

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

CLASS - X



State Council of Educational Research and Training
Govt. of Tripura

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SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK

Class - X

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রতন লাল নাথ

মন্ত্রী

শিক্ষা দপ্তর

ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুকের সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথাযথ জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

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The rise of Nationalism in Europe

Summary of the chapter :

We have seen that, the nationalism spread in Europe through the French Revolution in 1789. In France, a national assembly was formed and a new hymn was composed. French language was adopted as a National language. By forming the Jacobin Club, they began to spread the idea of nationalism in different regions. The civil code or the Napoleonic code of 1804 was introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte in many parts of Europe to maintain its control. Under this code :- Abolished all privileges based on birth. And also established equality before law etc. The domination of the elite class and the new middle class is also known. Eventually, with the end of the aristocracy, the idea of nationalist unity developed between the educated and the liberal middle class. Liberal nationalism emerged. Adult suffrage was still not recognized. A huge change was seen in the economic field also. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed. That time conservatism was also rose to prominence. Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, After that, the delegates of these country drew up the treaty of Vienna in 1815. In this chapter we have also seen the autocratic rule. Napoleon Bonaparte imposed 'Censorship Law' through this law he strictly control the newspaper writing, drama, song, liberty and freedom of speech etc. In this chapter we have also known about the rise of Italian Revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini and his two underground secret societies name such as - Young Italy and Young Europe. Beginning the age of revolution (1830 to 1848) such as - July Revolution, Greek War of Independence, Armed struggle in Russia, Mass uprising in Paris. The events of the February Revolution took place in 1848 AD. Discussion also began on women's freedom and equality. Otto von Bismarck and Kaiser William - 1 was involved in the nation - building process in Germany and also Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi was involved for building process of unified Italian Republic. After 1871 the Balkans crisis arose in Europe. Balkans region become a source of nationalist tensions. Women also participated in the national movement. The nationalist are inspired by a sense of collective national identity forged in confrontation with imperialism, subsequently the imperialism was downfall.

A. Choose the correct Answers:**1**

1. Frederic Sorrieu was a –
- a) French dramatist b) French painter c) French Writer

Answer: Frederic Sorrieu was a French painter.

2. The “Blood and Iron” policy was of –

- a) Otto von Bismarck b) the first William c) Giuseppe Mazzini

Answer: The “Blood and Iron” policy was of Otto von Bismarck.

3. “When France Sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.” – commented by

- a) Duke Metternich b) Giuseppe Mazzini c) Louis Philippe

Answer: “When France Sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold” – commented by Duke Metternich.

4. “Carbonari Secret Society” formed by –

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini b) Duke Metternich c) Count camillo de cavour

Answer: “Carbonari Secret Society” formed by Giuseppe Mazzini.

5. The German confederation had total states -

- a) 27 b) 39 c) 38

Answer: The German confederation had 39 total states in total.

B. Do yourself :

1. The “Customs Union” or Zollverin was established in -

- a) 1643 AD b) 1743 AD c) 1834 AD

Answer: “Customs Union” or Zollverin was established in 1834 AD.

2. elle is -

- a) weight measuring unit b) the unit of measurement of length
c) the name of a currency

3. In Paris _____ language is used as a spoken and written.

- a) French language b) Percy language c) English Language

4. Frankfurt Parliament was formed in -

- a) 1848 March b) 1848 February c) 1848 April

5. United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed in -
 a) 1709 AD b) 1738 AD c) 1707 AD
- 6.. “Young Italy” was formed by -
 a) Cavour b) Giuseppe Mazzini c) Victor Emmanuel II
7. Sardinia - piedmont was ruled by _____.
 a) Habsburg empire b) Austria c) Italilan dynasty.
8. Italy was divided in the middle of the nineteenth century into -
 a) five states b) eight states c) seven states
9. Lorenz Clasen was a -
 a) playwright b) painter c) novelist
10. The Treaty of Leipzig was signed in -
 a) 1838 AD b) 1815 AD c) 1834 AD
11. The Bastille fort collapsed in -
 a) 1897 AD b) 1479 AD c) 1789 AD

C. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark 1

1. ‘The Bald Eagle’ is the national symbol of which country ?
2. What was the source of the most serious nationalist tensions in Europe in 1871 AD?

Answer : The source of the most serious nationalist tension in Europe in 1871 AD was Balkan problem.

D. Do yourself :

1. When did the February Revolution began?

Answer: The February Revolution began in 1848 AD.

2. ”Broken Chain” was symbol of what?

Answer:

3. Where was the practise of land slavery?

Answer:

4. Who was Garibaldi?

Answer:

5. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?

6. The Crown of Oak leaves symbolises what?

7. When did William – 1 become emperor of Germany?

8. Who was Otto von Bismarck?

9. Who was called landowner?

10. The rays of the rising sun were the symbol of what?

11. Which dynasty was overthrown as a result of the French Revolution?

12. Who was the President of Vienna Congress?

13. What is the ‘Napoleonic Code’?

14. The word ‘liberalism’ is derived from where?

15. What was the symbol of the dictatorial regime in the province of Castellon?

16. How were the members of the Estates General elected?

17. During the French Revolution artists used which allegory to represent the idea of liberty?

18. When did the frankfurt parliament organised?

19. When was the Frankfurt Parliament convened?

20. Which Italian patriot organised a group of soldiers known as Red Shirt?

21. When was Ireland was annexed to the United Kingdom?

22. Who was ‘La Talia’?

E. Short answer type questions:

Mark 3

1. What steps did the French Revolutionaries take to create sense of collective identity among the French people?

or,

What steps did taken the French Revolutionaries to build racism?

Answer : The steps taken by the French Revolutionaries were :

The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

- (A) The ideas of la patric (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (B) A new French tricolour flag to replace the Former royal standard.
- (C) The Estates General was renamed National Assembly and elected by a body of active members.
- (D) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martayrs commemorated all in the name of the Nation.
- (E) Centralised administrative system with uniform laws for all citizens introduced.
- (F) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and uniform system of weights and measures adopted.
- (G) French language become the common language of the Nation.

2. What area was known as the Balkans? Who were known as slavs?

Answer : Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic nations. The vast territory lying between the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea comprising the modern states of Romania (Region of East Europe), Albania, Greece, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro was known as the Balkans. All these states were once the part of the Ottoman empire.

Inhabitants were broadly known as slavs.

F. Do yourself :-

1. How was a united Germany formed?
2. Mention some of Napoleon's administrative reforms.
3. What was the role of language in the development of nationalism in Russia ?
4. What do you mean by liberal nationalism?

5. Why did the nationalist ideology develop in the Balkans?
6. Write down the three main reasons for the rise of nationalism in Europe?
7. Why is the Frankfurt parliament convened?
8. What was the role of Mazzini in the formation of a united Italy?
9. What was the role of Giuseppe Garibaldi in Italian freedom struggle?
10. Discuss Bismarck's role in the German unification movement.

The Nationalist Movement in Indo - China

Summary of the chapter :

- ◆ We have known from this chapter that, Indo-China comprises the modern countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Once this area under the shadow of the powerful empire of China. Subsequently France established his domination power over the Vietnam. Nationalism in Vietnam emerged through the efforts of different sections of society to fight against the French.
- ◆ French thought it was the mission and the accountability of the 'advance' European countries to bring the benefits of civilisation to backward peoples. The French taken various steps to expansion of agriculture in Vietnam. By 1931 Vietnam had become the third largest exporter of rice in the world. In order to increase the communication system, the railway systems was further improved in those areas. We have know about Paul Bernard's well thought views on the needs to develop the colonials in various way.
- ◆ The French took a positive view of the expansion of education in Vietnam, but there was a complication with the medium of instruction. The many of people suggested that vietnamese be taught in lower classes and French in the higher classes.
- ◆ In 1907 the French colonials established 'tonkin free school' in Vietnam, here the French colonial try to modern of vietnamese like French. However, we also know about a major protest incident in the 'saigon native girls school' in 1926.
- ◆ We know that in 1903, there was an outbreak of bubonic plague in the modern part of Hanoi. By the Eighteen century, religious movement had being organized against the presence of western countries. Gradually anti-colonialism sun yat-sen the China's movement was started. An early movement against French control and the spread of christianity was the scholars Revolt in 1868. In the first decade of the twentieth century a 'go east movement' became popular.
- ◆ The vietnamese communist (vietnam cong san dang) party was founded under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed.
- ◆ American feared about the French gaining power, then US also involved in the war. The US wanted to established its dominance power over the Vietnam in various way. Americans did not benefited much. This chapter we had seen many women joined the resistance movement.

- ◆ Finally, America was defeated in ethically. The NLF occupied the presidential palace in Saigon on 30 April 1975 and unified Vietnam.

(A) Choose the correct answer :-

1) Who build the canal in the Mekong Delta area ?

- (a) Germany, (b) China, (c) The French,

Answer :- French build the canal in the Mekong Delta area.

2. Yunan situated in _____.

- (a) Italy, (b) China, (c) Japan,

Answer :- Yunan situated in China.

3. John Wayne was an _____.

- (a) Administrator, (b) Army, (c) Actor,

Answer : John Wayne was an film actor.

4. The NLF occupied the presidential palace on _____.

- (a) April, 1975, (b) March, 1975, (c) June, 1975,

Answer :- April, 1975.

B. Do yourself :-

1) Bao Dai's regime was established in _____.

- (a) North Vietnam (b) South Vietnam (c) Balkan region.

Answer :- Bao Dai's regime was established in – South Vietnam.

2. The French army is defeated at Dien-Bien - phu on –

- (a) 1950 AD (b) 1953 AD (c) 1954 AD

Answer :- 1954 AD.

3. 'Tonkin Free school' provided which of the following style of education –

- a) Western style education (b) Oricutal style education (c) None of these

Answer :- Western style education.

4. Cochinchina becomes a French colony on _____.
(a) 1887 A.D (b) 1878 A.D (c) 1892 A.D
5. The vietnamese was mainly believes in _____.
(a) Christianity (b) Buddhism (c) Jainism
6. Confucius was an _____.
(a) a chinese thinker (b) a french thinker (c) famous literature
7. Huynh - phu - so was an _____.
(a) an evengelist (b) a physician (c) a revolutionary
8. Viet-Nam Quan - phuc - Hoi organised the Association _____.
(a) Vietnamese students (b) Chinese students (c) Japanese students.
9. Who were defeated by the war of Dien-Bien phu _____.
(a) French (b) China (c) Japan
10. A catholic missionary father Borie is punished _____.
(a) imprisonment (b) execution (c) deportation
11. Which of the following is not a part of Indo-China?
(a) Cambodia (b) China (c) Laos
12. The founder of the Hoa Hao movement was _____.
(a) Ngyuyen Dinh Chieu (b) Phan Boi Chau (c) Huynh Phu so

Answer in a full sentence :-

1. Indo-China was comprises of which modern countries?

Answer :- Indo-China comprises the modern countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

2. Who was became the chairman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

Answer :- Ho Chi Minh became the chairman of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

3. Which disease outbreak happened in the modern part of Hanoi, in 1903?

Answer :- Bubonic plague outbreak happened in the modern part of Hanoi, in 1903.

4. When Nguyen Anh ascended the throne?

Answer :- Nguyen Anh ascended the throne on 1867 A.D.

(D) Do yourself :-

1. When did French colonize Indo-China?

Answer :- The French colonize Indo-China in 1887 A.D.

2. When did the French troops land in Vietnam?

Answer :- The French troops landed in Vietnam in 1858 A.D.

3. Who was Francis Garnier ?

Answer :- Francis Garnier was a French Officer and explorer.

4. Who was Nguyen Dinh Chieu?

5. Which country capital name Phnom Penh?

6. Who were referred to as 'Colons'?

7. What is Confucianism?

8. When was 'Scholars Revolt' happened?

9. Who was the founder of Hoa Hao movement?

10. Who was declared by the French 'Mad Bonze'?

11. Who was Phan Boi Chau?

12. Who did form the revolutionary society 'Duy Tan Hoi'?

13. Who was the head of the 'Duy Tan Hoi' revolutionary society?

14. Who wrote the book 'The History of the Loss of Vietnam'?

15. Who was Phan Chu Trinh?

16. Who was Sun Yat-sen?

17. What is vietnam's electrical fuses'?
18. When was 'Indo-Chinese communist party' establish?
19. When did Japan occupie Vietnam?
20. When did recaptured Hanoi?
21. Who was General Henry Navarre?
22. When was the 'Geneva Peace Conference' held?
23. Who led the communists took power in the north Vietnam?
24. What does Ho chi minh means?
25. What is meant by Napalm?
26. Who was drowned after being defeated?
27. Who was to have shot down a jet with just twenty bullets?
28. Which was a war that has been called the 'first television war'?
29. When 'Paris Peace Treaty' was signed?
30. Who were indentured labour ?

E. Short answer type question :

1. What was the incident of Dien Bien Phu?

Answer :- The incident of Dien Bien Phu :- In 1954 the vietminh forces recaptured Hanoi and Haiphong. Then, in the March of that year, the French built an armed fort at Dien Bien Phu to suppression of the vietminh forces. But led by the General Vo Nguyen Giap the vietminh forces destroyed the fort. About 15 thousand French garrisons surrendered after being under besieged continued for 57 days. During the operation, near about 72 thousand French garrisons were killed and 1 lac. 14 thousand garrisons were wounded. This incident is known as Dien Bien Phu.

2. Indo-China comprises by which region? Under the whose leadership and when did the Democratic Republic in Vietnam come into being?

Answer :- The regions of Cochin-China, Annam, Tonkin, Cambodia and later Laos were combinedly merged to form Indo-China.

The nationalist struggle developed in Indo-China by uniting the workers and peasants. Russian communist leader Nguyen Ai Quoc (who was known as Ho Chi Minh) led this struggle. Under his leadership a democratic republic was established. On 2nd September, 1945, the provisional 'Democratic Republic of Vietnam' was formed in Vietnam.

3. How did the Plague disease outbreak happen in the modern part of Hanoi?
4. What was the reason for the emergence of nationalism in Vietnam?
5. Why did the French think colonies necessary?
6. Why did a major protest erupt in the 'Saigon Native Girls School' (1926)?
7. How did the Vietnamese get the early lesson of collective bargaining through rat hunting?
8. How did the Phan - boi - chau differ from others in the nationalist thought?
9. Who was Ho - Chi - Minh?
10. How did America get involved in the Vietnam war?

Chapter : 3

Section I: Events and Processes

Nationalism in India

Summary of the chapter :

After 1919 socio-economic status of India :-

After the first world war (ww1) the socio economic status of common people and peasant – workers in India deteriorated and gradually their anger was accumulated.

Satyagraha movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi :-

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915 AD and organised Satyagraha movements in Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad etc.

Infamous Jallian Wala Bagh Incident :-

Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha movement against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919) protesters gathered at the Jallian Wala Bagh premises to protest against this unjust law. Under the direction of General Dyer on 13th April 1919, the infamous Jallian Wala Bagh incident took place. The British Government responded with brutal repression.

Khilafat Committee form :-

The spiritual head of the Islamic world, the Khalifa, to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay on March 1919.

Need to start a Non-cooperation movement :-

At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, Gandhiji convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.

Effects of Non-cooperation movement :-

Cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. The impact of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 Crore to Rs. 57 Crore.

The Salt March :-

On 12th March 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers. The March was 240 miles, from Gandhiji's ashram in Sabarmati to the Dandi. The

volunteers walked for 24 days. On 6th April he reached Dandi and Ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling Sea water.

Civil Disobedience Movement :-

Above cited the incident is begining of the civil disobedience movement. Thousands in different parts of the country broke the Salt law, manufactured Salt and demonstrated in front of government Salt factories.

The role of Fiction, folk music and paintings in emergence of notionalism attitude :-

Variety of cultural process through which nationalism captured people's imagination. History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism. In Bengal Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival.

Quit India movement :-

The quit India movement was started on 9th August, 1942. In large parts of the country as people voluntarily threw themselves into the thick of the movement. People observed hartals and demonstrations and processions were accompanied by national songs and slogans. It also saw the active participation of leaders. The British responded with much forces, yet it took more than a year to suppress the movement.

A) Choose the correct answer :

Mark 1

1. Guerilla Movement took place in -

- (a) Gujarat, (b) Andhra Pradesh, (c) Champaran.

Answer: Guerilla Movement took place in Andhrapradesh.

2. The Programme of non-cooperation movement was adopted in -

- (a) Calcutta Session, (b) Mumbai Session, (c) Nagpur Session.

Answer: The Program of non-cooperation movement was adopted in Nagpur Session.

3. Dominion status was announced by -

- (a) Lord Irwin, (b) Lord Bentinck, (c) Lord Cornwallis.

Answer: Dominion status was announced by Lord Irwin.

4. Jat movement was active in -

- (a) Madhya Pradesh, (b) Bihar, (c) Uttar Pradesh .

Answer: Jat movement was active in Uttar Pradesh.

B. Do Yourself :-

1. “Hindustan Socialist Republican Army” was established in -

- (a) 1929 AD, (b) 1928 AD, (c) 1938 AD .

Answer: “Hindustan Socialist Republican Army” was established in 1928 AD.

2. “Gandhi-Irwin Pact” was signed in -

- (a) 1929 AD, 5th March, (b) 1930 AD, 5th March, (c) 1931 AD, 5th March .

3. Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 12 (twelve) demands on -

- (a) 1929 AD, 30th January, (b) 1930 AD, 31st January, (c) 1928 AD, 31st January .

4. The demand of ‘Purna Swaraj’ was declared in -

- (a) Nagpur Congress Session, (b) Poona Congress Session, (c) Lahore Congress Session .

5. The Non-Co-operation movement was withdrawn in -

- (a) 1930 AD, 31st January, (b) 1922 AD, February, (c) 1929 AD, June.

6. Alluri Sitarama Raju was –

- (a) Satyagraha Movement Leader, (b) Guerilla Movement Leader,
(c) Peasants Movement Leader.

7. Bardoli Satyagraha leader was –

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel, (b) Dadabhai Naoraji, (c) Abdul Gaffar Khan .

8. Kheda is located in -

- (a) Gujarat, (b) Uttar Pradesh, (c) Meerut .

9. Khilafat Movement was formed in -

- (a) 1919 AD, February, (b) 1919 AD, June, (c) 1919 AD, March.

10. Calcutta Congress Session was held on -
(a) 1920 AD, September, (b) 1920 AD, March, (c) 1920 AD, August .
11. “Hind Swaraj” was written by -
(a) Nehru, (b) Patel, (c) Gandhi .

C. Answer in a full sentence :

Mark: 1

1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
Answer: Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in 1915 AD.
2. When did the Champaran Satyagraha took place?
Answer: The Champaran Satyagraha took place in 1916 AD.
3. From whom Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in Ahmedabad?
Answer: Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in Ahmedabad for the works of cotton textile industry.
4. When Rowlatt Act was passed?
Answer: Rowlatt Act was passed in march 1919.

D. Do yourself :-

1. “Marshall Act” was imposed by whom?
Answer: Marshall Act was imposed by General Dyer.
2. When was Nagpur Congress Session held?
3. When the “Non-Cooperation – Khilafatt Movement” started?
4. When was “Kisan Sabha” set up?
5. What is prohibited through Inland Emigration Act?
6. By whom was Swaraj Party established?
7. When did Simon Commission come in India?
8. What are the names of the two leftist leaders in Congress?
9. Who was the president of the Lahore Session of the Congress?

10. When was Independence Day first celebrated in Subjugated India?
11. When did Dandi March start?
12. Who was well known as Frontier Gandhi?
13. When was the first Round Table Conference held?
14. Who threw bombs at the legislative assembly?
15. For whom Gandhiji first use the word “Harijan”?
16. “Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI)” was established in?

E. Short Answer type questions :

Mark : 5

1. Who was Rowlatt? Discuss the features of the Rowlatt Act with conditions.

Answer : Rowlatt:- Rowlatt was a judge and legislator of the proposed “Rowlatt Act: of 1919.

Features:

- a) Any person can be arrested from anywhere without the issue of warrant.
 - b) Anyone can be banned from coming and going anywhere.
 - c) He will be ordered to report to the police station every day.
 - d) Anyone’s home can be searched without a warrant.
 - e) A lot of money can be charges as bail from anyone.
 - f) Anyone will be tried and punished in a special court without evidence
 - g) No appeal can be done against this law.
 - h) Special courts can be set up to hear political cases where there is no jury.
 - i) Keeping anti-government leaflets will be considered as punishable offence.
 - j) Any meeting against the government can be closed.
 - k) Any Anti-government newspaper can be banned.
2. What was the reaction to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre? What was reaction of it?

Answer : Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:

During the first world war Punjab was under various issues. There people were opposing the Rowlatt Act. With the arrest of two renowned leader of Punjab Dr.Satyapal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew the situation deteriorated there. The governance was handed over to the military. Meeting were banned. On 13th April over ten (10) thousand people gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh. There is only one exit and entrance to this place and had high walls all around. During the rally under Dyer's order, the two armies fired about 160 rounds at unarmed civilians. Officially 179 people were killed and 1200 people were injured. This massacre is known as Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.

Reaction :

In response to this massacre Rabindranath Tagore refused the title of Knighthood. Gandhiji condemned the British Government as "Satanic Government". He commented in his "Young India" newspaper "It is impossible to correct this satanic government, it must be destroyed". Angry people in different places took to the streets. Sir Shankar Narayan resigned from the Viceroy's council. The government formed an inquiry committee with Lord Hunter as its chairman. However, he was shot and killed in London by Indian revolutionary in 1940 AD.

F. Do yourself :-

1. What is Guerilla Movement? What is the name of a leader of the Movement?
2. Explain Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha?
3. Discuss the Reasons for Withdrawing Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement.
4. Discuss the reasons for the development of Indian nationalist ideology.
5. What is Dandi March? Discuss the importance of Dandi March.
6. Briefly discuss the Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad Satyagraha organized under the leadership of Gandhiji.
7. Under what circumstances the decision of non-cooperation movement was made? Write two reasons for the failure of this movement.
8. How did the garden workers get involved in the "Garden Swaraj" peasants' movement?
9. What is Simon Commission? Discuss its reaction.
10. Discuss the context of Civil Disobedience Movement in India.

Map Marking :

Mark 1

1) Place where Jallianwala Bagh incident took place, 2) Gujarat's Kheda, 3) Bihar's Champaran, 4) Punjab's Amritsar, 5) Nagpur, 6) Gujarat's Bardoli, 7) Ahmedabad, 8) Andrapradesh's Gudem hill, 9) A plantation region of Assam, 10) Chauri Chaura incident, 11) A port of India, 12) A place where Jat Movement took place, 13) The place where the decision of non-cooperation Movement is taken, 14) Place where the decision of purna swaraj is taken.

N.B. : Insert a Political Map of India which will indicate few places on the map.

Chapter – 4 Section – II : Livelihoods, Economies and Societies

The Making of a Global World

Summary of the Chapter :-

The various stages of the formation of human society in the pre-modern world are known. The ‘Silk Route’ connects the Asian region with Africa and Europe and through this route import-export issues are known. Columbus is also known for discovering ‘New World’ or continent and cultural contacts also going on these waterways. From sixteen (16th) century we have learnt about the process of trade transformation of all minerals. The story goes that the germs like smallpox paved the way to victory of European and later Europe became the centre of world trade. In the nineteenth century, new problems arose through the economic change. Population growth from the late eighteenth century had increased the demand for food grains in Britain. Under pressure from landed group, the government also restricted the import of corn. The laws allowing the government to do, this were commonly known as the ‘Corn Law’. Construction of railway expansion to increase production by clearing land and new measures were started immediately. Transportation and technology continue to improve greatly. Frozen the ship makes the way easier to export meat. This change led to the emergence of colonialism at the end of nineteenth century. Africa was divided through the Berlin Congress. Plague changed the lives and fortunes of many people by infecting thousands of cattle. The origin of indentured labour and migration then took place. Indian traders and money lenders have invested in Africa, incidents such as the expansion of the raw materials have been reported. In a post-war economy, different countries are seen as donors and recipients. Rise of mass production and consumption continues to occur through recovery efforts. The great depression of 1929 and the sinking of many companies continued to occur. It also has an impact in India. The International economic Fund was formed and the era of globalization began later.

A) Choose the correct answer :

Mark 1

1. The sea-route to Asia was discovered -

- (a) In the sixteenth century, (b) In the fifteenth century, (c) In the eighteenth century.

Answer : In the sixteenth century

2. About 1 lakh people died due to potato famine -

- (a) In Spain, (b) In Netherland, (c) in Ireland.

Answer: About 1 lakh people died due to Potato famine in Ireland.

3. Wilge river is located in -
(a) New York (b) South Africa (c) Spain

Answer: Wilge river is located in South Africa.

B. Do yourself :-

1. 'Rinderpest' is one type of -
(a) Animal disease (b) Small pox (c) Plague disease.
Answer :- (a) Animal disease.
2. In Africa, a large number of cattle are infected in -
(a) 1890's (b) 1790's (c) 1690's
3. In 1885 a meeting was held to divide Africa and draw up borders -
(a) in Paris (b) in Morocco (c) in Berlin
4. Meat exports are facilitated -
(a) After freezing the ship (b) As a result of increasing the per capita income of the citizens
(c) As a result of most people give-up eating meat.
5. Live animals were taken from America -
(a) by ship (b) by train (c) by aeroplane
6. Shiv Narayan Chandra Pal was one of the -
(a) Economists (b) Cricketers (c) Contract workers
7. About how much of the world's population died during world war –II.
(a) 2% (b) 5% (c) 3%
8. The Portuguese and Spaniards conquered America and began to colonize there –
(a) in the middle of the eighteenth century (b) in the middle of the sixteenth century
(c) in the middle of the fifteenth century

9. The nineteenth century indenture has been described as a —
(a) is described as the ‘practice of slavery’. (b) is described as ‘indentured labour’.
(c) is called the new ‘system of slavery’.

A. Answer in a full sentence :

Mark - 1

1. Which route was used to export textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia to other parts of the world?

Answer: Silk route was used to export textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia to other parts of the world.

2. Who were called non-followers?

Answer: Those who did not follow the established beliefs and customs were called non-followers.

3. What was called the fabled city of gold?

Answer: El Dorado was called the fabled city of gold.

4. When contract labour laws were abolished?

Answer: In 1921 AD contract labour laws was abolished.

5. Who was Christopher Columbus?

6. What is El Dorado?

7. What is silk route?

8. Who was John Winthrop?

9. What is ‘corn law’?

10. By whom was the smallpox spread in America?

11. Where was Slavery system active or running?

12. What is canal colony?

13. Mention one reason why meat prices are out of reach in the European market.

14. Who was Stan Lee?

15. Where is Eritrea Situated?

16. Who were indentured labour?
17. What is 'Hosay'?
18. Where was India's fine cotton exported?
19. Who was Ramnarayan Tiwari?
20. Mention the period of First World War.
21. Who was Henry Ford?
22. When was the Great Depression begun?
23. Hitler was a leader of which country?
24. When was Second World War (WW- II) started?
25. In which conference is the decision to form International Monetary Fund (IMF) taken?
26. By what name is IMF later known?
27. What is Import Duty?
28. What is Multinational Company (MNC)?
29. When did the World Bank Start its economic activities?

Chapter : 5 Section II : Livelihoods, Economics, and Societies

The Age of Industrialisation

Summary of the chapter :-

In this part of history we get to know about the stages of industrialisation and setting up of various factories centred on industry. Trade and merchant associations can learn about ‘Guild’.

The first factory opened in England in 1730. Many new inventions greatly increased production. Then people were getting new employment.

Steam-powered engines further accelerated industrial development. But in many cases, jobs and wages became a challenge for workers. New railway line are constructed and buildings are built in the cities, then employment also be created. A notable discovery at that time was Spinning Jenny, which was speeded up the spinning process.

Impact of industrial development is observed in India also. At that time, trade increase in India by Sea and land route and also in parallel way trade increases in central Asia, West Asia and Southeast Asia.

As European companies became predominant in India, that is why, Indian money lenders and traders gradually went bankrupt. But the demand for weavers’ work was still there. But when East India company established in India, then they were try to eliminate the textiles traders and brokers and more control set up over the weavers.

The decline of Indian weavers was confirmed by the influx of imported goods from Manchester. In 1854 textile mill was established in Bombay. Textile mills were established in other cities of India as well, which led to the growth of industry.

“The iron and steel industry” was established by TATA. Organizations like Trade Union and Chambers of Commerce were formed. The spread of small scale industries did not stop then. Besides, one way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements. That is why the advertising market started.

A) Choose the correct answer:

Mark 1

1. The center of the final shaping of cloth became -

- (a) America, (b) China, (c) London.

Answer : London became the center of the final shaping of cloth.

2. First factory was started in -

- (a) 1740 AD (b) 1730 AD (c) 1728 AD

Answer: In 1730 AD factory was first started.

3. Richard Arkwright invented -

- (a) silk mill (b) mill of fine cloth (c) cotton mill

Answer: Richard Arkwright invented cotton mill.

B. Do yourself :-

1. There was a man looking for a job according to the season -

- (a) Richard Arkwright (b) Mathew Boulton (c) Will Thorn

2. Spinning Jenny was first made in -

- (a) 1764 AD (b) 1765 AD (c) 1766 AD

Answer: Spinning Jenny was first made in 1764 AD.

3. Surat port is situated in -

- (a) Orissa (b) Gujarat (c) Bihar

Answer: Surat port is situated in Gujarat.

4. The word Sepoy used for -

- (a) the Indian military who works under the British govt.
(b) African military who works under the British govt.
(c) Chinese military who works under the British govt.

Answer: The Indian military who works under the British govt.

5. The first cloth mill was set up in Bombay -

- (a) in 1854 AD (b) in 1862 AD (c) in 1860 AD

Answer: The first cloth mill was set up in Bombay in 1854 AD.

6. Calcutta Jute Mill was established first in -

- (a) 1871 AD (b) 1855 AD (c) 1862 AD

Answer: Calcutta Jute Mill was established first in 1971 AD.

7. 'Chamber of Commerce was established in -

- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Madras

Answer: 'Chamber of Commerce was established in Madras.

8. Towards the end of the eighteenth century -

- (a) the port of Surat declined (b) the arrival of the flying Maku occurs
(c) the textile industry collapsed or declined.

Answer: Towards the end of the eighteenth century the port of Surat declined.

9. To attract consumers British producers took help of -

- (a) Tax control, (b) advertisement, (c) Force.

10. Paid servant of East India company was -

- (a) Military, (b) Landlords, (c) Gomastha.

11. 'Guild' was an association of -

- (a) Producers, (b) Industrialists, (c) Exporters.

12. Bhai Bhosle was a -

- (a) Trade union worker, (b) Industrialist, (c) Contractor.

C. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark - 1

1. What is Orient?

Answer: Orient means, the countries to the east of the Mediterranean, usually referring to Asia.

OR

Oriental countries refers to the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, usually Asia.

2. Where the earliest factories were setup?

Answer : The earliest factories were setup in England.

3. What was the most dynamic industry in Britain?

Answer : The most dynamic industry in Britain was cotton and metal industry.

4. Victoria was the queen of which country?

Answer: Victoria was the queen of England.

Do yourself :-

5. Who devised Spinning Jenny?

Answer : James Hargreaves devised Spinning Jenny.

6. What is a museum?

7. What is system of advances?

8. What is Guild?

9. When was the first jute mill established in Bengal? Who established this?

10. When did the first yarn cutting and weaving start in the factory in Madras?

11. Who was Jeejebhoy?

12. How one can attracts customers? Mention one idea?

13. Who was the first to set up an 'Iron and Steel' industry in India?

14. When was first established an 'Iron and Steel' industry in India?

15. What is Flying Shuttle?

16. Which industrial production was increased in India during the First World War?

17. Whom did the East India Company appoint or hire to look after the wavers in India?

18. When and where Elgin Mill was started?

19. European agencies were interested in which industries?

Chapter - 6 Section II : Livelihoods, Economics, and Societies

Work, Life and Leisure

Summary of the chapter:

Between 1919 - 1926 women workers of the textiles mills were 23% of total workers. In this section we will learn about the working life of human society, life style, movement for leisure and the city life of London and India. We will learn about the process of urbanisation and modern cities and urban centres. Crime rate and the critical conditions of the child labourers were increased with the spread of cities to abolish child labour elementary education was made compulsory for every children. The challenges of city life increased with the development of cities and industries.

In London plans were made for green revolution. Anti liquor movement was started in 19th century. Through the London underground railway, the transportation system was greatly improved. Social change was happens in the London city. And a new spirit of individualism idea was emerged. Here we had see that a movement demanding the vote for all adult and “the 10 hour movement.” The source of entertainment was film, music, museum etc. A new type of politics was found in the towns. In this chapter we also see that the incident like the Bloody Sunday of November 1887. With the increase of industries workspaces for workers also increased. Hostels were made up. Mumbai became an important city. Mumbai is famous for bollywood industry and for its culture. But the modern development has become a challenge for our environment and ecology and for this many Acts were made to save our environment and the fight against pollution is going on till today.

A) Choose the correct option :

1. The novel ‘Debganer Martye Aagaman’ was wrote in –

- (a) 1870, (b) 1880, (c) 1890.

Answer : The Novel ‘Debganer Martye Aagaman’ was wrote in 1880.

2. Capital of British India was –

- (a) Bombay, (b) Chennai, (c) Kolkata.

Answer : Capital of British India was – Kolkata.

3. World's Biggest city is –
(a) Madras, (b) London, (c) Hongkong.

Answer : World's biggest city is London.

4. Henry Mayhew was a –
(a) Writer, (b) Scientist, (c) Doctor.

Answer : Henry Mayhew was a writer.

Try your own :

- (5) In London 'compulsory primary education act' was passed in –
(a) 1875 (b) 1872 (c) 1870
- (6) Underground railway first introduced in London was –
(a) 12 January, 1863 (b) 10 January, 1863 (c) 16 January, 1863
- (7) 'Dombey and Son' was written in –
(a) 1848 (b) 1884 (c) 1885
- (8) Engineer of new Paris was –
(a) Augustus Howard (b) Charles Booth (c) Haussmann
- (9) The subject of 'Hootum Pyanchar Naksha' is –
(a) Economy (b) Story of Owl (c) Story of citizens life
- (10) In 17th century Portuguese controlled Mumbai was the –
(a) Group of Seven islands (b) Group of eight islands (c) Group of twelve islands
- (11) First textile mill of Bombay established in –
(a) 1926 A.D. (b) 1858 A.D. (c) 1885 A.D.
12. Between 1919 - 1926 the number of women workers in textiles mills were –
(a) 23% (b) 24% (c) 25%
13. India's first 'smoke control act' was introduced in –
(a) Gujarat (b) Kolkata (c) Mumbai

14. In 1865 First Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Municipal Corporation was –
(a) Johny Joseph (b) Arthur Crawford (c) Praveen Pardeshi
15. Singapore became independent in –
(a) 1964, (b) 1960, (c) 1965.
16. The film ‘Raja Harish Chandra’ was made by –
(a) Dadasaheb Phalke (b) Satyajit Ray (c) B.R. Chopra
17. ‘Maze Vidyapith’ was wrote in –
(a) 1965 (b) 1955 (c) 1975

Write in one sentence :

(Marks -1)

1. Who wrote the Novel ‘Debaganer Martye Agaman’?

Ans. Durga Charan wrote the Novel ‘Debaganer Martye Agaman’.

2. In 19th Century which city was the centre of imperialist government?

Ans. In 19th century Mumbai was the centre of imperialist government.

3. What do you mean by ‘Urbanisation’?

Ans. Development of cities and towns are called ‘Urbanisation’.

Try your own :

4. What do you mean by ‘metropolis’?
5. Who made the policy of Garden city?
6. Who wrote ‘Dombay and Son’s’?
7. What was the main aim of ‘chartism movement’?
8. What was the aim of ‘Ten-hour movement’?
9. What do you mean by individualism?
10. ‘London season’ policy was made for whom?
11. In which year ‘Bloody Sunday’ incident was took place?

12. When Louis Napoleon declared him as a emperor?
13. Mention two presidency towns of British India?
14. Who wrote 'Hootum Pyanchar Naksha'?
15. Who wrote 'The obverse side of British Rule or our Dire poverty'?
16. When Mumbai city became the capital of Mumbai presidency?
17. Who were known as 'Native' in Mumbai presidency during British rule?
18. Who was the first municipal Commissioner of Mumbai?
19. What is Chawl?
20. In which year 'the city of bombay improvement trust' was established?
21. What does 'Akhara' or gymnasium means?
22. What do you mean by 'depressed class'?
23. Who was Dada Saheb Phalke?
24. Who wrote 'Maze Vidyapith'?
25. When the 'smoke control law' was introduced?
26. Which one was the India's first film?
27. Who was the writer of 'Bitter cry of outcast London'?
28. Mention the name of the most important city of India?
29. What percentage of Indian people lived in the cities during the first part of 20th century?
30. During 1840's how much land was owned by every citizen of London?

Chapter – 7 Section III : Everyday Life, Culture and Politics

Print Culture and the Modern World

Summary of the chapter :-

The printing culture of the Asian continent developed mainly through of China, Japan and Korea. China was the largest producer of printing materials. The number of new readers continues to grow. The printing system continues to improve tremendously. New books were being composed and printed. Later, the development of this culture in Japan was initiated by Buddhist preachers.

The advent of Chinese printing technology entered in Europe through the ‘silk route’. Marco Polo a great explorer, after many years of exploration in China, he brought this knowledge and back with him in Italy. Gutengerg’s role was paramount. Gradually many printing presses were established in Europe. There the printing revolution took place. The tendency to reading increases among the people. A close relationship develops between the readers and the publishers. The demand for books increases in low costs. Literacy rates also continues to rise. Women also take part in role of writers and readers. Jane Austen, George Eliot, the Bronte sisters were notable. Criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church, Martin Luther wrote the ‘Ninety Five Theses’ in 1517 A.D. The Protestant Reformation movement had began.

The development of this printing press in India began with the arrival of Portuguese missionaries. India was a country rich in manuscripts. In India, manuscripts written in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and various indigenous languages began to be published in the printing presses. Newspaper publishing was developed.

As people become more aware, they move towards social and religious reform. The various debates began. Public opinion began to be formed through the newspapers and various nationalist books and journal.

With that the culture became more developed. The printing industry flourished. Different pictures of the society came to light through the printing press. Women like Pandita Ramabai, Kailashbhashini Debi, Rassundari Debi played a leading role here. Jyotirao Phule, B.R. Ambedkar and other prominent people also came forward. Englishmen create pressure on the ‘native’ press. Restrictions were imposed on various types of publications, including newspapers. It provided with extensive rights to ‘censor’ reports and editorials in the vernacular press. In 1878, the ‘Vernacular press’ was passed. However,

this policy of representation did not hinder the development of Nationalism in India and in Europe as a whole.

A) Choose the correct answer:

Mark 1

1. Printing technology was once the most advanced in -

- (a) Korea (b) Japan (c) China

Answer: Printing technology was once the most advanced in China.

2. Originally, Buddhist preachers of China introduced manual printing techniques in -

- (a) Japan (b) America (c) Korea

Answer: Originally, Buddhist preachers of China introduced manual printing techniques in Japan.

3. 'The Diamond sutra' book was printed in –

- (a) 886 AD (b) 862 AD (c) 868 AD

Answer: 'The Diamond sutra' book was printed in 868 AD.

B. Do yourself :-

1. The largest stock of woodblocks printing technology was in –

- (a) Japan, (b) China, (c) India.

Answer: The largest stock of woodblocks printing technology was in China.

2. Gutenberg printed the total copy of -

- (a) 50 copies, (b) 18 copies, (c) 180 copies.

Answer : Gutenberg printed the total of 180 copies.

3. During the first world war under the 'defence of India rules act' had to furnish securities -

- (a) Eighteen newspapers, (b) Twenty Eight newspapers, (c) Twenty two newspapers.

4. The 'Vernacular Press Act' was passed in -

- (a) 1887 AD, (b) 1878 AD, (c) 1858 AD.

5. 'Press law' is revised by _____.

- (a) Governor general Bentinck, (b) Canning, (c) Batten.
6. Jyotirao Phule was a _____.
(a) reformer of religion (b) social reformer (c) leader of peasant movement
7. Public libraries began to be established in the _____.
(a) early twentieth century (b) End of twentieth century (c) early eighteenth century.
8. The 'Gulamgiri' book was published in _____.
(a) 1871 AD (b) 1781 AD (c) 1872 AD
9. 'My Autobiography' book published _____.
(a) in 1867 AD (b) in 1876 AD (c) in 1875 AD
10. Raja Ravi Varma was a _____.
(a) playwright (b) publisher (c) painter
11. In 1880, the 'Navya kishore press' was established at _____.
(a) Mumbai, (b) Calcutta, (c) Lucknow.
12. 'SambadKaumudi' newspaper was published in _____.
(a) 1822 AD, (b) 1821 AD, (c) 1823 AD.
13. 'Bombay Samachar' is a _____.
(a) Marathi Newspaper (b) Gujrati Newspaper (c) Bengali Newspaper
14. The first book in Malayalam was published in _____.
(a) 1822 AD, (b) 1713 AD, (c) 1823 AD.
15. Publication of a weekly newspaper called the 'Bengal Gazette' was published in _____.
(a) 1782 AD, (b) 1780 AD, (c) 1823 AD.

B. Answer in a full sentence:

Mark 1

1. Which is the oldest book of Japan?

Answer: The oldest book of Japan is the 'Diamond sutra'.

2. By what name is Edo later known?

Answer: Tokyo

3. Where did Johann Gutenberg first set up his famous printing press?

Answer : Johann Gutenberg set up his first and famous printing press in Strasbourg in the town of Germany.

4. Who is the writer of the book “Ninety Five Theses”?

Answer: Martin Luther is the writer of the book “Ninety Five Theses”

C. Do yourself :-

1. What is inquisition?

Answer : Inquisition is a former Roman Catholic tribunal for the discovery and punishment of heresy.

2. Who were called Chapman?

Answer:

3. “Tremble, therefore, the tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!” Who said this?

Answer:

4. What is dictatorship?

5. Who was the Editor of the ‘Keshri’ newspaper?

6. What is ‘censor’?

7. Who wrote and published the book, “Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal”?

8. Who is the writer of the book, “Gulamgiri”?

9. Who was known by Periyar?

10. Who was the writer of ‘Gulamgiri’?

11. Who was Begum Rokeya Sakhawat?

12. Who wrote the book “Istri Dharm Vichar”?

13. What is the name of the autobiographical book written by Ras Sundari Devi?

14. Who is the author of the book Ramcharita?
15. Who published the newspaper "Sambad Kaumudi"?
16. Who started publishing the 'Bengal Gazette' newspaper and when was it published?
17. The printing press is the most powerful tool of progress. Who said this?
18. What were cheap books known as in England and France?
19. What were shilling series?
20. What is meant by calligraphy?
21. Give the name of one persian newspaper which was published in India in the early 19th century.
22. What is menuscrypt?

D. Short answer type Questions :

Mark 3

1. Who and when enforced the newspaper law (Vernacular Press Act) in the native language? What were the conditions?

Answer : Lord Lythton enforced the newspaper law (Vernacular Press Act) in 1878 A.D. in native language.

Conditions were:

- a) No government employee can edit a newspaper without government permission.
- b) The newspaper published in the native language will not be able to publish any anti-government article.
- c) No news can be published that will create ethnic hatred between the British Government and India.
- d) Failure to comply will result in fines and confiscation of printing presses.
- e) In this case the authority has to sign a letter of commitment.

2. How mechanized printing system caused the printing revolution in Europe?

Answer : Printing revolution:- As a result of the introduction of mechanical printing system-

- a) It has brought a huge change in the thinking and study of the readers in Europe.

- b) A relationship develops between the readers, listeners and the publishers.
- c) The cost of printing is reduced and the Book reaches the readers in a short time.
- d) Initiates new horizons in the field of innovation, debate, discussion, reform etc .
- e) Positive changes occur in new texts, literature, and literacy.
- f) Textbooks, children’s literature, calendars etc also began to be published.
- g) The emergence and publication of the modern press continues to have an artistic impression.

E. Do yourself :-

1. Discuss Gutenberg’s contribution to the advancement of the printing industry.
Answer:
2. Why did the Protestant religion reform movement start?
3. Why were the New Printing process and the printed books not welcomed by everyone at that time?
4. Why has Menocchio been sentenced to death?
5. Discuss the role of printing culture behind the French revolution.
6. What was the role of Children’s education and women behind the rapid growth of publishing in the nineteenth century?
7. What is the manuscript? How did it keep printing in the last half of the nineteenth century?
8. How did the printing press move forward in India in the middle of the sixteenth century?
9. How did the printing industry help women move forward despite opposition from conservative Hindus and Muslims?
10. Explain any three reasons for bringing in large number of new readers among children, women and workers during the late 19th century.
11. “The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution in Europe” – Explain the statement with examples.
12. Write a short note on Gutenberg press.

Chapter - 8 Section III : Everyday life, Culture and Politics

Novel, Society & History

Summary of the chapter :

we have known from this chapter that, in the eighteenth century novel gained its roots in England and France and also it flourished to a large extent. Elite class, Civil society to middle class, lower middle class like as shopkeepers, clerks also joined the list of readers. Numbers of readers increases as a result publication also increases day by day. Even Author's income increases and the writing style keep changing. Established huge library. Regular Novel practice begins. The social reality emerges in the novel, that is why the attractiveness and credibility also increases. A close relationship develops between the Author-reader and the publisher.

On other hand in the 19th century Europe entered the industrial age, where many factories were set up and trade flourished. Besides various problems of the workers also increased. The house wives were helpless and have to take shelter in the 'workhouse'. Charles Dickens described about this hard time in his novel. Novels such as 'Oliver Twist', 'Germinal', 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' etc reveal different aspects of society.

Women also came forward to practice and write novels. The world of women, their emotions, their identity, experiences and their problems are highlighted in the novels. Jane Austen's novels and Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre was such kind of writings.

Another popular female novelist at that time was George Eliott. Many notable novels like 'Treasure Island', 'Jungle Book' and 'Ramona' were written keeping in mind the needs of children.

In ancient India 'Kadambari' and 'Panchatantra' were stories written in prose style. However, the advent of modern novels in India took place in the 19th century. Novels are being written and translated in many languages like Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Oriya etc. Novels are being also written about descriptions of Social life, stories, romantic tales etc. Loyalty to the country, identify of culture etc are also found in various novels including Bengali.

Reading novels helps in raising the consciousness of the state, learning about culture and traditions, developing thoughts and installing pride about state. Once upon a time, reading novels became a significant means of enjoyment and entertainment.

A) Choose the correct option :

(Marks -1)

1. Henry Fielding was a –

- (a) Novelist (b) Publisher (c) Child novelist

Ans:- Henry Fielding was a Novelist.

2. The novel ‘Pamela’ was written in –

- (a) 16th century (b) 18th century (c) 12th century

Ans:- The novel ‘Pamela’ was written in 18th century.

3. The novel Tom Jones was published in –

- (a) Ten parts (b) Five parts (c) Six parts

Ans:- The novel ‘Tom jones’ was published in Six parts.

4. The novel ‘Indulekha’ was published in –

- (a) Bengali language, (b) Malayalam language, (c) Kannada language.

Ans:- The novel ‘Indulekha’ was published in Malayalam language.

5. Sketches by ‘BOZ’ was published in –

- (a) 1763, (b) 1836, (c) 1863.

Ans:- Sketches by BOZ was published in 1836.

6. ‘Oliver Twist’ was published in –

- a) 1883, (b) 1838, (c) 1854.

Ans:- 1838.

Try your own :

7. Germinal was published in –

- (a) 1885, (b) 1838, (c) 1854.

8. Thomas Hardy was –

- (a) an English novelist (b) a greek novelist (c) French novelist

9. Donald Farfrea was a –
(a) Publisher, (b) Writer, (c) Director.
10. The ‘mayor of Casterbridge’ was published in –
(a) 1886, (b) 1859, (c) 1873.
11. George Cruikshank was a –
(a) Painter, (b) Writer, (c) Librarian.
12. Rokeya Hossain was a –
(a) Social reformer, (b) Religious reformer, (c) Novelist.
13. George Eliot was a –
(a) Publisher, (b) Painter, (c) Novelist.
14. Ramshankar Roy was a –
(a) Painter, (b) Singer, (c) Dramatist.
15. Bankim Chandra’s first novel was –
(a) Ananda Math, (b) Durgeshnandini, (c) Kapalkundala.
16. ‘O Mur Apunar Desh’ was written by –
(a) Bhupen Hazarika, (b) Rajanikanta Bardoloi, (c) Laxminath Bezbaruah.
17. Mary Ann Evans was the pen name of –
(a) Charlotte Brontë, (b) George Eliot, (c) Jane Austen.
18. ‘The Home and The World’ was written by –
(a) Bankim Chandra, (b) Rabindranath Tagore, (c) Chandu Menon.
19. Kannada paper ‘Kathanjali’ was published in –
(a) 1929, (b) 1918, (c) 1930.
20. English novel Henrietta Temple was translated in Malayalam by –
(a) Laxminath Bezbaruah, (b) Lakshman Moreshwar Halbe, (c) Chandu Menon.

B) Short Questions :

(Marks - 1)

1. Who wrote the novel 'Pamela' ?

Ans :- Samuel Richardson was the writer of 'Pamela'.

2. With which paper Charles Dickens was associated?

Ans:- Charles Dickens was associated with the paper 'The pickwick Papers'.

3. Who was the publisher of 'Sketches by BOZ'?

Ans :- Charles Dickens was the publisher of 'Sketches by BOZ'.

Try your own :

4. Who was the editor of 'All the year Round'?

Ans :- Charles Dickens was the editor of 'All the Year Round'.

5. In which year the novel 'Hard Times' was published?

Ans :- The novel 'Hard Times' was published in 1854.

6. What is the subject of the novel 'Titash Ekti Nadir naam'?

7. Who was the writer of 'Tom Jones'?

8. Who was Emile Jola?

9. Who was the writer of Oliver Twist?

10. Who were known as 'Haat'?

11. Who was Leo Tolstoy?

12. Who was the Writer of 'The Mayor of Casterbridge'?

13. Who was Jean Rainier?

14. Who was the writer of 'Pride and Prejudice'?

15. Who was the writer of 'Jane Eyre'?

16. In which year 'Silly Novels by Lady Novelist's was published?

17. Who are the subject of the novel 'Godaan'?

18. Who wrote 'Chandrakanta'?
19. Who was the writer of 'Jungle Book'?
20. Who was the writer of 'Treasure Island'?
21. Who was the writer of 'Ramona'?
22. Who was the Writer of Robinson Crusoe?
23. Who was the writer of 'Kadambari'?
24. What is 'Dastan'?
25. Which one was the first Marathi novel?
26. Who was the writer of 'Muktamala'?
27. In which year 'Indumala' was written?
28. Who was the writer of vicar of wakefield?
29. Who was known as 'kalki'?
30. Who was the writer of 'Cha mana athe guntha'?
31. Which one was the first Bengali novel?

Descriptive type questions : (marks-3)

1. Why novel reading has become a medium of entertainment in India?

In India as well as other countries of the world especially among the middle class, reading of novels has become a means of entertainment. At the same time it became a means of protest. A realistic pictures of Indian Society could be found there social truth was emerging there. There were laughter, tears, happiness and sorrow in the novels detective and mystery novels became very popular. Living rooms, crowded rooms and even travelling by train became library. An acquaintance with the past used to happen. Identity of region, class, nation was also found.

2. How was the novel used as a tool during the colonial rule in India?

Ans :- Novels were used as a tool during the colonial rule in India. For example –

(a) The English could know a lot about the Indians by translating them. (b) Indians also sought to remedy the shortcomings of their society. (c) The writers used to express their thoughts about society through novels. (d) Helped to glorify the ancient times as the pride of the state. (e) A sense of collective unity was created in the text of the novel (f) The novel helped to get acquainted with the language, culture etc of other parts of the country.

Do it yourself :

3. What was the role of women in the creation of Indian novels?
4. Who is called the 'Pioneer of modern Hindi literature'? What was his contribution to the development of Hindi literature?
5. How did the novel arrive in India?
6. How did Bankim Chandra inspire Indian's in literature?
7. What is role of novel in the formation of state?
8. How are ethnic issues portrayed in Indian novels?
9. Discuss why the literary format of the novel became popular among women.
10. Briefly discuss the novels of South India?
11. Munshi Premchand's novel in the early 20th century has influenced the social life of the India – Describe?
12. Which one was the first Hindi literature? Who was it's writer? Discuss about it's two characteristics.

Model Question

Class: X

Subject: Social Science (History)

Total Marks: 20

Section : A

1x6=6

A) Choose the correct answer:

1x2

1. When was Bastille fort declined?

(a) 1813 AD

(b) 1815 AD

(c) 1834 AD

2. Alluri Sita Rama Raju was –

(a) Satyagraha movement leader

(b) Guerrilla movement leader

(c) Peasant movement leader

B) Answer the following questions in a full sentence:

1x4

3. Who was the author of the book “The Ninety Five Theses”?

4. Who was the President of Vienna Congress?

5. Mention the period of First World War.

OR

What is Business Guild?

6. What is EL Dorado?

OR

When was the first jute mill setup in Calcutta?

Section : B

C. Answer the following questions within 50-60 words:

7. Mention three causes of rise of Nationalism in Europe.

OR

Mention the areas come under Volcan Region. What was name of the inhabitants of this region.

8. What are the contributions of Guttenberg's to improve the printing industry? 2+1=3

OR

When did the Newspaper Law(Vernacular Press Act) enforce? What are the main theme of this Act?

Section : C

D. Answer the following questions within 150 to 160 words:

9. Who are known as Garden Workers? How did they get involved in the 'Bagicha Swaraj' movement during the Nationalist movement in India?

OR

Explain Gandhiji's concept of Satyagraha.

Section : D

Map Work

1x3

10. Point the following places on the political map of India.

- a) Amritsar in Punjab.
- b) The place where the decision of "Purna Swaraj" is taken.
- c) The place where the first session of Indian National Congress was held.

Geography

Chapter - 1

Resource and development

Overview :

Everything in the environment used to meet our needs, which is technically readily available, economically feasible and culturally acceptable is called resource. Resources are classified into-

- a) On the basis of origin-Biotic and Abiotic resources.
- b) On the basis of exhaustibility :- Renewable and non-renewable resources.
- c) On the basis of ownership-individual resources, community owned Resources and National Resources, and International Resources.
- d) On the basis of the Status of Development Developed Resources, Potential Resources, Stock and reserves.

Development Resources :

Resources are essential for maintaining human quality of life as well as for human existence.

The problems that result from the indiscriminate use of resources, by human beings are -

- (A) Depletion of Resources.
- (B) Emergence of rich and poor class in the society.
- (C) Global Ecological crises such as, Global warming, Depletion of ozone layer, environmental pollution, Degradation of Land etc.

The meaning of sustainable economic development means stable economic development without damaging the environment and current development should not compromise with the needs of the future generations. In June, 1992 more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, for the first International Earth Summit. The Summit was convened for addressing urgent problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development at the global level. The assembled leaders signed the declaration on global climate change and biological diversity. The Rio Convention endorsed the global forest principles and adopted Agenda 21 for achieving sustainable development in the 21st century. It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at the United Nations conference on environment and development (UNCED) which took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It aims at achieving global sustainable development. It is an agenda to

combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. One major objective of the Agenda 21 is that every Local Government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

Resource planning in India Involves -

1. Identification and Inventory of resources across the regions of the country.
2. Evolving of planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional setup for implementing resource development plans.
3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

We live on land, we perform our economic activities on land and we used it in different ways. Thus, land is a natural resource of almost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wild life, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems. About 43 percent of the land area is plain, which provides facilities for agriculture and industry. Mountains account for 30 percent of the total surface area of the country and ensure perennial flow of some rivers, provide facilitate for tourism and ecological aspects. About 27 percent of the area of the country is the plateau region. It possesses rich reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and forests.

Land resources are used for the following purposes :

- i) Forests.
- ii) Land not available for cultivation.
- iii) Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land).
- iv) Fallow Lands.
- v) Net Sown area.

At present, there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India. Approximately, 28% of it belongs to the category of forest degraded area, 56% of it is water eroded area and the rest is affected by saline and alkaline deposits. Some human activities such as deforestation, over graving, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.

Classification of Soils :

India has varied relief features, land forms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed in the development of various types of soils :-

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| a) Alluvial soil | b) Black Soil | c) Red and yellow soil |
| d) Laterite Soil | e) Arid Soil | f) Forest Soil |

Human activities like deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining etc, wild natural forces like wind, glaciers and water lead to soil erosion.

A) Choose the correct Answer:-

1. Resource interrelationship of several elements-
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
Ans:- b) 3
2. The amount of Plain Land in the total land area of India-
a) 43 % b) 30 % c) 29% d) 34%
3. Which is not a method of soil erosion prevention?
a) Uprooted Land b) Shadow ring c) Promoting Cultivation d) Slicing cultivation
4. Which is the characteristic of Laterite Soil?
a) Acidic b) Fertile c) Alkaline d) Added more humus
5. This soil is found in the Deccan Trap
a) Silt b) Black Soil c) Red Soil d) Dry Soil
6. The boundaries of the EEZ or Exclusive economic zones extend from the coastline to the sea
a) 50 Nautical Miles b) 100 Nautical Miles c) 200 Nautical Miles d) 275 Nautical Miles
7. Consistency between environmental protection and development is -
a) Economic development b) Human Development
c) Sustainable Development d) Industrial Development
8. How many types of resources are there according to ownership?
a) 3 Types b) 4 Types c) 5 Types d) 7 Types
9. In which year the world conference was held in the city of Rio De Janeiro ?
a) 1972 AD b) 1982 AD c) 1988 AD d) 1992 AD
10. Percentage value of Net sown area at Punjab and Haryana.
a) 49% b) 65% c) 80% d) 90%
11. The soil that is known as Regur-
a) Laterite Soil b) Red Soil c) Silt d) Black Soil

12. Soil erosion caused by running water which makes deep channels is called-
- a) Gully erosion b) Degradation c) Sheet erosion d) Bad land
13. The soil is suitable for all types of agriculture is-
- a) Silt b) Drain erosion c) Laterite Soil d) Forest Soil
14. Not a Perishable resource-
- a) Plants b) Iron Ore c) Laterite Soil d) Mineral Oil
15. The Brundtland commission was formed in -
- a) 1968 AD b) 1974 AD c) 1978 AD d) 1987 AD
16. It is the primary components of resource creation-
- a) Nature b) Human c) Culture d) Technology
17. What kind of resources are the skills of the workers-
- a) Material resource b) Non Material Resource
- c) Neutral Elements d) Human Resource
18. Resource efficiency-
- a) Stable b) Dynamic c) Neutral d) None
19. Hydro power is a-
- a) Stock resource b) Flowing resource
- c) Unique Resource d) Rare Resource
20. A National Resource is-
- a) Farmer's Land b) Hospital c) Oil Fields d) School
21. Efficiency belongs to which resource?
- a) Human Resource b) Natural Resource c) Cultural Resource d) Organic Resource
22. Humans are resource –
- a) Creator b) Consumer c) Creator and Consumer d) Destructor

23. Flowing Resource is –
 a) Decaying Resource b) Non-Decaying Resource
 c) Biotic Resource d) Abiotic Resource
24. Agenda 21 got recognition in -
 a) 20th Century b) 21st Century c) 19th Century d) None of the above
25. Earth Summit, 1992 held in which town ?
 a) Kolkata b) Rio de janeiro c) Tokyo d) Geneva
26. At the centre of resource of creation-
 a) Nature b) Human c) Culture d) None
27. An Eco-Friendly Resource-
 a) Petroleum b) Coal c) Natural Gas d) Solar Energy
28. In India Mountains account for what percentage of the total surface area of the country-
 a) 35 b) 30 c) 29 d) 25
29. All those resources cannot be perceived are called-
 a) Material b) Non- Material
 c) Universal Resources d) Easily available resources.
30. India's solar energy is a -
 a) Potential Resource b) Developed Resource
 c) Universal Resource d) Easily available resource.

B) Answer the short questions :-

- What is resource planning ?
 Ans:- Resource planning is the universal strategy adopted for the prudent or full use of resources.
- What is the important reason for over use of resources?
 Ans:- The important reason for over use of resources are population growth.
- What is a Shelter Belt?
- What is the Main cause of soil erosion in most part of India?

5. What is Soil Erosion?
6. What is the least loose and Least organic soil?
7. What is Agenda 21?
8. What is Resource conservation?
9. Which is the most suitable soil, for cotton cultivation?
10. What does the word laterite mean? It comes from which word?
11. What is the amount of Hilly landforms in the total land area of India?
12. What do you mean by resource planning?
13. What are the ways to prevent soil erosion in hilly terrain?
14. Name some parts of India where soil is being eroded due to excessive irrigation?
15. What is provincial water sharing?
16. Give a few examples of community resources.
17. What is human resource ?
18. Iron and Nickel are stored in the centre of the earth–What kind of resources are these?
19. What is the resource that is build with the help of human intellectual skills?
20. What is known as the marine part outside of 200 nautical miles?
21. In which state of India the potential for wind and solar power generation is highest?
22. Give an example of blocked flowing assets?
23. Give an example of renewable and non-renewable resource.
24. Give an example of biotic and abiotic resource.
25. What is called them which are perceptible resources?
26. What is sheet Erosion?
27. Between khadar and Bhangar soil amount of kankar is more in which soil ?

Chapter – 2

Forest and wild life Resources

Overview:

We share this planet with millions of other living beings, starting from micro-organisms and bacteria, lichens to banyan trees, elephants and blue whales. India is one of the richest countries in terms of its vast array of biological diversity, and has nearly 8% of total number of species in the world (estimated to be 1.6 million). Over 81000 species fauna and 47000 species of flora are found in this country. Of the estimated 47000 plants species, about 15000 flowering species are endemic (indigenous) to India. Some estimates suggest that at least 10% of India's recorded wild flora and 20 % of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorized as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like Cheetah, pink headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owl, and plants like madhuca insignis and hubbardia heptaneuron. The forest and tree cover in the country is estimated at 78.92 million hector, which is 24.01% of the total geographical area. According to the state of forest report (2013), the dense forest covers has increased by 10098sq km since 1997. However, this apparent increase in the forest cover is due to plantation by different agencies.

Based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources (IUCN), we can classify as follows –

- i. Normal species** :- Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival, such as cattle, Sal, pine, rodents, etc.
- ii. Indigenous species** :- These are species which are in danger of extinction, ex. Black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian Rhino, Lion tailed macaque, sangai (brow antlered deer in Manipur) etc.
- iii. Vulnerable species** :- These are Species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate. Ex. Blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin etc.
- iv. Rare species** :- Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. Ex. Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill etc.
- v. Endemic species** :- These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. Ex. Andaman teal, Nicobar

pigeon, Andaman wild pig, Mithun in Arunachal Pradesh.

- vi. Extinct Species** :- These are Species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. Ex. Asiatic Cheetah, Pink head duck.

Between 1951 and 1980, according to the forest survey of India, over 26, 200sq km of forest area was converted into agricultural land all over India. Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the north eastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (Jhum), a type of 'Slash and Burn' agriculture.

Conservation of Forest and wildlife in India :

The Indian wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all-India list of protected species was also published. Central and many states governments established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

Types and Distribution of Forest and wildlife Resources :

In India, much of its forest and wildlife resource are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or Other Government departments. These are Classified under the following categories.

- I) Reserved Forests** :- More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved Forests.
- II) Protected Forests** :- Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the Forest Department.
- III) Un Classed Forests** :- These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

Project-1 : Discuss the need for forest and wildlife conservation. For the purpose of conserving forest and wildlife how forests are classified in India? Show this Classification of forests on the map of India. Collect an image of a wildlife sanctuary in India.

Ecological **diversity** through forest and wildlife conservation and for our life we need water, air and maintenance of soil balance. It preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for the better development and needs of different Species. Forests and wildlife are inextricably linked with our lives. We get many things from forest and wildlife for our everyday life. Many communities depend on forest and wildlife for their **livelihood**. Therefore, construction of forests and wildlife is very important for the survival of our country as well as the entire world.

For the purpose of forests and wildlife conservation the forests of our country are divided into three categories.

I) Reserved Forests :- More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests.

II) Protected Forests :- Almost one – third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by Forest Department.

III) Un Classed Forests :- There are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

Project -2 : Collects some information about national parks and wildlife sanctuaries of India and illustrates their location on the map of India.

Project-3 : Have you noticed any activity which leads to the loss of biodiversity around you? Write a note on it Suggest some preventive measures.

Project-4 : Discuss the classification of species and gather some more information about them. Collect one picture of each species.

Project-5 : Collect information about what adverse situations have caused a terrible decline in flora and fauna and collect pictures of such adverse situations.

Project-6 : Gather information about some of the practices that help to prevent and preserve the environment around you and make a short essay.

Project-7 : Discuss human dependence on forest and wildlife and collect and add some more information and pictures related to this.

Project-8 : What is project Tiger? When did this project start? Collect and add information and photos of various tiger conservation centres in India.

Chapter - 3

Water Resources

Overview :

Water : Water is a renewable resource. Three fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water but only a small proportion of it accounts for freshwater fit for use.

Some facts & figures :

- ◆ 96.5% of the total volume of world's water is estimated to exist as oceans and only 2.5% as fresh water.
- ◆ India receives nearly 4% of the global precipitation and ranks 133 in the world in terms of water availability per person per annum.
- ◆ By 2025, it is predicted that large parts of India will join countries or regions having absolute water scarcity.

Water scarcity and need for water conservation and management :

The lack of sufficient water as compared to its demand in a region is known as water scarcity.

Causes of water scarcity are :-

- ◆ Over exploitation
- ◆ Excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups
- ◆ Large population

Dams :

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often created a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

Multipurpose river projects :

Multipurpose river projects are large dams that serve several purposes in addition to impounding the water of a river and used later to irrigate agricultural fields. For example, the Sutlej-Beas river basin, the Bhakra-Nangal project etc.

Advantages of Multi-purpose river projects :

- ◆ Electricity generation
- ◆ Irrigation
- ◆ Water supply for domestic and industrial uses.
- ◆ Flood control
- ◆ Recreation
- ◆ Inland navigation
- ◆ Fish breeding

Disadvantages of Multi-purpose river projects :

- ◆ It affects the natural flow of river causing poor sediments flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir.
- ◆ It destroys the habitats for the rivers aquatic life.
- ◆ It submerges the existing vegetation and soil if created on the floodplains.
- ◆ It displaces the people's habitats.
- ◆ These projects cause earth quakes, water borne diseases and pest and pollution resulting from excessive use of water.

Movements against multi-purpose river projects:

These projects cause of many new social movements like the “Narmada Bachao Andolan” and the “Tehri Dam Andolan” etc. This is due to the large scale displacement of local community.

Inter-state water disputes are also becoming common with regards to sharing the costs and benefits of the multi-purpose project.

Rain water Harvesting:

Rain water harvesting refers to the practice of storing and using of rainwater from the surface on which it falls.

In hill and mountains, people build diversion channels like the ‘quls’ or ‘kuls’ of the western Himalayas for agriculture.

In Rajasthan, 'roof top rain water harvesting' commonly practised to store drinking water.

In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundated channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields are converted into rainfed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil.

In the semi-arid and arid regions of the Rajasthan, almost all the houses traditionally had underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water.

How tankas works :

Tankas were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. Rain water falling on the rooftops travel down the pipe and stored in the underground 'Tankas'.

Project- 01 :

Collect and add some information and pictures about different methods of rain water conservation.

- Rain water harvesting process has been started since ancient times. Rainwater harvesting was widely used on the roofs of the houses to store drinking water in Rajasthan. In Bengal, people used to build flood canals to irrigate agricultural lands. Agricultural lands in arid and semi-arid regions were converted into rain water harvesting infrastructure that helped to retain rainwater and keep soil moist. It is known as 'khadins' in the city of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and 'johads' in other parts of the Rajasthan. Almost all the houses in Phalodi and Barmer in Bikaner, an arid region of Rajasthan had underground tanks for storing drinking water. They used to be as big as large rooms. The roof of the well-developed house here was an integral part of the rain water harvesting system that was built into the main house or yard. These were connected by pipes to the sloping roof of the house. Rainwater from the roof was channelled through these pipes to the underground tanks where it was collected. For the first time rainwater was used to clean roofs and pipes and was not stored. The next time rain water was collected. Many homes in the area also have underground rooms built with tankers, known as 'palar pani' as this source of water keeps the rooms cool, providing relief from the extreme heat in summer.

Project- 02 :

- ◆ What is water crisis? Have you noticed such incidents around you? Collect and add some information and pictures about, what caused this incident.

Project- 03 :

- ◆ What causes inter-state water dispute? Gather some information about it and analyse reasons for it.

Project- 04 :

- ◆ Find out and discuss more about any of the traditional methods of Dam construction and irrigation.

Project- 05 :

- ◆ Write a brief proposal on water conservation from your daily experience.

Project- 06 :

- ◆ Discuss the advantage and disadvantages of multipurpose river planning by collecting some information and marking the names of the rivers on which this plan is based in Indian map.

■ **Show the following rivers on the map of India-**

Sabarmati river, Normada river, Tapti river, Ganga river, Mahanadi river, Godavari river, Krishna river, Kaveri river, Luni river, Sindhu river.

■ **Show the following Dams on the map-**

Bhakra-nangal, Hirakudh, Ranapratap Sagar, Nagarjunasagar, Tunga-Bhadra, Koyna, Tehri, Narura, Mettur, Kota, Gandhi sagar, Rihand, Periyar, Konar, Tilaiya.

Chapter – 4

Agriculture

Overview:

India is an agriculturally important country as two third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Types of Farming : There are various types of farming systems in different parts of India. These are–

Primitive Subsistence Farming :

It is a Slash and Burn agriculture done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao, digging sticks etc. This farming depend on Monsoon and seen in hilly areas mostly.

Intensive Subsistence farming :

This type of farming is labour intensive farming. In this, bio chemicals and irrigation are used for higher production. It is commonly done where less land holding is available.

Commercial Farming :

In this type of farming, higher doses of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides are used for higher production.

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

Cropping Pattern : India has three cropping seasons.

Rabi : Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December. Important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard etc.

Kharif : Crops are grown with the onset of monsoon. Important crops are paddy, maize, bajra, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

Zaid : Crops grown during summer season for a short duration in between rabi and kharif seasons known as Zaid crops. Water melon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are important crops grown in this season.

Major Crops : Major crops grown in India are – rice, wheat, millet, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, jute etc.

- Rice** : It is a Kharif crop which needs temperature above 25° c, humidity and annual rainfall above 100 cm. It is staple food crop and our country is the second largest producer in the world. It grows in the plains of North and North-Eastern India, coastal areas and deltaic regions.
- Wheat** : It is a rabi crop and requires cool growing season with 50 – 75 cm annual rainfall and bright sun shine during harvesting. It is main food crop in North and North – western part of our country.
- Millets** : Jowar, bajra and ragi are millets grown in India.
- Pulse** : India is the largest producer as well as consumer of pulses in the world. Major producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra etc.

Food Crops Other Than Grains :

- Sugercane** : It grows well in hot and humid climate with temperature of 21 – 27°c and annual rainfall between 75 – 100 cm. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Punjab are main producer of this crop.
- Oil Seeds** : These are used as cooking mediums. It covers approximate 12 percent of the total cropped area of the country.
- Tea** : It is an example of plantation agriculture. It requires warm and moist frost free climate with frequent showers all through the year. Main producer states are Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- Coffee** : Indian coffee is known as for its good quality in the world. It grows in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- Horticulture Crops** : India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits and produces 13 percent of the world's vegetables.

Non Food Crops :

- Rubber** : It is an equatorial crop. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°c. It grows well in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar Island and Meghalaya.

Fiber Crops : Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fiber crops grown in India. Rearing of silk worms for silk fibre is known as Sericulture.

Cotton : It is a Kharif crop which grows well in drier parts of the Black soil regions. It requires high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana are major producing states.

Jute : It grows well on well drained fertile soils in the flood plains. Major jute producing states are West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya.

Technological And Institutional Reform In Agriculture :

Agriculture employs more than 60 percent of the nation's population. This sector needs certain reform for betterment. The Green Revolution and White Revolution were too such reforms made to improve the agricultural sector of the country. Schemes such as the Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) were made to help out the farmers.

According to the report of 2010 – 11 52 % of the work force of the country is employed by agriculture.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other agricultural institutions, Horticulture development centres, Meteorological department, animal breeding centres, Veterinary Institutions are given priority for improving agricultural conditions in the country.

The old economic activity of farming is practiced throughout the country. Over the years, the techniques of farming have been changed. New methods have been developed with time for agricultural development.

Choose the Correct Answer :

1. In Andaman and Nicobar Island 'Jhum Cultivation' is known as –

- a. Ladhav b. Bay c. Kumari d. Dipa

Answer : d. Dipa

2. Which type of cultivation is called Jhum Cultivation or 'Slash and Burn' cultivation–

- a. Primitive Livelihood b. Intensive Livelihood
c. Commercial d. Horticulture

Answer : a. Primitive Livelihood

Do Yourself.

3. What is known as Venezuelan Jhum Cultivation?
a. Roka b. Konoko c. Masule d. Milpa
4. In which type of agriculture the load on land is much –
a. Gardening b. Intensive Livelihood
c. Commercial d. Horticulture
5. Crops depends on Monsoon rainfall is –
a. Rabi crop b. Kharif crop c. Zaid crop d. None of the above.
6. The cultivation of tea, coffee, rubber is called –
a. Primitive b. Intensive c. Commercial d. Horticulture
7. The main food crop of India is –
a. Millet b. Wheat c. Maize d. Rice
8. The main crop in the North-West India of Ganga-Shatadru Plain is –
a. Rice b. Wheat c. Millet d. Coffee
9. The main crop of North and North East Indian plain region is –
a. Rice b. Cotton c. Tea d. Sugarcane
10. Which crop is used as both cereal and animal food –
a. Wheat b. Maize c. Jowar d. Bajra
11. Which state of India is the largest producer of rubber –
a. Tamil Nadu b. Kerala c. Meghalaya d. Tripura
12. Where in India first coffee cultivation began –
a. Nilgiri Hilly region b. Assam
c. Himachal Pradesh d. Bababudhan hill
13. Which state of India is the largest producer of tea –
a. Tamil Nadu b. West Bengal c. Assam d. Kerala

14. India's place in pulse production –
 a. First b. Third c. Fourth d. Seventh
15. Wheat, mustard etc. are examples of _____ ?
 a. Rabi crop b. Kharif crop c. Zaid crop d. Commercial crop
16. Which state is the largest producer of Jute –
 a. West Bengal b. Assam c. Uttar Pradesh d. Bihar
17. Which is called 'Golden Fibre' –
 a. Jute b. Cotton c. Coffee d. Sugarcane
18. The crop grows in a warm humid climate –
 a. Wheat b. Rubber c. Sugarcane d. Pulse
19. Which is called 'bloodless Revolution' –
 a. French Revolution b. Green Revolution
 c. Russian Revolution d. Bhoodan- Gramdan movement
20. The crop produce in Sericulture is –
 a. Cotton b. Silk c. Jute d. None of the above.
21. The soil suitable for cotton cultivation is –
 a. Red b. Sandy c. Black d. Laterite
22. The equatorial crop produce in India is –
 a. Coffee b. Cotton c. Rubber d. Jute
23. The second largest producer of cotton in the world in 2014 is –
 a. China b. India c. Myanmar d. United States
24. A tropical and Sub tropical crop is –
 a. Sugarcane b. Oilseeds c. Coffee d. Wheat
25. The second largest producer of Peanuts in the world in 2014 is –
 a. Myanmar b. China c. India d. Sri Lanka

26. The second largest producer of Tea in the world in 2014 is –
a. India b. China c. Brazil d. Russia
27. The first country where Arabic Coffee produced in India is exported to –
a. Iraq b. Yemen c. Iran d. Qatar
28. Which is one of the major crop of Plantation agriculture –
a. Rice b. Wheat c. Sesame d. Tea
29. The place of India in the world in 2014 in the production of Fruits and vegetables –
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Seventh
30. What percentage of total vegetables produced in the world by India alone –
a. 13 Percent b. 17 percent c. 19 percent d. 21 percent
31. Which of the following is a leguminous crop –
a. Peas b. Maize c. Wheat d. Millet

Answer the short questions :

1. Which class or category of tea production is more in India?

Ans: Black tea

2. Write the name of two important beverage crops of India.

Ans: Tea and Coffee

Do Yourself.

3. Name five states of India which produce Sugarcane.
4. How many types of tea are there and what are they?
5. Which type of soil is suitable for tea cultivation?
6. What is the place of India in the world in the production of tea?
7. What is the name of the process which determines the price of coffee?
8. Which state ranks first in tea production per hector?

9. Which crop cultivation is better in Coastal Area?
10. Why India's cultivation needs irrigation?
11. As a result of Green Revolution, which crop production in India goes up?
12. What is called the green stock of India?
13. Where was Green revolution occurred?
14. Name two states of India which produce millets.
15. Which region of India is famous for production of paddy in the world?
16. In which climatic zone, intensive agriculture is practiced?
17. Pseudo-Unemployment is seen in which agriculture?
18. In which agriculture only one crop is produced on one land?
19. Which states of India is famous for commercial farming?
20. Write the full form of KCC.
21. Write the full form of PAIS.
22. What is the etymological meaning of the English word agriculture?
23. Which agriculture has a close relationship with industry?
24. Agriculture belongs to which kind of economic activity?
25. What is the full form of ICAR?
26. Name the tree leaves which is eaten by silkworm for their survival?
27. What is cocoon?
28. What is the other name of White revolution?
29. In which plan 'land reform' was the main goal?
30. What are the components of the national food security system?
31. To how many farmers did ShriRamchandra Reddy donate land?
32. Which grain is called as 'Poor Man's Flesh'?

33. Which state of India has highest production of ragi?
34. What are the top states of India has more bajra and nuts production?

Answer the Following Questions :

1. What is Commercial Agriculture? What are the features of commercial agriculture?

Answer : By applying labour, machines and using modern inputs e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides to obtain higher productivity at the commercial level is called commercial Agriculture.

The features of commercial agriculture are –

- a. In such agriculture, the amount of land is more than the population that is the amount land per capita is more.
 - b. In commercial agriculture the holding area i.e. size of the land is large.
 - c. Due to the large size of the holdings and small population, the use of machinery in agriculture is more.
 - d. The main purpose of agriculture is to meet the demand in the market.
 - e. Per capita production is high.
 - f. Such agriculture varies from region to region. For example : rice in Punjab is commercial crop whereas in Orissa it is livelihood based crop.
 - g. To obtain higher productivity higher doses of modern inputs e.g. High yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are used.
2. Write the names of two major food grains of India. What are the favourable geographical conditions for the cultivation of these two crops?
 3. Write the names of the two major beverage crops in India. Write about the production areas of these two beverage crops.
 4. Describe the favourable geographical conditions for sugar cane production.
 5. Why the Gangetic plains are suitable for rice production?
 6. What do you mean by Horticulture? Write about three features of Horticulture.
 7. Write the difference between Rabi and Kharif crops.

8. Discuss about the comparison between Wheat and Paddy cultivation.
9. Which is the main fibre crop of India? For its cultivation, what kind of geographical condition is favourable?
10. Which crop is called as 'Golden Fibre'? Explain the favourable condition required for this crop cultivation.
11. Discuss about cropping patterns of India. Give examples.
12. What kind of crop is 'pulses'? Describe the favourable geographical conditions for pulses.
13. What are the names of oilseeds produced in India? Discuss about the production and geographical condition of this crop.
14. Discuss about the comparison between primitive subsistence Farming and Intensive Subsistence Farming.
15. What is 'Jhum' cultivation? Describe some of its problems.

Chapter – 5

Minerals and Energy Resources

Overview :

Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives. Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals. In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites. Life processes cannot occur without minerals.

Although our mineral intake represents only about 0.3 percent of our total intake of nutrients, they are so potent and so important that without them we would not be able to utilise the other 99.7 percent of foodstuffs. Minerals are naturally occurring substance that have a specific internal structure; minerals are found in varied form in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc. Rocks are combinations of homogenous substances called minerals. Some rocks, for instance limestone, consist of a single mineral only, but majority of the rock consist of several minerals in varying proportions. Minerals are usually found in ‘ores’, in igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, Zinc and lead etc, are obtained from veins and lodes. Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash salt and sodium salt. Another mode of formation involves the decomposition of surface rocks and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Bauxite is formed this way. Certain minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills. These deposits are called ‘placer deposits’. Gold, Silver, Tin and Platinum are most important among such minerals. The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, like common salt, magnesium and bromine. Iron ore in the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development. The major iron ore belts in India are :- a) Odisha Jharkhand belt (b) Durg-Bastar – Chandrapur belt (c) Bellary – Chitradurga – Chikkamagaluru – Tumakuru belt (d) Maharashtra – Goa Belt. Manganese is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel and Ferro-manganese alloy. It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints. In India copper is found in the Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh, Khetri mines in Rajasthan and Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, India’s bauxite deposits are mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur – Katni. Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state in India. Mica can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown. Mica deposits are found in the northern edge of Chota Nagpur plateau. Limestone is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates. It is the basic raw materials for the cement industry. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the

rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. So conservation of minerals are necessary. Energy resources can be classified as conventional and non-conventional. Conventional sources include firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas etc, Non conventional sources include – Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy. Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. India is one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. After all “energy saved is energy produced”.

Choose the correct answer :-

(Mark - 1)

1) Which mineral is an example of fossil fuel?

- (a) Coal (b) Uranium (c) Barium (d) Bauxite

Ans:- (a) Coal.

2) Which is non-ferrous mineral?

- (a) Copper (b) Cobalt (c) Manganese (d) Iron one

Ans:- (a) Copper.

Do Yourself.

3) Which is called eco-friendly fuel?

- (a) Coal (b) Petroleum (c) Natural Gas (d) Wood.

4) Which state of India Produces the most bio-Gas?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh.

5) White Coal is called –

- (a) Anthracite (b) Bituminous (c) Nuclear Power (d) Hydro-electricity.

6) Which is the highest hydropower plant or project in India?

- (a) Sardar reservoir (b) Tehri (c) Srisaillam (d) Koyna.

7) Which is the largest hydro-electric plant of India?

- (a) Bhakra (b) Hirakud (c) Naphthamadari (d) Koyna.

8) Which is the oldest oil producing state in India?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Assam (c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan

- 9) Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral?
 (a) Lead (b) Copper (c) Tin (d) Limestone
- 10) Kudremukh, the famous iron ore mineral place is located in the state-
 (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 11) Which mineral is found in monazite sand
 (a) Petroleum (b) Natural Gas (c) Uranium (d) Thorium
- 12) The mineral found in bauxite is –
 (a) Copper (b) Mica (c) Coal (d) Aluminium
- 13) A geothermal energy centre –
 (a) Mupandal (b) Lamba (c) Manikaran (d) Charanka
- 14) In which state is the Neyveli lignite mine located –
 (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Telangana
- 15) The best iron ore is
 (a) Hematite (b) Magnetite (c) Siderite (d) Anthracite
- 16) Khetri of Rajasthan is famous for which mineral?
 (a) Copper (b) Mica (c) Limestone (d) Coal.
- 17) Which is the largest copper mining state in India?
 (a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Jharkhand (d) Odisha
- 18) Which is the On-Shore oil field?
 (a) Digboi (b) Ankeleshwar (c) Mangla (d) Bombay High.
- 19) In which state is Bailadila mine located?
 (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Chhattisgarh (c) Telangana (d) Jharkhand.
- 20) Koderma-Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand is famous for extracting which mineral –
 (a) Copper (b) Bauxite (c) Iron Ore (d) Mica

- 21) Which is the hardest mineral?
 (a) Silica (b) Ilmenite (c) Magnetite (d) Diamond
- 22) Which is the largest manganese extracting state of India –
 (a) Karnataka (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Odisha (d) Jharkhand
- 23) Which region is called ‘Ruhr’ of India –
 (a) Mahanadi Basin (b) Godavari Basin (c) Bamodar Basin (d) Ganga Basin.
- 24) Which is the low quality coal-
 (a) Limonite (b) Siderite (c) Bituminous (d) Pit
- 25) India’s Place in the whole world of hydroelectric production is –
 (a) Third (b) Fifth (c) Sixth (d) Seventh
- 26) Balaghat is famous for which mineral –
 (a) Copper (b) Mica (c) Coal (d) Aluminium
- 27) Which mineral is used in cement industry :-
 (a) Lignite (b) Galena (c) Limestone (d) Thorium
- 28) Katni is famous for which mineral –
 (a) Bauxite (b) Copper (c) Mica (d) Iron ore
- 29) Which mineral is rich at the ocean beds –
 (a) Gold (b) Manganese (c) Diamond (d) Copper
- 30) The Mineral Rich belt of India is –
 (a) Himalaya (b) Northern plains (c) Peninsular Plateau (d) Coastal Plains
- 31) Moran Hugrijan is famous for-
 (a) Molecular Energy (b) Solar energy centre (c) Coal storage Centre (d) Oil Fields.
- 32) Panchapatmali in Koraput district of Odisha is famous for which mineral deposits –
 (a) Mica (b) Coal (c) Limestone (d) Bauxite

B) Short answer type questions :

(Mark-1)

- 1) Coal of which geological age is most extracted in India?
Ans:- Gondwana age
- 2) What is finest Iron Called?
Ans:- Pig Iron
- 3) Which is the largest oil field in India?
- 4) From which part in India, Large quantities of iron ore are exported?
- 5) Which is the largest and first nuclear power plant in India?
- 6) Which is the largest thermal power Plant in India?
- 7) Write the full name of CNG?
- 8) What is called metallic Coal?
- 9) Which is the largest Iron ore Mine in India?
- 10) Which mineral is the best conductor of heat and electricity?
- 11) Which iron ore is called a natural magnet?
- 12) What are called metallic minerals?
- 13) Name a Non-Conventional Sources of energy.
- 14) Which is the main ore of aluminium?
- 15) Which mineral is non-metallic but metal is extracted from it?
- 16) Which state is the largest producer of manganese ores in India?
- 17) Which is the oldest coal mine in India?
- 18) Give an example of a rock consisting of a single mineral.
- 19) Which type of iron ore is most commonly used in the industries?
- 20) Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are famous for which non-conventional sources of energy?
- 21) What is Placer deposits?
- 22) Odisha Jharkhand Belt is famous for which mineral?

- 23) In which year was India's National mineral resource policy adopted?
- 24) What is called black diamond?
- 25) Name a thermal power plant of India?
- 26) The use of which type of Coal is more common in industrial field?
- 27) How much manganese is needed to make one ton of steel?
- 28) Which mineral is most essential for the Electrical industry?
- 29) In which rock limestone is deposited?
- 30) What is the place of India in the world in iron ore production?
- 31) What quantity of iron ore is in magnetite?
- 32) What are the colours of Mica?
- 33) Hematite ore is exported to which countries through Vishakhapatnam Port?
- 34) Which minerals contain in toothpaste?
- 35) Where do fluoride minerals come from and what are they used for?
- 36) For which mineral the colour of toothpaste is white?
- 37) From which minerals titanium oxide is extracted?
- 38) Due to which substance in the toothpaste, the tooth shines?
- 39) Write the names of the hardest and the softest minerals.
- 40) Which minerals are deposited in layers?
- 41) Which state in India has huge resource of non-ferrous minerals?
- 42) In which part of India no minerals are found?
- 43) What resources are obtained from sea water?
- 44) What percentage of minerals does our body need?
- 45) Which mineral resources are created through sediment deposits?
- 46) What is the disease that miners are most likely to contract?
- 47) Iron is softened by mixing which metal?

- 48) Which two states in India have the most petroleum resource?
- 49) Which state in North-East India has large deposits of coal, Iron ore, sandstone and dolomite deposits?
- 50) What is the meaning of the word 'Kudre' in kannada language?
- 51) What is the meaning of the word 'Bailadila'?
- 52) Which mineral is formed by evaporation in the desert region?
- 53) Write the name of a mineral that is not eroded by water flow.
- 54) Where gold, Silver, Platinum etc, are stored?
- 55) Where rat-hole mining can be seen?
- 56) Write the name of mineral that is extracted from sea water in large quantities?
- 57) The toothbrush and tube containing the paste are made up of which substance?

Answer the following questions –

- 1) What are the sources of conventional Energy Resources? Write about any one source of Energy.

Ans:- Conventional sources of energy are- Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, Electricity etc.

Petroleum or mineral oil is a major energy source in India. It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries. Petroleum refineries act as a “nodal industry” for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries. Most of the petroleum occurrences in India are associated with anticlines and fault traps in the rock formations of the tertiary age. About 63 Percent of India’s petroleum production is from Mumbai High, 18 % from Gujarat and 16 % from Assam. Ankeleshwar is the most important field of Gujarat. Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran-Hugrijan are the important oil fields in the state.

Do Yourself.

- 2) What are the sources of Non-conventional Energy Resources? Write about any one source of Energy.
- 3) Write a short note about the major iron ore belts in India.
- 4) Why is it necessary to conserve mineral resources?
- 5) What is copper used for? In which part of India is copper deposit?

- 6) Write the difference between conventional sources of energy and non-conventional sources of energy.
- 7) Write the difference between metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals?
- 8) Why mica is most used in electrical and electronic industries?
- 9) What is the difference between thermal power plant and hydro electric energy?
- 10) Why solar energy is becoming more popular in the villages and the remote places?
- 11) What do you mean by natural crude oil distribution in India?
- 12) What is the next important energy source after coal in India? Write its four importance.

Chapter – 6

Manufacturing Industries

Overview :

The process of converting raw materials into more useful and valuable products through processing is called manufacturing. The secondary activities convert primary product into a useful object. The workers employed in steel factories , car, breweries , textile industries , bakeries etc fall into this category. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular mainly because (a) manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture , which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on secondary and tertiary sectors, (b) Industrial development is a precondition for agricultural income by providing them jobs in eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country, (c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce , and brings in much needed foreign exchange . Agro-based industries provide encouragement to increase agricultural production. Development and competitiveness of manufacturing industries has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient. Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector has stagnated at 17 percent of GDP – out of a total of 27 percent for the industries which includes 10 percent for mining, quarrying , electricity and gas. The National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) has been set up to enhance the production of manufacturing industries Industrial Locations are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market etc. Cities provide markets and also provide services such as banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants and financial advice, etc. to the industry. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantage & offered by the urban centres know as agglomeration economies. The key to decision of the factory location is the least cost. Government policiess and specialised labour also influence the location of industry. A) Classification of industries on the basis of source of raw materials used : (a) Agro based: cotton , woollen , jute, silk textile, rubber and sugar, tea, coffee, edible oil. (b) Mineral based: iron and steel, cement, aluminium, machine tools, petrochemicals. B) According to their main role it can be divided into two parts – Basic or key industries and Consumer industries. (C) On the basis of capital investment : i) Small Scale industry and ii) Large Scale Industry. (D) On the basis of ownership: Public sector, Private Sector, Joint Sector, Cooperative Sector. (F) Based on the bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods: i) Heavy industries such as iron and steel , ii) Light industries that use light raw materials and produce light goods such as electrical industries.

Industries are responsible for four types of pollution.

Air pollution :- Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories , brick Kilns, refineries and smelting plants, burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories pollute our environment.

Water pollution :- It is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and affluent discharged into rivers. The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, , petroleum refineries , tanneries and electroplating industries that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies.

Thermal Pollution :- Thermal Pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. Dumping of wastes speciality glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, Salts and garbage renders the soil useless. Rain water percolates to the soil carrying the pollutants to the ground and the ground water also gets contaminated.

Noise Pollution:- Industrial and construction activities, machinery, factory equipment, generator, saws and pneumatic and electric drills also make a lot of noise. Noise pollution not only results in irritation and anger, it can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among physiology effects.

Pollution of fresh water can be reduced by :-

- (i) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages
- (ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements
- (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.

Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Machinery and equipment can be used and generator should be fitted with silencers. Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1) In which of the following industries limestone is used as raw material ?
- i) Aluminium ii) Cement iii) Plastic iv) Motor Car

Ans:- ii) Cement.

- 2) Which of the following companies regulates the steel market in the public section ?
 i) HAIL ii) SAIL iii) TATA Steel iv) MNCC
 Ans:- ii) SAIL
- 3) Which one of the following industries used Bauxite as raw material ?
 i) Cement ii) Steel iii) Paper iv) Aluminium
- 4) Which one of the following industries manufactures Telephone, Computer etc ?
 i) Steel ii) Electronics iii) Aluminium iv) Information Technology
- 5) One industry of public Sector is ————— .
 i) TISCO ii) OIL iii) SAIL iv) Dabous Industries
- 6) ————— is a Joint Sector industry .
 i) TISCO ii) ONGC iii) BHEL iv) OIL
- 7) In the jute industry, India has face the most competition to which country ?
 i) Nepal ii) Kenya iii) Bangladesh iv) China
- 8) ————— has the largest number of jute mills in India.
 i) Orissa ii) West Bengal iii) Bihar iv) Assam.
- 9) The type of economic work that belong to the mancturing industry is the—————
 i) First category ii) Second category iii) Third category iv) None of these.
- 10) A key or main industry is —————
 i) Iron and Steel ii) Sugar iii) Edible Oil iv) Information Technology.
- 11) Which industry contributes the most to GDP ?
 i) Rubber ii) Jute iii) Sugar iv) Cotton fabric
- 12) In which industry the number of workers employment is highest ?
 i) Iron and Steel ii) Weaving of cotton fabric iii) Jute iv) Silk
- 13) To which country India is the largest exporter of yarn (thread) ?

Or

India is the largest exporter of yarn to which country?

- i) Japan ii) France iii) Egypt iv) Countries of Africa

14) Which country has the largest number of sugar mills in India ?

- i) Tamilnadu ii) Maharashtra iii) Bihar iv) Uttar Pradesh.

15) _____ is called the electronic capital of India.

- i) Delhi ii) Kolkata iii) Hyderabad iv) Bangalore

16) The mineral based industry is _____

- i) Rubber ii) Petrochemical iii) Sugar iv) Information Technology

17) Which one of the following is not an agro-based industry ?

- i) Edible Oil ii) Rubber iii) Silk cloth iv) Paper

18) Most of the industries based on Kerala's Coconut Coir are _____

- i) Public Sector ii) Private Sector iii) Cooperative sector iv) Join sector

19) The most important reason for the establishment or development of an industry in a place is _____

- i) The raw material ii) The market
iii) The transportation iv) The minimum production costs.

20) The National Jute Industrial Policy was adopted _____

- i) In 2005 AD ii) In 2009 AD iii) In 2011 AD iv) In 2014 AD

21) Initially, India's cotton textile industry was concentrated in _____

- i) North India ii) East India iii) South India iv) West India

22) _____ is called "Manchester of India."

- i) Ahmedabad ii) Howrah iii) Chennai iv) Hyderabad

23) In which region India exports cement ?

- i) In East Asia ii) In Europe iii) In North America iv) Middle East

- 24) Most of the sugar industry centres are _____
 i) Private ii) Joint/ Corporate iii) Co-operative iv) Government initiatives
- 25) _____ is the coastal steel industry hub of India.
 i) Durgapur ii) Vishakhapatnam iii) Salem iv) Bhadravati
- 26) Where is software Technology Park of Rajasthan situated ?
 i) Jodhpur ii) Jaipur iii) Udaipur iv) Bikaner
- 27) The first jute mill was built in _____
 i) Calcutta ii) Hyderabad iii) Mumbai iv) Bangalore
- 28) Where was the first cement industry centre established in India ?
 i) Mumbai ii) Delhi iii) Chennai iv) Udaipur
- 29) _____ is the source of foreign exchange income in the information Technology industry.
 i) BHEL ii) SAIL iii) BPO iv) OIL
- 30) In which country does India export more jute products ?
 i) Japan ii) China iii) United States of America iv) France.

B) Answer the short questions :

1. Give two examples of agro-based industries.

Ans. Two examples of agro-based industries are Sugar industry and cotton textile.

2. What is called core industry?

Ans- An industrial product that is used as a raw material to make another industries industrial product is called core industry.

3. Give two examples of heavy industries.

4. Where was the first jute mill industry established in India?

5. What is cast iron?

6. Which is the largest Iron and steel industry in India.

7. Most of the jute mills in India are located on the banks of which river?

8. Where was India's first successful cotton textile was established ?
9. What kind of proprietary industry is India's AMUL dairy industry ?
10. Give two examples of government enterprise industry?
11. Give an example of a joint venture industry .
12. What is the consumer endeavour industry ?
13. What is used for smelting iron ore in the iron and steel industry?
14. What is the main reason behind the recent concentration of many sugar mills in South-West India?
15. If the amount of investment in an industrial organization is one crore rupees or more then what category of industry is called that industry ?
16. Why are Electrostatic Precipitator scrubbers used in chimneys of factories ?
17. Which poisonous gas is responsible for "Bhopal Gas Tragedy"?
18. Which city is called "Detroit of India" ?
19. In which year did the first cement industry start in India?
20. Cement made in India is exported to which region outside India ?
21. Which pollution can be reduced by installing silencer with generator ?
22. Which city is called "Silicon Valley of India" ?
23. Which place or position does India occupy in production of nitrogenous fertilizer ?
24. Write the names of two domestic two-wheeler (Motor Cycle) companies made in India ?
25. What is rotten water that enters the ground water level through soil or rock and causes water pollution called ?
26. What do you understand by light industry ?
27. Which element of complex fertiliser does India need to import?

C) Answer the following question :

- 1) The centralization of jute industry can be seen on two banks of Hoogly River. Discuss with reasons.

Ans : Factors responsible for the centralization of jute industry on the two banks of Hoogly River are-

- a) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
 - b) Inexpensive water transport.
 - c) The area is supported by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills.
 - d) Abundant water for processing raw jute.
 - e) Cheap labour from west bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.
 - f) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking of jute goods.
- 2) Why are most of the cotton textile centres set up in Western India?
- 3) The sugar industry in India has decentralized from North India to South India. Write reasons for this.
- 4) What do you understand by manufacturing industry? Why is the manufacturing industry considered the backbone of India's economic development?
- 5) Explain logically that India's agro-industry has helped in its development?
- 6) What are the main reasons of water pollution ? Write about four methods of how to reduce water pollution caused by industry.
- 7) Explain three reasons why the production capacity of iron and steel industries in India cannot be fully utilized.
- 8) Discuss the physical and economic reasons for setting up an industry?
- 9) What are steps taken for the degradation of the environment formed by the industry?
- 10) Write the reasons for the centralization of iron and steel industry in East and Central India?

Chapter – 7

Lifelines of National Economy

Overview

Lifelines of national economy :

We meet our needs by bringing different materials and services used in our daily life from different places. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport. Thus the progress of a country depends on the production of goods as well as transportation. Transportation can be classified into land, water and air transport. With the development in science & technology, the area of influence of trade and transport expanded far and wide. Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of equally developed communication system. Therefore, transport, communication and trade are complementary to each other. India is well linked with the rest of the world despite its vast size, diversity and linguistic and socio-cultural plurality. Railways, airways, water-ways, newspaper, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc, have been contributing to its socio-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of its economy.

Mode of transport in India :

1. Roadways :

India has one of the largest road networks in the world, aggregating to about 54.7 lakh km at present. In India, roadways have preceded railways. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons:

- a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines
- b) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.
- c) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

Roads are classified in the following six classes according to their capacity;

- a) Super highways
- b) National highways
- c) State highways

- d) District highways
- e) Other roads
- f) Border roads

The length of roads per 100 sq. km of area is known as density of roads. Keeping in view the volume of traffic and passengers, the road network is inadequate, half of the roads are metalled, national highways are inadequate, roadways are congested and culverts are old and narrow.

2. Railways :

Railways are the principle mode of transportation for freight and passengers in India. Railways help in transporting distant goods over longer distances along with business, pilgrimage etc. The Indian Railways reorganised into 16 zones. Some of the problems of the railways are:

- a) Many passengers travel without tickets
- b) Thefts
- c) Damaging railway properties
- d) Pulling the chain unnecessarily causing heavy damage to the railway can be seen.

3. Pipelines :

Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. Crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. Initial cost of lying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. There are three important networks of pipeline transportation in the country.

- i) From oil field in upper assam to Kanpur(uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad.
- ii) From salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab, Via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and sonipat.
- iii) Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat connects Jagdishpur in uttarpradesh via vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh.

4. Waterways :

Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. India has inland navigation waterways of 14,500 km in length.

National waterways :

(i) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (ii) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhuri (iii) The West coast canal in Kerala. (iv) Specified stretches of Krishna River along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals. (v) Specified stretches of river Brahmani along with Matai river, delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and east coast canal. India is dotted with 12 major and 200 non major ports. These major ports handle 95% of India's foreign trade. Kandla is a tidal port. Mumbai is the biggest port with a spacious natural and well-sheltered harbour. Marmagao port (Goa) is the premier iron ore exporting port of the country. Chennai is one of the oldest artificial port of the country. Visakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected port. Kolkata is an inland river port. Haldia port was developed as a subsidiary port, in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

(5) Airways :

The air transport was nationalised in 1953. Indian airlines and alliance air private scheduled airlines and non schedule operators domestic air services. Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd. Provides helicopter services to oil and natural gas corporation in its offshore operations to inaccessible areas like the North-Eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Communication: - Personal communication and mass communication including television, radio, press, and films are the major names of communication in the country. The Indian postal network is the largest in the world. Cards and envelopes are considered as the first class mail and second class mail includes book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals. To facilitate quick delivery of mails in large towns and cities, six mail channels have been introduced recently- Rajdhani channel, metro channel, green channel, business channel, bulk mail channel and periodical channel. India has one of the largest telecom networks in Asia. In order to strengthen the flow of information the government has made special provision to extend twenty four (24) hours STD facility to every village in the country. It includes radio, television, newspaper, magazines, books and films. Doordarshan, the national television channel of India, is one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world. Newspapers are of different types- monthly newspaper, weekly newspaper etc. In India newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects. India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. The Central Board of Film Certification is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.

International Trade : Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through land, water and air. Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity. Export and import are the components of trade. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade. On the contrary, if the value of

imports exceeds the value of export, it is termed as unfavourable balance of trade. India has trade relation with all the major trading blocks and all geographical regions of the world. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level and it is earning large foreign exchange through the export of information technology. At present the tourism industry in India is more developed. This industry help earn 1,35,193 crores foreign currency in 2015. 8.03 million Foreign tourists visited India in 2015. More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry. It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. There is a vast potential for development of tourism in all parts of the country.

(A) Choose the correct answers :

- 1) It is the largest national highway of India –
(a) NH1 (b) NH7 (c) NH8 (d) NH2
- 2) Which cities were connected by NH2?
(a) Delhi-Amritsar (b) Delhi- Mumbai
(c) Delhi - Kolkata (d) Varanasi–kanyakumari
- 3) Which state has the highest road density in India?
(a) Goa (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat
- 4) Which port has been set up to reduce the pressure on Kolkata port
(a) Nhava Sheva (b) Paradip (c) Tuticorin (d) Haldia
- 5) Which of the following is an intermediate river port?
(a) Kolkata (b) Kandla (c) Mumbai (d) Tuticorin
- 6) Which is suitable transportation for carrying solid materials?
(a) Truck (b) Railway (c) Pipeline (d) Ship
- 7) The service that Pawanhans helicopter provides-
(a) Inland airlines (b) Inland water Service
(c) Helicopter services (d) International air services
- 8) Which transport is suitable for short distance?
(a) Railway (b) Roadway (c) Pipeline (d) Helicopter

- 9) The most modern port in India
 (a) Paradeep (b) Marmagao (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Kochi
- 10) How many number of channels available to provide Postal services in big cities and towns ?
 (a) 4 Nos (b) 6 Nos (c) 7 Nos (d) 9 Nos
- 11) In the wake of loss of Karachi port to Pakistan after the partition which port was developed?
 (a) Nhava Seva (b) Marmagao (c) Mumbai (d) Kandal.
- 12) Which is not an East coast port?
 (a) Kolkata (b) Vishakhapatnam (c) Paradeep (d) Kochi
- 13) India's most important product through international trade –
 (a) Pearls and Precious Stones (b) Electrical Equipments
 (c) Engineering Products (d) Petroleum And Petroleum Products.
- 14) The premier iron ore exporting port of the country.-
 (a) Kochi (b) Marmagao (c) Visakhapatnam (d) New Mangalore.
- 15) Super highway are being implemented by-
 (a) NHAI (b) CPWD (c) PWD (d) BRO
- 16) Most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods -
 (a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) Waterways (d) Pipelines
- 17) How many people are directly engaged in the tourism industry?
 (a) 10 million (b) 15 million (c) 20 million (d) 25 million
- 18) Most of India's international trade take place through-
 (a) Railways (b) Airways (c) Roadways (d) Waterways
- 19) India's first train service begins-
 (a) 1835 A.D (b) 1853 A.D (c) 1901 A.D (d) 1911 A.D
- 20) District road are maintained by-
 (a) DM (b) Municipality (c) Panchayat Samity (d) Zillaparishad

- 21) Which state of India has the lowest road density-
- (a) Assam (b) Rajasthan
(c) Former Jammu Kashmir (d) Himachal Pradesh
- 22) India's longest pipeline-
- (a) Hazira- Kanpur (b) Hazira- Jagdishpur
(c) Puri- Tinsukia (d) HVJ Gas Pipeline
- 23) Which waterways of India has been given the Status by N.W-1?
- (a) Sindu (b) Brahmaputra (c) Godavari (d) Ganga
- 24) Kolkata International airport has been named after-
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji (d) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
- 25) In which year Border Road Organisation was established?
- (a) 1947 A.D (b) 1953 A.D (c) 1960 A.D (d) 1972 A.D
- 26) In which city is the headquarter of South Eastern railway located?
- (a) Bhubaneswar (b) Visakhapatnam (c) Hyderabad (d) Kolkata
- 27) Which country produces the most films in the world?
- (a) India (b) Brazil (c) France (d) U.S.A.
- 28) Major means of goods and passenger transport in India-
- (a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) Waterways (d) Airways
- 29) The first train in India was launched between two places-
- (a) Mumbai - Thane (b) Mumbai - Kalyan (c) Mumbai - Nashik (d) Mumbai - Satara.
- 30) The northern end of North- South corridor connects the place-
- (a) Indira Col (b) Srinagar (c) Jammu (d) Uri
- 31) The port which built to decongest the Mumbai port -
- (a) Kandla (b) Porbandar (c) Nhava sheva (d) Paradip

Answer the following question :

1. Which is the largest port in India?

Ans : Mumbai is the largest port in India.

2. Is the Golden Quadrilateral is part of road transport ?

Ans : The Golden Quadrilateral is part of any kind of transport.

3. In what year was India's first airline launched?

Ans :- In 1911 the India's first airline was launched.

Do Yourself.

4. Which is the longest railway region in India?

5. What is the distance between two lines in meter gauge?

6. Where is the headquarters of North East Frontier Railway located?

7. In which city was the first Metro-Rail launched in India?

8. In which year did the pipelines start in India?

9. Which is a suitable means of transporting expensive and perishable goods?

10. Which is the first river port in India?

11. What is the life line of India?

12. Which is the biggest national highway in India?

13. What is harbour?

14. Which is the longest railway platform in India?

15. Transportation capacity is highest in which transportation system?

16. In which year Pawanhans limited is held?

17. Which is the largest government initiative in the country?

18. What are the major and minor ports in India?

19. Which is the suitable means of transporting liquids and gases?

20. Name the port with harbour?

21. Which is the best transport by land?
22. What is the total length of the golden quadrilateral ?
23. What is port?
24. What is transportation?
25. Write the names of some ports with artificial harbours?
26. Which state in India has the longest National highway?
27. Which road plan has been adopted to connect the village directly with the city?
28. Which state body is responsible for domestic transportation aviation in India?
29. Which is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transportation?

Answer the following question :

1. What is golden quadrilateral highway? What is the objective of this project?

Ans : The four metropolitan cities of Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai are connected by four or six lane roads. The total length of this road is 5846 km. The National Highway Authority of India undertook this road construction program on 12 January 1999 AD and the Construction work was completed on 7 January 2012.

The establishment of the golden Quadrilateral has facilitated transportation between the major cities of the country. Opportunities for industry and employment have increased .Truck transport has spared across India. The main objective is to facilitate the economic growth of India by facilitating the shipment of agricultural products and other essential commodities directly to the cities or ports.

Do Yourself.

2. What do you mean by trade?
3. Explain transport and communication system with three examples that complement each other.
4. Write the names of the six main ports on the west coast of India?
5. What are the benefits of STDs in India?
6. Why water transport is much cheapest than road transport, give two reasons?
7. Write the difference between river transport and road transport?

8. Transport is the main artery of our country's economy. Argue in support of this statement with appropriate example.
9. Why is international trade called the measure of a country's economy?
10. Write down the transportation of road transport system?

Model Question

Class-x

Geography

Section – A

A) Write answers in a full sentence :- (1×16=6)

1. What is the name of the new silt soil?
2. Write the name of two states in India which are rich in resource but lagging behind in development?
3. Which industry is called the main industry of all industry?
4. What is the name of the shifting cultivation in the state of Tripura?
5. What is sericulture?
6. Which crop production in India increased significantly after the green Revolution?

Section – B

B . Mention the location of the following places on the map of India with symbols and names.

7. Bhakra Nangal Dam
8. Nagarjuna Sagar
9. Ganga river

Section – C

Answer the following questions (within 50 words) (3×2=6)

10. What is meant by resource conservation? Write two importance of it?
11. Smooth transportation is a prerequisite for rapid economic development in any country. Briefly discuss it.

Answer the following question (with in 100 words) (5×1=5)

12. Describe the favourable geographical conditions for rice production in India? Write the names of the two major rice producing states of India?

Or

Describe the favorable geographical conditions for setting up industries?

Political Science

Chapter - 1

Power - Sharing

Introduction :- Belgium is one of the small country in Europe, the capital of which is Brussels. 59% of its population speaks in Dutch language. But they live in rural areas. On the other hand, about 40% of the people speak in French language but maximum of them live in urban areas and in the capital (Brussels). The remaining 1% people speak in German language. That's why the people of the capital and city who speak in French language are more in education and they enjoy maximum power of the nation. On the other hand the Dutch who are only 20% in the capital feel that they are deprived. As a result there is a kind of conflict between the French and the Dutch speakers. The only solution of this conflict is the proper sharing of the power of nation.

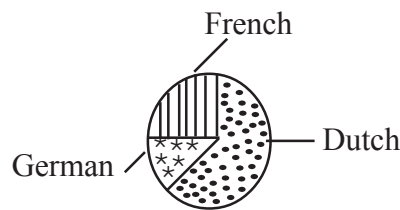
Sri Lanka got its independence in 1948. 74% of its population speaks in Sinhala language and 18% speak in Tamil. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by the virtue of their majority. As a result, a feeling of alienation increased among the Tamils. The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict and it soon turned into a civil war and a number of people were killed. In this situation, if the power is not properly shared then it becomes difficult for the smooth functioning of a nation.

A) Answer all the questions?

Mark - 1

1. What is the synonym of 'power'?
2. Name two neighbouring countries of Belgium.
3. What is the capital of Belgium?
4. Which community forms linguistic majority in Belgium, but is considered a minority in the capital city.
5. What percentage of the people in Belgium speak in French?
6. Why did the Dutch speakers feel themselves deprived?
7. Who were the most educated people in Belgium who enjoyed maximum power?
8. When did Belgium get Independence?
9. When did Sri Lanka get Independence?
10. What percentage of Sri Lanka speak in Sinhala?
11. What percentage of Sri Lanka speak in Tamil?
12. Which language was declared as the official language of Sri Lanka in 1956?

13. What is the meaning of Independent Tamil-Ilam?
14. When did the Sri Lankan civil-war come to an end?
15. What is the full form of LTTE?
16. Which religious group constitutes the major population of Sri Lanka?
17. In which side of India is Sri Lanka located?
18. Name the majority and minority groups in the pic diagram given below :



19. A man divided 60 lakhs rupees of his property among his three sons .How much do you think his youngest son should get ?
20. What do you mean by ‘power’?
21. What do you mean by power sharing?
22. What problem can be seen if there is no power sharing?
23. Who are called as ethnic groups?
24. What kind of power sharing do you see among the students and teachers of your school?
25. What kind of power sharing can be seen in India?

B) Answer the following questions :-

1. What steps have been taken by the constitution of Belgium to solve the conflict between the Dutch and the French?

OR

How did the Dutch and the French of Belgium reconcile?

2. Why is power sharing needed?
3. Discuss some forms of power sharing.
4. Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils feel themselves deprived?
5. Discuss the benefits of proper power sharing.

Chapter - 2

Federalism

Introduction :- Federalism is such a governing system where the power of the nation is divided between the central and the state govt. It means that, the existence of two types of governments can be seen here. The government which works for the welfare of the entire nation is called the central govt., and the govt. responsible for looking after the day-to-day matters of the people is called the state govt. or regional govt. As our India have both central and state govts. and the power is equally divided between both the govts.; we can call India a federal nation as well.

In Indian Federalism the power is distributed into three sections.

a) Union List :- Central govt. has been given the supreme power in Indian Federalism. It includes defense, currency, foreign affairs, war, banking, communication, etc. The central govt. has been vested the power to implement laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list. There are 97 subjects in the Union list, at present.

b) State List :- The subjects which have direct relation with the public such as : police, prison, animal husbandry, agriculture, land, trade and commerce etc. have been enlisted in the State list. 61 subjects in total have been taken under the State list.

c) Concurrent List :- In Federalism there are some subjects where both state and union govts. have to work together. such as Education system, Forest, Labour Union, adoption and heiress etc. 52 subjects are there in the Concurrent list.

- 1) Answer the following questions :-
 - a) What is the etymological meaning of Federalism?
Ans :- Federalism is derived from Latin word which means 'agreement' or 'treaty'.
 - b) What do you mean by Federalism?
 - c) Write two objectives of Federal system?
 - d) What do you mean by decentralization of power.
 - e) Name two countries which have Federal System.
 - f) What do you mean by dictatorship?
 - g) How many parts has Federalism been divided into?
 - h) What do you mean by Union List?
 - i) What do you mean by State List?

- j) What is Concurrent List?
- k) Mention the List from the following subjects given below.

Subject

List

- i) Agriculture, irrigation and Law & order.
- ii) Education, Forest, Marriage
- iii) Foreign affairs, bank, Communication & insurance
- l) What are the main features followed to form the states of India?
- m) Which state of India has been formed recently?
- n) How many stages power has been divided into Panchayat Raj system and what are they?
- o) What is the process to elect a Panchayat member?
- p) If you are a Panchayat Pradhan, what will be your activities for that particular locality?
- q) Who is the chief administrator of the Central govt.?
- r) Who is the chief administrator of the State govt.?
- s) What is the name of the highest stage of the Three-Tier Panchayat system?
- t) What is the chief of Zila Parishad called?
- u) What do you mean by Panchayatraj system?
- v) Write the names of two public welfare schemes of Union govt.
- w) When is Tripura Statehood Day?
- x) Mention two names of Union Territories of India.
- y) When and by which constitutional amendments was Panchayatraj system implemented?

2) Answer the questions in your own words.

- a) What do you understand by coalition govt.? Mention two demerits of running this type of govt.
- b) Assume that any state has 150 seats in state assembly. A team won 60, B won 50 and C won 40 seats in the election, then what type of govt. can be formed in that state?
- c) Briefly describe the Indian Language Policy.
- d) Discuss the key features of Federal system.
- e) Mention the steps taken for decentralization of power in India in 1992.
- f) Briefly describe the relation between Union and State govt.

Chapter - 3

Democracy and Diversity

Introduction :-

In the year 1968 in Mexico at a prize giving ceremony of Olympics two dark skinned American players named, Tommie Smith and John Carlos wore only socks to receive the award and they upraised their clenched fist to protest against the prevailing racial discrimination in America. A white Australian player named, Peter Norman also supported them. This incident drew international attention to racial discrimination in the United States.

During 1954-1968 a Social Reform movement against racial discrimination was held in America under the leadership of Martin Luther King Junior. In the American democratic system various movements had gained prominence to protect human rights.

In different countries of the world, due to diversities in language, caste, religion and race, there were problems within various races and communities. On the other hand it was evident that there was unity and harmony among same race and community as well. Communal and racial conflicts were prevailing in India too. But, of late in the political scenario the motto 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' has helped people to keep aside the differences among themselves and consider everyone as INDIANS.

Democracy :-

The word 'Democracy' has evolved from two Greek words – vis. Demos – means – people and Kratos – means – power. So the etymological meaning of the word Democracy is 'Power of people'. In a democratic system people can enjoy some basic rights and perform some basic duties without creating any problem to others and can move freely as well.

Answer the following questions :-

- a) When did the Black Power Movement start in America ?
(i) 1968 (ii) 1966 (iii) 1965 (iv) 1964
- b) Who led the 'Civil Right Movement' in America ?
(i) Markin Lither (ii) Martin Luther King
(iii) Martin Luther King Junior (iv) Tommie Smith
- c) Which country did Peter Norman belong to ?
(i) America (ii) Australia (iii) Mexico (iv) German
- d) How many countries were formed after the break up of Yugoslavia?
(i) 5 (ii) 6 (iii) 7 (iv) 3

- e) For the first time in Ireland when was the peace treaty signed between the govt. and nationalist parties?
(i) 1998 (ii) 1988 (iii) 1990 (iv) 1995

2. Answer the following questions in one word :-

- a) What do you mean by Democracy ?
- b) What are the problems faced if political division is created in a democracy ?
- c) What are the aspects that develop social division ?
- d) Which of the two races of America created differences between themselves ?
- e) Who are called Afro-Americans ?
- f) What do you mean by homogeneous society ?
- g) What does racial discrimination mean ?
- h) What percentage of people in Ireland were divided into Protestants and Catholics ?
- i) What is the reason behind social differences in Belgium ?
- j) What is the reason behind social differences in Sri Lanka?
- k) Who are called immigrants?
- l) Who do you think are the source of social power in a democracy?
- m) What is the minimum age for casting vote in India ?

3) Answer each of the following questions :-

3x1=3

- a) What are the three things that determine social division? Discuss. (Text Book Page - 36)
- b) Why did Peter Norman support Tommie Smith and John Carlos?
- c) What happened in the Mexico Olympics in the year 1968 ?
- d) What do you mean by Over Lapping ?
- e) Mention few reasons of social discrimination in India.
- f) 'Sab ka sath, sab ka Vikas' is the motto of the present govt. According to you, how fruitful in this motto to eradicate social discrimination in India?

Chapter - 4

Gender, Religion and Caste

Introduction :-

India is a land of multi-religious and multi-lingual people, where there exist many social diversities. The gender division between men and women tends to be understood as a natural and unchangeable disease in society. In the patriarchal society the women are still discriminated and oppressed in the field of education, career and politics. It has been seen that when given an opportunity the women have proved themselves that they are no lesser than the men.

In Indian societal system the importance of religion and race have been seen. The meaning of religion is to hold. Religion is a social-cultural system of designated behaviors and practices, beliefs that the human beings get from their birth time. The religious faith among the people creates many discrimination which leads to the social conflicts. But religion help us to learn tolerance which gives birth to brotherhood in the society.

The English synonym of race is 'caste' which is derived from the Spanish word 'Castal', which means the part of a human race. This racial system has been seen in Indian society which has been created on the basis of people and work activities. The racial system has its great impact on Indian politics.

A) Answer the following questions :-

- 1) When is the World's Women's Day celebrated?
a) 5 March (b) 8 March (c) 6 March (d) 7 March
- 2) When was the Hindu Marriage Act passed?
a) 1849 (b) 1850 (c) 1851 (d) 1852
- 3) Who said that religion can never be separated from the politics?
a) mahatma Gandhi (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(c) Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (d) Netaji
- 4) In 2014 what percentage of women members were there in Lok Sabha?
a) 12% (b) 10% (c) 13% (d) 15%
- 5) Who are known as Iron structure in Hindu Religion?
a) Caste (b) Religion (c) Language (d) Dress-code

B) Answer the following questions :-

- 1) What is the meaning of caste ?
- 2) What do you mean by Feminist or Feminism ?
- 3) What are the characteristics of caste system ?
- 4) What is the meaning of equal wages for equal work ?
- 5) What are the matters the family court deals with ?
- 6) Which article of the constitution abolishes untouchability?
- 7) What do you mean by patriarchal society?
- 8) What the literacy rate of India as per 2011 census?
- 9) Which state in India has the lowest number of females in comparison to male?
- 10) Who are called as Schedule Tribes?
- 11) What is the present name of Tribal Welfare Office in Tripura?
- 12) How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste in the Tripura state Legislative Assembly?
- 13) How many seats are reserved for women in Panchayet and Municipality in India?
- 14) What do you mean by secular state or nation?
- 15) Who made great efforts to eliminate untouchability in India?

C) Answer the following questions :-

- 1) What steps have been taken to improve women's position in society?
- 2) What kind of discriminatory attitude has been faced by the women in our society? Do you support such attitude?
- 3) What do you mean by communalism? Discuss some forms of communalism.
- 4) Discuss different kinds of caste biasedness found in Indian politics.
- 5) What steps have been taken in order to eliminate gender discrimination?

Chapter - 5

Popular Struggles and Movements

Introduction :-

Since long people in various countries of the world took to various struggles in order to achieve their rights for a better livelihood. Similarly, to the north of India lies Nepal, where there had been a conflict between the monarchical and democratic supporters for power. The country won democracy in 1990 and the power of the king was restrained. In 2001, democracy supporter king Birendra was killed in a massacre of the royal family. King Gyanendra, the new king took advantage of the democratic system and dissolved the parliament in February 2005. In April 2006, a Seven Party Alliance began a movement in the country's capital Kathmandu. With the increase of active participation of the protestors the king conceded to their demands on 24 April 2006. In 2008, the monarchy was abolished and a federal democratic republic was established.

Bolivia is a country in Latin America, where the government gave its rights of municipal water supply to a multi-national company (MNC). Within a very short period of time the company increased the price of water by four times which in turn led to a massive protest. The government then took to negotiation and conceded to all the demands of the protestors. The contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality.

From both the above mentioned incidents we can know that struggles were successful when a large number of protestors joined hands with the movement groups.

A. Answer all the questions :-

- 1) What is the capital of Nepal ?
(a) Kathmandu (b) Thimpu (c) Colombo (d) Dhaka
- 2) When was the royal family of Nepal massacred ?
(a) 2002 (b) 2001 (c) 2003 (d) 2004
- 3) How many groups participated in the democratic movement of Nepal ?
a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 4
- 4) What was the issue of the protest in Bolivia in the year 2000 ?
(a) Independence (b) Food (c) Water (d) Salary
- 5) What was the average income of the people of Bolivia ?
(a) 20,000 (b) 5,000 (c) 7,000 (d) 8,000

A. Give one word answer :-

Mark - 1

- 1) What do you mean by Monarchy ?
- 2) What is FEDECOR ?
- 3) Who are called pressure groups ?
- 4) Who are called Public Interest groups ?
- 5) Mention one movement group of India that works for the workers and labourers.
- 6) Who are called the Maoists?
- 7) What was the reason behind Bolivia's Water Movement?
- 8) What do you mean by Democracy?
- 9) What is Public Opinion?
- 10) When was the RTI Act passed in India?
- 11) What was the aim of the mass movement of Nepal?
- 12) When and where was the Kittiko-Hachchiko movement started?
- 13) Which Party came to power in Bolivia in 2006?

B. Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 5

- 1) Discuss the impact of the mass movement in Nepal.
- 2) Why was there a Water War in Bolivia ? What was the effect of the war ?
- 3) What do you mean by Pressure groups ? Discuss the effects of the Pressure groups in Indian politics.
- 4) What do you mean by Interest groups? How do they work?
- 5) Write the difference between Pressure groups and political parties.

Chapter - 6

Political Parties

Introduction :-

A Political party is a group of people who come together on some policies and programmes for the society to contest elections and hold power in the government with popular support. They play a decisive role in making laws for a country. And if they are unable to form the government they play the role of opposition by putting forward the different interests of the people.

Since the political parties work on some or the other ideologies conditioned by some special circumstances they act partial before the other parties. But again there are parties that frame policies on national interests and contest elections to form responsible government. They work for the all-round development of the society.

Political parties have been divided into two :- National parties and State or Regional parties. When a party gets a minimum of six percent votes in the Vidhan Sabha elections or wins a minimum of 4 seats in the Lok Sabha Elections it is called a national party. And a party that looks after the needs of the people living within that particular area and promotes regional interests is called a state or regional party. In India, in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections BJP won with 303 seats and become the majority. These political parties, inspite of facing a number of hurdles do still work on public interest and are sometimes seen to be allegedly involved in corruption. Thus, we can say that democratic system has emerged to be richer with the presence of political parties.

A. Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 1

- 1) Which is the major political party in India at present?
(a) BJP (b) Indian National Congress
(c) TMC (d) Samajwadi Party
- 2) When was the Indian National Congress founded?
(a) 1857 (b) 1854 (c) 1885 (d) 1990
- 3) Flowers and grass is the symbol of which party?
(a) BJP (b) Congress (c) TMC (d) BSP
- 4) One of the regional parties of Tripura is –
(a) BJP (b) CPIM (c) IPFT (d) TMC
- 5) Which country was the origin of the first political party?
(a) America (b) England (c) India (d) Russia

Answer the questions in one sentence :

Mark - 1

- 1) Which country has a one- party system?
- 2) Which is the first political party in India?
- 3) When was the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) founded?
- 4) What is a ruling party ?
- 5) What is an opposition party ?
- 6) When is coalition government formed ?
- 7) How many seats did the Bharatiya Janata Party win in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections ?
- 8) How many party system is found in India?
- 9) How many party system is there in England ?
- 10) What is the party symbol of BJP?
- 11) Name two political parties of Southern India.
- 12) Who administers the Indian electoral system?
- 13) What is abandonment in politics?
- 14) Name two regional parties of Tripura?
- 15) How many seats are there in the Lok Sabha.
- 16) How many seats are there in the Tripura Vidhan Sabha?
- 17) Name two national political parties of Tripura that contest the elections.

B. Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 3

- 1) What is a political party ? Discuss its importance.
- 2) Describe the role of political parties in a democratic country.
- 3) What measures can be taken for the removal of the erros and deviations of the political parties?
- 4) Discuss the role of the opposition party in the Indian politics.
- 5) Discuss some of the obstacles in political parties.
- 6) Mention three disadvantages of a multi-party system.
- 7) Mention three points of importance of political parties in a democracy.

Chapter - 7

Outcomes of Democracy

Introduction :-

In order to free citizens from autocratic rulers, different movements have taken place worldwide. As a result, in most of the countries of the world the democratic elective government system is there. We know, democracy means some empowerment will be there and how the citizen will enjoy the fundamental rights by doing their fundamental duties. The citizen of a democratic country will move freely without being a cause of any problem for others. Since the democratic government is elected by the people's vote therefore it is the duty of the government to look after the different problems of the people and it is the duty of the government to solve the problems of the citizens. The democratic government will work for economic progress, to demolish the poverty, to create employment and to demolish the diversity between the citizens of the country.

A. Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 1

- 1) What is democracy according to Abraham Lincoln ?
- 2) Name two democratic countries.
- 3) To whom is the democratic government responsible ?
- 4) By whom is the government of a democratic country elected ?
- 5) What do you mean by direct democracy ?
- 6) What is legal Government ?
- 7) What is the meaning of Ultra Rich ?
- 8) In which country did the idea of democracy evolve ?
- 9) What do you mean by dictatorship ?
- 10) Give one example of a country of the world where dictatorship exists.
- 11) Who said that democracy is the fool's ruling system ?

B. Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 3

- 1) What type of rights are enjoyed by the people in a democratic system?
- 2) Discuss the role of a democratic government to reduce the economic diversity and poverty.
- 3) Discuss three advantages of democracy.

- 4) Write down the differences between democracy and dictatorship.
- 5) What is called legal government? Mention the work of such a government.
- 6) Which democratic government is responsible to the people and why ?

Chapter - 8

Challenges to Democracy

Introduction :-

In a democratic country the citizens enjoy immense freedom and opportunities. To run this democratic system many countries had faced multiple problems. Sometimes, comparatively powerful countries had interfered into the sovereignty of small & less powerful countries than them. On the other hand, to achieve huge freedom within the country, sometimes different political parties and organizations create various problems. Democracy should help to progress and develop everyone along with all sections of people. Though, it is not always possible for a country to maintain peace and progress. So, by legal and political reforms, continuous attempts should be undertaken to remove the challenges to democracy.

Q.1. Answer the following questions :-

Mark - 1

a) What is the full form of RTI ?

Ans :- Right To Information.

b) What is the other name of democratic institution ?

Ans :- Political organization is the other name of democratic institution.

c) Mention two challenges to Democracy in India.

Ans :- Casteism and economic problems.

d) In the year 2021, which neighbouring country of India was under military?

e) Write down the names of two democratic countries.

f) What percentage of Canadian citizens thought that their leaders were not honest?

Q.2. Briefly describe the following questions :-

Mark - 3

a) How does economic inequality cause obstacle to democracy?

b) According to you what are the reforms that can be done in a democratic system?

c) Discuss three disadvantages of military rule.

d) Discuss three drawbacks of a democratic system.

e) Discuss the role of media in democracy.

Model Question Paper
Political Science
Class-X

Group-A

Marks - 20

1. Answer the following question in one word :-

1X4=4

- a) What is the capital of Belgium?
- b) What is the full form of BAMCEF?

Choose the correct answer :-

- c) When did Black Power Movement start in America?
(i) 1968 (ii) 1966 (iii) 1965 (iv) 1964
- d) For what reason Movement started in Libya on 2000 A.D:-
(i) Food (ii) Water (iii) Habitation (iv) Electricity

Group - B

2. Answer the following questions within 60 words :-

3x2=6

- a) What happened in the year 1968 during the Mexico Olympics?
Or
Mention three causes of India's social discrimination.
- b) Mention three demerits of 'Military Rule'.

Group - C

3. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words:-

5X2=10

- a) How in Belgium the act of negotiation between the Dutch and the French was made?
Or
Why did the Tamils in Sri Lanka feel themselves deprived?
- b) What do you mean by 'Interest-Group, How do they work?

Economics

Chapter - 1

Development

Overview :

Everyone has a desire and dreams for development. These dreams revolve around one or more goals. Goals of development differ from person to person. Goals can be contradictory as individual goal is different. As a result, development for one may not be development for others. Increase of income is the basic objective among the other objectives of different classes of people. So, every individual besides their economic rice thinks of other important situational subjects or units as the fruits of development, for example: equality, freedom, security, peace, harmony non-discrimination etc. So, it can be mentioned that people have multiple and mixed goals for development. There are multiple thoughts involved in the concept of development of the country. Thinking about such issues is the key agenda of national development.

National income is used as criterion or standard to compare development between countries or states. The world bank's world Development Report measures country wise development is terms of per capita income. Dividing the total income of a country by the total population, average income is attained. Average income is also Known as per capita income. Taking per capita income as the only measure of development, we cannot find a true picture of improving the quality of life of the people of the country. So, UNDP (United Nations Development programme) uses education and health indicators as development critaria every year. This organization publishes a report called "Human Development Report". Here, the development of the country of the world is measured on the basic of the value of the Human Development Index and the list of the development status of the countries is published in an order. The countries which are ahead in the race for development are at the top of the list and the backward or low performed countries remain at the bottom.

The Body Mass Index (BMI) used to measure whether the human body has developed according to its age or not. Nutritionists use this indicator to measure the presence of nutrients in the body. This Indicator is measured by measuring the weight and height of the body. Here, weight and height are measured is terms of kg and meter respectively. Then weight is divided by the square of height and the quotient is known as Body Mass Index (BMI). [At the end of your text book a chart is there which shows the normal rang of BMI among the different age of students]. It a students BMI is below of normal range, it should be understood that he is suffering from malnutrition. How ever, if the BMI

is above the normal range, it should be understood that the child is suffering from excess nutrition or obesity problem.

Nowadays very much emphasis is being laid on sustainable development. It is also called durable development. To maintain current level of development activities, if natural resources are used excessively, then it would not be considered as sustainable development. So, along with development, it is necessary to keep in mind that resources should be properly utilised and should not be over used or misused.

Answer in a word or in a sentence :

(Mark- 1)

1. What do you mean by development ?

Ans :- In general the process by which a country's income increases is called development.

2. What is the full form of HDI ?

Ans :- Human Development Index.

3. What are the determinants of development ?

4. What is GDP ?

5. What is infant mortality ?

6. What is national income ?

7. What do you mean by national development ?

8. What is called average income ?

9. From the point of view of development, the countries of the world can be divided into how many parts and what are these ?

10. What do you mean by government sector ?

11. What is the formula for calculating BMI ?

12. What is IMR ?

13. What do you mean by literacy rate ?

14. What is the net present rate ?

15. Which organization publishes Human Development Report ?

16. What do you mean by human development ?
17. What are the determinants of human development ?
18. Write the full form of the following — PCI, PDS, BMI, UNDP.
19. Which neighbouring country of India is ahead of India in terms of human development ?
20. Which is the internal measure of economic development ?

Write whether true or false :-

(Mark-1)

1. Development is a continuous process.
2. Per capita income is the only determinant of development.
3. Transfer of unemployment allowance is an example of income.
4. Although the per capita income is high, the countries of the middle-east are not called developed countries.
5. The BMI of an adult is 18.5 Kg/m²
6. Distribution of food grains through any shop is an example of government facility.
7. The transfer debt is the beggar's income.
8. The literacy rate of Bihar in 2010 was 87.22%.
9. The financial national income of the base year and the actual national income are not the same.
10. The price of intermediate goods is considered as national production.

Multiple Choice question :-

(Mark-1)

1. An important measure of a country's development is——
 (a) Per capita income (b) Health (c) Average literacy (d) All of the above.
2. The organization who publish world development report is ——
 (a) World bank (b) United Nation (c) UNDP (d) IMF.
3. Sustainable development focuses on what ?
 (a) National Income (b) Natural Resources (c) Literacy Ratio (d) Infant Mortality Rate.

4. One of the main indicators of development is——
 (a) Income (b) Profit (c) Expenditure (d) None of the above.
5. The process by which a country's income increases is——
 (a) Development (b) Expansion (c) Technology (d) Human Resource Development.
6. Criteria for measurement of human development index is——
 (a) Opportunity of education, health and work. (b) Income, production and education.
 (c) Education, health, income. (d) None of the above.
7. The highest literacy rate of the state in India is——
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Tamilnadu (c) Kerala (d) Delhi.

Answer the following questions within 60 words :-

(Marks-5)

1. “National development depends on the country's easy access to government facilities”—— discuss.

Ans :- The national development of any country depends on the availability of government facilities to the people in that country. For example —

- (i) Infrastructure development is the economic foundation of a country. The government caters to the basic needs of all free or at low cost. For example - Roads, Bridges, Electricity etc.
- (ii) The basic needs of the people like, health, education, housing etc will be provided by the government for free or at low cost.
- (iii) The national income will be distributed equally among all classes of people so that all can enjoy the benefits of progress.

Finally, the structure of income distribution needs to be improved by imposing taxes on the rich and subsidizing the poor.

2. Explain the concept of ‘sustainable development’.
3. What is the difference between the standards used by UNDP and the world bank human development index ?
4. Why stability is important in the context of development ?

5. Give few examples of environmental degradation from the issues around you.
6. What do should be done for the development of your area ?
7. Why increase in income is necessary to sustain our lives ?
8. What other elements besides income do we need to sustain our lives ?
9. Explain the issues which are included in the national development ?
10. What is the relationship between economic development and per capita income ?
11. How reasonable it is to consider India as a developing country ?
12. Do you think that per capita income is the main determinant of development

Chapter – 2

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Overview :

Many people around us are performing different economic activities. These economic activities are classified on the basis of different characteristics. These classifications are also called sectors. One of the method of classification works is to verify whether the activities are related to primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. When natural resources are used to produce goods than these activities are called primary sectors activities since most of the production we obtain from natural sources like agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry, so this sector is also called agricultural an its allied sector. Secondary sectors includes such kind of manufacturing and production units, which converts natural goods (products of primary sectors) into other useable goods. Example: car manufacturing units, food processing industries etc. In this case, it is also called industrial sectors because the products produced come out from different industries. The activities of the third or tertiary or service sectors. This sectors is also known as tertiary or service sectors. Transportation, storage facilities, communication, banking services, trade etc are the examples of service sector in an economy. The activities of these three sectors are interdependent.

A large number of goods and services are produced in the primary, secondary and service sectors. Many people work in these production. The value of final goods and services produced in these three sectors of a country sectors. In a given year is calculated from the total production of the sectors in this year. The aggregate production of these three sectors is the gross domestic product of a country which is simply teased as GDP termed. GDP is the value of total final product and services produced within the country during an according year. GDP shows the size of the economy or how large it is. The contribution of the three sectors of the economy to India's total GDP began to differ over time. The experience of different countries of the world shows that the importance of the economic sectors also changes with time. In the initial phase of development the total production and employment are higher in the primary sector. After that, secondary sector becomes more important sector in the economy. But in case of India, the scenario is slightly different. In India, the output of all sectors has increased considerably, but the output of the third sector has increased the most and the contribution of the third sector to the GDP has increased by leaps and bounds. At the same time, the service sector contributes the most to India's GDP, but the number of people are working in the primary sector is still very high (About 52%). This means that more people are working in agricultural sector that is actually needed. Therefore, the presence of under employment (Semi unemployment) and disguised

unemployment is higher in agricultural sector. It is important to arrange proper employment for them. To solve such problem, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005 was enacted.

According to the nature of work, economic activities are divided into two sectors which are organised sector and un-organized sector. Most of people in India are working in the unorganized sector. This large portion of the working people need protection. It is the responsibility of the government to provide economic protection and social security to the workers in the unorganised sector. Economic activities can be classified into two categories on the basis of ownership. These two sectors are the public sectors and the private sectors. The government owns the assets of most of the public sector industries and the government provides all the services. On the other hand, in the private sector the ownership of property and provision of services are vested in one person or a private company. In the private sector, the economic activities are usually performed for profit earnings motive and in the public sector, it is for the public good or social welfare. So, in certain cases government initiatives play a very important role. In a developing country like India, the role of government is very important.

Answer in full sentence :-

(Mark-1)

1. What is primary sector ?

Ans : When people extract resources directly from nature or produce resources in the bosom of nature, it is called primary sector of the economy.

2. Give two examples of primary sector.

Ans : Agricultural and Mineral resources.

3. What is meant by economic activity ?

4. What are the activities of the secondary sector ?

5. What were the main areas of the economic activity in the primary stages ?

6. What type of goods and services is included to measure GDP.

7. What is the total internal production ?

8. What do you mean by disguised unemployment ?

9. What is MGNREGA ?

10. What is meant by the sector of measuring GDP ?
11. What is meant by private sector ?
12. Give an example of unorganized sector.
13. What is the full form of TISCO ?
14. Write an aim of MGNREGA ?
15. When was the industrial policy announced in India ?
16. Which sector helps in the development of primary and secondary sector ?

Choose the correct answer :-

(Mark-1)

1. What will be the work of the following sector if the production is done in a natural process —
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Tertiary (d) Information technology.
 Ans : (a) Primary.
2. Sectors are classified into public and private sectors —
 (a) In terms of employment (b) In the nature of financial activity
 (c) Based on the number of workers employed in the initiative (d) Owned by the enterprise.
 Ans : (d) Owned by the enterprise.
3. India's main economic activity is —
 (a) Industry (b) Agriculture (c) Service (d) None of the above.
4. What is the another name of tertiary sector —
 (a) Government sector (b) Private sector (c) Service sector (d) Organized sector.
5. Which one of the following is not included in the primary activity —
 (a) Mining (b) Agriculture (c) Weaving (d) Fishing.
6. Example of service sector is —
 (a) Gardening (b) Making utensils (c) Dairy farming (d) Godown.
7. The number of main sectors of the economy are —

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
8. Which one of the following cash crop —
 (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Jute (d) Potato.
9. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was introduced in the year —
 (a) 1990 (b) 2002 (c) 2004 (d) 2005
10. The percentage of fund in MGNREGA project is funded by the central government —
 (a) 55% (b) 65% (c) 90% (d) 100%
11. Which one is included in the private sector —
 (a) SAIL (b) TISCO (c) WEBEL (d) LIC
12. Number of working assurance is provided in accordance with MGNREGA —
 (a) 150 days (b) 365 days (c) 100 days (d) 200 days.
13. The primary sectors included —
 (a) Agriculture (b) Dairy production (c) Mining (d) All of the above.
14. In India most employment occurs —
 (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Service sector (d) Information technology sector.
15. Which of the following is included in the secondary sector —
 (a) Extraction of mineral resources (b) Manufacture of machines
 (c) Extraction of forest resources (d) Animal husbandry

Fill in the blanks :-

(Mark-1)

1. _____ sectors workers do not produce goods. (Service / Agriculture)
2. The _____ serves as the basis for the production of all other sectors. (Agriculture/industry)
3. The tertiary sector's work is _____ (impartial/interdependent)
4. The problem of under-employment is more common in _____.
 (Primary sector/secondary sector)

5. In the year 2013-14, the _____ sector has emerged as the largest manufacturing sector in India. (Primary/Tertiary)
6. In organized sector _____ unemployment is seen. (open/disguise)
7. In _____ sectors workers enjoy protection in the workplace. (Organized/unorganized)
8. Teachers, professors are _____ sectors workers. (Organized/unorganized)
9. _____ is the tertiary or service sector. (Textile production/Rail transport)
10. _____ unemployment is caused by the presence of surplus workers than required. (Disguise/Structural)

Answer the following questions within 100 words :-

(Marks-5)

1. Do you think the failure of the Indian public sector has weakened the Indian economy ? Give reasons.

Ans :- In the decades since independence, India's economy has largely depended on the success of the public sector. But gradually the weakness of the public sector became apparent. As a result, the Indian economy became fragile.

The reason for these are :-

- (a) By abusing government power, the manufacturing sector has not been able to achieve the expected profit. As a result, production in government agencies declines, which has a negative effect on the economy.
- (b) Implementation of various projects in India was delayed. As advanced technology was not introduced resulting in low and incomplete production, thus there was shortage of foreign exchange earnings.
- (c) Strikes and boycotts by workers in government agencies have become a daily occurrence. As a result waste of time, nepotism, theft of government property, etc. the government sector fail.
- (d) Weak and unskilled management' administration and lack of coordination among workers and inability to take quick and urgent decisions by bureaucratic administration.

In the end, it is only when the administration and management system is strengthened and a conducive working environment is created that government agencies will reap the benefits and the Indian economy will recover.

2. What steps do you think the government should take to protect workers in the unorganized sector ?
3. Discuss the objectives of implementation of MGNREGA in 2005.
4. Discuss the comparison between organized and unorganized sectors.
5. “Workers are exploited in the unorganized sector”- Explain.
6. What are intermediate goods and final goods ? Distinguish between intermediate goods and final goods.
7. What do you mean by unemployment ? What is the difference between open and disguised unemployment ?
8. Discuss the reasons for the recent increase in the importance of the tertiary sector in the Indian economy.
9. Explain how the public sector contributes to the economic development of a country.
10. Write the types of economic activities.

Chapter – 3

Money and Credit

Overview :

In our everyday life we used to buy and sale lot of goods and services. Money is used in such transaction. In ancient period the exchange of commodities was made through barter system, where commodities were exchanged for commodities. Then there was absence of modern monetary system. There was lot of disadvantages of such transactions. Later on money removed those disadvantages of barter system.

Modern economy system is related with bank mechanism. People used to deposit their saving in banks and borrow from banks on requirement. Banks provide interest to the depositors' and charge interest from the borrowers. Generally banks charge high rate of interest from the borrowers as compared to the interest paid by bank to the depositors. In between bank earns profit or income.

Loan or credit is required in various economic purposes. Credit having both the merits and demerits. Credit helps us to increase our income. But in some cases it may create debt-trap for the borrowers when they are unable to repay the loan in time with interest.

The two main sources of credit is institutional & non-institutional sources. Institutional sources are banks, cooperative society etc. Non-institutional sources are money lender, amenders etc. Generally rate of interest in non-institutional sources are more than institutional sources. So non-institutional sources of credits are expensive & risky. Till there is limited operation of institutional sources of credit in our country and so poor people & people in remote areas are dependent on non-institutional sources for their credit requirements. By this they are often exploited by the money lenders and loss their properties.

To overcome the situation institutional credit should be increased and it should be ensured that most of the people of our country can get the benefits of institutional sources of credits. For that banks & cooperative societies should come forward and it is very much required for the overall welfare of the country.

Answer in full sentence :-

(Mark-1)

1) What is Money ?

Ans: Money is an object that is used as a medium of exchange during a transaction.

2) What is cheque?

Ans: A cheque is a document that orders a bank to pay a specific amount of money from a person's account to the person in whose name the cheque has been issued.

13) Who are called borrowers?

14) By whom does the co-operative society formed ?

15) Who decides most of the savings and loans of the self-help group?

Choose the Correct Answer :-

(Mark-1)

1) In barter system goods are exchanged for –

- a) Money b) Goods c) Money and Goods.

Ans:- b) Goods.

2) On behalf of central Government paper notes were introduced by the –

- a) Gramin Bank b) State Bank c) Reserve Bank.

Ans: c) Reserve Bank.

3) If any person in India legally pays the price through money –

- a) Refuse b) accept c) Both (a) and (b)

4) The loan terms are for different loan formats-

- a) Same b) Not same c) Depend upon bank

5) Modern form of money is –

- a) Notes and deposits b) Borrowers c) Bank

6) Savings are the way to deposit money in –

- a) Bank b) Money lenders c) Investment

- 7) Some cash has to deposit in bank –
 a) To the government b) To the Reserve Bank c) To the Co-operative Bank.
- 8) Formal sectors account for the total debt required by moral household-
 a) To meet 90% b) Can't meet 90% c) To meet 50%

Write whether true or false:-

(Mark-1)

- 1) The Reserve Bank ensure that commercial banks do not lend only to profitable traders and merchants.

Ans: True.

- 2) The Reserve Bank is responsible to look after the lending activities of the lenders of the informal sector.

Ans: False.

- 3) Lenders of formal sector charge higher rate of interest than formal sectors.

- 4) The employer is included in the source of the loan of informal sector.

- 5) Small farmers can also take loans directly from the reserve Bank.

- 6) Cooperative banks print different types of currency notes.

- 7) Necessary documents and mortgage are required for bank loans.

- 8) 85% Loans of the people in the poorer part of the urban areas are from the sources of informal loans.

- 9) The reserve bank of India oversees the lending activities of formal sector.

- 10) In India banks hold about 85% of their cash reserve in hand.

Answer within 100 words :-

(Marks-5)

- 1) What are the sources of informal credit? Mention some of its disadvantages.

Ans: The sources of informal credits are moneylender, Jamindhar, Businessman, Friends, Employees, Relatives etc.

Some of its disadvantages are:-

- a) The amount of interest is higher and the borrowers fall into the debt trap.
 - b) If the borrower is unable to pay interest on time, it continues to grow at a compounding rate.
 - c) There is no agency to control the informal sector.
 - d) Lenders often impose terms of loans according to their choice.
 - e) Sometimes the amount of interest is higher than the actual loan.
- 2) Do you think that it has become simpler to use money instead of using barter system as a medium of exchange? Mention some reasons in support of your answer.
 - 3) What do you understand by demand deposits? Discuss its advantages.
 - 4) What is 'debt trap'? Explain with an example how difference in interest rate is considered as a source of income for a bank.
 - 5) Explain few points as to why India's formal sources of debt need to be expanded.
 - 6) Write the function of the Reserve Bank of India?
 - 7) What is co-operative society? How co-operative societies work to provide loans, especially in rural areas?
 - 8) What is cheque? Discuss a comparison how it is easy to transact cash than by cheque?
 - 9) How effective do you think the role of different banks is in the Indian economy?
 - 10) How are self-help groups(SHG) formed? How does it work?

Chapter – 4

Globalization and the Indian Economy

Overview :

Globalisation is the process of rapidly connecting the countries of the world through foreign trade & foreign investment. This chapter focuses on how the globalisation process connecting the economy of different countries of the world. This connection process is made through more and more foreign trade & foreign investment between the countries of the world. As a result, countries have moved to closer to each other.

Information technology (IT sector) and modern communication systems have played a vital role in accelerating the globalisation process. The information technology and communication system have been playing a key role in rapidly disseminating easy & affordable service components from one country to another. The globalisation process has also gained momentum with the introduction of liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment. Liberalisation is the process of creating an atmosphere of liberalism by removing government restrictions and barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment. In the international arena, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is pressuring the developing countries to adopt liberalisation policies on trade and investment. Debate has erupted over the role of WTO in providing benefit to the developed countries.

Globalisation has both the merits and demerits. Globalisation has benefited the rich consumers and skilled, educated & wealthy producers. Globalisation, on the other hand, has hurt many small producers and workers due to increasing unequal competition. It means, the benefits of globalisation have not reached to everyone & every corner of the society. "Equitable Globalisation" is being talked about in order to distribute the benefits of globalisation evenly among all the people.

Answer in full sentence :-

(Mark-1)

1. What is globalization ?

Ans : Globalization is the process of rapid integration in terms of socio-economic activities

2. What is the full form of GATT ?

Ans : General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

3. What is liberalization ?

Ans : Removing barriers or restrictions from business and trade by the government is known as liberalization.

4. Who are called consumers ?

5. What is a multinational company ?

6. What do you mean by skilled workers ?

7. What is foreign investment ?

8. Mention an advantage of globalization.

9. Mention a disadvantage of globalization.

10. What is Technology ?

11. When the longterm effective charges was made in Indias Industrial Policy?

12. What is the full form of WTO ?

13. What do you mean by “Special economic zone” ?

14. What do you mean by “Flexibility of Labour Law” ?

15. What is the main goal of the World Trade Organization ?

16. What is “Quotas” ?

17. What do you mean by “Import Tax” ?

18. What is the full form of IT ?

Fill in the blanks :-

(Mark-1)

1. _____ companies play a key role in the process of globalization. (Multinational/Foreign)

2. _____ is the source of the significant part of India’s GDP. (Agriculture/Government sector)

3. Extensive publicity campaigns and demonstrations by various organizations over the past few years _____ important trade decisions. (Have affected/ Have not affected)

4. As a result of competition, most employers _____ in hiring workers. (have been flexible /have not been flexible)

5. _____ has put a large number of small producers and workers in the face of great challenges. (GATT / globalization)
6. They Firms _____ for the first five years by setting up production units in special economic zones. (need not have to pay special tax/have to pay special tax)
7. Multinational companies have _____ their investment in India in the last 20 years. (increased/decreased)
8. Liberalization makes it _____ for traders to make independent decisions. (easier/difficult)
9. One of the process to impose barriers in business is _____. (Export tax/Import tax)
10. Foreign trade _____ in the markets of different countries. (Selects goods / makes link)
11. Ford motors company was established _____. (in America/ in India)

Short Questions :-

(Marks-3)

1. What the changes were seen in India's new industrial policy (1991 A.D.) ?
 Ans : Industrial policy in India (1991 A.D.)
 - (a) Most of the restrictions imposed on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed.
 - (b) The entry of foreign technology in India was widened.
 - (c) To compete with the foreign entrepreneurs various facilities were given to Indian entrepreneurs.
 - (d) Government facilities were provided to the foreign companies to set up industries in India.
 - (e) The upper limit of Rs. 100 crore was lifted under the Monopoly and Regulatory Business Act.
2. Explain the concept of globalization.
3. "Globalization had an impact on the Indian economy"- give an example.
4. Explain with few points that the flexibility of Labor Laws helped the companies.
5. Mention three main reasons why the effects of globalization are not found equally in everywhere.
6. Discuss the harmful aspects of globalization.
7. What kind of government initiatives can be taken for equitable globalization ? - Give your opinion.

8. Discuss any three important effects of globalization in India.
9. Mention some steps taken by the government of India to attract foreign investment.
10. What do you mean by liberalization ? Mention some of its commercial advantages in India.
11. Mention three reasons behind globalization.
12. Mention three differences between foreign trade and foreign investment.
13. How the multinational companies relate the scattered manufacturing centers of India ?

Chapter – 5

Consumer Right

Overview :

In every market mechanism there are two types of people producers or sellers and consumers. Producers produce goods & services for the consumers. Consumers purchase those goods & services from producers.

Consumer rights are referred to a set of law that present the right to be informed about the quantity, quality, purity, potency, price of goods and services and their standard so that the consumers are protected against all sorts of unfair trade practices. The consumer Bill of Rights upholds the right to safety of every citizen. This chapter of Consumers Right informs about those rights which every consumer must be aware of in a market situation. And, if a person feels that any of his rights are violated at any point of time, he can take legal action against the particular producer/ seller of the good(s)/ service (s).

There are eight basic rights to consumer that follow the united Nations guidelines. These are -

a) The Right to Safety :

They should get protection against production, products, services and processes that are harmful for life and health.

b) The Right to be Informed :

They should be given valid information while making a choice and should be secured against labelling, dishonesty and misleading advertisement.

c) Right to Choose :

They should be allowed to choose from a variety of products with the promise of good quality.

d) The Right to be heard :

Their interest must be taken into consideration and represented in the execution and/ or making of policies and also in the development of goods & services.

e) The Right to Satisfaction of Basic Needs :

They should get excess to services, essential goods, shelter, clothing, sanitation, healthcare & education.

f) The Right of Redress :

They should get fair settlement including compensation regarding shoddy goods, misrepresentation or unsatisfactory services.

g) The Right to Consumer education :

They should get access to knowledge and skills which are needed in order to be confident and informed about the services and goods and about consumer rights and how to exercise those rights.

h) The Right to A Healthy Environment :

They should be provided with an environment where they can live and work; an environment that is non-threatening and takes care of their present welfare as well as that of the future generation.

Consumers are often exploited due to the following factors :

1. Limited Information :

Producers/ sellers can produce goods or service of their choice. And as a result of having less information about the particular product, a consumer can make the wrong choice and loses money.

2. Limited supplies :

Producers/ sellers often charge higher prices showing the causes of limited or shortage of supply and consumers are exploited by this.

3. Illiteracy :

Illiteracy directly affects the consumers as illiterate people having limited knowledge regarding the quality or quantity of products.

4. Limited Competition :

During monopoly control over supply or production of a product, then the producer/ seller can charge any price and consumers are exploited.

Consumer Movement :

In India, consumer movement as a “Social force” originated with the necessity of protecting

the interest of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices. Because of all this efforts, a significant initiative was taken in 1986 by the government of India. It has implemented the “Consumer Protection Act 1986”, popularly known as COPRA.

The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organisations, Known as “Consumer Forums” or “Consumer Protection Councils”. They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court.

COPRA, a three-tier quasi judicial machinery at the district, state & National levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes.

- ◆ The “District Forum” (District level court) deals with the cases involving claims upto Rs. 20 lakh.
- ◆ The ‘State Commission’ (State-level court) deals with the cases involving claims between Rs. 20 lakh to Rs. 1 crore.
- ◆ The “National Commission” (National level court) deals with cases involving claims exceeding Rs. 1 crore.

In India 24th December is observed as the ‘National Consumer Day’. After more than 25 years of the enactment of COPRA, consumer awareness is spreading, through slowly in our country. For the speedy process of the consumer movement, we require a voluntary effort and active participation of people.

Note : In 2005, “Jago Grahak Jago”, (a consumers awareness program) was launched by the government of India.

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is the national standards organization of India.

Different ‘logos’ and certification help consumers get assured of quality while purchasing the goods and services.

- ◆ AG Mark is a certification or logo mark used for industrial product in India.
- ◆ ISI Mark is a certification or logo used for industrial product in India.
- ◆ Hallmark is a certification or logo used for standardization of gold and Silver Jewellers.

- ◆ FPO Mark is a certification or logo used for standardization of processed fruit product.

Answer in full sentence :-

(Mark-1)

1. Who is a consumer?

Ans: A person who buy goods and services to fulfill his/ her needs.

2. Who is a producer?

Ans: A person who manufacture goods or services to sell.

3. What is the full form of MRP?

4. What is the full form of RTI Act?

5. When was the RTI Act passed?

6. What are certain details given on the packing of a good?

7. What is AG mark?

8. What is 'right to choose'?

9. When did consumer movement come into being in an organised form in India?

10. How many tier of judicial machinery under COPRA?

Write whether true or false :-

(Mark-1)

1. AG mark is the certificate maintained for quality of cosmetics.

2. In 2020, RTI Act was enacted by the government.

3. In 1985, United Nations adopted the UN guidelines for consumer protection.

4. Under COPRA, a two tier quasi judicial machinery was set up.

5. District forum deals with the cases involving claims upto Rs. 20 lakh.

6. Bureau of Indian standard is the agency that monitor and issue standards for goods and services.

7. Many people who work in the unorganised sector have to work at a low wage.

8. Till 1970s, consumer organisations were largely engaged in writing articles and holding exhibitions on consumer rights.

9. Consumers can bargain with the seller to sell at less than the MRP.
10. Consumer forums guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumers court.

Choose the correct answer :-

(Mark-1)

1. Consumer international has become an umbrella body to over _____ member organisations from over 115 countries.
- (a) 220 (b) 250 (c) 320 (d) 350
2. 'ISI' Mark stands for.
- (a) Indonesian organisation for security (b) International organisation for security
- (c) Indian organisation for standardisation (d) None of them
3. COPRA was enacted on-
- (a) 1984 (b) 1980 (c) 1986 (d) 2000
4. Under COPRA, there is _____ quasi judicial machinery -
- (a) Two tier (b) Three tier (c) Four tier (d) Eight tier
5. These are _____ basic rights to consumer.
- (a) Four (b) Six (c) Nine (d) Eight
6. In India, _____ is observed as National Consumer's Day.
- (a) 24th January (b) 24th March (c) 24th December (d) 20th December
7. 'National Commission' deals with the cases involving claims exceeding _____
- (a) 5 Crores (b) 12 Crores (c) 1 Crores (d) 10 Crores
8. 'State commission' deals with the cases involving claims between _____
- (a) Rs 20 lakh and 2 crores (b) Rs 20 lakh and 5 crores
- (c) Rs 20 lakh and 10 crores (d) Rs 20 lakh and 1 crores
9. Halmark is used as a "logo" of quality and purity for -
- (a) Jewellery (b) Washing machine (c) Food Product (d) Water

10. "ISI mark" is used as a "logo" of quality and purity of

- (a) Food Product (b) Water (c) Jewellery (d) Electrical machinery products

Answer the following questions within 60 words :-

(Marks-3)

1. What do you mean by "Right to seek redressed"?

Ans : According to COPRA (1986), consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. Consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the damage. Consumers can file complaint before the appropriate consumer forum about their damage.

2. What are the functions of "Consumer protection councils"?

Ans : The main functions of "Consumer protection councils" are -

- i) They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumers court
- ii) Sometimes, they represent individual consumers in consumer courts.
- iii) They also take several steps for creating awareness among people. (Posters, Drawin competition, drama etc)

3. Explain briefly the three tier judicial machinery setup under the COPRA, 1986.

4. What are the responsibility or duties of a consumers?

5. Explain the basic rights of a consumer.

6. Explain the factors that initiated consumer movement in India.

7. What are the needs of standardization of different products? Give proper examples.

8. What do you mean by 'right to be informed'?

9. Write a short note on ISI, Hallmark and AG mark.

10. "Consumer awareness is the ultimate toll to protect consumer" - Explain.

Model Question

Class – X Social Science : (Economics) 20 Marks.

1. Answer in full sentence. (1×2=2)

- (a) What is Average Income ?
- (b) What is the aim of MGNREGA ?

2. Choose the correct answer. (1×2=2)

- (a) The bank has to deposit some cash in —
 - (i) To the government (ii) To the Reserve Bank
 - (iii) To the co-operative bank.
- (b) One way is to disrupt trade —
 - (i) Export tax (ii) Import tax (iii) Per-capita income.

3. Answer the following questions within 50 words. (3×2=6)

- (a) Why the issue of stability is important in the context of development ?

Or

How it is reasonable to consider India as a developing country ?

- (b) Explain the concept of globalization ?

Or

What do you mean by liberalism ? Mention some of its commercial advantages in India.

4. Answer the following questions within 100 words. (5×2=10)

- (a) Write a comparative discussion between organized and unorganized field.

Or

What do you mean by unemployment ? Write the difference between seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment.

- (b) What is Cheque ? Write a comparative discussion to show how a cheque transaction is easier than a cash transaction.

Or

What do you mean by demand deposit ? Write its advantages.