:

- i. This sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.
- ii. The activities related to this sector do not produce key good but they are an aid or a support for the production process.
- iii. It also provides essential services that may not directly help in the production of goods such as services of teachers, doctors, barbers, lawyers, etc.
- iv. The services which are included in the tertiary sectors are transport, storage, communication, banking, trade, etc.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Classification of economic sectors on the basis of nature of activities are as follows:

- i. **Primary sector:** When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the primary sector, such as agriculture, dairy farming, fishing, forestry.
- ii. **Secondary sector:** In this, natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore, some process of manufacturing is essential. For example, using cotton fibre from the plant we spin, yarn and weave cloth.
- iii. **Tertiary sector:** It helps in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. They provide aid or a support for the production process. Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade are some examples of tertiary activities.

**Most essential sector:** The primary sector is the most essential sector. This is because this sector provides raw materials to the secondary sector and promotes the tertiary sector. Moreover, about two-thirds of the Indian population is directly or indirectly engaged in this sector.

2. The primary sector provides the base for all economic activities as it involves production at the most basic level i.e, through the exploitation of natural resources. E.g. agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, forestry, mining, etc. The goods that are produced are converted into processed forms through manufacturing. This is the secondary sector. This sector depends upon primary sector for raw materials and in turn, provides a market for the producers of the primary sector.

**Examples:** the growth of a huge textile giant like reliance is dependent on the farmers and cotton

they grow. So, it's always the primary sector which lays the foundation for the growth of some of the biggest industries in the world.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. GDP stands for Gross Domestic product.
2. Final goods manufactured and brought in market is called final goods. To make such goods available in market is service.
3. GDP (Gross domestic product) is used for all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Secondary sector is often synonym with industrial sector because this sector covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through manufacturing at industrial units. The product is not produced by nature but has to be made and therefore some process of manufacturing is essential. This could be in a factory, a workshop or at home.
2. The tertiary sector of an economy consists of services like transportation, construction, retailing, communication, financial services, health care, education, etc. It is the biggest sector in terms of contribution to the Indian economy, accounting for 51% of the share of GDP. This suggests the tertiary sector sectors like Only a small section of service sector employees high-skilled and educated worker has grown in significance greatly in India. However not all parts of this sector has grown equally.
  - i. The unorganised sector of the service sector is not growing in importance.
  - ii. A large number of workers in the small- scale industries, casual workers in construction, trade and transport, vendors and load workers, etc. barely manage to earn a living, but still they are working because they do not have any alternative.
  - iii. Their earnings are low and not regular.
  - iv. They are paid a very low salary and there is no job security.

#### **III. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Tertiary sector in India has been growing rapidly for a number of reasons:
  - i. In a developing country, the government has to take the responsibility for the provision of basic services for example, hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc.
  - ii. The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as trade, transport, storage, etc. Greater the development of the primary and secondary sectors, more would be the demand for such services.
  - iii. As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding many more services, such as eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals; private schools, professional training, etc. This change was quite sharp in cities, especially in big cities.

- iv. Over the past decade or so, certain new services, such as those based on information and communication technology have become important and essential.
  - v. Government policy of privatisation has also led to growth of this sector.
  - vi. A large number of workers are engaged in services, such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc.
  - vii. However, the entire sector has not grown. Large numbers of people engaged as construction workers, maid, peons, small shopkeepers, etc., do not find any change in their life.
2. NREGA/MGNREGA has created employment opportunities for the people in India in the following ways:
- i. Investing in basic rural infrastructure like construction of dams and canals can lead to a lot of employment generation within the agriculture sector.
  - ii. Development in transportation and trade can provide productive employment to farmers.
  - iii. Promote and locate industries and services in semi-rural areas.
  - iv. For instance, setting up a dal mill to procure, process and sell in cities. Opening a cold storage and sell them when the price is good. Similarly, honey collection centers, fruit and vegetable processing units can provide employment.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Divisions of Sectors as Organised and Unorganised**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Regular
2. Employment
3. Unorganised

#### **II. Very Short Type Questions**

1. Public sector invests in key and basic industries as health, education, defence where private sector cannot invest.
2. Since 1990, a large number of workers are losing their jobs in primary sector.
3. There is an urgent need to protect workers in the unorganised sector because:
  - i. They are paid low salaries.
  - ii. Their jobs are not secure.
  - iii. They have no retirement and medical benefits.
  - iv. They are often exploited.
4. In organized sector the term employment is regular. Any economy is split into many types, namely on the basis of formation, type and scale of business, etc.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The sector that comprises of small-scale enterprises or units and are not registered with the government are known as Unorganised Sectors. Workers working in an unorganised sector face the following disadvantages:
  - i. They get less wages.

- ii. Employment is subject to a high degree of insecurity and the people can be asked to leave without having to any reason.
  - iii. There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
  - iv. There is no guarantee of getting work or earning daily for the large number of people doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work, which come under unorganised sector.
  - v. No proper job security.
  - vi. The working hours are too long, ignoring the aspect of health.
2. Organised sector is a sector where terms and conditions of employment are regular and as per rules and regulations passed by the Government. The terms and conditions of employment follow the main tenets of various Acts passed by the Government like the Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act etc.
- Four main features of the organised sector are as listed below:
- i. Employees enjoy the security of employment.
  - ii. In case they work more, they are paid overtime.
  - iii. The employees get paid leaves, provident fund, medical etc.
  - iv. Basic health and sanitation facilities are provided to the workers like free medical check-up, clean drinking water etc.

#### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The government must spend for the welfare of the workers of the unorganised sector for the following activities:
- i. There are several things needed by the society as a whole like sanitation system, safe drinking water, education, etc.
  - ii. There are some activities, which the government has to support.. For example, selling electricity at the cost of generation may push up the costs of production of industries.'Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. Government has to bear part of the cost.
  - iii. Similarly, the government in India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price.' This it stores in its godowns and sells at a lower price to consumers through ration shops. The government has to bear some of the cost. In this way, the government supports both farmers and consumers.
  - iv. Similarly, we know that nearly half of India's children are malnourished and a quarter of them are critically ill. The infant mortality rate of Odisha (87) or Madhya Pradesh (85) is higher than that of the poorest regions of the world such as the African countries. Government also needs to pay attention to aspects of human development such as availability of safe drinking water, housing facilities for the poor and food and nutrition.
  - v. It is also the duty of the government to take care of the poorest and most ignored regions of the country through increased spending in such areas. Improvement of working of government:
    - (i) Citizens should actively participate in the election procedure.
    - (ii) People should use RTI whenever not satisfied with any government department.

2. Following are the differences between the organised and unorganised sector:

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
Comprises enterprises where the term of employment is regular and the job is assured.	Comprises small units where jobs are not regular and hence the job is not assured.
Companies are registered by the government and have to follow rules and regulations.	Companies are outside the control of the government. They have rules and regulations, but these are not followed.
Employees in the organised sector have fixed working hours and they are paid if they work overtime.	Workers in the unorganised sector are paid low wages which are not regular. There is no provision of payment if they work overtime.
Employees in the organised sector get social security benefits such as pension, provident fund, paid leave, sick leave etc.	Workers in the unorganised sector do not get benefits such as pension and provident fund. There are no paid leaves and no leaves due to sickness.
Workers in the organised sector are paid a fixed salary.	Workers in the unorganised sector are not paid a fixed salary.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The industrial sectors are classified into public and private sectors on the basis of ownership of enterprises. Public sectors refers to government owned organisations and private sectors are not government owned.
2. Privately owned small businesses form the bulk of the private sector. They include privately owned corporations, partnerships and sole proprietorships. Small professional corporations, such as doctors and lawyers, are included in this classification.
3. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. Like Railways or post office is an example of the public sector.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Railways or post office is an example of the public sector. Some of the Public sector industries are IRCTC (Indian Railway Catering Tourism Corporation), GAIL (Gas Authority of India Limited).
2. Public sector is an important sector for the development of economy.
  - i. There are several things needed by the society as a whole but which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. As huge sum of amount is needed which private sector cannot afford, so public sector is needed there. For example, building bridges, railway etc.
  - ii. There are several basic activities which government has to support, for example, selling electricity at lower cost, providing drinking water at affordable rate etc.
  - iii. There are some activities which government has to perform like providing health and education facilities. So public sector is needed.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The public sector refers to all those occupations and economic activities which are owned and controlled by the government. The main aim is not only to earn profits but also to provide key services to the people at low costs
  - i. It plays a great role in **generating income** in an economy. It rapidly increased the share of in the contribution of gross domestic product.
  - ii. It creates more **employment opportunities** in government administrative activities, defence and other essential services. Secondly, employment generated in public sector enterprises, manufacturing industries, transport and communication.
  - iii. It strongly developed **infrastructural facilities** of an economy such as industries, power, education, transport, communication.
  - iv. It strengthens the **industrial base** of an economy such as steel, petroleum, coal, electrical, heavy engineering and fertilisers.
  - v. It also contributed enormous growth in the promotion of **exports**.
2. No, I do not agree with the statement that tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. The tertiary sector has contributed vastly to the Indian economy, especially in the last two decades. In the last decade, the field of information technology has grown, and consequently, the GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown from around 40% in 1973 to more than 50% in 2003.

## WORKSHEET-5

### Based on Complete Chapter

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Government's
2. Public
3. Fair price
4. Largest

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 2005 the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act implemented.
2. Through National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 'Right to Minimum Work' is implemented.
3. In the tertiary sector, production rose by 11 times but employment rose less than three times.
4. The intention of the government to raise money through taxes is to meet the state expenses. The government increased the taxes for the welfare of state's economic condition. By doing this, the government can balance the state expenditures for the society.
5. Government has the ownership of the assets in the public sector.

#### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Primary sector:**
  - i. It provides the base for all the other products.
  - ii. It uses the nature to produce the basic goods which are further put in industries or production units to be converted into useful products.



**Example:**

- i. Farmers produce wheat by exploiting nature. Agriculture comes under primary sector which gives wheat, the basic product. Now wheat is sent to the industries or our mill to be converted into flour.
  - ii. Mining which is an activity of primary sector gives raw products which are further renewed to obtain the usable product.
2. Hence, primary sector provides the base for all other products.

Final goods	Intermediate goods
(i) The goods which are used either for final consumption or for capital formation.	(i) The goods which are used up in producing the final goods and services.
(ii) The value of final I goods is included in the national income.	(ii) The value of intermediate goods is not included in the national income.
(iii) Example, television, bread or bakery products, etc.	(iii) Example, flour, cotton, etc.

**IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. Construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation through dams, health, education etc. are a few examples of public sector activities.  
Government has taken up these activities because these activities require a huge amount of investment which is beyond the capacity of the private sector and several things needed by the society as a whole which the private sector will not provide at a reasonable cost. Even if they do provide these things, they would charge a high rate for their use.  
Let us further understand this with the help of an example. Selling electricity at a price which covers the full cost of generation may push up the cost of production in industries. Many units, especially small-scale units, might have to shut down. Government here steps in by producing and supplying electricity at rates which these industries can afford. So, the government has to bear a part of the cost.
2. NREGA 2005 is a law which is implemented by Government of India. It is referred to as 'Right to Work' because it guarantees 100 days of employment in a year to all those who are able to work. Following are its objectives:
  - i. To increase the income and employment of people.
  - ii. The central government made a law implementing the Right to Work in 200 districts.
  - iii. NREGA aims to provide employment of 100 days. If it fails to do so, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

**V. Assertion-Reasoning**

1. →c)

The sum of production in the three sectors—primary, secondary and tertiary—gives what is called the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country.

2. →a)

**VI. Source-based questions**

1. →b)

2. →d)

3. →c)

4. →a)



## WORKSHEET-1

### Money as a Medium of Exchange

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Double coincidence of wants means both parties, the seller and buyers have to agree to sell and buy each other's commodities. Goods are directly exchanged without the use of money.
2. Money is a medium exchange because buyers and sellers agree to its common value. Money can lose its value during periods of hyperinflation, when too much money is dumped into an economy.
3. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange without any use of its own because:
  - i. Modern currency is authorized by the government of a country.
  - ii. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes on behalf of central Government.
  - iii. No other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.
  - iv. The law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transactions in India.
  - v. No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in Rupees.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The primary function of money is to act as a medium of exchange between two parties involved in a transaction. It avoids the practical problem of wastage of time and resources involved in the barter system of exchange and it improves the efficiency of the transaction. It promotes allocation efficiency in the trade and production of goods and services.
2. The major drawbacks of the barter system were:
  - i. Lack of double coincidence of wants.
  - ii. Lack of common measure of value.
  - iii. Lack of standard for deferred payments.
  - iv. Difficulty in storing value
  - v. Indivisibility of certain goods.

#### III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Money solves the problem of double coincidence of wants by acting as a medium of exchange. Double coincidence of wants implies a situation where two parties agree to sell and buy each other's commodities, i.e., what one party desires to sell is exactly what the other party wishes to buy. Money does away with this tedious and complex situation by acting as a medium of exchange that can be used for one and all commodities. For example, if an ice-cream vendor wants a bicycle but the bicycle manufacturer wants clothes, and not ice-creams, then the vendor can use money to obtain a bicycle. He does need to adhere to the bicycle man's needs because money acts as the common medium of exchange. Similarly, the bicycle manufacturer can then use the money to buy clothes.

## **WORKSHEET-2**

### **Modern Forms of Money**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Grains, cattle
2. Paper notes
3. Central
4. Interest

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Modern forms of money currency in India include paper notes and coins which are known as Rupees and Paise.
2. Functions of RBI:
  - i. RBI issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.
  - ii. RBI supervises the functioning of formal source of loans.
  - iii. RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
  - iv. It also sees that banks give loans not just for profit making and traders but also to small borrowers, small cultivators etc.
  - v. Periodically banks have to submit information to RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.
3. The demand deposits in the bank can be used as a medium of exchange and it is accepted by all. For example, payments can be made by cheques instead of cash. This facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to settle payments directly without using cash. Demand deposits are widely accepted as a means of payment.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange because
  - i. It is authorized by the central government of a country.
  - ii. In India, RBI issues the currency notes and it is illegal for any other organization or individual to issue the currency.
  - iii. The rupee cannot be refused legally as a medium of payment in India.
2. Benefits of deposits with banks are as listed below:
  - i. Apart from money being safely kept in the banks, people are also paid interest on the amount of money deposited in their bank account.
  - ii. Deposits also act as direct money in case of cheque payments.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1.
  - i. Barter system was an old method of direct exchange of goods. People exchanged services and goods for other services and goods without use of money. It was a very slow and time-consuming process.
  - ii. It took time to find potential buyers and then negotiate on something useful that they want to exchange.

- iii. Development of economies, increase in trade, led to use of money as a medium of exchange.
  - iv. Initially money was made up of various metals like gold, silver, bronze, copper.
  - v. Paper money comprising of paper notes came to be used.
  - vi. Coins are also used.
  - vii. Fiduciary money where banks allows an individual to pay in any form like cheques, has also come into existence.
  - viii. Plastic money in the form of debit-cards, credit cards has also emerged and technological advancements has encouraged net banking, online transactions.
2. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been drawn.
- i. The facility of cheque against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle the payments without the use of withdrawal.
  - ii. For payment through cheque, the payer who has an account with the bank, makes out a cheque of a specific amount.
  - iii. The money is transferred from one bank account to another in a couple of days. The transaction is complete without any payment of cash.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **Loan Activities of Banks and Two Different Credit Situations**

#### **I. Fill in the Blanks**

- 1. Small
- 2. Loans
- 3. Higher
- 4. Crop

#### **II. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. **Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans** than what they offer on deposits.
- 2. **Banks maintain cash reserve:**
  - i. To give **money** to the people who come to withdraw their **money** as demand deposits; or
  - ii. to seek loan lending activities.

#### **III. Short Answer Type Questions**

- 1. Farmers fall in debt trap due to the following reasons:
  - i. Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest.
  - ii. Sometimes, the failure of the crop makes loan repayment impossible.
  - iii. So, the farmers have to sell a part of their land to repay the loan. Credit in such a condition pushes the borrowers into a situation from which recovery is painful and they get into the debt trap.
- 2. Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives).
  - i. Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas.

- ii. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers cooperatives, weavers cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc.
- iii. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members.
- iv. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank.
- v. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place.
- vi. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

#### **IV. Long Answer Type Questions**

1. In rural areas, there are both informal sources like moneylenders, traders, relatives etc. and formal sources of credit like commercial banks and cooperative societies. Informal sources are dominant:
  - i. Banks are not common in rural areas.
  - ii. If banks are present, it is difficult for the poor to meet the requirements of documents and collateral for a loan.
  - iii. But informal moneylenders give loans without collateral because they know each other personally.
  - iv. The lenders can even approach moneylenders for more money without repaying the previous loan. But usually, moneylenders only exploit the poor with high-interest rates.
2. In rural areas, the main demand for credit is crop production.
  - i. Farmers usually take crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest.
  - ii. They also take loans to clear their earlier debts and loans.
  - iii. They also take loans for self-employment.

### **WORKSHEET-4**

#### **Terms of Credit; Formal Sector Credit in India**

##### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Collateral (Security) 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.
2. Bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers.
3. Two major sources of credit for rural households in India are moneylenders and cooperative banks.
4. Informal sources of credit are moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, friends etc. (b) There is no government or private organisation that manages or check the credit activities performed by informal sources.

##### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Lenders ask for collateral because:

- i. It acts as a proof that a loan has been taken from the lender.
  - ii. It secures the lender in case the borrower does not return the money with interest.
  - iii. The collateral helps the lender in getting back his money with interest.
2. Formal sector loan is given by commercial bank whereas informal sector loan is given by money lenders, big merchants, etc. Formal sector loan required collateral whereas informal sector loans does not require collateral.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment. There is a need for credit in rural areas for the following reasons.
  - i. In rural areas, the main demand for credit is for crop production.
  - ii. crop production involves considerable costs on seeds fertilisers, pesticides, water electricity, repair of equipment, etc.
  - iii. Farmers usually takes crop loans at the beginning of the season and repay the loan after harvest.
  - iv. Rural people also take loans for starting small business and for the marriage of their daughters.
2. Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India:
  - i. They keep money of the people in its safe custody.
  - ii. They give interest on the deposited money to the people.
  - iii. They mediate between those who have surplus money and those who are in need of money.
  - iv. They provide loan to large number of people at low interest rate.
  - v. They promote agricultural and industrial sector by providing loans.
  - vi. They also provide funds to different organizations.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Based on Complete Chapter**

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. Loans
2. Costs
3. Vary
4. Collaterals

#### II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Money is used as a medium of exchange by:
  - i. Goods and services can be bought and sold with the use of money. For example, someone who wants shoes can buy it with money and if someone wants to sell shoes, that also can be done by receiving money.
  - ii. Unlike barter system, it eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.
  - iii. Money is used as a medium of exchange because it's the intermediary in the exchange process. Anything in the market can be bought and sold with it.
2. The use of money makes it easier to exchange things because:
  - i. It is accepted as a medium of exchange.

- ii. It serves as a unit of value.
- iii. It solves the problem of double coincidence of wants.
- 3. The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Government of India.
- 4. Demand deposits offer another interesting facility. It helps in making the payment in cheque.
  - i. A cheque is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the other person or to the account holder.
  - ii. Thus, we see that demand deposits share the essential features of money.
  - iii. The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes settlement of payments possible without using cash.
  - iv. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.
- 5. Banks maintain cash reserve because
  - i. to give money to the people who come to withdraw their money as demand deposits; or
  - ii. to seek loan lending activities.

### III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Credit refers to an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

#### Importance:

- i. Availability of credit is very important for development.  
In India, majority of people need credit for various purposes.
  - ii. Farmers in order to increase their production need credit to buy HYV of seeds fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities.
  - iii. People in order to set up business, small scale industry, cottage industry need loans to buy raw material machines etc.
  - iv. Government also needs credit for its development projects.
2. Money is anything which has common acceptability as a means of exchange, a measure and a store of value. Modern money has been accepted as a medium of exchange because: It is authorised by the government of a India. It is issued by the apex bank on behalf of the government. No other individual is allowed to issue currency. The law of the country legalises its use as a medium of payment and setting transactions. No one in a country can refuse payment made in the currency of that country.

### IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Banks are financial intermediaries which offer loan for a wide range of economic activities.
  - i. They keep small proportions of the deposits with them as cash.
  - ii. These deposits are used to offer loans to the borrowers. The bank thus intermediates between those who have surplus funds (depositors) and those who are in need of the funds (borrowers).
  - iii. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits. The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is their main source of income.
  - iv. The banks offer various types of loans to the borrowers which are categorized as Priority sector loans, corporate loans, Housing loans, Personal loans, student loans, etc. These loans are offered at different interest rates by the banks.

2. Informal sources of credit are preferred in rural areas due to the following reasons:
- Banks are not present everywhere in rural India.
  - Even if they are present, getting a loan from a bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from informal sources.
  - Bank loans require proper documents and a collateral. Absence of collateral is one of the major reasons which prevents the poor from getting bank loans.
  - Informal lenders like moneylenders know the borrower personally and hence, are often willing to give a loan without a collateral.
  - The borrowers can, if necessary, approach the moneylender even without repaying their earlier loans.
  - However, the moneylenders charge very high rates of interest, keep no records of the transactions and harass the poor borrowers.

### V. Assertion-Reasoning

1. →b)

In double coincidence of wants, what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.

2. →d)

No individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government.

### VI. Source-based questions

1. →a)

2. →c)

3. →b)

4. →d)

# 4

## GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

### WORKSHEET-1

### Production Across Countries

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- According to the **Consumer** Protection Act, 1986, in India, a **consumer** is defined as any person who buys goods and services by making full or part payment for those goods and services without any objective of using them for commercial purposes. <
- An **MNC** is a **company** that owns or controls production in more than one nation. These **companies** set up offices and factories for production in regions where they can get cheap labour and other resources.
- The **main motive of MNC** is to gain profit from foreign markets along with local market by producing manufacturing advertising and finally selling their products in different countries.
- MNCs** are **setting up their customer care centers in India** due to availability of cheap skilled labour and good English speaking people.



## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Early phase of globalization involved export of raw material from Asia and import of finished products from Europe. But from mid twentieth century things began to change. During mid to late twentieth century certain company's became multinationals as they spread their economic activities to various parts of the world.
2. In a matter of last few years, our markets have been transformed.
  - i. As consumers in today's world, some of us have a wide choice of goods and services before us. The latest models of digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by the leading manufacturers of the world are within our reach.
  - ii. Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.
  - iii. Gone are the days when Ambassador and Fiat were the only cars on Indian roads.
  - iv. Today, Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world.
  - v. A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods: from shirts to televisions to processed fruit juices.
  - vi. Such wide-ranging choice of goods in our markets is a relatively recent phenomenon.
  - vii. You wouldn't have found such a wide variety of goods in Indian markets even two decades back.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Advantages of MNCs are as follows:
  - i. **Access to Consumers:** Access to consumers is one of the primary advantages that the MNCs enjoy over companies with operations limited to smaller region.
  - ii. **Accesses to Labour:** MNCs enjoy access to cheap labour, which is a great advantage over other companies. A firm having operations spread across different geographical areas can have its production unit set up in countries with cheap labour.
  - iii. **Taxes and Other Costs:** Taxes are one of the areas where every MNC can take advantage. Many countries offer reduced taxes on exports and imports in order to increase their foreign exposure and international trade. Thus, taxes are one of the areas of making money but it again depends on the country of operation.
  - iv. **Overall Development:** The investment level, employment level, and income level of the country increases due to the operation of MNC's. Level of industrial and economic development increases due to the growth of MNCs.
  - v. **Technology:** The industry gets latest technology from foreign countries through MNCs which help them improve on their technological parameter.
  - vi. **Exports & Imports:** MNC operations also help in improving the Balance of payment. This can be achieved by the increase in exports and decrease in the imports.

## WORKSHEET-2

### Interlinking Production Across Countries and Foreign Trade and Integration of Markets

#### I. Fill in the Blanks

1. MNC

2. Small
3. Engineers
4. Foreign investment

## II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment.
2. Infrastructural facilities attract the foreign investment.
3. The most common step taken by the producers in order to cut production cost is to decrease the wages of the employees or cut the employee number. If they start compromising the quality by buying cheap ingredients to cut cost, they will end up losing their markets and fall into loss.
4. Foreign trade leads to the integration of markets across countries because it creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their products in the markets of their own country as well as in other countries all over the world.

## III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. MNCs interlink production across countries in the following ways:
  - i. At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some of the local companies of these countries. The benefit to the local company of such joint production is two-fold. First, MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production. Second, MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.
  - ii. But the most common route for MNC investments is to buy up local companies and then to expand production.

Thus, we see that there are a variety of ways in which the MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.
2. At times, MNCs set up production jointly with some local companies. The benefit to the local companies of such joint production is two-fold.
  - i. MNCs can provide money for additional investments, like buying new machines for faster production.
  - ii. MNCs might bring with them the latest technology for production.

## IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. MNCs are able to cope with demands and control prices:
  - i. MNCs organize their production globally across various countries to maximize quality and profit.
  - ii. They organize production very strategically for example manufacturing in China is cheap and markets in USA and Europe where demand is more.
  - iii. Their international influence and huge wealth help them in controlling price.
2. Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries.
  - i. The competition is thus not just within the country, but also from the producers of different countries.
  - ii. The buyers also get benefitted as they now have more choices and a wider range of products to choose from.

- iii. With the opening of trade, goods travel from one market to another. Choice of goods in the markets rises. Prices of similar goods in the two markets tend to become equal.
- iv. Producers in the two countries now compete against each other even though they are separated by thousands of miles. A recent example of this phenomena would be the sale of Chinese toys and lights in India, which led to a lowering of prices of these products in both the countries.

## **WORKSHEET-3**

### **What is Globalisation; Factors that have enabled Globalisation**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Privatisation is the modern economic concept wherein the ownership of an entity, business, property is transferred from the government sector to the private sector. By doing so, the government is no longer the owner of the entity and the entire control is under an individual or a private organisation.
2. Barriers or restrictions that are imposed by government on free import and export activities are called trade barrier. Tax on imports is a vital trade barrier. Government can use the trade barriers in the following ways: Increase or decrease of foreign trade of the country.
3. The factors which have enabled globalisation in India are:
  - i. During the past, 50 years, several improvements in technology have taken place. For example, in transportation technology, containers are now used for the transportation of goods. This has led to huge reduction in cost and increase in speed in reaching the markets.
  - ii. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world and to communicate from remote areas. Internet enables us to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs.
  - iii. The Government of India has removed barriers or restrictions to trade set earlier. This step, called liberalisation, has enabled goods and services to be exported and imported easily.
  - iv. Multinationals have been allowed to set-up factories and offices in India. Due to this, there is greater integration of production and markets across countries.
4. Prior to the 1991 **economic liberalisation**, **India** was a closed economy due to the average tariffs exceeding 200 percent and the extensive quantitative restrictions on imports.

#### **II. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. **Foreign Trade:**
  - i. The trade between two or more countries is known as Foreign trade. Foreign trade comprises of exports and imports. The inflow of goods in a country is called imports and the outflow of goods from a country is called export.
  - ii. For example, export of tea from India to US or import of car parts from Germany to India.
- Foreign Investment:**
  - i. Foreign investment involves flow of capital and from one country to another country. Foreign investment comprises of Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Portfolio Investment.
  - ii. For example investment made by a MNC in another country is termed as foreign investment
2. Information and Communication technology like the internet, mobile phones, online shopping has played the major role in spreading out products and services across countries. By online shopping, we shop

many products from home. With the help of internet any company can sell its products worldwide and by e-banking made the instant payment process. By communication technology producer can communicate with the buyer in a very easy way. These are used to place orders for goods and services. For example, anyone from Mumbai can place an order for designer dress put on sale in London.

### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Globalization means integrating the economy of the country with the world economy.
  - i. Under this process, goods and services along with capital, resources and technology can move freely from one nation to another.
  - ii. It has increased the movement of people between countries. People usually move from one country to another in search of better income, better jobs or better education. Earlier the movement of people between countries was less due to various restrictions.
  - iii. Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalization process. For instance, advancement in transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs. Container services have led to huge reduction in port handling costs. The cost of air transport has fallen which has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.
  - iv. Developments in information and communication technology (IT in short) has brought a revolution in telecommunications. It has made e-banking, e-commerce, e-learning, e-mail and e-governance a reality.
  - v. Globalization has resulted in greater competition among producers and has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off section. Rich people now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
2. Trade barrier refers to the tax put on import by the government to discourage imports. Indian government put trade barriers because:
  - i. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s. Foreign competition would not have allowed its business to grow.
  - ii. Barriers were put to protect the domestic producers from such competition. Imports of only essential goods were encouraged.
  - iii. The competition from well-established foreign competitors would have crippled the new-boom industries of India.
  - iv. All the developed countries, during the early stages of development have given protection to domestic producers through trade barrier.

## **WORKSHEET-4**

### **World Trade Organisation**

#### **I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
2. The main aim to form World Trade Organisation was:
  - i. To liberalise international trade
  - ii. To promote trade of rich countries

- iii. To promote trade of poor countries
- iv. To promote bilateral trade
- 3. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) lays stress on liberalization of foreign trade and foreign investment.
- 4. 159 countries are currently members of the WTO.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The following points state functions and importance of WTO
  - i. WTO deals with regulation of trade between participating countries.
  - ii. WTO provides a forum for negotiations and for setting disputes.
  - iii. It is also a centre of economic research and analysis.
  - iv. It is an organisation that intends to supervise and liberalise international trade.
  - v. It oversees the implementation, administration and operations of the covered agreements.
2. The developing countries suffer due to trade barriers. WTO is supposed to allow free trade for all in practice. But the developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers.
  - i. WTO rules have forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers.
  - ii. Farmers in most developed countries receive money from their respective government for production. Due to this massive money, they are able to sell their farm products at abnormally low prices.
  - iii. Developed countries are asking governments of developing countries to stop supporting their farmers, but they are doing it themselves.

## III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Trade between countries would be fairer if both the countries removed trade barriers and allowed the free flow of goods and services, and let the market forces of demand and supply decide the volume of goods that will be transacted between countries.

## **WORKSHEET-5**

### **Impact of Globalisation in India; The Struggle for a Fair Globalisation**

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Globalisation and greater competition among producers—both local and foreign—have been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is a greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.
2. SEZs are special economic zones where world class facilities like water, electricity, roads and transport, recreation, education are available. They have been set up to promote foreign companies to invest in India.
3. SEZs have been set up to promote foreign companies to invest in India.  
Companies with production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for the initial period of 5 years.

## II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Globalization is the process of merging of different countries and accomplishments through advanced foreign trade and foreign investment.  
The impact of globalization on Indian agriculture has been felt since colonial times.
  - i. Raw cotton and spices were important export items from India.
  - ii. In 1917, Indian farmers revolted in Champaran against being forced to grow indigo in place of food grains, in order to supply dye to Britain's flourishing textile industry. Thus, globalisation has had its boons and banes for Indian agriculture.
  - iii. Post liberalization, Indian farmers face new challenges in the form of competition from highly subsidized agriculture of developed nations.
  - iv. This prompts the need for making Indian agriculture successful and profitable by improving the conditions of small and marginal farmers, countering the negative effects of Green Revolution, developing and promoting organic farming, and diversifying cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops.
2. Free and fair trade is an absolute necessity in respect to promoting social values. This gives equal amount of opportunity to all individuals and gives rise to healthy competition. Unnecessary restrictions would create complications and the chance of cheating would increase.

## III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Large companies can manipulate the market:
  - i. Large companies have so much wealth and power that they are able to manipulate the market to make profits.
  - ii. Many times, they advertise false information through the media so that consumers are attracted to the product.
  - iii. These companies acquire greater strength when producers are few and consumers are scattered.
  - iv. For example, a company that sold milk powder claimed for years that scientifically, it is better than mother's milk. Years of battle finally made the company take back claims.
  - v. Without proper rules and regulations, companies go to any extent to sell products. For example, only after many years struggle, the cigarette companies accepted that it causes cancer.
2. **Fair** globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better. The government can play a major role in ensuring a fair globalisation in India:
  - i. Its policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country.
  - ii. The government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.
  - iii. It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
  - iv. If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers.
  - v. It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'.
  - vi. It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.



## WORKSHEET-6

### Based on Complete Chapter

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It should be noted that under the cumbersome provisions of GATT (General Agreement for Tariff and Trade) India could not open up its agriculture sector for international trade. India's exports were mainly confined to traditional items like spices, tea, coffee etc., which were having very low demand elasticity in the international market.
2. Greater competition among producers (both local and foreign), has been advantageous to consumers, particularly the well-off section. There is greater choice before the consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. Globalisation has led to a higher standard of living especially in urban areas.
3. Also due to liberalization and globalisation policies, Indian markets get flooded with MNC products. The small-scale industries which generally hire unorganized labour become unfit to face the competition from the MNCs and get closed down. Therefore, many lose out on employment and ultimately wages also.
4. The government can play a vital role in making of fair globalisation.

#### II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In recent years our markets have transformed.
  - i. The choice among various goods and services has increased dramatically after globalization.
  - ii. All the international brands and manufacturing producers are now within the reach of the consumers.
  - iii. The increase of choices is not just for one product but all from dresses and food to vehicles and appliances.
2. Information and communication technology is closely connected with globalisation. In recent times, technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, internet has been changing rapidly.
  - i. **Telecommunications** facilities such as telegraph, telephone including mobiles, fax have brought the world closer. Now people can contact around the world easily. These developments are used to access the information instantly and communicate in the remote areas.
  - ii. **Computer and internet** have entered in almost all the fields. Internet allows one to share information on almost everything. We can send instant e-mail and talk through voice-mail across the world at almost negligible cost.

#### III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalisation:
  - i. The Indian government, after Independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. This was considered necessary to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s and competition from imports at that stage would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, India allowed imports of only essential items.



- ii. In 1991, the government decided that the time had come for Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe. It felt that competition would improve the performance of producers within the country. Since they would have to improve their quality.
  - iii. Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. Now, goods could be imported and exported easily and also foreign companies could set up factories and offices here.
  - iv. With liberalisation of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
2. Globalisation refers to the integration between countries through foreign trade and foreign investments by multinational companies.
- i. It means integrating our economy with world economy.
  - ii. Under globalisation a country becomes economically interdependent at the global or international level.
  - iii. This happens at various levels.
  - iv. Producers from other countries can come and sell their goods and services in India.
  - v. Similarly, Indian goods and services can be sold in other countries.

Two factors that have enabled Globalisation:

- a. Information Technology — Telecommunication facilities like mobile, internet, fax, etc. have helped us at negligible cost. Now a new magazine published for London readers can be designed and printed in Delhi.
- b. Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment – In India, trade barriers that were imposed after independence to protect producers' interests in the country from foreign competition were removed after 1991. Businessmen were allowed to import or export freely.

#### IV. Assertion-Reasoning

- 1. →a)
- 2. →c)

The large MNCs with worldwide network look for the cheapest goods in order to maximise their profits. To get these large orders, Indian garment exporters try their best to cut costs. As the cost of raw materials cannot be reduced, exporters try to cut labour costs.

#### V. Source-based questions

- 1. →d)
- 2. →c)
- 3. →b)
- 4. →a)

# CONSUMER RIGHTS

## (To be done as Project Work)

### WORKSHEET-1

#### Based on Complete Chapter

#### I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Consumer protection is the practice of safeguarding buyers of goods and services, and the public, against unfair practices in the marketplace.
2. The person who purchases goods and services from the market-place is called a consumer.
3. Clothing, food, electronics, and jewellery are all examples of goods purchased by consumers.
4. A major step taken in 1986 by Indian government was the enactment of the consumer protection act 1986, popularly known as COPRA.
5. COPRA is nothing but the Consumer Protect Act. It was introduced in the year 1986 by government of India to safeguard the rights of consumers from the greedy business people aiming only for the profits.
6. Consumer Protection Act was enacted to give the consumers the right to choose, right to be informed, right to seek redressal and the right to present. It also set up a three-tier quasi-judicial mechanism.
7. Consumers International is the membership organisation for consumer groups around the world. Founded on 1 April 1960, today, Consumers International has become an umbrella body to over 220 member organisations from over 115 countries.
8. Consumers International is the membership organisation for consumer groups around the world. Founded on 1 April 1960, it has over 250 member organisations in 120 countries.
9. MRP is the price of the product which fall under right to information.
10. Hallmarks are official marks used in many countries as a guarantee of purity or fineness of precious metal articles. In India, at present two precious metals namely gold and silver have been brought under the purview of hallmarking.
11. These logos and certification help consumers get assured of quality while purchasing the goods and services. The organisations that monitor and issue these certificates allow producers to use their logos provided they follow certain quality standards.
  - i. ISO - International Organization for Standardization
  - ii. ISI - ISI mark is a certification mark for industrial products in India.
  - iii. AGMARK is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, assuring that they conform to a set of standards approved by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, an agency of the Government of India.
12. I would look for the logo, ISI, for purchasing electrical good.
13. Consumer forums or consumer protection councils are organizations that help represent consumer interests. They guide consumers in the process of filing complaints in the court when they are exploited and also help in spreading consumer protection awareness.
14. Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is the National Standard Body of India. BIS is responsible for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, marking and quality certification of goods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.