COMPREHENSIVE STUDY MATERIAL
(Practice Resource for Teachers and Students)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS - X

(As per SCERT Guidelines and Blueprint)

Prepared by

Dr K. S.KANNAN

M.A., M.A., M.A., M.Ed., PGDCA., Ph.D.,

Salient Features of this Book

- Quick Revision and Brain Map Notes for last-minute preparation
- Very Short (1M & 2M) and Long Answer (4M & 8M) Questions
- Competitive Corner for higher-level preparation
- Competency,Source, and Integrated-focused Question Formulation
- Creation of Analytical and Concept-based Questions
- Self-Study Assessment for effective evaluation
- Updated Infographics,Tables,Charts, and Maps for better understanding

2025

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Preface

The present book, Comprehensive Study Material (Practice Resource for Teachers and Students) in Social Sciences - Class X**,** has been prepared in accordance with the SCERT guidelines and blueprint with the objective of providing a structured, clear, and Student-friendly resource for effective learning and exam preparation.

Social Sciences, being an integral part of education, not only help students understand society and its functioning but also equip them with analytical skills to interpret contemporary issues. This study material is designed to bridge the gap between classroom teaching and self-study, offering students a reliable companion to revise, practice, and assess their knowledge.

This book is prepared with the conviction that **teachers and students** will find it a practical resource that reduces the burden of scattered references and serves as a comprehensive guide.

It is my sincere hope that this work will not only help students in examinations but also inspire them to develop a deeper interest in Social Sciences.

Dr K.S. Kannan

BLUE PRINT

GEOGRAGHY

CONTENT	1M	2M	4M	8M	MAP	Total Questions	Total Marks
Resources and Development	2				1	3	3
Forest and Wildlife			1			1	4
Water Resources				1		1	8
Agriculture				1(IC)		1(IC)	(8)
Minerals and Energy			1			1	4
Manufacturing Industries	1	1			1	3	4
Lifelines of National Economy		1(IC)			2(IC)	1+2(IC)	2+2(IC)
							25

HISTORY

CONTENTS	1M	2M	4M	8M	MAP	Total Questions	Total Marks
Rise of Nationalism in Europe	1		1			2	5
Nationalism in India				1		1	8
The Making of Global World	2	1			2(IC)	3+2	4+2
The Age of Industrialization			1			1	4
Print Culture and the Modern World		1		1(IC)	2	3+1	4+8
							25

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

CONTENTS	1M	2M	4M	8M	MAP	Total Questions	Total Marks
Power Sharing				1		1	8
Federalism			1			1	4
Gender, Religion and Caste		1	1			2	6
Political Parties	1			1(IC)	2+1(IC)	3+2	3+1+8
Outcomes of Democracy			1		1(IC)	2	4
							25

ECONOMICS

CONTENTS	1M	2M	4M	8M	MAP	Total Questions	Total Marks
Development	1		1			2	5
Sectors of the Exconomy				1		1	8
Money and Credit				1(IC)	2+2(IC)	2+3	8+2
Globalisation and India	2	1				3	4
Consumers Right		1	1			2	6
							25

10th Class Social Studies Section Wise Questions and Marks

SECTION	QUESTION NO	MARKS
I	01-12	12 X 1 = 12 M
II	13 – 20	8 X 2 = 16 M
III	21 – 28	8 X 4 = 32 M
IV	29 – 33	5 X 8 = 40 M
	TOTAL: 33 QUESTIONS	100 MARKS

SSC PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS
SOCIAL STUDIES – MARKS DIVISION
TIME : 3.15 Hrs   Max Marks :100

Text Book	1 Mark		2 Marks		4 Marks		8 Marks		Map
	Question	Marks	Question	Marks	Question	Marks	Question	Marks	Map
Geography	3	3	2	4	2	8	1	8	
History	3	3	2	4	2	8	1	8	8 Marks
Polity	3	3	2	4	2	8	1	8	
Economics	3	3	2	4	2	8	1	8	
	12	12	8	16	8	32	4	32	8

Note: 1. Question No 33 is Unique from all Four Parts
               2. Section -IV i.e , 8 Marks Questions having internal Choice from the Same Part.
               3. Total No .of Question are 33.

C O N T E N T S

GEOGRAPHY

1. Chapter-I
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
Quick Revision Notes

1. Resource

- Anything that has utility and can satisfy human needs.
- Example: Water, minerals, forests, land, etc.

2. Types of Resources

On the basis of origin:

- **Biotic** - Living (forests, animals, humans).
- **Abiotic -** Non-living (minerals, metals, land).

On the basis of exhaustibility:

- **Renewable** - Can be renewed (forests, water, solar energy).
- **Non-renewable** -Limited, exhaustible (coal, petroleum, minerals).

On the basis of ownership:

- **Individual** -Owned by private people.
- **Community** - Shared by community (parks, grazing grounds).
- **National** - Under control of the nation (roads, rivers, minerals).
- **International** - Managed by international institutions (oceans beyond 200 nautical miles).

On the basis of status of development:

- **Potential** - Available but not used fully (wind in Rajasthan, solar in Gujarat).
- **Developed** Resources in use (coal, petroleum).
- **Stock** - Available but can't be used with present technology (water as H_2 and O_2).
- **Reserves** - Known and can be used in future (forests, minerals).

2. Sustainable Development

- Development that meets present needs without compromising future generations.
- Example: Use of solar energy, afforestation, water harvesting.

3. Resource Planning in India Steps:

- Identification and inventory of resources.

- Evolving a planning structure.
- Matching resource plans with national development.

4. Problems of Resource Utilisation

- Unequal distribution of resources.
- Over-exploitation → environmental problems.
- Depletion of non-renewable resources.

5. Land Resources in India

Types of Land:

- Net Sown Area (cultivated land).
- Fallow Land (uncultivated for some time).
- Permanent Pastures, Forests, Waste Land.

Land Degradation Causes:

- Deforestation, overgrazing, mining, over-irrigation, industrial waste.

Measures:

- Afforestation, proper irrigation, control of grazing, land reclamation.

6. Soil as a Resource
Types of Soil in India:

- Alluvial Soil – Fertile, found in northern plains, supports agriculture.
- Black Soil – Cotton soil, found in Deccan plateau.
- Red Soil – Poor in nutrients, found in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.
- Laterite Soil – Less fertile, found in high rainfall areas.
- Arid Soil – Sandy, less moisture, Rajasthan.
- Forest Soil – Found in hilly and mountainous areas.

7. Soil Erosion Causes:

- Wind, water, deforestation, overgrazing.

1. **Conservation Methods:**
- Afforestation, contour ploughing, terrace farming, crop rotation, strip cropping, shelter belts.

Key terms for Quick Recall

- ➤ **Resources** -Utility + Value

> - **Sustainable Development** - Present needs + Future safety
> - **Land Degradation** - Overuse of land
> - **Soil Conservation** - Afforestation, terrace farming, strip cropping

Question and Answers

1. **What is Resources?**

     Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs is called a resource. Eg. Minerals, forests, fossil fuels etc.

2. **Explain the classification of resources on the basis of origin and give one example of each?**

     Resources can be classified in the following four ways:
     a) On the basis of Origin: Biotic and Abiotic
     b) On the basis of exhaustibility: Renewable ad Non-renewable
     c) On the basis of ownership: Individual (Personal), Community, National and International
     d) On the basis of status and development: Potential, Developed, Reserve and Stock

3. **What is Biotic resource?**

     Biotic Resources are that come from living things such as
     Plants - trees, crops, fruits, forests
     Animals - cattle, fish, birds, insects
     Humans- skills, labour, knowled Human beings, Animals, Plants,fish, birds,crops,fruits forests, etc.

4. **What is Abiotic Resources?**

      Include all non-living things, eg. Rocks and Minerals.

5. **What is Renewable Resources?**

     The resources which can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical and mechanical processes are known as renewable/ replenishable resources, eg. water, wildlife, forests, solar energy, wind energy etc.

6. **What is Non-renewable Resources?**

      The resources which once get exhausted cannot be remade. They take a long geological period of time, i.e., millions of years in their formation, e.g., minerals, fossil fuels etc.

7. **Write two types of renewable resources and give one example of each type?**

     Two types of renewable resources are as follows:

     - Continuous or Flow Resources, eg. Wind and Water resources.

     - Biological Resources, e.g., Natural vegetation (forests) and Wildlife.

8. **Write two characteristics of non-renewable resources and write their two broad categories with examples.**

          Two characteristics of non-renewable resources:

i) They cannot be recycled and get exhausted with their use

ii) They take millions of years in their formation and

   Two broad categories of non-renewable resources:

iii) Recyclable resources, e.g., metals.

iv) Non-recyclable resources, e.g., fossil fuels.

9. Give any two examples of non-renewable resources?

Non renewable resources are resources which once get exhausted, cannot be remade.

They take a long geological period of time, i.e., millions of years, in their formation,   e.g.,

Minerals, Fossil fuels, etc.

10. Name the categories under which natural resources can be grouped on the basis of state of development.

- Potential Resources
- Developed Resources
- Stock and Reserves.

11. What do you mean by Sustainable Development?

Sustainable economic development means that development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of future generation. The below pie gragh indicates SD:

12. Why is Resource Planing necessary? Give reasons:

Planning is necessary for proper resources to be used properly and wisely.

Reasons for resource planning:

- Resource availability is not the same in all parts of the country.

- Resources, especially non-renewable resources, need extra care as they cannot be renewed.

- There is acute shortage or deficiency of some resources.

- Resource planning helps in proper utilisation of resources by reducing wastage.

5

- It takes care of future needs and may sustain the environment.

13. India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources." Name four varied regions to justify this statement.
- The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.
- Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.
- Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.
- The cold desert area of Ladakh has very rich cultural heritage. It is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals such cases call for balanced resource planning at different levels.

14. Explain three stages of Rresource Planning.'

Three stages of resource planning:
   i) Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country
   ii) Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology and
   iii) Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans

15. When Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit held?

In 1992,100 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

- Socio-economic development at global level and

- Signed the Declaration on Global Climatic Change and the Biological Diversity.

16. What is Agenda-21?
   Agenda-21 is a comprehensive action plan adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to promote sustainable development worldwide, addressing environmental, social, and economic issues.

17. Expand UNCED?
   United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

18. Write four factors which determine resource development in a region?

Four factors involved in the development of resources are:

- Availability of resources
- Level of technology
- Quality of human resources and
- Historical experiences of the people

19. Who wrote '*Small is Beautiful*'?

E. F. Schumacher (German-born British economist)

20. In which year was the report '*Our Common' Future* published?

Our Common Future is the famous report published in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), also known as the Brundtland Commission (chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland, then Prime Minister of Norway).

21. Look at the Pie graph and answer the following questions:
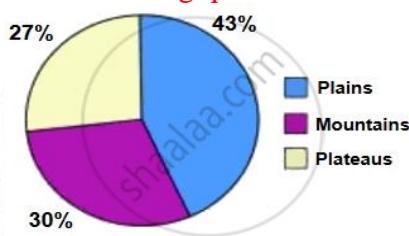
1. Which land form occupies highest area?
   Plains(43%)
2. How many land froms shown in this picture?whata are they?
   Three. They are a) Mountains,b) Plateus adnd c) Plains
3. Which geographicl area is suitable for humana settlement?
   Plains

22. Look at the Pie graph and answer the following questions:

Land Use Distribution in India - Pie Chart-1960-1961
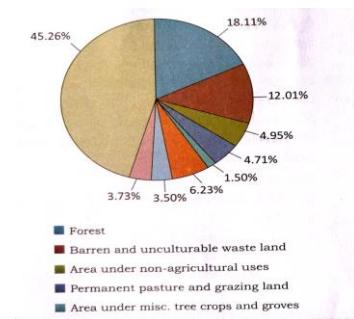
1. What percentage of land in India is under forest?

    18.11%

2. What percentage of land is barren and unculturable waste land?

    12.01%

3. How much land is used for non-agricultural purposes?

    4.95%

4. What is the percentage of permanent pasture and grazing land?

    4.71%

5. How much land is under miscellaneous tree crops and groves?

    1.50%

6. What is the largest category of land use?

    Net sown area - 45.26%

23. Look at the Pie graph and answer the following questions:
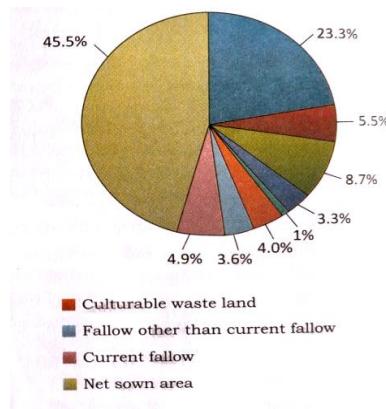
1. What is the largest land use category shown in the chart?

    Net sown area (45.5%).

2. Which category covers 23.3% of the land?

    Fallow land other than current fallow.

3. What percentage of land is under culturable waste land?

    5.5% of the land.

4. How much land is under current fallow?

    4.9% of the land

5. What is the percentage of land under other uses (like forest, non-agriculture, barren land etc.)?

    Remaining small portions ranging from 1% to 8.7%.

24. Classification of Indian Soils

India has a diverse variety of soils due to differences in climate, rainfall, vegetation, and parent rocks. Here is a classification of major soils found in India,

along with their meaning, importance, and distribution across states.

Type of Soil	Meaning	Importance	States Extended
Alluvial Soil	Formed by the deposition of silt and sediments by rivers, found in river plains and deltas.	Highly fertile, ideal for growing rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton.	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
Black Soil	Also called Regur soil, rich in clay and known for its moisture-retaining capacity.	Good for cotton (cotton soil), also supports cereals, oilseeds, citrus fruits.	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
Red Soil	Formed due to weathering of metamorphic and igneous rocks, rich in iron oxide giving a red color.	Suitable for pulses, groundnut, millet, cotton, wheat.	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra
Yellow Soil	Similar to red soil but with more hydrated ferric oxide giving a yellowish color.	Supports crops like maize, pulses, oilseeds when fertilized.	Parts of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala
Laterite Soil	Formed under high rainfall and temperature, rich in iron and aluminium but poor in fertility.	Supports crops like tea, coffee, cashew with proper treatment.	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Maharashtra, Assam
Arid (Desert) Soil	Formed in arid and semi-arid regions with low rainfall, sandy in texture and poor in organic matter.	Supports drought-resistant crops like barley, millet, dates, and pulses.	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab

Soil Pictures
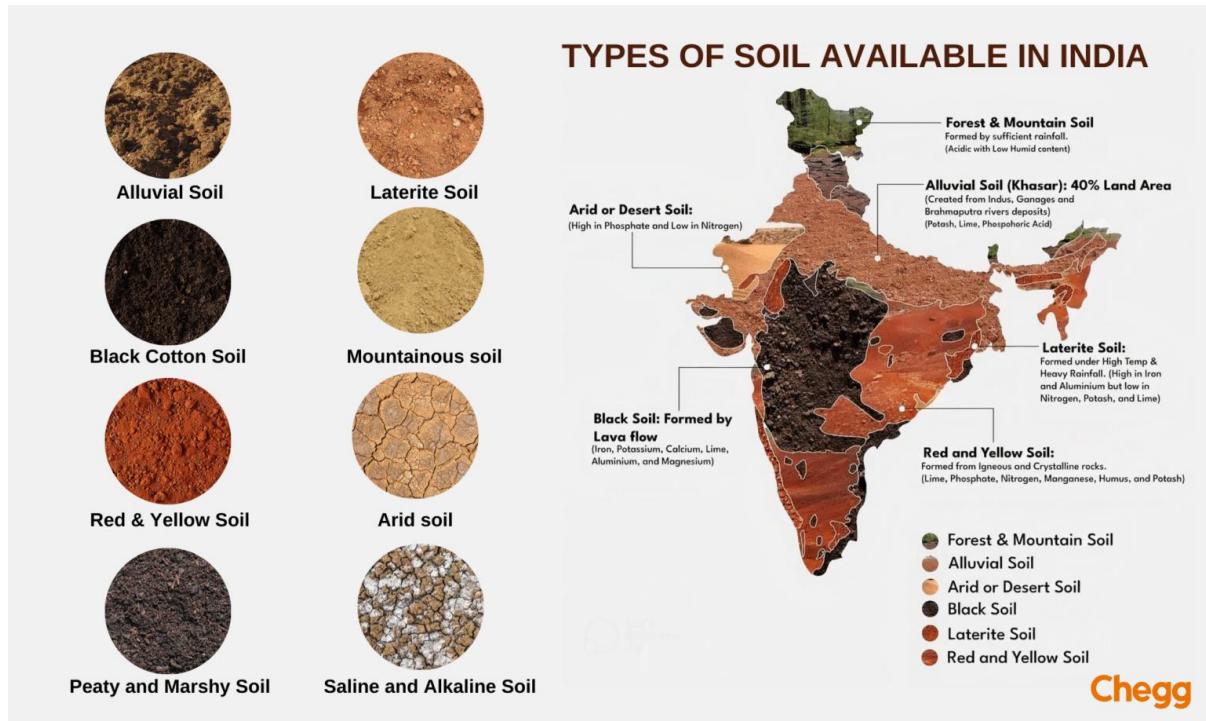
25. Short Questions and Answers on Indian Soils

Alluvial Soil

- Where is alluvial soil mainly found in India?
- In the Indo-Gangetic plains – Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Assam.
- Why is alluvial soil important?
  It is very fertile and supports crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane, and cotton.

Black Soil

1. What is another name for black soil?

   Regur soil or Cotton soil.

2. Which crops grow well in black soil?

   Cotton, sugarcane, wheat, jowar, and oilseeds.

Red Soil

1. Why does red soil have a red color?

   Due to the presence of iron oxide.
2. Name states where red soil is found.

Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh.

Yellow Soil

1. How is yellow soil formed?
   From the weathering of rocks with hydrated ferric oxide, giving it a yellow color.
2. Which crops grow in yellow soil?

   Maize, pulses, oilseeds (when manured and fertilized).

Laterite Soil

- Where is laterite soil commonly found?

  Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Assam.
- Which crops grow in laterite soil?

  Tea, coffee, cashew, rubber (with proper treatment).

Arid (Desert) Soil

- In which region is arid soil found?

  Rajasthan and Gujarat (Thar Desert).
- Which crops can grow in arid soil?

  Drought-resistant crops like barley, millet, dates, and pulses.

26. What is Bangar and Khadar?

   Bangar Soil (Old Alluvial Soil):

   Older alluvial deposits found away from river beds.Less fertile because it is higher in age and has more kankar .Located on terraces and upland areas.

   Khadar Soil (New Alluvial Soil):

   Younger alluvial deposits found in the flood plains of rivers. More fertile as it is renewed every year by river silt during floods and rich in humus and supports intensive agriculture (rice, wheat, sugarcane).

27. Three reasons for conservation?

   a) Resources are limited in nature, they must be used carefully

   b) Most resources are non-renewable and

   c) Extra care bust be taken to be conserve for both

28. Why is land/Soil as a resource important for us?

Land is the basic natural resource on which all human activities depend. It provides space for agriculture, housing, industries, transport, communication, forests, pastures, minerals and water resources, base for biodiversity, ecological balance and cultural heritage. See the below pie graph for easy understanding:

Land Resource Uses in India (Approximate)
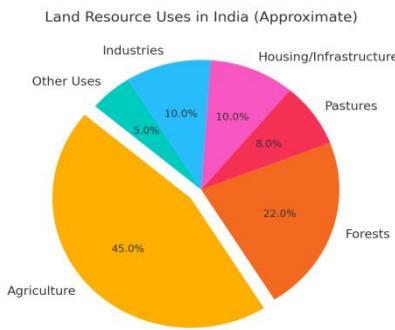
29.Write three physical and three human factors which determine the use of land.
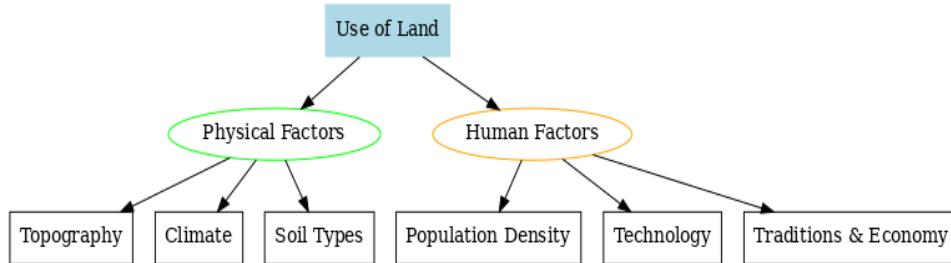
30. . According to National Forest Policy, how much of the country's area should be under forest cover and why? Give two considerations for this norm. Have we been able to meet this norm?

We have 22.57% area under forests which is far lower than the desired 33% of geographical area, as outlined by National Forest Policy.

31. What is land degradation? What is the area of degraded land in India? Name four types of waste-lands and their percentage share respectively.

Damage to the land, bringing down its quality is called land degradation. India has 130 million hectares of degraded land. The below are four categories of waste-lands:

a) Water eroded area (56%)
b) Forest degraded area(28%)

c) Wind eroded area(10%) and

d) Saline and Alkaline land(6%)

32 .How the human activities which have caused land degradation?

Deforestation, Overgrazing,Mining activities ,Ove -irrigation leads to water logging and   Industrial effluents

33. Which factor is mainly responsible for maximum land degradation in India?

Over-grazingover irrigation and deforestation are the main reasons for land degradation.

Eg.Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

34. Write some measures/steps to solve problems of land degradation?

The beolow are the meastures/steps measures to conserve land/soil:

- Afforestation
- To control over-grazing
- Planting of shelter belts of plants
- Stabilisation of sand dunes
- Control of mining activities
- Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents
- Proper management of waste-lands
- Avoid over-irrigation and
- Avoid overuse of fertilizers and pesticides.

35. Write the main factors responsible for soil formation?

Soil is a living system. It takes millions of years to form soil up to a few centimeters   in depth.

Quick Revision Notes

1. Importance of Forests and Wildlife

- **Provide raw materials**: wood, paper, medicine, gum, fuel, fodder.
- **Ecological functions**: maintain balance, prevent soil erosion, regulate climate, water cycle, purify air.
- **Wildlife maintains** food chain, biodiversity, pollination, gene pool.

2. Types of Forests (India)

- **Reserved Forests** → Most protected, no activities without permission.
- **Protected Forests** → Limited human activities allowed.
- **Unclassed Forests** → Local communities' ownership.

3. Threats to Forests and Wildlife

- **Deforestation** (agriculture, urbanization, industries).
- **Poaching** (illegal hunting, trade of animals).
- **Mining and Dams** → displacement, habitat destruction.
- **Overgrazing & Forest Fires**.

4. Conservation Measures

Government Steps:

- Indian Forest Policy (1952, revised 1988).
- **Wildlife Protection Act (1972)** – banned hunting, established sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves.
- **Project Tiger (1973)** to save tigers.

Community-based Initiatives:

- **Chipko Movement** – Hugging trees to prevent cutting.
- **Joint Forest Management (JFM, 1988)** – local people + forest dept. together.
- Sacred groves & traditional practices.

5. Biodiversity in India

- India is **mega-biodiversity country**.
- **Hotspots**: Himalaya, Indo-Burma, Indo-Malayan region, Western Ghats.
- **Endangered species**: Tiger, Elephant, Rhinoceros, Lion-tailed macaque, Sangai deer, Crocodile, Snow leopard.

6. Protected Areas in India

- **National Parks** – No human activity (e.g., Jim Corbett, Kaziranga).
- **Wildlife Sanctuaries** – Limited human activity (e.g., Bharatpur, Gir).
- **Biosphere Reserves** – Protect flora, fauna, and tribals (e.g., Nilgiri, Nanda Devi).

7. People's Role in Conservation

- **Tribals depend on forests** (food, fodder, medicine).
- **Local initiatives**- Beej Bachao Andolan, Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- **Sacred Groves**- protect biodiversity culturally.

Exam Tip

- Write **definition** + **example** for each type (forest, movement, conservation project).
- Use **keywords** like *biodiversity, balance, poaching, JFM, Chipko*.
- Pointwise answers = more scoring.

<div align="center">

Question and Answers

</div>

1. What is Biodiversity? Why is Biodiversity/ Biological Diversity important for human lives?

Biodiversity means the variety of living organisms on the earth plants, animals, and microorganisms in different ecosystems. Biodiversity is the foundation of life, essential for human survival and development. The term biodiversity was coined in 1985.

   a) Food Resources: Provides cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, fish, and meat.
   b) Food Resources - Provides cereals, pulses, fruits, vegetables, fish, and meat.
   c) Medicines : Many life-saving drugs come from plants, animals, and microorganisms.
   d) Oxygen and Climate Control: Plants give oxygen and maintain the balance of gases in the atmosphere.
   e) Raw Materials: Wood, fibers, oils, and other natural products come from biodiversity.
   f) Agriculture and Livelihood: Farmers, fishermen, and tribal people depend on biodiversity for income.
   g) Ecological Balance: Different organisms (predators, prey, decomposers) maintain balance in nature.
   h) Pollination and Soil Fertility :Insects and microorganisms help in pollination and improve soil fertility and
   i) Cultural and Recreational Value: Forests, animals, and nature provide beauty, tourism, and inspiration

2. How have human activities affected the depletion of Flora and Fauna? Expalain

        In India, Flora refers all the plants/forest and Fauna refers all the animals. For a particular region. Human activities have caused large-scale loss of forests (flora) and extinction of animals (fauna) in the following points:

1. **Deforestation:** Forests are cut down for agriculture, industries, and urbanization.
2. **Overgrazing and Mining**: Excess grazing of cattle and mining of minerals destroy vegetation and soil.
3. **Hunting and Poaching(illegal hunting)**: Many species of animals like tigers, elephants, and rhinos are killed for skin, horns, and tusks.
4. **Industrialization and Pollution**: Release of chemicals and waste pollutes air, water, and soil, harming biodiversity.
5. **Growth of Agriculture**: Shifting cultivation, commercial farming, and cash crops replace natural forests.
6. **Infrastructure Development**: Construction of dams, roads, and cities leads to habitat destruction.

3. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forest and wildlife in India?

        In India, local communities contribute significantly to preservation of forests and wildlife through traditional practices and collective efforts. The following are Some examples:

a) **Chipko Movement**: Villagers in Uttarakhand, especially women, hugged trees to prevent them from being cut by contractors.
b) **Sacred Groves**: Many communities protect of forest is called sacred groves, where no one is allowed to cut trees or kill animals. e.g., Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Meghalaya
c) **Bishnoi Community of Rajasthan**: The Bishnois protect blackbuck, chinkara, and khejri trees as part of their religious faith.
d) **Joint Forest Management (JFM)** : Local people and forest departments work together in many states such as Odisha to protect forests and share benefits.
e) **Nagaland and Himachal Communities**: Villagers declare certain specific as community forests, where hunting and tree cutting are banned.

4. Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife?

Conservation of forests and wildlife is crucial for maintaining biodiversity and ensuring the health of our planet. Good practices towards conserving forests and wildlife in India include:

1. **National Parks and Sanctuaries**: Establishment of protected areas like Jim Corbett National Park and Gir Sanctuary to protect flora and fauna.
2. **Project Tiger and Project Elephant**: Special government projects to save endangered species.eg. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
3. **Biosphere Reserves**: Large protected areas like Nilgiri and Nanda Devi help in conservation of biodiversity.
4. **Community Participation**: Chipko Movement in Uttarakhand, Bishnoi community in Rajasthan, and Sacred Groves in Meghalaya are examples of people's efforts.
5. **Research and Monitoring**: Conducting scientific research to understand ecosystems better and monitor the health of wildlife populations.
6. **Sustainable Tourism**: Promoting eco-tourism that benefits local economies while ensuring minimal impact on the environment.
7. **Joint Forest Management (JFM)**: Local communities and government jointly manage and protect forests and
8. **Ban on Hunting and Poaching**: Strict laws against killing of animals like tigers, rhinos, and elephants.

5. Discuss the types and distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources?

In India, forests are divided into Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed forests. The distribution of wildlife is also affected by climate and habitat at availability.

Types of Forests

a) **Reserved Forests**: These are considered the most valuable for forest and wildlife conservation, with more than half of India's total forest land under this category.eg. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra

b) Protected Forests: Approximately 1/3 of India's forest area is classified as protected. eg Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, and Rajasthan

c) Unclassed Forests: Classification: These include all other forests and wastelands that are not reserved or protected.eg. The north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat

Distribution of Wildlife

a) **Influence of Environment,** such as climate, the availability of food and shelter, and other flora and fauna.

b) **Biodiversity Hotspots,** Regions with high biodiversity, such as tropical areas, harbor a significant portion of the world's species.

c) **Conservation Efforts,** Protected areas like National Parks and wildlife reserves are established to preserve diverse ecosystems and species, ensuring the conservation of wildlife resources.

Picture for easy understanding the concepts

Biodiversity

REPRESENTATION OF GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY

Levels of Biodiversity

Conservation of BIODIVERSITY
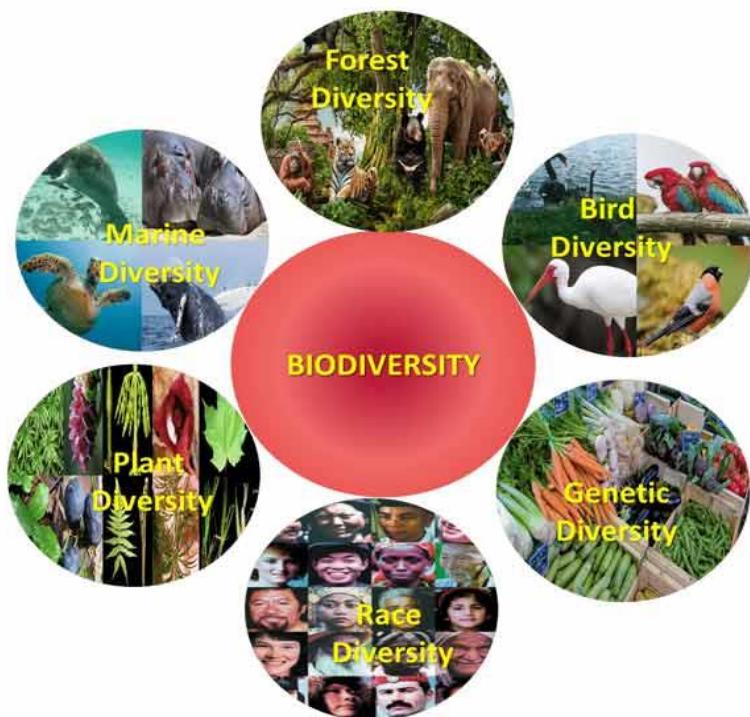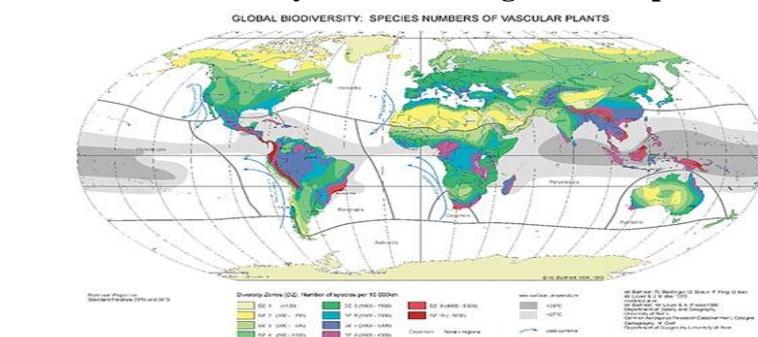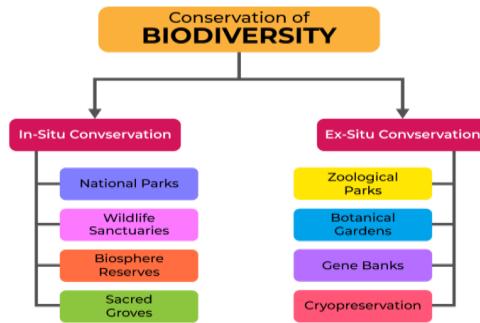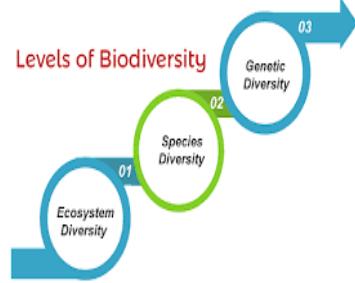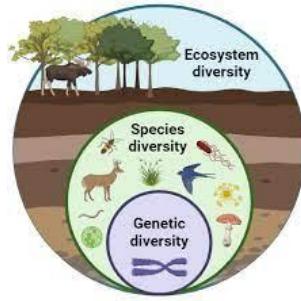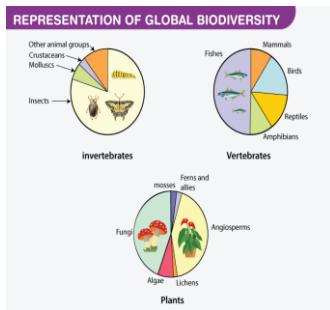
Quick Revision Notes

Importance of Water

- Essential for life, agriculture, industries, energy, transport, and ecosystems.
- Supports human health, food security, and economic development.

Sources of Fresh Water

- **Surface Water** - Rivers, lakes, ponds.
- **Groundwater** - Wells, tubewells, aquifers.
- **Glaciers/Ice** - Storehouses of fresh water.
- **Rainwater** -Major renewable source.

Problems of Water Availability

- **Water Scarcity** due to:
    1. Overuse for irrigation & industries.
    2. Population growth → higher demand.
    3. Pollution of rivers/lakes.
    4. Unequal distribution & poor management.
    5. Climate change → droughts, erratic rainfall.

Conservation of Water

- **Rainwater harvesting** - Storing rain for future use.
- **Drip irrigation** - Saves water in farming.
- **Watershed management** -Protecting catchment areas.
- **Reuse & Recycling** - Industrial/domestic use.
- **Traditional Methods** - Tanks, johads, baolis, canals.

Water Resource Projects in India

- **Multipurpose Projects** - Dams & reservoirs used for:
    - Irrigation
    - Drinking water
    - Hydroelectricity
    - Flood control
    - Fish breeding, tourism
- **Examples**:
    - Bhakra Nangal Dam (Satluj, Punjab/Haryana)
    - Hirakud Dam (Mahanadi, Odisha)
    - Damodar Valley Project (Jharkhand/West Bengal)
    - Sardar Sarovar Dam (Narmada, Gujarat)

Keywords for Quick Recall:

    Sources - Surface + Ground + Glaciers + Rain
    Problems- Scarcity, Pollution, Climate Change, Mismanagement
    Conservation- Rainwater harvesting, Drip irrigation, Watershed management
    Projects -Multipurpose dams (Bhakra, Hirakud, Damodar, Sardar Sarovar)

Question and Answers

1. What is the Water Scarcity? What are the main causes?
(OR)
Discuss the need for water conservation and management?

Water scarcity means a shortage of usable fresh water when demand is more than supply. Though water covers 71% of Earth, most is salty in oceans; only a small portion is available as fresh water in rivers, lakes, glaciers, and groundwater.

    a. **Over use of water resources**, eg. For irrigation, industries, and domestic purposes leads to depletion.
    b. **Population Growth**, eg. Households, agriculture, and industries.
    c. **Agricultural Demand**, eg. Over irrigation
    d. **Industrialization and Urbanization**
    e. **Pollution of Water Bodies**, eg. Industrial waste and sewage pollutes rivers, lakes etc.
    f. **Due to Climate Change**, eg. Changes in rainfall, melting glaciers, and droughts
    g. **Unequal Distribution and Poor Management**, eg. Mismanagement, lack of storage facilities, or weak water policies.

Need for Water Conservation and Management

Water conservation and management are urgent needs to provide the following:.

- Safeguard ourselves from health hazards.
- To provide food ad water security,
- To improve Economic growth
- Sustainable development
- Continuation of our livelihoods and productive activities.
- To prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems.
- Environmental protection present and future generations and
- Overexploitation and mismanagement of water resources

2. Compare the Advantages and Disadvantages of Multipurpose River Projects?

The multipurpose river projects are large dams constructed for irrigation, electricity, flood control, water supply, navigation, and tourism. They have both advantages and disadvantages, as shown in the below table:

Advantages	Disadvantages
Irrigation in agriculture	Displacement of people
Hydroelectricity (renewable energy)	Loss of forests and wildlife
Flood control	Very expensive to construction and maintenance
Drinking water supply& industrial use	Ecological Problems, water logging, soil salinity
Inland Navigation	Unequal water distribution
Recreation and Tourism	Risk of severe floods if dam breaks
Employment opportunities	Reservoirs may get filled with silt (siltation)

Multipurpose projects in India

Hirakud Dam

Sardar Sarova

Nagarjuna Sagar

Indirasagar Dam

Bakranangal Dam

3. Discuss how rain water harvesting in semi arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out?

Rajasthan is one of the driest states in India, with low and uncertain rainfall. People here have developed traditional methods of rainwater harvesting to meet their needs for drinking water, irrigation, and livestock.

Methods of Rainwater Harvesting in Rajasthan

1. **Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting**

    Rooftop rainwater harvesting is done in four main steps such as Collection, Conveyance, Filtration, and Storage/Recharge. The flow chart below shows the process clearly.

2. **Kunds / Tankas**

    The Kunds, Tankas, Nadis, Johads, and Baorisare crucial techniques. In semi arid areas these systems help store water for drinking, farming, and livestock.

3. **Nadis**

    Traditiona village ponds called Nadis are used in Rajastan's semi-arid regions
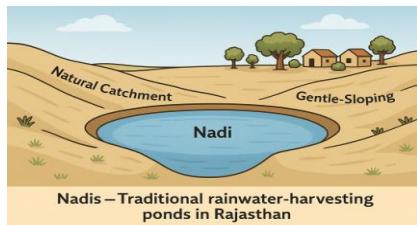
4. **Johads**

Johads are small earthen check dams that capture and conserve rainwater. They are mainly found in Rajasthan.

5. **Baoris / Baolis (Stepwells)**

Stepwells known as Baoris/Baolis are built to store water and provide access during dry seasons. They are architecturally significant and commonly found in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

6. **Tankas in Bikaner, Barmer, and Phalodi**

Rainwater is stored in tanks, which are subterranean tanks, particulary in Rajastan's arid areas.
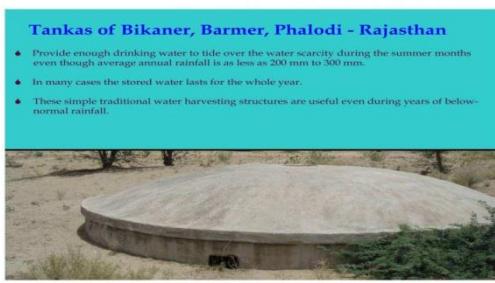
4. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water?

Modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting involve techniques like rooftop harvesting, recharge pits, and underground tanks, which help conserve, store, and recharge groundwater more efficiently than older methods like johads, baoris, and tankas.

Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting

Traditional: Rainwater collected from roofs and stored in tanks.

Modern: Rainwater directed to recharge pits, soak pits, or abandoned wells to refill groundwater.

Example: Shillong, Meghalaya, and Gendathur (Karnataka).

Groundwater Recharging

Traditional: Johads and kunds used to store water and recharge groundwater.

Modern: Recharge pits, trenches, and bore wells to replenish aquifers.

Example: 300 johads in Alwar, Rajasthan, improved groundwater levels.

Technological Integration

Smart Tanks: Sensors to track water levels, leaks, and usage via mobile apps.

Solar Pumps: Pumping water with solar energy to save electricity.

Urban Rainwater Harvesting

Traditional: Using natural terrain to guide water into depressions.

Modern: Green buildings, rain gardens, and bioswales to absorb runoff, reduce waterlogging, and recharge groundwater.

Example: Infosys campuses and airports in Cochin and Bangalore.

5. Discuss on the basic safety precautions to be tken during floods?

Floods are dangerous natural disasters that result in significant loss to life and property. To stay safe, it is important to follow basic precautions such as moving to higher ground, storing clean water, switching off electricity, and listening to official warnings.

Basic Safety Precautions To Be Taken

- Listen to radio/TV for the latest weather bulletins and flood warnings. Pass on the information to others.
- Make a family emergency kit which should include; a portable radio/transistor, torch, spare batteries, a first aid box along with essential medicines, ORS, dry food items, drinking water, matchboxes, candles and other essential items.
- Keep hurricane lamp, ropes, rubber tubes, umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful.
- Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables, important documents etc. in a safe place.
- If there is a flood, move along with your family members and cattle to safe areas like relief camps, evacuation centres, elevated grounds where you can take shelter and
- Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house.

During floods
- Don't enter into flood waters; it could be dangerous.
- Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters.
- Stay away from sewerage line, gutters, drains, culverts etc.
- Be careful of snakes; snakebites are common during floods.
- Stay away from electric poles and fallen power-lines to avoid electrocution.
- Don't use wet electrical appliances - get them checked before use.
- Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered.
- Use boiled and filtered drinking water.
- Keep all drains, gutters near your house clean.
- Stagnation of water can breed vector/water-borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance and
- Use bleaching powder and lime to disinfect the surroundings.

Quick Revision Notes

Meaning

- Agriculture -Cultivation of crops, rearing of animals, and allied activities to meet food, raw material, and livelihood needs.
- Main source of livelihood in India.

Types of Farming in India

- **Primitive Subsistence** – Small tools, family labour, shifting cultivation, low output.
- **Intensive Subsistence** – High labour, small holdings, multiple cropping.
- **Commercial Farming** – Crops for market (cotton, sugarcane, tea, coffee).
- **Plantation Farming** – Single crop on large estates (tea, coffee, rubber).
- **Organic Farming** – Eco-friendly, no chemicals.

Major Cropping Seasons in India

- **Kharif** (June, July, August and Sept) → Rice, maize, cotton, groundnut.
- **Rabi** (October, November, December, Jan, Feb and March) → Wheat, barley, gram, mustard.
- **Zaid** (Short summer season) → Watermelon, cucumber, vegetables.

Major Crops

- **Food Crops**: Rice, wheat, maize, millets, pulses.
- **Cash Crops**: Cotton, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds.
- **Beverages**: Tea, coffee.
- **Horticulture**: Fruits, vegetables.

Technological & Institutional Reforms

- **Green Revolution** - HYV seeds, irrigation, fertilizers.
- **White Revolution** - Dairy development.
- **Blue Revolution** - Fisheries.
- **Govt. Measures** - Land reforms, crop insurance, MSP (Minimum Support Price), subsidies, Kisan Credit Card

Problems in Indian Agriculture

- Dependence on monsoon.
- Small fragmented land holdings.
- Low productivity.
- Inadequate irrigation facilities.
- Use of outdated techniques.

Need for Sustainable Agriculture

- Balance between productivity & environmental safety.
- Use of organic farming, mixed cropping, rainwater harvesting, efficient irrigation.

Keywords for Quick Recall:

- **Seasons** → Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid
- **Types** → Subsistence, Intensive, Commercial, Plantation, and Organic
- **Revolutions** → Green, White, Blue
- **Problems** → Monsoon, small land, and low yield
- **Future** → Sustainable practices

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Question and Answers

</div>

1. Discuss the different types of farming practices in India. Explain their features with suitable examples.

    India has a diverse forming, due to variations in climate, soil, and the needs of people. Different types of farming are practiced across the country. The types of farming explained in below points:

    a. **Primitive Subsistence farming:** Farmers grow crops mainly for their own family's needs, not for sale.

    b. **Shifting Cultivation/Slash and Burn**: Land is cleared, cultivated for a few years, and then discarded/useless e.g., Jhumming in Northeast India, Bewar/Dahiya in MP, Podu/Penda in AP,

    c. **Intensive Subsistence Farming**: Small landholdings with high input of labor and fertilizers to get maximum yield.

    d. **Commercial Farming**: Crops are grown in large quantities for sale in markets.

    e. **Extensive Farming**: Large land areas with less input of labor and capital, often mechanized.

    f. **Plantation Farming**: Single crop is grown on large estates using modern techniques e.g., tea, coffee, rubber.

    g. **Mixed Farming**: Both crops and livestock are reared on the same farm and

    h. **Organic Farming**: Farming without chemical fertilizers and pesticides, using natural manures and techniques.

2. Write an essay on the technological and institutional reforms in Indian agriculture?

(OR)

Institutional reforms in agriculture are changes made by the government and organizations to support farmers and improve farming conditions

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. After independence, several technological and institutional reforms were introduced to improve productivity and support farmers.

Technological Reforms

Technological reforms in agriculture refer to the use of modern science, tools, and techniques to increase farm productivity. It is explained in below points:

Green Revolution - HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation

   a) White Revolution - Milk production (Operation Flood)
   b) Blue Revolution- Fisheries
   c) Farm mechanization - Tractors, harvesters and
   d) Modern techniques- Drip irrigation, biotech, digital apps

Institutional Reforms

Institutional reforms in agriculture are changes made by the government and organizations to support farmers and improve farming conditions. These include:

   a) Land reforms - Abolition of Zamindari, and land redistribution
   b) MSP- Minimum Support Price and subsidies
   c) Crop insurance schemes Agricultural cooperatives and
   d) Credit facilities- NABARD, Kisan Credit Card,Personal Accident Insurance Scheme(PAIS)

3. Suggest the initiatives to be taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production?

Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, providing food, raw materials, and employment to a large population. To increase agricultural production, the government needs to introduce new schemes, modern technology, and better support systems for farmers.

1. Financial and Infrastructure Support

   a) **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF):** it helps to build storage, cold chains, and other facilities to reduce crop loss.
   b) **PM-KISAN Scheme:** it gives direct money support to farmers
   c) **Kisan Credit Card (KCC):** It provides easy loans for farmers.
   d) **RKVY Scheme:** Grants to states for improving farming projects.

e) **Irrigation Fund:** Supports long-term and micro-irrigation for better water use.

2. Technology and Digital Transformation

a) **Drones for Farmers:** Financial help for using drones in farming.
b) **Digital Agriculture Mission:** Uses digital tools for crop surveys and planning.
c) **e-NAM:** Online market that connects mandis for better prices.

3. Crop Protection and Market Mechanisms

a) **PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):** Crop insurance to protect farmers from losses.
b) **Minimum Support Price (MSP):** Government guarantee of fair price for crops like rice and wheat.
c) **National Mission on Edible Oils:** Boosts oilseed production to reduce imports.

4. Farmer Empowerment and Organization

a) **FPOs (Farmer Producer Organizations):** Farmers join together for better bargaining and profits.
b) **Computerization of PACS:** Improves cooperative credit delivery through digital systems.

4. **Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice?**

Rice is a Kharif crop in India and it is food crop of and the following geographical conditions are required for its growth:

A) Climatic conditions required

- **Temperature**: Rice requires a high temperature throughout its growing period, ideally between 21°C to 37°C**.**
- **Rainfall / Water**: It needs about 100-200 cm of annual rainfall**,** rice fields are usually kept flooded during its growth.
- **Humidity**: Needs high relative humidity, around 80 per cent to 90 per cent , is crucial for the plant's growing.

B) Soil required
- **Alluvial soil**: Rice grows best in alluvial soil, which is fertile, clayey, and has good water. Delta and river basin regions are most suitable.

C) Topography
- **Relief/Landform**: It is mainly cultivated in lowlands, plains, and river valleys**.** Terrace farming is practiced in hilly areas (like in North-East India)
- **Drainage:** It needs constant moisture

5. Describe the geographical conditions of growth and Regions of Production in India with their of Staple Crops (Food Crops), Beverage Crops/Cash Crops and Fiber Crops?

Agriculture in India is influenced by climate, soil, rainfall, and relief. Different crops like rice, wheat, tea, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, and jute grow under specific geographical conditions and support food, trade, and industry. The below table indicates the crops, geographical conditions and regions:

Crops, Geographical Conditions and Regions

Crop	Type	Geographical Conditions Required	Major Regions in India
Rice	Staple	Hot and humid climate; 21-37°C; 100-200 cm rainfall/irrigation; fertile alluvial & clayey soils; plains, river valleys, deltas	West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha
Wheat	Staple	Cool and dry (Rabi crop); 10-15°C sowing, 21–26°C harvesting; 50-100 cm rainfall; loamy/alluvial soils; plains	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar
Millets	Staple	Warm and dry climate; 27-32°C; 50-100 cm rainfall; sandy/loamy/shallow black soils	Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
Maize	Staple	Moderate climate; 21-27°C; 50-100 cm rainfall; alluvial & loamy soils	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
Pulses	Staple	Warm climate, less water; 20-27°C; 25-75 cm rainfall; loamy, well-drained soils	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka
Tea	Beverage	Warm & humid climate; 20–30°C; 150–300 cm rainfall; well-drained acidic soils; hilly slopes	Assam, West Bengal (Darjeeling), Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
Coffee	Beverage	Tropical climate with moderate shade; 15–28°C; 150–250 cm rainfall; rich loamy soils; high altitudes	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
Sugarcane	Commercial	Hot & humid; 21–27°C; 75–150 cm rainfall + irrigation; fertile alluvial/black soils	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat
Oilseeds	Commercial	Warm & dry; 25–35°C; 50–75 cm rainfall; well-drained loamy/black soils	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
Rubber	Commercial	Equatorial, hot & humid; 25–35°C; >200 cm rainfall; laterite soils	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Cotton	Fibre	High temperature & light rain; 21–30°C; 60–100 cm rainfall (needs irrigation); black cotton soils	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu
Jute	Fibre	Hot & humid; 24–35°C; >150 cm rainfall; alluvial soils of river deltas	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh

- **Staple crops** (Rice, Wheat, Millets, Maize, Pulses) form the basis of India's food security.
- **Beverage crops** (Tea, Coffee) → require specific climatic & soil conditions; mostly grown in hilly regions.
- **Commercial crops** (Sugarcane, Oilseeds, Rubber) → used for industrial and economic purposes.
- **Fibre crops** (Cotton, Jute) → provide raw material for textiles.

INDIA
Food Crops Map

LEGEND
Millets (Ragi, Jowar & Bajra)
Wheat

TEA Producing States in INDIA

Tea Producing States

Map not to Scale
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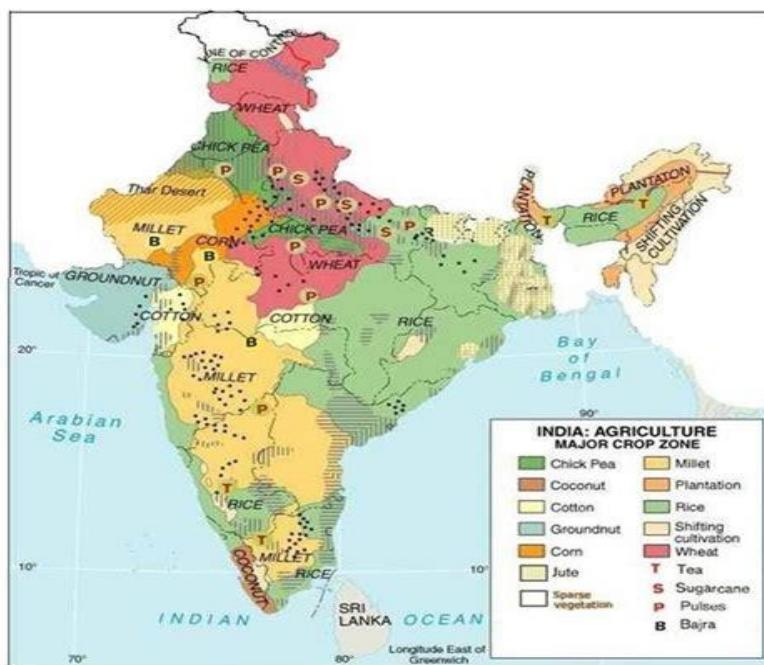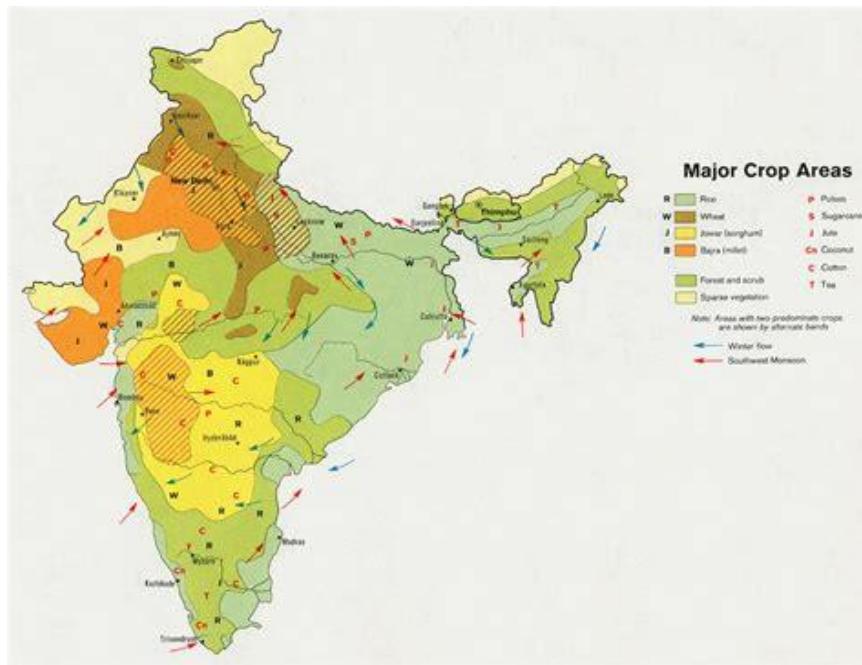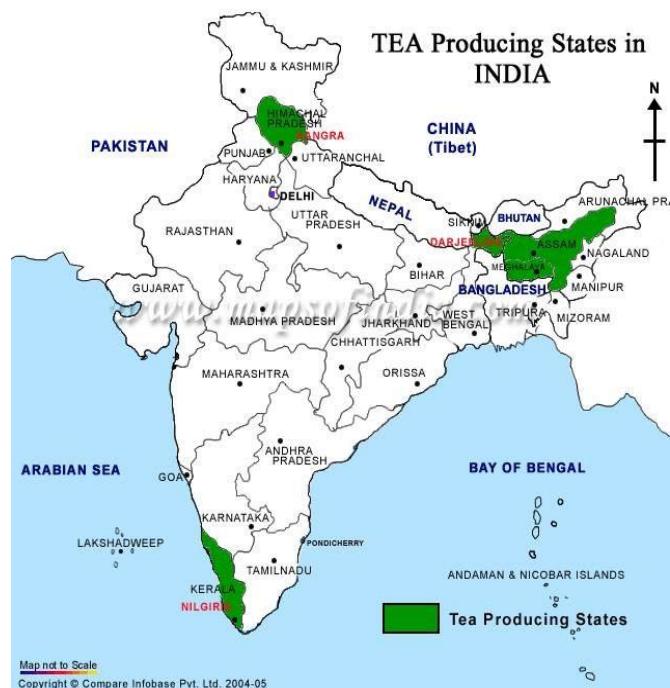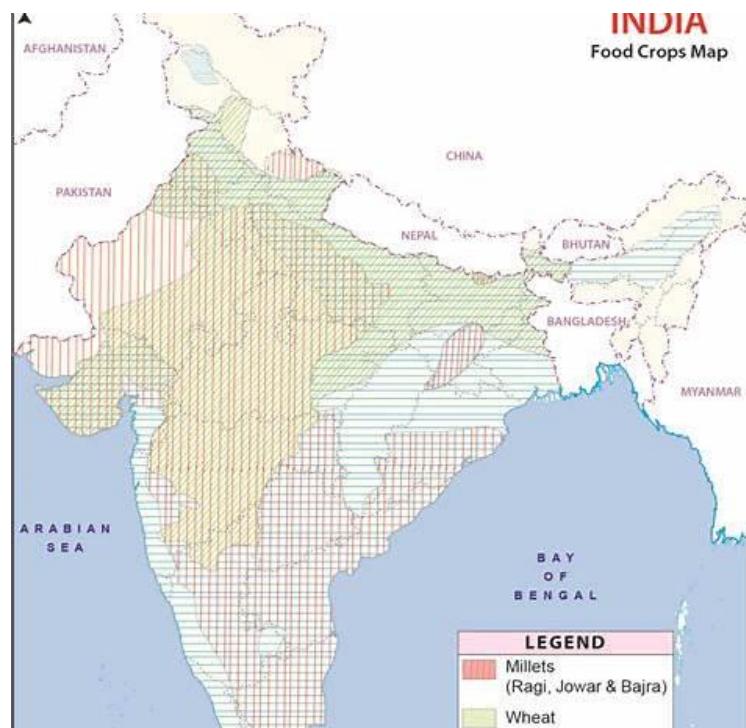
6. **Explain the main features of Indian agriculture sector?**

In India, agriculture is the backbone of the economy, providing food, raw materials, and employment to nearly half of the population. It contributes to national income and exports, but despite modernization, it still reflects traditional features and challenges. Here are the main features:

Main Features of Indian Agriculture Sector

1. **Monsoon Dependence**: A large part of India's agricultural land depends on rainfall and Crops yields are highly affected by the timing and quantity of monsoon rains.
2. **Landholdings are small and dispersed:** Due to inheritance laws and population pressure, land is divided into small plots. This limits modern farming practices and reduces productivity.
3. **Dominance of Food Crops:** Major crops: rice, wheat, pulses, and millets and commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane, tea, and coffee are important but secondary to food security.
4. **Subsistence Farming**: A large part of the produce is consumed by farmers and their families. Commercial farming is less common, especially in densely populated areas.
5. **Labour-Intensive Farming:** Indian agriculture relies heavily on human and animal labour. Limited use of machinery due to small farm sizes and low capital.
6. **Crop Diversity**: India's varied climate and soils allow the cultivation of food grains, cash crops, fruits, and vegetables.
7. **Mixed Farming**: Farmers combine crop cultivation with livestock rearing (cattle, goats, poultry, etc.). Provides additional income and food security.
8. **Seasonal Nature (Cropping Seasons):** Kharif (monsoon crops): rice, maize, cotton, Rabi (winter crops): wheat, barley, mustard and Zaid (summer crops): watermelon, cucumber, fodder crops.
9. **Low Productivity**: Productivity per hectare is low compared to developed nations. Reasons: traditional methods, poor irrigation, and limited use of HYV seeds.
10. **Dual Nature of Agriculture**: Agriculture shows both traditional practices and modern practices. Some farmers use irrigation, fertilizers, and advanced techniques, while others rely on age-old methods.

MINERALS ADND ENERGY RESOURCES

Quick Revision Notes

Minerals

Meaning: Natural substances with definite chemical composition found in rocks.

Types of Minerals
Metallic Minerals
Ferrous → Iron ore, manganese, chromite.
Non-Ferrous → Copper, bauxite, zinc, lead.
Non-Metallic Minerals
Mica, limestone, gypsum.

Energy Minerals
Coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium.

Modes of Occurrence of Minerals
In igneous and metamorphic rocks → veins & lodes.
In sedimentary rocks → beds & layers.
Alluvial deposits (placer deposits) → gold, tin, platinum.

Distribution in India

- **Iron ore** → Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka.
- **Manganese** → Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra.
- **Bauxite** → Odisha, Gujarat, Maharashtra.
- **Mica** → Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan.
- **Coal** → Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro (Jharkhand, WB).
- **Petroleum** → Assam, Gujarat, Mumbai High.
- **Natural Gas** → Krishna-Godavari basin, Mumbai High.

Energy Resources

Conventional Energy (Non-renewable)

- **Coal** – Major source of energy.
- **Petroleum** – Transport, industries.
- **Natural Gas** – Power, fertilizer industries.
- **Electricity** →Thermal (coal, oil, gas) Hydel (water)

Non-Conventional Energy (Renewable)

- Solar, Wind, Tidal, Geothermal, Biogas.
- Eco-friendly & sustainable.

Conservation of Minerals and Energy

- Recycling of metals.
- Using substitutes (e.g., renewable energy instead of coal).

- Energy-efficient technology.
- Sustainable mining practices.
- Public awareness.

Question and Answers

1. Where are minerals found?

Minerals are natural substances found in the Earth's crust, formed through geological processes. They are unevenly distributed and occur mainly in rocks, mountains, and plateaus, providing essential raw materials for industries and human use.

1. **Igneous Rocks:** Formed when molten magma or lava cools and solidifies. Known as primary rocks. a) Intrusive: Formed inside the Earth e.g., Granite. B) Extrusive: Formed on the surface e.g., Basalt, Pumice, Obsidian.
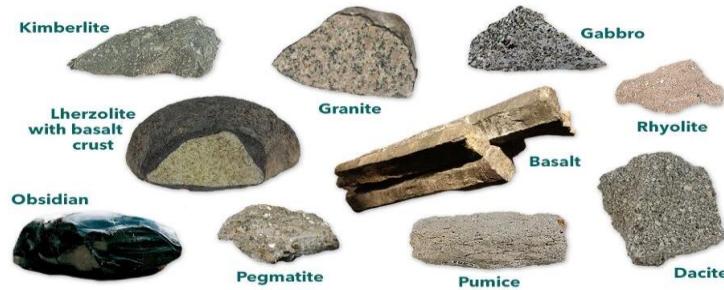
2. **Residual Rocks:** Formed in place due to weathering of pre-existing rocks, without transportation by wind or water. Examples: Laterite, Bauxite.
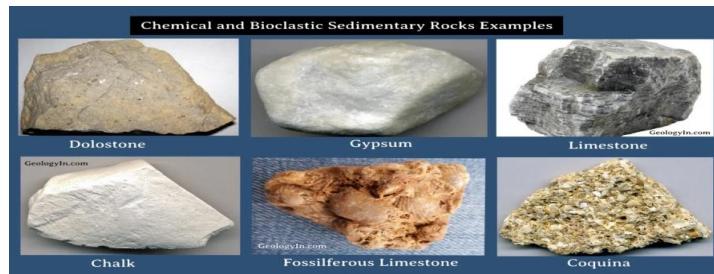
3. **Metamorphic Rocks**: Formed when igneous or sedimentary rocks undergo heat, pressure, or chemical changes. Show banding/foliation.eg. Granite, Limestone, Shale, and Sandstone.

2. What are the major iron ore belts in India?

In India, four major iron ore belts are there. The Odisha-Jharkhand belt, Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt, Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru belt, and the Maharashtra-Goa belt. They are explained below:

Iron Ore Belt	States / Location	Key Features
Odisha-Jharkhand Belt	Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar (Odisha) and Singhbhum (Jharkhand)	High-grade hematite deposits
Durg-Bastar Chandrapur Belt	Chhattisgarh & Maharashtra	Bailadila hills (Bastar) very high-grade hematite
Ballari-Chitradurga-Chikkamagaluru-Tumakuru Belt	Karnataka	Kudremukh mines, one of the largest iron ore deposits
Maharashtra-Goa Belt	Goa & Ratnagiri district (Maharashtra)	Important iron ore producing region for export
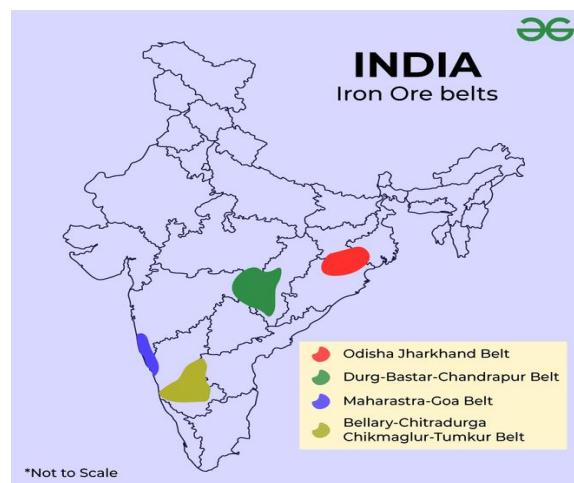
3. Read the given pie grapgh and answer the following questions?
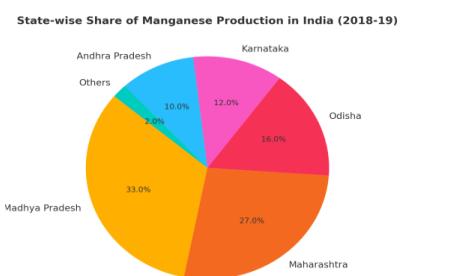
1. Which state is the largest producer of manganese in India (2018-19)?
   Madhya Pradesh with 33% share.
2. Which state is the second largest producer?
   Maharashtra with 27% share.
3. Name two smaller contributors of manganese production.
   Andhra Pradesh (10%) and Others (2%).
4. Why is manganese important?
   It is mainly used in steel-making, alloys, batteries, and chemical industries

4.Observe the given pie grapgh and answer the following questions?

Fig. 5.5: *Production of Bauxite showing state-wise share in per cent, 2018–19*
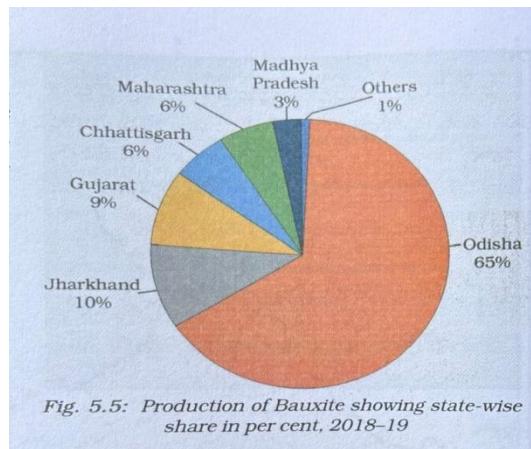
1. Which state is the largest producer of Bauxite in India (2018–19)?

   Odisha is the largest producer with 65% share.
2. Which states are the second and third largest producers of Bauxite?

   Jharkhand (10%) and Gujarat (9%) are the second and third largest producers.
3. What is the share of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh in Bauxite production?

   Both Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh contribute 6% each.
4. How much does Madhya Pradesh contribute to Bauxite production?

   Madhya Pradesh contributes 3% of the total production.
5. What is the share of other states in Bauxite production?

   Other states together contribute 1%.
6. What is the importance of Odisha in Bauxite production?

   Odisha is the leading state, contributing more than half (65%) of India's Bauxite production.
5. Read the pie graph and answer the following questions?

Production of Limestone showing state-wise share in per cent, 2018-19
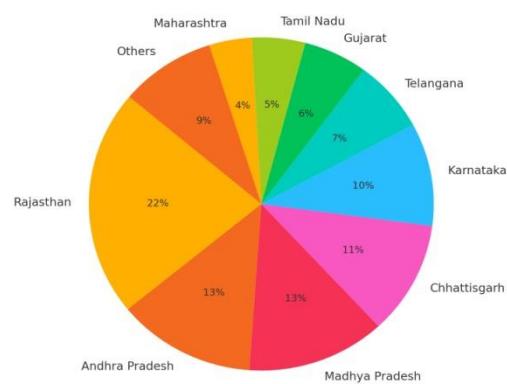
4. Which state has the highest share in limestone production?

    Rajasthan with 22%.
2. What is the share of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh?

    Both Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have 13% each.
3. Which state contributes 11% to limestone production?

    Chhattisgarh.
4. Name the states contributing less than 10%.

    Telangana (7%), Gujarat (6%), Tamil Nadu (5%), Maharashtra (4%).
5. What is the combined share of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh?

    26% (13% + 13%)

6. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

    (OR)

    Explain the importance of conserve of minerals?

    Mineral resources are limited, non-renewable and necessary for industries as well as for sustainable development and future generations. For these reasons we must conserve them.

    1. Resources are Non renewable nature they limited in nature
    2. Many important minerals such as coal, petroleum, and metallic ores have limited reserves in the Earth's crust
    3. Minerals are economic importance and the backbone of industries
    4. It mining causes environmental damage and minimize over exploitation
    5. Fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are key energy sources. Conserving them ensures long-term energy security and
    6. Conservation provides availability for future generations.

7.Describe the distribution of Coal in India?

    Coal is the most important fossil fuel in India. It is mainly found in Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. The below table is shown the distribution of Coal in India:

State	Major Coal fields
Jharkhand	Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih and Karanpura
Odisha	Talcher, Ib Valley
Chhattisgarh	Korba, Hasdeoand Arand
West Bengal	Raniganj
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
Maharashtra	Wardha Valley
Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	Godavari Valley
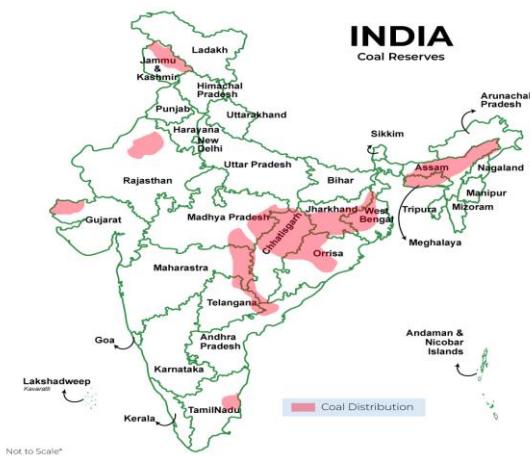
8. Why do we think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

Solar energy has a bright future in India because the country gets plenty of sunshine throughout the year. India has vast land for projects, and the government is actively promoting clean and renewable energy. The following are the reasons:

- **Plenty of sunshine and High radiation**: India is a tropical country and receives sunlight for about 300 days in a year, making solar power widely available.

- **Large potential**: Vast areas of land, especially in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh**,** are ideal for solar power projects.

- **Clean and Renewable energy**: Solar energy is non polluting and helps reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

- **Government policies and Support**: Schemes like the National Solar Mission and subsidies for solar panels encourage its use.
- **Technological and economic factors**: The cost of solar panels is coming down, which makes solar energy cheaper and a good alternative to traditional energy sources
- **Reduce fuel dependence**: Solar energy reduces India's use of imported fuels, gives better energy security, and lessens the need for firewood in villages and
- **Rural applications**: Solar energy is useful in remote and rural areas for lighting, water pumping, and cooking, where electricity supply is limited.

Solar Energy

9. Distinguish between the Conventional and Non Conventional sources of energy?

The terms *Conventional* and *Non-conventional* refer to fundamentally different concepts: *Ferrous* describes, old, non renewable, polluting. *Non conventional* describes new, renewable, eco-friendly, sustainable.

Characteristic	Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
Definition	Traditional sources of energy that have been in use for a long time.	Newer, renewable, and alternative sources of energy.
Examples	Coal, petroleum, natural gas, firewood.	Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, biomass, nuclear energy.
Renewability	Mostly non-renewable (limited reserves).	Mostly renewable (can be used again and again).
Pollution	Cause air pollution and environmental degradation.	Eco-friendly, produce little or no pollution.
Cost	Relatively cheaper initially but becoming costly as reserves decline.	Higher initial cost, but cheaper and sustainable in the long run.
Availability	Unevenly distributed, concentrated in certain regions.	Abundantly and universally available (sunlight, wind, water, etc.).
Future Potential	Limited, may exhaust in future.	Bright future as they are inexhaustible and sustainable.

10. Distinguish between the Ferrous Minerals and Non Ferrous Minerals?

Ferrous minerals means, iron-based, strong, magnetic, used in steel industry and Non-ferrous minerals describes, no iron, light, corrosion-resistant, precious, used in electrical and decorative purposes.

Difference between Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Minerals

Characteristic	Ferrous Minerals	Non-Ferrous Minerals
Definition	Minerals that contain iron in large proportion.	Minerals that do not contain iron (or contain it in very small amounts).
Magnetic Property	Many are magnetic in nature.	Generally non-magnetic.
Examples	Iron ore (Hematite, Magnetite), Manganese, Chromite, Nickel, Cobalt.	Copper, Bauxite (Aluminium), Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver, Tin.
Importance	Essential for steel industry and heavy industries.	Important for electrical, transport, and industrial uses (light, corrosion-resistant, precious).
Plenty	Found in larger quantities in the earth's crust.	Usually occur in smaller quantities and are costlier.
Strength	Provide strength and durability to machinery and construction.	Provide lightness, resistance to corrosion, and decorative value.

Chapter-VI

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Quick Revision Notes

Meaning

- Manufacturing = Production of goods in large quantities by processing raw materials into finished products.
- It is the secondary sector of the economy.

Importance of Manufacturing

- Backbone of economic development.
- Provides employment.
- Adds value to raw materials.
- Reduces dependence on agriculture.
- Expands trade (exports).
- Raises living standards.

Factors Affecting Location of Industries

- Raw material availability.
- Power supply (coal, electricity).
- Labour (skilled/unskilled).
- Capital & investment.
- Transport & communication.
- Market demand.
- Government policies.

Major Industries in India

- **Agro-based Industries** → Cotton, jute, sugar, silk, wool.
- **Mineral-based Industries** → Iron & steel, aluminium, cement, machine tools.
- **Chemical Industries** → Fertilizers, petrochemicals, paints, soaps, dyes.
- **Engineering & IT Industries** → Automobiles, electronics, software.

Industrial Regions in India

- Mumbai–Pune region
- Hugli region (WB)
- Bangalore–Tamil Nadu region
- Chotanagpur plateau (Jharkhand–Odisha)
- Delhi–Meerut region

Problems of Indian Industries

- Irregular power supply.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Low technology & outdated machinery.
- Shortage of raw materials.
- Environmental pollution.

Industrial Pollution & Environmental Degradation

- **Air pollution** → smoke, gases.
- **Water pollution** → industrial effluents.
- **Land pollution** → toxic waste.
- **Noise pollution** → machines, factories.

Control Measures:

- Use of cleaner fuels (CNG, LPG).
- Treatment of industrial waste.
- Recycling & reuse of materials.
- Pollution control laws.

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Question and Answers

</div>

1. **What is Manufacturing?**

   Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

2. **Name any three physical factors that affect the location of the industry?**

   The three factors are there. a) Availability of raw materials, b) Power resources and c) Favorable climate.

3. **Mention three human inputs that control the location of industries.**

   Human inputs that control the location of industries are: a), Labour, b) Market and Transport facilities.

4. **Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?**

   Limestone, silica, alumina, and gypsum are important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement.

5. **How do industries pollute the environment?**
   Industries cause four main types of pollution, air, water, land, and noise. Smoke from industries releases harmful gases like carbon monoxide and sulphur oxides, leading to serious air and water pollution and degrading the environment.

6. **The first textile mill was established in** ---(In Mubai in 1854)

7. The first Cement plant was set up at---(Chennai, TN, 1904)
8. Which city is known as the Manchester of India ---(Mumbai)
9. The first Jute mill was set up in---(Kolkata in 1855)
10. The first Iron and Steel company was set up at …(Jamshedpur ,TISCO ,1907, Jharkhand).
11. The shore based Iron and Steel plant of India is at…(Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).
12. Which of the two steel plants are in collaboration with Russia-- Bhilai (Chhattisgarh) and Bokaro (Jharkhand).
13. Which is the richest mineral area in India?

The Chota Nagpur Plateau is the richest mineral area in India and spread across Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and parts of West Bengal is the richest mineral area in India.

INDUSTRY

Based on Raw Material	Based on Capital Investment	Based on Ownership

Agro Based	Mineral Based	Small-Scale Industries	Large-Scale Industries	Public BHEL SAIL	Private Sector TISCO Bajaj Auto

Joint Sector& Cooperative Sector

Food,	Iron
Cotton	Coal
Sugar	Petroleum
Jute.	Cement
Woolen	Steel
Textile	Machine tools
Silk	
Rubber	
Tea	
Coffee edible oil etc	

Based on Weight & Bulk of Raw Materials

Weight-Losing Industries (Located near raw material) e.g. Sugar, Iron	Weight-Gainin Industries (Located near market/consumer) e.g. Soft Drinks, Electronics, Cars

14. Read the Flow chart and answer the following?

1. How industries are classified based on raw materials?

   They are divided into Agro-based and Mineral-based industries.

2. What are Agro-based industries? Give examples.

   Industries that use products from agriculture as raw materials.

   Examples: Food, Cotton, Sugar, Jute, Woolen, Silk, Rubber, Tea, Coffee, Edible oil, Textile.

3. What are Mineral-based industries? Give examples.

   Industries that use minerals as raw materials.

   Examples: Iron, Coal, Petroleum, Cement, Steel, Machine tools.

4. How are industries classified based on capital investment?

   They are classified as Small-Scale Industries and Large-Scale Industries.

5. What are Small-Scale Industries?

   Industries with low capital investment and small production units.

6. What are Large-Scale Industries?

   Industries with heavy investment, large machinery, and mass production.

7. How are industries classified on the basis of ownership?

   They are classified as Public Sector, Private Sector, Joint Sector, and Cooperative Sector.

8. What are Public Sector industries? Give examples.

   Owned and operated by the government.

   Examples: BHEL, SAIL.

9. What are Private Sector industries? Give examples.

   Owned and operated by individuals or private companies.

   Examples: TISCO, Bajaj Auto.

10. What are Joint Sector industries?

    Owned and run jointly by government and private parties.

11. What are Cooperative Sector industries?

    Owned and managed by producers or workers cooperatively.

12. Expand BHEL…. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (Public Sector)

13. Expand SAIL…Steel Authority of India Limited (Public Sector)

14. Expand TISCO….Tata Iron and Steel Company (now known as Tata Steel) (Private Sector)

15. Abbreviate NTPC…National Thermal Power Corporation

16. Abbreviate NALCO…National Aluminum Company Limited

15. What are basic industries? Give an example?

Basic industries are those whose products are used as raw materials by other industries. eg. Iron and Steel Industry.

16. In which state Kalpakam Nuclear power plant located

The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant is located in Tamil Nadu

Kalpakam Nuclear Power Plant

17. Which industry uses Baxite as a raw material?

Aluminium Industry

18. Which city is called 'Electronic Capital of India'?

Bangalore

19. Which is called 'Golden Fiber'?

Jute (West Bengal **-**largest producer)

Iron and Steel Plants in India

The Iron and Steel industry is a basic industry and forms the backbone of industrial development in India. Below is a list of major iron and steel plants and their locations across India.

Plants	Location
Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh
Rourkela Steel Plant	Odisha
Bokaro Steel Plant	Jharkhand
Durgapur Steel Plant	West Bengal
Burnpur Steel Plant (IISCO)	West Bengal
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant	Andhra Pradesh
Bhadravati Steel Plant	Karnataka
Salem Steel Plant	Tamil Nadu

Fertilizer Industry in India

The fertilizer industry in India plays a crucial role in supporting agriculture. India produces nitrogenous, phosphatic, and complex (NPK) fertilizers. Fertilizer plants are located in many states across the country.

Fertilizer Plant	Location
Bathinda Fertilizer Plant	Punjab
Panipat Fertilizer Plant	Haryana
Jagdishpur Fertilizer Plant	Uttar Pradesh
Talcher Fertilizer Plant	Odisha
Trombay Fertilizer Plant	Maharashtra
Kalol Fertilizer Plant	Gujarat
Vishakhapatnam Fertilizer Plant	Andhra Pradesh
Sindri Fertilizer Plant	Jharkhand

Information Technology and Electronics Industry in India

The Information Technology (IT) and Electronics industry is one of the fastest growing sectors in India. It contributes significantly to economic growth and employment. Major IT hubs include Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, and Gurugram, while electronics industries are spread across Noida, Bengaluru, Chennai, and Pune.

Industry Hub	Location
Bengaluru - Electronic Capital of India	Karnataka
Hyderabad - Cyberabad (HITEC City)	Telangana
Pune - IT and Electronics	Maharashtra
Chennai - Electronics Hardware Capital	Tamil Nadu
Noida - Electronics Manufacturing Hub	Uttar Pradesh
Gurugram -IT and BPO Hub	Haryana
Kolkata – IT and Software Services	West Bengal

INDIA
Software Technology Parks
(Locating & Labelling)

Noida – Uttar Pradesh
Gandhinagar – Gujrat
Mumbai – Maharashtra
Pune – Maharashtra
Hyderabad – Telangana
Bengaluru – Karnataka
Chennai – Tamil Nadu
Thiruvananthapuram – Kerala

Indian Cities with Major IT Hubs
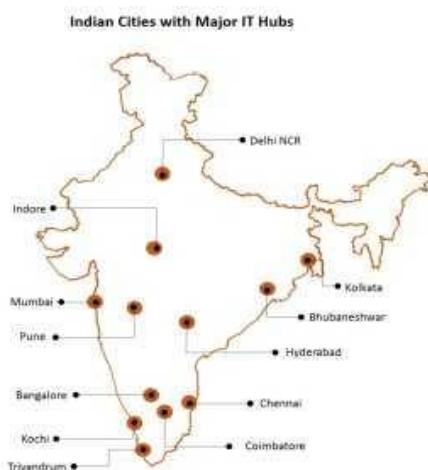
Chapter-VII

LIFELINES OF NATIOAL ECONOMY

Quick Revision Notes

Transportation

- **Importance:** Links production, distribution, and consumption. Helps in trade, social and cultural integration.
- **Types:**

Roadways

- Most used in India; flexible, cost-effective, good for short & medium distances.
- Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways: Delhi–Mumbai–Chennai–Kolkata (plus diagonals).
- National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Border Roads.

Railways

- Largest public sector network; vital for long-distance, bulk goods & passengers.
- Problems: Uneven distribution, old infrastructure.

Pipelines

- Transport of crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas.
- Eg: Hajira–Vijaipur–Jagdishpur pipeline.

Waterways

- Cheapest means; good for bulky goods.
- Inland Waterways: NW-1 (Allahabad–Haldia), NW-2 (Brahmaputra), NW-3 (Kerala).
- Sea Routes: 95% of India's trade by volume through ports. Major ports (12) + Minor ports.

Airways

- Fastest, good for difficult terrain (NE states, Ladakh).
- Domestic & International.
- Pawan Hans helicopters for remote areas.

2. Communication

- **Importance:** Integrates markets, connects people & government.

Types:

- **Personal** - Letters, telephones, mobiles, internet, e-mail, social media.
- **Mass Communication** - Radio, TV, cinema, newspapers, magazines.
- **International** - Satellite communication, internet, submarine cables.

3. International Trade

- **Definition:** Exchange of goods & services between countries.
- Export (goods sold abroad)
- Import (goods bought from abroad)

Major Exports: Agriculture (cotton, tea, coffee, jute, handicrafts), Engineering goods, Petroleum products, Gems & jewellery.

Major Imports: Petroleum, crude oil, machinery, fertilizers, precious stones.

Direction of Trade: Shift from UK, USA (colonial period) to diverse partners (Asia, Europe, Africa).

4. Tourism

- **Importance:** Promotes national integration, supports crafts & culture, earns foreign exchange, provides jobs.
- **India's Attractions:** Heritage, culture, nature, medical & IT tourism.

5. Key Points to Remember

Lifelines- Transport, Communication, Trade, Tourism. Transport develops economy + unity.
Communication- foundation of modern economy.
Trade - Indicator of economic prosperity.
Tourism-Invisible export (foreign exchange).

Question and Answers

1. Mention the types of transport system?

Means of Transport
Fig. 7.1
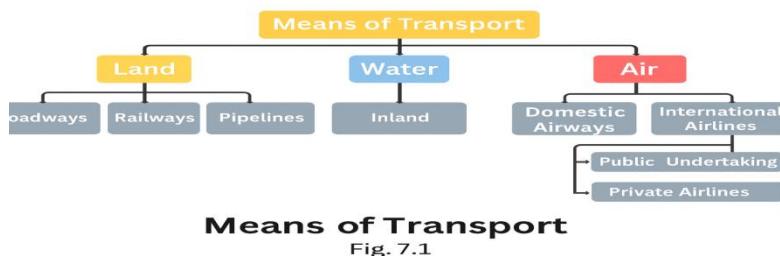
2. How many types of Roads as per their capacity and explain each?

Six Roads according to their capacity in India . They are:

a) Golden quadrilateral: Links Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai

b) National highways: Link extreme parts of the country.

c) State highways: Link state capital with district head quarters

d) District roads: Connect district headquarters with other places of district.

e) Other roads: Rural roads, which link villages importance

3. Which country is second largest road networking in the world?

India

4. Expand NHAI…National Highway Authority of India

5.Expand PMGSY…Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana

6. When the Border Roads Organization was established?
In 1960, GoI

7. Which is the world's longest Highway Tunnel?

Aal Tunnel (9.02KMs), has been built by Border Road Organization. This tunnel connects Manali to Lahul-Spiti valley.

8. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?
Indian Railways

9. Ehen was the first train steamed off from Mubai to Thane?
In 1853, covering 34KMs

10. Read the India map and answer the following questions?

1. Which is the longest National Highway in India?
NH-44 (Srinagar to Kanyakumari).

2. How many Railway zones are in Inda?
   17Railway Zones

11. Read the below table and answer the following?

Type of Gauge	Width (in metres)	Route (KMs)
Broad Gauge	1.676 m	63950
Metre Gauge	1.000 m	2402
Narrow Gauge	0.762 m & 0.610	1604

1. What is the width of Broad Gauge in India?
       1.676m
2. Which is the most widely used railway gauge in India?
   Broad Gauge.
3. What is the width of Metre Gauge?
       1.000 metre
4. Where is Narrow Gauge commonly found in India?
       In hilly areas and heritage railway lines.
5. What are the two types of Narrow Gauge widths in India?
                   0.762   metres and 0.610 metres

12. Observe the below map and answer the following questions?
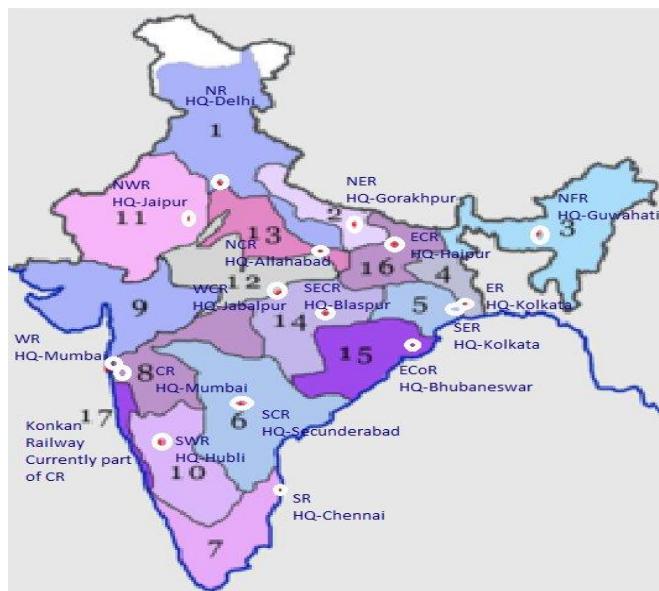
1. Where is the headquarters of Northern Railway (NR)?
   The headquarters of Northern Railway (NR) is in Delhi.
2. Which railway zone has its headquarters in Kolkata?
   Eastern Railway (ER) has its headquarters in Kolkata.
3. Hajipur is the headquarters of which railway zone?
   Hajipur is the headquarters of East Central Railway (ECR).
4. Name the railway zone headquartered at Bhubaneswar.
   East Coast Railway (ECoR) has its headquarters at Bhubaneswar.
5. The headquarters of North Central Railway (NCR) is located at which city?
   The headquarters of North Central Railway (NCR) is at Prayagraj.

13. Mentioin the important Pipeline Transportation Networks in India?

Pipeline transport in India is mainly used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas. It reduces pressure on road and rail transport and is economical over long distances.

Pipeline Network	Route / Connection	Purpose
Naharkatiya-Barauni-Kanpur Pipeline	Naharkatiya (Assam) → Barauni (Bihar) → Kanpur (U.P.)	Transports crude oil and petroleum products
Hajira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) Gas Pipeline	Hajira (Gujarat) → Bijapur (M.P.) → Jagdishpur (U.P.)	Transports natural gas to fertilizer and power plants
Salaya-Mathura Pipeline	Salaya (Gujarat) → Mathura (U.P.)	Supplies crude oil to North India refineries

14. Read the below map and answer the following?

International Airports

1. Which international airport is located in Punjab?
   Amritsar Airport.
2. Name the international airport in Kerala shown in the map?S
   Thiruvananthapuram International Airport.
3. Which international airport is located in Assam?
   Guwahati Airport.
4. Where is the Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport located?
   Mumbai, Maharashtra..

5. Name the international airport shown in Goa?
    Dabolim International Airport, Goa

15. Mention the important National Waterways in India?

National Waterway	Route / Location	Length (km)	States Covered	Cargo / Use
NW-1	Ganga River: Allahabad (Prayagraj) – Haldia	1620 km	U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	Coal, cement, fertilizer, food grains
NW-2	Brahmaputra River: Sadiya – Dhubri	891 km	Assam	Tea, coal, jute, forest products
NW-3	West Coast Canal: Kottapuram -Kollam (with Udyogmandal and Champakara canals)	205 km	Kerala	Coir, coconut, fertilizers, construction materials
NW-4	Godavari & Krishna Rivers (Kakinada - Puducherry, along canals)	1078 km	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	Food grains, coal, fertilizers
NW-5	Brahmani and Mahanadi Deltas (Talcher-Paradip, Dhamra, Geonkhali)	588 km	Odisha, West Bengal	Coal, iron ore, steel products

16. Locate/Discuss the major Sea Ports in India?

India has 13 major sea ports which handle most of the country's international trade. These ports are located on the eastern and western coasts of India.

Sea Ports	Location / State	Coast
Kandla (Deendayal Port)	Gujarat	West Coast
Mumbai	Maharashtra	West Coast
Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva)	Maharashtra	West Coast
Marmagao	Goa	West Coast
Mangalore(New Mangalore)	Karnataka	West Coast
Cochin (Kochi)	Kerala	West Coast
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	East Coast
Ennore(Kamarajar Port)	Tamil Nadu	East Coast
Tuticorin (V.O. Chidambaranar)	Tamil Nadu	East Coast
Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	East Coast
Paradip	Odisha	East Coast
Haldia (Kolkata Dock)	West Bengal	East Coast
Port Blair	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Bay of Bengal

Major Ports in India
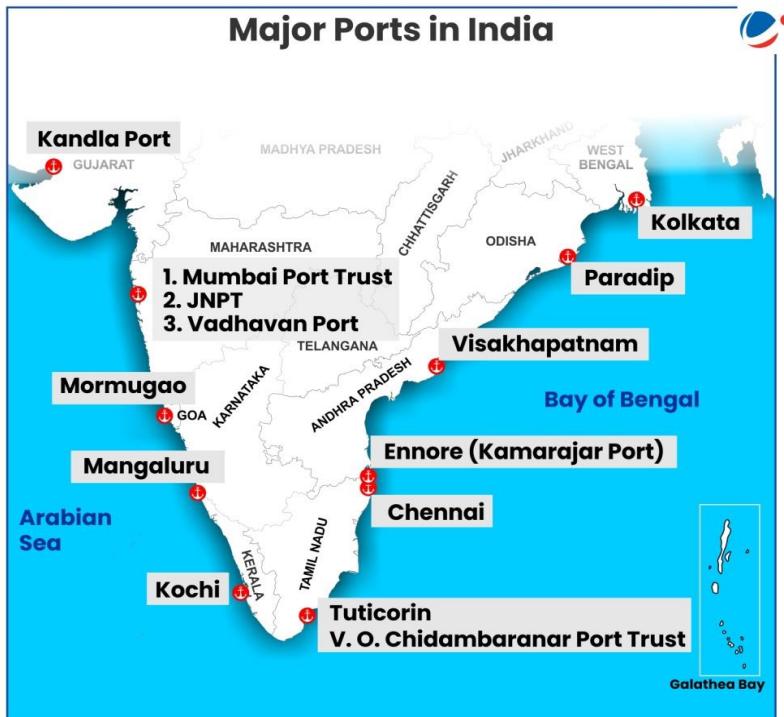
17. Read the India map and answer the following questions?
1. What is the total length of India's coastline (mainland)?
   6,100 km.
2. What is the total length of India's coastline including islands?
   7,516.6 km.
3. Which states have a coastline on the west coast of India?
   Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala.
4. Which states have a coastline on the east coast of India?
   West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.
5. Name the Union Territories that have coastlines.
   Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep.
6. Which state has the longest coastline in India?
   Gujarat (about 1,600 km).
7. Which sea borders India's west coast?
   Arabian Sea.
8. Which water body borders India's east coast?
   Bay of Bengal.
9. Which ocean surrounds the southern tip of India?
   Indian Ocean.
10. Name two important coastal cities of India.
    Mumbai and Chennai.
18. Which port is deepest land locked and well protected port along the east cost?
    Visakhapatnam Port (Andhra Pradesh).
19. Which are the most important modes of transportation in India?
 1. Roadways
 2. Railways
 3. Airways and
 4. Waterways   Answer is (B)

20. . Why are where is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

The region has vast level land **and** dense population**.** There is rich agricultural and industrial activity and flat terrain makes it easy to lay railway lines.

21. What is international trade?

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between two or more countries across international borders. It may take place through imports and exports

22. What are the advantages of Roadway?

The Roadways have several advantages:

a) Roadways can be built and maintained easily
b) Roadways provide door-to-door service, making transport more convenient.
c) Roads can be constructed even in hilly, desert and forest areas where railways cannot reach.
d) They are economical for carrying few persons and smaller loads over short distances and
e) Road transport is flexible and useful for both passenger and goods transport.

23. What is the significance of the border roads?

Border roads are strategically important roads constructed in border areas of the country.

• Connectivity in remote and inaccessible regions along the borders.
• Defense forces and supplies
• Economic development and
• Improve accessibility for the local people in border regions.

24. Tourism as a Trade… comment on it

Tourism is rightly called a trade because it is an economic activity that generates income, employment, and foreign exchange while promoting the sale of goods and services. It strengthens the economy just like any other industry or commercial trade.

25. What is Communication?

The Communication is the process of exchanging information, ideas, thoughts, or feelings between two or more people to create understanding. The below Flow Chart indicates the Communication Process:

Sender	Message	Channel	Receiver	Feedback

26. How is Tourism considered as a trade?

Tourism is a trade because it earns income, provides jobs, promotes local goods and services, and helps the country earn foreign exchange.

27. Which is the oldest artificial port in India?

Chennai port (formerly known as Madras port)

28. What does pipeline transport mean?

Pipeline transport means carrying liquids, gases, and solids (like petroleum, natural gas, crude oil, water, minerals) through pipelines from one place to another.

29. Describe any three advantages of Mass communication.

Reaches a large number of people at the same time. Provides information, education, and entertainment and creates awareness about social, political, and economic issues.

30. Differentiate between International and Local trade?

International trade means, exchange of goods and services between two or more countries. Local trade, buying and selling of goods within a city, town, or village.

31. Why are transport and means of communication called the lifelines of an economy?

Because they connect producers and consumers, help in the movement of goods, services, and ideas, and support economic growth and national integration.

HISTORY

Chapter-I

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Quick Revision Notes

1. Introduction

Nationalism = feeling of unity, identity, loyalty towards one's nation.
19th century Europe saw rise of nation-states replacing dynastic empires.

2. French Revolution (1789) and its Impact

Spread ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity.
Abolished monarchy → established sovereign nation of citizens.
Inspired revolutions across Europe.
Napoleonic Code → uniform laws, administrative reforms.

3. The Age of Revolution (1830–1848)

1830 Revolution → France became constitutional monarchy; Belgium broke away from
                 Netherlands.
1848 Revolution → monarchy ended in France, republic established.
Workers, peasants demanded rights.
Women participated actively (demanded suffrage, political rights).
Failed due to conservative forces, but sparked nationalist feelings.

4. Unification of Italy (1861)

Leaders: Giuseppe Mazzini – 'Young Italy' movement, spread nationalism.
Count Cavour – Prime minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, diplomatic role.
Giuseppe Garibaldi – led armed struggle, 'Red Shirts'.
1861 → Victor Emmanuel II declared King of united Italy.

5. Unification of Germany (1871)

Led by Otto von Bismarck (Prussia's Chancellor).
Policy: 'Blood and Iron' – wars against Austria, Denmark, France.
1871 → King William I of Prussia crowned German Emperor at Versailles.

6. The Balkan Issue

Balkans = region of ethnic diversity (Serbs, Croats, Bulgarians, etc.).
Controlled by Ottoman Empire → rise of Slavic nationalism.
Led to conflicts → 'Balkan was the powder keg of Europe'.
One cause of World War I (1914).

7. Symbols of Nationalism

Nation as personification: Marianne (France), Germania (Germany).
Flags, National Anthems, Folk songs, Folk dances created unity.

8. Key Outcomes

End of feudalism and dynastic rule.
Emergence of nation-states (Italy, Germany).
Spread of liberalism, constitutionalism, equality before law.

Exam Tips

Remember 3 parts: French Revolution → Unification of Italy → Unification of Germany.
Use leaders' names (Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour, and Bismarck).
For map questions: mark Italy, Germany, and Balkans.

Question and Answers

1.   When did Frech Revolution happen

    French Revolution happened in 1789

2.   What is the Napoleonic Code?

    The Napoleonic Code was introduced in 1804 by Napoleon Bonaparte. It abolished feudal privileges, promoted equality before law, protected right to property, and became the basis of modern civil law in many countries.

3.   Define Nationalism?

    Nationalism is the feeling of love and loyalty towards one's nation.

4.   What is Aristocracy?

    Aristocracy means rule by nobles or privileged class.

5.   What is Liberalism?

    Liberalism means belief in individual freedom and equality and the word derived from the Latin liber (free).

6.   What is meant by Universal Suffrage?

    Universal Suffrage means the right to vote for all adult citizens of a country, without any discrimination of caste, class, colour, gender, or wealth. It ensures political equality in a democracy.

7. Define the New Conservatism?

The New Conservatism emerged in Europe after 1815 the defeat of Napoleon. It was a political idea after 1815 that aimed to preserve traditional institutions while allowing limited modernization.

8. What was the Treaty of Vienna?

Metternich drafted the Treaty of Vienna (1815), which restored monarchies in Europe after Napoleon's defeat.

9. What was Garibaldi's Secret society and Young Italy?

Giuseppe Garibaldi first joined the secret society 'Carbonari' and later supported Mazzini's 'Young Italy' movement for Italian unification.

10. 'When France sneezes the rest of Europe Catches cold', Explain the statement?

This famous remark was made by Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor**.** It shows, France's Revolutions (1789, 1830, 1848) spread ideas of liberty, Equality and Nationalism across Europe.

11. Which country is called the 'Cradle of European Civilisation'? Why?

Greece is called the Cradle of European Civilisation. Because, the foundation of democracy, philosophy, art, literature, science, and architecture in Europe.

12. What was the Feminist Political Association?

Louise Otto Peters a woman activist founded the Feminist Political Association (1848, France) and demanded equal political rights for women.

13. Who was Count Camillo de Cavour?

Count Cavour, Prime Minister of Sardinia Piedmont, was the chief architect of Italian unification. (Brain of Italian Unification)

14. What was the Greek War of Independence?

The Greek War of Independence (1821–1832) was fought against the Ottoman Empire, leading to the creation of modern Greece.

15. **What is Plebiscite?**

        Plebiscite means a direct vote by the people to decide on an important political question.

16. **Who were Marianne ad Germaania?**

        Marianne (France) and Germania(Germany) were female allegories (symbols) used in the 19th century to represent the nation.

17. **Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals and what were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?**

        The 1848 revolution of the liberals was led by the educated middle class in Europe. Though suppressed, the revolution inspired later democratic and nationalist movements in Europe.They demanded the following:

   a) **Political:** Constitutional government, representative parliaments, and freedom of press.

   b) **Social:** Equality before law and end of aristocratic privileges and

   c) **Economic:** Free markets, removal of trade restrictions, and promotion of free trade.

18. **Discuss the contribution of culture to growth of nationalism in Europe with examples?**

        The culture played a major role in developing nationalism in Europe through language, literature, music, and art strengthened the feeling of unity and nationalism across Europe.

   a) **Language and Literature:** Nationalist leaders used vernacular languages to unite people. Example: Grimm Brothers in Germany collected folk tales to preserve national culture.

   b) **Music:** Composers like Beethoven in Germany created music that expressed national pride.

   c) **Art and Folk Traditions:** Folk songs, dances, and paintings reflected the history and spirit of the nation and

   d) **Romanticism:** Writers and poets like Lord Byron who supported Greek independence, glorified national struggles.

19. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations develoed over the 19ᵗʰ century?

Italy and Germany became unified nation-states in the 19th century through revolutions, wars, and strong leadership.

1. **Italy**

Italy was divided into many small states. **Mazzini (the soul)**, **Garibaldi (the sword)**, and **Cavour (the brain)** worked for unification.With popular revolts and diplomatic support from France, Italy was unified in 1861 under King Victor Emmanuel II.

2. **Germany:**

Germany consisted of several independent states. Under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck**,** Prussia led the unification through a policy of **'**Blood and iron**'.** After wars with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870–71), Germany was unified in 1871 under Kaiser William I.

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

In Europe, nations were formed through revolutions and unification struggles, but in Britain nationalism grew gradually through parliamentary union and state formation, dominated by England.

1. In most of Europe, nations were formed by uniting fragmented states , e.g., Italy, Germany.
2. But in Britain, nationalism developed through a gradual process of state formation**.**
3. The English Parliament gained power by controlling the monarchy and uniting with Scotland (1707), creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
4. The British Parliament imposed English culture, language, and symbols on Scotland, Ireland, and Wales and
5. The British nation came to be represented by England**,** while other identities were suppressed.

21. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

The Balkans became the most explosive region in Europe, often called the 'Powder keg of Europe.' The Balkan region (present-day Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, etc.) was under the control of the Ottoman Empire**.** Different ethnic groups (Slavs, Greeks, Bulgars, Serbs, etc.) lived there with their own languages and histories**,** which created strong nationalist feelings**.** Each group wanted to form an independent nation-state, leading to rivalry and conflict.The decline of the Ottoman Empire

encouraged these groups to demand freedom. Big powers like Russia, Austria, England, and Germany also interfered to gain influence in the Balkans, which increased tensions

22.   Observe the below map and answer the following?

1.   Which country is this?
                  Italy
2.   Name the powerful foreign empire controlling Northern Italy (Lombardy and Venetia).
       The Austrian Empire.
3.   Which state was ruled by the Pope?
        The Papal States (with Rome as capital).
4.   What was the largest Italian kingdom in the south?
        The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily).
5.   Which Italian state became the leader of unification?
        The Kingdom of Sardinia Piedmont (capital Turin).
6.   What was the role of Sardinia Piedmont in Italian unification?
        It acted as the driving force, under King Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour.
7.   Why was Italy called a 'Geographical expression' before 1861?
        Because it was divided into many states without political unity.
8.   Name the sea located in this map?
                  Mediterranean Sea
9.   Which island is closer to Africa – Sicily or Sardinia?
        Sicily (it is near Tunisia).
10. Which is the largest island of Italy?
        Sicily.
11. Which island is located to the west of Italy in the Mediterranean Sea?
        Sicily ad Sardinia.

23.   Read the given map and answer the following questions?

Unification of Germany (1866-71)

1. Which state led the unification of Germany?
   Prussia.
2. Who was the chief architect of German unification?
   Otto von Bismarck
3. What was Bismarck's policy for unification called?
   Blood and Iron
4. Which war in 1866 helped Prussia defeat Austria and exclude it from German affairs?
   The Austro Prussian War (Seven Weeks' War).
5. Which war in 1870 71 completed German unification?
   The Franco Prussian War.
6. In which year was the German Empire proclaimed?
   1871.
7. Where was the German Empire proclaimed in 1871?
   In the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles, France.
8. Who became the first German Emperor (Kaiser) in 1871?
   Kaiser William I (King of Prussia).

Quick Revision Notes

1. First World War and Nationalism

- Economic hardship: rise in prices, forced recruitment, food shortages.
- Return of Gandhiji (1915) - introduced Satyagraha.
- Champaran (1917) -against indigo planters.
- Kheda (1918) - against tax during famine.
- Ahmedabad (1918) - mill workers strike.

2. Rowlatt Act (1919)

- Allowed arrest without trial.
- Gandhiji called Hartal (protest strike).
- Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919) - General Dyer fired on peaceful crowd.
- Shocked nation, anger against British.

3. Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

- Khilafat: Muslims protested against harsh treatment of Turkey after WWI.
- Gandhiji supported → Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Non-Cooperation Movement launched (1920): Boycott foreign cloth, schools, law courts, councils.
   Promote Swadeshi, Khadi, Hindi.
   Participation: students, teachers, peasants, tribals.
   Chauri Chaura Incident (1922) -violent clash → Gandhiji called off movement.

4. Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)

- Cause: Salt Law (monopoly of govt. on salt).
- Gandhiji's Dandi March (1930) → started Civil Disobedience.
- Features: Breaking colonial laws (salt, liquor, forest). Boycott foreign cloth, refuse taxes.
- Participation:
    Women (Sarojini Naidu, thousands joined).
    Businessmen (against foreign goods).
    Peasants & tribals (against taxes, forest rules).
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) → Round Table Conference.

5. Quit India Movement (1942)

- Cause: failure of Cripps Mission, WWII hardships.
- 8 August 1942 – Gandhiji gave 'Do or Die' call.
- People attacked railways, govt offices, communication lines.
- British used severe repression, leaders jailed.
- Movement showed final mass struggle before Independence.

6. Different Groups in National Movement

- Industrialists: supported for economic freedom.
- Workers & Peasants: demanded rights, joined mass protests.
- Women: active participation, broke social barriers.

7. Symbols of Nationalism

- Tricolour (1906) – red, green, yellow with 8 lotuses & crescent moon.
- Tricolour (later version) – Gandhiji's design with charkha.
- Mahatma Gandhi's spinning wheel (Charkha) → symbol of self-reliance.
- National songs, folklore, festivals spread unity.

8. Key Outcomes

- People from all sections united under nationalism.
- Non-violent struggle became the main weapon.
- Led to freedom in 1947.

Exam Tips

- For long answers - explain with dates, movements, leaders.
- For short answers - focus on causes + features + outcomes.
- Map questions - mark Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Chauri Chaura, Dandi.

Question and Answers

1. Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti colonial movement?

The growth of nationalism in colonies was closely linked to the struggle against foreign rule. People realized that colonial exploitation was the root cause of their poverty and lack of freedom, which gave rise to strong anti colonial movements.

- Nationalism in colonies developed as a reaction to colonial exploitation and oppression.
- Colonial powers like Britain, France, Spain, and others exploited resources, imposed taxes, and denied political rights to native people.
- Educated middle class leaders in colonies became aware of liberty, equality, and self determination from European nationalist movements.
- Nationalist feelings grew as people realized that foreign rule was the cause of poverty and backwardness in their countries.

- Cultural revival also played a role, rediscovery of local languages, traditions, and history strengthened national identity.
- Anti colonial movements united people of different religions, regions, and classes against a common enemy the colonial power and
- Mass movements, e.g., India under Gandhi, Vietnam under Ho Chi Minh, African colonies against European powers were driven by nationalist spirit.

2. How the First World War helped in the growth of the National movement in India?

The First World War (1914–1918) had a deep impact on India. It not only caused heavy economic and social hardships but also awakened political consciousness, which strengthened the National Movement.

a) **Economic Impact:** Huge war expenditure led **to** heavy taxes and price rise in India. Common people suffered due to shortages of food and essential goods. Industrial growth increased, but it mainly benefited the British.

b) **Political Impact:** Over 1.3 million Indian soldiers were recruited to fight for the British with promises of political reforms. After the war, Indians expected self-government**,** but the British refused, leading to disappointment**.**

c) **Social and Nationalist Awakening:** Wartime hardships united people from different sections in protest. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Annie Besant gained popularity.

d) **The Home Rule Movement** (1916): it **grew** during the war, demanding self rule.

3. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

The Rowlatt Act, also known as 'the Back Act' was British colonial law passed in 1919 in India that, permitted for the arrest and detention of any person for up to two years without trial, with no right to legal representation or evidence.

a) **Extension of Wartime Repressive Laws**: The Rowlatt Act continued wartime emergency powers even after World War I, disappointing Indians who expected freedom but got harsher laws instead.

b) **No Jury or Trial Rights**: It allowed the government to imprison people without trial for up to 2 years if they were suspected of being revolutionaries. This violated basic principles of justice.

c) **Suppression of Free Expression**: The Act curbed the **freedom** of speech, press, and assembly, preventing Indians from voicing opposition.

d) **Loss of Civil Liberties**: Indians felt their fundamental rights were being denied. The Act symbolized colonial distrust of Indians and

e) **Nationwide Disappointment**: After the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms (1919) promised gradual self-government, Indians felt betrayed that instead of reforms, oppression was tightened**.**

4. Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement?

Mahatma Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non Cooperation Movement in 1922 because of the violent incident at Chauri Chaura. The following are key reasons:

a) **Chauri Chaura Violence**: On 5 February 1922, a mob of protestors set fire to a police station at Chauri Chaura (U.P.), killing 22 policemen.

b) **Against Gandhiji's Principles**: The movement was based on non violence (ahimsa)**,** but the violence showed people were not fully ready to follow it.

c) **Fear of Anarchy**: Gandhiji felt that continued violence would lead to lawlessness and loss of moral strength and

d) **Moral Responsibility**: As leader, Gandhiji took responsibility and suspended the movement to maintain the purity of Satyagraha**.**

5. List the different social groupswhich joined the Non Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any 3 and write about their hopes and struggle to show why they joined the movement?

The Non Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)**,** led by Gandhiji, was the first mass struggle where different social groups united against British rule, each linking their own hopes and struggles with the national cause of independence. These Social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation Movement (1921) such as Middle class people (students, teachers, lawyers), Peasants, Tribal communities, Workers in plantations, Business classes and Women.

i) **Middle Class People (**Students, Teachers, and Lawyers): They expected self rule and more opportunities under Indian leadership. Students left schools and colleges, teachers resigned, and lawyers like C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru boycotted courts.

ii) **Peasants:** Wanted reduction of high rents and revenue, and no forced labour. They organized protests against landlords and oppressive revenue systems, hoping the movement would bring them justice.

iii) **Plantation Workers:** Expected freedom to move out of plantations and return home. They launched strikes, defied authorities, and faced police repression, hoping Gandhiji's movement would improve their lives.

6. Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism?

The Salt March or Dandi March of 1930, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was one of the most significant events of the Indian freedom struggle. It became an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism for several reasons:

a) **Salt as a Universal Necessity:** Salt was vital for all, and the tax symbolized British control over basic needs. Gandhi chose it to unite everyone.

b) **Mass Participation:** Thousands joined the 240-mile march, turning the struggle into a people's movement.

c) **Non violent Defiance:** Making salt illegally showed colonial laws could be peacefully defied.

d) **International Impact:** The march drew global attention and exposed British injustice and

e) **Unity of Indians:** Peasants, tribal's, women, students, and workers joined, making it a symbol of national unity.

7. Imagine you are a woman participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain what the experience meant to your life.

The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) was a mass struggle against British rule, where women's active role also marked a step towards equality and empowerment**.**

- **Struggle for Equality and Justice**: Participation meant not only opposing British rule but also challenging social inequalities**.**
- **Courage and Resilience**: Women needed great bravery **t**o face arrests, lathi charges, and social criticism.

- **Beyond Civil Rights**: For women, it was also about breaking gender roles **a**nd demanding recognition in public life.
- **Moral Responsibility**: Joining civil disobedience reflected the belief that one must **oppose unjust laws**, even at personal risk.
- **Risk and Sacrifice**: Women often faced police brutality, jail, and social backlash**,** yet stood firm in their resolve.
- **Empowerment and Agency**: Participation gave women a voice and identity**,** proving they were equal contributors to the freedom struggle.
- **Solidarity and Unity**: The movement built a sense of togetherness**, as** women supported each other and worked alongside men and other marginalized groups.

8. Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorates?

During the freedom struggle, the question of separate electorates emerged as a significant topic of discussion. Political leaders held divergent opinions due to the issues of social justice, minority rights, and national unity.

1. **Muslim League's Demand:** Leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanded separate electorates for Muslims to safeguard their political rights and identity as a minority.
2. **Dalit Leaders' Stand:** B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for **Depressed Classes (Dalits)**, believing it would give them an independent political voice.
3. **Congress Opposition:** The Indian National Congress opposed separate electorates, fearing it would divide Indians on religious and caste lines and weaken national unity and

4. **Gandhiji's View:** Gandhi strongly opposed separate electorates for Dalits, arguing that it would split Hindu society. Instead, he supported reserved seats within a joint electorate (Poona Pact, 1932).

Chapter-III
THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

Quick Revision Notes

1. Introduction

- Globalisation = integration of economy, culture, society across the world.
- Exchange of ideas, goods, services, capital, people shaped modern world.

2. Pre-Modern World (Before 16th Century)

- Silk Routes: connected Asia, Europe, Africa – traded silk, spices, ideas.
- Food Travels: Potatoes, maize, chillies from Americas → Europe, Asia.
- Cultural Exchanges: Religion, art, music spread across regions.

3. Early Modern World (16th–18th Century)

- Voyages of explorers (Columbus, Vasco da Gama).
- Colonial conquests began (Spain, Portugal, later Britain, France).
- Slave Trade: millions of Africans taken to Americas.
- Rise of plantation economy in Americas (sugar, cotton).

4. 19th Century (1815–1914)

- Industrial Revolution in Europe increased demand for raw materials and markets.
- Openness of trade: European powers exported industrial goods worldwide.
- Migration: Labourers from India, China moved to colonies as indentured workers.
- Colonialism expanded: Asia & Africa under European control.
- Global economy linked through trade, finance, migration.

5. First Half of 20th Century

- World War I (1914–1918): massive destruction, reshaped politics and economies.
- Great Depression (1929–1933): world trade collapsed, unemployment rose.
- World War II (1939–1945): more destruction, colonies demanded freedom.

6. Post-War Era (After 1945)

- Establishment of IMF, World Bank to regulate world economy.
- United Nations formed for peace and cooperation.
- Decolonisation: Asian and African countries gained independence.
- Cold War divided world into capitalist (US) and communist (USSR) blocs.

7. Globalisation in Contemporary World

- From 1990s – economic liberalisation and open markets.
- Rise of multinational companies (MNCs).
- Revolution in transport & communication (internet, shipping, aviation).
- Integration of global culture (food, fashion, films).

8. Key Outcomes

- World became interdependent economically and culturally.
- Opportunities for trade and growth increased.
- But inequalities between nations and within societies widened.

Exam Tips

- Focus on trade, migration, colonialism, and wars for long answers.
- Remember important terms: Silk Routes, Indentured Labour, Great Depression.
- Use timeline approach in answers (Pre-modern → Modern → Post-war Present).

Question and Answers

1. **What is Globalisation?**

   'Globalisation' is the process by which the world's countries become increasingly connected through trade, investment, communication, technology, and cultural exchange.

2. **Who discovered vast continent Asia?**

   Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who, in 1492, sailed across the Atlantic and reached the Americas, though he thought it was Asia. His voyages opened the way for European colonization of the New World.

3. **What was El Dorado and why did explorers search for it?**

   El Dorado was a legendary city or kingdom of gold that explorers in South America believed existed during the 16th and 17th centuries.

4. **What is Dissenter?**

   Dissenter refers to people who disagreed with the established authority, religion, or government.

5. **How many types of Economic Flow in International Economic Exchanges?**

   Three Types of Economic Flow in International Economic Exchanges:

   a) Flow of Goods (Trade)
   b) Flow of Capital (Money/Investment) and

c) Flow of People (Labour/Migration)

6. **What is Rinderpest/Cattle Plague?**

   Rinderpest/ Cattle Plague was a cattle plague that destroyed African livestock in the 1890s, causing famine and helping Europeans strengthen their control over Africa.

7. **What is Great Depression?**

   The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic crisis that began in 1929. It led to the collapse of industries, banks, and trade, causing massive unemployment and poverty across the world. In India, it worsened farmers' conditions, strengthening the national movement.

8. **Causes of Great Depression?**

   - Overproduction and under consumption
   - Stock Market Crash of 1929
   - Bank failures and credit crisis
   - Unequal distribution of wealth
   - Decline in international trade (tariffs)
   - Agricultural crisis and Dust Bowl

9. **Who were the Axis Powers in World War II?**

   Germany, Italy, Japan aimed at expansion and dictatorship.

10. **Who were the Allied Powers?**

    Britain, France, USA, USSR, China, aimed to stop aggression and restore peace.

11. **What was the Bretton Woods Conference?**

    In July 1944, a conference was held at Bretton Woods, USA, with 44 nations participating. The aim was to design a new international monetary and financial system after World War II.

12. **Expand IBRD** (World Bank)…

    International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (1945)

13. **Expand IMF…** International Monetary Fund
14. **Expand NIEO…** New International Economic Order

    The NIEO was a proposal put forward in the 1970s by developing countries and also called the Third World.

15. **MNC…** Multi National Corporation eg. Coca Cola, Microsoft, Tata, Toyota.

16. Indentue labour was abolished in which year?

        Indentured labour was officially abolished in the year 1921.

17. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability?

        Agricultural Revolution in 18th Century Europe and Industrial Refrigeration and Canning (19th Century)

18. Explain the G-77?

        The G-77 was established in 1964 by 77 developing countries during a UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

19. Observe the map and answer the following answers?

1. Which content is it?
          Africa
2. Which country controlled the Congo Free State?
          Belgium.
3. Name two British colonies in Africa
          Nigeria and Egypt
4. Which European power controlled Angola and Mozambique?
          Portugal
5. Who ruled Libya (Tripoli) during this period?
          Italy
6. Name two French colonies in Africa
7. Which part of Africa was under German control before WWI?
          German East Africa and German South West Africa
8. Which country had control over Union of South Africa?
          Britain.

20. Observe the below map and answer the following?
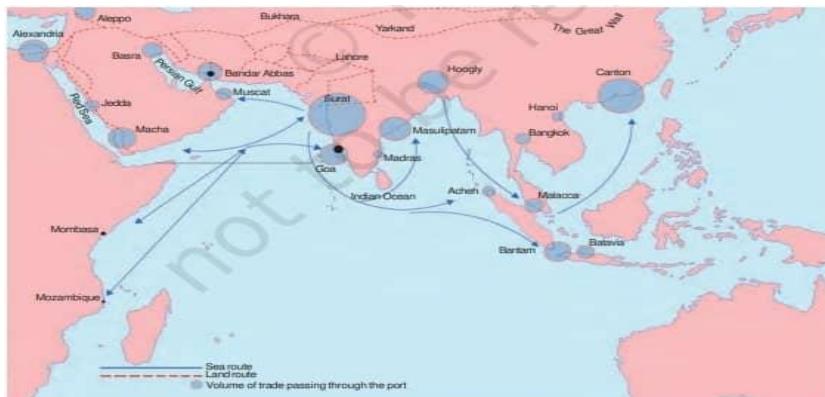
Fig. 19 – The trade routes that linked India to the world at the end of the seventeenth century.

1. Which type of routes connected India to the world in the 17th century?
    Land routes and sea routes
2. Name two important Indian ports shown in the map.
    Surat and Hooghly
3. Which city in the Persian Gulf was an important trade centre linked to India?
    Bandar Abbas
4. Which Indian port on the west coast was the biggest centre of trade in the 17th century?
    Surat
5. Which Chinese port is shown in the trade route map?
    Canton
6. Name one Southeast Asian port connected to India by sea trade.
    Malacca
7. Which Arabian port connected India with the Middle East?
    Muscat
8. What does the size of circles in the map indicate?
    Volume of trade passing through the port

Chapter-IV
THE AGE OF INDUSTRALISATION

Quick Revision Notes

1. Introduction

First Industrial Revolution started in England (18th century).
Shift from handicrafts → machine-based production.
Spread to Europe, USA, Japan in 19th century.

2. Before Industrialisation

Proto-industrialisation:
Production done in villages, controlled by merchants.
Common in textile industry.
Merchants supplied raw materials → peasants worked at home → finished goods
supplied to markets.

3. Why Britain?

Availability of coal and iron, capital, colonies.
Agricultural revolution increased food supply.
Political stability & strong navy helped expand trade.

4. Features of Industrialisation

Textiles: cotton, silk, wool – key industries.
Iron and Steel industry expanded.
Railways & steam engines revolutionised transport.
Factory system: concentration of workers, fixed hours, discipline.

5. Industrialisation in India

India → supplier of raw materials, consumer of British goods.
Decline of Indian handloom industry due to:
British imports (cheap machine-made cloth).
Heavy duties on Indian textiles.
Handicrafts survived due to: Unique designs, colours, quality.
Nationalist support (Swadeshi Movement).

6. Workers and Life

Harsh working conditions: long hours, low wages.
No job security or safety.
Protest movements → strikes, unions formed.
Children & women exploited in factories.

7. Industrial Entrepreneurs in India

Dwarkanath Tagore, Dinshaw Petit, Jamsetji Tata, Birla – leading industrialists.
Developed textiles, jute, steel, banking industries.
Tata founded TISCO (1907) in Jamshedpur.

8. Role of Technology

Steam engine (James Watt).
Power looms increased textile output.
Machines made production faster but reduced jobs.

9. Impact of Industrialisation

Growth of cities, urbanisation.
Class divisions (capitalists vs workers).
Rise of labour movements.
Foundation for modern industries.

Exam Tips

- Use keywords like proto-industrialisation, factory system, TISCO, handloom decline.
- For 5/8 marks – explain causes + effects (workers, Indian industries).
- Map Q: Mark Bombay, Calcutta, Jamshedpur (industrial centres).

<h1 style="text-align:center">Question and Answers</h1>

1. Observe the below map and answer the following questions?
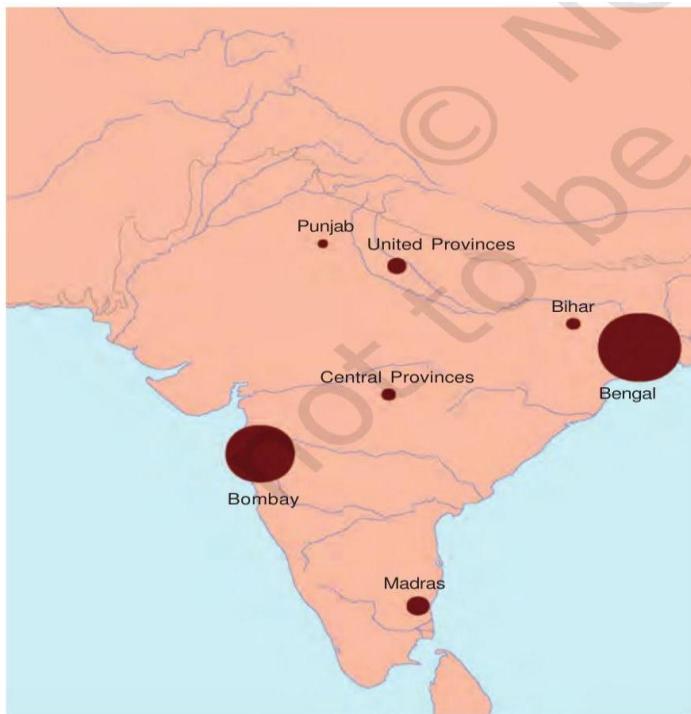
1. Name two major port cities shown in the map?

    Bombay and Madras

2. Which province in the east is marked on the map?

    Bengal

3. Which province is located in central India as per the map?

    Central Provinces

4. Name two northern provinces shown in the map.

    Punjab and United Provinces

5. Which province is situated between Bengal and United Provinces?

    Bihar

6. Which three presidencies are marked in this map?

    Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies.

2. How did the East India company procure regular supplies of Cotton and Silk textiles from India Waves?

India was famous for its fine cotton and silk textiles during the 17th and 18th centuries. These textiles were in great demand in Europe. To control trade, the East India Company adopted several methods to ensure a regular supply.

a) **Appointment of Gomasthas**: Company agents were sent to supervise weavers.

b) **System of Advances**: Weavers were given money in advance and forced to supply only to the Company.

c) **Restriction on Trade**: Weavers were not allowed to sell to other buyers or traders and

d) **Low Prices Fixed**: Company fixed low prices, making weavers dependent and reducing their income.

3. Why did some industrialists in 19th century Europe prfer hand labour over machines?

The Industrial Revolution and the use of machines are hallmarks of the 19th century, but not all industrialists embraced them. For pragmatic and financial reasons, many people still favor manual labour over machines.

   a) **Cheap and Low cost Labour**: Large number of peasants and migrants were available, willing to work for very low wages.
   b) **High Cost of Machines**: Machines were costly to purchase and maintain; many small industrialists could not afford them
   c) **Flexibility of Production**: Machines produced uniform goods in bulk, but markets often demanded seasonal goods, small batches, or special designs which hand labour could produce more efficiently and
   d) **Better Quality and Luxury Goods**: Hand-made items had better finishing and were preferred by wealthy classes as luxury goods.

4. Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?

The First World War (1914-1918) created new economic conditions. India, being a British colony, played an important role in supplying goods for war needs. This led to a sharp rise in industrial production.

   1. **Decline of British Imports**: British factories were busy producing war goods, so imports from Britain to India fell drastically.
   2. **Increased Demand for Indian Goods**: Indian industries had to meet the rising demand for cloth, jute bags, leather, iron, and steel for the war.
   3. **Expansion of Indian Mills**: To meet war needs, industries like cotton, jute, iron and steel expanded production.
   4. **Boost to New Industries**: Many new factories were set up, and existing ones ran on full capacity with multiple shifts and
   5. **Employment Growth**: With industrial expansion, more workers were employed to meet wartime production.

5. Explain about Proto Industrialization?

Between the 17th and 18th centuries, Europe underwent a period of industrial expansion known as Proto-Industrialization, which preceded the emergence of contemporary factories.

a) Production for international markets beyond local use.

b) Merchants supplied raw materials and collected finished goods.

c) Goods produced in rural homes with family labour.

d) Overseas trade expanded, increasing demand for goods and

e) Laid the foundation for the Industrial Revolution

6. Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny why?

The Spinning Jenny was invented by James Hargreaves in 1764. It could spin multiple threads at once, increasing yarn production

24. Women hand-spinners feared loss of their traditional jobs.
25. Machine reduced the need for many workers.
26. Threatened their wages and livelihood and
27. Out of anger and fear, women attacked and destroyed the Spinning Jenny

7. Why the East India Company appointed Gomathas to supervise weavers in India?

During the 18th and 19th centuries, Indian cotton and silk textiles were in great demand in European markets. To control this trade and secure regular supplies, the East India Company introduced the system of appointing Gomasthas (paid agents).

1. To supervise weavers and ensure they worked only for the Company.
2. To collect finished cotton and silk goods directly for the Company.
3. To advance money to weavers and bind them to supply cloth.
4. To eliminate local traders and break old links of weavers and
5. To ensure cheap supply of cloth at prices fixed by the Company.

8. In the seventeenth century, why did merchants from towns in Europe begin employing peasants and artisans in villages?

During the 17th century, Europe witnessed an expansion of world trade due to colonial markets and overseas connections. Merchants needed more goods to sell in international markets. The following are the reasons:

a) **Expansion of World Trade**: Growing demand from colonies and international markets created the need for large-scale production.

b) **Town Guild Restrictions**: In towns, powerful guilds controlled production, fixed prices, and restricted entry of new producers, which limited output.

c) **Cheaper Labour in Villages**: Peasants and artisans in villages were willing to work for lower wages compared to urban workers.

d) **Availability of Raw Materials**: Countryside had easier access to raw materials like wool, flax, and cotton and

e) **Flexible Production**: Village households could produce small or large quantities as needed, without the strict rules of guilds.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD
Quick Revision Notes

1. Introduction

Printing revolutionised communication, education, knowledge sharing.
Shift from handwritten manuscripts → printed books/newspapers.

2. Early Printing

China: First to invent woodblock printing.
Japan: Buddhist texts printed.
Europe (15th century): Johannes Gutenberg invented printing press with movable type (1450s).

3. Impact of Printing in Europe

Books became cheap and accessible.
Spread of ideas, literacy, education.
Martin Luther's Protestant Reformation spread through printed pamphlets.
Encouraged scientific discoveries & debates.
Led to Enlightenment & Renaissance ideas.

4. Print in India

Introduced by Portuguese (Goa, 16th century) – printed religious texts.
By 19th century, print expanded in India:
Books, newspapers in vernacular languages.
Spread of reform movements (Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar).
Promoted social reforms – abolition of sati, widow remarriage, caste issues.
Encouraged growth of regional literature.

5. Print and Nationalism

Newspapers spread awareness of colonial exploitation.
Promoted Swadeshi, national unity, freedom struggle.
Gandhiji used Young India, Harijan to spread ideas.
Print helped in mobilising masses during national movement.

6. Debates and Fears about Print

Some religious leaders opposed – feared loss of authority.
Debates on women's education, caste reforms.
Colonial govt. tried to control press (Vernacular Press Act, 1878).

7. Key Outcomes

Print created a world of debate, discussion, and public opinion.
Promoted literacy, reforms, nationalism.
Foundation for modern knowledge & democracy.

Exam Tips

- Focus on Gutenberg, Protestant Reformation, Vernacular Press Act, Raja Rammohan Roy, Gandhiji's journals.
- Use examples of reformers & newspapers in answers.
- For 4 marks - Impact of print in Europe or India.
- For 8 marks - Role of print in spreading nationalism.

Question and Answers

1. **What is Calligraphy?**
   The art of beautiful and stylish handwriting
2. **Who invented the printing press?**
   Johann Gutenberg, in 1440 in Germany
3. **What was the first book printed by Gutenberg?**
   The Bible
4. **Which material was used for writing in ancient China?**
   Handmade paper
5. **Name the oldest Japanese book printed?**
   The Buddhist Diamond Sutra (868 CE)
6. **Who brought print technology to Italy?**
   Marco Polo, after returning from China
7. **When did print come to India?**
   In 1556, with the Portuguese in Goa
8. **Name the earliest Tamil book printed?**
   A Tamil prayer book (1579)
9. **Who was James Augustus Hickey?**
   The editor of the first Indian newspaper, Bengal Gazette (1780)
10. **Which language did Martin Luther translate the New Testament into?**
    German
11. **How did print culture help to spread the Reformation Movement?**
    It spread Martin Luther's writings quickly, criticized the Catholic Church, and encouraged debate on religion.
12. **What was the impact of print culture on the French Revolution?**
    Print popularized Enlightenment ideas, spread revolutionary messages, and created awareness among common people.
13. **What were 'Penny Magazines' in England?**
    Cheap periodicals for the working class containing stories, news, and moral lessons.
14. **Mention two reasons for the popularity of novels in the 19th century?**
    They were affordable and relatable, telling stories about social problems and ordinary people.
15. **What was the Vernacular Press Act (1878)?**

    A repressive law passed by the British to censor and control Indian language newspapers.

16. Give two reasons why print culture was responsible for new debates in colonial India?

It spread modern ideas of equality, liberty, reform, and also gave a platform to reformers and critics alike.

17. What was the significance of printing in the growth of nationalism in India?

It spread anti-colonial ideas, mobilized public opinion, and created awareness about freedom and rights.

18. What is meant by 'print revolution'?

The 15ᵗʰ 16ᵗʰ century transformation when the printing press led to the mass production of books, spreading ideas widely.

19. What is Despotism?

A system of rule where a single ruler holds absolute power, often oppressive and unjust.

20. Who published the Sambad Kaumudi?

The Sambad Kaumudi was published by Raja Rammohan Roy in 1821

21. Who published Samachar Chandrika

The Samachar Chandrika was published by Bhabani Charan Bandyopadhyay in 1822.

22. Who started 'Bombay Samachar'?

The Bombay Samachar was started in 1822 by Fardoonji Murzban. It is Asia's oldest continuously published newspaper, originally in Gujarati.

23. What is Fatwa?

A Fatwa is a legal opinion or decree given by an Islamic scholar (Mufti) on issues of Islamic law (Sharia).

24. Who composed the Ramcharithmanas?

The Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem composed by Tulsidas and it retells the story of Lord Rama

25. Amar Jiban is ….Autobiograpghy?

Amar Jiban is the autobiography of Rashsundari Devi, published in 1876. It is considered the first autobiography written by an Indian woman. She was a housewife from Bengal who taught herself to read and write in secret.

26. Who wrote Gulamgiri?

Gulamgiri (Slavery) was written by Jyotiba Phule in 1873. It was a critique of caste oppression in India.

27. Why did some people in 18th century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightzen and end despotism?

During the 18th century, print culture emerged as a potent means of disseminating novel Enlightenment concepts. Thinkers like Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Voltaire emphasized equality, liberty, and reason while criticizing the privileges of the Church and monarchy.

    a)   The printing press made their writings available to a wide public, not just elites.
    b)   Books, pamphlets, and journals encouraged people to question authorities and discuss reforms.
    c)   Ordinary citizens gained access to new political and social ideas.
    d) Free circulation of ideas through print was believed to challenge despotism (absolute oppressive rule)and
    e) This spirit later inspired the French Revolution, where revolutionary literature mobilized people against monarchy.

28. Explain the role of print in the growth of nationalism in India?

In India, print was crucial to the spread of nationalist ideologies. Colonial exploitation was made public by Indian-language publications such as Kesari, Amrita Bazar Patrika, and The Hindu.

    a) Social reformers such as Raja Rammohan Roy and Jyotiba Phule used print to promote social reform and criticize caste inequalities.
    b)   The novels, plays, and poems in different Indian languages created a sense of shared identity and cultural pride.
    c)   During the freedom struggle, leaders used print to spread Gandhiji's ideas of Satyagraha, Swadeshi, and non-cooperation.
    d)   The Pamphlets and tracts circulated widely, mobilizing masses for political movements and
    e)   Print connected people across regions and languages with nationalist thought.

29. Discuss the impact of the spread of print culture in 19th-century India on women and the poor.

In 19th century India, print culture became a tool for spreading new ideas and reforms. It especially influenced women and the poor**,** giving them access to education, debates,

Impact on Women:

- **Education for women**: Social reformers like Rashsundari Devi, Pandita Ramabai, and others emphasized women's literacy.
- **Women's writings**: Rashsundari Devi wrote *Amar Jiban* (first autobiography by an Indian woman); Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote on gender issues.
- **Debates on women's role**: Print carried discussions on widow remarriage, child marriage, and women's rights.
- **Resistance from conservatives**: Many orthodox groups opposed women's education, fearing it would corrupt traditional values.

Impact on the Poor:

- **Cheap books and chapbooks**: Small, inexpensive books made reading material affordable for poor people.
- . **Public libraries**: Set up by philanthropists and reformers, libraries allowed poor people to access newspapers and books.
- **Oral culture**: For the illiterate, books were read aloud at public places, tea shops, and gatherings.
- **Participation in debates**: The poor became part of discussions on social and political issues, increasing awareness and mobilization. and awareness.

30. How did print introduce debates and discussions in colonial society in India?

Print created a new space for debate and discussion in colonial India. The invention and spread of print brought a revolution in ideas. In both Europe and India, print culture spread knowledge, encouraged debates, and created awareness that shaped modern society.

a) **Platform for reformers**: Social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy used journals to campaign against *Sati* and promote women's education.
b) **Debates on caste**: Reformers like Jyotiba Phule and later B.R. Ambedkar used print to criticize caste discrimination and untouchability.
c) **Conservative voices**: Orthodox groups also used print to defend traditional practices and oppose reforms.
d) **Religious debates**: Religious reform movements such as Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement, etc. spread their ideas through pamphlets and tracts.
e) **Vernacular newspapers**: Local language newspapers made these discussions reach a wider public, beyond the English-educated elite.
f) **Pamphlets and booklets**: Cheap and widely circulated pamphlets encouraged ordinary people's participation in debates and
g) **Public awareness**: Print created a new public opinion where people could question old customs and support reforms.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

Chapter-I
POWER SHARING

Quick Revision Notes

1. Introduction

Power sharing means the distribution of power among different organs and levels of government.
It helps to reduce conflicts and ensure stability in a democracy.

2. Case Studies

Belgium: Different communities (Dutch, French, German) shared power through community government.
Sri Lanka: Sinhala-majority government led to civil war as Tamil demands were ignored.

3. Why Power Sharing is Needed

Prudential reason – reduces chances of conflict between social groups.
Moral reason – democratic principle, people have the right to be consulted.

4. Forms of Power Sharing

Horizontal Distribution: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary share power (checks & balances).
Vertical Distribution: Central, State, Local governments (federalism).
Social Groups: Power shared among different communities, religious and linguistic groups.
Political Parties and Pressure Groups: Competition ensures balance of power.

5. Key Outcomes

Avoids concentration of power.
Promotes unity in diversity.
Strengthens democracy by giving voice to different groups.

Definition of Power Sharing

Power sharing is a form of government in which political power is distributed or shared among different organs of the government such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. Different levels of government such as central, state and local and different social groups (religious, linguistic communities) in order to maintain harmony and prevent power concentration.
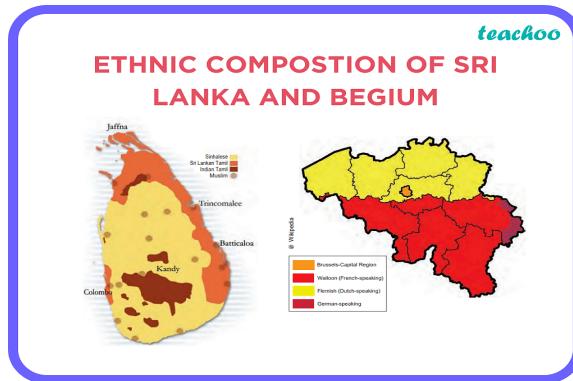
Ethnic Composition of Sri Lanka and Belium

BELGIUM

Belgium	Belgium is a small country in Western Europe
Location	The Netherlands, Germany, Luxembourg, France, and the North Sea.
Capital & HQ	Brussels, NATO and EU
Area & Population	Belgium is about 30,500 sq. km in size with around 11.5 million people
Languages	Dutch, French and German
Economy	Highly Developed

SRI LANKA

Location	Island nation in the Indian Ocean, south of India
Capital	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte (administrative), Colombo (commercial)
Language	Sinhala, Tamil (official languages); English widely used
Religion	Buddhism (majority), Hinduism, Islam, Christianity
Population	Around 22 million
Economy	Agriculture (tea, rubber, coconut), textiles, tourism, gems

Question and Answers

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

In modern democracy power is not centralized in the hands of one individual or group. In order to maintain equity, prevet misuse of authority, and safeguard the interests of different communities. Power sharing strengthens the spirit of democracy by promoting participation, stability, and harmony. Power sharing is used in different ways in modern democracy, as the following:

1. **Power Sharing Among Different Organs of Government (Horizontal Distribution):** Power is shared among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. Example: In India, Parliament makes laws, the Government implements them, and the Supreme Court interprets them. Observe the below picture
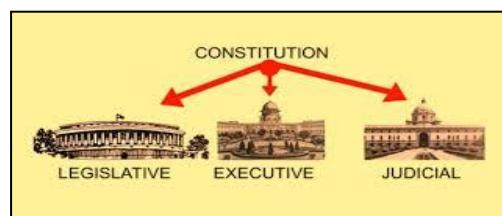
2. **Power Sharing Among Governments at Different Levels (Vertical Distribution):** Power is shared between central/union, state, and local governments. Example: In India, there are Union, State, and Panchayati Raj institutions. Observe the below Chart
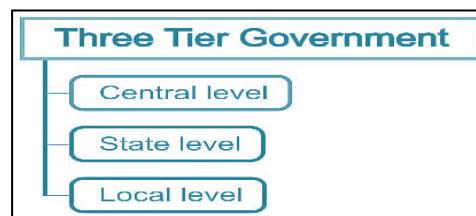
3. **Power Sharing Among Different Social Groups:** Minority and disadvantaged groups are given special representation to ensure equality. Example: In India, reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and OBCs in legislatures and government jobs.

The Power of Connection: Explore the Power of Social Interaction

4. **Power Sharing Among Political Parties, Pressure Groups, and Movements:** Power is shared through competition among different political parties and their coalitions. Example: In India, coalition governments like the NDA or UPA alliances.

2. State one Prudential reason and one Moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Power sharing is a fundamental principle of the modern democracy. It is not only necessary for the smooth operation of the government but also for maintaining social harmony. There are two factors for justifying power sharing such as 1. **Prudential Reasons** (Practical benefits) and 2. **Moral Reasons** (Ethical values).

1. **Prudential Reason**:

Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. For example, In India, reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Legislatures.

2. **Moral /Ethical Reason:**

Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects. For example, in India, government takes the opinions of the people in many Forms like taking suggestions before preparing the budget.

3. What do we learn from two stories of Belgium and Sri Lanka?

The stories of Belgium and Sri Lanka teach us that accommodating diversity through power sharing strengthens unity, while ignoring it leads to conflict. Belgium's model of sharing power ensured peace, whereas Sri Lanka's majoritarian policies created

tension and civil war. Belgium and Sri Lanka are democracies. Yet, they dealt with the question of power sharing differently.

Belgium	Sri Lanka
a) Belgium faced complex social divisions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities. b) Instead of suppressing one group, Belgium introduced **an** innovative power-sharing arrangement c) Equal representation for both linguistic groups in the central government. d) Separate government for Brussels with equal power for both communities. e) State governments with their own powers and **f)** This accommodation of differences helped Belgium avoid conflict and maintain unity.	a) Sri Lanka also had diverse communities – Sinhalese (majority) and Tamils (minority). b) The Sinhalese-dominated government adopted majoritarian policies (Sinhala as the only official language, preference in jobs and education). c) These policies created alienation among Tamils**,** leading to civil war and conflict.

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

Power sharing means dividing power among different organs and levels of government, and among different social groups. It is important for practical/ prudential and Moral/ethical reasons.

a) **Prudential / Practical Reason:**

Political instability and conflict are less likely when power is shared. For instance, in India, the federal government and state governments share authority (federalism). This lessens the likelihood of separatist movements or unrest by managing the varied needs of different linguistic, regional, and cultural groups. For example, the peaceful, democratic recognition of regional demands led to the establishment of new states like Telangana.

b) **Moral/Ethical Reason:**

Democracy is characterized by power sharing, which respects various groups and allows everyone to have a voice. For instance, marginalized communities are guaranteed representation in the Indian Parliament and state legislatures thanks to the reservation of

seats for SCs and STs. This upholds the moral precept of equal participation in governance and encourages justice.

4. Write about Power sharing accommodation in Belgium and Sri Lanka? Discuss

Belgium: A Model of Accommodation	Sri Lanka: A Case of Majoritarianism
Belgium is a small European country with a complex population divided mainly into three linguistic communities: Dutch-speaking Flemish (about 59%), French-speaking Walloons (about 40%) and A small German-speaking community (about 1%).	Sri Lanka is an island nation in South Asia with two major ethnic groups: Sinhala-speaking (mostly Buddhists, about 74%) and Tamil-speaking (mostly Hindus, about 18%)
Challenges	*Challenges*
Cultural and linguistic differences led to tensions, especially between the Dutch-speaking north (Flanders) and French-speaking south (Wallonia). The French-speaking community had historically been more powerful, which created resentment among the Dutch-speaking majority.	After independence in 1948, Sinhala leaders followed a majoritarian approach. The 1956 Sinhala Only Act made Sinhala the official language, ignoring Tamil.Tamil people were denied equal rights in education, jobs, and government.
Power Sharing	*Power Sharing*
Belgium adopted a unique power-sharing model to maintain unity and peace: Equal representation in central government: Both Dutch and French-speaking communities have equal power at the federal level, even though the Dutch speakers are a majority	Majoritarian rule: The Sinhalese majority dominated the political system. Discrimination: Tamils were marginalized and excluded from fair representation. No accommodation: Tamil demands for autonomy and equal rights were ignored.
Outcome	*Outcome*
Belgium successfully avoided major conflicts through accommodation and made power-sharing a key principle of its democracy.	This led to decades of civil war between the Sri Lankan government and Tamil separatists. Thousands died, and the conflict deeply divided the country.

Chapter-II
FEDERALISM

Quick Revision Notes

1. Introduction

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.
It ensures two levels of government: national (union) and state (regional).

2. Features of Federalism

Two or more levels of government.
Division of powers between different levels.
Written constitution ensures distribution of powers.
Supreme Court settles disputes between governments.

3. Federalism in India

India has a quasi-federal structure with a strong central government.
Division of powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List.
Residuary powers with the Union government.
Independent judiciary ensures federal balance.

4. Vertical Division of Power

Union Government – national level.
State Governments – state level.
Local Governments – Panchayati Raj & Municipalities (added by 73rd and 74th Amendments).

5. Key Amendments

73rd Amendment (1992) - Rural local government (Panchayati Raj).
74th Amendment (1992) - Urban local government (Municipalities).

6. Advantages of Federalism

Accommodates diversity in a large country like India.
Prevents concentration of power.
Brings government closer to people.
Promotes national unity while respecting regional interests.

Dear students, as per the SCERT blueprint, 4 Mark questions in this chapter will ask you to explain main features, give reasons, or differentiate concepts. While preparing answers, always write 4/5 meaningful points in short sentences. Support your answers with examples like India, USA, and Australia where possible. Each answer should be clear, concise, and relevant to the question neither too lengthy nor too short.

Only 25 of the 193 countries in the world have federal system. These are shown on the below world map:

FEDERAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Source: Montreal and Kingston, *Handbook of Federal Countries: 2002*, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2002.
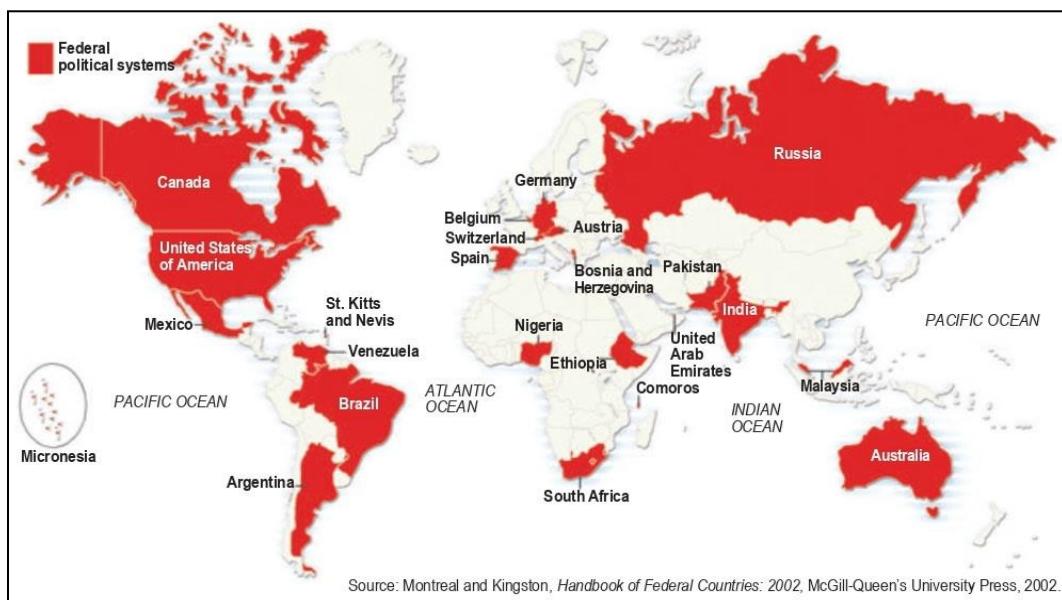
Question and Answers

1. What is Federalism? Write the key features or elements of federalism?
(OR)
What makes India a federal Country?
(OR)
Is India a Federal Country?

'Federalism' is derived from the Latin word **'***Foedus'* means **'***Agreement* or *'Treaty'*. It refers to a system of government where power is divided between two or more levels of government. Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a Central

Government and various constituent units of a country. Both levels of government are independent and enjoy their powers as guaranteed by the Constitution. Usually a federation has two levels of governments. The following are the main features of the federalism:

a) **Two or more levels of government**: Example Union and State governments in India.
b) **Division of powers**: The Seventh Schedule and Article 246, clearly divides subjects into Union List, State List, and Concurrent List.
c) **Written Constitution**: Both levels work according to the Constitution
d) **Independent judiciary**: Resolves disputes between different levels of government
e) **Dual objectives**: To safeguard the unity of the country and also accommodate regional diversity.
f) **Separate resources**: Each level of government has its own financial powers for functioning.
g) **Bicameralism in some cases**: Federal systems often have two houses in the legislature (Eg. Rajya Sabha represents States in India).

2. How is Federalism practiced?

In India Federalism, is not only about the division of powers in the Constitution but also about how these arrangements are put into practice.

1. **Formation of Linguistic States**: New states were reorganized on linguistics based in 1956 eg., Andhra Pradesh, Telangana etc. This strengthened national unity.
2. **Language Policy**: India has no single national language. Hindi and English are official languages, and 22 languages are recognized in the Eighth Schedule. This respects regional diversity.
3. **Centre State Relations**: Over time, especially after 1990 (coalition governments), States gained more power and the Centre became less dominant.
4. **Decentralisation (1992)**: The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments created Panchayati Raj and Municipalities, giving power to local governments.

3. What is meant by Decentralisation? Explain its importance in India?
(OR)
Explain the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments related to Decentralisation.(OR)
How does Decentralisation strengthen democracy in India?

Decentralisation means transferring power and responsibilities from the central and state governments to the local level governments..

a) Three Tier system: In India, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) established a three-tier system of local government such as Panchayati Raj in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas
b) To hold regular elections to Local Bodies

c) Seats reserved for SC,ST and OBCs
d) At least 1/3 of all positions are reserved for women
e) To creation of State Election Commissionto share more or some powers to Local bodies
f) This gave people the right to participate directly in decision-making and
g) Local bodies take care of local needs like roads, water supply, sanitation, and primary education.

## Federalism Main features: Flow Chart for practice
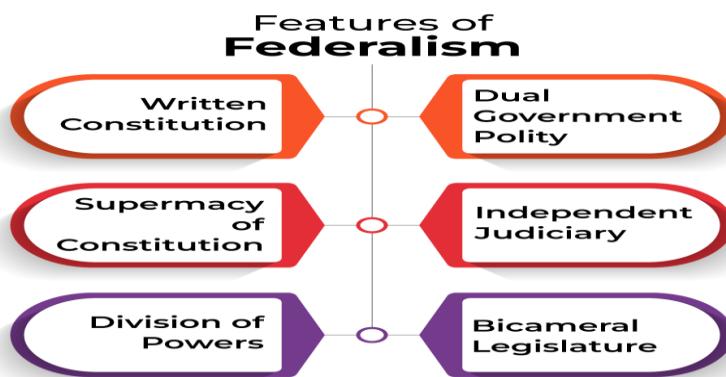

Division of Powers:

- *Union /Central List*: Items that are subjects to law making by only the Parliament(Now 100)
- *State List*: Matters on which only the State Legislatures can make laws (Now 61)
- *Concurrent List*: Matters on which both Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws (Now 52). If there is a conflict, Union law prevails.
- *Residuary powers*: In India, these powers are given exclusively to the Parliament under Article 248. These are the powers to make laws on subjects that are not mentioned in the Union List, State List, or Concurrent List of the Constitution.
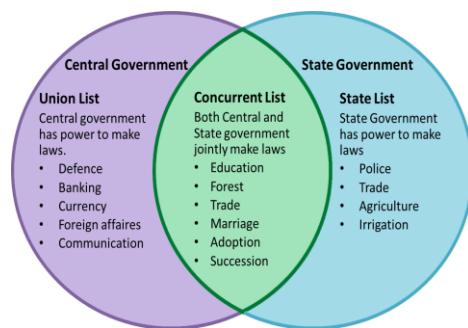
Panchayati Raj System
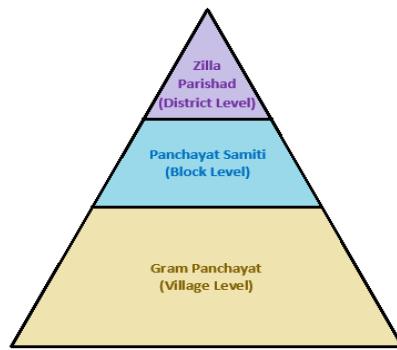
India States and Union Territories:
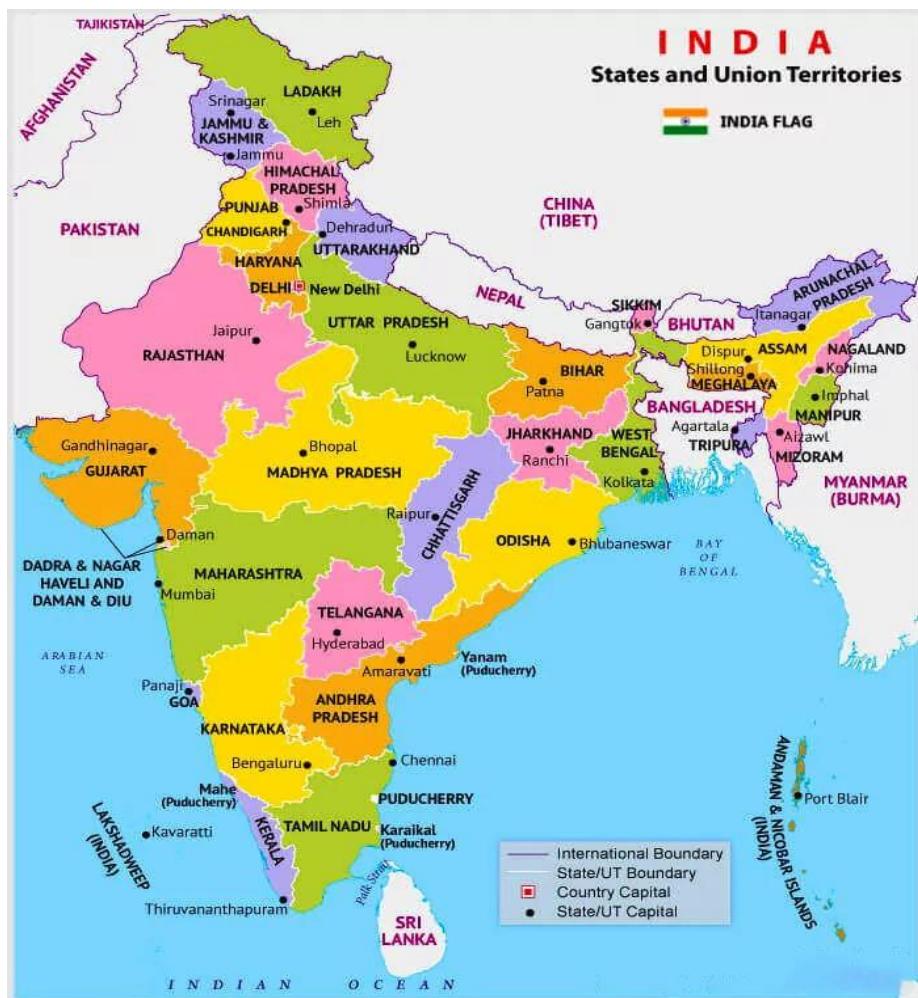
GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

Quick Revision Notes

1. Gender and Politics

Gender inequality: Women face discrimination in education, jobs, wages. Less political representation in legislatures.
Women's role in politics: Movements demanded equality, right to vote, and political participation.
In India, Panchayati Raj (1992, 73rd Amendment) – 1/3rd seats reserved for women.
Yet, representation in Parliament is still low.

2. Religion and Politics

Religion plays a significant role in people's lives.
Communalism: mixing religion with politics in a divisive way.
Problems of communal politics: Religion used for vote banks, can lead to conflicts, riots, division.
Indian Secularism: No state religion, equal respect for all religions. Example: Government schools cannot promote one religion.

3. Caste and Politics

Caste affects social and political life in India.
Positive role: Different caste groups organise, demand their share in power. Helps weaker sections to get representation.
Negative role: Leads to caste-based politics, vote banks. Encourages discrimination and inequality.

4. Democratic Outcomes

Democracy tries to reduce inequalities based on gender, religion, caste.
Yet challenges remain: Under-representation of women, religious communalism, caste-based politics.

5. Key Points

Gender equality is essential for democracy.
Religion and caste should not be used to divide society.
Constitutional provisions aim at secularism, equality, and social justice.

Exam Tips

For 2 marks- Define communalism, secularism, or casteism.
For 4/8 marks- Explain role of women in politics, or case of reservation in Panchayats.
             Discuss how gender, religion, and caste influence politics with examples.

Question and Answers

1. What is the sexual division of labor?

Sexual division of labor means women are expected to do household work, while men work outside to earn, based on social norms and stereotypes, not biology.

2. What is patriarchy?

Patriarchy is a social system in which men hold primary power and authority over women in political, social, and economic spheres. It reinforces unequal power dynamics and limits women's opportunities

3. How does gender inequality manifest in India?

Gender inequality in India is evident in various ways, such as a lower literacy rate among women compared to men, unequal pay for the same work, and the low representation of women in legislative bodies.

4. In which bodies are seats reserved for women in India?

In India, seats are reserved for women in the Panchayati Raj bodies, which are the local self-government institutions in both rural and urban areas.

5. What is communalism?

Communalism is an ideology and practice where people of one community   (often religious or ethnic) prioritize their own group's interests at the expense of others, leading to division, prejudice, and potential conflict

6. What is a secular state?

A secular state is one that maintains neutrality in religious matters and treats all religions equally. In India, secularism is not just an administrative principle but a way of life, promoting peaceful coexistence among various religious communities.

7. How is communal politics different from a healthy relationship between religion and politics?

A healthy relationship involves politics guided by religious ethics, as advocated by Gandhi, while communal politics uses religion for political gain, creating division.

8. Name two constitutional provisions that establish India as a secular state.

Article 15 prohibits religious discrimination, and Article 27 prevents compulsory taxes for promoting any specific religion. \Caste division, a form of social hierarchy unique to India,

is based on hereditary occupation, which historically led to discrimination and inequality for certain groups.

9. How is caste a unique social division in India?

Caste is a hereditary occupational social hierarchy unique to India, leading to rigid social stratification.

10. In what ways do caste inequalities persist in India today?

Inequalities persist through socio-economic disparities and discrimination, including endogamy, despite the caste system's legal abolition.

11. What is the role of caste in Indian politics?

Caste influences politics as parties use caste identity for candidate selection and voter appeal, which can reinforce divisions but also addresses marginalized groups' concerns.

12. What was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's contribution to challenging the caste system?

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar fought against untouchability, advocated for reservation policies for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and included safeguards against discrimination in the Constitution.

13. What is Feminist?

A feminist is a person who believes in and supports equality between men and women in all aspects of life social, political, and economic.

14. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 is a law in India that ensures men and women are paid equally for the same or similar work. It also prohibits discrimination in recruitment, promotions, and training on the basis of gender.

15. What is child Sex Ratio?

Child sex ratio is the number of girls per 1,000 boys in the age group of 0–6 years. It shows the balance between female and male children in a population.

16. What is urbanization?

Urbanization is the process by which more people move from villages to towns and cities, leading to the growth and expansion of urban areas.

17. What is Aparthied?

Apartheid is the system that believes in separation of people based on their color, ethnicity, caste etc. It was a strict policy in South Africa to segregate and economically and politically oppress the non white population of the country.

What is Manifesto?

A manifesto is a public declaration of intentions, principles, goals, and policies of an individual, group, political party, or government.

19. **Expand NDA…**

National Democratic Alliance

20. **Expand UPA…**

United Progressive Alliance

21. **What is Defection?**

Defection is the practice of changing political party commitment by an elected representative after winning an election. To stop this practice, the Anti-Defection Law was added to the Indian Constitution through the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985 (10th Schedule).

22. **Explain the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?**

Women's representation in legislatures is a key sign of democratic inclusivity and gender equality. Historically, women have been underrepresented in elected political institutions like the Parliament, State Assemblies, and Local Bodies in India, despite making up nearly half of the population.

Parliament

In Lok Sabha out of 543 seats, only around 78 seats (14.3%) are currently held by women in 2019 elections. This is the highest ever representation of women in the Lok Sabha, but still low compared to the global average (26%). In Rajya Sabha out of 245 seats, women hold around 12%.

State Legislative Assemblies

Representation of women in State Assemblies remains low, usually between 5-10% in most states. For example: Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal, and Odisha have relatively higher women MLAs (10-14%). Some states like Nagaland had no women MLAs until recently (2023).

Local Bodies (Panchayati Raj & Urban Local Bodies)

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992-93) made 33% reservation for women in Panchayats and Municipalities. Many states (like Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra) have increased it to 50%. Today, over 14 lakh women representatives serve in local bodies India has the largest number of elected women leaders in the world.

Women's Reservation Bill (2023)

The Constitution (106th Amendment) Act, 2023 (popularly called Nari Shakti Vandan

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Adhiniyam) was passed in Parliament. It provides 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Implementation will take place after delimitation (post-2026 census).

23. How does Religion influence the political set up in our country? Explain.

India has many religions. Religion is an important part of people's lives. It also influences politics in many ways. Our Constitution says India is a secular country. This means all religions are treated equally. Still, religion affects elections, laws, and policies. The link between religion and politics is strong in India. The Constitution of India declares the country to be secular (42nd Amendment, 1976). He religion influence politics in the following ways:

a) **Political Mobilization**

Political parties often mobilize voters on religious lines, appealing to sentiments of particular communities. Religious symbols, slogans, and festivals are sometimes used during election campaigns.

b) **Vote Bank Politics**

Political leaders may promise benefits, reservations, or protection to certain religious groups in exchange for votes. Example: Special schemes for minorities or protection of religious institutions.

c) Communalism

When religion is used aggressively in politics, it can lead to communal tensions and violence. Example: Riots, hate speeches, or conflicts between religious communities.

d) Policy and Legislation

Religion has influenced laws such as personal laws (marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption), which differ for Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Parsis. This often sparks debates on having a Uniform Civil Code (UCC).

e) Representation and Identity

Religious minorities demand political representation to safeguard their rights. Reservation in educational institutions and jobs for backward communities often intersects with religion and caste.

24. Gender division is not based on Biology but on social expectations and stereotypes'. Support the statement.

<div align="center">(OR)</div>

Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated against or disadvantaged in India?

Gender division in society is not natural but based on social expectations and stereotypes. Men and women are assigned different roles in family, work, and society due to traditional beliefs, not biological differences. This limits opportunities for women and leads to discrimination in many ways. The following are the main reasons:

Gender division is not based on biology but on social expectations

a) Society assigns roles to men and women, not nature.
b) Women are expected to do household work and care for children.
c) Men are expected to earn money and take leadership roles.
d) Women are expected to be gentle and obedient; men strong and assertive.

Areas where women are discriminated against in India

- Education: Girls get less opportunities to study.
- Employment: Women get lower pay and fewer promotions.
- Healthcare: Women may receive less medical attention.
- Politics: Women have low representation in decision-making.

- Social customs: Early marriage, dowry, and restrictions on mobility.

25. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India?

Even after legal abolition of caste discrimination, caste inequalities continue in India due to social, economic, and cultural reasons. The following are the some main points:

a) **Social Discrimination**: Certain castes, especially Dalits, still face untouchability practices in rural areas, such as restricted access to temples, wells, or community spaces.

b) **Educational Inequality**: Children from lower castes often have less access to quality education, leading to lower literacy and limited job opportunities.

c) **Economic Inequality**: Land ownership, jobs, and wealth are still concentrated among upper castes; lower castes often work as laborers with low wages.

d) **Political Underrepresentation**: Although reservations exist, lower castes are still underrepresented in many political and administrative positions.

e) **Social Practices and Customs**: Marriages, social interactions, and festivals often still reflect caste divisions.

f) **Violence and Atrocities**: Incidents of caste-based violence, harassment, and discrimination are still reported in many parts of India

Despite laws and government programs, caste inequalities persist due to deep-rooted social attitudes and structural barriers.
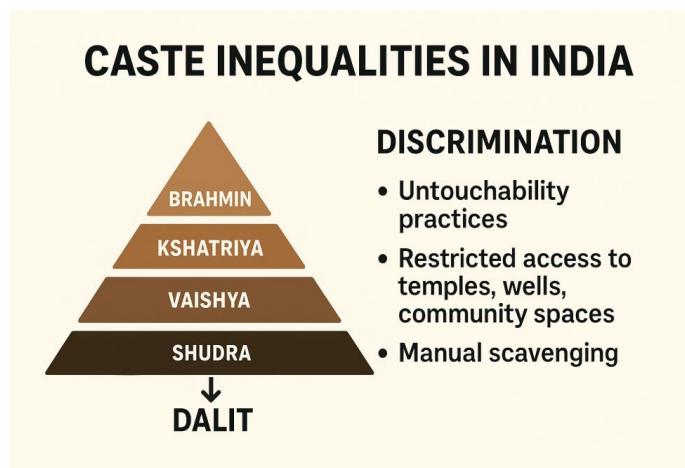
26. State different forms of communal politics with one or examples?

The term '*Communal politics*' refers to political strategies where leaders or parties utilizing religious, ethnic, caste identities etc., to gain support, often creating divisions among communities

The Forms of Communal Politics

a) **Religion-Based Politics**:

The political leaders appeal to religious sentiments to gain votes and use of Hindu nationalist or Muslim identity politics by p

arties like BJP or AIMIM in certain elections.

b) **Vote Bank Politics**:

Offering exclusive special schemes or benefits to a particular religious or communal group in order to get their votes and support. Providing subsidies, housing, education etc., benefits targeted to specific communities during elections.

c) **Communal Polarization**:

Creating tension or fear between religious communities to divide voters and consolidate support such as in the case of Ayodhya dispute elections.

d) **Caste-Religion Combination Politics**:

Combining caste and religion identity to mobilize specific groups such as Parties focusing on OBC Muslims or Dalit Hindus as a combined vote bank.

e) **Religious Mobilization through Cultural or Historical Symbols**

Using festivals, historical events, or cultural symbols to influence community sentiments politically likes Ram Mandir movement to consolidate Hindu votes in northern India.

Communal politics often strengthens group identity but can deepen social divisions. While it may bring representation for specific communities, it sometimes undermines national unity and secular values.

27. Discuss the constitutional provisions that make India a Secular state?

A secular state is one that does not favor any religion and treats all religions equally. India is a secular country because the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion and equal treatment for all religious groups. The following are the main Constitutional Provisions:

1. **Right to Equality (Article 14)**

Ensures equality before law and prohibits discrimination based on religion, caste, gender, or place of birth.

2. **Prohibition of Discrimination (Article 15)**

No citizen can be discriminated against based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. place of birth.

Religion in India (2011 census)[1]
- Hinduism (79.8%)
- Islam (14.2%)
- Christianity (2.30%)
- Sikhism (1.70%)
- Buddhism (0.70%)
- Animism/Adivasi (0.50%)
- Jainism (0.40%)
- No religion (0.20%)
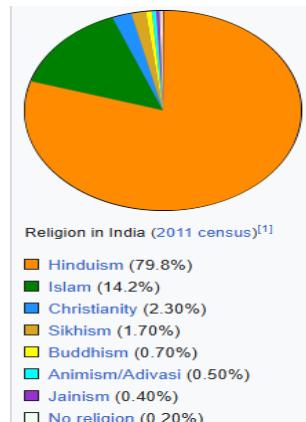
3. **Freedom of Religion (Article 25)**

All citizens have the right to profess, practice, and propagate their religion freely.

4. **Religious Freedom for Communities (Article 26)**

Religious communities can manage their own religious affairs, establish institutions, and own property.

5. **No Compulsion in Religion (Article 27)**

Citizens cannot be forced to pay taxes for the promotion of any religion.

6. **Directive Principles (Article 44)**

Promotes a uniform civil code and equal treatment of all religions in personal matters.

India is truly secular state because of these provisions, which guarantees equality, freedom of religion and protection of all communities


India Unity Icons

28. What was the Feminist Movement? Explain the political demands of the Feminist Movement in India.

The feminist movement is an movement that fights for equal rights and opportunities for women in society. It aims to eradicate discrimination and guarantess equality in education, employment, property, and decision making. We discuss the Political Demands of the Feminist Movement in India in the following:

- Equal voting rights: For women already achieved through universal adult franchise.
- Equal representation in politics: Demand for more seats for women in Parliament and State Assemblies.
- Reservation of seats in local bodies: Example Panchayati Raj and municipalities to increase women's participation in decision-making.
- Equal rights in property and inheritance.
- Protection from violence and exploitation through strict laws.
- Equal pay for equal work and implementation of laws like the Equal Remuneration Act.

29. Read the below gragh and answer the following questions:

Women in National Parliaments in Different Regions of the World (%)
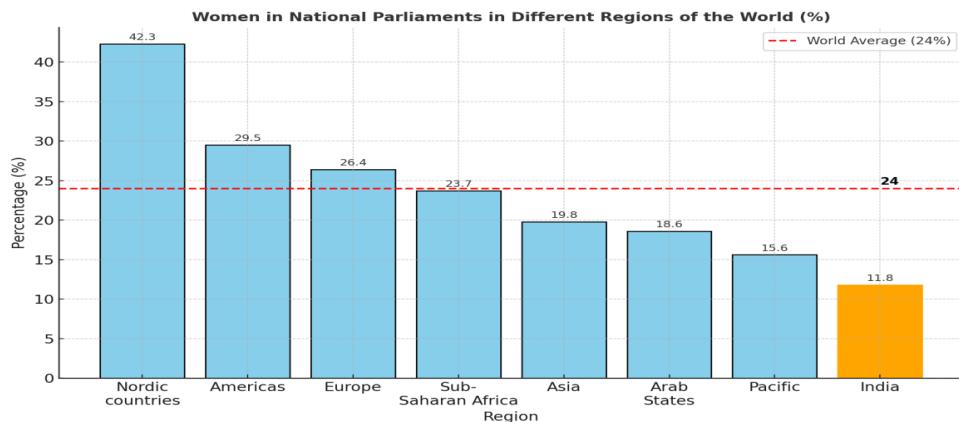
1. Which region has the highest percentage of women in national parliaments?

   The Nordic countries have the highest percentage with 42.3%.

2. What is the percentage of women in parliaments in India, and how does it compare to the world average?

   India has 11.8%, which is much lower than the world average of 24%.

3. Which three regions are above the world average in women's representation?

   The three regions above the world average are: Nordic countries (42.3%) Americas (29.5%) and Europe (26.4%)

4. Name two regions that have women's representation below 20% in parliaments.

   Arab States (18.6%) and Pacific (15.6%)

5. What conclusion can be drawn about the representation of women in parliaments globally?

   Women's representation is uneven across regions.

30. Read the below gragh and answer the following questions:

Religion in India (2011 census)[1]
- Hinduism (79.8%)
- Islam (14.2%)
- Christianity (2.30%)
- Sikhism (1.70%)
- Buddhism (0.70%)
- Animism/Adivasi (0.50%)
- Jainism (0.40%)
- No religion (0.20%)
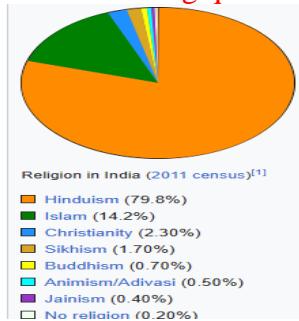
1. Which religion has the highest percentage in India according to the 2011 census?

   Hinduism has the highest percentage with 79.8%

2. What percentage of people in India follow Islam?

   About 14.2% of people in India follow Islam.Name two religions in India whose followers are less than 1%.

3. Buddhism (0.70%) and Jainism (0.40%) have followers less than 1%.

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4.   What is the percentage of Christians in India?

Christians make up 2.30% of India's population.

5.   Which religion has more followers – Sikhism or Buddhism?

Sikhism (1.70%) has more followers than Buddhism (0.70%)

6.   How many people have reported No religion?

About 0.20% of people reported No religions.

Quick Revision Notes

1. Meaning

Political parties are organised groups of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in government.

They reflect fundamental political divisions in society and aim to form policies and run governments.

2. Functions of Political Parties

Contest elections by nominating candidates.
Put forward policies and programmes.
Play a decisive role in law-making.
Form and run governments.
Play the role of opposition when not in power.
Shape public opinion through debates, campaigns, movements.
Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

3. Need for Political Parties

Parties are necessary for democracy to function.
They give choices to people in elections.
They link government with people and represent different views and interests.

4. Party System in India

India has a multi-party system.
National Parties e.g., Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), All India Trinamool Congress (AITC).
State Parties - recognized in particular states, e.g., DMK, AIADMK, Shiv Sena, BJD, TRS.

5. Challenges to Political Parties

Dynastic succession -family dominance in parties.
Money and muscle power - influence of rich candidates.
Lack of meaningful choice to voters -parties have similar policies.
Parties fail to address internal democracy.

6. Reform Measures

Law to curb defection (Anti-Defection Act, 1985).
Affidavit by candidates declaring assets and criminal records.
Election Commission's strict rules on election expenditure.

Public awareness and pressure for inner-party democracy.

Question and Answers

1. **What is meant by a political party?**

   Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and to hold power in the government. They agree on some policies to promote collective good. They seek to implement those policies by winning popular support through elections. Thus political parties tend to fill political offices and exercise political power.

2. **What is Partisan?**

   A person who is strongly committed/supports a particular political party, group, or cause, often without considering opposing viewpoints.

3. **What are the three main components of a political party?**

   Any political party has three basic components. They are:

   31. The leader
   32. The active members and
   33. The followers

4. **What are two party systems? Give example?**

   A two-party system is a political system in which two major political parties dominate the government and elections**.** Only one of the two parties usually forms the government at a time, while the other acts as the opposition. Example: United States, The Democratic Party and the Republican Party

Two Party Systems

Party -1	Party -2
(Democratic)	(Republican)
Forms government	Acts as opposition
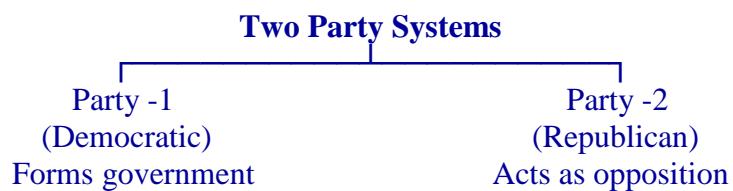
5. **What is multiparty system? Give example**

   A system in which more than two political parties share power and compete in elections is known as a multi-party system. If no single party obtains a majority in such systems, governments are frequently formed through coalitions. Example: India**,** Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), etc.

6 Match List-I (Organisations and struggles) with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
Congress Party	A. National Democratic Alliance
Bharatiya Janata Party	B. State party
Communist Party of India(Marxist)	C. United Progressive Alliance
Telugu Desam Party	D. Left Front

Answers
1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B

8.Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party

Kanshi Ram

9. How many parties should we have?

National parties are:All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M), Indian National Congress (INC) and Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)

10. Give some examples of State parties?

Telugu Desam Part(TDP), YSRCP, BRS, DMK, AIDMK, Shiv Sena,(Maharashtra) Biju Janata Dal (Odisha) and Rashtriya Janata Dal (Bihar)

11. What is a recognised political party?

A recognised political party is a party, recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.

12. What does Universal Adult Suffrage stand for?

Universal Adult suffrage stands for the 'Right to Vote'.

13. Why did India adopt multi-party system? Give reasons.
India adopted multi-party system because: India is a large country and has social and geographical diversities. It is easy to absorb different diversities in a multi-party system.

14. What are the main functions of Political Parties?(OR)
    What do political parties do? (OR)
    State the various functions political parities perform in a Democracy? (OR)
    What are the characteristics of political party?

Political parties are organized groups of people who share similar ideas about how a country or community should be governed. The below are functions of political parties:

a) **Parties contest elections**: Parties contest elections means that political parties put forward their candidates and compete to win votes so they can form the government or gain representation in the legislature.

b) **Shaping Policy Making**: Parties formulate policies and programs that guide governance when they are in power.

c) **Forming Government**: The primary function is to contest elections and, if successful, form the government at the central or state level. Example: BJP forming the government in India after winning elections

d) **Representing People's Interests**: Parties give a voice to citizens with shared views on issues like the economy, healthcare, education, and foreign policy.

e) **Running Candidates for Office**: Parties nominate and support candidates in elections, helping voters choose leaders who align with their beliefs.

f) **Educating and Mobilizing Citizens**: Parties inform the public about political issues and encourage people to vote or participate in civic activities.

g) **Opposition and Criticism**: Parties not in power hold the government accountable by criticizing policies and offering alternative solutions.
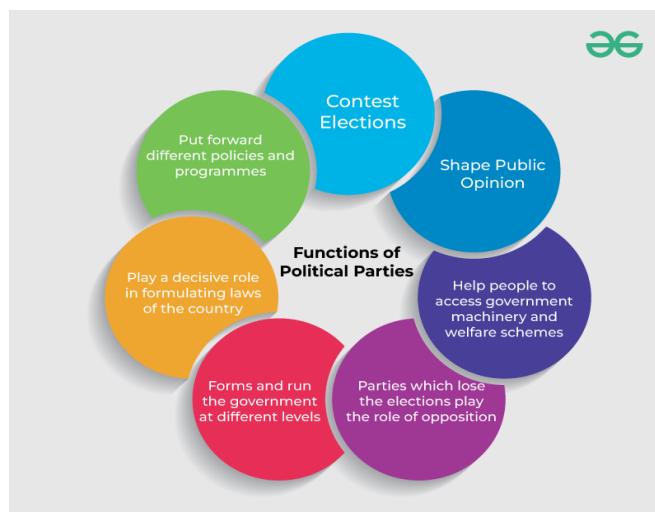
Functions of Political Parties

15. What is a multi party system? Why has India adopted a multi-party system? Explain.

(OR)

How has multi party system strengthened democracy in India?

A system in which more than two political parties share power and compete in elections is known as a multi-party system and have the possibility to come to power either on their own or through coalitions. India has adopted a multi-party system due to the following reasons:

a) **Social and cultural diversity**: India is a large diverse and diverse with many regions, religions, languages, castes, and communities. A single or two-party system cannot represent such a diverse society.

b) **Federal system of government**: India's federal structure requires regional parties to represent local interests.

c) **Democratic principles**: A multi-party system ensures wider political participation and choice to the people.

d) **Coalition politics**: Since no single party often gets a clear majority, coalition governments are formed, which reflect the collective will of different sections of society.

The Multi-Party System Strengthened Democracy in India in the following:

- Giving wider choice to the voters.
- Checks and balances
- Strengthens Federalism
- Ensuring representation of different groups and regions.
- Preventing concentration of power in one party.
- Promoting coalition and consensus politics.

16. What are the various challenges face by Political Parties?

In India Political parties face many challenges that affect their proper functioning and the strengthening of democracy. The main challenges are mentioned below:

a) **Lack of Internal Democracy:** Parties are frequently run by a single leader or a small group and ordinary members have little role in decision-making.w

b) **Hereditary Succession**/ **Family Rule:** Leadership is frequently passed on within a family and this reduces opportunities for ordinary and capable persons**.**

c) **Money and Muscle Power**: In India, the elections are very expensive. Parties depend on rich people and criminals for financial support and this affects fairness in elections.

a) **Political Criminalization:** More and more candidates running for office with criminal records. Democracy and public trust are weekend by this.

b) **Insufficient Choice:** Many parties offer similar policies and promises. Sometimes voters believe they have no is no other option.

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c) **Populism and Short term Objectives**: Parties frequently focus on winning elections over long term policies. They promise things that are not realistic in order to win voters.

The below the Pie graph s the challenges faced by Political Parties in India

Challenges Faced by Political Parties in India

Internal Democracy — 25.0%

Meaningful Choice — 25.0%

Dynastic Succession — 25.0%

Money and Muscle — 25.0%
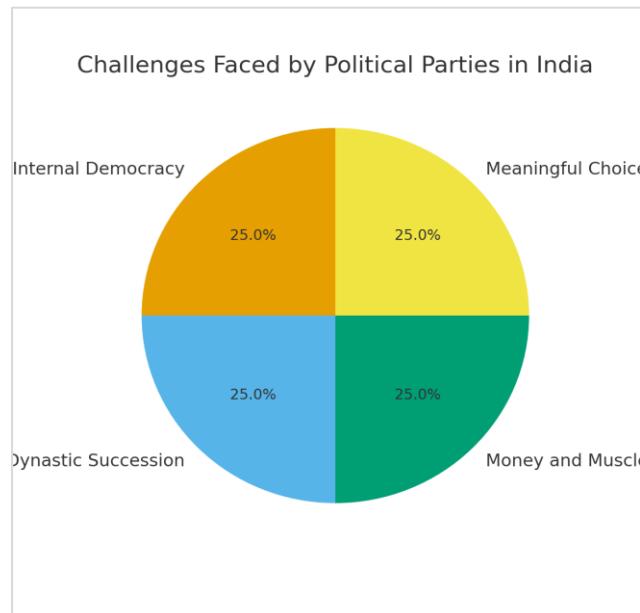
17. Discuss the role of Opposition Parties in a Democracy?

Opposition parties are very important for the smooth working of democracy. They perform the following roles:

- **Hold the government Responsible/Accountable**: They question government policies and decisions.
- **Provide Substitute Policies**: They recommend for new ideas and programs for the welfare of people.
- **Act as watchdogs**: They check misuse of power and expose corruption.
- **Represent the voice of people**: They raise the problems of different groups in society.
- **Make Democracy Stronger**: By creating healthy debate, they prevent dictatorship and encourage transparency.
- **Prepare for future Framework**: They build leadership and policy framework to govern in the future.

Opposition parties play crucial role to democracy's strength, accountable, and meaningful.

18. National Political Parties at a Glance

National Party	symbol	Founding Year	Founders	Notes
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)		1980	Atal Bihari Vajpayee L. K. Advan	Ruling party at Centre. Right-wing ideology
Indian National Congress (INC)		1885	A.O. Hume,	Oldest national party. Layed key role in freedom struggle
Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)		1984	Kanshi Ram.	Focuses on Dalits,backward classes, and minorities
Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI(M)		1964	Namboodiripad, P. Sundarayya, A. K. Gopalan.	Leftist ideology,strong in Kerala, Tripura, Bengal
Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)		2012	Arvind Kejriwal	Emerged from anti-corruption movement, rules Delhi & Punjab
National People's Party (NPP)		2013	P. A. Sangma.	Strong in Northeast, especially Meghalaya

Quick Revision Notes

1. Accountable, Responsive and Legitimate Government
- Democracy ensures free and fair elections.
- Leaders are accountable to people.
- Decision-making is transparent and open to scrutiny.

2. Economic Growth and Development
- Democracies may not grow faster than dictatorships.
- But they provide better development with equality.
- Economic growth depends on population, resources, policies, and global situation.

3. Reduction of Inequality & Poverty
- Political equality (one person, one vote).
- But social & economic inequalities still exist.
- Poor & disadvantaged groups often do not get equal share of resources.

4. Accommodation of Social Diversity
- Democracy ensures peaceful co-existence of diverse groups.
- Respects linguistic, cultural, religious & regional differences.
- Example: India manages diversity through federalism, secularism & reservations.

5. Dignity and Freedom of Citizens
- Enhances dignity of individuals (especially disadvantaged groups).
- Protects fundamental rights & freedoms.
- People enjoy freedom of expression, movement & equality.

Conclusion
- Democracy is not perfect, but it is better than any other form of government.
- Provides political equality, dignity, transparency & social justice.

Question and Answers

1. How does Democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

(OR)

How do Democratic governments ensure transparency? Explain

Democracy is a form of government where rulers are elected by the people. It guarantees that the government is accountable, responsive and legitimate in the following:

a) **Accountable Government**: In democracy form of government, the leaders are answerable to the people. If they fail to work properly, people can change them through regular, free and fair elections. Parliamentary debates, RTI and judiciary also make the government more accountable.

b) **Responsive Government**: Citizens' needs and expectations are met by a democratic government. Protests, movements, public opinion, and the media all pressure the government to address citizens' issues. Reactivity is reflected in policies such as welfare programs, employment, and education.

c) **Legitimate Government**: People in democracies accept the government because they elected it. The consent of the populace underpins the rulers' authority. This lends the system credibility and stability.

Democracy is considered the best form of government as it makes rulers accountable, responsive and legitimate to the people.

Flow chart for easy understanding

DEMOCRACY

Accountable	Responsive	Legitimate
Elected through elections	Policies for public Welfare	Based on Consent People
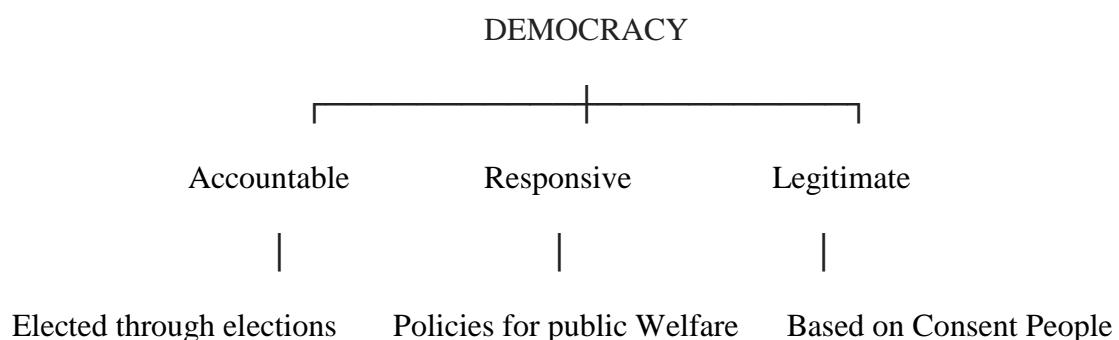
2. What are the conditions under which democracies accountable social diversities?

Democracy is successful when it respects and accommodates the social, cultural and religious diversities within a country. The following conditions are necessary for a democracy to work effectively in a diverse society:

- **Equal Treatment of Social Groups:** All social, religious and linguistic groups must be given equal respect. No majority group should dominate minorities in democarcy.
- **Majority Rule with Minority Rights:** Majority decisions must respect the interests and dignity of minorities, otherwise democracy loses its meaning.
- **Federalism and Power Sharing:** Power should be shared between central, state and local governments to give representation to diverse groups as per the constitution.
- **Dialogue and Negotiation:** Differences must be resolved through peaceful discussions, debates and negotiations, not violence.

- **Constitutional Safeguards:** Fundamental Rights, Secularism and Equality help to protect the interests of all groups and prevent discrimination.

Democracies that accommodate equality, respects minority rights, equal power sharing, and settle conflicts through constitutional safeguards and discussion.

Flowchart for easy understanding:

DEMOCRACY

Equal Treatment of Social Groups	Majority Rule with Minority Rights	Federalism& Power Sharing
Respect for all religions, languages, cultures	No domination of minorities	Local, State& Central Governments
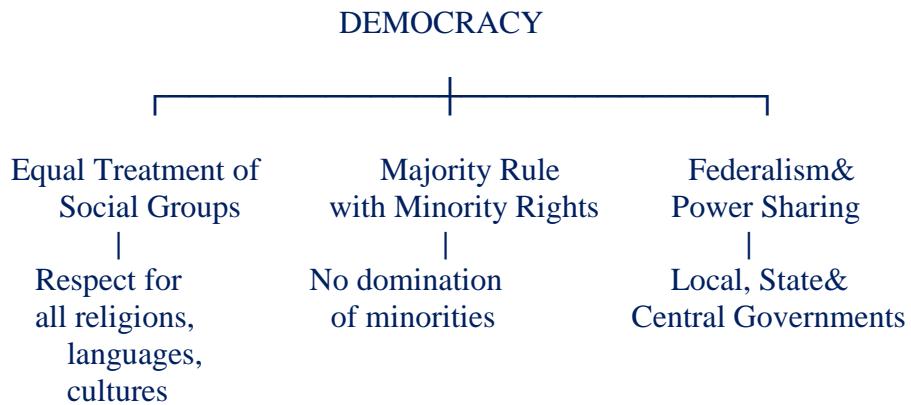
3.How do we assess Democracy's outcomes?

Democracy can be assessed by examining how well it fulfills the expectations of the people and the principles it us based on. The following are the main assessment of Democracy's outcomes:

Political Outcomes
Accountable Government
Responsive to Needs
Legitimacy

Social Outcomes
Equality
Accommodation of Social Diversity
Dignity and Freedom

Economic Outcomes
Development
Reduction of Poverty and Inequality Equity

**Conflict Resolution**
Peaceful Solutions
Institutional Methods

	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Democracy is preferable	69	70	62	37	71
Sometimes dictatorship is better	6	9	10	14	11
Doesn't matter to me	25	21	28	49	18

Source: SDSA Team, *State of Democracy in South Asia*, Delhi: Oxford Unive
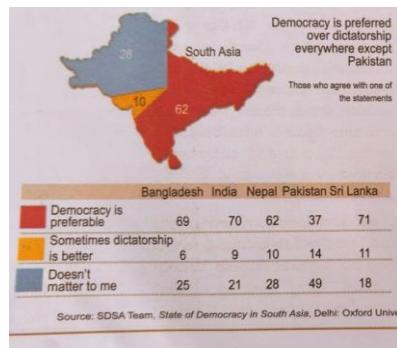
1. Which South Asian country has the highest preference for democracy?
   Sri Lanka (71%)
2. In which country do the most people feel it doesn't matter whether   Democracy or Dictatorship is followed?
   Pakistan (49%)
3. Which country shows the least preference for democracy?
   Pakistan (37%)
4. Which country shows the least preference for democracy?
   Pakistan(37%)
5. What percentage of people in India prefer democracy over dictatorship?
   70%
6. Which two countries have almost the same level of support for democracy?

5. Read the below graph and answer the following questions:

Overwhelming Support for Democracy

The chart below shows the percentage of people in South Asia who agree or strongly agree with the rule of leaders elected by the people.
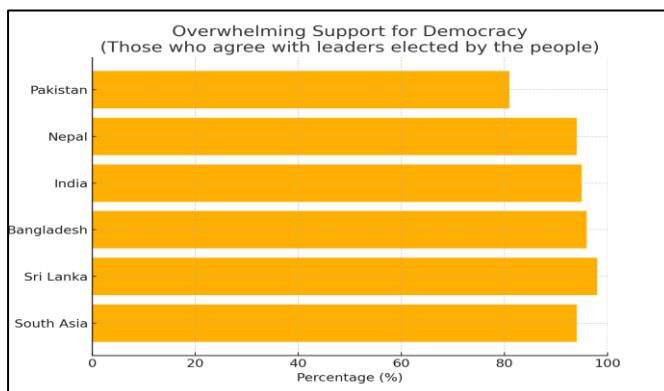

1. Which country shows the highest support for democracy?

   Sri Lanka with 98% support.
2. Which country shows the least support for democracy?
   Pakistan with 81% support.
3. What is the overall support for democracy in South Asia?

94%.
4. What percentage of Indians support democracy?
   95% of Indians support democracy.
5. How does Bangladesh compare with India in supporting democracy?
   Bangladesh shows 96% support, slightly higher than India's 95%.

6. Observe the below graph and answer the following questions:

Suitability of Democracy in South Asia
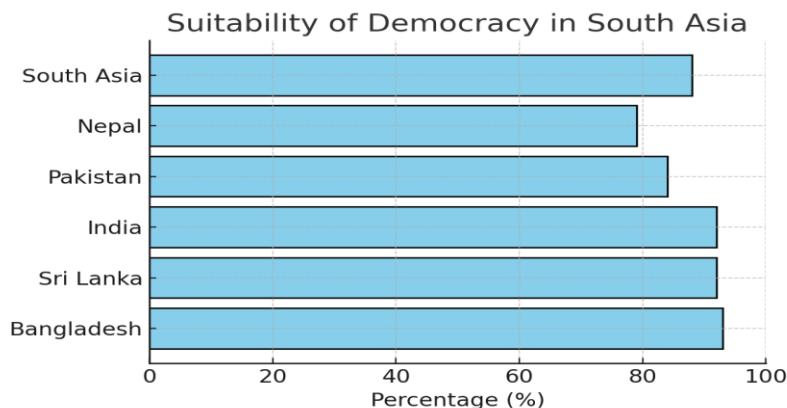
1. Which country shows the highest suitability of democracy?
   Bangladesh (93%).
2. Which two countries have equal suitability percentage (92%)?
   Sri Lanka and India.
3. Which country has the lowest percentage of suitability?
   Nepal (79%).
4. What is the average suitability for South Asia as a whole?
   88%.
5. Which country stands just below South Asia's average?
   Pakistan (84%).

7. Observe the below graph and answer the following questions:

Belief in the Efficacy of Vote

Belief in the efficacy of vote in South Asia
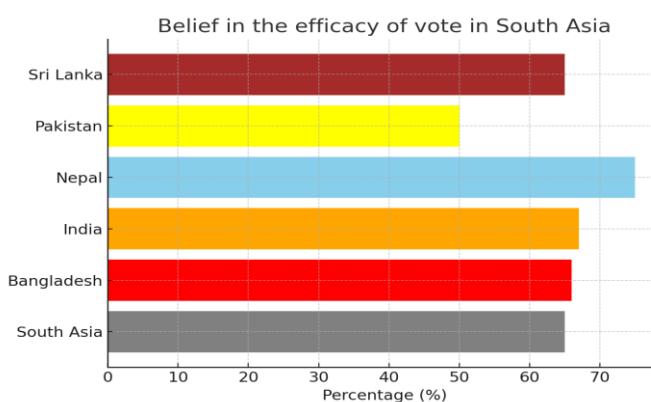
1. Which country has the highest belief that vote makes a difference?
   Nepal with 75%.
2. Which country has the lowest belief?

Pakistan with 50%.
3. What is the overall percentage in South Asia?
65% of people believe their vote makes a difference.
4. How does India compare with Bangladesh?
India is slightly higher (67%) than Bangladesh (66%).
5. Which countries are equal in percentage?
South Asia and Sri Lanka both have 65%.

8.Observe the below cartoon and answer the following questions:

Economic Growth and Income Distribution Gains (2000-2006)

The Rich Get Buff

This cartoon illustrates how economic growth and income distribution gains between 2000 and 2006 were uneven. The rich became stronger and wealthier (represented by strongarms), while the middle and poor classes saw little to no improvement (represented by thinbody and legs).
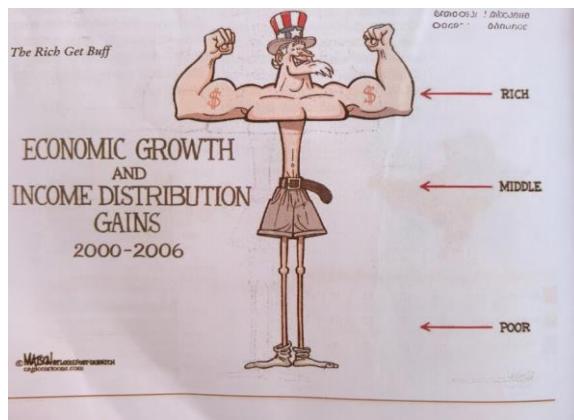
1. What does the cartoon represent?
It shows the unequal distribution of income gains between 2000 and 2006.
2. Which group benefited the most from economic growth?
The rich, shown as having big, strong arms.
3. How is the middle class depicted?
As a thin body, showing minimal growth.
4. How are the poor represented?
As weak legs, symbolizing almost no benefits from economic growth.
5. What message does the cartoon send?
Economic growth favored the rich while leaving the middle and poor behind.

ECONOMICS

Chapter-I
DEVELOPMENT

Quick revision Notes

1. Meaning of Development
- Development means progress or improvement in quality of life.
- Different people have different goals of development (income, security, equality, respect).
- It is both material and non-material (income + dignity, freedom, security).

2. Income and Other Goals
- People not only seek more income but also equal treatment, security, respect, freedom.
- Non-material needs are equally important for development.
- Example: A well-paid job without respect is not desirable.

3. National Development
- Different people have different opinions about a country's development (industries, education, equality).
- National development = collective aspirations of people.
- Example: Some may prefer dams, others schools and hospitals.

4. Comparing Development of Countries
- World Bank compares countries on the basis of per capita income.
- Countries with per capita income above $13,205 (2019) are rich, below $1,025 are poor.
- Average income = Total income ÷ Population.

5. Other Indicators of Development
- Income alone is not a true measure of development.
- Other indicators: Literacy rate, life expectancy, health facilities, infant mortality rate.
- UNDP publishes Human Development Report using HDI (Human Development Index).

6. Sustainable Development
- Development without harming the needs of future generations.
- Focuses on judicious use of natural resources.
- Example: Using groundwater responsibly, renewable energy, afforestation. **Conclusion**
- Development is a wider concept, not limited to income.
- It includes quality of life, equality, security, dignity and sustainability

Question and Answers

1. **What is Development/Progress?**

   Development defines that, improvement in peoples quality of life including better income, education,health, industries, technology, trade, and job opportunities.

2. **Give two important aspects of development?**

   Economic growth: progress in income, production, and employment.

   Social progress: Equality, education, health, and justice.

3. **What do you mean by sustainable development?**

   Development that meets the needs of the present without harming the environment and keeps resources safe for future generations.

4. **Mention the indicators of development?**

   Per capita income, Literacy rate / Life expectancy and healthstatus.

5. **Give one example to show that development for one may not be development for another?**

   Construction of a dam may bring electricity and irrigation to farmers, but it may displace people living in that area.

6. **What is per capita income?**

   $$\text{Percapita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

7. **What is National Development?**

   National development means the overall improvement of a country in all aspects such as economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental to ensure a better quality of life for its people.

8. **What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion?**

   The World Bank classifies countries based on their per capita income.

Countries with High per capita income are called Rich/Developed countries.

Countries with Low per capita income are called Poor/Developing countries.

Limitations: Ignores inequality, education, health, equality, or political freedom, literacy, life expectancy, and standard of living.

9. Read the given table and answer the following

Comparison of Two Countries (Country A and Country B)

Income Period	Country A	Country B
I	9500	500
II	10500	500
III	9800	500
IV	10000	500
V	10200	48000
Average	10000	10000

1. What is the average income of Country A?
    The average income of Country A is 10,000.
2. What is the average income of Country B?
    The average income of Country B is 10,000.
3. Which country shows stable income over periods?
    Country B shows stability (except in the last period).
4. Which country shows more variation in income?
    Country A shows gradual variation, whereas Country B shows extreme jump in the last period.
5. What conclusion can be drawn from the income comparison?
    Country A has steady progress, while Country B has sudden abnormal rise in the last period.

10. Read the table and answer the following:

PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES

State	Per Capita Income for 2018–19 (in Rs)
Haryana	2,36,147
Kerala	2,04,105
Bihar	40,982

1. Which state has the highest per capita income among the given states?

    Haryana (Rs. 2,36,147).
2. What is the per capita income of Kerala in 2018–19?
    Rs.2,04,105.
3. Which state has the lowest per capita income among the given states?

    Bihar (Rs.40,982).
4. Arrange the states Haryana, Kerala, and Bihar in descending order of per capita income.

Haryana > Kerala > Bihar.
5. What is the source of the given data?
                Economic Survey 2020–21

   11. Read the table and answer the following questions?

Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births, 2018)	Literacy Rate % (2017–18)	Net Attendance Ratio (Secondary stage, 2017–18)
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	7	94	83
Bihar	32	62	43

1. Which state has the lowest Infant Mortality Rate?

    Kerala (7 per 1,000 live births).
2. Which state has the highest Literacy Rate?
    Kerala with 94% literacy.
3. What is the Infant Mortality Rate of Bihar?
    32 per 1,000 live births.
4. Which state has the highest Net Attendance Ratio at the secondary stage?

    Kerala with 83%.
5. What is the Literacy Rate of Haryana?

    82%.
6. Which state has the lowest Net Attendance Ratio?

    Bihar with 43%.
12. What is meant by Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)?
        It indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year per   1,000
    live births in a particular year.
13. Define Literacy Rate?
         It measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age   group.
14. Define Net Attendance Ratio?
        It is the total number of children of age 14 and 15 years attending school as a
    percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

15. What are Public Facilities?

        Public facilities are the essential services that provided by the government for the

   common use of people, such as water, electricity, schools, hospitals, and transport. They

   are meant to improve the living conditions of everyone in society.

16. Expand HDI…Human Development Index

17. Expand UNDP…United Nations Development Programme

19. Who published Human Development Report?

UNDEP

20. Observe the Table and answer the following?

Some Data Regarding India and Its Neighbours (2019)

Country	GNI per capita (2017 PPP $)	Life Expectancy at birth	Mean Years of Schooling (25+)	HDI Rank (2021-22)
Sri Lanka	12,578	76.4	10.8	73
India	6,590	67.2	6.7	132
Myanmar	3,851	65.7	6.4	149
Pakistan	4,624	66.1	4.5	161
Nepal	3,877	68.4	5.1	143
Bangladesh	5,472	72.4	7.4	129

1. What does HDI stand for?

   HDI stands for Human Development Index.
2. Which country among India and its neighbours has the highest GNI per capita?
   Sri Lanka has the highest GNI per capita ($12,578).
3. What is India's life expectancy at birth?

   India's life expectancy at birth is 67.2 years.
4. Which country has the highest life expectancy?

   Sri Lanka has the highest life expectancy (76.4 years).
5. How many years of schooling do Indians aged 25 and above have on average?

   On average, Indians aged 25 and above have 6.7 years of schooling.
6. Which country has the best HDI rank in the given data?

   Sri Lanka has the best HDI rank (73).
7. What is the HDI rank of India in the world?

   India's HDI rank is 132 out of 189 countries.

21. What does BMI stands for?
    Body Mass Index
22. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What

    could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

At Present sources of energy in India:

1. **Coal, oil and natural gas**: major sources for electricity, transport, and industries.
2. **Biomass and firewood**: still used in many rural households for cooking.
3. **Hydropower, solar, wind and nuclear energy**: modern non-fossil sources growing in importance.

Possible sources fifty years from now

Greater dependence on renewable energy like solar and wind, along with   green hydrogen, nuclear power, and advanced storage systems**,** to ensure clean and sustainable energy.

23. 'The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person'. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of Development?

The statement 'The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person' highlights the importance of using natural resources carefully. It reminds us that resources are limited and should be shared fairly to ensure balanced and sustainable development.

a) The Earth has enough resources to fulfill the basic needs of all people**.**
b) Overuse and exploitation of resources due to greed leads to scarcity**.**
c) Development must ensure sustainable use of resources, not wasteful consumption and
d) Resources should be conserved so that they are available for future generations too.

24. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you?

The below are a few examples of environmental degradation:

a) Deforestation, cutting down of trees for construction and farming.
b) Air pollution, smoke from vehicles, factories, and burning of waste.
c) Water pollution, dumping of plastics, sewage, and chemicals into rivers and ponds and
d) Soil degradation, excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides reducing soil fertility.

25. Read the given table and answer the following?

National Family Health Survey 2019-2021

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All States	20	23

1. What is the percentage of males in Kerala?

8.5%

2. What is the percentage of females in Karnataka?

21%

3. Which state has the highest female percentage?

Chapter-II
SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Meaning of Sectors
- Economy divided into sectors on the basis of activities and ownership.
- Sectors: Primary, Secondary, Tertiary (based on activities).
- Organised and Unorganised sectors (based on employment).
- Public and Private sectors (based on ownership).

2. Types of Sectors (Based on Activities)
- Primary sector: Agriculture, fishing, mining – uses natural resources directly.
- Secondary sector: Manufacturing, industries – converts raw material into finished goods.
- Tertiary sector: Services - trade, transport, education, health, banking.

3. Rising Importance of Tertiary Sector
- Services support primary and secondary sectors (transport, storage).
- Development increases demand for education, health, IT, communication.
- In India, service sector contributes the most to GDP.

4. Employment and Problems
- Agriculture still provides maximum employment but with disguised unemployment.
- More than half population works in primary sector but GDP contribution is low.
- Need to shift workers to secondary & tertiary sectors for balanced development.

5. Organised vs Unorganised Sector
- Organised: Registered with govt., follow rules (working hours, wages, job security).
- Unorganised: Small, scattered units, no job security, low wages (daily labourers, vendors).
- Govt. needs to protect workers in unorganised sector.

6. Public vs Private Sector
- Public: Owned by govt. - railways, defense, banks, hospitals.
- Private: Owned by individuals - companies, shops, industries.
- Both sectors important for development. Public ensures welfare, private ensures efficiency.

Conclusion
- Indian economy has a mix of all sectors.
- Balanced growth requires proper support to agriculture, industries and services.
- Government plays vital role in regulating sectors for equality and growth.

<h1 style="text-align:center">Question and Answers</h1>

1. **How do we count the various goods and services and know the total production in each sector?**

   To measure total production, economists use Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Since goods and services are many and varied, they are expressed in terms of money value.

   1. **Common Unit Money Value**

      All goods and services are expressed in terms of their monetary value. This is done by multiplying the quantity of each good/service with its market price.

   2. **Sector-wise Calculation**

      Goods and Services are grouped under three sectors:
      - Primary sector such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining etc.
      - Secondary sector such as manufacturing, industries etc. and
      - Tertiary sector services like trade, banking, transport, education, health etc.

   3. **Avoiding Double Counting**

      Only the final goods and services are included, not intermediate goods. This prevents the same item from being counted more than once.

   4. **Adding the Values**

      The total money value of final goods and services in a year gives the GDP of each sector. Summing them up gives the GDP of the whole country.

2. **Discuss the Historical changes in Sector?**

   Over time, the contribution of primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors to GDP has changed. The table below shows the historical   trend along with   approximate   percentage share of each sector.

Period	Dominant Sector	Approx. Share in GDP	Features / Changes
Before 18th Century	Primary (Agrarian Age)	>70%	Agriculture, fishing, forestry main source of livelihood. Production for self-use.
18th Century (1750s)	Secondary (Industrial Revolution)	Primary - 65% Secondary - 20% Tertiary - 15%	Rise of industries in Europe (England). People moved from farms to factories.
19th Century (1800s)	Secondary Expansion	Primary - 55% Secondary -30% Tertiary -15%	Manufacturing, mining, textiles grew. Urbanisation increased.
20th Century (1900s)	Tertiary Growth	Primary - 40% Secondary -25% Tertiary -35%	Trade, transport, banking, education, health expanded. Services overtook industries in developed nations.
21st Century (2000s onwards)	Tertiary / Knowledge Economy	Primary -16–18% Secondary-25-27%, Tertiary -55-60%	IT, software, finance, education, health lead growth. Service sector dominates GDP, though many still depend on agriculture.

3. Read the Graph and answer the following?

GDP by Primary, Secondary and Territory Sectors
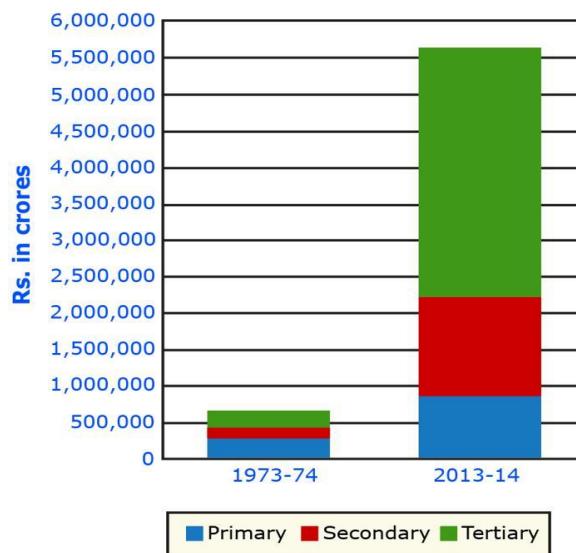
1. Which sector contributed the most in 1973-1974?
   In 1973-74, the primary sector contributed the most to GDP.
2. Which sector became the largest contributor in 2013-2014?
   By 2013-2014, the tertiary (service) sector became the largest contributor.
3. What does the graph indicate about the growth of the tertiary sector?
   The tertiary sector grew rapidly between 1973-74 and 2013-2014, overtaking both primary and secondary sectors.
4. How did the contribution of the primary sector change between 1973-1974 and 2013-14?
   The share of the primary sector declined relatively, even though its total production increased.
5. What is the trend in the secondary sector from 1973-1974 to 2013-2014?
   The secondary sector increased in absolute value, but its share remained smaller compared to the tertiary sector.
6. What does this graph tell us about economic development?
   It shows that as economies develop, there is a shift from agriculture (primary) → industries (secondary) → services (tertiary).

4. Read the Graph and answer the following:

Share of Sector in GDP(%)

Graph 2 : Share of Sectors in GDP (%)
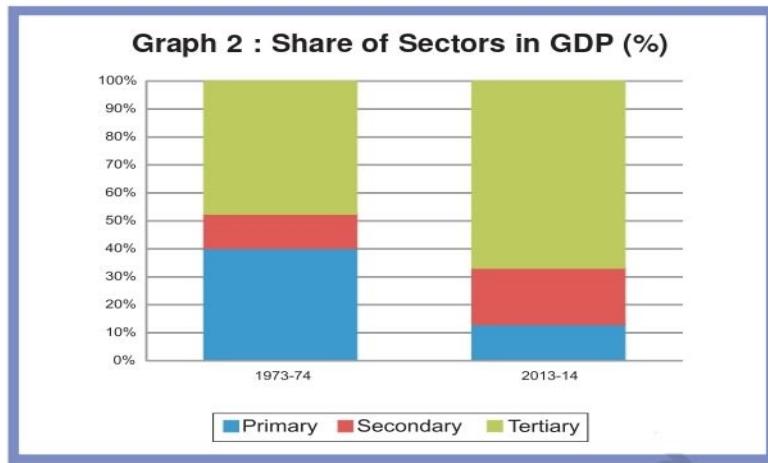
1. In 1973–74, which sector had the highest share in GDP?
    The primary sector had the highest share in GDP (around 38-40%).
2. Which sector had the lowest share in 1973-1974?
    The secondary sector had the lowest share (around 12-15%).
3. In 2013-2014, which sector became the largest contributor to GDP?
    The tertiary (service) sector became the largest contributor (above 50%).
4. How did the share of the primary sector change between 1973-1974 and 2013-2014?
    The primary sector's share declined sharply from about 40% to nearly 12-15%.
5. How did the secondary sector's share change over this period?
    The secondary sector's share increased moderately from around 12-15% to about 25-27%.
6. What is the most important trend shown in the graph?
    Over time, the economy has shifted from agriculture (primary) to industries (secondary) and services (tertiary), with the tertiary sector becoming dominant.

5. Read the Graph and answer the following:

Graph 3 : Share of Sectors in Empoyement (%)
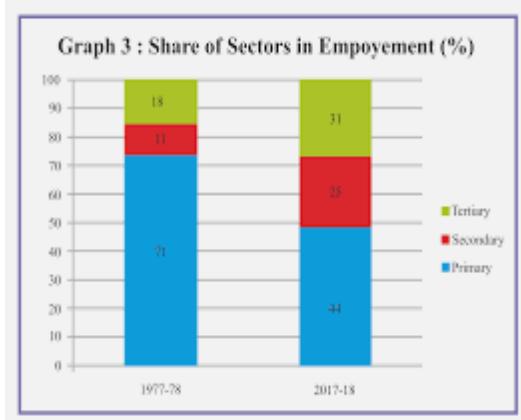
1. In 1977-1978, which sector employed the largest share of workers?
   > The primary sector (72%) employed the largest share.
2. In 2017–18, what was the share of workers in the primary sector?
   > It declined to 44%.
3. Which sector's share of employment increased the most between 1977-78 and 2017-18?
   > The tertiary (service) sector, which increased from 18% to 31%.
4. What was the share of secondary sector employment in 1977-1978 and 2017-2018?
   > It rose from 11% (1977-78) to 25% (2017-18).
5. What trend does this graph show?
   > It shows a shift of employment from the primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors over time.
6. What does the high share of workers in the primary sector (44% in 2017-2018) indicate?
   > It indicates disguised unemployment and dependence on agriculture, even though its GDP contribution is low.

6. How can more job opportunities be created in rural areas?

Most people in rural areas depend on farming, but it does not provide full-time work. To improve Employment can be generated in rural areas by:

- **The construction of dams/canals/roads**, People can be employed in projects like in the village.
- **Promoting agriculture-based industries**, setting up food processing, dairy, fisheries, and small-scale agro-industries.
- **Encouraging rural non-farm activities**, such as handicrafts, handlooms, pottery, and cottage industries.
- **Improving infrastructure**, better roads, electricity, irrigation, and internet to attract industries.
- **To provide Government employment schemes**, such as MGNREGA, which provides guaranteed work in rural areas.
- **Skill development and training**, giving rural youth vocational training for self-employment and entrepreneurship.
- **Promoting rural tourism**, encouraging eco-tourism and cultural tourism.
- **Supporting microfinance and cooperatives**, so that small farmers and artisans can start businesses.

7. In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas?

There are many ways to increase employment in urban areas in India. Including:

i) Promoting industries and services,
ii) Providing Vocational Training
iii) Encouraging self-employment

iv) Expanding infrastructure projects, construction of roads, metros, flyovers, housing, and smart city projects.
v) Skill development programmes, training youth in modern technology, IT, healthcare, and technical fields.
vi) Promoting tourism and trade, creating jobs in hotels, restaurants, transport, and cultural industries.
vii) Government schemes, launching urban employment programmes and supporting urban poor through credit facilities.
viii)   Encouraging foreign investment
ix) Promoting the growth of the service sector and
x) Focusing on Infrastructure development

8. Explain the objectives of the MGNREGA, 2005?

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 is a social security scheme launched by the Government of India. Its main objectives are:

a) Right to Work (Livelihood Security) to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage

b) Rural Infrastructure Development such as, roads, canals, ponds, and wells

c) Natural Resource Management, like drought, deforestation, and soil erosion
d) Reducing Rural Unemployment and Poverty
e) Creating Durable Rural Assets
f) Empowering Rural Poor eg. especially women, SC,ST and disadvantaged
g) Checking Migration and
h) Strengthening Grassroots Democracy
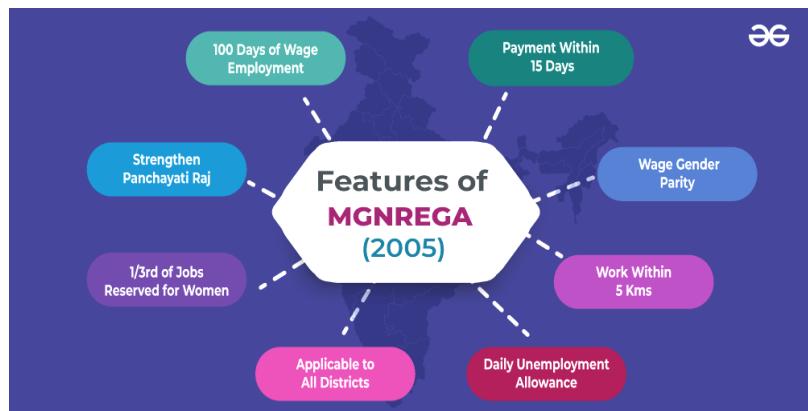
9. Define Organized Sector and Unorganized Sector? Discuss the difference?

The organized sector represents all the businesses, industries, and institutions registered with the government operating under a legal framework and the unorganised sector refers to small and scattered units of work that are mostly not registered with the government. The following are main differences:

Features	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
Registration	Officially Registered with government	Not registered with government
Rules and Regulations	Follows labour laws and acts strictly	Do not follow rules strictly
Job Security	High Secure and regular employment	Insecure and irregular employment
Wages and Benefits	Fixed wages, overtime, medical, PF, pension, etc.	Low wages, no overtime, no benefits
Examples	Banks, schools, government offices, factories	Street vendors, daily wage labourers, farmers

10. 'Agriculture is an unorganized sector in India'. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with suitable examples.

Yes, I agree with this statement. Agriculture is an activity of an unorganized sector in India because:

a) There is no fixed number of working hours.
b) Irregular income
c) Agricultural laborers have no job security.
d) Lack of job security
e) No social security eg. Pension, PF etc
f) Dependence on Money lenders
g) Small farmers depending on rain (monsoon) without any insurance coverage.
h) Government rules and regulations to protect the laborers are not followed
i) Agricultural laborers are not paid a fair wage and
j) Seasonal workers hired only during sowing and harvesting periods.

11. Distinguish among the Unemployment?

Type of Unemployment	Explanation
Seasonal Unemployment	Occurs when people are unemployed during certain seasons of the year, e.g. agricultural labourers during off season.
Disguised Unemployment	More people are employed than required; productivity does not increase even if some workers are removed, common in agriculture.
Open Unemployment	Where people are willing to work and actively seeking jobs but are unable to find any work.
Educated Unemployment	When educated people cannot find jobs according to their qualifications.
Frictional Unemployment	Occurs due to the time lag between leaving one job and finding another.
Structural Unemployment	Occurs when there is a mismatch between skills of workers and available jobs.
Cyclical Unemployment	Happens due to economic slowdowns, recessions, or reduced demand in the economy.

12. 'Territory Sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy'
    Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer?

      I do not agree with this statement. The tertiary sector or service sector, plays a very important role in the development of the Indian economy. These are the reasons:

    i) Largest contributor to GDP
    ii) Provides services to primary and secondary sectors
    iii) Employment opportunities eg. education, health, tourism, IT, banking, and communication.
    iv) IT and Software exports eg Foreign trade
    v) Improved quality of life
    vi) Growth of modern services, eg. Call centers, BPOs, digital marketing, and online platforms

Quick Revision Notes

1. Money

Earlier, people used barter system (goods for goods).

Modern money: accepted as medium of exchange.

Forms of money: currency notes, coins, bank deposits (cheques, demand drafts).

2. Credit

Credit- loan or borrowing with promise of repayment in future.

Can have positive impact (increase production, income) or negative impact (debt trap).

Formal credit sources: banks, cooperatives – regulated by RBI, low interest.

Informal credit sources: moneylenders, traders – high interest, exploitative.

3. Formal vs Informal Credit

Formal credit is cheaper and supervised.

Informal credit often leads to debt trap due to high interest rates.

In India, rural poor still depend more on informal sources.

Government aims to expand formal credit for equality.

4. Self Help Groups (SHGs)

SHGs pool savings of members and provide small loans.

Enable women and poor to become financially independent.

Help reduce dependence on moneylenders.

Promote community development and social empowerment.

Conclusion

Money removes barter system problems and acts as medium of exchange.

Credit plays vital role in development if used responsibly.

Formal sources and SHGs are key to fair distribution of loans.

Exam Tip

Write difference between formal and informal credit with example.

Explain role of SHGs and importance of formal credit in rural development.

Remember RBI supervises banks but not informal lenders.

Question and Answers

1. Discuss the Modern firms of Money?

The Modern forms of money are not just coins and notes but also include bank deposits, cheques, cards, and digital payments. They make transactions more safe, quick, and convenient in today's economy.

1. **Currency (Paper Notes and Coins)**

2. Demand Deposits (Bank Money)

3. Cheques

4. Plastic Money (Debit and Credit Cards)

5. Electronic/Digital Money (E-Money), UPI, mobile banking, wallets ,Paytm, Google Pay, PhonePe etc

2. Read the Pie graph and answer the following?

Graph 1 : Sources of Credit in Rural India, 2019
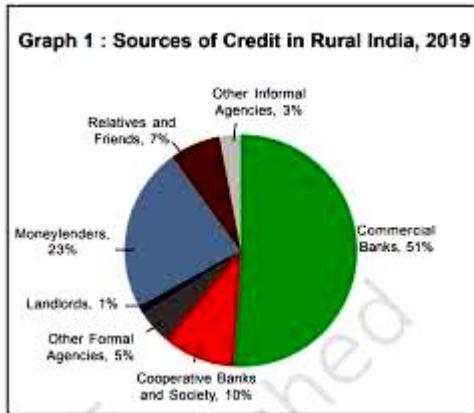
1. What does the graph explains?
   Source of Credi in Rural India,019
2. Which is the largest source of credit in rural India in 2019?
   Commercial Banks (51%).
3. What percentage of credit is provided by moneylenders?
   23% of credit is provided by moneylenders.
4. How much credit is given by cooperative banks and societies?
   10% of credit is given by cooperative banks and societies.
5. What share of credit is provided by relatives and friends?
   7% of credit is provided by relatives and friends.
6. Which source of credit has the least share?
   Landlords (1%).
7. What is the combined share of other informal agencies and other formal agencies?
   % + 5% = 8%.

3. Read the graph and answer the following?

Graph 2 : Of all the loans taken by urban housholds, what percentage was formal and what percentage was informal?

BLUE : Per cent of loans from the INFORMAL sector
PURPLE : Per cent of loans from the FORMAL sector
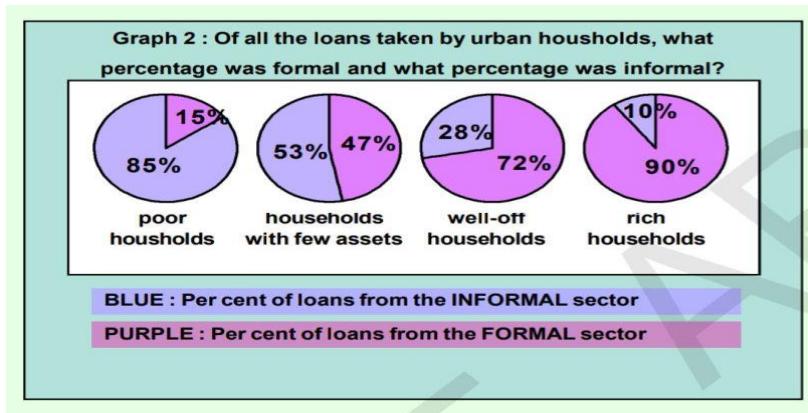
1. What percentage of loans taken by poor households was from the formal sector?
   15%
2. Which sector provided the majority of loans to poor households?
   Informal sector (85%)
3. In households with few assets, what percentage of loans was taken from the formal sector?
   47%
4. Among well-off households, what share of loans came from the informal sector?
   28%
5. In well-off households, which sector provided the majority of loans?
   Formal sector (72%)
6. What percentage of loans taken by rich households came from the formal sector?
   90%
7. Which category of households depends the most on the informal sector?
   Poor households (85%)
8. Which category of households depends the most on the formal sector?
   Rich households (90%)

4. What are the basic ideas behind the SHG's for the poor? Explain in your own words

The Self Help Groups are based on the ideas of '*Saving together, Lending together, Working together, and becoming Self-reliant'*. They not only provide financial help but also empower poor people socially and economically.

- SHGs encourage the poor to save small amounts regularly.
- They provide easy and low-interest loans from their group fund or banks.
- All decisions are taken collectively and democratically.
- They promote self-reliance and reduce dependence on moneylenders.
- Support for Income Generation eg, dairy, tailoring, petty shops, or farming and
- SHGs empower especially rural women, giving them confidence and income opportunities.

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

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India. It supervises all other banks to ensure safety, fairness, and stability in the financial system.

Ways of Supervision

- RBI makes sure banks keep a part of their deposits as cash reserve with it.
- It monitors loan-giving activities of banks.
- It checks that banks follow fair practices and do not exploit customers.
- It conducts regular inspections of bank records.

Why Necessary

- To protect depositors' money.
- To maintain public trust in banks.
- To avoid misuse of loans and ensure productive use of money.
- To keep the banking system stable and reliable.

6. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

In India, a large number of people, especially in rural areas, still depend on informal moneylenders who charge very high interest rates. This often pushes poor people into debt. Hence, formal sources of credit like banks and cooperatives need to be expanded. Te following are the reasons:

- Formal credit provides loans at low interest rates.
- It protects poor farmers and workers from exploitation.
- Loans are given for productive purposes like farming, education, and business.
- It helps in raising income, reducing poverty, and ensuring equality and
- Reduces Poverty and Inequality, Formal credit ensures fair access to money for all sections.

Chapter-IV
GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Quick Revision Notes

1. **Globalisation Meaning**
   - Greater integration of economies worldwide through trade, investment, technology, and culture.

2. **Factors enabling Globalisation**

   - Improvement in transport.
   - Development in technology (communication, internet).
   - Liberalisation of government policies (1991 reforms in India).
   - Role of MNCs.
   - WTO promoting free trade.

3. **MNCs (Multinational Corporations)**

   - Meaning: Operate in more than one country.
   - Features: Large capital, advanced technology, global production.
   - Examples: Coca-Cola, Samsung, Tata, Infosys.

4. **Foreign Investment**

   - When companies from one country invest in another.
   - Brings technology, jobs, and global market access.

5. **Impact of Globalisation in India**

   - Positive: More investments, IT growth, job opportunities, consumer choice, better technology.
   - Negative: Inequality, small producers suffer, cultural influence.

6. **Trade Barriers**
   - Restrictions (like tariffs, quotas) on imports to protect domestic industries.

7. **Liberalisation**
   - Removal of trade barriers and restrictions (India – 1991 economic reforms).

8. **World Trade Organisation (WTO)**
   - Established: 1995.
   - HQ: Geneva, Switzerland.
   - Members: 164 countries (India is a founding member).
   - Promotes free trade but often benefits developed nations more.

9. **Special Economic Zones (SEZs)**
   - Started in 2000, Act in 2006.
   - Areas with liberal trade rules, tax benefits, to encourage exports.

10. **Globalisation and Indian Economy**
    - India became part of the global market.
    - IT & service sectors grew.

- Small producers face challenges due to foreign competition.

Question and Answers

1. **What is Globalization?**

   Globalization is the process of connecting the world's economies and societies through the free flow of goods, services, capital, information, and people across borders.

2. **Mention the Globalization Factors?**

   Globalization is driven mainly by better transport, modern technology, liberal policies, MNCs, and WTO's role in free trade.

3. **Write the impact of Globalization in India?**

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
Increased foreign investment	Unequal benefits, rich gain more
Growth of IT and service sector	Threat to small/local producers
More choice of goods for people	Loss of traditional markets
Improved technology and skills	Cultural influence (Westernization)
More employment opportunities	Rising inequality in society

4. **What is MNC? Give example**

   An MNC is a company that owns or controls production and business activities in more than one country.

   Eg. Coca-Cola, Ford,Toyota, Microsoft, Samsung etc

5. **Expand MNC….**

   MNC stands for Multinational Corporation

6. **Mention the main features of MNC?**

- MNCs operate in more than one country.
- They bring capital, technology, and set up factories/offices worldwide.

7. **What is Foreign Investment?**

   Foreign Investment refers when companies or individuals from one country invest money in businesses, factories, or assets in another country to earn profits. Eg MNCs

8. **Where is Ford Motors?**

   USA, it is MNC

9. **What is Trade Barriers?**

   The Trade barriers mean the restrictions imposed by a government on the free movement of goods and services between countries.

10. **What is Liberalization?**

   The Liberalization means removing trade barriers and restrictions on the movement of goods, services, and capital between countries. It began in 1991.

11. **Expand WTO…**

   World Trade Organization

12. **Brief note on WTO..**

The WTO was established in 199 its headquarter in Geneva, Switzerland. At present (2025), it has 164 member countries and India is a founding member of the WTO.

13. What is stands for SEZ?

Special Economic Zone

(The **SEZ** policy was announced in April 2000 by the Government of India and **Act** came into effect in 2006**.**)

14. What is Tariff?

A tariff is a tax or duty imposed on imported goods and services by the government. It makes foreign goods costlier than domestic goods.

Quick Revision Notes

Meaning

Consumer Rights are the legal and moral rights given to consumers to protect them from exploitation in the marketplace.

Six Rights of Consumers (as per COPRA, 1986; updated 2019)

- **Right to Safety** → Protection from hazardous goods & services.
- **Right to be Informed** → Correct details about quality, price, expiry, ingredients.
- **Right to Choose** → Freedom to select from various products at fair prices.
- **Right to be Heard** → Consumer interests must be represented in forums.
- **Right to Seek Redressal** → Compensation for defective goods or unfair services.
- **Right to Consumer Education** → Awareness of rights & responsibilities.

COPRA (Consumer Protection Act)

- Enacted in **1986**, updated in **2019**.
- Provides a **3-tier redressal system**:
    o District Forum
    o State Commission
    o National Commission

Consumers Day

- **National Consumers Day (India):** 24th December (enactment of COPRA 1986).
- **World Consumers Day:** 15th March (celebrated globally since 1983)

Consumers International

- Global consumer federation formed in **1960**, HQ in **London**.
- Represents 200+ organisations from 100+ countries.

Quality Marks

- **ISI** → Industrial products.
- **AGMARK** → Agricultural products.
- **Hallmark** → Gold & silver jewellery. **BIS** → Bureau of Indian Standards (issues ISI mark).
- **FSSAI** → Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (food quality & hygiene).

Question and Answers 2 and 4Marks

1. **Who is consumer?**

   A consumer is any person who purchases goods or uses services in exchange for payment. eg. Price, paid or promised, partly paid, etc.

2. **What is Marketplace?**

   A place where buyers and sellers come together **to** exchange goods and service is called Marketplace.

3. **Who are Producers?**

   One who produces goods or services using land, labour, capital**,** and entrepreneurship is called Producer.

4. **Expand COPRA…**The Consumers Protection Act, 1986
5. **When do celebrate Consumers Day?**

   National Consumers Day in India on 24th December
6. **What is Consumer Forum?**

   A Consumer Forum **is a** quasi-judicial body **set** up under the Consumer Protection Act to redress consumer complaints regarding defective goods, unfair trade practices, or deficient services. It provides quick and inexpensive justice through a three-tier system – District, State, and National Commissions.
7. **Why are rules and regulations required in the marketplace? Illustrate with a few examples.**
   - They protect consumers from unfair practices.
   - Prevent adulteration, black marketing, and false weights.
   - Example: Mixing water in milk, expired medicines, traders using false weights.

8. **Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.**

   - Consumers must be alert to avoid exploitation.
   - Check expiry date before buying medicines.
   - Look for ISI mark on electrical goods.

9. **Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers.Suppose you buy a bottle of honey and a biscuit packet. Which logo or mark you will have to look for and why?**

   - FSSAI mark - ensures food safety and hygiene.
   - AGMARK- ensures purity and quality of honey.
   - Logos ensure safety and prevent adulteration.

10. **ISI stands for…** Indian Standards Institute mark

    A certification mark for industrial products in India.
11. **What is AGMARK?**

Certification mark for agricultural products.Ensures quality and purity of farm products like grains, pulses, oils, fruits, and vegetables.Example: AGMARK ghee, pulses.

12. What is Hallmark?

Certification for gold and silver jewellery. Indicates purity of precious metals. Example: Hallmarked 22-carat gold.

13. What is COPRA? Discuss. (OR)
Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India.

The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986 to protect the rights of consumers in India. It provides safeguards against unfair trade practices, defective goods, and deficient services. It was later replaced by the updated Consumer Protection Act, 2019.the following 6 are the Consumers Rights:

1. Right to Safety (Safe electrical appliances, medicines, packaged food)
2. Right to be Informed (Labels on medicines and food packets)
3. Right to Choose (No compulsion for a particular brand by the seller)
4. Right to be Heard *(Consumer complaint cells, helplines, forums)
5. Right to Seek Redressal (Replacement, refund, or repair of faulty products)
6. Right to Consumer Education (Awareness programs like 'Jago Grahak Jago'

14. What is Consumers International?

The Consumers International is a worldwide federation of consumer organisations working together to protect and promote the rights of consumers globally. The CI formed in 1960 its headquarters is London. Over 200 consumer organizations from more than 100 countries. The following are function of CI:

- Protect consumer rights (safety, choice, and information, redressed).
- Promote fair trade and ethical business practices and
- Raise awareness on issues like food safety, digital rights, and sustainability.

15. What factors gave birth to the consumer movement in India? Trace its evolution.

- Unfair trade practices like hoarding and adulteration.
- Lack of consumer awareness and exploitation.

- 1960s: Protests against food shortages and black marketing.
- 1970s–80s: Rise of consumer organisations.
- 1986: Enactment of Consumer Protection Act (COPRA).

16. Describe some of your duties as consumers if you visit a shopping complex in your locality.

- Check MRP, expiry date, and quality marks (ISI, AGMARK, FSSAI).
- Collect bills/receipts for purchases.
- Do not litter or damage public property.
- Be aware of rights and avoid black marketing.

17. What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?

- Consumer Protection Act 1986 established consumer courts
- Compensation provision for consumers.
- Mandatory labeling (MRP, expiry date, ingredients).
- Standardization marks like ISI, AGMARK, BIS, Hallmark, FSSAI.

18. . By what means can the consumers express their solidarity?

- Forming consumer forums and associations.
- Launching awareness campaigns.
- Collective boycotts of defective goods.
- Filing group complaints in consumer courts.

INDIA AND WORLD MAP PRACTICE BOOKLET

(8 Mark Map Points for 10th Class)

How to Answer 4+4= 8 Mark Map Questions

- Always use a Pencil /Pen for marking and labeling
- Write labels in clear, neat handwriting
- Place labels outside the map with neat lines
- Check spelling carefully marks is cut for wrong spelling
- Revise the 10 most important places every day
- Practice previous years' map questions on blank maps
- Mark at least 5 practice maps before the exam.
- Quick Revision (10 Important Places)
- Previous Years' Map Questions
- Practice Worksheets
- Tips to Score Full Marks
- Student Practice Pages
- Map questions are sure-shot scoring

CONTENTS

GEOGRAPHY		
CHAPTERS	**Map**	**Total Questions**
Resources and Development	1	1
Manufacturing Industries	1	1
Lifelines of National Economy	2(IC)	2
HISTORY		
The Making of Global World	2(IC)	2
Print Culture and Modern World	2	2
DEMOCRATIC POLITICS		
Political Parties	2+1 (IC)	3
Outcomes of Democracy	1 (IC)	1
ECONOMICS		
Money and Credit	2+2(IC)	4

States and Capitals

Practice locating all 28 States and 8 Union Territories with their Capitals on the blank outline map of India.Examples: Jaipur (Rajasthan), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Hyderabad (Telangana).

**Outline map for Students Practice**

Youtube Channel:- Lucid Gktrick

India Physical Map

Practice marking important physical features:

Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic Plains, Deccan Plateau, Thar Desert, Coastal Plains, Islands.
Rivers: Ganga, Yamuna, Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, Tapi, Brahmaputra.
Mountains: Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats.

Resource and development
Soil types:

Practice locating soil types on the map:
     Alluvial: Northern Plains (Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal)
     Black: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka
     Red: Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
     Laterite: Kerala, Odisha, West Bengal, North Eastern States
   Desert: Rajasthan

India: Major Soil Types
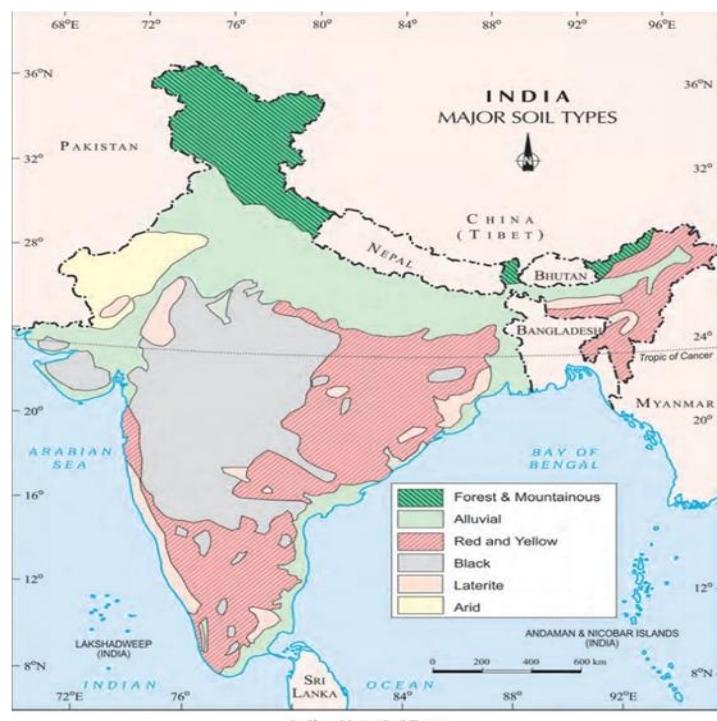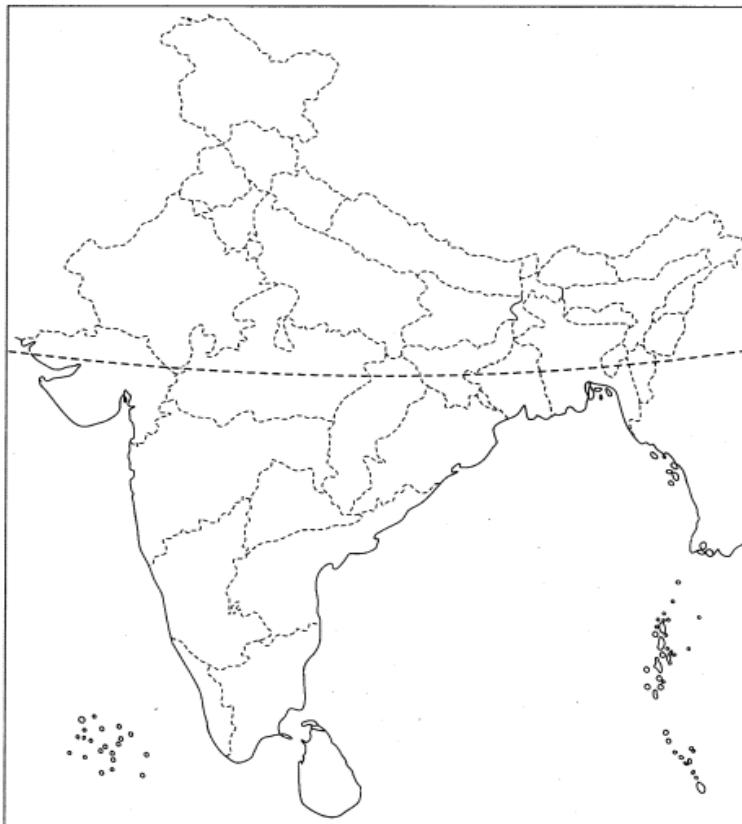
Rivers and Dams

Manufacturing Industries

Industrial Regions
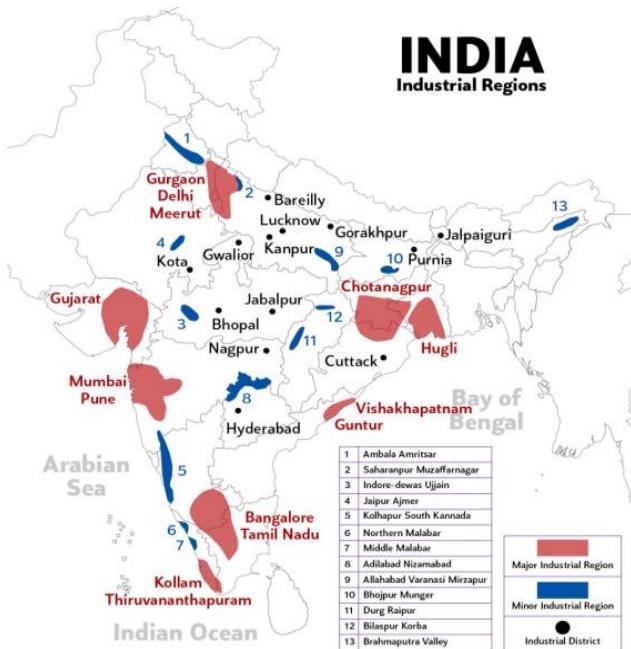
Cotton Textile Industries

Mumbai, Indore, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore
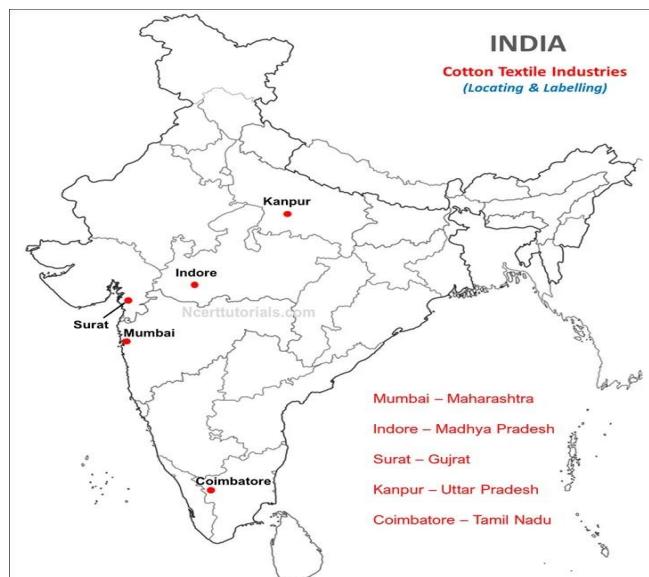
Iron and Steel Plants

Durgapur, Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Vijayanagar and Salem
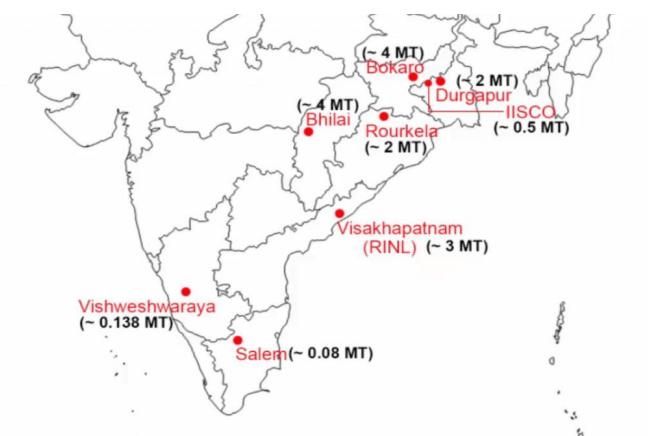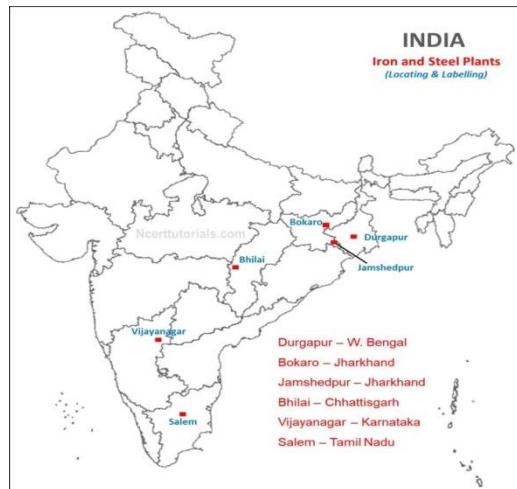
Software Technology Parks

Noida, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram and Pune

Key Textile Industry Regions and Centers in India

Type of Textile	Prominent States / Cities
Cotton Textiles	Maharashtra (Mumbai, Solapur, Pune), Gujarat (Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara), Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore, Madurai), Punjab
Silk / Sericulture	Karnataka (Mysore, Bangalore), West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu
Jute	West Bengal (Kolkata, Hoogly)
Wool / Woollen Textiles	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand
Apparel / Garment Hubs	Delhi NCR, Bangalore, Tirupur, Chennai

Iron and Steel Industries in India

Bokaro
Durgapur
Jamshedpur
Burnpur
Bhilai
Rourkela
Gopalpur
Vishakhapatnam
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Ratnagiri
Vijay Nagar
Bhadrawati
New Mangalore
Salem

● Main Industrial Area

India: Major Dams and Their Rivers
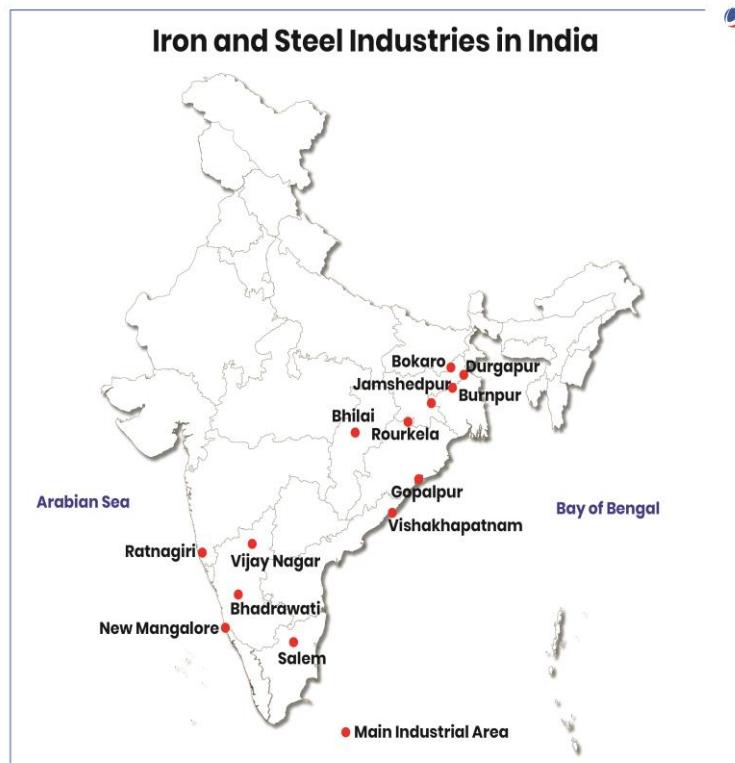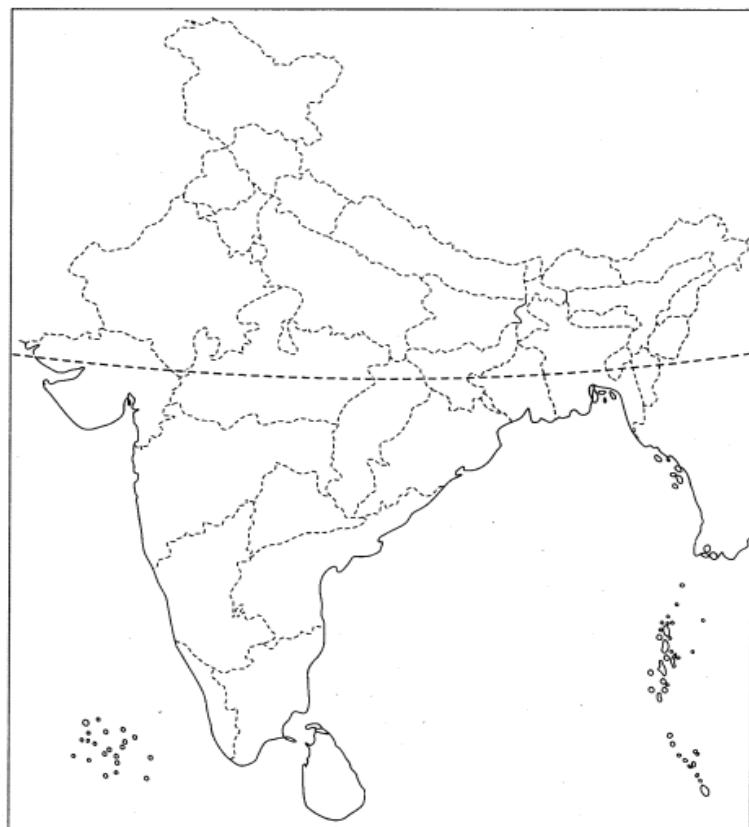
6. **Lifelines of National Economy**

Major Sea Ports

| Kandla | Tuticorin | Chennai | Vishakhapatnam | Paradip |
| Haldia | Kochi | New Mangalore | Marmagao | |

Major Ports in India

International Airports

Amritsar (Raja Sansi)
Delhi (Indira Gandhi International)
Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji)
Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)
Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)
Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

National Highways

- Golden Quadrilateral (Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata)
- North-South Corridor (Srinagar to Kanyakumari)
- East-West Corridor (Silchar to Porbandar)
- National Highway 1 (Delhi to Attari)
- National Highway 2 (Delhi to Kolkata)
- National Highway 7 (Varanasi to Kanyakumari)

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

LONGEST INDIAN NATIONAL HIGHWAYS 2018
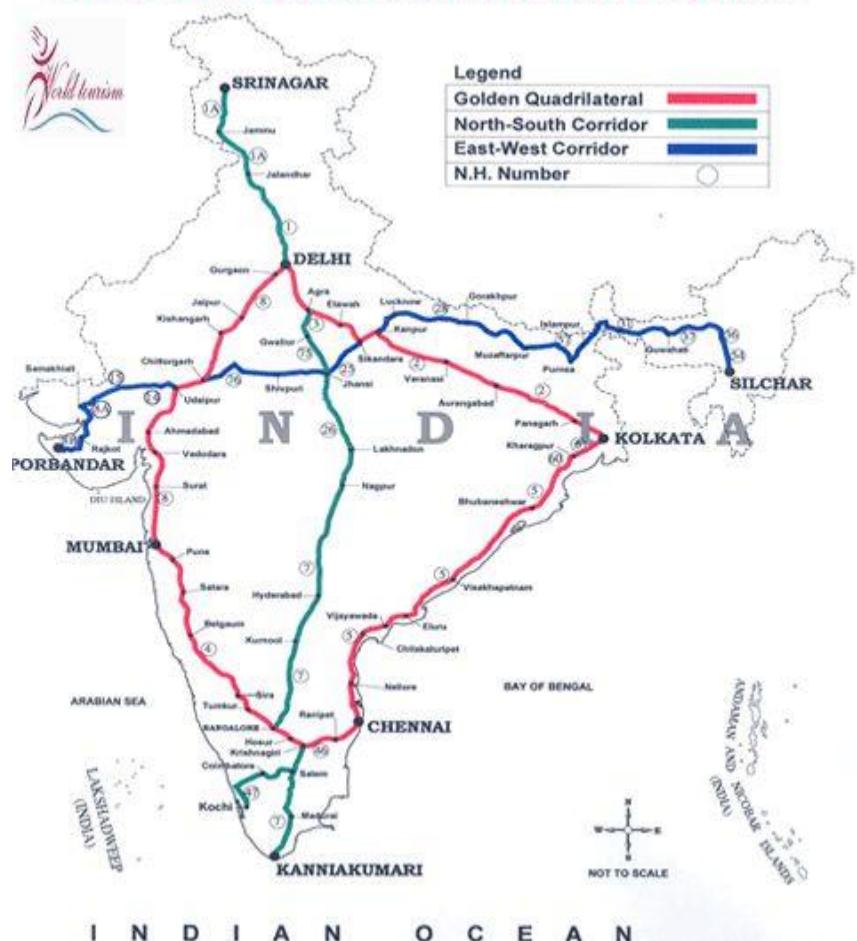
**Golden quadrilateral Super Highway**
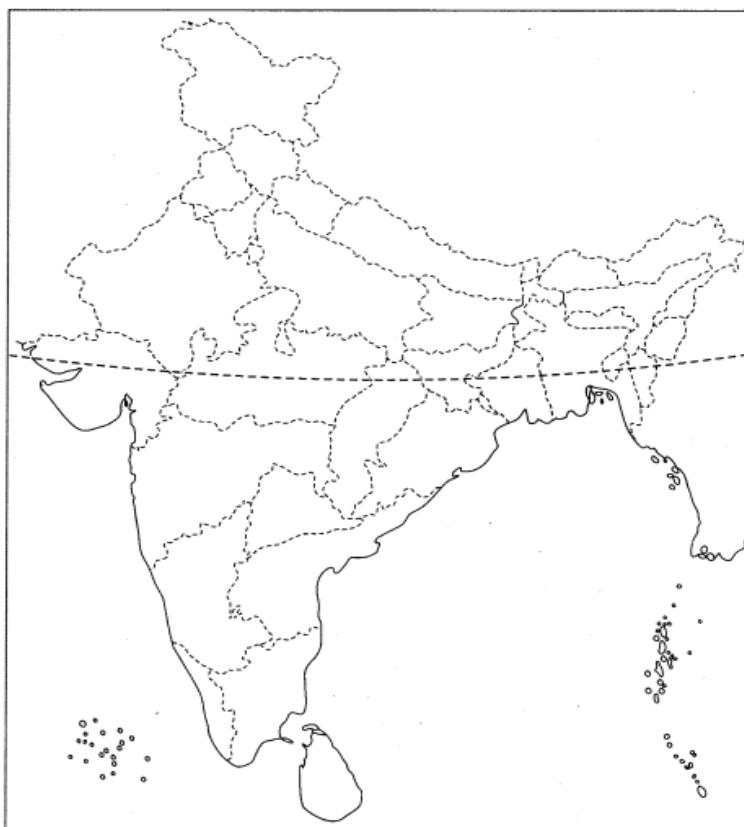
Railway Zones
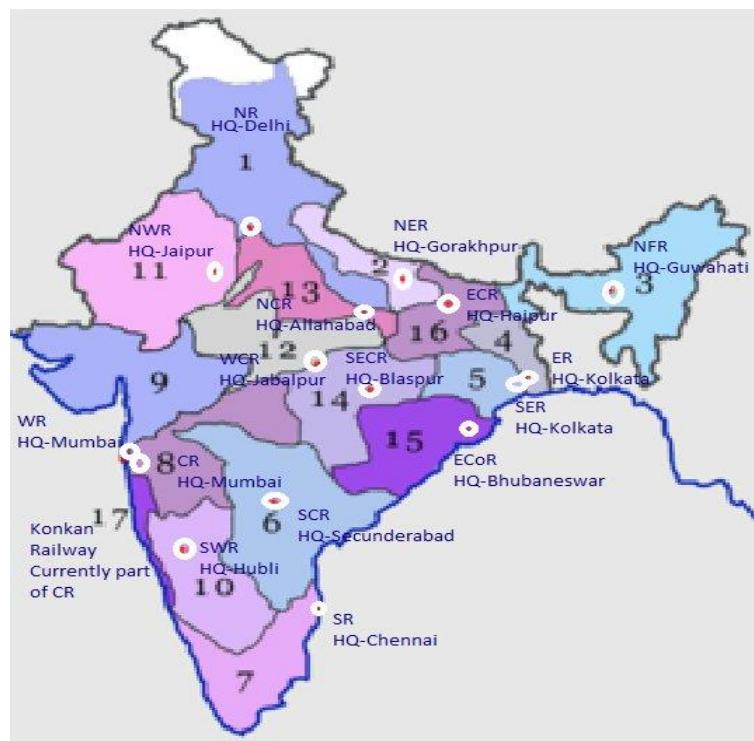
Minerals and   Industries

- Coal (Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha)
- Iron (Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka)
- Bauxite (Odisha, Gujarat)
- Bhilai (Steel Plant)
- Rourkela (Steel Plant)
- Durgapur (Steel Plant)
- Bokaro (Steel Plant)
- Raniganj (Coalfield)
- Jharia (Coalfield)
- Mumbai Port
- Chennai Port
- Ganga River
- Himalayas

India Map - Industries

INDIA
Major Industrial Regions

Gurugram-
Delhi-
Meerut Belt

Ahmedabad-
Vadodara
Belt

Chota
Nagpur
Plateau
Region

Hooghly
Belt

Mumbai-
Pune
Belt

Vishakhapatnam-
Guntur
Belt

Bangalore-
Tamil Nadu
Belt

Kolam-
Thiruvananthapuram
Belt

*Not to Scale

For Practice

India Outline Map for Practice
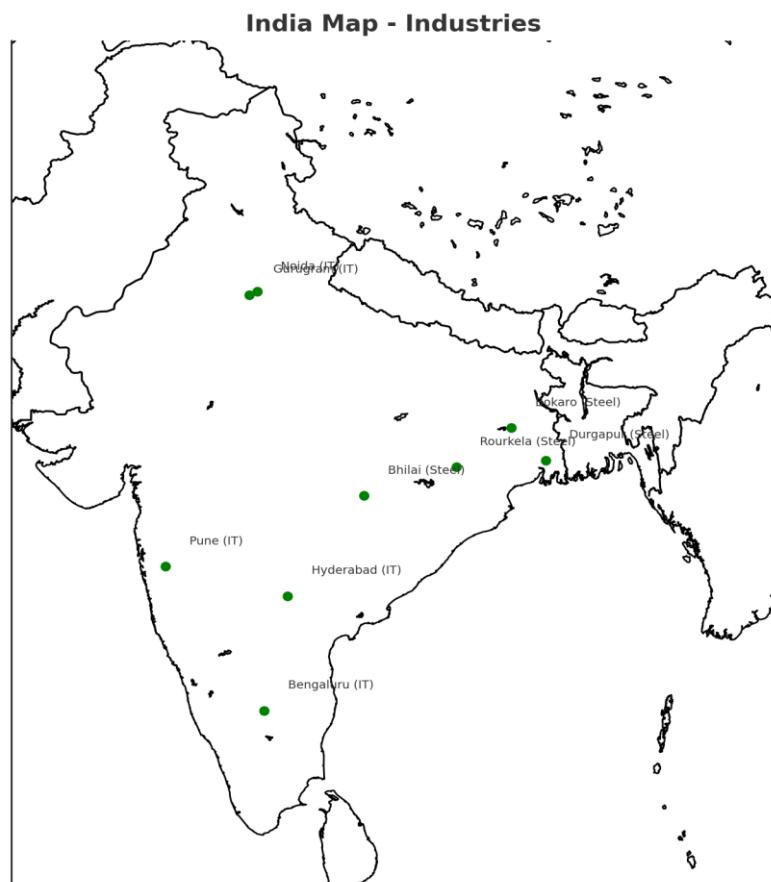
India Outline Map for Practice
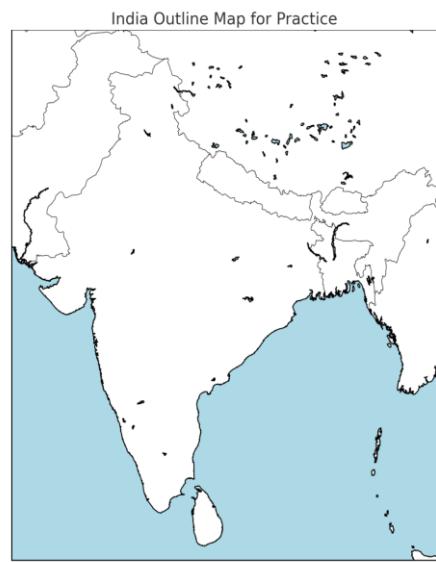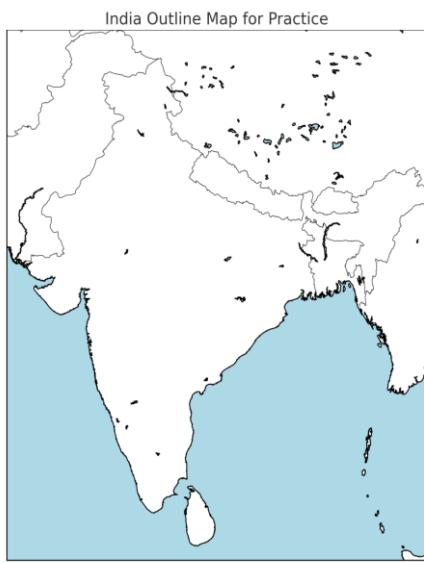
The Making of Global World

    Important Trade Routes

        Silk Route (Asia-Europe)

        Spice Trade (India-South East Asia-Europe)

        Slave Trade Route (Africa-Americas-Europe)

        Triangular Trade (Europe-Africa-America)

        Industrial Centers in Europe (Manchester, London)

Colonial Connections

    British Colonies: India, Australia, Africa

    Portuguese: Goa, Brazil, parts of Africa

    Dutch: Indonesia

    French: Indo-China, Pondicherry, parts of Africa

Key Commodities of Global Trade

    Opium (India-China)

    Tea (China, India)

    Sugar (Caribbean)

    Cotton & Textiles (India, Britain)

    Gold/Silver (Latin America–Europe-Asia)
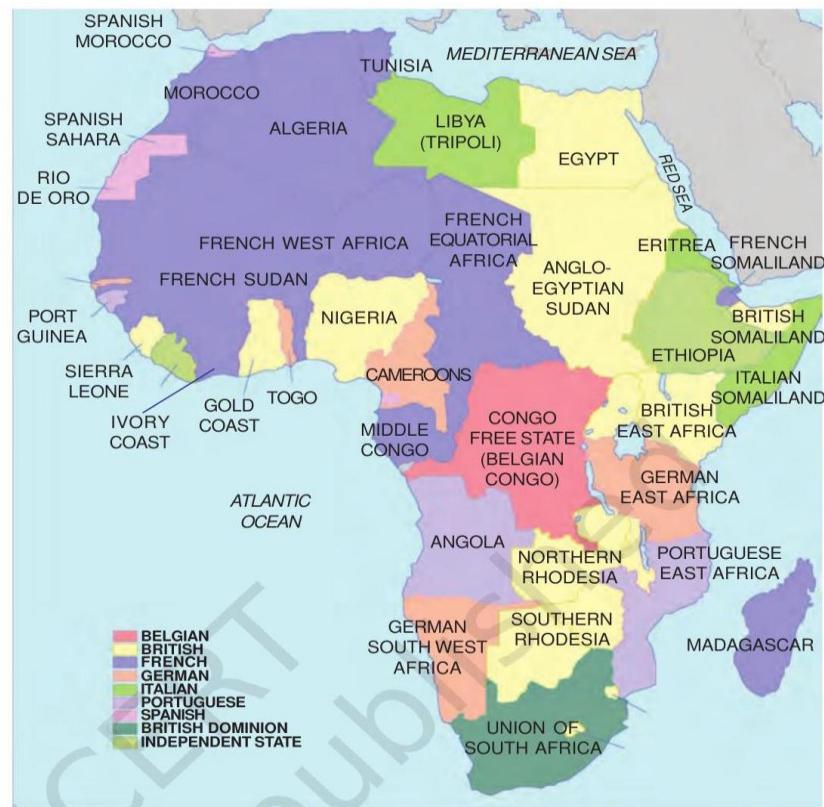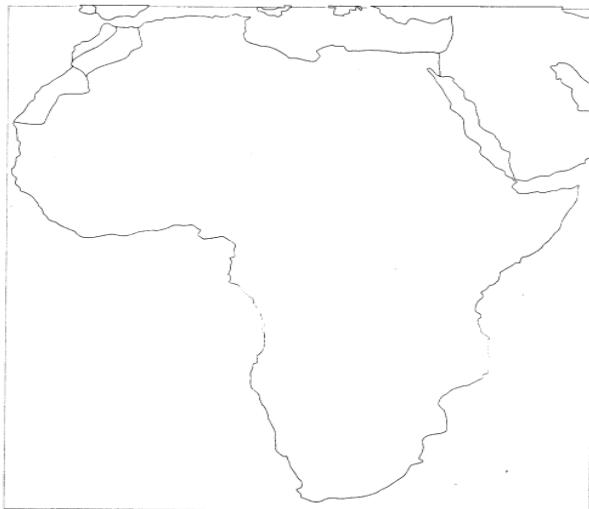
Trade Routes
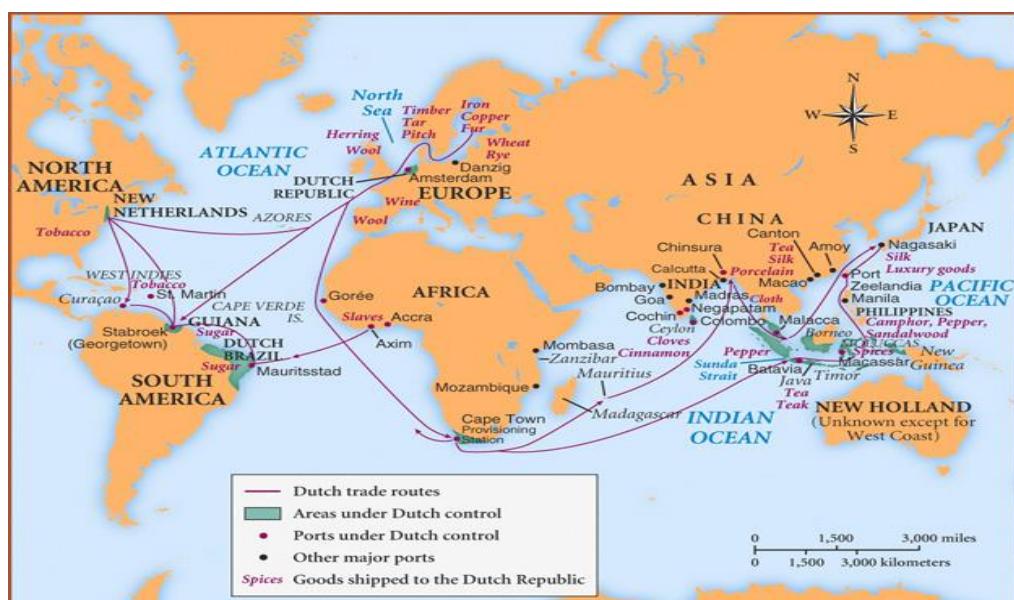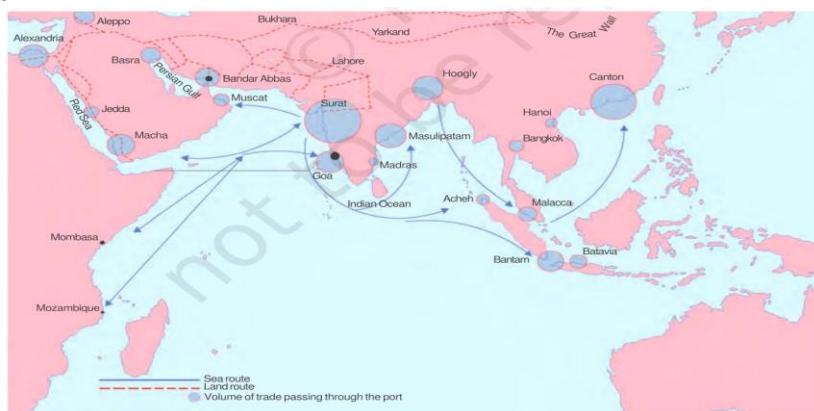
Print Culture and Modern World

Origin and Spread of Print Culture

China - Woodblock printing (Tang and Song Dynasties)
Japan - Buddhist texts printing
Korea - Movable metal type (early)
Germany (Mainz) -Gutenberg's Press (15th Century)
Britain, France, Italy -Spread of books and pamphlets
America - Colonial newspapers and pamphlets (18th Century)

Printing in Colonial India

Goa - First books by Portuguese missionaries
Calcutta (Kolkata) -Early printing centers
Bombay (Mumbai) -Growth of newspapers

World Map with Important Places (Print and Culture)

Bombay (Mumbai) ,Calcutta (Kolkata),Goa, Pondicherry (Puducherry), Cochin (Kochi) Madras (Chennai)
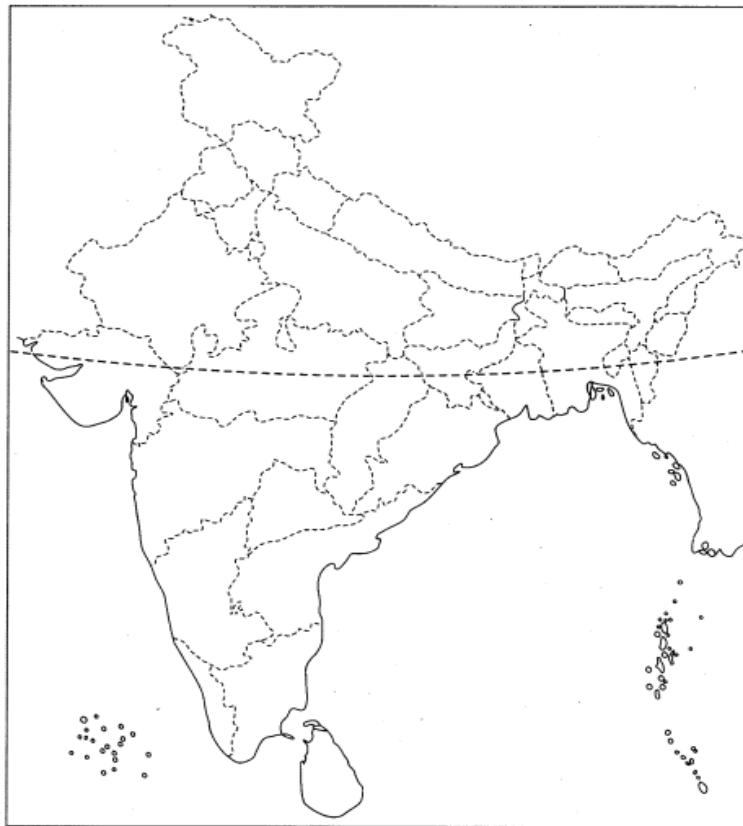
Political Parties

National Political Parties

- Indian National Congress (INC) -HQ: New Delhi, strong in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh
- Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)- HQ: New Delhi, strong in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, many states
- Communist Party of India (CPI) -strong in Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura
- Communist Party of India (Marxist) CPI(M) - strong in Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura
- Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) - HQ: New Delhi, strong in Uttar Pradesh
- Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) - HQ: New Delhi, strong in Maharashtra
- All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) - strong in West Bengal
- National People's Party (NPP) - Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh

Regional Parties

DMK, AIADMK - Tamil Nadu
Telangana Rashtra Samithi (BRS) - Telangana
Shiv Sena (UBT/Shinde) - Maharashtra
Janata Dal (United) JD(U) -Bihar
Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) -Bihar
Biju Janata Dal (BJD) - Odisha
Telugu Desam Party(TDP)- Andhraz Pradesh
YSR Congress Party -Andhra Pradesh
Samajwadi Party (SP) - Uttar Pradesh
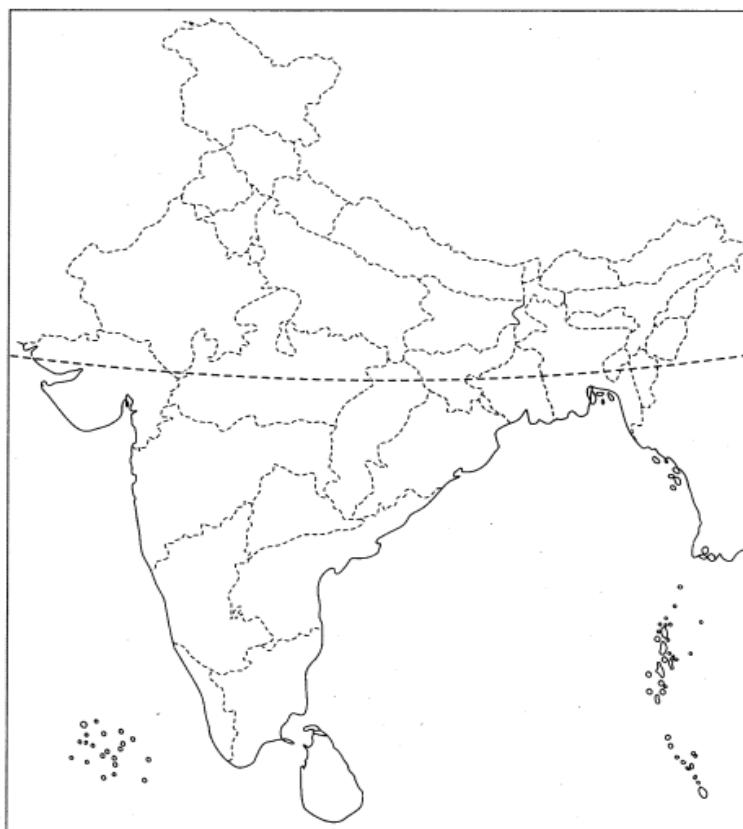
Outcomes of Democracy

Green Democratic Countries
Red   Non-democratic Countries
Blue   Transition to Democracy

- Old Democracies: India, USA, UK
- New Democracies: South Africa (1994), Nepal (2008)
- Non-Democracies: Saudi Arabia, China, Myanmar
- Countries with Military Rule in the Past: Pakistan, Chile

World Map – Outcomes of Democracy (Practice)

**Money and Credit**

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) -Mumbai
State Bank of India (SBI) -Mumbai
NABARD -Mumbai
Regional Rural Banks - Present in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh
Cooperative Credit Societies -Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Karnataka
Microfinance Institutions -Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Southern States
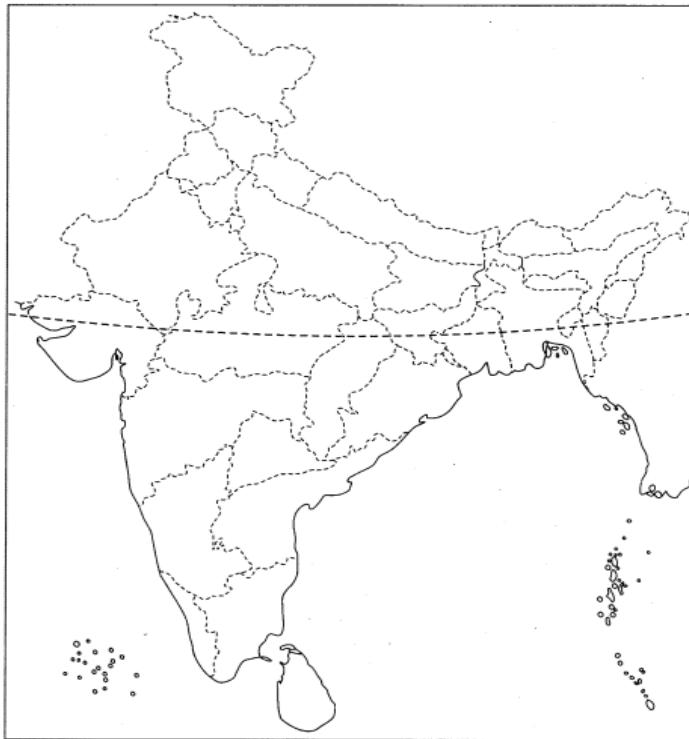
International Money and Credit Institutions

World Bank (IBRD) -Washington D.C., USA

IMF - Washington D.C., USA

Asian Development Bank -Manila, Philippines

BRICS New Development Bank - Shanghai, China

LARGEST CITIES
IN THE WORLD 1950
AND 2000
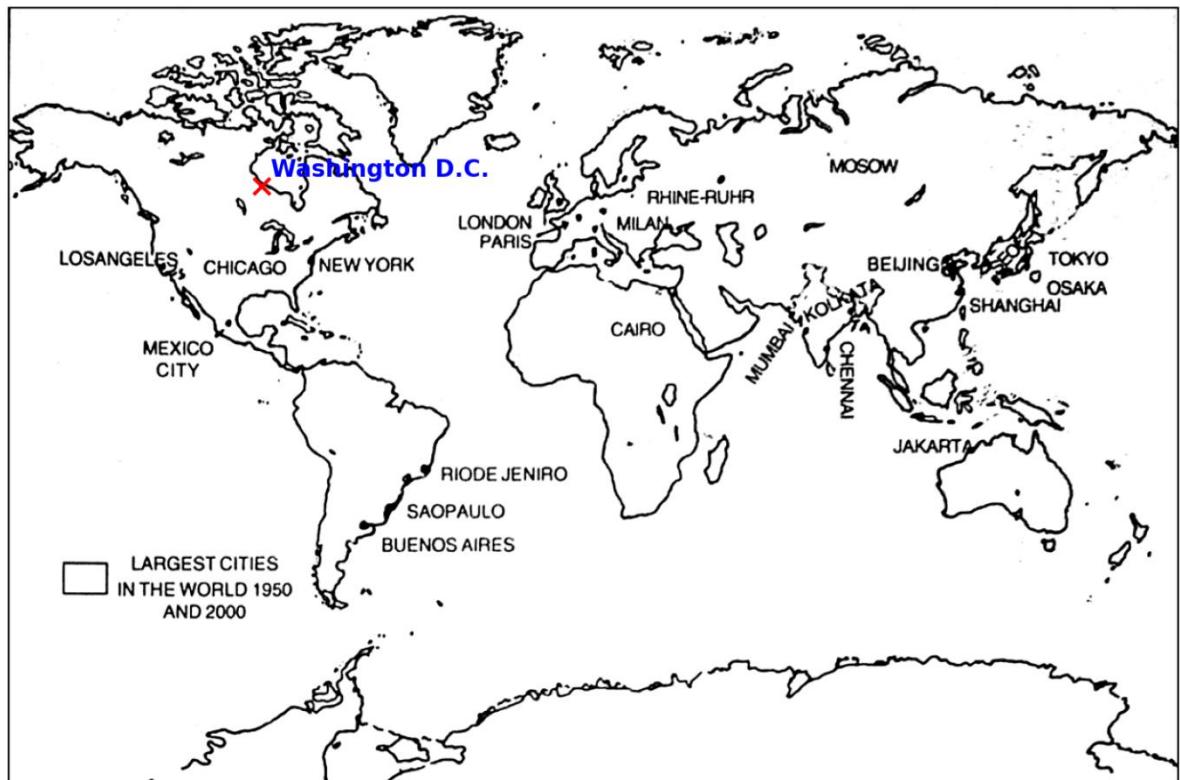
Continents and Oceans

7 continents map with 5 oceans

7 CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD

World Countries

On the given World Map, locate the following countries:

Britain   India   Germany   Bangladesh   France   Italy   Japan
China   Korea   USA   Australia   New Zealand   Spain   South Africa
Egypt   Madagascar   Canada   Brazil   Belgium   Sri Lanka
Nigeria

World Map with Marked Locations
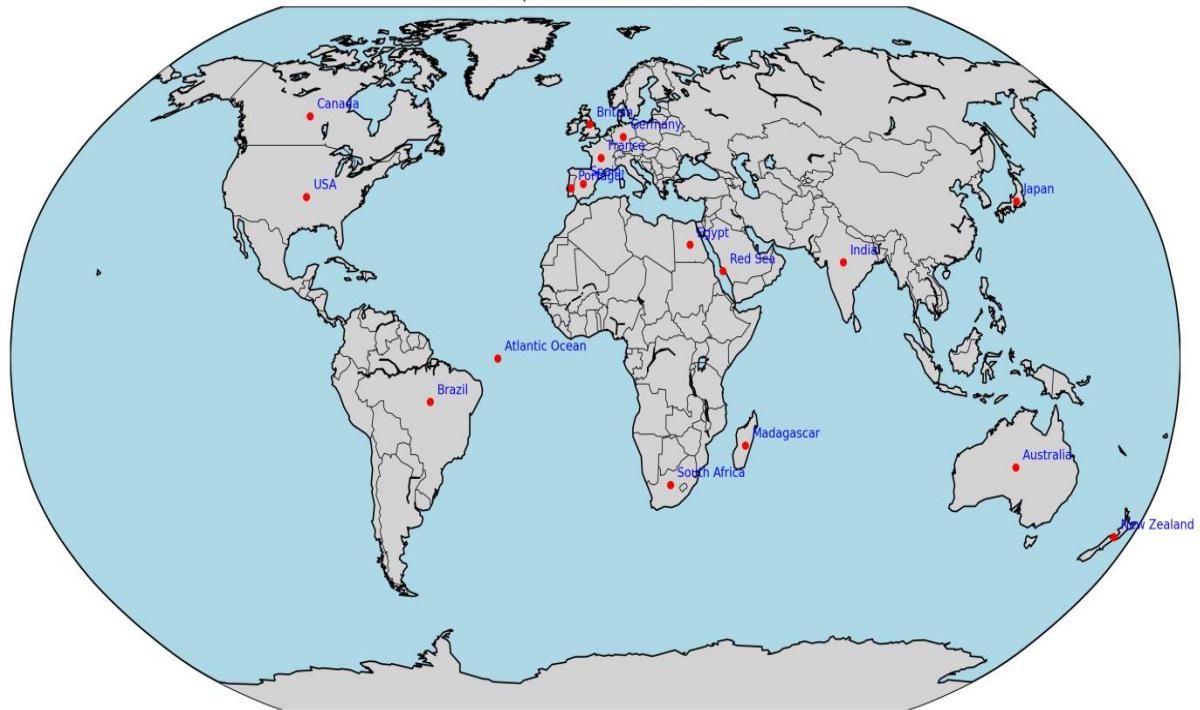
World Outline Map:

This is a blank world outline map for student practice.Mark and label the given locations on the map below. Mark and label the following cities:

New York   Calcutta (Kolkata)   Madras (Chennai)   Bombay (Mumbai)   Goa   Geneva
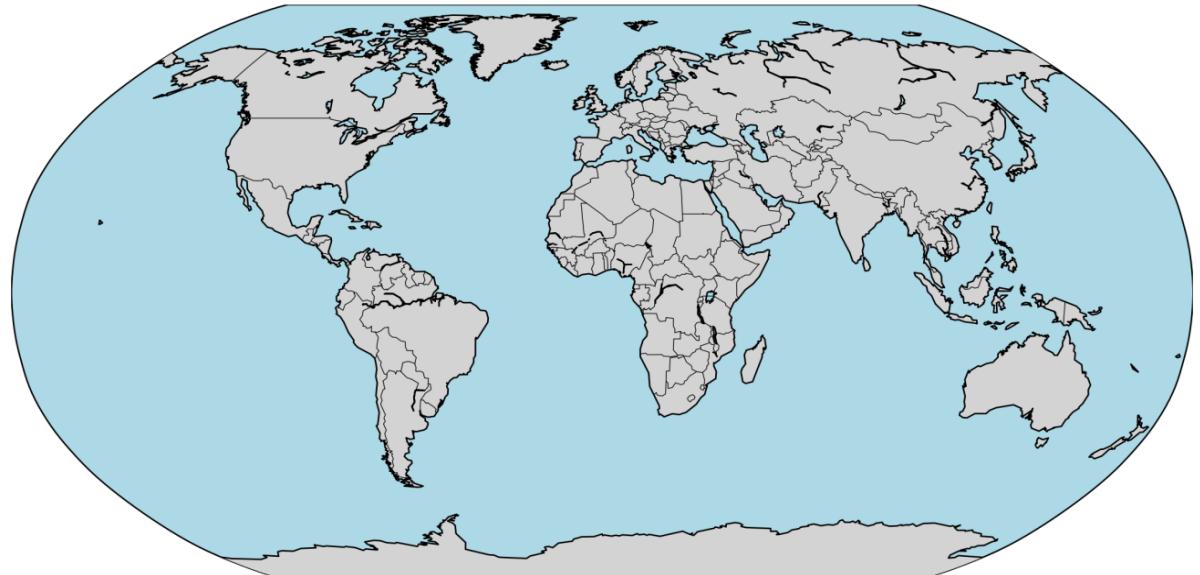
Locate the following:

Red Sea   Atlantic Ocean   Bay of Bengal   Mediterranean Sea   Greenland

World Outline Map
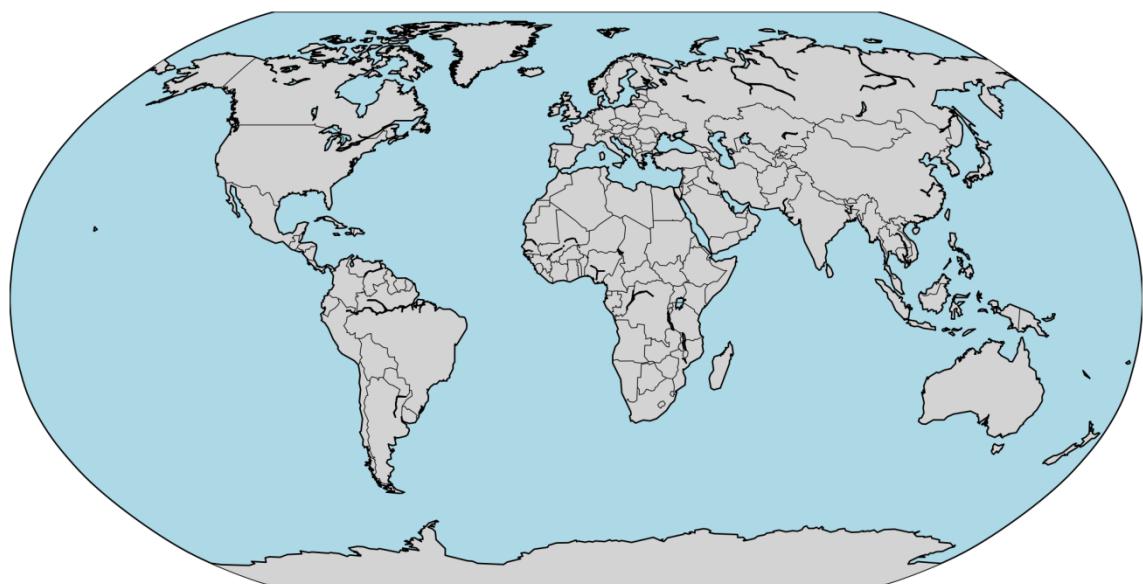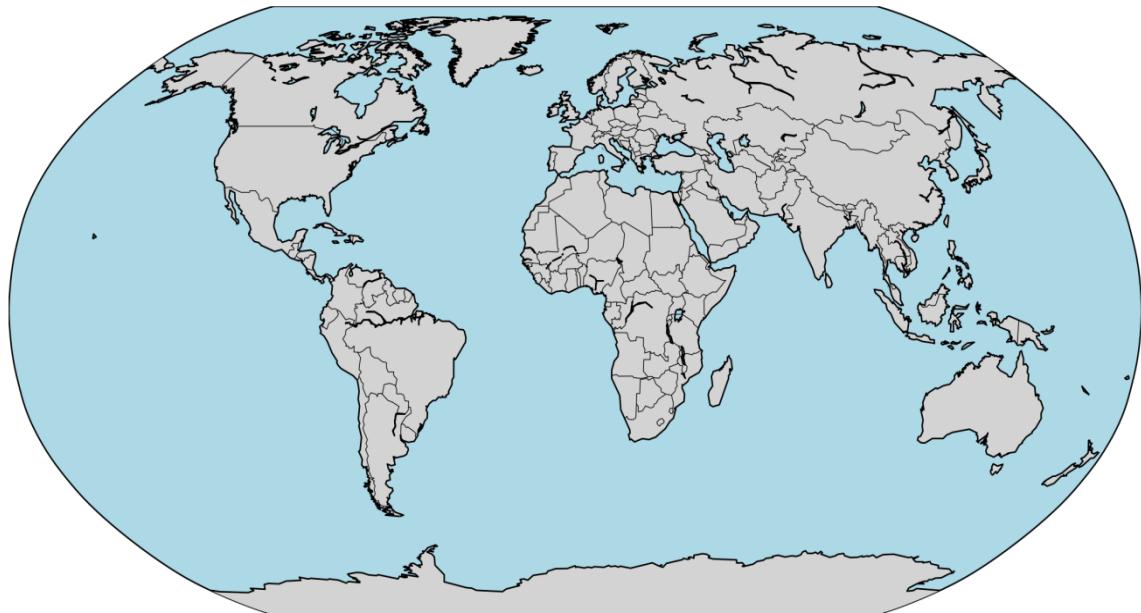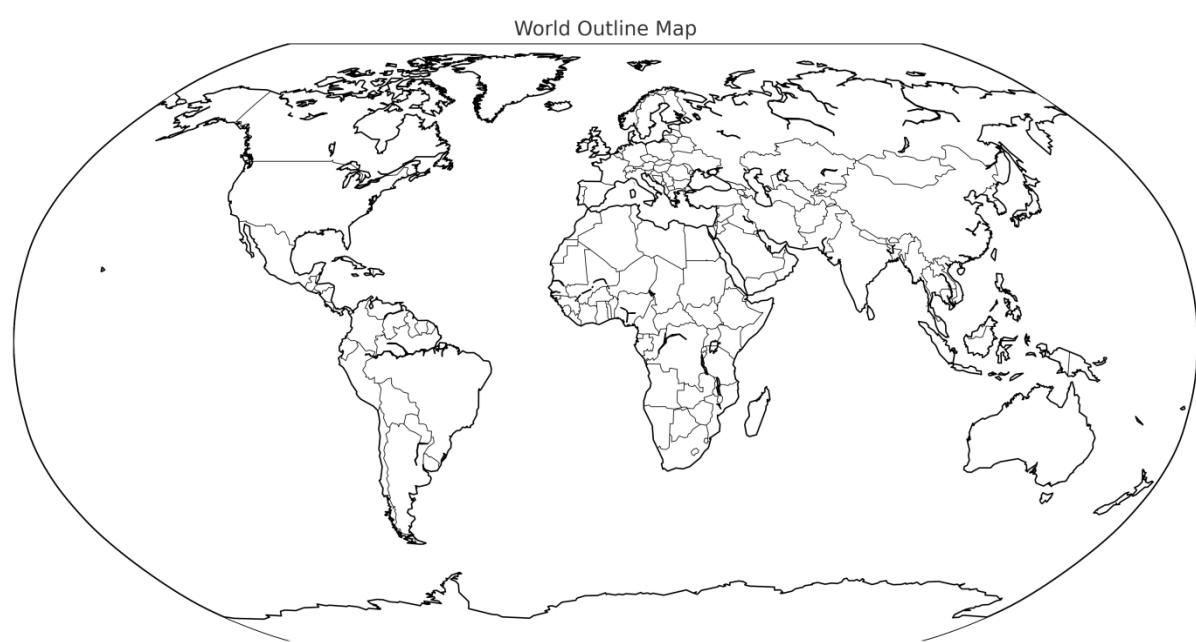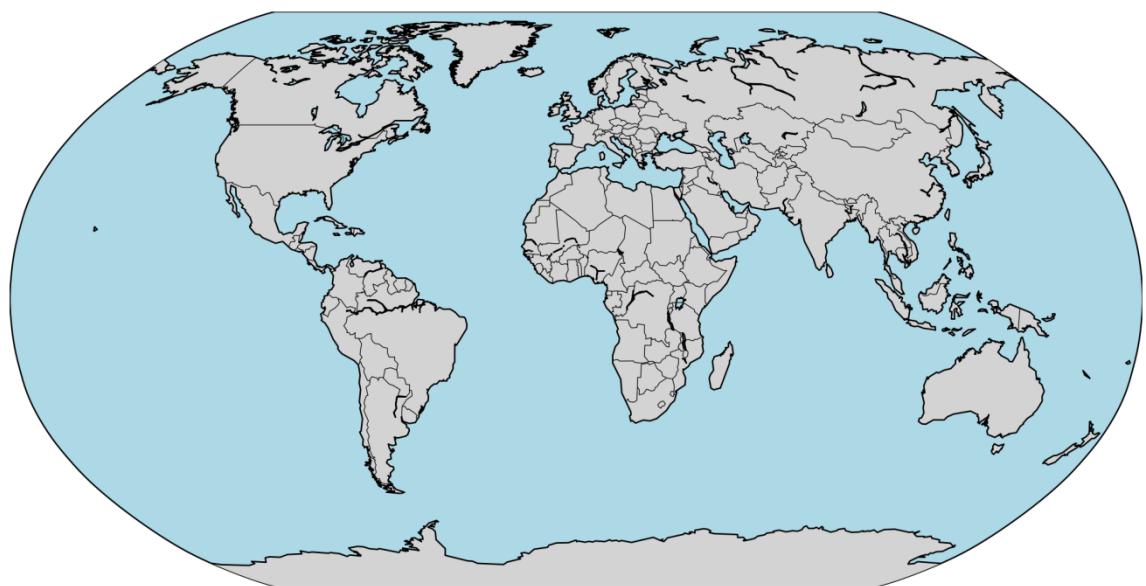
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bseap.gov.in
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SSC PUBLIC EXAMATINATIONS 2025 - 2026

SOCIAL STUDIES
(ENGLISH VERSION)

Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes　　　　　　　　　　**Max. Marks : 100**

Instructions

1) In the duration of 3 hours 15 minutes. 15 minutes of time is allotted to read the question paper.

2) All answers shall be written in the answer booklet only

3) Question paper consists of 4 sections and 33 questions.

4) Internal choice is available in section IV only.

5) All answers shall be written neatly and legibly.

SECTION - I　　　　　　(12 × 1 =12)

Note :　1) Answer all the questions.

　　　　2) Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Which type of soil is ideal for growing cotton?

2. Find the odd one out.

　　A. Wind　　　　　B. Water　　　　　C. Solar Energy　　　　D. Metal

3. Which industry uses bauxite as a raw material ?

4. Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815 ?

5. Expand IMF.

6. What is "El Dorado" in South America famous for ?

7. Find out the mismatched pair :

　Tata Motors　　-　　Automobiles

　Ranbaxy　　　-　　IT

　Asian paints　-　　Paints

8. What is the oldest political party in India ?

9. Who presides over the meetings of a Municipal Corporation ?

10. Not an Indian MNC :
　A. Apple
　B. Ranbaxy
　C. Sundaram Fasteners
　D. Infosys

11. Based on the first pair fill the second pair. Coming together federations : USA Holding together federations:

12. Rewrite the following countries from West to east based on their location. Japan, Mexico, France, China.

SECTION - II   (8 × 2= 16)

Note :   1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries 2 marks.

13. What are basic industries ? Give any two examples.

14. State any two merits of roadways.

15. Mention the movements or flows within international economic exchange.

16. What was the contribution of printing press in spreading knowledge in Europe ?

17. List the subjects included in the state list and the union list.

18. "Caste alone cannot determine election results in India." –

Justify.

'We will shift this factory to another country. It has become expensive here.'

19.   Analyse the picture in the context of globalisation.

20. Prepare any 2 slogans to alert consumers.

SECTION - III   (4 × 8 = 32)

Note :   1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries 4 marks.

21. How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna ? Explain.

22. Describe the distribution of coal in India.

23. The ideals of the French Revolution are still relevant in present-day India. Explain how.

24. Analyse the living conditions of the workers during the industrialisation.

25. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India.

26. Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich. Give arguments to support or oppose this assertion.

27. Design a development model for a poor nation in the context of economic development.

28. Mention a few factors which causes exploitation of consumers.

SECTION – IV (5 X 8 = 24)

Note : 1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries 8 marks.

3) Each question has internal choice.

4) In question No.33 both A and B (India map and world map) should be answered separately.

29. A) Illustrate how rain water harvesting in semi arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

(OR)

B) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

30. A) "The salt March was an effective symbol of resistance against colonisation" - Justify.

(OR)

B) "Some people fear the effect of easily available printed books". Examine the statement.

31. A) Analyse the graph given below.

Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors
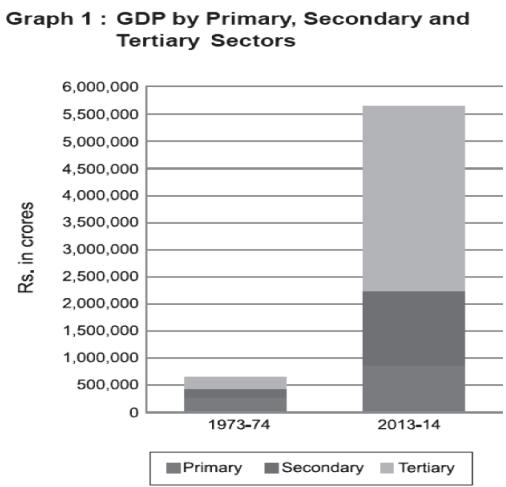
B) Study the pie charts and write your observations.
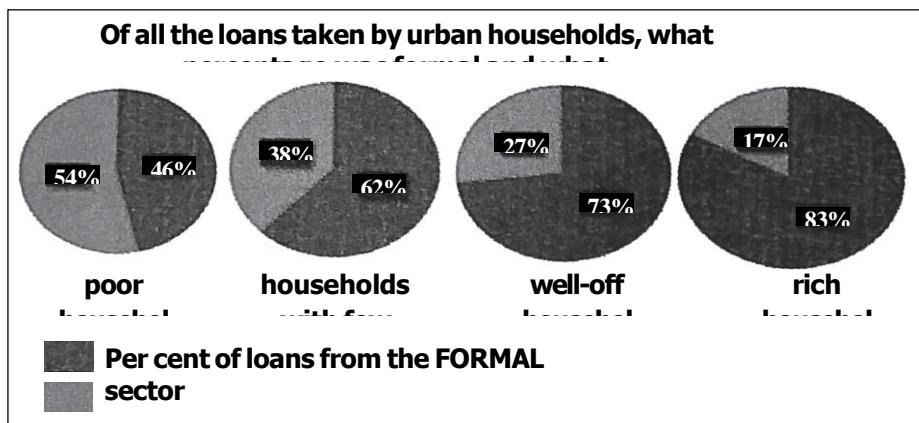
Of all the loans taken by urban households, what

poor
household

households
with few

well-off
household

rich
household

Per cent of loans from the FORMAL sector

32. A) State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

(OR)

B) Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that perform their functions well ?

33. **A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India:**
   1) Punjab   2) Jamshedpur   3) Bangladesh   4) Mumbai
                                (OR)
   5) Kolkata   6) Manipur   7) Kerala   8) Narmada river

   Locate the following in the given outline map of world :

   B)
   1) London   2) Italy   3) China   4) South Africa
                                (OR)
   5) Sicily   6) Red Sea   7) USA   8) Sri Lanka

SSC PUBLIC EXAMATINATIONS 2025 -2026
SOCIAL STUDIES
(ENGLISH VERSION)

Time : 3 Hours 15 Minutes   Max. Marks : 100

Instructions

1) In the duration of 3 hours 15 minutes. 15 minutes of time is allotted to read the question paper.

2) All answers shall be written in the answer booklet only

3) Question paper consists of 4 sections and 33 questions.

4) Internal choice is available in section IV only.

5) All answers shall be written neatly and legibly.

SECTION - I   (12 × 1 =12)

Note :   1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries 1 mark.

1. On the basis of exhaustibility resources can be classified as...

   A) Biotic And Abiotic

   B) Renewable And Non Renewable

   C) Potential And Developed

   D) None Of The Above

2. What should be the percentage of forest in geographical area?

3. Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

   A) Aluminium smelting

   B) Cement

   C) Paper

   D) Steel

4. Who formed a secret society called 'Young Italy'?

5. Expand IMF.

6. What was the year of civil disobedience movement?

7. Which MNC belongs to India given below?

   A) Infosys

   B) Ford Motors

   C) Google

   D) Samsung

8. Find out the odd one:
   A) Ladakh
   B) Puducherry
   C) Andhra Pradesh

9. Chandigarh Which of these is a National Party?
   A) BJP   B) TDP
   C) Janasena   D) DMK

10. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?
    A) Bangladesh   B) Sri Lanka
    C) Nepal   D) Pakistan

11. Based on the first pair fill the second
    pair : Agriculture : state list
    Marriages ----?

12. Arrange the following countries from East to West according to their location. Egypt, China, England, Japan.

SECTION-II $(8 \times 2 = 16)$

Note :   1) Answer all the questions.
             2) Each question carries 2 marks.

13. What are manufacturing ?

14. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.

15. Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries?

16. What is called globalization?

17. Mention two functions of Gram Sabha.

18. Women are facing so many problems today. Write any two arguments in support of this statement.

19. "The Impace of Globilisation has not been uniform". Explain.

20. Imagine that you are a member of the consumer protection council. How would you help the consumers?

India: National Highways

What does map show?

SECTION-III (4 × 8 = 32)

Note : 1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries 4 marks.

21. Features are marked by numbers in the given outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct on the lines marked in the map.

1. A National Park
2. A wildlife sanctuary.

22. Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

23. Rewrite the paragraph in your own words.

    During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

24. Why did some Industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines

25. Propose any two solutions to strengthen secularism in India.

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

27. SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR

STATE	LITERACY RATE (2017-18)
Haryana	82
Kerala	94
Bihar	62

Based on the given data convert into bar graph.

28. In your opinion what is the importance of consumers international?

SECTION - IV   (5 X 8 = 24)

Note : 1) Answer all the questions.

2) Each question carries 8 marks.

3) Each question has internal choice.

4) In question No.33 both A and B (India map and world map) should be answered separately.

29. A) Discuss 'how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out?'

(OR)

B) Suggest the initiative steps taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

30. A) Read the given paragraph and comment on it.

"The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up."

B) Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

31. A) The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organised and unorganised sectors. Read the table carefully fill in the missing data answer the questions that follow.

WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475
Total in Percentage	17	83	100%

(OR)

i. What is the percentage of people in the unorganised sector in agriculture?

ii. Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganised sector activity? Why?

iii. If we look at the country as a whole we find that……percentage of the workers in India are in the unorganised sector.

iv. Organised sector employment is available to only about __ percentage of the workers in India.   (OR)

B) What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor ? Explain in our own words.

32. A) State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

(OR)

B) Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties. So that they perform their functions well.

33. **A) Locate the following in the given outline map of India:**

    1) Thar desert   2) Chennai   3) Hyderabad   4) Gowhati

(OR)

    5) Delhi   6) Maharastra   7) Godavari River   8) Chota Nagpur Plateau

B) Locate the following in the given outline map of world :

    1) Japan   2) Mediterranean Sea 3) Nigeria   4) USA

(OR)

    5) Bengium   6) South Africa   7) Bangladesh   8) Brazil

About Author

Dr. K. S. Kannan is an academician and researcher in the field of Social Sciences, currently serving as a School Assistant. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) for his thesis entitled "The Role of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Improving Quality Education: A Case Study in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh." His scholarly contributions also include the authorship of another book titled "The Mental Health Status of Intermediate Students in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh: An Exploratory Study." With a strong passion for research and knowledge dissemination, Dr.K.S. Kannan has authored 2 books and published 10 research articles in reputed journals. His academic engagement spans across presenting papers at 3 international conferences, 2 international seminars, and 4 national seminars. He has further enriched academic discourse by actively participating in 4 international webinars and a national webinar (one-week programme). In addition, Dr.K.S. Kannan has successfully completed two one-week online certificate programmes and has contributed to student learning through the organization of a nationallevel quiz competition. His academic journey is distinguished by a commitment to critical inquiry, innovative teaching practices, and the advancement of Secondary and higher education. Dr.K.S. Kannan continues to inspire students and colleagues alike with his dedication to Social Sciences, striving to build meaningful bridges between research and classroom learning while contributing to academic excellence at both the national and international levels.hor details