
Class -X POLITICAL SCIENCE

Power-sharing

Answer1: The different forms of power sharing in modern democracies are:

- Horizontal Division of Power: It is the sharing of power among the different organs of government, for example, power sharing by the executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. In this type of power sharing arrangement, different organs of government, placed at the same level, exercised different powers. Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power, thereby putting a check on each other
- Vertical Division of Power: It is a system of power sharing among governments at different levels. For example, a general government for the entire country and governments at provincial or regional levels. In India, we refer to it as the Central Government, State Governments, Municipality, Gram Panchayat etc. The Constitution lays down the powers of different levels of government.
- Division of Power among different Social Groups: Power can also be shared among different groups which differ socially like different religious and linguistic groups. 'Community Government' in Belgium is a good example of this type of power sharing. The system of reserved constituencies in India is another example. Such an arrangement is used to give minority communities a fair share in power, who otherwise would feel alienated from the government.
- Division of Power among Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Movements: In contemporary democracies such a division takes the form of competition among different parties, which in turn ensures that power does not remain in one hand and is shared among different political parties representing different ideologies and social groups.

Answer2:

- Prudential Reason: Power sharing helps in reducing the conflict between various social groups. Hence, power sharing is necessary for maintaining social harmony and peace. In India, seats are reserved for the weaker sections of society. Example: reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This allows the weaker sections also to participate in the running of the Government.
- Moral Reason: It upholds the spirit of democracy. In a truly democratic setup, the citizens too have a stake in governance. In India, the citizens can come together to debate and criticise the policies and decisions of the government. This in turn puts pressure on the government to rethink its policies and reconsider its decisions.

Answer3: Ouseph's statement is the most logical, and thus, should be agreed on. Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions. A democratic society is one where its members or citizens through participation acquire a stake in the system. Power sharing not only prevents conflict between various groups in the society but it also generates a sense of belongingness among them to the society. Power sharing helps to maintain a balance of power among various institutions and also keep a check on how it is exercised. Irrespective of the size

of a country or the type of a society, people will be more satisfied where they have a say in the functioning and decision making processes of the system.

Answer4: No, this measure is not in keeping with Belgium's power sharing arrangements. The arrangements seek to maintain peace between the French and Dutch-speaking communities. By banning French, the mayor will cause civil unrest. Both the languages should be made acceptable in the town's schools. This bilingual education system will be a better way to integrate the people of the town.

Answer5: The prudential reason for power sharing offered in this passage is giving power to panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency.

Answer6: (a) A, B, D and F

Answer7: (d) B, C and D

Answer8:

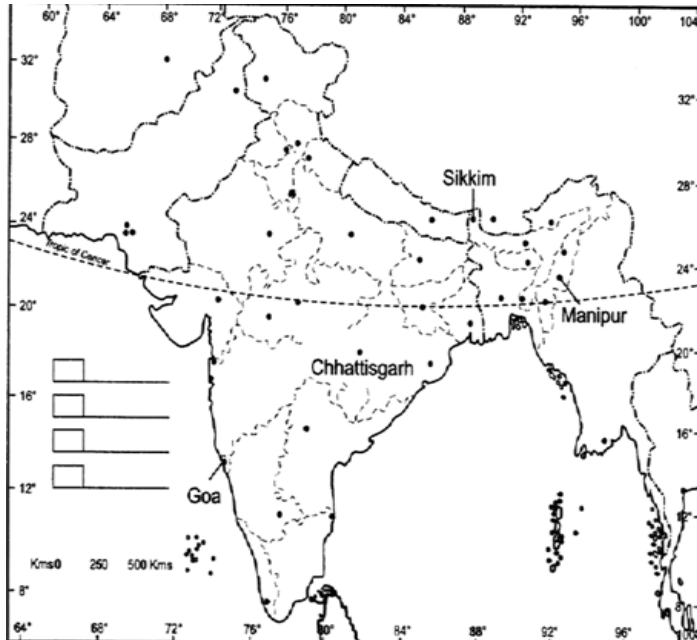
	1	2	3	4
(c)	B	D	A	C

Answer9: Both **A** and **B** are true.

Class –X POLITICAL SCIENCE

Federalism

Answer1:



Answer2:



Answer3: In India, just like in Belgium, the central government has to share its powers with the regional governments. However, unlike India, Belgium has a community government in addition to the central and the state government.

Answer4: In a federal form of government, the central government shares its powers with the various constituent units of the country. For example, in India, power is divided between the government at the Centre and the various State governments. In a unitary form of

government, all the power is exercised by only one government. For example, in Sri Lanka, the national government has all the powers.

Answer5:

Local governments Before 1992	Local governments After 1992
Elections were controlled by the state and not held regularly.	An independent State Election Commission is responsible to conduct elections regularly.
Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own.	The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

Answer6: Since the United States is a coming together type of federation, all the constituent States have equal powers and States are strong vis-à-vis the federal government. But India is a holding together type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the Central government has more powers.

Answer7: I agree with Sangeeta's reaction. If the policy of accommodation was not followed, and states were not created on linguistic basis, there would have been further partition of India. For example, imposition of Hindi as the national language would have led the South to break away from the North and Tamil Nadu would have become an independent nation.

Answer8: (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

Answer9:

Union List	Defence, Banking, Communications
State List	Police, Agriculture, Trade
Concurrent List	Education, Forests, Marriages

Answer10:

(d)	Local governments	Residuary powers
------------	-------------------	------------------

Answer11:

	1	2	3	4
(c)	A	C	D	B

Answer12: (c) A and B only

Class -X POLITICAL SCIENCE

Democracy and Diversity

Answer1: Three factors which determine the outcomes of politics of social divisions:

- The people's perception of their identities: When this is singular, the accommodation of other identities becomes difficult.
- Representation of a community by political leaders: While representing a community, if politicians raise demands that are constitutional, then it is easier to accommodate those demands.
- The government's reaction: If the reasonable demands of a community are suppressed by the government, then it leads to social divisions, which in turn threaten the integrity of the country.

Answer2: A social difference becomes a social division when it overlaps with some other social difference. For example, the Whites were rich and powerful and the Blacks were poor and homeless and discriminated against. When one kind of social difference becomes more important than the other, then it leads to division.

Answer3: In politics, there is competition between political parties. If these political parties use this competition in support of some social divisions, it can lead to political divisions. This can lead to conflict, violence or even disintegration of a country.

- One example is of Northern Ireland where religious divisions led to ethno-political conflict. Two major sects of Christianity: 53% Protestants and 44% Catholics dominate the country. The Catholics wanted Northern Ireland to join the Republic of Ireland and the Protestants wanted to remain with UK. This led to years of violence where thousands were killed. Only in 1998, peace returned when the UK government and the Nationalists reached a peace treaty and stopped all violence.
- The second example is of Yugoslavia where the political parties refused to accommodate each other. Each ethno-religious group wanted to dominate the other. Result – disintegration of Yugoslavia into seven independent countries.

Answer4: Overlapping social differences create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions. Cross cutting social differences do not usually lead to conflicts.

Answer5: (d) Democracy always leads to disintegration of society on the basis of social divisions.

Answer6: (b) A and B

Answer7: D, B, C, A

Answer8: (c) Yugoslavia

Answer9: There is mention of racial discrimination in the speech of Martin Luther King Jr in USA. He is referring to the segregation policies adopted by the Whites towards the Coloured people. He aspires for a country where there will be security for all; where racial abuse will not occur; and where everyone will be treated as equal irrespective of the colour of their skin. This speech and the incident at the Mexico Olympics are both part of a movement that wanted to highlight the plight of the African-American people.

Class -X POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gender, Religion and Caste

Answer1: In India, women are discriminated and disadvantaged in the following ways:

- They are not provided adequate education. Thus, the literacy rate among women is just 54%.
- Most of the labour done by them is unpaid. Where they are paid for their work, they receive lesser wages than men.
- Due to the preference for the boy child, female foeticide is practiced in many parts of the country.

Answer2: Different forms of communal politics:

- The expression of communal superiority in everyday beliefs Militant religious groups are a good example of this.
- The desire to form a majoritarian dominance or a separate state Separatist leaders and political parties in Jammu and Kashmir and Central India are an example of this.
- The use of religious symbols and leaders in politics to appeal to the voters This technique is applied by many politicians to influence voters from the two largest religious communities in the country.
- In addition to all this, communal politics can take the form of communal violence and riots, like the riots in Gujarat in 2002.

Answer3: Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India.

- Even now most people marry within their own caste or tribe.
- Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.
- Effects of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today, e.g., Caste continues to be closely linked to economic status.

Answer4: Caste alone cannot determine election results in India because:

- No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste.
- No party wins all the votes of a particular caste.

Answer5: When it comes to representation of women in legislative bodies, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. Women's representation has always been less than 10% in Lok Sabha and 5% in the State Assemblies.

On the other hand, the situation is different in the case of local government bodies. As one-third of seats in local government bodies (panchayats and municipalities) is reserved for women, there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

Answer6: Two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state is:

- Freedom to practice, profess and propagate the religion of one's choice.
- The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

Answer7: (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women.

Answer8: (d) Panchayati Raj bodies

Answer9: (c) A and C

Answer10: (c) provides to all individual's freedom to profess any religion

Answer11: caste

Answer12:

	1	2	3	4
(b)	B	A	D	C

CBSE Class–10 Social Science
NCERT Solutions
Chapter - 5
Political science - Popular Struggles and Movements

Question 1. In what ways do pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics?

Answer: Pressure groups and movements exert influence on politics in a variety of ways.

- They try to gain public support and sympathy for their cause by carrying out information campaigns, organising meetings, filing petitions, etc.
- They generally call for a strike, protest march to raise their voice and try to disrupt the government programmes. Most of the federation, union take such steps for influencing governmental policies.
- They also influence decision-making by lobbying.
- The issues raised by them often influence the policies of political parties.

Question 2. Describe the forms of relationship between pressure groups and political parties?

Answer :The relationship between political parties and pressure groups can take different forms.

- Pressure groups are often formed and led by politicians and political parties. Most trade unions and student's organisations in India are either established by, or affiliated to one or the other major political party.
- Political parties sometimes grow out of movements. Parties like DMK and AIADMK were formed this way.
- Many a times, the issues raised by pressure groups are taken up by political parties, leading to a change in the policies of the parties.
- On some occasion, the views and ideas of political parties and interests groups are opposite to each other. In such a situation, they may stand against each other on a particular issues.

Question 3. Explain how the activities of pressure groups are useful in the functioning

of a democratic government.

Answer : Pressure groups and movements are necessary for the democracy. If everyone in the country gets equal opportunity, it is considered healthy for the society. Generally government falls under pressure of these rich and influential people. Pressure groups perform a useful role of countering this undue influence of reminding the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens. From this, government can come to know about the needs of the people and can accommodate all of them with conflicting interests.

Question 4. What is a pressure group? Give a few examples.

Answer : A pressure group is an organisation which attempts to influence government policies through protests and demonstrations. Pressure groups are formed when people with similar opinions get together for similar objectives. Examples of pressure groups are FEDECOR and BAMCEF.

Question 5. What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?

Answer :

- A pressure group is an organised or an unorganised body that tries to promote its interests. They achieve their aims by exerting pressure on the government. Generally, the members of these groups are those people who have some common interests.
- Political parties on the other hand are an organised body which tries to attain political power of the country by contesting elections. They have more than one interest, they have their own ideology. They represent various interests and have their own way of achieving their aims.

Question 6. Organisations that undertake activities to promote the interests of specific social sections such as workers, employees, teachers, and lawyers are called _____ groups.

Answer : Sectional interest

Question 7. Which among the following is the special feature that distinguishes a pressure group from a political party?

- (a) Parties take political stances, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.
(b) Pressure groups are confined to a few people, while parties involve a larger number of
-

people.

(c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.

(d) Pressure groups do not seek to mobilize people, while parties do.

Answer : (c) Pressure groups do not seek to get into power, while political parties do.

Question 8. 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	
1	Organisations that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group	A.	Movement
2	Organisations that seek to promote common interest	B.	Political parties
3	Struggles launched for the resolution of a social problem with or without an organisational structure	C.	Sectional interest groups
4	Organisations that mobilize people with a view to win political power	D.	Public interest groups

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

Answer :

	1	2	3	4
--	----------	----------	----------	----------

(b)	C	D	A	B
-----	---	---	---	---

Question 9. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I		List II	
1	Pressure group	A.	Narmada Bachao Andolan
2	Long-term movement	B.	Asom Gana Parishad
3	Single issue movement	C.	Women's Movement
4	Political party	D.	Fertilizer dealers' association

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

Answer :

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	C	A	B

Question 10. Consider the following statements about pressure groups and parties.

A. Pressure groups are the organised expression of the interests and views of specific social sections.

B. Pressure groups take positions on political issues.

C. All pressure groups are political parties.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) A, B, and C

(b) A and B

(c) B and C

(d) A and C

Answer : (b) A and B

Class -X POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Parties

Answer1: The various functions political parties perform in a democracy are:

- Candidates are put forward by political parties to contest in elections. These candidates may be chosen by the top leaders, or by members of the party.
- Parties put forward their policies and programmes for voters to choose from them.
- Political parties play a major role in making laws for the country. No law can become a bill unless majority parties support it.
- Political parties form and run governments.
- Parties that lose election play the role of opposition to the party in power.
- Parties shape public opinion.
- Political parties form an important link between the government and the people. It is easy for the public to approach their local leader than a government official. The local leader has to listen to the public demand, otherwise he will lose the next election.

Answer2: The various challenges faced by political parties are:

- Lack of Internal democracy:
 - Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in decision making process.
 - Every member is not consulted before taking a decision.
 - There is no proper organisation or registration of members.
 - Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members.
 - Ordinary members have no information about the internal working of the party.
- Dynastic Succession: With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.
- Money and Muscle Power:
 - Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money.
 - Sometimes parties also support criminals candidates because they can win elections.
- Meaningful choice to others: Most of the political parties have same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.

Answer3: Some reforms to strengthen parties are:

- A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- It should be mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about 1/3rd to the women candidates.
- There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support the election expenses.

Answer4: A political party is a group of people who follow an ideology and thus come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

Answer5: Characteristics of a political party are:

- A political party has members who agree on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote common good.
- It seeks to implement the policies by winning popular support through elections.
- The presence of a leader, the party workers and supporters.
- It is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government.

Answer6: Political Party

Answer7:

	1	2	3	4
(c)	C	A	D	B

Answer8: Kanshi Ram

Answer9: D. Modernity

Answer10: A and B

Answer11: Yes, I agree that Muhammad Yunus made the right decision. Being a Noble Peace Prize winner and leading economist of Bangladesh, he was not satisfied with the present economic development of the country. He wanted the rapid development of the economy of Bangladesh, and hence, he decided to form his own political party.

While many people appreciated his decision some people did not like it. I agree with the statement made by Shahedul Islam, a governmental official who said "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and bad and eventually have a good government," and "That government, we hope, would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

Many people did not like his decision as they were afraid that his party may come into power as it might be supported by the masses due to the policies of his party.

I think that this party would be different from the other parties as Muhammad Yunus would contribute towards the development of the nation by improving its economy, creating jobs and introducing reforms in the agricultural sector.

If I would have started a party, I would defend it by saying that in a democracy every person or a group has the right to form the government. I will present an argument that the people of Bangladesh need to choose between traditional parties which have no new policies and unconventional parties who want to improve the economy of the nation.

Class -X POLITICAL SCIENCE

Outcomes of Democracy

Answer1: Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government by giving the citizen the right to examine the process by which decisions are made. These decisions are made according to norms and procedures which make the decisions more acceptable to the people. Added to this is the basic fact that in a democracy, the people have a right to elect their own government, and the candidate which is elected is thought to be capable enough to fulfil the demands of the people.

Answer2: Democracies accommodate social diversities when it is well understood that democracy is not just the rule of the majority, and that the rule of the majority is not just the rule of a single religious or social community.

Answer3:

- (a) Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich. This statement is incorrect as can be seen from the examples of India and Zimbabwe. In 1947, India was included in the Third World nations, but now, it is one of the fast-growing economies in the world. On the other hand, Zimbabwe, which was a fairly prosperous nation, has run into huge international debt with the progression of Robert Mugabe's regime.
- (b) Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens. This statement is incorrect. The Minimum Wages Act enacted by the government and other policies which regulate the basic price at which agricultural producers and small industries sell their goods, have helped increase the per capita income of the country, thereby making its citizens more prosperous.
- (c) Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education and spend more on industries and infrastructure. This is not a wise option as in poor countries, the people cannot afford health and education services
- (d) In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict. This is not true as conflict can be eliminated only in an ideal situation. In real democracies, though every person has one vote, there are divisions among the people. These divisions lead to conflict

Answer4: The challenge to democracy in the first statement is to provide equal status to all its citizens in spite of their caste. The challenge to democracy in the second instance is providing farmers with subsidies which will help them to earn profits and have a satisfactory level of livelihood. The challenge to democracy is to preserve the people's trust in government arms like the police.

Answer5: D. the idea of political inequality

Answer6: C. majority rule

Answer7: B. inequalities exist in democracies

Answer8: Nannu's example shows that in a democracy, poor, helpless and common people can take the help of number of Acts and laws that have been implemented by the government for their benefit. In this case, Nannu after visiting a governmental organisation several times, filed the Right to Information Act for enquiring about the progress that has been made by the officials in his case. As soon as he filed this Act, a ration card was immediately issued to him and he was also treated properly by the officials.

Experience of many people has not been pleasant when it comes to visiting any governmental organisation for getting work done. Mostly, the attitude of officials is not very friendly and most of the time their work is done only after paying several visits to them.

Class -X ECONOMICS

Development

Answer

Answer1: (iv) all the above

Answer2: (ii) Sri Lanka

Answer3: (iv) Rs 6000

Answer4: Per Capita Income is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries. The limitation of this criterion are:

→ It doesn't show distribution of income.

→ It also ignores other factors such as infant mortality rate, literacy level, healthcare, etc.

Answer5: World bank only uses per capita income for measuring development while UNDP uses many other factors like infant mortality, healthcare facility education level which help in improving the quality of life and helps in making the citizens more productive.

Answer6: We use averages because they are useful for comparing differing quantities of the same category. For example, to compute the per capita income of a country, averages have to be used because there are differences in the incomes of diverse people. However, there are limitations to the use of averages. This does not show distribution of thing between people. For an example, if a country has very high per capita income then we can't say that citizen living in that country are very rich because we are not knowing about the distribution of wealth in that country. Some people might be richer while other people are very poorer in that country.

Answer7: No, I do not agree with the statement that per capita income is not a useful criterion at all. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Punjab because, human development ranking is determined using a combination of factors such as health, education, and income. So, this does not imply that per capita income is not useful. Rather, per capita income is one of the development factors and cannot be neglected. The World Bank uses per capita income as the criterion for measuring development and comparing states. But this criterion has certain limitations because of which determination of Human Development Index (HDI) is done using this criterion along with some other development factors like health, education etc.

Answer8: The present sources of energy that are used by the people of India are electricity, coal, crude oil, cow dung and solar energy. Other possibilities fifty years from now, could include ethanol, bio-diesel, nuclear energy and a better utilization of wind energy, especially with the imminent danger of oil resources running out.

Answer9: The issue of sustainability is important for development because development must be in tandem with the future. If natural resources are not sustained, then development will stagnate after a point of time. Exploiting resources unethically will ultimately undo the development that a country may have achieved. This is because in the future, those resources will not be available for further progress.

Answer10: The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person". This statement is relevant to the discussion of development since both resources and development go hand in hand. For the sustainability of development, the maintenance of resources is also crucial. As the statement claims, the Earth has enough resources- renewable and non-renewable to satisfy everyone's needs; however, these need to be used with a view to keep the environment protected and clean so that a balance of production and use is maintained, and shortages are avoided.

Answer11: Few examples of environmental degradation:

- Deforestation
- Soil erosion
- Falling levels of ground water
- Depletion of the ozone layer and combustion from automobiles causing extreme air pollution
- Water Pollution

Answer12:

- (i) Per Capita Income in US\$: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Myanmar
- (ii) Life Expectancy at birth: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Myanmar
- (iii) Literacy Rate for 15+ yrs population: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Bangladesh
- (iv) Gross Enrolment Ratio for three levels: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Pakistan
- (v) HDI Rank in the world: Top country - Sri Lanka; Bottom country - Nepal

Answer13:

- (i) The nutritional level of people of Kerala is quite higher than the people – both males and females of Madhya Pradesh. Their ratio of the under-nourished is less than that of Madhya Pradesh.
 - (ii) There is enough food in the country, even then 40% of the people in the country are undernourished because:
 - A large number of people are so poor that they cannot afford nutritious food.
 - In most of the states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) does not function properly and the poor people cannot get cheap food items.
 - There is lack of educational and health facilities in many parts of the country. So many people remain backward and poor. As such, they are unable to get nutritious food.
-

Class –X ECONOMICS

SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Answer

Answer1:

- (i) has not
- (ii) tertiary
- (iii) organised
- (iv) large
- (v) natural
- (vi) independent

Answer2:

- (a) (iii) ownership of enterprises
- (b) (i) primary
- (c) (ii) all final goods and services
- (d) (iii) between 50 per cent to 60 per cent

Answer3:

	Problems faced by farming sector		Some possible measures
1.	Unirrigated land	(d)	Construction of canals by the government
2.	Low prices for crops	(c)	Procurement of food grains by government
3.	Debt burden	(e)	Banks to provide credit with low interest
4.	No job in the off season	(a)	Setting up agro-based mills
5.	Compelled to sell their grains to the local traders soon after harvest	(b)	Cooperative marketing societies

Answer4:

- (i) Tourist guide: He is appointed by the government, while dhobi, tailor and potter belong to the private sector.
- (ii) Vegetable vendor: His is the only profession that does not require a formal education.
- (iii) Cobbler: The rest are workers in the public sector, while his profession is part of the private sector.
- (iv) SAHARA Airlines: It is a private enterprise, while the rest are government undertakings.

Answer5:

Place of work	Nature of employment	Percentage of working people
In offices and factories registered with the government	Organised	15

NCERT Solutions

Own shops, office, clinics in market places with formal license	<u>Organised</u>	15
People working on the street, construction workers, domestic workers	<u>Unorganised</u>	20
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government	<u>Unorganised</u>	<u>50</u>

The percentage of workers in the unorganised sector in this city is 70%.

Answer6: The classification of economic activities into primary, tertiary and secondary is useful on account of the information it provides on how and where the people of a country are employed. also this helps in ascertaining as to which sector of economic activity contributes more or less to the country's GDP and per capita income. If the tertiary sector is developing much faster than the primary sector, then it implies that agriculture is depleting, and the government must take measures to rectify this. The knowledge that the agricultural profession is becoming unpopular or regressive can only come if we know which sector it belongs to. Hence it is necessary to classify economic activities into these sectors for smooth economic administration and development.

Answer7: For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter, one should focus on employment and GDP because these determine the size of a country's economy. A focus on employment and GDP helps determine two important things- per capita income and productivity. Hence, in each of the three sectors, employment rate and status as well as its contribution to the GDP help us understand how that particular sector is functioning and what needs to be done to initiate further growth in it.

Yes, the other issues which should be examined are –

- Balanced regional development
- Equality in income and wealth among the people of the country.
- How to eradicate poverty
- Modernization of technology
- Self-reliance of the country
- How to achieve surplus food production in the country.

Answer9: The tertiary sector different from other two sectors. This is because other two sectors produce goods but, this sector does not produce goods by itself. But the activities under this sector help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors. These activities are an aid or support for the production process. For example, transport, communication, storage, banking, insurance, trade activities etc. For this reason, this sector is also known as service sector.

Answer10: Disguised Unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which there are people who are visibly employed but are actually unemployed. This situation is also known as Hidden Unemployment. In such a situation more people are engaged in a work than required.

For example:

NCERT Solutions

- In rural areas, this type of unemployment is generally found in agricultural sector like – in a family of 9 people all are engaged in the same agricultural plot. But if 4 people are withdrawn from it there will be no reduction in output. So, these 4 people are actually disguisedly employed.
- In urban areas, this type of unemployment can be seen mostly in service sectors such as in a family all members are engaged in one petty shop or a small business which can be managed by less number of persons.

Answer11:

Open Unemployment	Disguised unemployment
When a country's labour force do not get opportunities for adequate employment, this situation is called open unemployment.	This is a kind of unemployment in which there are people who are visibly employed but actually they don't have full employment. In such a situation more people are engaged in a work than required.
This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector of our country. This is also found among the landless agricultural labourers in rural areas.	This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganized sector where either work is not constantly available or too many people are employed for the same work that does not require so many hands.

Answer12: No, I do not agree with the statement that tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy. The tertiary sector has contributed vastly to the Indian economy, especially in the last two decades. In the last decade, the field of information technology has grown, and consequently, the GDP share of the tertiary sector has grown from around 40% in 1973 to more than 50% in 2003.

Answer13: The service sector in India employs the following two different kinds of people. They are:

- The people involved in the services that may directly help in the production of goods. For example, people involved in the transportation, storage, communication, finance etc.
- The people involved in such services that may not directly help in the production of goods e.g. teachers, doctors, barbers, cobbler's lawyers etc. They may be termed as ancillary workers means those who give services to the primary service providers.

Answer14: Yes, workers are exploited in the unorganized sector. This would be clear from the following points:

- There is no fixed number of working hours. The workers normally work 10 - 12 hours without paid overtime.
 - They do not get other allowances apart from the daily wages.
 - Government rules and regulations to protect the labourers are not followed there.
 - There is no job security.
 - Jobs are low paid the workers in this sector are generally illiterate, ignorant and unorganized. So they are not in a position to bargain or secure good wages.
-

NCERT Solutions

→ Being very poor they are always heavily in debt. So, they can be easily made to accept lower wages.

Answer15: On the basis of employment conditions, the activities in the economy are classified into organized and unorganized sectors.

→ Organized Sector This sector covers those enterprises which are registered by the government and have to follow its rules and regulations. For example, Reliance Industries Ltd., GAIL etc.

→ Unorganized Sector It includes those small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. Though there are rules and regulations but these are never followed here. For example, casual workers in construction, shops etc. In this sector there is no job security and the conditions of employment are also very tough.

Answer16: The employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors are vastly different. The organised sector has companies registered with the government and hence, it offers job security, paid holidays, pensions, health and other benefits, fixed working hours and extra pay for overtime work. On the other hand, the unorganised sector is a host of opposites. There is no job security, no paid holidays or pensions on retirement, no benefits of provident fund or health insurance, unfixed working hours and no guarantee of safe work environment.

Answer17: The objective of implementing the NREGA 2005 are:

→ To increase the income and employment of people.

→ Every state/region can develop tourism, regional craft, IT etc. for additional employment.

→ The central government made a law implementing the right to work in 200 districts.

→ NREGA aims to provide employment of 100 days. If it fails to do so, it will give unemployment allowances to the people.

Answer19:

	Well managed organisation	Badly managed organisation
Public Sector	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	Air India
Private Sector	Reliance Mobile	Satyam

Answer20: A few examples of public sector activities are provision of water, electricity and some modes of transport. The government has taken these up because water and power are needed by everyone. If the work of providing electricity and water is left to private enterprises, the latter might exploit this opportunity and sell these at rates which the masses cannot afford. Hence, to ensure that basic amenities like water and power are available for all, the government supplies these at low and affordable rates.

Answer21: In the following ways Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation:

→ It promotes rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure.

NCERT Solutions

- It creates employment opportunities.
- It generates financial resources for development.
- It is ensuring equality of income, wealth and thus, a balanced regional development.
- It encourages development of small, medium and cottage industries.
- It ensures easy availability of goods at moderate rates.
- Contributes to community development i.e. to the Human Development Index (HDI) via health and educational services.

Answer22: The workers in the unorganised sector need protection:

- Wages: Labourers who are employed as repair person, vendor etc. do not have fixed income. They nearly manage to earn their living. They are not employed all through the year.
- Safety: Workers in unorganized sector are not provided with safe drinking water or clean environment. E.g. Working in mining, chemical industries is hazardous.
- Health: Leave not granted in case of sickness. Medical facilities are not offered, E.g. Construction workers.

Answer23:

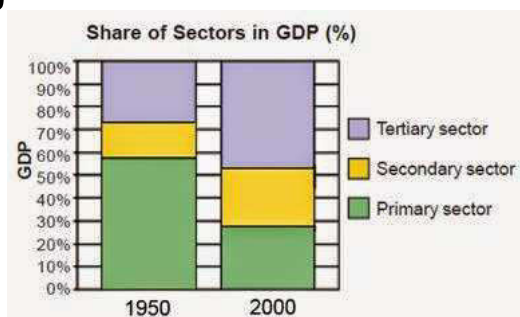
-	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector	Total
No. of workers	4,00,000	11,00,000	15,00,000
Income (Rs)	32,000 million	28,000 million	60,000 million

It is clear that while a larger portion of workers is working in the unorganized sector, the per capita earning of those in the organized sector is more. The government should encourage the entrepreneurs in the unorganized sector to change them into the organized sector. Moreover, government should introduce some incentives so that more industries could be opened up in the organized sector.

Answer24:

- (i) In 1950, primary sector = 57.97%, secondary sector = 13.77%, tertiary sector = 28.26%
In 2000, primary sector = 27.33%, secondary sector = 24.37%, tertiary sector = 48.30%

(ii)



- (iii) We can draw the conclusion that the share of the tertiary sector in the GDP has almost doubled, while that of the primary sector has almost halved. The secondary sector has grown by about 10% in the last five years.

Class -X ECONOMICS

Money and Credit

Answer1: In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. This is also known as a debt-trap. Taking credit involves an interest rate on the loan and if this is not paid back, then the borrower is forced to give up his collateral or asset used as the guarantee, to the lender. If a farmer takes a loan for crop production and the crop fails, loan payment becomes impossible. To repay the loan the farmer may sell a part of his land making the situation worse than before. Thus, in situations with high risks, if the risks affect a borrower badly, then he ends up losing more than he would have without the loan.

Answer2: In a barter system where goods are directly exchanged without the use of money, double coincidence of wants is an essential feature. By serving as a medium of exchanges, money removes the need for double coincidence of wants and the difficulties associated with the barter system. For example, it is no longer necessary for the farmer to look for a book publisher who will buy his cereals at the same time sell him books. All he has to do is find a buyer for his cereals. If he has exchanged his cereals for money, he can purchase any goods or service which he needs. This is because money acts as a medium of exchange.

Answer3: Banks keep small portion deposits as cash (15%) for themselves (to pay the depositors on demand). They use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans to those who need money. In this way banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money.

Answer4: Reserve Bank of India” and “Guaranteed by the Government” are written on top. In India, Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. The statement means that the currency is authorized or guaranteed by the Central Government. That is, Indian law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in setting transaction in India.

Answer5: We need to expand formal sources of credit in India due to:

- To reduce dependence on informal sources of credit because the latter charge high interest rates and do not benefit the borrower much.
- Cheap and affordable credit is essential for country’s development
- Banks and co-operatives should increase their lending particularly in rural areas.

Answer6: The basic behind the SHGs is to provide a financial resource for the poor through organizing the rural poor especially women, into small Self Help Groups. They also provide timely loans at a responsible interest rate without collateral. Thus, the main objectives of the SHGs are:

- To organize rural poor especially women into small Self Help Groups.
 - To collect savings of their members.
 - To provide loans without collateral.
 - To provide timely loans for a variety of purposes.
 - To provide loans at responsible rate of interest and easy terms.
-

-
- Provide platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such education, health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.

Answer7: The banks might not be willing to lend certain borrowers due to the following reasons:

- Banks require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. Some persons fail to meet these requirements.
- The borrowers who have not repaid previous loans, the banks might not be willing to lend them further.
- The banks might not be willing to lend those entrepreneurs who are going to invest in the business with high risks.
- One of the principle objectives of a bank is to earn more profits after meeting a number of expenses. For this purpose, it has to adopt judicious loan and investment policies which ensure fair and stable return on the funds.

Answer8: The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functions of banks in a number of ways:

- The commercial banks are required to hold part of their cash reserves with their RBI. RBI ensures that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.
- RBI observes that the banks give loans not just to profit making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers etc.
- The commercial banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate etc.

This is necessary to ensure equality in the economy of the country and protect especially small depositors, farmers, small scale industries, small borrowers etc. In this process RBI also acts as the lender of the last resort to the banks.

Answer9: Cheap and affordable credit plays a crucial role for the country's development. There is a huge demand for loans for various economic activities. The credit helps people to meet the ongoing expenses of production and thereby develop their business. Many people could then borrow for a variety of different needs. They could grow crops, do business, set up industries etc. In this way credit plays a vital role in the development of a country.

Answer10: Manav will decide whether to borrow from the bank or the money lender on the basis of the following terms of credit:

- Rate of interest
- Requirements availability of collateral and documentation required by banker.
- Mode of repayment.

Depending on these factors and of course, easier terms of repayment, Manav has to decide whether he has to borrow from the bank or the moneylender.

Answer11:

(a) Bank loans require proper documents and collateral as security against loans. But most of the times the small farmers lack in providing such documents and collateral. Besides, at times they even fail to repay the loan in time because of the uncertainty of the crop. So, banks might be unwilling to lend to small farmers.

(b) Apart from bank, the small farmers can borrow from local money lenders, agricultural traders, big landlords, cooperatives, SHGs etc.

(c) The terms of credit can be unfavorable for the small farmer which can be explained by the following –

Ramu, a small farmer borrows from a local moneylender at a high rate of interest i.e. 3 per cent to grow rice. But the crop is hit by drought and it fails. As a result, Ramu has to sell a part of land to repay the loan. Now his condition becomes worse than before.

(d) The small farmers can get cheap credit from the different sources like – Banks, Agricultural Cooperatives, and SHGs.

Answer12:

- (i) poor
- (ii) high
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India
- (iv) deposits
- (v) Collateral

Answer13:

- (i)** (b) Members
 - (ii)** (c) Employers
-

Class -X ECONOMICS
Globalisation of Indian Sector

Answer1: Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of persons across borders. It includes

- (i) Increase in foreign trade
- (ii) Export and import of techniques of production.
- (iii) Flow of capital and finance from one country to another
- (iv) Migration of people from one country to another.

Answer2: The Indian government had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment to protect domestic producers from foreign competition, especially when industries had just begun to come up in the 1950s and 1960s. At this time, competition from imports would have been a death blow to growing industries. Hence, India allowed imports of only essential goods.

In New Economic Policy in 1991, the government wished to remove these barriers because it felt that domestic producers were ready to compete with foreign industries. It felt that foreign competition would in fact improve the quality of goods produced by Indian industries. This decision was also supported by powerful international organisations.

Answer3: Flexibility in labour laws will help companies in being competitive and progressive. By easing up on labour laws, company heads can negotiate wages and terminate employment, depending on market conditions. This will lead to an increase in the company's competitiveness.

Answer4: Multinational Corporations (MNCs) set up their factories or production units close to markets where they can get desired type of skilled or unskilled labour at low costs along with other factors of production. After ensuring these conditions MNCs set up production units in the following ways:

- Jointly with some local companies of the existing country.
- Buy the local companies and then expand its production with the help of modern technology.
- They place orders for small producers and sell these products under their own brand name to the customers worldwide.

Answer5: Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment because then the MNCs belonging to the developed countries can set up factories in less-expensive developing nations, and thereby increase profits, with lower manufacturing costs and the same sale price.

In my opinion, the developing countries should demand, in return, for some manner of protection of domestic producers against competition from imports. Also, charges should be levied on MNCs looking to set base in developing nations.

Answer6: The impact of globalisation has not been uniform". It has only benefitted skilled and professional person in urban not the unskilled persons. The industrial and service sector

has much gained in globalisation than in agriculture. It benefitted MNCs on domestic produces and the industrial working class. Small producers of goods such as batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy products and vegetable oil have been hit hard by competition from cheaper imports.

Answer7: Liberalisation of trade and investment policies has helped the globalisation process by making foreign trade and investment easier. Earlier, several developing countries had placed barriers and restrictions on imports and investments from abroad to protect domestic production. However, to improve the quality of domestic goods, these countries have removed the barriers. Thus, liberalisation has led to a further spread of globalisation because now businesses are allowed to make their own decisions on imports and exports. This has led to a deeper integration of national economies into one conglomerate whole.

Answer8: Foreign trade provides opportunities for both producers and buyers to reach beyond the markets of their own countries. Goods travel from one country to another. Competition among producers of various countries as well as buyers prevails. Thus foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries.

For example, during Diwali season, buyers in India have the option of choosing between Indian and Chinese decorative lights and bulbs. So this provides an opportunity to expand business.

Answer9: After twenty years, world would undergo a positive change which will possess the following features— healthy competition, improved productive efficiency, increased volume of output, income and employment, better living standards, greater availability of information and modern technology.

Reason for the views given above: These are the favourable factors for globalisation:

- Availability of human resources both quantity wise and quality wise.
- Broad resource and industrial base of major countries.
- Growing entrepreneurship
- Growing domestic market.

Answer10: Benefits of globalisation of India:

- Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services
- Inflow of private foreign capital and export orientation of the economy.
- Increases volume of output, income and employment.

Negative Impact / Fears of Globalisation.

- It may not help in achieving sustainable growth.
- It may lead to widening of income inequalities among various countries.
- It may lead to aggravation of income inequalities within countries.

Whatever may be the fears of globalisation, I feel that it has now become a process which is catching the fancy of more and more nations. Hence we must become ready to accept globalisation with grace and also maximise economic gains from the world market.

Answer11: Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of **globalisation**. Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing **trade** with other

countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because **of cheaper production costs**. While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising **demand** and **purchasing power** has meant greater **competition** among the producers.

Answer12:

(i)	MNCs buy at cheap rates from small producers	(b)	Garments, footwear, sports items
(ii)	Quotas and taxes on imports are used to regulate trade	(e)	Trade barriers
(iii)	Indian companies who have invested abroad	(d)	Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy
(iv)	IT has helped in spreading of production of services	(c)	Call centres
(v)	Several MNCs have invested in setting up factories in India for production	(a)	Automobiles

Answer13:

- (i)** (b) goods, services and investments between countries.
 - (ii)** (b) buy existing local companies.
 - (iii)** (d) none of the above
-

Class –X Economics

Consumer Rights

Answer1: Rules and regulations are required in the marketplace to protect consumers. Sellers often abdicate responsibility for a low-quality product, cheat in weighing out goods, add extra charges over the retail price, and sell adulterated/ defective goods. Hence, rules and regulations are needed to protect the scattered buyers from powerful and fewer producers who monopolise markets. For example, a grocery shop owner might sell expired products, and then blame the customer for not checking the date of expiry before buying the items.

Answer2: The factors that gave birth to the consumer movement in India are manifold. It started as a "social force" with the need to protect and promote consumer interests against unfair and unethical trade practices. Extreme food shortages, hoarding, black marketing and adulteration of food led to the consumer movement becoming an organised arena in the 1960s. Till the 1970s, consumer organisations were mostly busy writing articles and holding exhibitions. More recently, there has been an upsurge in the number of consumer groups who have shown concern towards ration shop malpractices and overcrowding of public transport vehicles. In 1986, the Indian government enacted the Consumer Protection Act, also known as COPRA. This was a major step in the consumer movement in India.

Answer3: Consumer consciousness is being aware of your right as a consumer while buying any goods or services. Example:

- It is common to see consumers bargaining with sellers for additional discounts below the MRP.
- Because of conscious consumers, most of the sweet shops do not include the weight of the container when they weigh sweets.

Answer4: Factors which cause exploitation of consumers are:

- Lack of awareness of consumer rights among buyers.
- Improper and inadequate monitoring of rules and regulations.
- Individual purchase quantity is quite small.
- Consumers are scattered over large areas.

Answer5: The rationale behind the enactment of COPRA 1986 was to set up a separate department of consumer affairs in Central and State governments and it has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent in a consumer court.

Answer6: Some of my duties as a consumer if I visit a shopping complex include checking expiry dates of the products I wish to purchase, paying only the maximum retail price printed on the goods, preventing shopkeepers from duping me with defective products, and registering a complaint with a consumer forum or court in case a seller refuses to take responsibility for an adulterated or flawed product.

Answer7: We should look for Agmark symbol before buying the food items because this mark is certified by the government and assures the quality of the product.

Answer8: Legal measures taken by the government to empower consumers in India are plenty. First and foremost being the COPRA in 1986. Then, in October 2005, the Right to Information Act was passed, ensuring citizens all information about the functioning of

government departments. Also, under COPRA, a consumer can appeal in state and national courts, even if his case has been dismissed at the district level. Thus, consumers even have the right to represent themselves in consumer courts now.

Answer9: Some of the rights of consumers are as follows:

- Right to choice — Any consumer who receives a service in whatever capacity, regardless of age, gender and nature of service, has the right to choose whether to continue to receive that service. Under this right, a consumer may also choose any one of the various brands of a product (say, a refrigerator) available in the market.
- Right to redressal — Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation.
- Right to represent — The act has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent in the consumer courts.

Answer10: Consumers can express their solidarity by forming consumer groups that write articles or hold exhibitions against traders' exploitation. These groups guide individuals on how to approach a consumer court, and they even fight cases for consumers. Such groups receive financial aid from the government to create public awareness. Participation of one and all will further strengthen consumer solidarity.

Answer11: The consumer movement in India has evolved vastly since it began. There has been a significant change in consumer awareness in the country. Till the enactment of COPRA in 1986, the consumer movement did not bear much force, but ever since its inception, the movement has been empowered substantially. The setting up of consumer courts and consumer groups has been a progressive move. However, in contemporary India, the consumer redressal process is quite complicated, expensive and time-consuming. Filing cases, attending court proceedings, hiring lawyers, and other procedures make it cumbersome. In India, there are over 700 consumer groups of which, unfortunately, only about 20-25 are well-organised and functioning smoothly.

Answer12:

(i)	Availing details of ingredients of a product	(e)	Right to information
(ii)	Agmark	(c)	Certification of edible oil and cereals
(iii)	Accident due to faulty engine in a scooter	(a)	Right to safety
(iv)	District Consumer Court	(b)	Dealing with consumer cases
(v)	Consumers International	(f)	Global level institution of consumer welfare organisations
(vi)	Bureau of Indian Standards	(d)	Agency that develops standards for goods and services

Answer13:

- (i)** False
 - (ii)** True
 - (iii)** True
 - (iv)** True
 - (v)** True
 - (vi)** False
 - (vii)** True
-

Geography

Chapter 1 Resources and Development Solutions

Page No: 12 Multiple choice questions

- (i) Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?
(a) Renewable (b) Biotic (c) Flow (d) Non-renewable ► (d) Non-renewable
- (ii) Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?
(a) Replenishable (b) Human-made (c) Abiotic (d) Non-recyclable ► (a) Replenishable
- (iii) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?
(a) Intensive cultivation (b) Deforestation (c) Over irrigation (d) Overgrazing ► (c) Over irrigation
- (iv) In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?
(a) Punjab (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh (c) Haryana (d) Uttarakhand ► (d) Uttarakhand
- (v) In which of the following states is black soil found?
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand ► (b) Gujarat

Page No: 13

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

- (i) Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.
- (ii) What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil. (iii) What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?
- (iv) What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

Answer

- (i) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are states having black soil. Cotton is mainly grown in black soil.
- (ii) Alluvial Soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast. Three features of alluvial soil: → Alluvial soils are very fertile. → They are ideal for growing sugarcane, wheat and paddy. → The regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.
- (iii) In hilly areas, soil erosion can be controlled by ploughing across contour-lines, making use of terrace farming techniques and using strips of grasses to check soil erosion by wind and water.
- (iv) *Biotic Resources*: The resources which are obtained from the biosphere and have life are called Biotic Resources. For example, animals and plants including human beings. *Abiotic Resources*: The resources which are composed of non-living things are called Abiotic Resources. For example, water, minerals, metals, wind, solar energy etc.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

- (i) Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?
- (ii) How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Answer

(i) Land resources in India are primarily divided into agricultural land, forest land, land meant for pasture and grazing, and waste land. Waste land includes rocky, arid and desert areas, and land used for other non-agricultural purposes such as housing, roads and industry. According to the recent data, about 54% of the total land area is cultivable or fallow, 22.5% is covered by forests, and 3.45% is used for grazing. The rest is waste land, with traces of miscellaneous cultivation. The land under forest has not increased since 1960–61 because in the post-independence era demand for more land to expand agriculture, mainly after Green Revolution, developmental works and infrastructural facilities, led to clearance of forests areas. Industrialisation and urbanisation also decreased the forest area. Thus, land under forest has increased by only about 4% since 1960-61.

(ii) Technical and economic development have led to more consumption of resources on account of various factors such as: → Technological development provides sophisticated equipments. As a result, production increases ultimately leading to consumption of more resources. → Technological development also leads to economic development. When the economic condition of a country rises, the needs of people also rise. It again results into more consumption of resources. → Economic development provides favourable environment for the development of latest technologies. It helps to make or convert various materials found around us into resources. Finally, it results into the consumption of new available resources too.

Project/Activity

4. Solve the puzzle by following your search horizontally and vertically to find the hidden answers.

- (i) Natural endowments in the form of land, water, vegetation and minerals. (ii) A type of non-renewable resource.
(iii) Soil with high water retaining capacity.
(iv) Intensively leached soils of the monsoon climate. (v) Plantation of trees on a large scale to check soil erosion. (vi) The Great Plains of India are made up of these soils.

Answer (i) Resources (ii) Minerals (iii) Black (iv) Laterite (v) Afforestation (vi) Alluvia

Chapter 2 Forest and Wildlife Resources Solutions

Page No: 22 Multiple choice questions

(i) Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna?

(a) Agricultural expansion (b) Large scale developmental projects (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation ► (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection

(ii) Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation?

(a) Joint forest management (b) Beej Bachao Andolan (c) Chipko Movement (d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries
► (d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

2. Match the following animals with their category of existence. Animals/Plants

Black buck	Extinct
Asiatic elephant	Rare
Andaman wild pig	Endangered
Himalayan brown bear	Vulnerable
Pink head duck	Endemic

Answer Animals/Plants	Category of existence
Black buck	Endangered
Asiatic elephant	Vulnerable
Andaman wild pig	Endemic
Himalayan brown bear	Rare
Pink head duck	Extinct

3. Match the following.

Reserved forests	other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities
Protected forests	forests are regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources
Unclassed forests	forest lands are protected from any further depletion

Answer-

Answer Reserved forests

forests are regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources

Protected forests

forest lands are protected from any further depletion

Unclassed forests

other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities

4. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

(ii) How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.

Answer

(i) Biodiversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function, but closely integrated in a system through multiple networks of interdependencies. It is important for human lives because the human beings, along with the biodiversity, form a complete web of ecological system in which we are only a part and are very much dependent on this system for our own existence. (ii) Several human activities have affected the depletion of flora and fauna and has led to decline in India's biodiversity. The main factors responsible for this damage are: → Habitat destruction, mainly due to overpopulation leading to expansion of agriculture, mining, industrialisation and urbanisation and consequent wiping out of large forest areas. → Hunting and poaching and illegal trade of animal skin, tusk, bones, teeth, horns, etc have lead many speices to the verge of extinction.

→ Environmental pollution, poisoning of water bodies due to discharge of industrial effluents, chemicals, wastes, etc. leading to animal deaths.

→ Forest fires often induced by shifting cultivation wiping out valuable forests and wildlife.

→ Large scale development projects and destruction of forests.

→ Grazing and fuel wood collection.

→ Over-exploitation of forest products Other important causes of environmental destruction are unequal access, inequitable consumption of forest resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being.

5. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India.

(ii) Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.

Answer

(i) Indian forests are home to different communities. These communities have a complex relationship with their environment. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chhota Nagpur region worship Mahua and Kadamba trees; the tribals of Orissa and Bihar worship the tamarind and mango trees. Similarly, the Bishnois of Rajasthan hold the antelopes in high reverence. For these communities, particular flora and fauna are integral to their identity, so they take a number of steps to protect the same. Villagers around the Sariska Reserve have opposed mining activities in the region as these activities endanger wildlife. Villagers in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have banned hunting and lumbering activities in a 1200 hectare area they have marked as Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'. Such activities have helped preserve patches of virgin forest land.

(ii) Good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife are plenty. Nowadays, many non-governmental organisations are working towards creating public awareness for conserving depleting forest cover and vanishing wildlife. Central and state governments in India have set up national parks and wildlife sanctuaries to protect forests and endangered species in wildlife. A recently developing practice towards conservation is the search for different conservation measures. Biodiversity is the new by-word of good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.

Various communities, especially in tribal areas, who are dependent on forests for their living are now taking an active role in this form of conservation

Chapter 3 Water Resources Solutions

Page No: 33

Multiple choice questions

(i) Based on the information given below classify each of the situations as 'suffering from water scarcity' or 'not suffering from water scarcity'.

- (a) Region with high annual rainfall.
- (b) Region having high annual rainfall and large population.
- (c) Region having high annual rainfall but water is highly polluted.
- (d) Region having low rainfall and low population.

Answer

- (a) Not suffering from water scarcity
 - (b) Suffering from water scarcity
 - (c) Suffering from water scarcity
 - (d) Not suffering from water scarcity
- (ii) Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multi-purpose river projects?
- (a) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
 - (b) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.
 - (c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
 - (d) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes. ► (c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.

(iii) Here are some false statements. Identify the mistakes and rewrite them correctly.

- (a) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have helped in proper utilisation of water resources.
- (b) Regulating and damming of rivers does not affect the river's natural flow and its sediment flow.
- (c) In Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers were not agitated when higher priority was given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.
- (d) Today in Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater water harvesting has gained popularity despite high water availability due to the Rajasthan Canal.

Answer

- (a) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense populations and urban lifestyles have caused the over exploitation of water resources.
- (b) Regulating and damming of rivers affect their natural flow and causes the sediment to settle at the bottom of the reservoir.
- (c) In Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers were agitated when higher priority was given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.
- (d) Today in Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting is on the decline due to the Rajasthan canal.

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

- (i) Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.
- (ii) What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?
- (iii) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.

Answer

(i) Water is a renewable resource as it is renewed by water cycle itself, where three processes take place as evaporation, condensation and precipitation. This process of water cycle is never ending and hence, water is a renewable resource.

- (ii) Water scarcity or water stress occurs when water availability is not enough to match the demand for water. It is caused by an increase in population, growing demand for water, and unequal access to it.
- (iii) Multipurpose river projects help in irrigation, electricity production, flood control, inland navigation and fish breeding. However, the reservoirs destroy local flora and fauna. Many native villages are submerged, and people lose their livelihood, with little or no hope of rehabilitation.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

- (i) Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.
- (ii) Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

Answer

- (i) Houses in the semi arid regions of Rajasthan have traditionally constructed tanks for storing drinking water. They are big and are a part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system. The tanks are constructed inside the main house or the courtyard, and are connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe. The rain falling on the rooftop travels down and is stored in the tanks. The first spell of rain is not collected as this water cleans the roof and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent spells is collected. This water is used till the next rainy season, and is a reliable source of water even after other sources have dried up. The tanks also help in cooling the houses as rooms built around them have generally low temperatures due to conduction.
- (ii) Traditional methods of rainwater harvesting like 'the rooftop method' are becoming popular in India. In Gendathur village, Mysore, about 200 households have adopted the rooftop rainwater harvesting method, thereby making the village rich in rainwater. The state of Tamil Nadu has made it compulsory for all the houses to have rooftop rainwater harvesting structures. Defaulters are severely punished.

Chapter 4 Agriculture Solutions

Page No: 48 Multiple choice questions

- (i) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?
(a) Shifting Agriculture (b) Plantation Agriculture (c) Horticulture (d) Intensive Agriculture
▶ (b) Plantation Agriculture
- (ii) Which one of the following is a rabi crop? (a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Millets (d) Cotton
▶ (b) Gram
- (iii) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop? (a) Pulses (b) Jawar (c) Millets (d) Sesamum
▶ (a) Pulses
- (iv) Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?
(a) Maximum support price (b) Minimum support price (c) Moderate support price (d) Influential support price
▶ (b) Minimum support price

2. Answer the following questions in 30 words.

- (i) Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.
- (ii) Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.
- (iii) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers. (iv) The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?

Answer

- (i) Tea is an important beverage crop. This plant grows well in tropical or sub tropical climates, and deep and fertile well-drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.
- (ii) Rice is a staple food crop of India. It grows in the plains of north and north-east India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.
- (iii) The various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers are:

- Crop insurance against drought, flood, fire etc.
- Minimum Support Price policy.
- Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers.
- Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

(iv) A declining area of land under cultivation coupled with increasing population have many consequences. These are:

- Food shortage for the rising population.
- Rise in price of food grains.
- Unemployment and loss of livelihood for farmers.
- Shortage of supply of raw material for agro-industries.
- Adverse affect on export trade as agricultural products comprise a major section of international trade.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

- (i) Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.
- (ii) Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.
- (iii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Answer

(i) Various initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production are:

- Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
- Land Reform was the main focus of our 'First Five Year Plan'.
- The Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.
- Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers, Grameen Banks, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms bought by Indian Government.

(ii) The impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture has been felt since colonial times. Raw cotton and spices were important export items from India. In 1917, Indian farmers revolted in Champaran against being forced to grow indigo in place of foodgrains, in order to supply dye to Britain's flourishing textile industry. Thus, globalisation has had its boons and banes for Indian agriculture. Post liberalisation, Indian farmers face new challenges in the form of competition from highly subsidised agriculture of developed nations. This prompts the need for making Indian agriculture successful and profitable by improving the conditions of small and marginal farmers, countering the negative effects of Green Revolution, developing and promoting organic farming, and diversifying cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. (iii)

The geographical conditions required for growth of rice are as follows :

- It is a kharif crop and requires hot and humid climate for cultivation. Temperature above 25°C and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm are favourable for growth of rice. → Rich
- alluvial soils of the floodplains and deltaic areas which are renewed every years are ideal for rice cultivation.
- Rice requires abundant rainfall or good water supply through irrigation and flooded fields during the earlier part of its growing season in June-July.
- Plenty of cheap labour as most of the farming involves manual labour.

Chapter 5 Minerals and Energy Resources Solutions

Page No: 63

Multiple choice questions

(i) Which one of the following minerals is formed by decomposition of rocks, leaving a residual mass of weathered material?

- (a) coal (b) bauxite (c) gold (d) zinc ► (b) bauxite

(ii) Koderma, in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which one of the following minerals?

- (a) bauxite (b) mica (c) iron ore (d) copper ► (b) mica

(iii) Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the stratas of which of the following rocks?

(a) sedimentary rocks (b) metamorphic rocks (c) igneous rocks (d) none of the above ► (a) sedimentary rocks

(iv) Which one of the following minerals is contained in the Monazite sand?

(a) oil (b) uranium (c) thorium (d) coal ► (c) thorium

Page No: 64

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) Distinguish between the following in not more than 30 words.

(a) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals

(b) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

(ii) What is a mineral? (iii) How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

(iv) Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

(i) (a) Ferrous minerals

Metallic minerals which contain iron are called ferrous minerals, e.g. iron ore, manganese, nickel, cobalt, etc.

Non-ferrous minerals

Metallic minerals which do not contain iron are called non-ferrous minerals, e.g. copper, bauxite, tin, etc.

(b) Conventional sources of energy

(i) Conventional sources of energy are those generally identified in the recent past. Conventional sources which have been used since the early times.

(ii) They are exhaustible except hydro-energy.

(iii) They cause pollution when used as they emit smoke and ash.

(iv) Their generation and use involve huge expenditure.

(v) Very expensive to maintain, store, transmit as they are carried over long distances through transmission grids.

Examples are – coal, natural gas, water, fire-wood.

Non-conventional sources of energy have

generally been identified in the recent past.

They are inexhaustible.

Generally they are pollution free.

Low expenditure required.

Less expensive due to local use and easy maintenance.

Examples are – geothermal energy, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, biogas energy, nuclear energy.

(ii) A mineral is a homogeneous, naturally occurring substance with a definable interior structure.

(iii) In igneous and metamorphic rocks, molten/liquid and gaseous minerals are forced upwards into the cracks. They then solidify and form veins or lodes.

(iv) It takes millions of years for the formation of minerals. Compared to the present rate of consumption, the replenishment rate of minerals is very slow. Hence, mineral resources are finite and non-renewable. Due to this, it is important that we conserve the mineral resources.

3. Answer the following questions.

(i) Describe the distribution of coal in India.

(ii) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

Answer

(i) The distribution of coal in India is as follows

→ The major resources of metallurgical coal belong to the Gondwana age and are located mainly in the north eastern part of the peninsula.

→ Rich reserves of coal are found in the Damodar Valley region in the states of West Bengal and Jharkhand. Raniganj in West Bengal and Jharia and Bokaro in Jharkhand are important coalfields. One third of the total production comes from here.

→ Coal is also found in the Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys. Korba in Chhattisgarh, Singrauli and Penah-kanhan valley in Madhya Pradesh, Talcher in Orissa, Kamptee and Chandrapur in Maharashtra and Singareni of Andhra Pradesh are important coal mines.

→ Tertiary coal occur in the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

→ Principal lignite reserves are found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Solar energy has a bright future in India because –

→ India being a tropical country receives sunlight in abundance throughout the year.

→ Solar plants can be easily established in rural and remote areas.

→ It will minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate supply of manure in agriculture.

Chapter 6 Manufacturing Industries Solutions

Page No: 79

Multiple choice questions

(i) Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material.

(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Sugar (d) Jute ► (b) Cement

(ii) Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?

(a) HAIL (b) SAIL (c) TATA Steel (d) MNCC ► (b) SAIL

(iii) Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

(a) Aluminium (b) Cement (c) Jute (d) Steel ► (a) Aluminium

(iv) Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc?

(a) Steel (b) Electronic (c) Aluminium (d) Information Technology ► (b) Electronic

Answer the following briefly in not more than 30 words.

(i) What is manufacturing?

(ii) Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.

(iii) Name any three human factors for the location of an industry.

(iv) What are basic industries? Give an example.

(v) Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?

Answer

(i) Manufacturing is the process in which goods are produced after processing the various raw materials.

(ii) Three physical factors for the location of the industry are:

→ Availability of raw material.

→ Suitable climate.

→ Availability of water and power supply.

(iii) Three human factors for the location of an industry are

→ Availability of cheap labour

→ Availability of services such as consultants and financial advice

→ Availability of Market

(iv) Basic industries are those which supply their raw materials to industries which manufacture other goods. An example is the iron and steel industry which supplies steel to the automobile industry.

(v) The important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement are: limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum.

3. Write the answers of the following questions in 120 words.

(i) How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants? What problems does the industry face?

What recent developments have led to a rise in the production capacity?

(ii) How do industries pollute the environment?

(iii) Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry?

Answer

(i) Integrated Steel Plants are large plants which handle everything in one complex – from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping. Mini Steel Plants are smaller, have electric arc furnaces, use mainly steel scrap and sponge iron as inputs. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications.

Problems of Steel Industry:

→ High costs and limited availability of coking coal.

→ Lower productivity of labour.

→ Irregular supply of power.

→ Poor infrastructure.

Following are some recent developments that have led to a rise in the production capacity:

→ Liberalisation

→ Foreign direct investments (FDI) with the efforts of private entrepreneurs.

→ Improvement in production process by the use of newer technologies.

(ii) Industries are responsible for four types of pollution – air, water, land, and noise pollution. Following are the various reasons:

→ Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

→ Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.

→ Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants are drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.

→ Wastes from nuclear plants cause cancer, birth defects and miscarriages.

→ Dumping of wastes especially, glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts and other garbage render the soil useless.

→ Noise pollution is caused due to industrial and construction activities, factory equipment, generators, electric saws, drills and other machineries.

(iii) The steps to be taken to minimize environmental degradation by industry are:
→ To control water pollution, industrial effluents need to be treated on all three levels (primary, secondary and tertiary); the use of water for processing should be minimised via reuse and recycling; rainwater can be harvested to meet water requirements, and ground water usage should be regulated by

law.

→ For the minimisation of air pollution, smoke stacks should be fitted to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators. Also, smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal.

→ Noise pollution can be controlled by fitting generators with silencers, redesigning machinery to reduce noise, and using earplugs and earphones besides other noise absorbing material.

Chapter 7 Life Lines of National Economy Solutions

Page No: 92

Multiple choice questions

(i) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?

(a) Mumbai and Nagpur (b) Silcher and Porbandar (c) Mumbai and Kolkata (d) Nagpur and Siligudi ► (b) Silcher and Porbandar

(ii) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

(a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Pipeline (d) Waterways ► (c) Pipeline

(iii) Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Gujarat (d) Uttar Pradesh ► (b) Maharashtra

(iv) Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port along the east coast?

(a) Chennai (b) Paradwip (c) Tuticorin (d) Vishakhapatnam ► (d) Vishakhapatnam

(v) Which one of the following is the most important modes of transportation in India?

(a) Pipeline (b) Railways (c) Roadways (d) Airways ► (b) Railways

(vi) Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

(a) Internal trade (b) International trade (c) External trade (d) Local trade ► (b) International trade

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) State any three merits of roadways.

(ii) Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

(iii) What is the significance of the border roads?

(iv) What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?

Answer

(i) Merits of roadways:

→ They are cheaper than railways in terms of construction costs.

→ Roads can go through dissected and undulating land areas and through steep mountains.

→ They are economical as loading costs are low and door-to-door service can be availed of.

(ii) In the northern plains, rail transport is the most convenient mode of transportation. This is because this region has vast level lands that are good for laying tracks, and huge population and high agricultural productivity, making rail transport a profitable venture.

(iii) Border roads are strategically important as they improve accessibility to areas like the northern and north eastern border areas which have a difficult terrain.

(iv) Trade is the movement of goods and services between regions for economic gain. Trade between two or more countries is termed as international trade, while trade occurring in a region within the same country is called local trade.

Page No: 93

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

(ii) Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.

Answer

(i) The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy due to the reasons given below:

→ The means of transportation and communication help in the production and movement of goods and services.

→ Transport helps in the development of communication . Various means of communication help us in interacting with other in all the parts of the world It has brought the world closer.

→ Transport like railways help us in conducting various activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances.

→ Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories.

→ Water provide the cheapest means of transport and is useful for international trade.

→ Air transport provides the fastest, most comfortable mode of transport. Thus, it is clear that there are many advantages of transportation and communication. These means help in the development of the country. So they are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy.

(ii) The changing nature of the international trade for India, in the last fifteen years, has been impressive. Exchange of information and knowledge has surpassed exchange of goods and commodities. Through its advanced software knowledge and excellence in the field of information technology, India has emerged as a viable contender at the international level and is earning huge amounts of foreign exchange through the same. Tourism too has added to India's upgraded position in international trade. In 2004, there was a 23.5% increase in foreign tourist arrivals as against the number in 2003. Thus, international trade for India has undergone a cognisable change in the past fifteen years.

Quiz Drive

1. Northern terminal of the North-south corridor.
2. The name of National Highway No.2.
3. The headquarter of the southern railway zone.
4. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676 m.
5. The southern terminal of the National Highway No.7.
6. A Riverine Port.
7. Busiest railway junction in Northern India.

Answer

1. Srinagar
 2. Grand Trunk Road
 3. Chennai
 4. Broad gauge
 5. Kanyakumari
 6. Kolkata Port Trust
 7. Mughalsarai
-

HISTORY

Chapter 1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Page No: 28

Write in Brief

1. Write a Note on:

a) Giuseppe Mazzini: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary, born in Genoa in 1807. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He founded underground societies named 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and 'Young Europe' in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German States.

b) Count Camilo de Cavour: Cavour was chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont state who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. He engineered a careful diplomatic alliance with France, which helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat the Austrian forces in 1859, and thereby free the northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburgs.

c) The Greek War of Independence: This was a successful war of independence waged by Greek revolutionaries between 1821 and 1829 against the Ottoman Empire. The Greeks were supported by the West European countries, while poets and artists hailed Greece as the cradle of European civilisation. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

d) The Frankfurt Parliament: It was an all-German National Assembly formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to the different German regions. It was convened on 18 May, 1848 in the Church of St. Paul, in the city of Frankfurt. This assembly drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. However, it faced opposition from the aristocracy and military. Also, as it was dominated by the middle classes, it lost its mass support base. In the end, it was forced to disband on 31 May, 1849.

e) The role of women in nationalist struggles: The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this, they were denied suffrage during the election of the Assembly. When the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Answer The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people which were: → Ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasising the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. → A new French flag, a tricolour replaced the royal standard. → The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens. → New hymns, oaths and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation. → A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation. → Discouraging regional dialects and promoting French as a common language of the nation.

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

Marianne and Germania were respective female allegories for the French and the German nation. They stood as personifications of ideals like 'liberty' and 'the republic'. The importance of the way in which they were portrayed lay in the fact that the public could identify with their symbolic meaning, and this would instil a sense of national unity in them.

4. Briefly trace the process of German unification. Answer In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle-class Germans. They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German States. But the monarchy and the military got together to repress them and they gained support from the landowners of Prussia (the Junkers) too. Prussia soon became the leader of German unification movement. Its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the process with support from Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy. The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over

seven years time. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

5. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? Answer Napoleon introduced following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him: → He established civil code in 1804 also known as the Napoleonic Code. It did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before law and secured the right to property. → He simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. → In towns too, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. → Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed the new found freedom.

Discuss

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

Answer The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various national movements pioneered by educated middle classes alongside the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in Europe. While in countries like France, food shortages and widespread unemployment during 1848 led to popular uprisings, in other parts of Europe (such as Germany, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), men and women of the liberal middle classes came together to voice their demands for the creation of nation-states based on parliamentary principles. The political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were: → Politically, they demanded constitutionalism with national unification, nation-state with a written constitution and parliamentary administration. → Socially, They wanted to rid society of its class-based partialities and birth rights. Serfdom and bonded labour had to be abolished. → Economically they demanded freedom of markets and right to property. Abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital.

2. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

Answer Three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe were: → Romanticism was a European cultural movement aimed at developing national unity by creating a sense of shared heritage and common history. The Romantic artists' emphasis on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings gave shape and expression to nationalist sentiments. The strength of art in promoting nationalism is well exemplified in the role played by European poets and artists in mobilising public opinion to support the Greeks in their struggle to establish their national identity.

→ Folk songs, dances and poetry contributed to popularising the spirit of nationalism and patriotic fervour in Europe. Collecting and recording the different forms of folk culture was important for building a national consciousness. Being a part of the lives of the common people, folk culture enabled nationalists to carry the message of nationalism to a large and diverse audience. The Polish composer Karol Kurpinski celebrated and popularised the Polish nationalist struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. → Language also played a distinctive role in developing nationalist feelings in Europe. An example of this is how during Russian occupation, the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. During this period, Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere. Following the defeat of an armed rebellion against Russian rule in 1831, many members of the clergy in Poland began using language as a weapon of national resistance. They did so by refusing to preach in Russian, and by using Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction. The emphasis on the use of vernacular language, the language of the masses, helped spread the message of national unity.

3. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century. Answer The development of the German and Italian nation states in the nineteenth century → Political fragmentation: Till the middle of the nineteenth century, the present-day nations of Germany and Italy were fragmented into separate regions and kingdoms ruled by different princely houses. → Revolutionary uprisings: Nineteenth-century Europe was characterised by both popular uprisings of the masses and revolutions led by the educated, liberal middle classes. The middle classes belonging to the different German regions came together to form an all-German National Assembly in 1848. However, on facing opposition from the aristocracy and military, and on losing its mass support base, it was forced to disband. In the Italian region, during the 1830s, revolutionaries like Giuseppe Mazzini sought to establish a unitary Italian Republic. However, the revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 1848 failed to unite Italy. → Unification with the help of the army: After the failure of the revolutions, the process of German and Italian

unification was continued by the aristocracy and the army. Germany was united by the Prussian chief minister Otto von Bismarck with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. The German empire was proclaimed in 1871. The Italian state of Sardinia-Piedmont played a role similar to that played by Prussia. Count Camillo de Cavour (the Chief Minister) led the movement to unite the separate states of nineteenth-century Italy with the help of the army and an alliance with France. The regions annexed by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his Red Shirts joined with the northern regions to form a united Italy. The Italian nation was proclaimed in 1861. The papal states joined in 1870.

4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? Answer The history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe because: → In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. → The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. → The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. → The Scottish highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland. → The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. → The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

5. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

Answer Nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because of the spread of ideas of romantic nationalism as also the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire that had previously ruled over this area. The different Slavic communities in the Balkans began to strive for independent rule. They were jealous of each other and every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others. Also, the hold of imperial power over the Balkans made the situation worse. Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary all wanted more control over this area. These conflicts ultimately led to the First World War in 1914.

Chapter 2 Nationalism in India

Page No: 74

Write in Brief

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

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

(c) Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act.

(d) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement. Answer (a) Colonisation affected people's freedom, and nationalist sentiments surged during the process of struggle against imperial domination. The sense of oppression and exploitation became a common bond for people from different walks of life, and this resulted in the growth of nationalist ideals. Thus, growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to anti-colonial movements.

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

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

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

2. What is meant by the idea Satyagraha? Answer Satyagraha was a novel method of mass agitation. The idea of Satyagraha emphasized upon the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true and if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Through non-violent methods a Satyagraha could appeal the conscience of the oppressor by the power of truth, which was bound to win.

3. Write a newspaper report on: (a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre (b) The Simon Commission Answer a) On 13th April 1919, a large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh – some to protest against the British government's repressive measures, others to attend the annual Baisakhi Fair. These people were unaware of the imposition of Marshal Law in the city. General Dyer, the Commander, blocked the exit points from the Bagh and opened fire upon the innocent citizens. Dyer's intention was to produce a 'moral effect' and terrorize satyagrahis. Hundreds of innocent people including women and children were killed and wounded due to this indiscriminate firing by the British soldiers, which ultimately led to nation-wide outrage. Jallianwala Bagh incident was the most brutal incident in the History of India. b) The Simon Commission was constituted by the Tory Government in Britain, under Sir John Simon. The objective of the Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest some constitutional changes. But nationalists in India opposed the Commission because it had not a single Indian member. Therefore, when the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan "Go Back Simon". All parties, including Congress and the Muslim league, participated in the demonstrations.

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

Answer → The image of Germania was the symbol of German nation whereas; the image of Bharat Mata was the symbol of Indian nation. → Both images inspired nationalists who worked very hard to unify their respective countries and to attain a liberal nation. → The image of Bharat Mata is different from that of Germania in the sense that former reflects the religious basis of its making. → The image of Bharat Mata painted by Abanindranath Tagore is bestowed with learning, food, clothing and some ascetic quality also. Another painting of Bharat Mata in which we find Mata holding Trishul and standing beside a lion and an elephant – symbols of power and authority. This image appears to be more akin to the image of Germania where she holds a sword and a shield.

Discuss

1. List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement. Answer The different social groups that joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921 were the urban middle class comprising lawyers, teachers and headmasters, students, peasants, tribals and workers.

→ The middle class joined the movement because the boycott of foreign goods would make the sale of their textiles and handlooms go up.

→ The peasants took part in the movement because they hoped they would be saved from the oppressive landlords, high taxes taken by the colonial government.

→ Plantation workers took part in the agitation hoping they would get the right to move freely in and outside the plantations and get land in their own villages.

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

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

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

Answer Political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorates because of differences in opinion. While those supporting the cause of minorities and the dalits believed that only political empowerment would resolve their social backwardness, others like Gandhiji thought that separate electorates would further slow down the process of their integration into society. Also, it was feared that the system of separate electorates would

gradually divide the country into numerous fragments because every community or class would then ask for separate representations.

Chapter 3 The Making of a Global World

Page No: 102

Write in Brief

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

Answer Examples of the different types of global exchanges which took place before the seventeenth century: → Textiles, spices and Chinese pottery were exchanged by China, India and Southeast Asia in return for gold and silver from Europe. → Gold and foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, tomatoes and chillies were first exported from the Americas to Europe.

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

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

3. Write a note to explain the effects of the following:

(a) The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws.

(b) The coming of rinderpest to Africa.

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

(d) The Great Depression on the Indian economy.

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

Answer

(a) The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws was the inflow of cheaper agricultural crops from America and Australia. Many English farmers left their profession and migrated to towns and cities. Some went overseas. This indirectly led to global agriculture and rapid urbanisation, a prerequisite of industrial growth.

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

(c) Most of the victims of world war belonged to young generations of working men. As a result, it reduced the workforce in Europe, thereby reducing household income. The role of women increased and led to demand for more equality of status. It made the feminist movement stronger. Women started working alongside men in every field. Women and youngsters became more independent and free with long-term effects.

(d) The impact of the Great Depression in India was felt especially in the agricultural sector. It was evident that Indian economy was closely becoming integrated to global economy. India was a British colony and exported agricultural goods and imported manufactured goods. The fall in agricultural price led to reduction of farmers' income and agricultural export. The government did not decrease their tax and so, many farmers and landlords became more indebted to moneylenders and corrupt officials. It led to a great rural unrest in India.

4. Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability. Answer Two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability were:

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

→ Refrigerated ships helped transport perishable foods such as meat, butter and eggs over long distances.

5. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

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

Discuss

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

Answer The three types of movements or flows within the international economic exchange are trade flows, human capital flows and capital flows or investments. These can be explained as—the trade in agricultural products, migration of labour, and financial loans to and from other nations. India was a hub of trade in the pre-modern world, and it exported textiles and spices in return for gold and silver from Europe. Many different foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies and sweet potatoes came to India from the Americas after Columbus discovered it. In the field of labour, indentured labour was provided for mines, plantations and factories abroad, in huge numbers, in the nineteenth century. This was an instrument of colonial domination by the British. Lastly, Britain took generous loans from USA to finance the World War. Since India was an English colony, the impact of these loan debts was felt in India too. The British government increased taxes, interest rates, and lowered the prices of products it bought from the colony. Indirectly, but strongly, this affected the Indian economy and people.

8. Explain the causes of the Great Depression.

Answer The Great Depression was a result of many factors:

- Prosperity in the USA during the 1920s created a cycle of higher employment and incomes. It led to rise in consumption and demands. More investment and more employment created tendencies of speculations which led to the Great Depression of 1929 upto the mid-1930s.
- Stock market crashed in 1929. It created panic among investors and depositors who stopped investing and depositing. As a result, it created a cycle of depreciation.
- Failure of the banks. Some of the banks closed down when people withdrew all their assets, leaving them unable to invest. Some banks called back loans taken from them at the same dollar rate inspite of the falling value of dollar. It was worsened by British change in policy to value pound at the pre-war value.

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

Answer G-77 countries is an abbreviation for the group of 77 countries that demanded a new international economic order (NIEO); a system that would give them real control over their natural resources, without being victims of neo-colonialism, that is, a new form of colonialism in trade practised by the former colonial powers. The G-77 can be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins (the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) because these two institutions were designed to meet the financial needs of industrial and developed countries, and did nothing for the economic growth of former colonies and developing nations.

Chapter 4 The Age of Industrialisation

Page No: 126

Write in Brief

1. Explain the following:

- (a) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny.
- (b) In the seventeenth century merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisans within the villages.
- (c) The port of Surat declined by the end of the eighteenth century.
- (d) The East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India.

Answer (a) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny because it speeded up the spinning process, and consequently, reduced labour demand. This caused a valid fear of unemployment among women working in the woollen industry. Till date, they had survived on hand spinning, but this was placed in peril by the new machine.

(b) The trade and commerce guild controlled the market, raw materials, employees, and also production of goods in the towns. This created problems for merchants who wanted to increase production by employing more men. Therefore, they turned to peasants and artisans who lived in villages.

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

(d) The English East India Company appointed Gomasthas for: → To eliminate the existence of traders and brokers and establish a direct control over the weavers. → To eliminate weavers from dealing with other buyers by means of advances and control. In this manner, weavers who took loans and fees in advance were obligated to the British.

2. Write True or False against each statement:

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

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

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

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

3. Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.

Answer Proto-industrialisation is the phase of industrialisation that was not based on the factory system. Before the coming of factories, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This part of industrial history is known as proto-industrialisation.

Discuss

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

Answer Some industrialists in nineteenth-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines because:

→ Machines were costly, ineffective, difficult to repair, and needed huge capital investments.

→ Labour was available at low wages at that period of time.

→ In seasonal industries only seasonal labour was required.

→ Market demands of variety of designs and colour and specific type could not be fulfilled by machine made clothes. Intricate designs and colours could be done by human-skills only.

→ In Victorian age, the aristocrats and other upper class people preferred articles made by hand only.

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

Answer The English East India Company used different means to procure silk and cotton from the weavers:

→ Appointment of paid supervisors called Gomasthas. They also collected supplies and examined cloth quality of the weavers.

→ Prevention of Company weavers from dealing with other buyers through a system of advances and loans.

3. Imagine that you have been asked to write an article for an encyclopaedia on Britain and the history of cotton.

Write your piece using information from the entire chapter.

Answer *Britain and the History of Cotton* During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants would trade with rural people in textile production. A clothier would buy wool from a wool stapler, carry it to the spinners, and then, take the yarn to the weavers, fuller and dyers for further levels of production. London was the finishing centre for these goods. This phase in British manufacturing history is known as proto-industrialisation. In this phase, factories were not an essential part of industry. What was present instead was a network of commercial exchanges. The first symbol of the new era of factories was cotton. Its production increased rapidly in the late nineteenth century. Imports of raw cotton sky-rocketed from 2.5 million pounds in 1760 to 22 million pounds in 1787. This happened because of the invention of the cotton mill and new machines, and better management under one roof. Till 1840, cotton was the leading sector in the first stage of industrialisation. Most inventions in the textile production sector were met with disregard and hatred by the workers because machines implied less hand labour and lower employment needs. The Spinning Jenny was one such invention. Women in the woollen industry opposed and sought to destroy it because it was taking over their place in the labour market. Before such technological

advancements, Britain imported silk and cotton goods from India in vast numbers. Fine textiles from India were in high demand in England. When the East India Company attained political power, they exploited the weavers and textile industry in India to its full potential, often by force, for the benefit of Britain. Later, Manchester became the hub of cotton production. Subsequently, India was turned into the major buyer of British cotton goods. During the First World War, British factories were too busy providing for war needs. Hence, demand for Indian textiles rose once again. The history of cotton in Britain is replete with such fluctuations of demand and supply.

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

Answer India witnessed increased industrial production during the First World War due to following reasons:

→ British industries became busy in producing and supplying war-needs. Hence, they stopped exporting British goods or clothes for colonial markets like that in India.

→ It was a good opportunity for Indian industries to fill in empty Indian markets with their products. It was done so. Therefore, industrial production in India increased.

→ Also the British colonial government asked Indian factories to supply the war needs like - jute bags, cloth or army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddle, etc.

→ The increased demands of variety of products led to the setting up of new factories and old ones increased their production.

→ Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours.

Chapter 5 Print Culture and the Modern World

Page No: 176

Write in Brief

1. Give reasons for the following:

(a) Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.

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

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

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

Answer (a) Woodblock print was invented around the sixth century in China. It came to Europe, along with Marco Polo, in 1295. Marco Polo returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China, and he brought the knowledge of woodblock print with him on his return.

(b) Through the publications of his protestant ideas, Martin Luther challenged the orthodox practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote 95 theses criticizing many of the practices of the Roman Catholic Church. Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. He also translated the New Testament of which 5000 copies were sold within a few days. These were impossible without the printing technology. Deeply grateful to the print, Luther said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." This is the reason why Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

(c) The Roman Catholic Church had to face many dissents from mid-16th century onwards. People had written many books that interpreted the God and the creation in their own ways or as they liked. Therefore, the church banned such books and kept the record of such banned books. It was called the Index of Prohibited Books.

(d) Gandhi considered that the liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association were three most powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion. Therefore, he said the fight for Swaraj was a fight for liberty of speech, press, and freedom for association.

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

(a) The Gutenberg Press

(b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book

(c) The Vernacular Press Act

Answer (a) The Gutenberg Press: The first printing press was developed by Johan Gutenberg in 1430s. It was a developed form of the olive and wine presses. By 1448 Gutenberg perfected this system. The lead moulds were

used for casting the metal types for the letters of alphabet. The first book he printed was Bible. He produced 180 copies of Bible in 3 years, which was much faster by standards of the time, at the time.

(b) Erasmus's idea of printed book: Erasmus was the Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer. He criticized the printing of books. He thought that most of the books are stupid, ignorant, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious.

According to him such books devalue the valuable books.

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

This was a complete violation of the freedom of expression.

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

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

Answer (a) The spread of print culture in 19th century India benefitted Indian women through learning and education. The liberal families supported the education of women to study or read as they believed education and reading would make the women corrupt. This led to the counter reaction, as most of the oppressed women began to study and read books and learnt writing in secrecy. Some literate women started to write books and their autobiographies. Rashasundari Devi, a young married girl wrote her autobiography "Amar Jiban" which was published in 1876. Overall, the print culture in 19th century India helped in spread of the feeling of self-reliance among Indian women.

(b) The poor people benefitted from the spread of print culture because of the availability of books at a low price. The readership among them increased due to the publication of low priced books. Public libraries were also set up from the early 19th century, expanding the access to the books where all people could gain knowledge. Encouraged and inspired by the social reformers, the people like factory workers too set up their libraries and some even wrote books. Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker wrote and published 'Chote aur Bade Ka Sawal'.

(c) Indian reforms of 19th century utilized print culture as the most potent means of spreading their reformist ideas and highlight the unethical issues. They began publishing various vernacular and English and Hindi newspapers and books through which they could spread their opinions against widow immolation, child marriage, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry to the common people of the country. In this way the spread of print culture in the 19th century provided them a space for attacking religious orthodoxy and to spread modern social and political ideas to the people of different languages across the country.

Discuss

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

Answer Many people in the 18th century Europe thought that the print culture has the power in it to bring enlightenment and end despotism. This would help in spreading of literacy and knowledge among all class of people. Social reformers like Louise, Sebastian Mercier, and Martin Luther felt that the print culture is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion and hence, it would definitely bring enlightenment and an end to despotism.

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

Answer Some people especially from upper class and powerful class feared the effect of easily available printed books. Their cause of fear was that due to the spread of literacy among the common people they may lose their position or authorities. Some people feared that this may lead to the spread of rebellions and irreligious thoughts. For example - → In Europe, the Roman Catholic Church tried to curb the printed books through the Index of Prohibited Books. → In India, the Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on Indian press and various local newspapers. Also, some religious leaders and some people from upper castes expressed their fear.

4. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?

Answer The effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India were:

→ The poor people benefitted from the spread of print culture in India on account of the availability of low-price books and public libraries.

→ Enlightening essays were written against caste discrimination and its inherent injustices. These were read by people across the country.

→ On the encouragement and support of social reformers, over-worked factory workers set up libraries for self-education, and some of them even published their own works, for example, Kashibaba and his "Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal". 5. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Answer The print culture immensely helped the growth in the growth of nationalism in India in the following ways -

→ Through vernacular press, oppressive methods of colonial rule were reported.

→ The misrule of government and its initiative on curbing the freedom of press spread the nationalist ideas that demanded freedom of press.

→ Nationalist feelings and revolutionary ideas were secretly spread by the dailies like - The Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Indian Mirror, Kesri, The Hindu, Bombay Samachar etc. Through these newspapers national leaders always tried to mobilize public opinion of Indian masses and unite them for the cause of nationalism.

→ The print culture helped in educating the people who then started to be gradually influenced by the reformist and nationalist ideas of the various Indian leaders like Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Tilak, Subhas Bose and Gandhiji etc.