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# History

# **CHAPTER 1. RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

## **Textual Questions**

### **Q1. Write notes on :**

a) **Giuseppe Mazzini:** Giuseppe was an Italian revolutionary .He was born in Genoe in 1809. Mazzini dedicated his life for creation of unified and Republican Italy. He was both romantic and liberal. In 1831, Mazzini founded Young Italy, an organization which was intended to awaken Italy and transform Europe into a brotherhood of free peoples. For Mazzini ,Italy would be unified by a revolution from the people of Italy against Austrian princes. His relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democracy frightened the conservatives. The revolution arose in 1848 but was severely crushed by Austrian forces. Metternich described him as the most dangerous enemy of the social order .

b) **Count Camillo de Cavour:** He was a significant figure in the movement towards unification of Italy. He founded the Agrarian Association in 1842. On becoming the Chief Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, Cavour launched many reforms to strengthen the economy. For which he reorganized taxes, built steamships, railways and improved agriculture and business affairs of Piedmont Sardinia. Cavour's immediate aim was to increase territory of Piedmont-Sardinia by driving the Austrians out from North Italy in which he succeeded and became the architect of Italian unification.

**Role of Cavour:** (1) Cavour tried to end all the privileges of the clergy and introduced various reforms for the promotion of trade and commerce. These reforms include agriculture and infrastructural facilities, i.e. roads and railways.

(2) He supported the adventures and plans of Mazzini and Garibaldi.

(3) By virtue of his tactful diplomatic alliance with France, he could defeat the Austrian forces in 1859. He drove away the Spanish rulers from two Sicilies in South Italy.

**C) The Greek War of Independence:** It was an event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century and war of independence amongst the Greeks began in 1821. Poets and artists including West European masses joined that war of independence with their skills and expertise and thus, they could overthrow the Ottoman Empire. Contribution of poets like Lord Byron was praiseworthy. Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 made the Greece an independent nation.

**D) Frankfurt Parliament:** To unite Germany and to frame a constitution for the united Germany, a constituent assembly met in Frankfurt on 18 May, 1848. The Frankfurt Assembly proposed the unification of Germany as a constitutional monarchy under the King of Prussia who would become emperor of Germany but he did not wish to accept the crown from the elected representatives of the people. He resorted to repressive measures and even the rights that people had won in the initial stages of the revolution were taken away. Thousands of German revolutionaries had to flee the country and live in exile. With the failure of the revolution of 1848 to unify Germany, one phase in the struggle for unification came to an end. Now Germany was to be unified not into a democratic country but into a militaristic empire. The leader of this policy was Bismarck who belonged to a Prussian aristocratic family.

**E) The role of women in nationalist struggles:** Women played an important role nationalist struggles in Europe .The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the

liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this, they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly. This fact was evident from Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul where women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

**Q.2 What steps were taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people ?**

**Ans .** The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective Identity amongst the French people. We can sum-up them as under:

- (i) Propagation of ideas like patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoye (the citizen).
- (ii) A new French flag (Le. Tricolour flag) was adopted.
- (iii) The Estates General was renamed as National Assembly.
- (iv) New hymn composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of nation.
- (v) French was made a common language of the nation. All slogans and hymns were composed in very language.

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

**Ans .** Marianne was an allegory of France while Germania was an allegory of Germany. It was a mode of visualizing the nation so as to generate extreme sense of respect and reverence in the hearts of the people living in those countries. Attributes of liberty were red cap or broken chain and justice was a blind folded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales, characteristics of Marianne were drawn from the red cap, the tricolour and the cockade. Statues were made and picture of Marianne printed on postage stamps. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves. She holds a sword in her hand.

**Q 4. Briefly trace the Process of German Unification.**

**Ans .** At the beginning of 19th Century, Germany was divided into 39 states, of which Prussia was the most powerful. The initiative for unification was first taken by the liberals in 1848, when 831 representatives from 39 states formed Frankfurt Assembly. The Assembly sought to establish a German Union with a parliament, headed by constitutional monarch. However, the move was repressed by the combined forces of monarchy and the military supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. After the German liberals failed to unite Germany, it was Otto Von Bismarck (Chief Minister of Prussia), who carried the process with the help of Prussian army and Bureaucracy to its completion. Bismarck for the cause unification involved Prussia in three wars, with Denmark in 1864; with Austria in 1866 and with France in 1870. The success of Bismarck in these wars unified Germany and in 1871, Kaiser William I (of Prussia) was proclaimed the King, while as Otto Von Bismarck became the first Chancellor of Germany. The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernizing the currency ,banking ,legal and judicial systems in Germany .

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

**Ans** On December 2, 1804 Napoleon Bonaparte declared himself as the emperor of France. Between 1805 and 1807, he inflicted decisive defeats on Austria, Prussia and Russia and by 1810, Napoleon dominated almost whole of the European continent. Napoleon was an enlightened despot who incorporated many principles of French Revolution in his legal framework called “Napoleonic Code”, which was exported to the regions under French rule.

The code (Civil Code, 1804) contained the provisions:

i. Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and many taxes to be paid to landlords (called manorial dues)

ii. He organized effective civil service by abolishing the privileges of birth and courts of nobles. In the towns, guilds (association of merchants and artisans who safeguard their own interests only) were abolished.

iii. Uniform weights and measures were introduced.

iv. Common national currency also facilitated the movement of goods from one region to another.

## **DISCUSS**

**Q.1. Explain what is meant by 1848 Revolution of the Liberals . What were the political ,social and economic ideas supported by the liberals ?**

**Ans .** Liberals were actually the people wishing freedom for their living because the term liberalism is derived from the Latin root word 'liber' meaning free. The revolution by middle classes in Germany, Italy, Poland against Austro-Hungarian Empire was called 1848 revolution of liberals. They wanted to establish constitutional and parliamentary government and national unification. They advocated freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. These revolutionists consisted of professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans.

### **Ideas supported by the Liberals:**

- (I) It is necessary to create a nation state on parliamentary principles.
- (ii) A national assembly akin to constituted in France is to be formed.
- (iii) A constitution is to be drafted.
- (iv) Freedom of Press and freedom of association is necessary:
- (v) Only people owning property are to be given universal suffrage (i.e., right to vote).
- (vi) Conservatism is to be removed.

**Q.2. Choose three examples to show the Contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.**

**Ans .1st Example:** Romanticism developed a particular form of nationalist sentiment. It included constitution of poetry/poems/hymns and paintings stimulating natural love and affection for the nation. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that the German culture was to be discovered among the common people through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances. For example, Grimms' Fairy Tales.

**IInd Example:** The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics—A print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1448 that exhibits the people of Europe and America (men and women) of all age and social classes—marching in a long train and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty.

**IIIRD Example:** The caricature titled as The Club of Thinkers creates public awareness that in monarchical pattern of government, people cannot enjoy freedom of press and expression.



**Q. 3. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century .**

**Ans .** Development of Nation-states in Italy and Germany:

(i) Ideology of liberalism purported to freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law helped in development of nation state. It was supported and advocated by new middle class. Secret society namely, Young Italy was formed by Giuseppe Mazzini comprising middle class, people there. Similarly, a large number of political associations from middle class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans as members were formed in Germany.

(ii) Hunger, hardship and popular revolt emerged in these countries. Italy was divided into seven states. These were being ruled by dynasties like Habsburgs, Pope and Bourbon dynasty. Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. Owing to the autocratic rule, people were suffering. Same was the condition of the people in Germany also. There were conservative forces like that of Junkers (big landlords) who did not want to accept the concept of nation-state.

(iii) Romantic imagination and national feelings also became a major factor for formation of nation-state. Johann Gottfried Herder of German told that true spirit of nation can be inculcated through folk songs, poetry and dances, Caricature of Garibaldi of Italy etc. helped in stimulating nationalistic feelings among masses.

(iv) Wars with diplomatic tricks had developed nation-states. In Germany three wars against Austria, Denmark and France were fought for seven years. Similarly, Cavour established a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and won two Sicilies and Papal States as well.

**Q.4. How was the history of Nationalism in Britain unlike rest of Europe?**

**Ans. (i)** 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**. There was no British nation, prior to the eighteenth century.

(ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But 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.

(iii) The English Parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.

(iv) 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.

(v) The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence.

(vi) The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national

dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

(vii) Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to impose their dominance over a large Catholic country.

(viii) Catholic revolts against British dominance were brutally suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

(ix) A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the New Britain—the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language—were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

### **Q.5. Why did nationalist tension emerge in the Balkans?**

**Ans.** (i) It was a region consisting of multi-nationalities like modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. Its habitants were called Slavs and its larger part was under control of Ottoman Empire.

(ii) As Christianity was the major religion of these people, the Muslim rulers inflicted atrocities upon them. They therefore, became upset and aggrieved.

(iii) Gradually, during the internal conflicts, the Ottoman Empire was met to disintegration. It was, therefore, a good opportunity for these nationalities and their people to raise their voice of protest to gain their own republics.

(iv) The Romantic literature, i.e. folk songs, tales etc. propagated there from England (UK) and people understood that they were once independent states but subsequently, the foreign powers (i.e. Muslims) had subjugated them. This arose tension in their minds and they started making their own organizations to launch freedom movement.

(v) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each-other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

(vi) Other big powers of the world i.e. Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary, etc. were keen on controlling the hold of other powers over the Balkans and each among them was keen to extend its own control over them.

## **CHAPTER 2. NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

**Q.1: Explain:**

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

**Ans .** Nationalism is a feeling that combines all the people of a nation into a single whole . Colonization affected people's freedom, and nationalist sentiments surged during the process of struggle against imperial domination. The sense of oppression and exploitation became a common bond for people from different walks of life, and this resulted in the growth of nationalist ideals. Thus, growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to anti-colonial movements.

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

**Ans .** During the First World War, the British army conducted forced recruitment from rural areas in India. To finance the defence expenditure, high custom duties and income taxes were imposed. Also, during 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, thereby resulting in acute food shortages. All this caused extensive anger and opposition against the British colonial rule, and the national movement of India headed towards a stronger, more definitive direction.

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

**Ans.** The Rowlatt Act was passed hurriedly through the Imperial Legislative Council despite opposition from Indian members. It gave the government autocratic powers to repress political activities besides allowing it to detain political prisoners without a trial, for two years. The Indian were outraged by this act as it was clearly undemocratic and oppressive, and hurt national sentiments and dignity.

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

**Ans.** Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement due to various incidents of violence perpetrated by the masses, especially the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 where the people clashed with the police, setting a police-station on fire. Gandhiji felt that the people were not yet ready for a mass struggle, and that satyagrahis needed to be properly trained for non-violent demonstrations.

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

**Ans.** Satyagraha was the non-violent method of fighting against imperialism used by Gandhiji . The idea of satyagraha implies a unique method of mass agitation that emphasises the power of truth, and the need to search for truth. It upholds the belief that if the cause is true and the fight is against injustice, then there is no need for physical force or coercion against the oppressor. Satyagraha is synonymous with non-violent agitation, where an appeal is made to the oppressor's conscience to search for justice. Gandhiji believed that this dharma of non-violence could be the cause of national unity and harmony.

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

**(a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre**

**(b) The Simon Commission**

**(a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre**—facts—on 13 April, 1919, General Dyer blocked the exit points from the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh where a large crowd had gathered—some to protest

against the British government's repressive measures, others to attend the annual Baisakhi fair. Dyer's objective was to “produce a moral effect” and terrorize satyagrahis. Hundreds of innocent people including women and children were killed on this day in the indiscriminate firing by British soldiers. This led to large scale strikes, clashes with police and attacks on government buildings by the enraged Indian people.

**(b) The Simon Commission—facts—**In 1927, the British Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and to suggest further reforms in the system of administration. This commission is known as Simon Commission. This Commission arrived in India in 1928 and faced protest slogans of “Go Back Simon”. It was because this body was to suggest constitutional changes in Indian governance, but it did not have any Indian members. The Congress and the Muslim League jointly demonstrated against it. Lord Irwin announced a vague “dominion status” for India to quell the movement, leading to a Round Table Conference in October, 1929.

**Q 4: Compare the images of Bharat Mata in this chapter with the image of Germania in Chapter 1.**

**Ans.** The image of Bharat Mata as painted by Abanindranath Tagore shows her as bestowing learning, food and clothing. She bears aesthetic quality as denoted by the *mala* held by her. This is similar to the image of Germania as painted by Philip Veit, where she holds a sword, but looks more feminine. The other painting of Bharat Mata is more manly in its representation. In it, she is shown as bearing power and authority as denoted by the lion and elephant beside her. The latter image is more akin to the image of Germania by Lorenz Clasen, where she wields a sword and shield, and looks ready to fight.

## DISCUSS

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

**Ans.** The different social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921 were the urban middle class comprising lawyers, teachers and headmasters, students, peasants, tribals and workers. Peasants, tribals and workers joined the movement from the countryside. They did so with hopes of self-emancipation. Peasants rebelled against talukdars and landlords who demanded high rents and also forced them to *dobegar* or free labour. Tribal peasants revolted against the enclosure of large forest tracts by the British government, which left them devoid of a livelihood as well as traditional rights. Plantation workers, on the other hand, desired freedom to move about and retain links with the villages they came from. All three believed that Gandhi Raj would come with the Non-Cooperation Movement, and this would mark an end to their sorrows. Hence, they joined the anti-colonial struggle.

**Q. 2: Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.**

**Ans.** The Salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism because it was done in revolt against a commodity—salt, used by the rich and the poor alike. The tax on salt, and the government monopoly over its production was a severely oppressive administrative move. The Salt March was effective also because Gandhiji met a large number of commoners during the march and he taught them the true meaning of swaraj and non-violence. By peacefully defying a law and making salt against government orders, Gandhiji set forth an example to the whole nation of how the oppressor could be confronted in a non-violent manner. This also led to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

**Q. 3: Imagine you are a woman participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life.**

**Ans .** I participated in the Civil Disobedient Movement .It was really a matter of pride for me when I ,along with other women took part in protest marches ,manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops .I was send to jail also. This changed a lot in me . I began to realize that country was above all the other things . I was influenced by Gandhiji and his idea of Satyagraha .We should follow truth and never resort to violence .We should wear khadi and boycott foreign things .

**Q. 4: Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?**

**Ans .**Political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorates because of differences in opinion. While those supporting the cause of minorities and the dalits believed that only political empowerment would resolve their social backwardness, others like Gandhiji thought that separate electorates would further slow down the process of their integration into society. Also, it was feared that the system of separate electorates would gradually divide the country into numerous fragments because every community or class would then ask for separate representations.

## **CHAPTER 3. THE MAKING OF GLOBAL WORLD**

**Q 1: Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.**

**Ans.** Examples of the different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century:

1) European travelers ,traders ,priests and pilgrims carried with them goods, money, values, skills, ideas and inventions to Asia .

2) Gold and foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, tomatoes and chillies were first exported from the Americas to Europe.

**Q 2: Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas.**

**Ans.** The global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas because the native American Indians were not immune to the diseases that the settlers and colonisers brought with them. The Europeans were more or less immune to small pox, but the native Americans, having been cut off from the rest of the world for millions of years, had no defence against it. These germs killed and wiped out whole communities, paving the way for foreign domination. Weapons and soldiers could be destroyed or captured, but diseases could not be fought against.

**Q 3: Write a note to explain the effects of the following:**

**(a) The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Law**

**Ans.** The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws resulted in losses for the agricultural sector, but progress in the industrial sector. Food began to be imported more cheaply into Britain, and thousands of workers involved in cultivation became unemployed. However, consumption increased and the industrial sector grew, with more workers being available in cities than in rural areas.

**(b) The coming of Rinderpest to Africa.**

**Ans.** The coming of rinderpest to Africa caused a loss of livelihood for countless Africans. Using this situation to their advantage, colonising nations conquered and subdued Africa by monopolising scarce cattle resources to force Africans into the labour market

**(c) The death of men of working-age in Europe because of the World War.**

**Ans.** The death of men of working age in Europe because of the World War reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe, leading to a steady decline in household incomes and a consequent struggle to meet the living expenditure by families whose men were handicapped or killed.

**(d) The Great Depression on the Indian economy.**

**Ans .** The Great Depression had a major impact on the Indian economy. Between 1928 and 1934, it reduced Indian imports and exports by nearly half. Wheat prices too fell by 50% during this time. More than

the urban areas, the agricultural sector (which dominated livelihoods in rural lands) was badly hit by the Great Depression.

**(e) The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.**

**Ans .**The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries led to a stimulation of world trade and capital flows. This relocation was on account of low-cost structure and lower wages in Asian countries. It also benefitted the Asian nations because employment increased, and this resulted in quick economic transformation as well.

**Q 4: Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.**

**Ans .**The impact of technology on food availability was manifold in the late nineteenth century.

i) Faster railways, lighter wagons and larger ships helped transport food more cheaply and quickly from production units to even faraway markets.

ii) Also, refrigerated ships helped transport perishable foods such as meat, butter and eggs over long distances.

**Q 5: What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?**

**Ans .**The Bretton Woods Agreement was finalised in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA between the world powers . It established the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to preserve global economic stability and full employment in the industrial world. These institutions also dealt with external surpluses and deficits of member nations, and financed post-war reconstructions.

**DISCUSS**

**Q 6: Imagine that you are an indentured Indian labourer in the Caribbean. Drawing from the details in this chapter, write a letter to your family describing your life and feelings.**

**Ans. Indentured Indian labourers in the Carribbean—**facts—signed a contract stating that they would return to India after working for five years at a plantation; belonged to eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, central India and the dry districts of Tamil Nadu; migrants took up the overseas jobs hoping to escape poverty and oppression in their home villages; migrants were not even informed about the long sea voyages, and some unwilling ones were abducted as well; also known as “the new system of slavery”; harsh living and working conditions; few legal rights; many escaped into the wilds; some developed new art forms for expression; some returned home after the contract period, while others stayed on.

**Q 7: Explain the three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange. Find one example of each type of flow which involved India and Indians, and write a short account of it.**

**Ans .**The three types of movements or flows within the international economic exchange are trade flows, human capital flows and capital flows or investments. These can be explained as—the trade in agricultural products, migration of labour, and financial loans to and from other nations.

India was a hub of trade in the pre-modern world, and it exported textiles and spices in return for gold and silver from Europe. Many different foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies and sweet potatoes came to India from the Americas after Columbus discovered it.



In the field of labour, indentured labour was provided for mines, plantations and factories abroad, in huge numbers, in the nineteenth century. This was an instrument of colonial domination by the British.

Lastly, Britain took generous loans from USA to finance the World War. Since India was an English colony, the impact of these loan debts was felt in India too. The British government increased taxes, interest rates, and lowered the prices of products it bought from the colony. Indirectly, but strongly, this affected the Indian economy and people.

**Q 8: Explain the causes of the Great Depression.**

**Ans.** There was a world-wide economic crisis in 1929 which in many countries continued upto 1934. It started in the U.S.A. but soon it engulfed many countries of the world except Russian. Some of its causes were the following.

i) The First World War (1914-1918) had given a great boost to the American industry. But after the war when its industries continued producing different articles at the breakneck speed, there was a glut in the market. The exports had fallen and the home market could not absorb all those products. As a result the unsold stock of goods began to pile up in the 1930s. the lack of buyers ruined both the industrialists and the farming community. Thus USA was caught in a severe economic crisis.

ii) As a result the American capitalist stopped all loans to the European countries thus halting all production there.

iii) The sudden stoppage of American capital caused an unprecedented economic crisis there.

iv) The defeat of Germany in the First World War had already ruined her and her industry. So she became an easy victim of the economic crisis.

v) Last but not the least, the labour saving machines and the abundances of agricultural products was also responsible for the economic depression in Europe.

**Q 9: Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins?**

**Ans.** 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.



## **CHAPTER 4. THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION**

**Q 1: Explain the following:**

**(a) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny.**

**Ans .** 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.

**(b) In the seventeenth century merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisans within the villages.**

**Ans .** In the seventeenth century, merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisans within the villages because production in urban areas could not be increased due to the presence of powerful trade guilds. These maintained control over production, regulated prices and competition, and restricted the entry of new people in the trade. Monopolisation was also a common tactic. In the countryside, there were no such rules, and impoverished peasants welcomed these merchants.

**(c) The port of Surat declined by the end of the eighteenth century.**

**Ans .** The port of Surat declined by the end of the eighteenth century on account of the growing power of European companies in trade with India. They secured many concessions from local courts as well as the monopoly rights to trade. This led to a decline of the old ports of Surat and Hoogly from where local merchants had operated. Exports slowed and local banks here went bankrupt.

**(d) The East India Company appointed *gomasthas* to supervise weavers in India.**

**Ans.** The East India Company appointed *gomasthas* to supervise weavers in India to establish a more direct control over the weavers, free of the existing traders and brokers in the cloth trade. The *gomasthas* were the paid servants who supervised the weavers, collected supplies and examined the quality of cloth. The *gomasthas* ensured that all management and control of the cloth industry came under the British. This helped in eliminating competition, controlling costs and ensuring regular supplies of cotton and silk products.

**Q 2: Write True or False against each statement:**

**Ans.** (a) At the end of the nineteenth century, 80 per cent of the total workforce in Europe was employed in the technologically advanced industrial sector. **False**

(b) The international market for fine textiles was dominated by India till the eighteenth century. **True**

(c) The American Civil War resulted in the reduction of cotton exports from India. **False**

(d) The introduction of the fly shuttle enabled handloom workers to improve their productivity. **True**

**Q 3: Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.**

**Ans.** Proto-industrialisation is the phase of industrialisation that was not based on the factory system. Before the coming of factories, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This

part of industrial history is known as proto-industrialisation.

## DISCUSS

**Q 1: Why did some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?**

**Ans.** Some industrialists in nineteenth-century England preferred hand labour over machines because there was no labour shortage in the market, and as a result, there was no problem of high wage costs either. Industrialists did not wish to replace hand labour with machines that would require large capital investment. Also, in industries where the production and amount of labour required were dependent on the seasons, hand labour was preferred for its lower costs. Apart from this, many goods could only be manufactured by hand. Machines could provide mass quantities of a uniform product. But the demand was for intricate designs and shapes; this required human skill, and not mechanical technology. Handmade products also stood for refinement and class status. It was commonly believed that machine-made goods were for export to the colonies.

**Q 2: How did the East India Company procure regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers?**

**Ans.** After establishing political power, the East India Company successfully procured regular supplies of cotton and silk textiles from Indian weavers via a series of actions. These actions were aimed at eliminating competition from other colonial powers, controlling costs and ensuring regular supplies of cotton and silk goods for Britain. Firstly, it appointed *gomasthas* or paid servants to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine textile quality. Secondly, it disallowed Company weavers from dealing with other buyers. This was ascertained by a system of giving advances to the weavers for procuring raw materials. Those who took these loans could not sell their cloth to anyone but the *gomasthas*.

**Q 3: Imagine that you have been asked to write an article for an encyclopaedia on Britain and the history of cotton. Write your piece using information from the entire chapter.**

**Ans . Britain and the History of Cotton :** During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants would trade with rural people in textile production. A clothier would buy wool from a wool stapler, carry it to the spinners, and then, take the yarn to the weavers, fuller and dyers for further levels of production. London was the finishing centre for these goods. This phase in British manufacturing history is known as proto-industrialisation. In this phase, factories were not an essential part of industry. What was present instead was a network of commercial exchanges.

The first symbol of the new era of factories was cotton. Its production increased rapidly in the late nineteenth century. Imports of raw cotton sky-rocketed from 2.5 million pounds in 1760 to 22 million pounds in 1787. This happened because of the invention of the cotton mill and new machines, and better management under one roof. Till 1840, cotton was the leading sector in the first stage of industrialisation.

Most inventions in the textile production sector were met with disregard and hatred by the workers because machines implied less hand labour and lower employment needs. The Spinning Jenny was one such invention. Women in the woollen industry opposed and sought to destroy it because it was taking over their place in the labour market.

Before such technological advancements, Britain imported silk and cotton goods from India in vast numbers. Fine textiles from India were in high demand in England. When the East India Company attained political power, they exploited the weavers and textile industry in India to its full potential, often by force, for

the benefit of Britain. Later, Manchester became the hub of cotton production. Subsequently, India was turned into the major buyer of British cotton goods.

During the First World War, British factories were too busy providing for war needs. Hence, demand for Indian textiles rose once again. The history of cotton in Britain is replete with such fluctuations of demand and supply.

**Q 4: Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?**

**Ans.** Industrial production in India increased during the First World War because British mills became busy with tending to war needs. Manchester imports decreased, and Indian mills suddenly had a huge home market to supply. Later, they were also asked to supply war needs such as jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents, leather boots, saddles and other items. There was so much demand that new factories had to be set up even when old ones ran on multiple shifts. Industrial production boomed with the employment of new workers and longer working hours.

## **CHAPTER 5. WORK LIFE AND LEISURE**

**Write in brief :**

**Q 1: Give two reasons why the population of London expanded from the middle of the eighteenth century.**

**Ans.** The city of London was a magnet for the migrant populations due to the job opportunities provided by its dockyards and industries. By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London. So, the population of London kept expanding through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

During the First World War, London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods. This increased the number of large factories, which in turn increased the number of people coming to the city in search of work.

**Q 2: What were the changes in the kind of work available to women in London between the nineteenth and the twentieth century? Explain the factors which led to this change.**

**Ans.** Changes in the kind of work available to women in London between the nineteenth and the twentieth century were primarily based on industrial and technological advancements. Consequently, women had to work in households for a living, and this led to an increase in the number of domestic servants. Some women also began to earn by lodging out rooms, tailoring, washing or making matchboxes. With the coming of the First World War though, women once again joined the industrial sector.

**Q 3: How does the existence of a large urban population affect each of the following? Illustrate with historical examples.**

**(a) A private landlord**

**Ans.** The existence of a large urban population means that there would be greater number of individuals in need of a place to stay. This increased demand for places of residence is profitable for private landlords who can then rent out rooms at high rates. In nineteenth-century London, individual landowners made huge profits by taking advantage of the helplessness of the hordes of migrants in the city who needed a place to live.

**(b) A Police Superintendent in charge of law and order.**

**Ans.** The existence of a large urban population means that there are increased cases of crimes, social conflict and rebellion. Police are responsible for maintaining the law and order. Hence, a police superintendent would definitely have increased work on his/her hands. In nineteenth-century London, policemen had a tough time controlling crime during the migrant influx. In the 1870s, there were 20,000 criminals living in London. The job of a policeman was made more complex in hunting down pick-pockets, thieves, cheats and tricksters whose numbers kept multiplying.

**(c) A leader of a political party**

**Ans.** The existence of a large urban population implies the simultaneous presence of several social problems, such as problems of housing, food, water, etc. These issues become political issues when they are taken up by political parties. A political party and its leaders can mobilise the masses to support them in these political causes. This was the case in nineteenth-century London as well.

**Q 4: Give explanations for the following:**

**(a) Why well-off Londoners supported the need to build housing for the poor in the nineteenth century.**

**Ans.** Well-off Londoners supported the need to build housing for the poor in the nineteenth century on account of three reasons: one-room houses of the poor came to be seen as the breeding ground of diseases, and hence, a threat to public health; fire hazards became a worry in these over-crowded, badly ventilated, unhygienic homes; lastly, there was a widespread fear of social disorder, especially after the 1917 Russian Revolution. Housing schemes were undertaken to avoid a rebellion by the poor.

**(b) Why a number of Bombay films were about the lives of migrants.**

**Ans.** Bombay became an attractive destination for people seeking jobs after the British administration replaced Surat with Bombay as its principal western port. The consequent increase in trade and industries led to a great influx of people. Thus, migrants were (and still are) an important facet of Bombay. Most of the people in the film industry were migrants themselves, and wanted to portray the plight of this class of people through films. Thus, a number of Bombay films were about the lives of migrants.

**(c) What led to the major expansion of Bombay's population in the mid-nineteenth century.**

**Ans.** In mid-seventeenth century, Bombay became East India Company's principal western port, replacing Surat. Later, by the end of the nineteenth century, it had become an important administrative as well as industrial centre. All through these years, the prospects for trade and commerce, and employment kept increasing, thereby making Bombay an attractive destination for migrants.

**DISCUSS**

**Q 1: What forms of entertainment came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people ?**

**Ans.** Forms of entertainment that came up in nineteenth-century England to provide leisure activities for the people were aplenty. For the upper classes, an annual "London Season" was one of the sources of leisure. It comprised the opera, the theatre and classical music events. For the working classes, pubs, discussions and meetings for political action served the same purpose. Libraries, art galleries and museums were new types of entertainment brought about through the utilisation of state money. Music halls and cinema theatres too became immensely popular with the lower classes. Industrial workers were encouraged to undertake seaside vacations to rejuvenate from the banes of working in the polluting environment of factories.

**Q 2: Explain the social changes in London which led to the need for the Underground railway. Why was the development of the Underground criticised?**

**Ans.** The development of suburbs as a part of the drive to decongest London led to the extension of the city beyond the range where people could walk to work. Though these suburbs had been built, the people could not be persuaded to leave the city and stay far away from their places of work in the absence of some form of public transport. The Underground railway was constructed to solve this housing problem.

The development of the Underground was criticised because underground travelling was considered risky. Many felt that it added to the mess and unhygienic conditions of the city. Also, to clear the path for the construction of the Underground, a number of houses were destroyed. This led to the displacement of a great number of London poor.

**Q 3: Explain what is meant by the Haussmanisation of Paris. To what extent would you support or oppose this form of development? Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, to either support or oppose this, giving reasons for your view.**

**Ans.** Haussmanisation of Paris refers to the re-building of Paris by Baron Haussmann in the mid-eighteenth century. When Louis Napoleon III came to power, he appointed Haussmann as the chief architect of the new city. He laid out new streets, straight sidewalks, boulevards and open avenues, and planted full-grown trees. Haussmann's architectural plans had positives as well as negatives. His name has become a representation of forcible reconstruction to enhance the beauty of a city and impose order. This is because his plans led to the displacement of 350,000 people from the centre of Paris. This included many poor people who were now rendered homeless.

Nevertheless, this “Haussmanisation of Paris” had its boons too. Public works employed nearly one in five working people. Haussmann's work was criticised by the wealthy and poor alike during his time, but Paris became a symbol of civic pride for the French and it became the nucleus of many new architectural, social and intellectual developments that influenced other parts of the world in the twentieth century.

**Q 4: To what extent does government regulation and new laws solve problems of pollution? Discuss one example each of the success and failure of legislation to change the quality of**

**(a) public life**

**(b) private life**

**Ans.** Government laws play an important role in controlling the rates of pollution in a city. However, simply passing laws is not enough. They need to be properly enforced as well. It is also a fact that people tend to find ways of getting around laws. So, apart from legislations, government also needs to carry out intensive public awareness programmes aimed at educating the public about the need and ways of controlling pollution; and about how they too have a stake in environmental governance.

Example to show the **success of legislation** to change the quality of

**Public life** - The Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission, established as per the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act of 1905, was successful in controlling industrial smoke in colonial Calcutta.

**Private life** - The British government passed the Clean Air Act in 1956. This law was aimed at controlling domestic sources of smoke pollution, and to do so, it introduced the concept of smokeless zones. In these areas, smokeless fuels had to be burnt. As a result, air pollution in British cities was substantially reduced.

Example to show the **failure of legislation** to change the quality of

**Public life** - By the 1840s, British cities such as Derby, Leeds and Manchester had smoke control laws in place. However, these laws did not succeed much in controlling smoke emission. Since smoke is not easy to monitor or measure, it was easy for factory and steam engine owners to get away with small adjustments to their machinery, and this did nothing to stop smoke.

**Private life** - During the colonial period, a huge population depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily life. This was an important source of air pollution in Calcutta. Though successful in controlling industrial smoke, the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission found it difficult to control this domestic smoke.

## **CHAPTER 6. PRINT CULTURE AND MODERN WORLD**

### **Question 1: Give reasons for the following:**

- (a) Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.
- (b) Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.
- (c) The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.
- (d) Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

(a) 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.

(b) Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it because print media helped popularise and spread his ideas. In 1517, he wrote the Ninety Five Theses, criticising the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. These writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. His translation of the New Testament was also accepted and read by thousands. This was only possible due to the improvements in print technology which had allowed even the working classes to gain access to books.

(c) The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century because its authority was being put in danger by the several individual and distinctive readings and questionings of faith prompted by the easily accessible popular religious literature. To supplement its inquisition and repression of heretical ideas, the Roman Catholic Church exercised strict control over publishers and booksellers, and also began to keep an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

(d) Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association because he considered these to be powerful modes of expression and cultivation of public opinion. The denial of these freedoms was not compatible with the idea of self rule and independence. Hence, the fight for these freedoms, according to him, was intrinsically a fight for swaraj or self rule.

### **Question 2: Write short notes to show what you know about:**

- (a) The Gutenberg Press
- (b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book
- (c) The Vernacular Press Act

**Ans. (a) The Gutenberg Press:** It was established by Johann Gutenberg. By 1448, he had perfected the system of printing with olive and wine presses, using contemporary technological innovations. The first book that he printed was the Bible, making 180 copies in 3 years. Although these books were printed, a unique touch remained in the handmade decorations of the front page, illuminated borders and purchaser-specified designs. The Gutenberg Press was the first-known printing press in the 1430s.

**(b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book:** He was critical of the print medium. He believed that though some books do provide worthwhile knowledge, others are simply a bane for scholarship. Erasmus accused printers of publishing books that were not mere trifling but “stupid, slanderous, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious”. He also felt that large numbers of such books reduce the value of the quality



writings.

**(c) The Vernacular Press Act:** Modelled on the Irish Press Laws, it was passed in 1878. This law gave the government tyrannical rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press. If a seditious report was published and the newspaper did not heed to an initial warning, then the press was seized and the printing machinery confiscated. This was a complete violation of the freedom of expression.

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

- (a)** Women
- (b)** The poor
- (c)** Reformers

**Ans. (a) Women:** The spread of print culture in nineteenth-century India brought about educational reforms for women. Liberal husbands and fathers educated their womenfolk at home or sent them to schools for women. Women who had been restricted to a domestic life for generations, now found a new medium of entertainment. They also began to write articles for journals, in favour of women's education and literacy. Some even wrote books; Rashsundari Devi's autobiography "Amar Jiban" was the first full-length autobiography, published in 1876. Conservatives believed that education and reading would make women widows, or corrupt them. Many women learnt to read and write in secret in such traditionalist environments.

**(b) The poor:** They benefitted from the spread of print culture in India on account of the availability of low-price books and public libraries. Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and its inherent injustices. These were read by people across the country. On the encouragement and support of social reformers, over-worked factory workers set up libraries for self-education, and some of them even published their own works, for example, Kashibaba and his "Chhote Aur Bade Sawal".

**(c) Reformers:** Print culture's popularity was an advantage for social and religious reformers as they could now spread their opinions, through newspapers and books, across the masses. These ideas could then be debated upon by different groups of people. Reformist ideas were put forward in the local, everyday languages of the common people so as to create a wider platform for the same.

**Question 1: Why did some people in eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?**

**Ans.** Some people in eighteenth-century Europe thought that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism. Its easy and cheap availability meant that literacy would no longer be restricted to the upper classes. While the clergy and monarchs feared the enlightenment that a vast reading public would gain, reformers like Martin Luther welcomed the change. They felt that it would mark an end to the blind adherence to the rulers' ideology. This can be seen in the French Revolution as well. The print medium allowed the ideals of freedom, equality and brotherhood set forth by Rousseau and Voltaire in their writings to reach the public. It created a new culture of dialogue and debate that initiated the working class into questioning and re-evaluating social customs and norms. The power of reason that the public gained initiated social reform, and brought an end to despotism.

**Question 2: Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.**

**Ans.** The people who feared the effect of easily available printed books were the ones who held some power, whether in terms of religion, caste, class or politics. The fear was that their power and authority would



get eroded if ideas questioning their power and authority gained mass popularity. In Europe, for example, the Roman Catholic Church conveyed its sense of apprehension for the print medium by stating that the promotion of new "printed" readings of faith would lead to blasphemous questionings of faith and encourage heretical ideas. It considered itself to be the sole authority for interpreting religion. Hence, it set up the Index of Prohibited Books in 1558 to repress any published material that it felt corroded this authority.

In India, apart from the colonial government which did its bit in regulating and suppressing newspapers and books that questioned and criticised colonial authority, the religious leaders and the upper castes also displayed their fear of the print medium. They understood that their religious and social superiority was in danger due to the easily accessible "printed" ideas contradicting their systems of beliefs. They knew that the popularisation of such ideas would incite people to rebellion.

**Question 3: What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?**

**Ans.** The poor people benefitted from the spread of print culture in India on account of the availability of low-price books and public libraries. Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and its inherent injustices. These were read by people across the country. On the encouragement and support of social reformers, over-worked factory workers set up libraries for self-education, and some of them even published their own works, for example, Kashibaba and his "Chhote Aur Bade Sawal".

**Question 4: Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.**

**Ans.** Print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India by providing easy access to nationalist ideals and ideas of freedom and equality to the masses. Social reformers could now print their opinions in newspapers, which sparked off public debates. The power of reason made the common people question the authority of colonial power. Interestingly, when the British tried to censor and control print media, nationalist newspapers grew in number everywhere in the country. They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged people to participate in nationalist activities. Attempts to censor anti-colonial publications aroused militant protests as well.

# Geography

# **CHAPTER 1. OUR RESOURCES**

## **Textual Questions**

### **Q1. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

i) What are Natural Resources?

**Ans:** Natural resources are the bounties of nature in the form of land, Forests, minerals, air, water etc. These are important for the utility in our requirements of daily time.

ii) Give four examples of human - made resources.

**Ans:** Human made resources: Resources created by humans (with the help of tools, technique and skills) are called human made resources.

Examples : Engineering, technology, machines, buildings, monuments, paintings and social institutions are some of the human made resources.

Besides these, humans having knowledge and skills, health and several other qualities are also resources.

Human resources are quite essential for development of natural resources.

iii) Why is conservation of resources necessary?

**Ans.** conservation is defined as the management of resources by humans. It is a judicious and planned use of natural resources.

Necessity for Conservation of Resources:

(a) It aims at sustainable benefit to the present generation.

(b) It maintains a potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

(c) proper, judicious and planned use of natural resources may sustain the environment. Their improper and over-use can deplete it.

(d) Proper exploitation and conservation of renewable resources creates less problems. Over exploitation causes damage of the existing environment.

(e) Non-renewable resources demand extra care as they can not be renewed. We have to adopt several measures for their conservation. Due to the above reasons the conservation of resources is quite necessary .

(iv) What is resource planning?

**Ans.** Resource planning is a technique of proper or judicious utilization of resources. It reduces the wastage of resources and keeps the environment free and clean. It takes care of our future needs.

(v) How is soil formed?

**Ans.** soil formation: A number of factors contribute to soil's formation and fertility. The Five major factors affecting the formation of a soil are climate, rocks, plants and animals, local topography and long period of time. The rocks on which the soils are formed disintegrate and decompose under the processes of weathering and erosion. Climate determines the rate of weathering and the type of vegetation. Slope of the land decides the accumulation of soil. Time provides maturity to the soil.

The formation of soil is a very slow process. Thus soil takes several Years in its formation. It is eroded at one place and deposited at another. This depends upon the slope and agents of erosion.

(vi) How is soil erosion caused?

**Ans.** soil erosion is the removal of soil at a greater rate than its replacement by natural agencies such as wind and water and by mass movement of soil down slope.  
causes of soil erosion:

(a) Soil erosion is mainly caused by running water and wind. Soil erosion makes land unsuitable for cultivation and the land so developed is called bad land.

(b) In the Chambal basin, such lands are called ravines. In dry areas particularly in deserts winds carry with them a lot of top soils and deposit them in other areas.

(c) The wind erosion is by deflation; water erosion takes place in gullies, rills or by sheet wash; down slopes mass movement ranges from soil creep to landslides.

Human Factors Responsible for Soil Erosion:

(a) The causes of such erosion include the removal of wind break, such as hedges, deforestation.

(b) The exposure of bare, either by arable farming (continuous cropping).

(c) Fire, war, urbanisation and strip mining also accelerate the erosion of the soil.

(vii) What is meant by land degradation?

**Ans.** Degraded land is the depleted land that has lost its productivity over the years and is not fit for proper use. It is estimated that India has about 130 million hectares of degraded land including 30 % forest degraded area, 57% water eroded area and 10% wind eroded area. Besides natural causes for soil erosion, human activities are also adding to the destruction of cultivable land and making it unfit for agriculture.

(viii) Give three examples of renewable resources?

**Ans.** Renewable resources are the resources, which can be reused again and again and Year by Year. River, water, soil, forests, solar energy are some examples of renewable resources.

(ix) Name main soil types found in Kashmir?

**Ans.** Kashmir is a valley and its soils are confined to a limited types.

The main soils are:

(a) Karewa soil; generally found on low flat mounds or elevated plateaus.

(b) Find grained and light coloured soils generally found mostly in Ladakh and Leh and a part of Kashmir.

(c) Alluvial soil generally found in plain part of the Valley due to alluvium brought by the rivulets and streams from the hill slopes and mountain sides.

(d) Almost all other types of soils are found in Jammu Province. at various levels in various zones and regions.

## Q2. Distinguish between:

(i) Natural resources and cultural resources.

**Ans.** The distinction between the two is as follows:-

Natural Resources	Cultural Resources
1. Natural endowments with utility for human beings are termed as natural resources. 2. They are available in nature. 3. They are free gifts of nature.  4. Land, water, forests and minerals are natural resources.	1. Resources created by human beings are Known as human-made resources. 2. They are made available by humans. 3. They are created after spending money and other resources. 4. Engineering technology, machines, buildings, paintings, monuments, social institutions and humans themselves are some of the examples of human-made resources.

5. Natural resources of three type-Biotic and biotic; renewable and non renewable ; exhaustible and inexhaustible.	5. Human made resources are only of one category. They are essential for development of natural resources.
6. There is every possibility that resources like minerals, metals, petroleum may exhaust one day.	6. Human resources will continue as long as human exist on the earth.

#### (ii) Reusable Resources and Non- Reasonable Resources

Reusable Resources	Non- Reusable Resources
1. These resources are used again and again.	1. These resources are used only once.
2. Examples: Water, forests, trees, solar and wind energy.	2. Examples: Non-metallic minerals, petroleum, coal etc

#### (iii) Renewable and Non- Renewable Resources

Renewable Resources	Non - Renewable Resources
1. Renewable resources are those resources which are renewed over a span of time.	1. Non- renewable resources are those resources which are not renewed. After their use they are finished for ever.
2. Once they exhaust, they can be remade or reproduced.	2. After they exhaust they cannot be remade.
3. Water, forests, plants, animals, wind, solar tidal and geothermal energy are some examples of renewable resources.	3. Minerals and metals present good example of non-renewable resources.
4. Mankind is least worried for renewable resources today.	4. Dwindling nature of non-renewable resources is a cause of anxiety as to what would happen with future generations if metals, minerals etc. are exhausts.

#### (iv) Red soils and Late rite soils

**Ans. Red soils:** (a) These soils are formed in areas of igneous and metamorphic rocks. These have developed as a result of weathering.

(b) It's red colour is due to the presence of iron are fine grained and deep.

(c) They occur in parts of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand.

**Laterite soils:** (a) They are intensively leached soils of the monsoon climate.

(b) They are red in colour and composed of little clay and much gravel of red sandstones .

(c) They lack in elements of fertility and are normally of low value for crop production.

(d) These soils are well-developed in the hills of the Deccan, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and parts of Assam and Meghalaya

#### Q.3. Why are resources necessary for human beings?

**Ans.** Resources are necessary for human beings for the following.

(i) These form the backbone of the economy of a nation. They are the bases for economic strength and prosperity of its people.

- (ii) They help us to create goods or provide services.
- (iii) Our agriculture, industry, trade and other economic activities mainly depend on resources.
- (iv) Natural resources provide jobs and employment to millions of people.
- (v) Infact, natural resources promote science and technology Human work on these resources and make hundred of things which are useful to us our daily life.
- (vi) These resources are gifts to us by nature.

#### **Q.4. Describe briefly the distribution of alluvial and black soils in India?**

**Ans.(a) Alluvial soils:** This is the most important and wind-spread category of soils in India. It covers about 43 per cent of the land area. The entire Northern plains are made up of these soils. They have been brought down and deposited by three great Himalayan rivers- Sutlej, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Through a narrow corridor in Rajasthan, they extend into the plains of Gujarat. They are common in eastern plains particularly in the deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

These soils consist of varying proportion of sand, silt and clay. They are predominant in the coastal plains and deltas. Soil particles are larger and far from uniform. Such soils are more common in plains, i.e., those that are near the foot of mountain hills.

The alluvial soils are of two types:

- (i) the old alluvium and
- (ii) the new alluvium, locally Known as Bangar and Khadar respectively. They are found in southern plains of Ganga, Northern plains, coastal strips, Chhattisgarh basin and delta regions of all main rivers. They are found in southern plains of Jammu Northern plains, coastal strips, Chhattisgarh basin and delta regions of all main rivers.

(b) Black soils: Black soils are mainly found over the Deccan Lava tract (Deccan trap) including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. These soils are found in river valleys of Narmada, Tapi, Godavari and Krishna. These soils have been formed due to weathering of Lava rocks. These soils cover an area of about 5 lakh sq.km. These soils are rich in lime, iron, magnesia and alumina. But these lack in phosphorus, nitrogen and organic matter and are known as 'Black Cotton Soils'. These soils are also found in parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. These soils are suitable for rice, wheat, jawar, sugarcane, tobacco and oil seeds.

#### **Q.5. How does industry cause land degradation?**

**Ans.** Industry causes land degradation in a number of ways:

- (i) The dirty and poisonous effluents of factories which heap up in the surrounding areas completely degrade lands and render them unfit for cultivation.
- (ii) The dumping of wastes of factories on any land day in and day out leads to the degradation of land.
- (iii) Industries require a lot of raw material especially different types of minerals, Surface mining leads to degradation of land.
- (iv) The mineral processing like grinding of limestone for cement industry and soapstone for ceramic industry generates a large amount of dust. such a dust ultimately settles down in the surrounding areas which greatly affects the fertility of the soil.
- (v) Out of their greed, various industry owners resort to cutting of trees indiscriminately which turns the land into wasteland.

#### **Q. 6 Define**

**(a ) Ans. (i) Soil Erosion:** Removal of soil from one place to another by some natural agent is called soil erosion. It is caused by running water and wind. It makes land unsuitable for cultivation and the land so

developed is called Bad Lands. In Chambal basin such land are called ravines.

In dry area particularly in deserts winds carry with them a lot of top soils and deposits them in other areas. Soil erosion in certain areas has become a menace. It does not allow farmers to grow crops and thus affects their prosperity Gully erosion affects mainly the states of U.P., M.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(ii) Land Conservation Measures:

(a) Soil erosion in hilly areas can be checked by construction of terraces for farming and plugging of gullies by construction of check dams.

(b) Afforestation can control soil erosion on slopes.

(c) Preparation of shelter belts of plants. control of overgrazing by animals and stabilization of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods used for reducing soil erosion in arid areas.

(d) Moisture conservation and weed control in agricultural land, regularization of grazing and proper management of waste lands and control of mining activities are some of the methods which can be used to curb land degradation in semiarid areas.

(e) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land degradation in industrial and suburban areas.

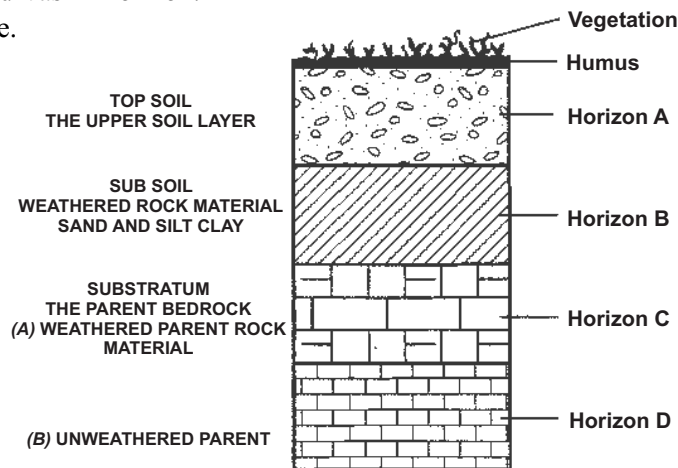
### Q.7. Describe a soil profile?

**Ans.** After the earth came into being a number of tectonic processes continued in its core for millions of Years giving rise to what is know today as soil.

Each type of soil has a well developed vertical section called the soil profile. There are foue distnut layers in the soil profile.

(i) The top layer consists of fine particles and organic matter from decayed plants and organisms and scientists have labelled it as 'A' horizon.

Diagram of soil profile.



### Diagram of Soil Profile.

The human layer of the top layer is labelled ad 'o' horizon.

(ii) The second layer below the first is a layer of sub-soil which contains materials obtained from the top layer by the seepage of water from the surface. Its upper layer is also rich in organic matter and is labelled as 'B' horizon.

(iii) Below the sub-soil is the layer of partly weathered rock.

(iv) The fourth section consists of unweathered rocks, ( see the fig.) and is the lowest layer under which the layers of lithosphere start functioning as per tectonic activities.

Layers below the 'A' horizon are labelled as 'B', 'C' 'E' and 'R' horizons.

## **CHAPTER 2. FOREST AND WATER RESOURCES**

### **TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

#### **Q 1. Answer the following briefly?**

(i) What are reserved forests?

**Ans.** Reserved forests are those which are permanently earmarked either for production of timber or other produce and in which right of grazing and cultivation is seldom allowed.

(ii) What percentage of India is covered with forests?

**Ans.** India is actually covered with 63.7 million hectares, accounting to 19.4 per cent of the geographical area.

(iii) What is national park?

**Ans.** A national park is a relatively large area where one or several ecosystems exist and whose plant and animal species geomorphological sites and habitats are of special educational and recreative interest.

(iv) Why is irrigation necessary in India?

**Ans.** In order to feed 102 crore people of the country, India has to produce all sorts of crops in bulk or sufficient quantities. For this availability of adequate water supply is required round the year. For this; the following points be elaborated:

(a) The monsoons are highly erratic, variable, unreliable and seasonal in character. Most of India's total annual rainfall (nearly four-fifths) is received only in a few months.

(b) Even during the season of rains, rainfall remains uncertain. Rains may start early or come late.

(c) There are long dry spells between short wet spells. This uncertain and variable nature of rainfall affects crops badly.

(d) The water requirement of certain crops like rice, jute and sugarcane is much more than the others. They need assured water supply as well. It can be met only through irrigation.

(e) Irrigation provides controlled supply of water to fields when it is needed. It also makes it possible to grow several crops at a time over a longer period and larger areas. It reduces the dependence of the farmer on rain water.

(f) Irrigation thus allows better utilization of water resources. Rain water, on the other hand, is lost to agriculture due to seepage and run off.

(g) Even normal and reliable rainfall may not be able to provide sufficient supply of water for the modern high-yielding varieties of seeds. This is why irrigation is necessary in India to meet our regular agricultural requirements.

(v) What is a river valley project?

**Ans.** The Multipurpose River Valley projects are meant to tackle various problems associated with the river valleys in an integrated manner. They control flood, check soil erosion, provide in water for irrigation and drinking purposes, generate electricity for industries, villages and cities, provide in land navigation and several other facilities like recreation, preservation of wildlife and development of fisheries.

(vi) Name four states which have over 40 percent of net sown area under irrigation?

**Ans.** The government is trying to provide maximum irrigation facilities to the farmers and many states have achieved a good percentage of net sown area under irrigation. However following states have more than 40% of net sown area under irrigation:



(1) Punjab (2) Haryana (3) Uttar Pradesh (4) Tamil Nadu (5) Manipur (6) Bihar and (7) Jammu and Kashmir.

(vii) What is water-shed development?

**Ans.** River basin is an area drained by a river and its tributaries. The watershed is the basin of a tributary. It may have a small stream or it may not have any such stream, but whenever it rains, the water flows through it finally to join some stream. The watershed thus is a physiographic of small natural unit areas.

The water shed development is a 'holistic approach: it includes programmes for soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development and upgradation of community land resources. These plans take into consideration the land capability and the local need of the people. It seeks participation of the 'local people.

(viii) What do you know about rain water harvesting?" What are its objectives?

**Ans.** Rain water harvesting: It is the technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rain 'water by constructing structures such as dry wells, percolating pits, check dams. Rain water is stored in ground water reservoirs 'by adopting artificial recharge techniques to meet the household need through storage in tanks.

Objectives of the rain water harvesting : They are

- (i) to meet the increasing demand for water;
- (ii) to reduce run off,
- (iii) to avoid flooding of road,
- (iv) to augment the groundwater storage and raise the water table,
- (v) to reduce groundwater pollution,
- (vi) to improve the quality of ground water, and

(ix) Name National Parks of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Ans.** (i) Dachigam (Srinagar)

(ii) Hemis High Altitude Park (Leh)

(iii) High Altitude National Park ( Kishtawar)

(x) Where are wild life sanctuaries located in our state?

**Ans.** (i) Overa ( Pahalgam)

(ii) Ramnagar ( Jammu)

(iii) Nandni ( Jammu)

(iv) Surinsar (Jammu)

## **Q. 2. How are forests useful to men?**

**Ans.** Forests are very useful to men. This is quite clear from the following account:

- (a) They are renewable resources and contribute substantially to our economic development.
- (b) They play a major and crucial role in enhancing the quality of environment.
- (c) They modify local climate, control soil erosion, regulate stream flow.
- (d) They support a variety of industries.
- (e) They provide Livelihood for many communities and offer opportunities for recreation.
- (f) They reduce wind force and influence air temperature.
- (g) They add to the forest floor large quantities of leaves, twigs and branches, which after decomposition form biomass.
- (h) They provide industrial wood, timber, fuel wood, fodder, and several other minor products of great economic value.
- (i) They provide natural environment for wild life.

(j) They maintain life support system. They maintain environmental stability and ecological balance.

**Q.3. Describe the methods of forest conservation.**

**Ans.** We conserve our forests by adopting the following methods:

(a) As conservation of forest is a national problem, it must be tackled with perfect coordination between forest department and other departments.

(b) People's participation in the conservation of forests is of vital importance. So we must get them involved in this national task.

(c) Forests can be conserved by celebrating Van Mahotsava with zeal and vigour.

(d) We must plant trees in such areas which are unsuitable for cultivation of crops.

(e) We must create public awareness about the importance trees.

(f) All national day celebration programmes should follow a programme of the plantation.

**Q.4. Describe the importance of water in life?**

**Ans.** As per scientific research, the life on the earth first appeared in the seas and oceans; which invaded land in course of time by evolution through ages. Therefore there is no denying that water is life itself. Some other points also explain this.

(a) Water is an essential natural resource like land. It is a basic requirement of life.

(b) Water is also considered a critical resource of India because of its monsoonal regime or nature of rainfall. It is very unevenly distributed over space and time.

(c) It has too many uses. Water is required for domestic, industrial and commercial uses. It is used for generating hydel power, transportation, etc.

(d) It is vital for realizing the full potential of the agriculture sector and the country's development. Agriculture has been claiming a greater and greater share of water for irrigation.

(e) The rapid growth of population and growing urbanization have also been demanding greater share of water day by day.

(f) It has become indispensable for sewage disposal- disposal of ever increasing municipal sewage and dirt of all types.

(g) It gets its use in all types of industry, may be plastics, dye or textile industry.

**Q.5. Why are the Himalayan Rivers perennial while the peninsular river seasonal?**

**Ans.** On the basis of their hydrology the Indian rivers have been divided into the following two categories.

(i) The Himalayan rivers;

(ii) The peninsular rivers.

The Himalayan rivers are perennial because they have their source in the glaciers and snow fields. Therefore, they are of perennial nature.

The Peninsular Rivers, on the other hand, depend entirely on monsoon rains and hence are seasonal.

**Q.6. Describe replenishable ground water resources of India.**

**Ans.** Ground water resources are obtained on surface through dug wells and tubewells. Hence it is always liable to decrease. Percolation of surface water recharge or replenish the ground water resources. Replenishable ground water potential in India is estimated to be 434 billion cubic metre ( BCM). Major portion of this potential is found in plains of India. It is a pity that till today we have been able to utilise only 37% of the ground water.

But it is also important to note that the underground water level is decreasing. This is due to deforestation and urbanisation as more and more land is coming under roads, buildings etc. and soil area is shrinking, due to which absorption by soil is becoming lesser and lesser.

**Q.7. Examine the importance of river valley projects in the development of hydel power and irrigational facilities in India?**

**Ans.** Importance of Multipurpose River Valley projects. River valley projects which serve a number of purpose projects. Because of their so many uses they are rightly called the temples of modern India.

1. They greatly help in storing water which can be utilized for irrigation. For example, the Rajasthan Canal utilizes the water of Satluj river and irrigates the parched land of Rajasthan.

2. They also help in checking floods. For example, the Damodar river was known as the river of sorrow in West Bengal. After constructing the Damodar project, the floods have been checked and the river has proved a great boon.

3. Multi-purpose projects provide facility for afforestation. Afforestation is undertaken on a large scale in the catchment area of the reservoirs. This helps in the conservation of both water, soil and forests.

4. Over and above, multipurpose projects are helpful in the development of hydro- electricity in a number of ways: They store water in the rainy season in the hilly areas and as such hydro- electricity can be produced throughout the year by falling water from the high head. Water is a renewable source so it can be used again and again in producing electricity and that too without pollution. The production of Hydel power is far cheaper.

5. Besides irrigation, under favourable conditions canals are used also for navigation. These big river projects are often described as the 'new temples of modern India.'

6. The multipurpose projects also provide facilities for the development of fishing sources. Their reservoirs are used as good fishing grounds.

7. Raising forests by multipurpose projects, can help in conserving flora and fauna of various species.

8. They can provide recreation parks, National Parks and tourist attraction centres at their sites.

## CHAPTER 3. AGRICULTURE

### **Q.1 Answer the following briefly:**

(i) What is the importance of agriculture in India economy?

**Ans.** India is mainly an agriculture country. The net sown area in India is about 51% Nearly two- third of India's population is engaged in agriculture. Except China, India has the largest population in the world which depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy. It accounts for 26 percent of the gross domestic products. Agriculture provides food to the millions in India. It sustains 2/3 of our population. It provides raw materials to agro- based industries. Agriculture along with forests and fisheries form 45% of our total national income. Our industrial structure is being built on the broad foundation of Indian agriculture. The agro- based industries create employment opportunities especially in rural areas. It is also a great earner of foreign exchange. Agro-industries have provided employment to millions in India. Thus, apart from feeding the countrymen, agriculture possesses a great importance in India economy.

(ii) Name three features of Indian agriculture:

**Ans.** Indian agriculture, today, is spear heading for its progress. Main features in brief are as follows:

(i) Only one-third of the cropped area is actually irrigated, rest of the area depends upon rains etc.

(ii) Use of fertilizers and pesticides has increased and large areas have been brought under high yielding variety of seeds.

(iii) Animals play a significant role in agriculture. camels, horses, oxen and others are such examples.

(iv) Farming depends mainly upon monsoon rains, particularly where irrigation has not been arranged.

(v) About 1/3 of the land holdings are small, less than one hectare in size. This devoid of mechanised farming.

(vi) Storage capacities of crops are inadequate farmers of small holdings can not avail of cold storage facilities.

(iii) What is plantation agriculture?

**Ans.** Plantation agriculture means farming of a single crop on a large scale. Crops like rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut, apples, grapes, etc., are grown. It requires capital, managerial ability, technical know how sophisticated machinery, fertilisers, irrigation and transport facilities.

plantation agriculture has developed in the hilly areas of north eastern India, sub Himalayan West Bengal and in Nilgiri, Anamalai and Cardamom hills in peninsular India.

In this type of agriculture repeated crops are obtained from the same plants periodically.

(iv) Name three important wheat producing states of India.

**Ans.** The three important wheat producing states of India are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan and Bihar are some other states.

(v) Name three sugarcane producing states of the country.

**Ans.** The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

(vi) Mention the spice producing states of India.

**Ans.** Kerala leads in producing and exporting of spices, followed by Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(vii) Name three tobacco producing states of India.

**Ans.** Major Tobacco producing states of India are Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

(viii) Name the Kharief and Rabi crops of our state of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Ans.** The Kharief crops of Jammu Kashmir state are paddy (rice) maize, millets (Bajra, Jowar), Urad, Moong and the Rabi crops are wheat, masur, peas, gram, and some oil seeds on small scale.

(ix) Give the production of Rice, Wheat and Maize in J&K state for the year 2001-2002.

**Ans.** State of Jammu and Kashmir being divided into three divisions characterized by land features of relief produces different crops in different areas. On the whole the production in the state in 2001-2002 was:

(a) Rice: The production of the crop was 4223 thousand quintals, the area sown was 249 thousand hectares.

(b) Wheat: The production of wheat was 3430 thousand quintals and the area under crop was 259.60 thousand hectares.

(c) Maize: Total production of Maize was 5381 thousand quintals while the area under cultivation of the crop was 326.48 thousand hectares.

## **Q.2 (i) Distinguish between Kharief and Rabi crops.**

**Ans:** The distinction between **Kharief and Rabi crops** is as follows:

<b>Kharif (crops)</b>	<b>Rabi (crops)</b>
1. Kharif crops are sown in the beginning of the monsoon season and harvested at the end of monsoon. 2. Kharif crops include rice, jawar, bajra, maize, ground nuts, jute and cotton. 3. In India Kharif crops are sown comparatively on larger area. 4. Excessive rains or irrigation is the chief requirement for Kharif crops. 5. These crops require dry weather but moderate temperature at the ripening stage.	1. Rabi crops are sown in at the end of the monsoon and are harvested in April-May. 2. The major crops are wheat, gram, barley, peanuts and oil seeds. 3. It is sown on comparatively smaller area. 4. Barring some crops other Rabi crops require lesser water for growing them. 5. These crops require dry weather and a bit high temperature at the ripening stage.

## **(ii) Dry and Wet agriculture.**

<b>Dry Agriculture</b>	<b>Wet Agriculture</b>
1. It is practised in areas where the rainfall is low and irrigation facilities are inadequate. 2. Emphasis is laid on conservation of moisture. 3. Crops like jawar, bajra and pulses are grown which need less water. 4. Only one crop is grown in year.	1. It is practised in high rainfall and irrigated areas. 2. Their crops are grown which require a sufficient of water. 3. Rice, sugarcane and vegetables are grown. 4. At least two crops are raised in a year, one in the Kharif and another in the rabi season.

### (iii) Tea and coffee Cultivation

Tea cultivation	Coffee Cultivation
1. Tea plant thrives in hot and humid climate. 2. It requires 20 to 30°C temperature and annual rain fall of 150 to 300 cm. 3 It is grown in Assam, W.Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. 4 Indian tea is known for its quality and hence is in much demand in the international market.	1. It requires hot and humid climate conditions. 2. It requires temperature between 15 to 28 °C and rainfall between 150 to 200 cm. 3. It is grown around Nilgiris hills, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. 4. India is the leading producer and exporter of coffee in the world.

### (iv) Saffron cultivation and Horticulture

Saffron Cultivation	Horticulture
1. Saffron Culture deals with the collection of saffron from typical flowers, "Crocus Sativus." 2. It is confined to only one crop of saffron crop.  3. Saffron crop requires moist soil of Karwals of Kashmir. 4. Saffron cultivation is confined to Kashmir Valley, Kishtwar and some parts of eastern states in India. 5. It is costlier product as only 3 kg stigmas are obtained from about 100 kg of flowers.	1. Horticulture deals with the crops of fruits, vegetables and flowers. 2. It possesses a wider range of crops of all types of fruits vegetables and flowers. 3. Different fruits and vegetables and flowers require different types of soils and climate. 4. Various fruits and their cultivation is spread all over India. 5. Fruits, vegetables and other flowers are not so costly. Thus, this comparison seems to be useless.

### Q.3 Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.

**Ans.** Impact of Globalisation on Indian Agriculture:

Globalisation is the new trend in the world which aims at integrating our economy with that of the world because globalisation means popularizing and establishing some uniform useful policy internationally.

1. Its aim is to be realised within a certain time frame.
2. It is based on free and open international trade with almost all countries of the world.
3. It ensures that only quality and competitive goods would survive the world market, naturally economy of a country is affected.

#### **Impact:**

- 1 Indian farmers now are exposed to new industrial environment. They would have to compete with farmers of other countries in producing quality and competitive goods.
2. With the use of favourable climatic conditions and soil conditions, improved and new implements, efficient labour we would have to produce goods which could compete in the world markets.
3. India would need the technologies being used by foreign countries.
4. Infrastructure like development of roads, electricity, irrigation and credit facilities will have to be developed.
5. This requires most modern machines and equipment with entirely technical know-how
6. Naturally new avenues will be opened for employment, trainings, exchanges of techniques and technicians with developed countries of the world.

**Q.4 Describe various technical and institutional reforms, which led to green and white revolutions in India.**

**Ans.** The following technical and institutional reforms led to green and white revolution in India.

**Technical Reforms:**

- (a) Persian wheel, wooden plough and bullock cart have been replaced by water pump, tiller and harrow drawn by tractor and truck respectively.
- (b) Development and construction of all weather road and faster means of communication.
- (c) Drip irrigation and the use of sprinklers in place of flooding of fields with water.
- (d) use of chemical fertilizers, high yielding and early maturing quality seeds and pesticides on a large scale.

**Institutional Reforms**

- (a) Abolition of Zamindari system.
- (b) Consolidation of small holdings to make them economically viable.
- (c) Widespread use of radio and television for acquainting farmers in new improved techniques of cultivation.
- (d) The crop insurance to protect the farmers against losses caused by natural calamities like drought, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, fire, diseases etc.
- (e) Easy availability of capital or investment, input through a well knit network of rural banking and small scale cooperative societies with low interest rates.
- (f) Special weather bulletins for farmers were introduced on radio and television.
- (g) To overcome elements of uncertainty government ensures minimum support price for the crop grown by the farmers. Most of the above technological inputs and the institutional reforms gave birth to Green Revolution which was followed with white Revolution and spearheaded by operation flood.

**Q.5. What is the importance of animal husbandry in India?**

**Ans.** Animals husbandry is very important in India because of the following reasons.

- (a) For both farmers and farms, farm animals are important for ecosystem in an agriculture country like India.
- (b) Farm animals are the partners of the farmers. Ox, he-buffalo and camel are used as draught animals in performing activities like ploughing, sowing, thrashing and transporting farm products.
- (c) Cows and she- buffaloes provide them milk.
- (d) Livestock production is an integral part of crop farming and contributes substantially to household nutritional securities.

**Q.6. Describe the distribution of rice cultivation in India.**

**Ans.** Rice is the major food of more than 70% of total population. India stands first in the world in respect of area under rice cultivation. It is second among rice producing countries of the world. production of rice at present per hectare is 1895 kg. In 1950-51 area under rice was 300 lakh hectares and its production was 350 lakh tonnes. These figures have risen to 434 hectares and 823 lakh tonnes in 1997-98. They further risen to 450 lakh hectares and 895 lakh tonnes in 1999-2000.

**(1) Climatic Conditions.** Rice is a tropical crop. Its cultivation requires following conditions:

- (i) Temperature: Rice requires more than 25°C temperature for its growth.
- (ii) Rainfall. Rice, a rainfed crop, requires 100 cm and above of annual rainfall.
- (iii) Soils. Heavy (loamy) soil is ideal for Rice cultivation. plains and deltas are regions of these soils. Low lying areas where water stands for long periods are good for rice. Clayey soil is also good for its cultivation as it absorbs water for considerable times.

(iv) Labour, Rice also requires a large number of cheap and skilled labour for preparation of field, transplanting of Rice plants and harvesting.

**(2) Distribution.** Rice is chiefly grown in West Bengal, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamilnadu. Nowadays Punjab and Haryana are know for rice cultivation. It depends upon irrigation. Besides, rice is grown on terraced fields of the hills from Kashmir to Assam.

Efforts to increase production of rice per hectare include new scientific and technological techniques, improves and adequate irrigational facilities and use of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers.

In Jammu and Kashmir, it is grown in the valley and almost all parts of south-east Jammu plains. Its sown area in 2001-2002 was 249 thousand hectares and the production of the crop was 4223 thousand quintals.

### **Q.7. What is the importance of saffron in the economy of our state?**

**Ans.** Saffron is a rare product of Jammu and Kishtwar. It is a perennial herb with adventitious root system and flavoring flowers with yellow stigma parts. The stigma parts of the flower are termed as " Saffron." Their collection and drying requires hard labour as about 100 kg of flowers yield merely 3 kg of stigma parts. Naturally this is a costlier commodity and finds lesser market. However, with rice, fruits, trout wheat, pulses, maize and millets which share the bigger markets and hence economy of the state, saffron too possesses a considerable part of it.

This being a perennial crop, sowing and cultivation requires lesser labour. saffron is also grown in parts of eastern states but the product of J&K State is superior. Saffron finds its uses as a colouring and flavouring agent and hence can be placed in the category of spices.



## **CHAPTER-4 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES**

**Q.1. Answer the following briefly:**

**(i) Give three examples of non-metallic minerals:**

**Ans. Metallic minerals:** Iron ore, bauxite, manganese.

**Non-metallic minerals:** Limestone, mica, dolomite.

**(ii) Name four important iron-ore producing states of India:**

**Ans.** Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Karnataka.

**(iii) Name four manganese ore producing states of India.**

**Ans.** Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra.

**(v) Name three states which are Known for the production of mica.**

**Ans.** Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

**(vi) What are commercial sources of energy?**

**Ans.** Commercial sources of energy are those sources of energy which we import and export. For example petroleum coal mica etc.

**(vii) What are conventional sources of energy?**

**Ans.** Conventional sources of energy are those sources of energy which are more convenient and have been in use for quite some time. For example coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydro electricity.

**(viii) Name six commercial sources of energy?**

**Ans.** Non-commercial sources of energy are firewood, charcoal, cow dung, agricultural wastes, city wastes, human excreta.

**(ix) Name three most important coal producing states of India.**

**Ans.** Jharkh and Orissa, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, M.P>

**(x) Mention three areas where petroleum is found in India.**

**Ans.** Mumbai High, Gujarat, Assam.

**Q.2. Distinguish between.**

**(i) Metallic and non-metallic minerals.**

**Ans.** Distinction between the two is as follows:

<b>Metallic Minerals</b>	<b>Non-metallic Minerals</b>
1. Metallic minerals are those minerals which contain metals as one of their content.	1. Non-metallic minerals are those minerals which are not metal based and contain no metals.
2. They have lustre.	2. They are dull in lustre.
3. They are mostly associated with igneous and metamorphic rocks, e.g. iron ore, copper, Zinc bauxite, lead, silver, gold etc.	3. They are mostly associated with sedimentary or metamorphic rocks, e.g., granite, coal sulphur, petroleum, salt, etc.
4. These minerals are hard.	4. These minerals may or may not be hard.
5. Some of metallic minerals require lime for smelting to extract metals.	5. No lime is added for their smelting.
6. They are generally solid and heavy.	6. They are not heavy. Some of them are found as liquid as well.
7. Magnetite, Galena, bauxite are some examples of metallic minerals.	7. Corundum, coal, petroleum are some examples on non-metallic minerals.

**Q.2(ii). Distinguish between commercial and non-commercial energy (sources)**

**Ans.** Distinction between commercial and Non-Commercial sources is as follows:

<b>Commercial sources</b>	<b>Non-Commercial sources</b>
1. Commercial sources of energy are those sources which are used for commercial purposes. 2. Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, hydro electricity are commercial sources of energy. 3. These sources are used on a large scale with proper distribution of energy. 4. These are expensive and may be used anywhere. 5. They can be converted to electricity and used likewise.	1. Non-commercial sources are not used for commercial purposes. 2. Firewood, Charcoal, crowding and agricultural wastes are the sources of non-commercial energy. 3. These sources are used on a smaller scale generally at domestic level. 4. These are cheaper and are used locally. 5. They are not used in the production of electrical energy.

**2 (iii) conventional sources of energy and non-conventional sources of energy**

<b>conventional sources of energy</b>	<b>Non- Conventional sources of energy</b>
1. These resources of energy have been used since a long time. 2. Wood, fuel, coal, petroleum, gas and water power are such resources. 3. These are exhaustible resources. 4. These are expensive.	1. These resources have not been commonly used. 2. Wind, tidal power, geothermal energy, biogas, solar energy are such resources 3. These are inexhaustible. 4. These are inexpensive.

**2. (iv) Anthracite and Bituminous coal**

<b>Anthracite coal</b>	<b>Bituminous coal</b>
1. It is a quality of coal which contains 80% carbon. 2. It is hard and black. 3. It is compact and non porous. 4. It is found only in Kalakot region of J and K. 5. Its use is very limited in industry. 6. On burning it produces lesser soot with high heat content.	1. It is a quality of coal which contains 60 to 80% of carbon. 2. It is neither hard nor black. 3. It is not compact and partly porous. 4. It is found in Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and M.P. 5. It is most widely used in industry, cooking and fractional distillation. 6. On burning it produces lesser heat content with greater amount of soot.

**Q.2 (v) Distinguish between Natural gas and Bio-gas.**

**Ans.** Distinction between the two is as follows:

<b>Natural Gas</b>	<b>Biogas</b>
1. Natural gas is found associated generally with petroleum under the earth surface.	1. Biogas is obtained from shrubs, farm waste animal and human wastes by decay and decomposition.
2. It is use as a means of energy, raw material in fertiliser, plants and as a fuel in electricity generation.	2. It is used mainly in rural areas for domestic purposes only.
3. It is produced is Mumbai High, Gujarat and Assam oil fields, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Rajasthan.	3. It is produced in rural areas locally and consumed at locla level.
4. Natural gas is called LPG when used in domestic purposes and CNG when used in vehicles.	4. It has no categories. It is only one gas, that is biogas. It is neither packed nor transported.

**Q.3. Describe the distribution of iron ore in India.**

**Ans.** Iron is the most important of all the metals required for man's progress.

It is a metal of universal use. It is the backbone of modern civilisation or industrial age. It is the basis of iron and steel industry. It is used for manufacturing of a variety of machines, tools, agricultural implements and many items of general use.

**Distribution of Iron- ore:** The resources of very high grade ore are limited and are restricted mainly in Beiladila sector of Chhattisgarh and to a lesser extent is Bellary- Hospet area of Karnataka and Barajanda sector in Jharkhand and Orissa.

Haematite Resources are located in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Mararashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Magnetite resources are located in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

India shares about 20 per cent of the world reserve of iron-ore. Most of the iron ores mined in the country comes form Chhattisgarh,' Jharkhand, Orissa, Goa and Kamataka, some well- Known iron ores mined are in Durg and Dantewara districts of Chhattisgarh, Paschim and Purbi Singhbum districts of Jharkhand, and sundargarh, Kendughar and Mayurbhunj districts of Orissa, North Geo district of Geo, Chikmangulore and Bellary districts of Kamataka:

**Q.4 Describe the distribution of coal in India.**

**Ans. (i)** Most of the coal fields of India are located in the northern parts of peninsula. About two-thirds of the annual production of coal comes from Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh produce about one- third of the total production.

Lignite is produced in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Neyveli mines of Tamil Nadu are located in Vihlupuram district.

(ii) Anthracite coal is found only in Jammu and Kashmir.

(iii) Bituminous is found in Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) Lignite is found in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Assam and J&K.

India has a coal reserve of about 214,000 million tonnes. At present it produces 330 million tonnes of coal and lignite in a year.

**Q.5. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?**

**Ans.** India has developed the required technology for harnessing the solar energy to generate thermal energy as well as electricity. Solar energy is becoming popular in different parts of India.

(a) Sun is the universal and prime source of energy that is abundant and inexpensive. It has a huge potential. It is estimated that one hour of solar energy is equivalent to about 21 tonnes of coal. It is the energy of future when fossil fuels will get exhausted.

(b) Prospect of harnessing solar energy in India are exceptionally bright. India is a tropical country and, as such, there is a vast scope for the production and generation of solar energy. Solar energy is available in abundance the whole year and in all parts of India except the northern hilly region. It can be obtained round the year.

India has a huge potential of over 80,000 MW of solar energy. It is possible to generate about 20 MW solar power per square kilometre of land area per annum with such a huge potential, solar energy can replace exhaustible sources of energy like coal, petroleum, nuclear minerals etc.

**Briefly, the following points explain its future use:**

(1) India is a tropical country as such it has wider scope for the production of solar energy.

(2) Photovoltaic technology is available in India as such it is quite easy to convert sunlight into electricity.

(3) Sunlight is a free gift of nature so a large number of people belonging to lower strata of the society can easily make use of solar energy.

(4) When coal, petroleum gas etc. are non renewable sources of energy and cannot be utilised again and again, the solar energy can be used because it is a renewable source of energy and can be over and over again.

(5) Solar energy can help us a lot in saving our foreign exchange when we have to import mineral oil in large quantities.

(6) Solar energy can be put to various uses such as for cooking food, heating of water, sterilising milk cans and even for domestic and street lights.

(7) It is the cheapest possible source and requires least maintenance and management.

(8) It is purely pollution free leaving no waste products, ash or poisonous gases.

Hence solar energy has brightest future for its use.

**Q6. How will you distinguish between Thermal electricity and Hydroelectricity?**

**Ans.** The distinction between the two is as follows:

Thermal Electricity	Hydro- Electricity
1. Thermal electricity is that form of electricity which is obtained by moving turbines with the force of steam. Steam may be obtained by burning coal or mineral oil or natural gas. It is also obtained by splitting of atomic minerals.	1. Hydro-electricity is the electricity which is obtained by moving turbines with the force of running water.
2. It is produced from exhaustible sources as raw materials for producing heat.	2. It is produced from water which is a perennial source and no other materials are used.
3. Generation of thermal power emits smoke and	3. It does not emit smoke when generated, hence

causes air pollution.

4. It is costly as its generation involves heavy cost on transporting the fuels.

5. Its power stations are called thermal power station.

6. India produced 336 billion units of thermal power in 1997-98. It rose to 380.8 billion units in 1999-2000.

it does not cause any pollution.

4. It is cheap as no transportation cost is involved for any other materials.

5. Its power stations are hydro or hydel power stations.

6. India produced 74.5 billion kwhs of hydel power in 1997-98. It rose to 80.6 billion Kwhs in 1999-2000-

## **CHAPTER 5. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

**Q.1. Answer the following questions briefly:**

**Q.1(i) Name three physical factors that affect location of industries.**

**Ans.** The physical factors that affect location of industries are:

- (i) **Raw materials:** Which are available in the locality or not.
- (ii) **Power resources:** Since they are most important to run the industries of all types.
- (iii) **Cheap labour:** Cheap labour is the most important factor in this regard.
- (iv) **Favourable climate:** If the climate does not favour, industries do not grow.

**Q.1(ii) Name three human inputs that control location of industries.**

**Ans:** The important human inputs that control location of industries are:

- (i) **Labour:** Both physical and skill labour.
- (ii) **Transport:** It is the main factor for transporting raw material to the industry and finishes goods to market. Hence control the location of industries as all industries require cheap means of transport.
- (c) **Geographical and climatic conditions:** These two factors are very important for the location of industries. If the climatic condition do not favour industries, they cannot grow. e.g. Kashmir.

**(iii) What are light industries?**

**Ans.** Industries which use light new materials and produce light good are called light industries. Industries producing electric fans and sewing machines are examples of light industries.

**(iv) Name four important cotton textile centers of Maharashtra.**

**Ans.** Mumbai, Solapur, Pune, Wardha, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Jalgaon.

**(v) Why are most of the jute mills of India located in west Bengal?**

**Ans.**(a) location of jute producing area close to the jute mills:

- (b) Inexpensive water transport
- (c) Cheap labour
- (d) Banking, insurance and port facilitates for export of jute products.

**(vi) Name two most important sugar producing states of India.**

**Ans.** Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra. (Others: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat)

**(vii) Name two iron and steel producing plants each of Karnataka and west Bengal.**

**Ans.** Karnataka- Visveswaraya Iron and steel Ltd. Bhadravati. West Bengal- Durgapur steel plants.

**viii. Name five electronic goods producing centres in India.**

**Ans.** Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai

**ix. What is the annual production of cement in India?**

**Ans:** The annual production of cement in the country is 100 million tonnes.

**Q.2. Describe briefly the distribution of railway equipments industries in India.**

**Ans:** Railways are the life of a civilized nation today. India possesses a network of railways which is second largest in the world.

From a very modest beginning in **1853**, the Indian railways have grown into a vast network of 6853 stations. They are spread over a route length of **63028** km at present.

They have a vital role in the economic industrial and social development of the country.

They are indeed, a symbol of glowing level of technology in India.

***Railway equipments industries (rolling stock) in India are as below:***

The term 'rolling stock' stands for the wheeled transport equipment of rail track. It includes railways engines, coaches and wagons.

Railways need locomotives (engines) coaches, wagons, tracks, etc., for their efficient and smooth functioning. we not produce all the requirements of rolling stock.

Almost all equipments of railways are being prepared within the country.

The railways are run by three types of locomotives: steam, diesel and eclectic. The steam locomotive: steam, diesel and electric. The steam locomotives (engines) are now getting replaced by the diesel and eclectic locomotives. The latter are fuel efficient and pollution free.

The engines are manufactured at the places given below:

Chittaranjan (west Bengal)- steam to electric engines.

Varanasi (U.P.)- diesel locomotives. Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)

Passenger coaches are made at Perambur (Tamil Nadu), Kapurthala (Punjab), Bangalore (Karnataka) and Kolkata (West Bengal).

Railway wagons are produced in many private sector units and railway workshops.

Rails and sleepers are built at many iron and steel plants. Thus India is self sufficient in production of railways equipments.

### **Q.3. Why is the iron and steel industry located in peninsular India only?**

**Ans.** Iron and steel Industry in mainly located in peninsular India for the following reason

(i) Nearness of raw materials: Large quantities of raw materials are needed for iron and steel industry.

Therefore. this industry in located near the source of raw materials, which is available in huge quantities in peninsular India.

(ii) Power resources: Coal, oil and water power are available in peninsular India.

(iii) Means of transport are well developed in peninsular India.

(iv) Skilled labour: Cheap and skilled labour is available. It can be also had from Bihar Orissa, West Bengal and M.P Besides, skilled labour Is also locally available.

(v) Nearness to market: Besides a large indigenous market, port facilities are available for the export of iron and steel manufactured goods.

(vi) Early start: There was as early start of this industry in the peninsular India. Hence it picked up momentum there.

(vii) Climate for this industry in peninsular India is suitable.

### **Q.4. Describe briefly the distribution of silk textile industry in India.**

**Ans.** India well known for the production of silk and silk goods produces four varieties of silk namely mulberry, tusareri and muga. There are about 90 silk textiles mills in India besides small and medium units engaged in the production of silk textiles.

More than nine- tenths ( Out of 8.5 lakh kg. of silk yarns) of the production comes from karnataka, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir.

**Main silk manufacturing Centres are:**

(a) Karnataka: Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Beigaun.

(b) West Bangal: Murshidabad and Bankura;

(c) Jammu and Kashmir; Anantnag, Baramulla and Srinagar.

### Q.5. Describe the distribution of ship building industry in India.

**Ans:** India was pioneer in ship building earlier centuries as its ships were in great demand by almost all countries. Indians travelled themselves to all countries of South eastern countries.

After independence, shipbuilding industry has made great progress. we have five major shipbuilding centres in India, viz. Mumbai, Calcutta, Vishakhapatnam, Cochin (Kochi) and Marmagao (Vasco-da-Gama) in Goa. They are all in public sectors.

(a) Large ships take many years to complete. The Vishakhapatnam (A.P.) shipyard is an old one. It can build vessels of 50,000 DWT (Dead Weight Tonnage). It has built by now over 89 ships since 1947.

(b) The Kochi (Kerala) shipyard is the largest one in India. It has been developed with Japanese help. It can build ships of 100,000 DWT. It also builds bulk carriers and ships for the Indian Navy.

(c) The Mazgaon Dock (Mumbai) builds warships for the Indian Navy. It also makes merchant ships.

(d) The Kolkata shipyard manufactures tugs, barges, dredges, etc.

(e) Goa shipyard builds tugs and other vessels.

(iii) A dry dock is meant for repairing big ships. Dry docks exist in Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam and Kochi. There are 17 dry docks in India.

Thus even today, India produces good ships of large capacity to meet all the naval needs of the country.

### Q.6. How does industrial pollution degrade environment?

**Ans:** Industrialization is both a boon, as well as a curse for a civilized nation. However its evils are far lesser when compared with its benefits.

1. Industrial pollution is four fold: Air pollution, water pollution, land pollution and noise pollution.

2. There are four major elements of the environment. They are air, water, land and sound (noise)

3. When all the four elements become polluted, the environment automatically becomes polluted, in other words degraded. Industrial pollution degrades the environment in the following ways:

(1) Industries emit the smoke and poisonous gases pollute the air and water very badly.

(i) Undesirable gases like carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide cause air pollution.

(ii) Air pollution affects human health, animals, plants, materials and the atmosphere.

(2) Industrial effluents are discharged into the rivers. They include both organic and inorganic like coal, dyes, soaps, pesticides and fertilizers, plastic and rubber. These are major pollutants of water and when dumped spoil the land as well.

(3) Industrial wastes contain toxic metals. They pollute land and soil.

(4) Unwanted land noise or sound also causes pollution. Noise causes hearing impairments, nervous tension and if somebody is subjected to continued loud noise for days, he loses the mental balance.

Thus these factors cause worst effects for which the government should plan and enact laws to check them.

### Q7. Distinguish between:

Public Sector Industry	Private Sector Industry
1. The industries which are owned and controlled by State Govt. or the Central Govt. are called Public Sector Industries.	1. Private Sector Industries are under the control of an individual or a group of people, who supply the raw material for the industry and help in the functioning of the industry.
2. Govt. can manage huge capitals for its industries. Hence investment in public sector industries is very huge.	2. Private Sector always experiences paucity of funds. Hence their investment is less as compared to public Sector.



<p>3. These industries are managed by employees appointed by Govt. Hence management of these industries is in the hands of Govt. servants.</p> <p>4. Production is less due to many factors.</p> <p>5 <b>Examples:</b> Indian Railways, steel plants of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela. HMT, Heavy electrical. All these industries fall under Public Sector Industry.</p>	<p>3. Private industrialists manage their own industries. Some times managers are kept on salary basis.</p> <p>4. Production is high as the workers, work wholeheartedly.</p> <p>5. <b>Examples:</b> The cotton Textile mills of Maharashtra and Gujarat, Tata Iron and steel Industry at Jamshedpur. etc. fall under private Sector industry.</p>
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Heavy Industries	Light industries
<p>1. The industries in which both raw material and finished goods are heavy and require large space or accommodation are called heavy industries.</p> <p>2. Women workers cannot be employed in these industries as they cannot do heavy work.</p> <p>3. Transportation cost plays an important role in the localisation of these industries. Hence they are located on the site of the availability of raw materials etc.</p> <p>4. Most of these industries fall under public sector.</p> <p>5. <b>Example:</b> Iron and steel, heavy machine industry, cement industry</p>	<p>1. The industries in which both raw material and finished goods are light are termed as light industries.</p> <p>2. Women workers are employed in large numbers in these industries.</p> <p>3. Transportation cost does not play important role. Hence these industries are diversified and scattered all over the country.</p> <p>4. Most of these industries fall under private or co-operative sector.</p> <p>5. <b>Examples:</b> Textile industry, telephone industry, ceiling fan industry and fountain pen industry.</p>

Agro-based Industries	Mineral- based Industries
<p>1. Agro-based industries are those industries which obtain raw material from agriculture such as cotton, sugarcane.</p> <p>2. Agro-based industries are generally light industries except sugar industry.</p> <p>3. Agro-based industries are spread all over India due to developed means of transport</p> <p>4. These industries include cotton textile, sugar, paper, vegetable oil, jute, silk, woollen and timber industries. Leather industry is also-based industry.</p> <p>5. These industries require lesser space, lesser funds and lesser labour as compared to mineral based industries.</p>	<p>1. Mineral- based industries obtain their raw-material form mines in the form of minerals such as galena, bauxite.</p> <p>2. Mineral based industries are generally heavy industries as their raw-material is both heavy and bulky.</p> <p>3. These industries are generally located in- the regions of their raw- materials.</p> <p>4. Iron and steel, cement, chemical, petro chemical, machine tools, transport industries etc. form mineral-based industries.</p> <p>5. The require greater funds and labour as some of the industries turn out to be heavy industries such as iron and steel industries.</p>

## **CHAPTER 6. TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE**

### **Q1. Answer the following questions briefly:**

#### **1. What is transport a necessity?**

**Ans:** Transport is a system which carries goods and passengers from one place to another. It has become a life's necessity, because,

- i Without it goods and passengers cannot be carried from one place to another.
- ii It has helped a lot to increase the volume of trade.
- iii It helps in production as well as distribution of goods.
- iv It has led to the development of industries and agriculture.
- v It has helped us to conquer time and space. In short, without transport modern life is impossible.

#### **(2) Name five means of transport.**

**Ans.** Roadways, railways, waterways, pipelines and airways.

#### **(3) Why is communication a necessity of life ?**

**Ans.** Communication is a necessity of life because:

- (a) No man or nation can exist or survive for long without interaction with others.
- (b) It promotes trade and commerce and boosts industry.
- (c) It stands in good stead at the time of peace and war, natural or manmade calamity.
- (d) It helps the government to maintain law and order.
- (e) It has promoted tourism and feeling of unity among the people of one country and between different countries.
- (f) It has helped the world body (the UNO) to avert crisis and wars.
- (g) It has encouraged space- travel.
- (h) It promotes interaction between different cultures, and understanding between different nations.

#### **(4) Name four means of transport**

**Ans:** Telephone, mail, computer, radio, t.v. etc

#### **(5) what is mass communication?**

**Ans:** Creating contacts for interaction with masses ( many people at the same time), is known as mass communication. Radio, Television and Press (Newspapers, Magazines etc.) are the means of mass communication.

#### **(6) Why is railway so important today?**

**Ans:** The Indian railways play a very significant role towards the development of Indian economy.

(i) They provide the chief mode of transportation for freight and passengers. They transport about three-fourths of the goods and carry nearly 60% of the passenger traffic.

(ii) They are the most convenient mode of transport for carrying heavy and bulky commodities like coal, mineral ores, food grains, cement, iron and steel fertilizers, etc., over long distances. Mineral fuels, particularly coal, account for more than half of the total freight handled by the railways.

(iii) The railways have also contributed much towards the growth of agriculture and industry in India. The agricultural and industrial products are largely transported to distant places by the railways. They also help in the labour movement.

**Promoter of National Integration**

Indian railways have been a great integrating force over the years linking far off areas and states.

**(7) The Great plains have more railways than the Himalayan mountains. Why?**

**Ans.** The great plains have more railways than the Himalayan mountains because of the following:

(a) Great plains have plane topography where laying of railway lines is easy and cheap and time saving.

(b) Himalayan mountains have rugged topography where laying of railway lines is very costly and time consuming affair.

(c) Railway trains can not negotiate easily in the zig zag ways in the mountains.

(d) Construction of tunnels, bridges and sideways in the mountains is a very costly affair.

(e) For the scattered and thin population with little movement trains are of lesser use than of road transport.

(f) Dense population, rich agricultural activities and industrial activities have favoured railway network in the plains.

**(8) Name any three railway zones with their headquarters.**

**Ans.** (a) Central zone headquarters at Mumbai CST

(b) Eastern Zone headquarters at Kolkata

(c) Northern zone Headquarters at New Delhi

**Note:** for other railway zones see 'Highlights of the chapter'.

**(9) What are the problems of railway today?**

**Ans.** (i) They require stupendous investment at the time of their installations.

(ii) Their maintenance is quite costly.

(iii) They are not suitable for perishable commodities like milk, fruits and vegetables.

(iv) They suffer from loss, theft of pilferage during transit.

(v) They cannot negotiate their way in uneven, high and low terrain.

(vi) Passengers create many problems for the railways. Some of them travel without tickets, pull chains unnecessarily which leads to late running of trains.

(vii) At present, we have three types of railway tracks i.e. the broad gauge, the metre gauge and the narrow gauge. So it creates many difficulties and proves costly to send goods from a broad gauge station to a metre gauge or to a narrow.

**(10) What are National High ways?**

**Ans:** Highways are those roads which are of national importance and cannot differ states with one another. They are maintained or constructed by the central government and are of greater width and length.

**(11) (xi) What are Expressway National Highways?**

**Ans.** Super National Highways are those roads which have been planned to meet the

requirement of fast movement of traffic in the country. They are actually modification of long highways. Some of these are being converted to 4-lane or 6-lane roads.

**(12) Name the places which will be connected by Golden Quadrilateral, express way-highways.**

**Ans.** Places which will be connected by.

**Golden Quadrilateral way are:**

Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Delhi. This will be for the last movement of traffic without blockades.

**Express way National Highways will connect:**

(a) North-South and East-West Corridors- i.e. Srinagar with Kanyakumari and Silchar to Saurashtra.

**(13) Write the advantages of pipeline transportation for petroleum and natural gas.**

**Ans.** Pipeline transportation is a boon for transportation of liquids and gases.

The pipelines have many advantages over other modes of transport as explained below:

(i) They have provided a very convenient mode of transport to connect oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer plants etc. directly.

(ii) They allow an uninterrupted flow of liquids (petroleum and petroleum products), and gas over long distances. It is safe, clean and fast transport that runs on schedule.

(iii) Pipelines can be laid through difficult or uneven terrain as well as under water.

(iv) The initial cost of laying a pipeline is high but its running and maintenance cost is low. It involves very low energy consumption.

(v) Pipeline transport rules out transshipment losses. There are no delays. There are no chances of pilferage or adulteration.

(vi) It reduces pressure on other modes of transport, particularly the railways.

(vii) Pipeline transportation makes it the cheapest mode of transportation.

(viii) It requires least supervision.

**(14) Name any four international air ports of India.**

**Ans.** Delhi (Indira Gandhi International Airport), Mumbai (Jawahar Lal Nehru Airport), Kolkata (Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Airport) And Chennai.

**(15) Name two inland waterways of India.**

**Ans.** (a) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia covering about 1620 Km.

(b) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (8891 km).

**(16) Name the major ports on the east coast of India.**

**Ans.** Tuticorin, Ennore, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradip and Kolkata (Haldia)

**(17) Name the states where Morugao, New Mangalore, Paradip and Tuticorin ports are located?**

**Ans.** The twelve major ports of India from west coast to east are:

- |                                    |   |             |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| (a) Kandhia                        | : | Gujrat      |
| (b) Mumbai                         | : | Maharashtra |
| (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva) | : | Maharashtra |

- |                    |   |           |
|--------------------|---|-----------|
| (d) Marmagalore    | : | Goa       |
| (e) New Mongalore  | : | Karnataka |
| (f) Kochi (Cochin) | : | Kerala    |

**Ports on the Eastern Coast:**

- |                      |   |                |
|----------------------|---|----------------|
| (a) Tuticorin        | : | Tamil Nadu     |
| (b) Ennore           | : | Tamil Nadu     |
| (c) Chennai          | : | Tamil Nadu     |
| (d) Visakhapatnam    | : | Andhra Pradesh |
| (e) Paradip          | : | Orissa         |
| (j) Haldia (Kolkata) | : | W. Bengal      |

**(18) Name three means of mass communication.**

**Ans.** Radio, Television, Newspaper, Films.

**(19) What is meant by favourable balance of trade? Whether Indian or foreign trade is favourable.**

**Ans.** The difference between the export and import is called the balance of trade. If value of exports is more than the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.

India's balance of trade remains unfavourable as her exports are 47% and imports 53% of the total value of our international trade.

**(20) Name the important locations enroute Jammu to Srinagar National Highway.**

**Ans.** The main locations enroute Jammu and Srinagar are:

Udhampur, Kud, Patnctop, Batote, Ramban, Banihal, Janvakar, Tunnel, Quzigund, Anantrag, Bijbehara, Pampore etc.

**(21) Which important to was figure on the proposed railway line from Jammu to Baramula?**

**Ans:** Udhampur, Ramban, Banihal, Qazigund, Anantnag, Pulwama, Sinagar, Budgum, Sopore etc.

**Q2. Distinguish between:**

**(i) Personal Communication and mass communication.**

**Ans:** (i) Distinction between Personal Communication and Mass Communication is as follows:

Personal Communication	Mass Communication
1. Means of personal communication deal with interaction of single person with others.	1. Mass communication means interaction of so many people with so many other people. May be at one time a single man is interacting with so many others.
2. These are generally handled by post office, telephone exchange and computers (E-mail).	2. These are generally handled by microphone (public system) Radio, Television, Newspapers etc.
3. These means contain postcards, telegrams, telephonic messages, letters, internet etc.	3. These contain electronic media, press or print media, films etc.

4. Its purpose is mainly to send or receive messages of personal needs and requirements .	4. Main purpose of mass communication is to educate the masses about a particular aspect, cause awakening about policies and programmes of government of NGOs or to motivate the people a certain job or aim.
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**Ans:** (ii) Distinction between a Railways junction and Sea port is as follows:  
A Railways Junction      A seaport

<b>A Railway Junction</b>	<b>A Seaport</b>
1. A railway junction is a railway station where from many trains leave for different directions on different tracks. 2. A railway junction may or may not be near the sea-shore. They maybe on the interior of the land. 3. Most of trains going from or coming to the junctions cater to the needs of people of the land and carry the goods of the country.	1. A seaport is a place where from ships and boats leave enroute the sea to different directions. 2 Sea ports are always on the sea shores. 3. Ships going from or coming to sea ports mostly cater to the needs of the sea-shore people and carry goods from or to the foreign countries.

**Ans.** (iii) The distinction between the two is as follows:

<b>Means of Transport</b>	<b>Means of Communication</b>
1.Means of transport, means the carriages the transport men and material, from one place to another. 2.The major means of transport today are the railways, the roadways, the waterways and the airways. 3.They promote national unity and integrity. 4.The means of transport can be classified into three categories. (I)Land Transport (ii)Water Transport (iii)Air Transport	1.Means of communication, means those means which are helpful in communicating news and information from one persons to another from one persons to another sitting thousands of kilometers away. 2.The means of communication are post and telegraph, telephone wireless satellite and computers. 3.They have shrunk the world considerable naturally the country has shrunk to a village. 4.The means of communication include: (i)Postal services (ii)Telegraph (iii)Telephone (iv)Wireless (v) Computers

**Q3. Describe the problems of railways .**

**Ans.** (i) They require huge investment at the time of their installation.

- (2) Their maintenance and up keep is also very costly.
- (3) They cannot negotiate their way in uneven, high and low terrain
- (4) They are not so useful for perishable commodities like fruits with take long to reach the destination.
- (5) Passengers create many problems for the railways. Some of them travel without tickets, pull chains unnecessarily and lead to late running of trains.
- (6) They also suffer from pilferage or theft during the journey.
- (7) At present, the railways have three types of tracks i.e. the broad gauge, the metre gauge and the narrow gauge. It is quite difficult and costly to send goods from a broad gauge station to a metre gauge or to a narrow gauge destination or vice-versa.
- (8) As compared to bus stands, railway station occupy too much areas of land and thus of land, otherwise by trains and vice- versa.
- (9) In case of accidents, hundreds of lives are lost as the number of passengers in a single train are in thousands.

### **Q.3 Describe various types of roads of India.**

**Ans.** Roads are the chief means of land transport.

Roads of India are divided on the basis of their nature and surfacing into two group-metalled (pucca) and unmetalled (kuchcha) roads. The total length of both the types of roads in the country exceeds 25.00 lakh kilometers. Nearly 57 per cent of this length is of metalled roads. Roads in India are grouped into five categories on the basis of their construction and maintenance:

- (a) National Highways      (b) State Highways
- (c) District Roads and      (d) Village Roads
- (e) Border Roads

(a) **National Highway.** National Highways are those roads which run from one corner to another corner of the country and join the major cities together. Their construction and maintenance broadly rests with the Central Government. By 2000-2001, the total length of the National Highways has gone upto 58,112 kilometre. This length is less than 2% of the total length of the road network but they carry nearly 45% of the total road traffic. At present 80% of the passenger movement and 60% of the freight movement depend on roads. National Highway Authority has taken in hand the National Highway Development Project comprising 4/6 lanes of 14846 kms of National Highways which have two components.

(b) **State Highway.** The State Highways are constructed and maintained by state Government to join practically every town in a state with its capital. They are main arteries of trade and commerce and passenger transport in the state. 97% of the total length of state highways is metalled or surfaced. Chennai-Coimbatore State Highway is an example.

(c) **District Roads.** District authorities construct and maintain these district roads. These roads connect major towns of a district with its headquarters. The roads mainly built and maintained by the PWD of the state.

(d) **Village Roads.** Village roads connect villages to major nearby towns and other villages. They are generally constructed and maintained by village Panchayats. District authorities also help in their construction. They are mostly Kuchcha roads. Over 1.5 crore animal driven carts run on these roads. They carry nearly 90 crore tones of farm goods over short distances. Now they are being surfaced and made motorable.

(e) **Border Roads.** Border roads are a vital link in out country. These roads are constructed and maintained by Border Roads organization. They are important for to and fro movement of army along the borders of the county. A part of them is metalled while the organization, with full spirit is trying to develop them for exact needs.

**Q.5. What is the importance of means of transport in the modern age?**

**Ans.** In the modern age, the means of transport include roads, railways, airways and waterways. They are very important to us for the following reasons.

(i)The waterways directly transport heavy and bulky raw material for the industries and secondary products. The seas and oceans promote international trade.

(ii) Railways and roadways transport passengers and their goods form one place to another. They have saved both time and energy. They help trade and business.

(iii)At the time of foreign aggressions, means of transport play a vital role in supplying food and artillery to the soldiers on the battle fronts.

(iv) At the of natural calamities like food, famine, earthquakes etc. the means of transport supply the required assistance at shortest intervals.

(v) The means of transport integrate and unite the nation. They bring the people living at various places closer to one another. They promote the feeling of oneness and consolidate the national unity.

(vi) Air transport is a great time-saver. It can take us anywhere in the world in the shortest even period. Distances have no meaning today. Air transport is also useful for unapproachable areas such as Assam etc. Thus means of transport are important rather essential for the progress and development of a nation.

**Q6. How will you distinguish between National Highways and State Highways?**

**Ans.**

National Highways	State Highways
1. A National highways is long distance wide road which joins important places of the country.	1. State highways is wide road joining important places with in a state.
2. The building and maintenance of National highways is the responsibility of the Central government.	2. State Government builds and maintains the state highways.
3. They carry passengers and goods from one corner to the other in the country.	3. They carry passengers and goods with in the state, thus reducing the regional imbalances with in the state.
4. They are the main roads of the country.	4. They serve as feeders to national highways.
5. They are nearly 52000 km. long.	5. They are nearly 1.3 lakh km. long
6. Example. G.T. Road (N.H.L)	6. Example. Lucknow- Varanasi Road.
7. Most of the State Highways meet and get connected to National Highways.	7. Most of the pacca and Kachcha roads from rural areas join state Highways.



# Civics

## CHAPTER 1. POWER SHARING

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

**Ans.** Different Forms of Power Sharing in Modern Democracies:

- (i) Power sharing as existed in various organs of government,
- (ii) Power sharing observed at different levels of government,
- (iii) Power sharing observed at different social groups,
- (iv) The so-called power sharing among different political parties, pressure groups as well as movement viz.

### **1. Power Sharing in Governance :**

(a) **Legislature:** Power sharing to keep echo of each letter in constitution reverberating to investigate cause and make laws always prudent and sustainable.

(b) **Executive:** To handle smooth administration, the least manifested in corruption, causing malevolence, mala fides incidents and a common peaceful and coherent milieu-made for the seekers (children of country) to find always sustainable real, substantiated and examined rational mind.

Introspection and reforms brought out from the cause produced by both and heart (pruning, grading, shocking, hurting power application). It's an entire process of self realisation through introspection at which concentration need not partitioning-yet it can be felt.

(c) **Judiciary:** Monitoring authority on effects of causes made is the form of laws of the land by legislature and executed by the Executive. It monitors, enquires and then investigates mens rea, mala fides, malaevolence and then sets punishment for the person/ state nation, even convicted, in issue physically examined and X-rayed.

### **2. Power sharing among governments at different levels:**

Levels (a) Centre, (b) State, (c) Local self government popularly formed or Panchayati Raj formed of three tiers-Village Panchayet. Town Committee, Panchayat Samiti(at Block Level) and Zila parishad. In urban area local government agencies are known as corporations, municipal committees.

3. **Power- sharing among different social groups:** All types of associations of persons, body of persons-linguistic and religious groups, e.g. Community Government in Belgium.

### **4. Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements:**

(a) **Political parties:** Coalition government such as , N.D.A, U.P.A. etc (NDA led by Bhartiya Janta party as well as UPA led by the Indian National Congress).

(b) **Pressure Groups:** All trade unions, trading organizers, charitable organisations, regional organisations,

(c) **Movements:** Manifestation of public jury through democratic manners such as sloganeering, demonstration, Procession and representation to ministries in varied ways.

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

**Ans.** (i) Prudential Reason: Power sharing helps to lessen the possibility of conflict between social groups. Majority community does not impose its will on others. Power sharing brings out better outcomes. It is a good way to ensure political stability in the country. For example, in India, Hindi has not been imposed on the southern states. Whereas, imposing the will of majority

community undermines the unity of the nation as has happened in Sri Lanka.

(ii) **Moral Reason:** In democracy, power sharing is essential. Since all the people are affected by the policies of the government, they should be consulted in the governance of the country. They should be allowed to take part in decision making process. It is the basis of democracy. In India, reservation of seats for SCs and STs in state assemblies and parliament is an example of the moral reason.

**Q. 3. Write a short note on the power sharing in J&K legislative council according to the constitution of J&K.**

**Ans.** Power sharing is an important component in the constitution of J&K because of the nature of the composition of the state being composed of three distinct geographical regions Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The constitution ensures representation of each of these regions in the legislative council. The J&K legislative council consists of 36 members, out of which 9 have to be from Kashmir, 2 from Ladakh and 11 from Jammu region. Two members are elected by the members of Municipal councils, Town Areas committees and Notified Area Committees. Four members are elected by the members of the panchayats. Eight members are nominated by the Governor from amongst persons belonging to socially and educationally backward classes.

**Q.4. The mayor of Merchtem, a town near Brussels in Belgium, has defended a ban on speaking French in the town's schools. He said that the ban would help all non-Dutch speakers integrate in this Flemish town. Do you think that this measure is in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangements. Give your reasons in about 50 words,**

**Ans.** It was in the facts and circumstances of the issue/case, a biased protective, cryptic way worded, a sausage, unintentional violation to freedom of expression as well as a cryptic plan to mind wash. His regional and language attachment or gum of self-interest of partitioned interest is all apparent as he is from French speaking region, his body is duly settled in the town (Merchtem) where he is ascended to the Mayor position honour, but his rift creating attitude between French and Dutch speaking people has been approved through his subsequent words "the ban would help all non Dutch speakers in this Flemish town". Its malefic defence rebuttable at the first example.

**Q.5. Read the following passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this.**

*"We need to give more power to the panchayats to realize the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs is a democracy in the hands of the people. Giving power to panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of development schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."*

**Ans.** People's participation straightway in schemes, programmes plans for their common good is democratic process, using capital, labour and enterprise at their optimum levels. When people take part in the planning and implementation of development schemes, they would naturally exercise much control over such schemes. Definitely panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundation of our democracy.

**Q.6. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour and against power sharing. Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below. Power sharing:**

- A. Reduces conflict among different communities.
- B. Decreases the possibility of arbitrariness.
- C. Delays decision making process
- D. Accommodates diversities.
- E. Increases instability and divisiveness.
- F. Promotes people's participation in government.
- G. Undermines the unity of country.

(a)	A	B	D	F
(b)	A	C	E	F
(c)	A	B	D	G
(d)	B	C	D	G

**Ans.** In favour of "Power sharing "Code: (a) A,B,D,F.

**Q.7. Consider the following statements about power sharing arrangements in Belgium and Sri Lanka.**

A. In Belgium the Dutch-speaking majority people tried to impose their domination on the minority French-speaking community.

B. In Sri Lanka, the policies of government sought to ensure the dominance of the sinhala speaking majority.

C. The Tamils in Sri Lanka demanded a federal arrangement of power sharing to protect their culture, language and equality of opportunity in education and jobs.

D. The transformation of Belgium from unitary government to a federal one prevented a possible division of the country on linguistic lines.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) A,B,C and D
- (b) A,B and D
- (c) C and D
- (d) B, C and D

**Ans.** (a) All statements are correct (ABCD). A is correct as the Mayor of Merchtem National Capital Region of Belgium had imposed ban on speaking French in the town's school falling in the Dutch speaking majority.

B is as majoritarianism adopted there.

C. This is a voice of minority people in Sri Lanka kept aloof from fundamental rights.

D. It is correct as the people in Belgium are so pastured as they wished cocoon like community governments as if their existence had lessened to an insect (Hexapod)

**Q.8. Match List I ( forms of power sharing) with list II (forms of government ) and select the correct answer using the codes given below in the lists:**

List I

List I	List II
1.power shared among various organs of government . 2.Power shared among govern ments at levels. 3.Power shared by various social groups. 4.Power shared by two or more political parties.	A.Community government. B.Separation of powers. C.Coalition government D.Federal government

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

**Ans.**

List I	List II
1.Power shared among various organs of government. 2.Power shared among government at various levels. 3.Power shared by various social groups. 4. Power shared by two or more political parties.	A. Separation of powers. B. Feederal Govt. C. Community Govt. D. Coalition Govt.

Hence, (c) B,D,A,C, is correct answers

**Q.9. Consider the following two statements on power sharing and select the answer using the codes given below:**

**A. Power sharing is good for democracy.**

**B. It help to lessen the possibility of conflict between social groups.**

**Which of these statements are true and false?**

(a) A is true but B is false.

(b) Both A and B are true.

(c) Both A and B are false.

(d) A is false but B is true.

**Ans.** (b) Both A and B are true.

**Q.10. J&K has a:**

**Ans.** (a) Bicameral legislature

**Q.11. The legislative council of J&K consists of \_\_\_\_\_ members and forms \_\_\_\_\_ house of the legislature assembly.**

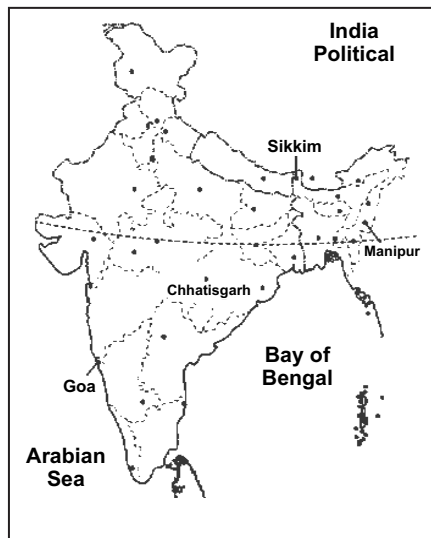
**Ans.** 36, upper

**Q.12. Which of the following articles of J&K Constitution says that the legislative assembly will consist of two houses:**

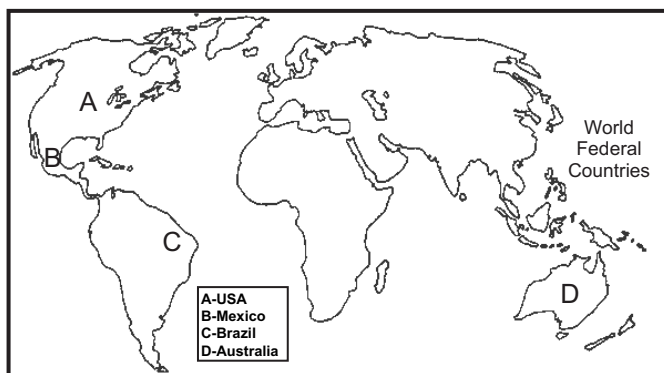
**Ans:** Article 50

## CHAPTER 2. FEDERALISM

**Q.1. Locate the following states on a blank outline political map of India: Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa.**



**Q.2. Identify and shade three federal countries (other than India) on a blank outline map of the world.**



**Q.3. Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.**

**Ans.** (i) Similar Feature: India and Belgium both are democratic countries. They have divided their political powers between the constituent states as well as the national governments. Both are the examples of holding federalism. In both countries the central governments tend to be much powerful vis-à-vis the states.

(ii) Different Features: In feature India, some units of federation have unequal powers and some units have been granted specific powers like Jammu and Kashmir. But this is not prevailing in Belgium. In Indian Constitution, the word 'federation' has been used. The Indian Union is based upon principle of federation.

**Q.4. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.**

**Ans.** (i) Federal form of government is in which the power is divided between a central authority and different constituent units of the country.

(ii) Under the unitary system of government there is just one level of government. There are no provincial state government as we in India have. The units if any, are subordinate towards the central government.

**Q.5. State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional amendment in 1992.**

**Ans.** (i) Before 1992, constitutionally it was not mandatory to hold the regular election to the local government bodies. Though it was made regular after 1992.

(ii) Before 1992, there was not reservation for women in all states. But after 1992 at least 1/3 of seats are reserved for women in the local government bodies.

**Q.6. Write a note on panchayat Raj in Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans:** The concept of panchayat RaJ in J&K was adopted in 1944 by National conference in its Naya Kashmir Manifesto the Local self Governance was incorporated in the state constitution in 1957 under Article 16. However, Panchayati Raj institutions could not become operative till 1980s. The panchayati Raj Act was passed finally in 1989. There is a the state .

- (I) Halqa panchayat at village level
- (ii) Block Development council at Block level
- (iii) District planning and Development Boards at District level

**Q.7. What are the functions of Local urban bodies in J&K?**

**Ans.** The functions of local urban bodies in J&K are-

- (i) Town planning
- (ii) Regularisation of land- use
- (iii) Public health, Sanitation and solid waste management.
- (iv) Urban forestry, protection of environment
- (v) Provision of urban amenities and facilities like parks, playfields and gardens
- (vi) Urban poverty alleviation.
- (vii) Registration of births and deaths
- (viii) Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
- (ix) Regulation of amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
- (x) Inspection of food Adulteration etc.

**Q.8. Fill in the blanks:**

Since the United states is a (i) ..... type of federation , all the constituent states have equal powers and states are (ii)..... vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a (iii) ..... type of federation and some states have more power than others. In India, the (iv)..... government has more powers.

**Ans.** (i) Coming together (ii) strong, (iii) holding together, (iv) central.



**Q.9. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions.**

**Sangeeta:** The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

**Arman:** Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

**Harish:** This policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.

**Ans.** According to my opinion, statement of Sangeeta is much correct. The government of India agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi for official purposes to avoid the Lashkan kind of situation. Otherwise, the movement against Hindi would have taken more ugly turn. Hence, Policy of government has strengthened national unity.

**Q.10. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is:**

(a) National government gives some powers to the provincial government.

(b) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.

(c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.

(d) Governing or ruling power is divided between different levels of government.

**Ans.** (d) Governing or ruling power is divided between different levels of government.

**Q.11 A few subjects in various lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and concurrent lists as provided in the table below:**

(a) Defence, (b) Police, (c) Agriculture, (d) Education, (e) Banking, (f) Forests, (g) Communications, (h) Trade, (i) Marriages

<b>Union List</b>	
<b>State list</b>	
<b>Concurrent list</b>	

**Ans.**

<b>Union List</b>	Defence communications Banking
<b>State list</b>	Police, Agriculture, Trade
<b>Concurrent list</b>	Education, Forests, Marriage.

**Q.12. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs in not correctly matched?**

(a) State government	State list
(b) Central government	Union list
(c) Central and state government	Concurrent list
(d) Local government	Residuary powers

**Ans.** The last pair, *i.e.* (d) is not correctly matched. Local government do not have residuary powers. Such powers are subjects of central government.

**Q.13 Match list- I with List II and select correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List I	List II
1.Union of India	(a)Prime minister
2.State	(b)Sarpanch
3.Municipal corporation	(c)Governor
4.Gram panchyat	(d)Mayor

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

**Ans.** (c) ACDB

**Q. 14. Consider the following statements:**

(a) In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial government are clearly demarcated.

(b) India is a federation as the powers of the Union and state governments are specified in the constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.

(c) Sri Lanka is a federation as the country is divided into provinces.

(d) India is no longer a federation as some powers for the states have been devolves to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements provided above are correct.

(a) A, B and C

(b) A,C and D

(c) A and B only

(d) B and C only

**Ans.** (c) A and B only

## **CHAPTER 3. DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY**

**Q.1 Discuss three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions.**

**OR**

**Explain three factors that determine the outcomes of politics of several divisions.**

**Ans.** Factors that Determine the Outcomes of Politics of Social Divisions;

(I) Division on the Basis of Religion: The protestant as well as catholic Christians in Northern Ireland fought a civil war till 1998. The former formed Unionist Party and the latter Nationalist Party. In the same way, the former was willing to remain with U.K. while the latter was willing to annex with Republic of Ireland. The majority of Protestants hence suppressed the desire of the Catholics in minority. Yugoslavia was also divided into six independent countries because of this factor.

(ii) Attitude of Ruling Party: It can be observed in Sri Lanka where sinhala has established majoritarianism. A civil war has already occurred in 1990 there.

(iii) Policy of the Government towards demands of various communities: The outcomes of politics of social divisions depend on the policy of the government towards demands of various communities. If policy of accommodation towards the demands of minorities is followed social divisions get less dangerous, as it happened in Belgium. Whereas if, if policy of suppression is followed, it caused dangerous consequences as it happened in Sri Lanka.

**Q.2. When does a social difference become a social division?**

**Ans.** (i) It happens so when differences are given more importance and for trifle of frivolous reasons, the people start to criticize each other.

(ii) Social division occurs when some social difference overlaps with many other differences.

**For example:** The difference between the Blacks and Whites becomes a social division in the US as the Blacks tend to be poor, homeless and discriminated against.

(iii) When one type of difference becomes or understood much importance from the government. It also is manifested in riot, militancy, turmoils and anarchism.

(iv) When people of a community are provoked through political parties to fight for their own political gains

**Q.3. How do social divisions affect politics?**

**Give two examples.**

**Ans.** Social division and their affects on politics: Internal unrest, violence and even disintegration of a country occur when society is divided or at the brink of social division.

**Examples:** We can take the example of Northern Ireland. This part of United Kingdom has been for several year fierce site of violence as well as bitter ethnic political conflict. It was only in 1998, that the UK Government and the Nationalists reached a peace treaty after that the latter suspended their armed struggle.

In Yugoslavia, the story did not get a happy end. Political some petition along religious and ethnic lines causes the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries.

Such examples lead some people to interpret that politics and social divisions must not be allowed to mix. They think that it would be better if there are no social divisions in any country. If social divisions to exist within a country, they must never be expressed in politics.

**Q.4 Write short note on the diversity of J&K.**

**Ans.** The state of J&K has a unique geographical diversity with three distinct divisions VIZ Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh people living in these divisions belong to various linguistic, ethnic, religious and regional identities. Ethnically different groups share same religious identity while as different regional identities share same religious and linguistic features the state constitution provide many Articles which help in preserving socio- cultural diversity of the state.

**Q.5 Fill in the blanks:**

..... social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.

.....differences do not usually lead to conflicts.

**Ans.** Overlapping, Cross cutting.

**Q.6. In dealing with social divisions which one of the following statements is not correct about democracy?**

(a) *Due to political competition in a democracy, social divisions get reflected in politics.*

(b) *In a democracy it is possible for communities to voice their grievances in a peaceful manner.*

(c) *Democracy is the best way to accommodate social diversity.*

(d) *Democracy always leads to disintegration of society according to social divisions.*

**Ans.** (d) Democracy always leads to disintegration of society according to social divisions.

**Q.7. Consider the following three statements.**

(a) *Social divisions occur when social differences overlap.*

(b) *It is possible that a person can have multiple identities.*

(c) *Social divisions exist in only countries such as India.*

**Which of the statements is/are correct?**

(a) A, B and C

(b) A and B

(c) B and C

(d) Only C

**Ans.** (b) A and B

**Q.8. Arrange the following statements in a logical sequence and select the right answers by using the code given below:**

(a) *But all political expression of social division need not be always dangerous.*

(b) *Social divisions of one type or the other exist in most countries.*

(c) *Parties try to win political support through appealing to social divisions.*

(d) *A few social differences may result in social divisions.*

(a) DBCA

(b) DBAC

(c) DACB

(d) ABCD

**Ans.** (a) DBCA

**Q.9. Among the following which country suffered disintegration due to political fights on the basis of religious and ethnic identities?**

(a) Belgium

(b) India

(c) Yugoslavia

(d) Netherlands

**Ans.** (c) Yugoslavia

**Q.10.**

**Ans:**

1. Urdu as an official language – 45
2. Separation of judiciary from executive- 18
3. Reservation of seats for schedule castes- 49
4. Organisation of village- 16

## **CHAPTER 4. GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE**

**Q.1. Mention four different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.**

**Ans.**

- (i) Sexual division of labour at home as well as public places.
- (ii) Gender bias in distribution of income or remuneration.
- (iii) Gender bias in the share of patriarchal or ancestral property.
- (iv) In the field of education and right to information, expression and political representation

**Q.2. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.**

**Ans.** Forms of communal politics;

- (i) Expression of communalism in daily beliefs- all unscientific or non- rationale.
- (ii) Quest for political dominance.
- (iii) Political mobilization on the religious lines viz. ideology messing- up religion (perception based) with politics.
- (iv) Communal riots.

**Q.3. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.**

**Ans.** Caste Inequalities are still continuing in India by the following ways.

- (i) Hereditary occupational division still practised in Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) Marriages within the caste group viz. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya as well as sudra nations of caste hierarchy.
- (iii) Untouchability still prevails and practiced in cryptic ways.
- (iv) Lower caste people are still disadvantaged due to their no access to literacy.

**Q.4. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.**

**Ans.** (i) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste. Castes are scattered and does not accumulated in majority in any states of India.

(ii) It is not essential that all people in a caste are unenlightened. Some among them, for common good of all citizens.

**Q.5. What is the status of women's representation in Indian legislative bodies?**

**Ans.** Less than 10% in Lok Sabha seats and less than 5% in Assembly seats. Hence, the proportion of women in legislative bodies has been very low. Cabinets are also male dominated even when women become Chief Ministers, Prime Minister, the president and Speakers of the Lok Sabha.

**Q.6 Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a Secular state.**

**Ans.** Following constitutional provisions make India a secular state:

- (i) The constitution gives for all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion or not to follow any.
- (ii) There is no such official religion in India. The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

**Q.7. Define sex Ratio. What is its significance.**

**Ans.** Sex ratio is the proportion of girls per 1000 boys in any particular area. Sex Ratio is a sensitive indicator of status of women in society . This is a critical figure for any society because of its long term consequences on the gender composition of population. It gives an insight into the bias against girl child in the society.

**Q.8. Write a short note on the rights of women as mentioned in Naya Kashmir Manifesto 1944.**

**Ans:** The rights of women as mentioned in Naya Kashmir Manifesto 1944 are as given below:

**(a) Political Rights:**

- (i) Right to vote at the age of 18 in all elections
- (ii) Right to election to all elective bodies.
- (iii) Right to entry into all state services.
- (iv) Right to consult their representatives in elected bodies.

**(b) Economic Rights:**

- (i) Right to equal pay for equal work
- (ii) Right to all benefits as enjoyed by men.
- (iii) Right to test and vacations given to women equally with men.
- (iv) Right to protection granted to women against right work and unduly heavy work.

**Q.9. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:**

- (i) *Biological difference between men and women.*
- (ii) *Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.*
- (iii) *Unequal child sex ratio.*
- (iv) *Absence of voting rights for women in democracies.*

**Ans.** (ii) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.

**Q.10. In India, seats are reserved for women is:**

- (i) *Lok Sabha*
- (ii) *State Legislative Assemblies*
- (iii) *Cabinets.*
- (v) *Panchayati Raj bodies.*

**Ans.** (iv) Panchayati Raj bodies.

**Q.11. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:**

- (i) *One religion is superior to that of others.*
- (ii) *People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.*
- (iii) *Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.*
- (iv) *State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.*

**Which of the statements is are correct?**

- (a) A,B,C and D
- (b) A,B and C
- (c) A and C
- (d) B and D

**Ans.** (c) A and C

**Q.12. Which among the following statements about India's constitution is wrong? It;**

- (a) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (b) Gives official status to one religion.
- (c) Provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- (d) Ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

**Ans.** (b) Gives official status to one religion.

**Q.13. Social divisions based on.....Are peculiar to India.**

**Ans.** Social divisions based upon caste are peculiar to India.

Q.14. Match list- I with List- II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I	List II
1.A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men.	(a)Communalist
2. A person who says that religion is the principle basis of community.	(b)Feminist
3.A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community.	© Secularist
4.A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs.	(d)Castiest

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

**Ans.** (b) BADC

**Q.15.**

**Ans.** i. Sonia Gandhi- Congress

ii. Shushma Swaraj – BJP

iii. Brinda Karte- CPI(M)

iv. Mamta Banerjee- TMC

v. Mehbooba Mufti- PDP

vi. Shamima Firdous- NC



## **CHAPTER 5. POPULAR STRUGGLES AND MOVEMENTS**

### **Q.1 What is a pressure group? Give a few examples.**

**Ans.** The interest groups that try to influence the decision-making process in a state through pressure, are known as pressure groups.

#### **Examples:**

- (i) Farmers, Organizations: Bhartiya Kisan Union, etc.
- (ii) Trade Unions: All India trade Union congress, Indian National Trade Union Congress and Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, etc.
- (iii) Business Groups: FICCI, ASSOCHAM, CII, etc
- (iv) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh; (RSS) etc.

### **Q.2 Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties.**

**OR**

**What are sectional groups? How do they watch their interests?**

**OR**

**What are public interest groups? How do they look after the public interest?**

**Explain,**

**Ans.** Forms of Relationship Between Pressure groups and Political Parties: Political parties either make government or sit on opposition benches, to oppose the wrong and anti-people laws/policies made drafted and implemented by the party ruling in the centre and the states. A public interest group is a group which promotes the interest groups are those that shows the interest of a particular group like teachers, doctors or lawyers etc.

Sometimes pressure groups are formed on led by the leaders of political parties. It is called direct relationship. The relationship between pressure groups, movements and political parties is sometimes not direct. While they remain in contact with each other.

Pressure groups (sectional and public interest) exhibit their grievances to political party through opposition at the maternal time. Members to that party gather, evaluate and conclude upon varied demands, pile up; discussions and debates on the topics-carried out thoroughly and at different levels and –then parliament questions as also Assembly questions are drafted or nothing is done.

### **Q.3. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in tie functioning of a democratic government.**

**Ans.** The activities of pressure groups in functioning of a democratic government : They exert influence on the politics of a democratic country in a variety of ways;

(i) Being theirs small size and formed by mostly many sections of society, their support with political party ( opposition) gives effect to- carrying out information, campaigns, organizing meeting, file petitions etc. Most of such groups obtain their opinion, outlook and viewpoints published through media.

(ii) They mostly organise protest like strikes to disrupt government programmes. Workers organisation form pressure groups or movement groups and these may also take part in official bodies and committees that offer advice to the government.

(iii) Pressure groups and most of their movements, usually have deepened democracy. Putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy if it is in good for all.

(iv) Even the sectional interest groups play a valuable role. Where several groups

functions actively, no single group can attain dominance over society. In one group brings pressure on government to make policies in its favour, another will bring counter pressure, not to form policies in the way the first group desires. The government have to fear about what different sections of the population want. This requires to a of the population want, This requires to a tough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.

#### **Q.4. In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?**

**OR**

#### **How do the pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?**

**Explain any three ways to do so.**

**Ans.** (i) Pressure Groups and Politics: Pressure groups are usually formed of varied ways and varied groups of people as per their occupation, interests, organizations or opinion. These groups raise their demands before the ruling government through obtaining articles published in newspapers, Peaceful processions, demonstrations, debates, seminars etc.

(ii) Movements and politics: Movements are the largest form of manifestation of public-fury. Like SPA(Seven Party Alliance) in Nepal, many interest groups/ pressure groups establish inter connections by debates, rally and reconciliation of demands, setting up strategy with common consensus and hence, this accumulated is ocean of people capable to bring about, tsunami on roads, emergency in administration, normal conditions and the cause of life, in and around the region.

Outcomes of it are observed in breakdown, deadlock, killing, arsoning and gruesome tumult. Both these exert pressure upon government to run in the interests of all citizens that manifests in internal peace, commotion free roads and people start to live in mentality calm and composed.

The ways pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics:

(i) Usually the pressure groups promote only the interest of their section and ignore the entire society in general.

(ii) The pressure groups are not accountable to the people in general. They are not answerable to the general public for their actions and decisions. They can also influence public opinion through spending a lot of money on advertising their idea.

(iii) They mostly organise protest activities.

(iv) They employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements.

#### **Q.5. What is the difference between a pressure groups and a political party?**

**Ans.** (i) A pressure groups attempts to influence policy and programme of political parties while these are political parties who directly control or share the political power.

(ii) Pressure groups have domain confined to departments, association, union etc, while a political party has ideology that influences a state and even the entire country.

(iii) The tenure or life of activities of a political party can continue for many years but the activities of some of the pressure groups ended with the end of their movements.

#### **Q.6. Organisations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers, and lawyers are called..... groups.**

**Ans:** Interest.

#### **Q.7. Which among the following in the special feature that distinguishes a pressure group form a political party?**

*(a) Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.*

(b) Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve larger number of people.

(c) pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.

(d) Pressure groups do not seek to mobilize people, while parties do.

**Ans.** (c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do .

**Q.8. Write a short note on umbrella Movement.**

**Ans.** Umbrella movement is loose movement under which many movements work. It is an organisation of organisation. Various movement groups struggling on specific issues are constituents of this loose organisation. It coordinates the activities of a large number of peoples movements in India.

**Q.9. Mention the objectives of J&K women welfare association.**

**Ans.** It is a pivotal organisation which works for the upliftment of women by imparting them education and training them for personality development health care and social service.

**Q.10 Write a note on the dawn of social awakening in J&K.**

**Ans.** The period between 1925 and 1930 witnessed the dawn of political awakening in Kashmir. The all India Kashmir Muslim conference offered scholarships to poor Muslim young men and send them to British India for higher education. These educated youth returned and founded a 'Reading Room Group' in 1930. They discussed how grievances of the people could be redressed. This group emerged as the main organisation. That gave direction to the political struggle of the people.

**Q.11. Match List I (organisation and struggles ) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List I	List II
1.Organisation that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group.	A.Movement
2.Organisation that seek to promote common interest.	B.Political parties
3.Struggles launched for the resolution of a social problem with or without an organisation.	C.Sectional interest groups
4.Organisation that mobilize people with a view to win political power.	D.Public interest groups

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

**Ans.** (b) CDAB

**Q.12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List I		List II	
1.	Pressure group	A.	Narmada Bechao Andolan
2.	Long term movement	B.	Asom gana parishad
3.	Single issue movement	C.	Women's movement
4.	Political party	D.	Fertilizer dealers' association

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

**Ans. (a) DCAB**

**Q.13. Consider the following statements about pressure groups and parities.**

A. Pressure groups are organized expression of the interests and views of specific social section.

B. Pressure groups take positions on political issues

**Which of the statement give above are correct?**

(a) A, B and C

(b) A and B

(c) B and C

(d) A and C

**Ans. (b) A and B**

## **CHAPTER 6.POLITICAL PARTIES**

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

**Ans.** Functions performed by political parties in a Democracy: Now a days no democratic country can think to work politically without political parties. They play a chief role in democracy. Political parties performed several functions. We can discuss some of them in the following way:

(I) **To contest elections:** Political parties contest election to win the majority and make the government various levels central, state and local levels. They select their candidates who contest the election as a party nominee in the elections. The candidates are selected either by the top leaders of the party or by a group of members holding top position in the party.

(ii) **To form and run the government:** the political party that wins majority in the elections makes the government. Such a party known as the ruling party. It forms and then runs the government.

(iii) **Law making:** All political parties whether ruling or playing the role of opposition parties in parliament or in any legislative assembly or local government body play a very essential role in making the law for the country or a state or region

(iv) **Role of the Opposition:** The political party which loses the election forms the opposition. Opposition political party keeps check on the ruling party. It criticizes the wrong policies as well as programmes of the government. They make the public opinion through criticizing the wrong policies of the government on the floor of the house or even outside of the houses.

(v) **As a Link Between Public and the Government:** Now a days most of the countries are having representative democracy. The political parties form the essential link between the public and the government. In a democracy ultimately the power rests with the country. The political parties take the grievances of the public to the government official and also try to redress them.

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

**Ans.** In a democracy political parties face different types of challenges. We can briefly mention such challenges under the following headings:

(i) **Meaningful Choice to the Voters:** All political parties have to realize the pulse of the voters. Voters want a candidate that may prove himself or herself as a very good choice for them.

In fact all political parties know if that their opponents or rival political parties also try to give similar policy and programmes which are like by the majority of the voters. If we go deeply to get out the various types of policy and programmes and different political parties we get that there is no clear difference between them and during elections as such voters do not have a meaningful choice among the various political parties.

(ii) **Lack of internal Democracy:** Generally, Most of the political parties lack of internal democracy. Some leaders of the top position decide every thing or every matter of the party. Even after thumping majority or good success, the ordinary members and even the public are entirely ignored.

(iii) **Dynastic Succession:** In India or even some other countries also real power in a political party is occupied through the members of a family. This dynastic rule some times proves a great hurdle in the functioning of political parties as well as true democracy,

(iv) **Money power and Muscle power:** Now a days elections are quite costly. A lot of money is needed to contest and win the election. After winning the elections, the political parties try to mass wealth for the next election or for their near and dear. Whereas we can say the role of money power promotes corruption before, during and even after elections.

Like money power, muscle power also play chief role in winning the elections. Criminals or even the law breakers get tickets from the political parties, They directly or indirectly threaten the voters. Poor or weaker sections of the society do not cast the votes freely.

**Q.2. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.**

**Ans.** Reforms are as under. (i) Leaders need self introspection and reflexivity. They should understand their liability to each individual (citizen) of the country in the perspective of their all-round development. They should know quint essence of historical events in which unruly leaders finally, met to gross extermination as well as annihilation.

(ii) They should abide by the anti- defection law with letter and spirit.

(iii) They should submit affidavit free from misrepresentation of facts and details provided by each candidate, should be vouched by the authorities concerned.

(iv) Directions of the Election Commission to political parties regarding organizational elections also filing income tax return, should be followed sincerely.

(v) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should oversee if register of members to political parties is maintained, law and by-laws are followed and open elections to the greatest posts are held.

(vi) Women representation nearly one-third to be accepted by each political party. Quota for women in decision-making body is essential.

(vii) Funding of elections to parties from government coffer also reform in this direction. Quantum of fund can be determined on the basis of the votes secured by the party in the last election.

(viii) People can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations.

**Q.3. What is a political party?**

**Ans.** Meaning of Political Party.

(i) A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

(ii) Every political party contain three common components;

(a) The leader

(b) The active members

(c) The followers and supporters.

**Q.4. (b). Write a short note on the ideologies of each political party in J&K.**

**Ans. (a) National Conference:** The party was found by sheik Muhammad Abdullah. The ideology of the party is secular. It espouses for regional autonomy. It has a vision document of Naya Kashmir.

(b) **PDP:** It was founded by mufti Mohammad syed. It operates on the ideology of self-rule.

(c) **BJP:** It is a national party which has forayed on the regional scene recently. Its ideology is to scrop Article 370 and merge J&K with India.

(d) **CONGRESS:** It is a notional party which has shared power with the local parties more than once. Its ideology is secular in nature.

**Q.5. Trace the origin of party system in J&K.**

**Ans.** The state of Jammu and Kashmir was created by Maharaja Gulab Singh and was ruled by his descendents till 1947. The first political organisation was formed in Jammu in 1904. It was formed by Hans Raj Mahajan and named Dogra Sabha. An uprising in the state in 1931 led to the formation of all J&K Muslim conference. The Party was later renamed the National conference. NC was the dominant party in J&K for decades together with a little opposition. NC came to power in 1975 with an accord with INC. Subsequently, the system of coalition govt. started in J&K. PDP was formed in 1990s. Many other parties also came into existence.

Recently, BJP has managed to enter the state politics forcefully. It is an ally of the present dispensation.

**Q.6. Enumerate the differences between a national party and a regional party.**

**Ans.** Differences between a national party and a regional/ State party. National Party Regional Party / State Party

National Party	Regional Party / State Party
1.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.	1.A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least 2 seats is recognized as a regional party/state party..
2.National parties will have influence in more than three states.	2.Regional party will have influence in less than three states.
3.These parties raise issues of national importance.	3.These parties raise issues of regional importance.
4.Four example: INC, BJP, BSP, CPI-M, CPI and NCP.	4.For example: Samajwadi Party, Samta Party, Rashtriya Janata Dal , DMK, AIADMD.

**Q.7 A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a ....**

**Ans:** A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is known as a political party.

**Q.8 Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?**

(a) Kanshi Ram (b) B.R.Ambedkar (c) Sahu Maharaj (d) Jotibar Phule

**Ans:** (a) Kanshi Ram

**Q.9 What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janta Party?**

- (a) Integral Humanism
- (b) revolutionary democracy
- (c) Bhujan Samaj

(d) Modernity

**Ans:** Revolutionary democracy

**Q.10. Match List 1 (Organisations and Struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:List-1List-2**

List I	List II
1.Congress Party	A. National Democratic Alliance
2.Bharatiya Janata party	B. State Party
3.Communist Party of India (Marxist)	C. United Progressive Alliance
4.Telugu Desam Party	D. Left Front

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

**Ans:** (c) CADB

**Q.11. Consider the following statements on parties.**

(A) Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.

(B) Parties are mostly rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.

(C) Parties are not essential to run government.

**Which of the statements given above are correct?**

(a) A,B and C

(b) A and B

(c) B and C

(d) A and C

**Ans:** (b) A and B

**Q.12. Self Attempt**

**Q.13. Which political party formed govt. in your state in the 2014 assembly a elections.**

**Sum up its election and its ideology in a brief paragraph.**

**Ans:** No single party obtained a majority in the recent election. Two parties PDP an BJP jointly formed a coilation govt. although, the tow party are ideologically miles apart, still. They have managed to come up with a common Minimum programme. PDP a political philosophy. BJP is a nationalist party which is opposed to any autonomy or self rule. It wants abrogation of Article 370 and Kashmir's complete merger with India.

**Q.14. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

**Ans:** Muhammad Yunus is famous economist of Bangladesh. He received some international honour for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of



the poor. He and the Grameen Bank began jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize for the year, 2006. In February, 2007 he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional one would bring about new political culture. His party would be democratic from the grassroot level.

The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens power), has caused stir among the Bangladeshis. While many his decision welcomed, some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government", said Shahdul Isla, government official. "That government, we hope would not keep itself a way from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who denominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel, but politics is different very challenging and often controversial" said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why how was rushing into politics. "Ts he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country", asked one political observer.

- (a) **Do you think Yunus made a right decision to float a new political party?**
- (b) **Do you agree with the statements and fears expressed by various people?**
- (c) **How do you want this new party organized to make it different from other parties?**
- (d) **If you were the one to begin this political party how would you defend it?**

**Ans:** (a) Yes, it is a right decision of Muhammad Yunus to floating Nagrik Shakti (Citizen's power) party in Bangladesh to fight corruption in Bangladesh.

(b) No. I do not agree with statements and fears expressed b different statements and fears expressed by different people as these are baseless. It is usual that people have always different opinions due to their taking things for direct benefit or advantages. Corruption- free people like the first government officials, praise such steps while – the bureaucrats and representative profiteering through corrupt practices, will naturally criticize likewise efforts.

(c) It will make it different due to being its leader, eminent scholar (awardees of Nobel peace prize, 2006) and the fund, he has from Grameen Bank set up by him. He can launch policies and programmes for the common good of people in Bangladesh without any impediments that usually bring in dead lock to implementation of politic.

(d) I would have defended likewise political party by opening branch officers in each nook as well as corner of the country. It would develop direct interaction with people in the country side and towns. Time to time surveys, meetings, seminar, workshops etc., would have won the confidence of people. I would have also set up a story cell to mention articles on contemporary events their consequences and a suitable course of action that might have cured flaws and defects. My Grameen Bank would have launched certain plans, schemes to give credit facilities at reasonable rate of interest with all needy people. These all efforts would have definitely made my party's stronghold in Bangladesh.

## **CHAPTER 7. OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY**

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

**Ans:** Ruling party is responsible for its decisions or actions and describes them when so asked by people under democracy. It is its accountability.

(ii) Democracy is responsible to the people of the country. It cares about the opinions, requirements and expectations of the citizens.

(iii) Democracy is legitimate government as after every four or five years people are given right to elect their government. Hence, the majority party or groups of political parties form government.

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

**Ans.** (i) Power sharing at grassroot levels.

(ii) Allowing equal participation in political process.

(iii) Majority is not acquired terms of perception i.e. recognition, ethnicity, language, etc. Whereas in concept- all reasonable and duly thought over.

(iv) Rule by majority should not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic groups. Every citizen should have a chance of being a part of majority in one case or the another.

**Q.3. Give arguments to support or oppose the following assertion:**

(a) Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich.

(b) Democracy can't reduce inequality of income between different citizens.

(c) Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, food, clothing, health, education and spend more on industries and infrastructure.

(d) In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict.

**Ans.** (a) Opposition: Although it is true that rates of economic growth in poor countries under dictatorship are a little bit greater than poor countries under democracy but so far as living with dignity and respect at individual level is associated better to live poor under democracy than dictatorship.

(b) Support: The statement is wrong that state democracy cannot lessen inequality of incomes between different citizens. Democracy give political equality i.e. right to vote and other rights but rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth as well as incomes. They dominate the politics of the country. Rich people are becoming more rich and the poor get it difficult to fulfil their basic requirements.

(c) Opposition: These are all basic needs to see each citizen has access to them. Thus, priority to expenses on eradication of poverty, good, clothing, health and education is to be provided over industries and infrastructure. The latter are for citizens and educated people naturally them, Healthy and educated people naturally will seek out such means of survival when they are brought up to their prime.

(d) support: I am agree to this statement while it is difficult to arrive at that level of conscience is each individual. The British has infected viruses of domination and subordination

within the veins of people in third world countries concluding India. Everyone here escapes from fundamental duties but each one is tempted to have fundamental rights but each one is tempted to have fundamental rights. People here are habitual to live on that earned by others and call it skilled administration. That's why cycle of people here are bound to live rebirth as pauper to taste the fruit of domination they practiced on those presently, called elites.

**Q.4. Identify the challenges to democracy in the following descriptions. Also suggest policy/ institutional mechanism to deepen democracy in the given situations:**

(a) Following a High court directive a temple in Orissa that had separate entry door for dalits and non-dalits allowed entry for all from the same door.

(b) A large number of farmers are committing suicide in different states of India.

(c) Following allegation of killing of three civilians in Gandwara is a fake encounter by Jammu and Kashmir police, an enquiry has been ordered.

**Ans.** (a) Democracy increases the dignity of individual.

**Suggestion :** It is elimination according to social hierarchy. Anti untouchability laws should be followed strictly even prior to intervention of judiciary or law courts.

(b) There is a challenge of the Poverty.

**Suggestion:** Farmers' associations, sectional pressure groups and local MLAs and MPs should put pressure on the government to run agricultural insurance and credit policy in an efficient way.

(c) This is a challenge to expansion of democracy.

**Suggestion:** Government should amend its laws conferring right to encounter operations with law enforcing agency.

**Q.5. In the context of democracies which of the following ideas is correct- Democracies have successfully eliminated:**

(a) Conflicts among people

(b) Economic inequalities among people.

(c) Difference of opinion about how marginalized sections are to be treated.

(d) The idea of political inequality.

**Ans.** (a) Incorrect, (b) Incorrect, (c) Incorrect, (d) Correct.

**Q.6. In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure:**

(a) Free and fair elections

(b) Dignity of the individual

(c) Majority rule.

(d) Equal treatment before law.

**Ans.** (d) Equal treatment before law.

**Q.7. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that**

(a) Democracy and development go together.

(b) Inequalities exist in democracies.

(c) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship.

(d) Dictatorship is better than democracy.

**Ans.** (b) Inequalities exist in democracies.

**Q.8. Read the passage below:**

**Ans.** Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January 3004. He made several rounds of the local Food and Civil supplies office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for their inaction. With in a week of filing application under Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it form the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food and supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of circle, The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under Right to Information, since his work had already been done.

**What does Nann's example show? What impact did Nannu's action have on officials?**

**Ask Your parents their experience when they approach government officials to attend to their problems?**

**Ans.**(i) Nannu's example represent that Right to Information Act is very essential, useful and it forces the government official and head of the department to take the action in time promptly and inform the people (even and ordinary man) in time.

(ii) The offences in Food and Civil supplies department would have not huge likewise application of people like Nannu in the picture.

(iii) I have asked my parents about their experiences when they approach government official to attend their problems. They told me that likewise carelessness is adopted through officials in each government department or offices. They make people wandering to and fro even for the matters that fall in their routine.

## CHAPTER 8. CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

Q.1. Each of these cartoons represents a challenge to democracy. Please describe what that challenge is. Also place it in one of the three categories mentioned in the first section.

### ***Mubarak Re elected***



It's booth- capturing, rigging or secretly opening of ballot boxes to counting.  
**Ans.** Challenge of Expansion

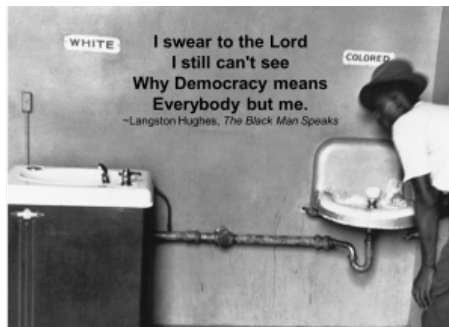
### ***Liberal Gender Equality***



It's challenge of strengthening of the institutions and practice in such a manner that women can feel their expectations of democracy.

**Ans.** Deepening of Democracy

### ***Seeing the democracy***



This is a challenge of keeping military away from controlling government.

**Ans.** The foundational challenge.

## Campaign Money



It's challenge to bring down the control and influence of rich people in decision making.

Ans. Challenge of deepening of democracy

**Q.2. Fill up challenges that democracy requires as per column case and context below:**

Ans.

Case and context	Your description of the challenges for democracy in that situation
<b>Chile:</b> General pinochet's government defeated, But military still in control of several institution.	<b>Example:</b> Establishing civilian control over all government institutions, holding the first multi- party election, recalling all the political leaders from exile.
<b>Poland:</b> After the first success of solidarity, the government imposed martial law and also banned solidarity.	The democratic right to organise, protest and freely represent opinions were to be restored. Free presidential elections were required such that the military government of General Jaruzelski could be replaced through a democratic government.
<b>Guana:</b> Just achieved independence, Nkrumah elected president	Nkrumah got himself elected as president for life. The concept of like president ship is contrary to the spirit of democracy. Such a person will enoy power without accountability as well as responsibility.
<b>Myanmar:</b> Suu Kyi under house arrest for more then 15 Years, army rulers obtaining glover acceptance.	In 1990, elections were-held in the country. The National League for Democracy led through suv kyi won the election. The army did not accept the people's verdict. Suu Kyi is under arrest. Citizens haven't any basic democratic rights.
<b>International organization:</b> Us as the only super power disragards the UN and acquires unilateral action.	The UN system is highly loaded in favour of five permanent members; they have a veto right. It is contrary to democratic principle. The US acts against the expressed desire of the UN. This is further a challenge to the democratic functioning of

Case and context	Your description of the challenges for democracy in that situation
<p><b>Mexico:</b> Second free election after the defeat of PRI in 2000; defeated candidate alleges rigging.</p>	<p>the UN. Free and fair election is the essence of democracy. A rigged election does not show the will of the people.</p>
<p><b>China:</b> Communist Party adopts economic reforms while maintains monopoly over political power.</p>	<p>Democracy is inconsistent with one-party system; in this system there is no scope for the difference of opinion and views. Free expression of views and opinions, peaceful means of protest are not allowed.</p>
<p><b>P a k i s t a n :</b> General Musharraf holds referendum, allegations of fraud in voters' list.</p>	<p>A referendum is held to gain legitimacy for the military rule. The army uses its might to prepare electoral rolls, Apparently, the election results do not show people's verdict.</p>
<p><b>Iraq:</b> Widespread sectarian violence because the new government fails to set its authority.</p>	<p>The ruling group with the support of the outside powers suppresses the other social and religious groups; in retaliation violence erupts. There is no scope for a negotiated settlement through talks as well as exchange of views.</p>
<p><b>South Africa:</b> Nelson Mandela retires from active politics, pressure on his successor Mbeki to withdraw a few concessions provided to white minority.</p>	<p><b>Deepening of Democracy:</b> In 1993, democratic constitution was established and apartheid government ended giving way to the creation of a multi-racial government.</p>
<p><b>US, Guantanamo Bay:</b> UN secretary general calls this a violation of international law, US refuses to respond.</p>	<p><b>Challenge to Expansion of Democracy and challenge of Muscle Power:</b> This consists the government of one country denying rights to citizens of another country.</p>
<p><b>Saudi Arabia:</b> Women not allowed to take part in public activities. no freedom of religion for minorities.</p>	<p><b>Deepening of Democracy:</b> People do not elect their rulers and have no say in decision-making.</p>
<p><b>Yugoslavia:</b> Ethnic tension between serbs and Albanians on the rise in the province of Kosovo. Yugoslavia disintegrated violence.</p>	<p><b>Expansion of Democracy:</b> Political competition along religious and ethnic lines caused the disintegration of Yugoslavia into six independent countries. <b>Deepening Democracy:</b> Leaders felt that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and</p>

Case and context	Your description of the challenges for democracy in that situation
<b>Belgium:</b> One round of constitution change happened, but the Dutch speakers not satisfied; they want more autonomy.	<b>Deepening Democracy:</b> Leaders felt that the unity of the country is possible only by respecting the feelings and interests of different communities, Thus, mutually acceptable arrangement for power sharing was made.
<b>Sri Lanka:</b> The peace talks between the government and the LTTE split down, renewed violence.	<b>Expansion of Democracy:</b> Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles demanding an independent. Tamil Eelam (state) in Sri Lanka. While majority rule/ dominance established.
<b>US, Civil Rights:</b> Blacks have won equal rights, but are still poor, less marginalized and educated	<b>Deepening Democracy:</b> This movement practiced non-violent procedures of civil disobedience against racially discriminatory laws and practices.
<b>Northern Ireland:</b> The civil war has finished while protestants and Catholics yet to develop trust.	<b>Expansion of Democracy:</b> In Northern Ireland class and religion overlap each other. This produced the possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.
<b>Nepal:</b> Constituent Assembly about to be elected, unrest in terai areas, Maoists have not surrendered arms.	<b>The foundational challenge:</b> Here the famous struggle was about the foundation of the country's politics, i.e. the demand for restoration of parliament as well as power to all party government.
<b>Bolivia:</b> Morales, a supporter of water struggle, become Prime Minister, MNCs threaten to leave the nation.	<b>Challenge of Money power:</b> Bolivia's famous struggle was about one specific policy and claims on an elected, democratic government. The power of the people compelled the officials of MNCs to flee and made the government concede to all the demands of the protesters.

**Q.3.** Given below are some spheres or sites of democratic politics. You may place against each. of these the specific challenges that you noted for one of more countries or cartoons in the previous sections. In addition to that, write one item for India for each of these spheres. In case you find some challenges that do not fit into any of the categories given below, you can create new categories and put some item under that.

Case and context	Answer Side
<b>Constitutional design</b>	Foundational challenge associated to Constituent Assembly and Framing of the constitution. <b>Countries:</b> Chile, Poland, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Belgium and Nepal.



Case and context	Answer Side
<b>Democratic rights</b>	Deepening and Expansion of Democracy in dictatorships <b>Countries:</b> Poland, Saudi Arabia and Nepal.
<b>Working of Institutions</b>	The Foundational Challenges in non-democratic countries. <b>Countries:</b> Ghana, South Africa, Iraq, US in Guantamo Bay and Nepal, Mexico.
<b>Elections</b>	Deepening of democracy in the way of free, fair election and famous participation, Country: Mexico
<b>Federalism, decentralization</b>	Deepening of democracy at gras-roots levels, i.e. local self government. <b>Countries:</b> Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Belgium.
<b>Accommodation of diversity</b>	Expansion of democracy towards socio-economic equality. <b>Countries:</b> Yugoslavia, Belgium, Sri Lanka and South Africa.
<b>Political Organisation</b>	The foundational challenges in the democratic and non-democratic institutions in the forms of pressure groups as well as political parties. <b>Countries:</b> South Africa, Northern Ireland and Bolivia.
<b>Affidavit concerned with politics</b> <b>Free and Fair Elections</b>	Challenge of corruption in Indian politics regarding politicians' criminal records and possessions. Challenge of criminalization in Indian politics in the way of use of money and also muscle power.

**Q.4. Let us group these again, this time by the nature of these challenges as per the classification suggested in the first section. For each of these categories, find at least one example from India as well.**

Query-side	Answer Side
<b>1. Foundational challenge</b>	A country having a monarchy, Granting full statehood to Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar in India. Other countries: Myanmar, Pakistan, Poland, Iraq, Nepal.
<b>2. Challenge of expansion</b>	More representation in state assemblies and Lok Sabha to women (in India). No discrimination upon the basis of gender caste language etc. More power to local governments. Other countries: Ghana, International organisations, Saudi Arabia, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka, Northern Ireland.
<b>3. Challenge of deepening</b>	Constitution amendment not allowing to hold two essential portfolios at the same time like president of a national political party or a state level party along with the post of Prime Minister or Chief Minister. <b>Other countries:</b> South Africa, Belgium, Mexico, US Civil Rights and Bolivia.

**Q.5. Now let us think only about India. Think of all the challenges that democracy faces in contemporary India. List those five that should be addressed first of all. The listing should be in order of priority, i.e. The challenge you find most important or pressing should be mentioned at number 1, and so on. Give one example of that challenge and your reason for assigning it the priority.**

	<b>Query Side</b>	<b>Answer Side</b>	
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Challenge to Democracy</b>	<b>Example</b>	<b>Reasons for Preferences</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Foundational Challenge</b>	Change in the Constitutional design to suit the present challenges of India	In the changing world towards globalization India requires some reforms in the constitution designs to cope up with.
<b>2.</b>	<b>Challenge of Deepening</b>	Representation to women and SCs and STs	With the constitutional change India is needed to accommodate social diversity as well.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Challenge of criminalization</b>	Electoral reforms of use money and muscle power	In order to have free and fair elections under the electoral reforms, influence of money and power must be stopped.
<b>4.</b>	<b>Challenge of Expansion</b>	Federal Decentralisation	Keeping in view the vastness of our country representation must be provided at the local level also.
<b>5.</b>	<b>Challenge of Corruption</b>	Politicians and their possessions	In order to check the corruption among politicians and their criminal record the idea of Affidavit has been introduced in India.

**Note:** Example and Reasons for preference are answers to their left column.

**Q.7. Features (Use only as many points as want. Try to compress it in as few points as possible):**

**Ans.** Features:

**1. People's Rule**

In a democracy, the final decision-making power rests with the people directly or indirectly

**2. Free and Fair Election**

A democracy is based upon a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.

**3. Universal Adult Franchise**

In a democracy, each adult citizen is providing one vote.

<b>4. Rule of Law, Franchise</b>	Democratic government rules within limits set by constitution law and citizens rights.
<b>5. Accountable Government</b>	Democratic government is an accountable form of Government which responds to the requirements of the people.
<b>6. Enhances Dignity of Citizens</b>	Democracy is based on the equality, thus promotes equal status and opportunities to all.
<b>7. Accommodates Social Diversities</b>	Democracy gives a method to deal with differences and conflicts.

**Economics**  
**and**  
**Disaster**  
**Management**

# **ECONOMICS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT.**

## **Unit I. Understanding J&K Economy.**

### **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh
2. Development of flowers
3. Trout
4. Coal deposits
5. Ladakh
6. Srinager
7. Tax revenue

### **True/False**

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

### **Short Answers:**

**1. Name major forest base raw material supplied from the state of Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans:** Name major forest based raw material supplied from the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

**2. Write about qualities of major fruits produced in Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans:** This includes apples, apricot, almond, cherry, pear, peach, plum, mangoes, guava, citrus, litchi, phalsa and berete.

**3. Write a short note on handicraft and handloom industry in the state.**

**Ans:** Handicraft Industry: Handcrafts occupy an important position in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The handicrafts from the state have been in demand all over the world. The Kashmir carpets are famous all over the world. Wood, carvings, shawls, paper machine, woolen shawls, crewe embroidery, nameless and Gabba are the other handicrafts of the state. Handicraft industry is the backbone of the state economy.

### ***Handloom Industry:***

Handloom industry has been traditionally the major industry in the state. The state is famous for weaving quality fabrics like pashmine shawls, raffal shawls, kani shawls, silk sarees, kishtwari blankets, block printed bed sheets etc. The handloom department of the state has 491 registered cooperative societies. There are about 30 thousands handlooms in the state. This industry is also, very important for economic activity of the state.

**4. Identity five each metallic and non-metallic mineral resources found in J&K.**

**Ans: Metallic minerals:** Bauxite, iron-ore, copper-ore, zinc, sapphire

**Non-Metallic minerals:** gypsum, line stone, sculpture, magnetite, Quartzite

### **5. What is the role of service sector in the economic development of the state:**

**Ans:** Service sector is the tertiary sector of the state economy. It is the fastest growing sector of the state. It is dominated by traditional services. Public administration at 19.74% has emerged as the largest constituent of the service sector. Banking, insurance, transport, communication and real estate are the other important services.

Long Answers:

### **1. Identify major agriculture crops grown in Jammu and Kashmir.. Distribute these crops according to Kharief and Rabi seasons.**

**Ans:** Jammu and Kashmir is an agrarian state. About 73% of the population of the state is directly or indirectly involved with agriculture. It amounts to 19.83% of GDP of the state. The main crops grown in the state are rice, maize and wheat. About 84% of the total cropped area is under these crops. The other crops grown are barley, bajra and jawar.

The crops grown in the Kharief season are: maize, rice, pulses, millets.

The crops grown in the Rabi season are; wheat, barley, oil seeds

### **2. Write down the basic objectives of forest policy of Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans:** The basic objectives of the forest policy of Jammu and Kashmir are:

(I) Conservation of bio-diversity and natural habitat of forests and preservation of forests.

(ii) Extending tree cover area which provides large supply of forest produce.

(iii) Poverty alleviation of forest dependent communities with sustainable supply of forest product by improving productivity of existing forests.

### **3. What is copper ore. Write down the names of places where copper ore is found.**

**Ans:** Copper ore is an important mineral resource used in industries to produce electrical appliance. The copper mines are located at Lashtial in Baramulla and Shumbal in Anantnag. Copper has been found in Kishtwar, Kargil and Zaskar. Some deposits have also been found in Dhar and Tanmachik area in Ladakh.

### **4. What are the major reasons of slow growth of handicraft and handloom industry in the state?**

**Ans:** Handicraft and handloom industry have traditionally been the backbone of Kashmir economy. A sizable chunk of population was engaged with these industries. But these industries have shown a slump of late. The major reasons for the slow growth of these industries can be summed up as below:

(a) No innovations have been employed to improve the designing techniques.

(b) Govt. has failed to provide better marketing strategies selling the products.

(c) The condition of the artisans involved in making the handicrafts has not improved much.

(d) Many artisans hesitate to involve their children in the manufacture of handicrafts. They prefer service sector for their children.

(e) Due to recession in the world economy, the demand for these products has diminished, thereby hitting the growth of these industries.

(f) These industries have failed to identify various opportunities and challenges ahead to compete at national and world level markets.

## Unit – 2 Employment

### Fill in the blanks

- I. Srinagar
- II. Trout fish
- III. Artifacts
- IV. Tourism
- V. Public Private Partnership
- VI. Kashmir
- VII. Middle East and Europe
- VIII. Ladakh

### Short Answers:

#### 1. Identify places of religious pilgrimage in Jammu and Kashmir.

- Ans.** (i) Amarnath Cave - Kashmir  
(ii) Hazratbal Shrine – Kashmir  
(iii) Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine – Jammu  
(iv) Hemis Guppa – Ladakh  
(v) Shankarachariya temple- Kashmir  
(vi) Shahadara Shrief – Baderwah

#### 2. Write down the main principles of PPP.

**Ans:** PPP is Public Private Partnership in which private enterprise help the government o undertake development project by sharing profits. The main principles of PPP are –

- (I) It is executed with 50:50 cost sharing between the government and the private sector.
- (ii) The profit is shard on 50:50 basis.

#### 3. What is the role of Handircraft sector in employment generation in Jammu and Kashmir?

**Ans.** The Handircraft sector in Jammu and Kashmir occupies an important position in economic activity. It employs nearly 4-5 lakh artisans with about 179 major craft clusters. It generates a revenue of nearly Rs. 1000 crore. The handicraft sector is major employment generator. The sector is facing problem due to lack of poor quality control, obsolete designs, exploitative middlemen and competition from machine made fabrics.

#### 4. Write an short not on Micro small and Macro scale industries in employment generation.

**Ans:** The role of micro small and medium enterprises in socio economic development is well established. The sector has not done well in the state due to inadequate local demand, poor credit flow and instance form markets. Govt. will have to pump in money in the sector through state financial corporation and PMEGP. It would have to find markets for the finished goods.

#### 5. How employment potential in Jammu and Kashmir can be increases?

**Ans:** The economy of Jammu and Kashmir has suffered hugely due to uncertain conditions prevalent in the state from the last two decades. It is not possible for the govt. to provide hobs to all.

New opportunities have to be created in private sector. New gainful employment opportunities can be identified in the field of agriculture, handlooms and handicrafts, tourism and travel. Education and health, IT sector, construction sector etc. The government needs to provide financial assistance to youth to start their own entrepreneurs. Loans can be provided to youth to encourage them to start their own businesses.

**6. Name the programmes conducted by Infosys Development Centres.**

**Ans:** Faculty Enhancement programme (FEEP) was conducted by Infosys to train nearly 4900 faculty members from engineering institutions.

**Long Answers**

**1. Discuss the role of tourism in generating employment in Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans:** Tourism has been one of the mainstay of J&K states economy. The state presents diverse ethnic and religious, culture and linguistic strands which have their own peculiar tourism resources. The valley of Kashmir is famous for its scenic beauty while as Jammu is famous for Vaishno Devi temples. Ladakh area is famous for Gupas. Thousands of domestic and foreign tourists visit J&K to visit these places. Thus, tourism has a high potential to generate huge employment in the state. It is a labour intensive industry which has different types of employment for skilled, semi skilled and unskilled person. It generates large scale direct and indirect employment. Jobs are created in various sectors of state economy, viz. Hotels, restaurants, house boats, transport service, travel agents, guides. The tourist during the visit to the state purchases local products like shawl, carpet, wooden carving, Jewelry, paper machine etc. Increase in the demand for such products provides employment to local artisans, carpenters, wood carvers, etc.

**7. Write down sectoral initiative by the government to generate employment in Jammu and Kashmir.**

**Ans:** The sectoral initiatives initiated by the government are;

(i) It has increased public investment in the poultry sector. Emphasis has been laid on tackling disease and infertility in dairy.

(ii) The state must initiate a PPP policy that will enhance sectors like handicrafts, handloom and transport.

(iii) Regular flights connection different regions in the state, developing tourist circuits, training youth in hospitality and adventure tourism can be done in PPP mode.

(iv) A carpet cluster and a skill development scheme for craftsmen has been started by the government.

(v) Programmes like MSME has been initiated by the state in collaboration with JKSFC and PMEGP for bringing sustainable growth and jobs.

(vi) Much has to be done in IT / BPO sector. The sector has attracted a number of young entrepreneurs. Govt. needs to encourage private investments and create infrastructure in terms of IT/BPO parks.



## UNIT 3: PROTECTING OURSELVES FROM DISASTERS

### Long type questions:

#### **1. Write in details the role of search and rescue team during a disaster.**

**Ans:** Search and Rescue is a well-planned activity performed by specially trained professionals. A good rescue team comprises both male and female trained individuals having good physical status, emotionally balanced and willing to work in an emergency situation at a very short notice. The team leader should be a good organizer, morale booster and professional decision maker.

The role of the search and rescue team is:

- (i) To assess the disaster area and collect information extent of damage, likely loss of life and property.
- (ii) To find the safest approach to the disaster area.
- (iii) To search the victims in debris and timely rescue to safety.
- (iv) To provide first aid to victims and transport them to hospital on priority basis.
- (v) Help administration in recovery, handover and disposing of dead bodies and animal carcass.

#### **2. What should be the approach to help a fire burnt patient:**

**Ans:** A burn is damage to the skin caused by contact with dry heat. It may be caused by fire, flames, steam, hot liquids, hot metal, sunlight, electricity etc.

**Ans.** A fire victim can be handled in the following ways.

- (a) Immediately immerse the burnt area in cool water.
- (b) Remove the constrictive clothing immediately.
- (c) Cover the area with a dry, sterile dressing and not cotton.
- (d) Drop, cover and roll if caught fire or cover the person immediately with a blanket.
- (e) Keep on giving plenty of fluids to the victim.

#### **3. Explain in detail the first, second and third degree of burns.**

**Ans:** (i) First degree burn: These involve only the top layer of the skin and the skin is red and dry and the burn is generally painful. The area may swell.

(ii) Second degree burns: These involve both the epidermis and dermis. The area is red and blisters may open and weep fluid, making the skin appear red. These types of burns are painful and the area often swells.

(iv) Third degree burns: These burns destroy both the layers of the skin with muscle, bone, blood vessels and nerves. The burn areas are charred and look brown and comparatively less painful.

#### **4. What are safe construction practices?**

**Ans:** The following measures should be taken while constructing buildings:

- (a) The soil at the construction site should be tested.
- (b) The building should have a simple rectangular plan.
- (c) Long walls should be supported by reinforced concrete columns.
- (d) Doors and window openings should be small.
- (e) Material strength and quality of construction should be good.
- (f) Seismic bands must be laid.
- (g) Vertical reinforcement should be provided at corners and junction of walls.

### **5. What should be the role of community during a disaster?**

**Ans:** The community is the most powerful institution in the mechanism of disaster management. The main aim of the community is to make people informed, alert, self-reliant and make people capable of participating in all activities. The community can start an awareness and information campaign to train the local volunteers. They can plan well in advance the ways to meet a disaster and be ready with a contingency program. The community can help weaker sections of the society by providing immediate relief in case a disaster strikes.

### **Short Answers**

#### **1. What equipments should be carried by a rescuer?**

**Ans:** (i) Helmet (ii) life jacket (iii) torch (iv) whistle (v) gumboots

#### **2. What is ABC management:**

**Ans:** A: check airway

B: Check for breathing.

C: Check for circulation

#### **3. What should be the constituents of First Aid Kit?**

**Ans:** (i) Cotton wool (ii) adhesive tape (iii) crepe bandage (iv) sterile dressing (v) triangular bandage (vi) thermometer (vii) scissors (viii) glove (ix) antacid (x) ORS packets

### **Fill in the blanks:**

1. 100 and 101
2. Fainting
3. First Aid Box
4. National Disaster Management Authority
5. Dhajji dewari