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Class 10 — Social Science History · Geography · Political Science · Economics

Study Notes · Workflows & Diagrams · NCERT Solutions · Frequent CBSE PYQs

Latest CBSE syllabus only · All 22 chapters in four segregated sections

FACULTY: MISHRA SIR · CBSE SESSION 2026–27

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How to use this book. Every chapter has three parts — **Part A: Study Notes** (point-wise, with tables, workflows and diagrams, plus **Did You Know?** facts, **Memory Tricks** and a **Quick Revision Chain**), **Part B: NCERT Exercise Solutions**, and **Part C: Frequent CBSE PYQs & competency questions** (MCQ, assertion–reason, short/long answer, case-based). Answer length is matched to the marks shown: 1 mark = one line, 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points, 4-mark case-based = sub-parts.

CBSE Class 10 Social Science (Code 087), Session 2026–27: Theory 80 + Internal Assessment 20 = 100. History 20 • Geography 20 • Political Science 20 • Economics 20. Duration 3 hours. Map work: History (Nationalism in India) and Geography (Water, Minerals & Energy, Manufacturing, Lifelines) — map lists are given at the end of those chapters.

Contents

SECTION A — HISTORY (India and the Contemporary World – II)

1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

2 Nationalism in India

3 The Making of a Global World (sub-topics 1–1.3)

4 The Age of Industrialisation (Periodic Assessment only)

5 Print Culture and the Modern World

SECTION B — GEOGRAPHY (Contemporary India – II)

1 Resources and Development

2 Forest and Wildlife Resources

3 Water Resources

4 Agriculture

5 Minerals and Energy Resources

6 Manufacturing Industries

7 Lifelines of National Economy (map only)

SECTION C — POLITICAL SCIENCE (CIVICS) (Democratic Politics – II)

1 Power-sharing

2 Federalism

3 Gender, Religion and Caste

4 Political Parties

5 Outcomes of Democracy

SECTION D — ECONOMICS (Understanding Economic Development)

1 Development

2 Sectors of the Indian Economy

3 Money and Credit

4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy (Board: 2 sub-topics; rest IDP)

5 Consumer Rights (Project Work only)

SECTION A

History

India and the Contemporary World – II · 20 marks

HISTORY · CHAPTER 1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Study Notes · NCERT Solutions · Frequent PYQs & Case-Based Questions

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Key Concepts

Core terms

Term	Meaning (board-ready)
Nationalism	A sense of common identity and belonging among people who share history, culture, language or territory, leading them to seek a nation-state.
Nation-state	A state in which the majority of citizens (not only rulers) develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.
Absolutism	A system of rule with no restraints on the power of the monarch; centralised, militarised, repressive.
Utopian vision	A vision of an ideal society so perfect that it is unlikely to actually exist (Sorrieu's 1848 prints).
Plebiscite	A direct vote by which all people of a region decide to accept or reject a proposal.
Liberalism	From Latin <i>liber</i> = free. Individual freedom, equality before law, government by consent, end of autocracy, inviolability of private property.
Conservatism	Stresses preservation of traditional institutions — monarchy, Church, social hierarchy, property, family; changes only gradual.
Zollverein (1834)	Customs union formed at the initiative of Prussia; abolished tariff barriers, reduced currencies from over 30 to two.
Romanticism	Cultural movement that developed nationalist sentiment through emotions, folk culture, music, language (Herder: <i>Volksgeist</i>).
Allegory	An abstract idea expressed through a person or thing, e.g. Marianne (France), Germania (Germany).

FR 1. The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation (1789)

Measures to create a collective identity

- Ideas of **la patrie** (fatherland) and **le citoyen** (citizen) — united community with equal rights.
- New **tricolour flag** replaced the royal standard.
- **Estates General** renamed **National Assembly**, elected by active citizens.
- New hymns composed, oaths taken, martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
- Centralised administrative system; uniform laws for all citizens.
- Internal customs duties and dues abolished; **uniform system of weights and measures**.
- Regional dialects discouraged; **French (as spoken in Paris)** became the common language.

Napoleonic Code / Civil Code of 1804

- Did away with privileges based on birth; established **equality before law**.
- Secured the **right to property**.
- Simplified administrative divisions; abolished the **feudal system**; freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In towns, **guild restrictions removed**; transport and communication improved.
- Common national currency and standardised weights & measures helped businessmen and small producers.

Negative side (why people turned hostile): increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into French armies, loss of political freedom — outweighed the advantages.

2. Making of Nationalism in Europe

Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

- **Aristocracy**: dominant class, united by common lifestyle; spoke French; small in number.
- Majority were **peasantry**. Industrialisation (England first; France & Germany later) created a working class and a **liberal middle class** (industrialists, businessmen, professionals).
- Among the educated liberal middle class, ideas of national unity following abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

Liberal Nationalism — political vs economic meaning

Political	Economic
• Government by consent • End of autocracy and clerical privileges • Constitution and representative government through parliament • But: suffrage only to property-owning men; women and non-propertied excluded	• Freedom of markets • Abolition of state restrictions on movement of goods and capital • Example: Zollverein (1834) — abolished tariff barriers, reduced currencies to two • Railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification

A New Conservatism after 1815 — Treaty of Vienna

- Hosted by Austrian Chancellor **Duke Metternich** (1815) after defeat of Napoleon; aim: **undo changes** of Napoleonic wars.
- **Bourbon dynasty** restored in France; France lost territories annexed under Napoleon.
- Series of states set up on French boundaries (Netherlands incl. Belgium in north; Genoa added to Piedmont in south).
- **Prussia** given new territories on western frontiers; **Austria** given control of northern Italy; German confederation of 39 states left untouched.
- **Russia** given part of Poland; Prussia given part of Saxony.
- Conservative regimes were autocratic — censorship of newspapers, books, plays.

The Revolutionaries

- Secret societies formed to train revolutionaries and spread ideas; saw creation of nation-states as essential to the struggle for freedom.
- **Giuseppe Mazzini** (b. 1807, Genoa): member of Carbonari; founded **Young Italy** (Marseilles) and **Young Europe** (Berne). Metternich called him '*the most dangerous enemy of our social order*'.

3. The Age of Revolutions: 1830–1848

- **July 1830, France:** Bourbon kings overthrown by liberal revolutionaries; constitutional monarchy with **Louis Philippe**. Metternich: 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'. Belgium broke away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- **Greek War of Independence** (from 1821) against the Ottoman Empire; supported by West Europeans with sympathy for ancient Greek culture; poets (Lord Byron) mobilised opinion. **Treaty of Constantinople (1832)** recognised Greece as independent.
- **Romantic imagination:** Johann Gottfried **Herder** — true German culture discovered among common people (*das volk*) through folk songs, poetry, dances.
- **Language:** In Poland (partitioned; Russian imposed), Polish used as a weapon of national resistance; clergy used Polish for Church gatherings. Karol Kurpinski's operas and music (polonaise, mazurka) turned folk forms into nationalist symbols.
- **Hunger, hardship & popular revolt:** 1830s — population rise, unemployment, migration to cities, food shortages. **1845 — Silesian weavers' revolt** against contractors. **1848 Paris:** food shortages → Louis Philippe fled → Republic, universal male suffrage (21+), right to work, national workshops.

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- Educated middle classes demanded constitutionalism with national unification, a nation-state on parliamentary principles.
- **Frankfurt Parliament** (18 May 1848): 831 elected representatives in the **Church of St Paul**; drafted constitution for a German nation headed by a monarchy subject to parliament.
- Offered crown to **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** of Prussia — he **rejected** it and joined other monarchs to oppose the assembly.
- Failure reasons: dominated by middle classes who resisted workers' and artisans' demands → lost mass support; aristocracy and military opposed; troops disbanded the assembly (1849).
- Women excluded — admitted only as observers in visitors' gallery.
- **Gains**: conservatives realised concessions necessary — serfdom and bonded labour abolished in Habsburg dominions and Russia; more autonomy granted to Hungarians (1867).

DEPT 4. Making of Germany and Italy

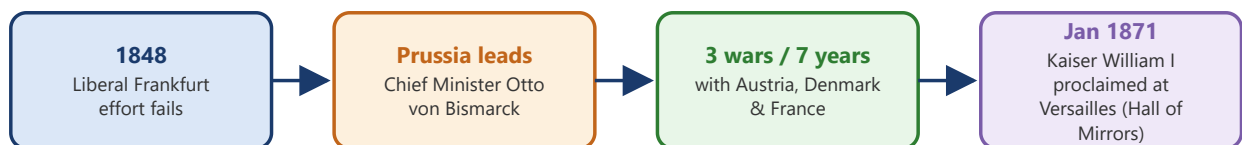


Figure H1.1 — Unification of Germany: a flow-chart (Bismarck's policy of 'blood and iron')

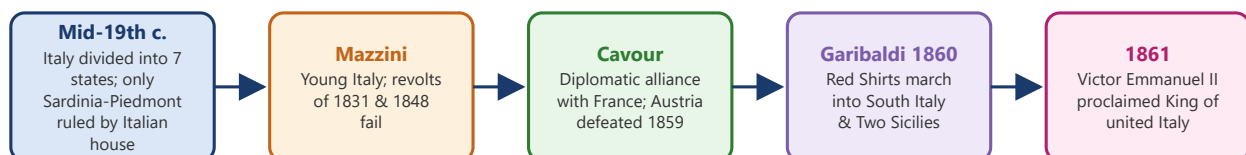


Figure H1.2 — Unification of Italy: sequence of events

Britain — the strange case

- No sudden upheaval; **a long drawn-out process**. Primary identity earlier was ethnic — English, Welsh, Scot, Irish.
- English parliament seized power from monarchy in 1688. **Act of Union (1707)** between England and Scotland → United Kingdom of Great Britain; Scottish culture suppressed (Gaelic banned, clans forcibly driven out).
- Ireland: deep Catholic–Protestant divide; failed revolt led by **Wolfe Tone** (1798); Ireland forcibly incorporated in **1801**.
- Symbols of new Britain: British flag (**Union Jack**), national anthem (**God Save Our Noble King**), English language.

5. Visualising the Nation & Nationalism and Imperialism

Symbols of Germania (Philip Veit, 1848)

Feature	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of German empire — strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by Dukes of German states
Rays of rising sun	Beginning of a new era

The Balkans — Nationalism and Imperialism (after 1871)

- Region of geographical and ethnic variation — modern Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro; inhabitants broadly called **Slavs**.
- Large part under control of the **Ottoman Empire**; spread of romantic nationalism + disintegration of Ottoman Empire made region explosive.
- Balkan states jealous of each other; each wanted more territory → **big power rivalry** (Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary) over trade, colonies, naval and military might.
- Led to a series of wars and finally the **First World War (1914)**.
- Anti-imperial movements elsewhere later used nationalism: nation-states became the natural, accepted form.

Memory trick — Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi: *Soul, Brain, Sword* of Italian unification.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

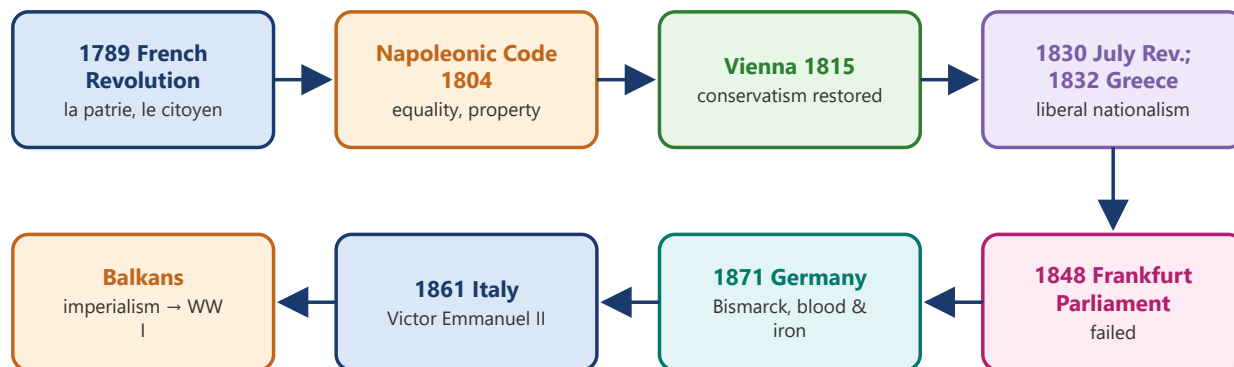
- The word '**nationalism**' gained wide political use only in the 19th century; before that, Europe was a patchwork of dynastic empires, kingdoms and duchies.
- Frédéric Sorrieu's 1848 prints imagined a world of 'democratic and social Republics' — the USA and Switzerland are shown already as nation-states leading the procession.
- The **Brothers Grimm** collected folk tales not just for children — they saw folk culture as the authentic spirit of the German nation.
- In Italy, during unification only a tiny elite spoke 'Italian'; most people spoke local dialects. Garibaldi's '**Red Shirts**' were about 1,000 volunteers who captured the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1860).
- Poles used language as a weapon: after Russia imposed Russian, clergy used **Polish** in Church gatherings — many were jailed or sent to Siberia.

🧠 Memory Trick

Order of events — 'F-V-R-G-I': French Revolution 1789 → Vienna Congress 1815 → Revolutions 1830–48 → Germany unified 1871 → Italy unified 1861 (Rome 1871).

Italy's 3 heroes = 'Mind, Cunning, Gun' → Mazzini (ideas), Cavour (diplomacy), Garibaldi (army).

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Rise of Nationalism in Europe

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Write a note on: Giuseppe Mazzini

3 Marks

Write a note on Giuseppe Mazzini.

ANSWER

- Italian revolutionary, born in **Genoa (1807)**; became a member of the secret society of the **Carbonari**.
- Exiled in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria; founded underground societies **Young Italy** (Marseilles) and **Young Europe** (Berne).
- Believed God intended nations to be natural units of mankind; Italy could not remain a patchwork of small states — must be a **unified republic**.
- Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

B2. Count Camillo de Cavour

3 Marks

Write a note on Count Camillo de Cavour.

ANSWER

- Chief Minister of **Sardinia-Piedmont**; led the movement to unify Italy.
- Neither a revolutionary nor a democrat; spoke French better than Italian (belonged to elite).
- Through a **tactful diplomatic alliance with France**, Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austrian forces in **1859**, freeing northern Italy.

B3. The Greek war of independence

3 Marks

Write a note on the Greek war of independence.

ANSWER

- Greece had been part of the **Ottoman Empire** since the 15th century; struggle began in **1821**.
- Nationalists got support from Greeks living in exile and from West Europeans sympathetic to ancient Greek culture (seen as the cradle of European civilisation).
- Poets and artists (e.g. **Lord Byron**, who died in the war in 1824) mobilised public opinion.
- **Treaty of Constantinople, 1832** recognised Greece as an independent nation.

B4. Frankfurt parliament

3 Marks

Write a note on the Frankfurt parliament.

ANSWER

- Middle-class professionals, businessmen and artisans of German regions voted for an all-German National Assembly; **831 elected representatives** met on **18 May 1848** in the Church of St Paul, Frankfurt.
- Drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament; offered the crown to Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia, who **rejected** it.
- Dominated by the middle classes who resisted workers' demands → lost mass support; women not admitted as members. Troops forced its disbanding (1849).

B5. Role of women in nationalist struggles

3 Marks

Write a note on the role of women in nationalist struggles of Europe.

ANSWER

- Women actively participated — formed their own political associations, founded newspapers, took part in political meetings and demonstrations.
- Yet they were **denied suffrage** in liberal movements; in the Frankfurt Parliament they were admitted only as **observers** in the visitors' gallery.
- Women were used as **allegories** of the nation (Marianne, Germania) though actual women were excluded from political rights.

B6. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity?

3 Marks

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

ANSWER (ANY THREE)

- Ideas of *la patrie* and *le citoyen* emphasised a united community with equal rights.
- New French **tricolour** replaced the royal standard; Estates General renamed **National Assembly**.
- New hymns, oaths, martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
- Centralised administration, uniform laws; internal customs abolished; uniform weights & measures.
- French as spoken in Paris made the common language.

B7. Who were Marianne and Germania?

2 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Marianne:** female allegory of the French nation — red cap, tricolour, cockade (liberty and the Republic); statues put up in public squares, image on coins and stamps.
- **Germania:** allegory of the German nation — crown of oak leaves (heroism).
- **Importance:** made the abstract idea of the nation concrete and easy for common people to identify with; carried ideals of liberty, justice and republic.

B8. Process of German unification

5 Marks

Briefly trace the process of German unification.

ANSWER

- **1848 failure:** middle-class Frankfurt Parliament tried to unite Germany but was repressed by monarchy, military and Junkers (large landowners) of Prussia.
- **Prussia took leadership;** its Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck** was the architect, aided by the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- Three wars over **seven years** — with Austria, Denmark and France — ended in Prussian victory.
- **January 1871:** the Prussian king **William I** proclaimed German Emperor at **Versailles** (Hall of Mirrors).
- New state emphasised modernising currency, banking, legal and judicial systems; Prussian measures became a model for Germany.

B9. Changes Napoleon introduced

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Civil Code of 1804:** removed privileges based on birth, established equality before law, secured right to property.
- Simplified administrative divisions; **abolished feudal system**, freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In towns, removed **guild restrictions**; improved transport and communication.
- Standardised weights and measures and a common national currency — eased movement of goods and capital.

B10. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

5 Marks

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

MEANING

- Alongside the revolts of the poor, the **educated middle classes** in 1848 led a revolution demanding **constitutionalism with national unification** — e.g. in German regions, Italy, Poland, Austro-Hungarian Empire.

POLITICAL IDEAS

- Nation-state based on parliamentary principles — constitution, freedom of the press, freedom of association.
- Government by consent; end of autocracy and clerical privileges.

SOCIAL IDEAS

- Abolition of privileges based on birth; equality before law; abolition of serfdom and bonded labour.

ECONOMIC IDEAS

- Freedom of markets, abolition of state restrictions on movement of goods and capital (Zollverein, uniform currency, weights and measures).
- Inviolability of private property.

B11. Culture and nationalism

5 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Romanticism**: criticised glorification of reason; focused on emotions, intuition, mystical feelings to create shared collective heritage. Herder — German culture found among common people through folk songs, poetry and dances (*volksgeist*). The Grimm brothers collected folk tales as part of the project of building national identity.
- **Language**: After the partition of Poland, Russian was imposed; Polish was used as a weapon of national resistance — Church gatherings and religious instruction in Polish; many priests jailed or sent to Siberia.
- **Music**: Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through operas and music, turning folk dances like the **polonaise** and **mazurka** into nationalist symbols.
- **Art / allegory**: Marianne, Germania, Sorrieu's prints personified the nation for common people.

B12. Britain and Italy in 19th century

5 Marks

Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century in Europe.

BRITAIN

- Not a sudden upheaval but a long process; English parliament seized power from monarchy (1688).
- Act of Union (1707) formed UK of Great Britain; Scottish culture suppressed.
- Ireland forcibly incorporated after failed Wolfe Tone revolt (1801).
- New British nation forged through Union Jack, national anthem, English language.

ITALY

- Divided into seven states; Mazzini's Young Italy failed (1831, 1848).
- Cavour's diplomatic alliance with France defeated Austria (1859).
- Garibaldi's Red Shirts liberated South Italy & Kingdom of Two Sicilies (1860).
- Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed king of united Italy (1861).

B13. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

3 Marks

Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

ANSWER

- Region of ethnic variation (Slavs) under the **Ottoman Empire**; spread of romantic nationalism with Ottoman disintegration made it explosive.
- Balkan peoples used history to prove they had once been independent — claimed back lost territory; states were jealous of each other.
- **Big-power rivalry** (Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary) to extend control over the region → series of wars and eventually the **First World War**.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Otto von Bismarck | (b) Duke Metternich |
| (c) Giuseppe Mazzini | (d) Napoleon |

Answer: (b) Duke Metternich

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Vienna
- (b) Treaty of Versailles
- (c) Treaty of Constantinople
- (d) Treaty of Paris

Answer: (c) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

The term 'Zollverein' refers to:

- (a) A German army
- (b) A customs union
- (c) A Prussian parliament
- (d) A secret society

Answer: (b) A customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia

C4**1 Mark**

Arrange in chronological order: I. Unification of Germany II. Act of Union (Britain) III. Greek independence recognised IV. Frankfurt Parliament

- (a) II, III, IV, I
- (b) III, II, I, IV
- (c) II, IV, III, I
- (d) I, II, III, IV

Answer: (a) II (1707), III (1832), IV (1848), I (1871)

C5 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Identify the symbol: 'Broken chains' in the allegory of Germania stands for ...

- (a) Heroism
- (b) Being freed
- (c) Readiness to fight
- (d) New era

Answer: (b) Being freed

C6 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *The Frankfurt Parliament failed to unify Germany in 1848.*

Reason (R): *The middle classes who dominated it resisted the demands of workers and artisans, and the Prussian king rejected the crown.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C7**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *Napoleon's Civil Code of 1804 was welcomed everywhere without resistance.*

Reason (R): *It abolished feudal privileges and established equality before law.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (d) — A is false: increased taxes, censorship and forced conscription made people hostile; R is true.

C8 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

'Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles.' Justify.

ANSWER

- Destroyed democracy — made himself emperor, returned to monarchy.
- Civil Code 1804: equality before law, right to property, abolition of birth-privilege.
- Abolished feudal system, freed peasants; removed guild restrictions; uniform weights, measures and currency.

C9 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Describe any three features of conservatism that emerged after 1815 in Europe.

ANSWER

- Believed established traditional institutions — **monarchy, Church, social hierarchies, property and family** — should be preserved.
- Did not propose a return to pre-revolution society; recognised that modernisation (efficient bureaucracy, modern army, abolition of feudalism) could strengthen monarchy.
- Autocratic regimes: did not tolerate criticism; imposed censorship on newspapers, books, plays and songs.

C10 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

How did the Balkan issue become one of the major causes of the First World War?

ANSWER

- Ottoman disintegration + romantic nationalism made the Balkans explosive; Slavic nationalities struggled for independence.
- Balkan states fiercely jealous; each hoped to gain territory at the expense of others.
- European powers (Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary) competed to control the region → wars → **First World War 1914.**

C11 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'Liberalism and nationalism became increasingly associated with revolution in many regions of Europe in the first half of the 19th century.' Examine with examples.

ANSWER

- **July 1830 France:** Bourbons overthrown; constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe — inspired Belgium to break from the Netherlands.
- **Greek War of Independence** (1821–1832) — liberal and national ideals combined against Ottoman rule.
- **1848:** educated middle classes demanded constitutionalism with national unification — Frankfurt Parliament.
- Secret societies (Carbonari, Young Italy, Young Europe) spread liberal-national ideas — Mazzini.
- Economic liberalism (Zollverein) linked with national unification; railways harnessed economic interests to unity.

C12. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: 'Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.'

- (i) Which secret societies did Mazzini found? (1)
(ii) Why did Metternich call him the most dangerous enemy? (1)
(iii) How did Mazzini's idea of a nation differ from that of Cavour? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) **Young Italy** (Marseilles) and **Young Europe** (Berne).
- (ii) His ideas of democratic republics and national unity threatened the conservative monarchical order restored in 1815.
- (iii) Mazzini wanted a **unified democratic republic** achieved through popular revolution; Cavour, neither revolutionary nor democrat, sought unification under the **monarchy of Sardinia-Piedmont** through diplomacy and war (alliance with France).

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**C13 [Frequently asked]****5 Marks**

Explain the process of unification of Italy.

ANSWER

- In the mid-19th century Italy was divided into **seven states**; only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- **Giuseppe Mazzini** formed *Young Italy* to spread the idea of a unitary Italian republic; revolutions of 1831 and 1848 failed.
- **Count Cavour**, Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, formed a diplomatic alliance with France and defeated Austria in **1859**.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** with his volunteers (Red Shirts) marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in **1860** and won local support.
- In **1861 Victor Emmanuel II** was proclaimed King of united Italy (Rome was joined in 1870).

C14 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe? Explain with examples.

ANSWER

- **Romanticism** — a cultural movement that criticised reason and science and focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings to create a shared heritage.
- **Folk culture** — Herder said true German culture lay among the common people (*das volk*); collecting folk songs, poetry and dances spread the national spirit.
- **Language** — after Russian was imposed in Poland, Polish became a weapon of resistance; clergy used Polish for church gatherings.
- **Music** — Karol Kurpinski turned folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
- **Art and allegory** — painters personified nations as female figures (Marianne, Germania), making the abstract nation concrete.

C15 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Why did the Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

ANSWER

- The Balkans had great geographical and ethnic variety; a large part was under the **Ottoman Empire**, which was disintegrating.
- Romantic nationalism made Balkan peoples claim independence on the basis of history; the states were jealous of each other and wanted more territory.
- Big powers — Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary — competed for control over the region; this led to a series of wars and finally the **First World War**.

C16 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Read the source — “Ernst Renan: A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion... A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea... A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity...”

(i) According to Renan, what is the social capital of a nation? (1)

(ii) Why, according to him, is the existence of nations a necessity? (1)

(iii) Explain how Renan's idea differs from the idea that a nation is formed by common language, race or territory.

(2)

ANSWER

- (i) A heroic past, great men and glory.
- (ii) Because nations are the guarantee of liberty; their existence is necessary for freedom.
- (iii) Renan says a nation is formed by shared past, common will and sacrifices of the people — a “daily plebiscite”, not merely by common language, race, religion or territory; it is a large-scale solidarity by choice.

What were the two meanings of liberalism in the early 19th century Europe?

ANSWER

- **Political:** government by consent, end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
- **Economic:** freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital (e.g. Zollverein, 1834).

Nationalism in India

Study Notes · Movement Workflows · NCERT Solutions · PYQs · Map Work

PART A — STUDY NOTES

1. The First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

Impact of the First World War on India

- Huge rise in **defence expenditure** financed by war loans and increased taxes; customs duties raised and **income tax introduced**.
- Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918 → extreme hardship for common people.
- **Forced recruitment** in rural areas caused widespread anger.
- 1918–19 and 1920–21: crops failed → acute food shortage; **influenza epidemic** — 12–13 million people died (1921 census).

The Idea of Satyagraha (Gandhiji returned January 1915)

- Emphasised the **power of truth** and the need to search for truth; if the cause is true, physical force is not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- Without seeking vengeance or being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win through **non-violence** by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.
- Early satyagrahas: **Champaran (Bihar, 1917)** — peasants against oppressive plantation system (indigo); **Kheda (Gujarat, 1917)** — peasants affected by crop failure and plague could not pay revenue, demanded relaxation; **Ahmedabad (1918)** — cotton mill workers.

Rowlatt Act (1919) & Jallianwala Bagh

- Rowlatt Act hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite united opposition of Indian members.
- Gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities; allowed **detention of political prisoners without trial for two years**.
- Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha — hartal on **6 April 1919**.
- **13 April 1919 (Baisakhi)**: Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar — **General Dyer** blocked exits and opened fire on a peaceful crowd; hundreds killed. His aim: 'produce a moral effect' — create terror.
- Rowlatt satyagraha was largely a city-based movement; Gandhiji called it off as violence spread.

Khilafat issue → Non-Cooperation

- Ottoman emperor (Khalifa) — spiritual head of the Islamic world — faced a harsh peace treaty after WWI.
- **Khilafat Committee** formed in Bombay, March 1919; **Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali**.
- Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
- **Calcutta session, September 1920**: Congress agreed to start non-cooperation in support of Khilafat and Swaraj.
- **Nagpur session, December 1920**: compromise worked out; Non-Cooperation programme adopted.
- Gandhiji in *Hind Swaraj* (1909): British rule was established with the cooperation of Indians and survived only because of it.

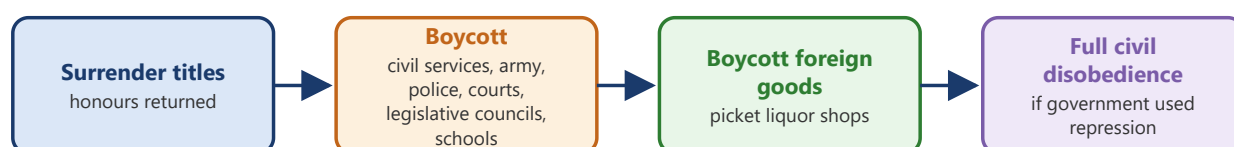


Figure H2.1 — Stages of the Non-Cooperation programme as proposed by Gandhiji

2. Differing Strands within the Movement

Group	How they participated / what Swaraj meant to them
Middle class in towns	Students left govt schools, headmasters and teachers resigned, lawyers gave up practice; councils boycotted (except Madras, where Justice Party contested). Foreign cloth burnt: import halved (1921–22: ₹102 cr → ₹57 cr). Movement slowed: khadi costlier; few Indian institutions as alternatives.
Peasants of Awadh	Led by Baba Ramchandra (a sanyasi, earlier indentured labourer in Fiji) against talukdars and landlords — high rents, <i>begar</i> . Oudh Kisan Sabha (Oct 1920) — Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra; <i>nai-dhobi bandhs</i> . In 1921 houses of talukdars attacked, bazaars looted.
Tribal peasants (Gudem Hills, Andhra)	Alluri Sitarama Raju : guerrilla war (early 1920s) against closure of forests (no grazing, fuel, fruit) and <i>begar</i> for road building. Claimed special powers; persuaded people to give up drinking, yet believed swaraj could be won only by force. Executed 1924.
Plantation workers (Assam)	Under Inland Emigration Act 1859 , not permitted to leave tea gardens without permission. Swaraj = right to move freely and retain link with village. Thousands defied authorities, left plantations; stranded by railway & steamer strike, caught and beaten.

Why Gandhiji withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement (February 1922): violence at **Chauri Chaura** (Gorakhpur) — a peaceful demonstration turned into a violent clash with police; also felt satyagrahis needed proper training before mass struggles.

Towards Civil Disobedience

- Some leaders (**C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru**) formed the **Swaraj Party** within Congress to argue for a return to council politics.
- Worldwide economic depression: agricultural prices fell from 1926, collapsed after 1930 → turmoil in countryside.
- **Simon Commission** (arrived 1928) — Tory government, no Indian member → greeted with '**Go back Simon**'.
- Lord Irwin announced vague offer of 'dominion status' (Oct 1929) and a Round Table Conference.
- **Lahore Congress, December 1929** (President: Jawaharlal Nehru): demand for **Purna Swaraj**; **26 January 1930** declared Independence Day.

3. Salt March and Civil Disobedience

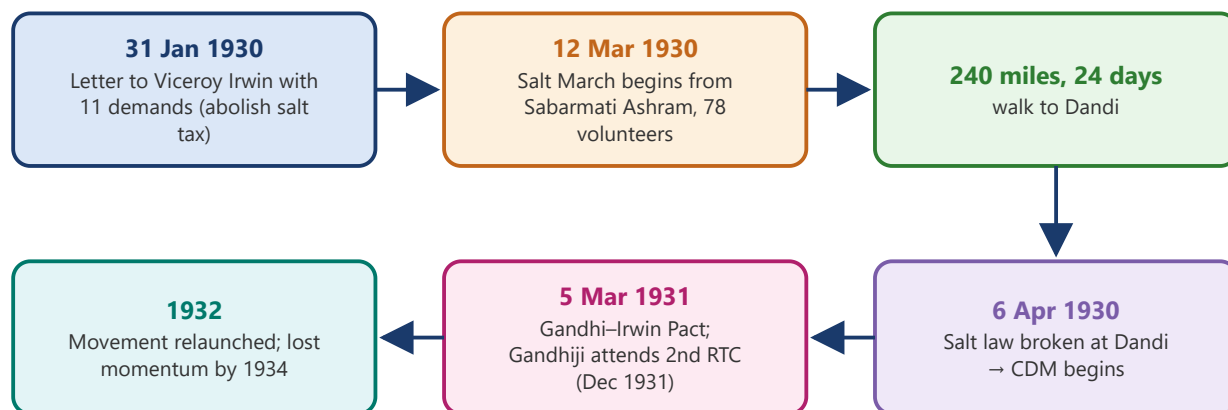


Figure H2.2 — Workflow of the Civil Disobedience Movement

How CDM differed from NCM

- Under NCM people were asked **not to cooperate** with the British; under CDM people were asked to **break colonial laws** (salt law, forest laws).
- CDM had wider participation of women; NCM was more urban-middle-class at the start.

Social group	Participation in CDM & why
Rich peasants (Patidars of Gujarat, Jats of UP)	Hit hard by trade depression and falling prices; refusal to reduce revenue → enthusiastic supporters. Disappointed when movement was called off (1931) without revenue revision.
Poor peasants	Wanted unpaid rent to landlords remitted; joined radical movements often led by Socialists and Communists. Congress unwilling to support no-rent campaigns.

Business classes	Wanted protection against imports, rupee-sterling exchange ratio change. Formed FICCI (1927) , IIPC (1920); led by Purshottamdas Thakurdas, G.D. Birla . Became apprehensive after failure of RTC and spread of militant activities.
Industrial workers	Except Nagpur region, did not participate in large numbers; Congress reluctant to include workers' demands. Some joined boycott selectively.
Women	Participated in large numbers — protest marches, manufactured salt, picketed shops; many from high-caste and rich peasant families. But Gandhiji felt women's duty was to look after home; Congress reluctant to give positions of authority.

Limits of Civil Disobedience

- **Dalits ('untouchables')**: Gandhiji called them *harijans* (children of God); **Dr B.R. Ambedkar** organised the Depressed Classes Association (1930) and demanded **separate electorates**, clashing with Gandhiji at the 2nd RTC. Gandhiji fasted unto death → **Poona Pact (September 1932)**: reserved seats for Depressed Classes in legislatures but voted by general electorate.
- **Muslims**: after decline of NCM-Khilafat, many felt alienated; Congress seen associated with Hindu nationalist groups (Hindu Mahasabha). **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** willing to give up separate electorates if Muslims got reserved seats in Central Assembly and representation in proportion to population in Muslim-dominated provinces (Bengal, Punjab). All Parties Conference (1928) failed. Sir Muhammad Iqbal (Muslim League president, 1930) reiterated separate electorates.

4. The Sense of Collective Belonging

- **Bharat Mata**: image first created by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**; hymn '**Vande Mataram**' (1870s, later in *Anandamath*). **Abanindranath Tagore** painted Bharat Mata as an ascetic figure — calm, composed, divine, spiritual.
- **Folklore**: Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads, nursery rhymes, myths; **Natesa Sastri** published *The Folklore of Southern India* (4 volumes).
- **Flags**: Swadeshi movement (Bengal) — tricolour (red, green, yellow) with eight lotuses (eight provinces) and a crescent moon; by 1921 Gandhiji's tricolour (red, green, white) with a **spinning wheel** in the centre (self-help).
- **Reinterpretation of history**: glorious developments in ancient India (art, architecture, science, mathematics, religion, law, philosophy); urged readers to take pride and change miserable conditions under British rule.
- **Problem**: images glorified were largely Hindu iconography → people of other communities felt left out.

Map Work (History — 2 marks in Board)

Category	Places to locate & label / identify
Congress Sessions	1920 Calcutta (September — NCM approved) • 1920 Nagpur (December — NCM adopted) • 1927 Madras (resolution for complete independence discussed / Simon boycott)
Satyagraha movements	Kheda (Gujarat) • Champaran (Bihar) • Ahmedabad (cotton mill workers, Gujarat)
Jallianwala Bagh	Amritsar (Punjab), 13 April 1919
Dandi March	From Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad) to Dandi (coastal Gujarat)

Map tip: Practise all these on an outline political map of India — Punjab (Amritsar), Bihar (Champaran), Gujarat (Kheda, Ahmedabad, Dandi), Maharashtra (Nagpur), West Bengal (Calcutta), Tamil Nadu (Madras).

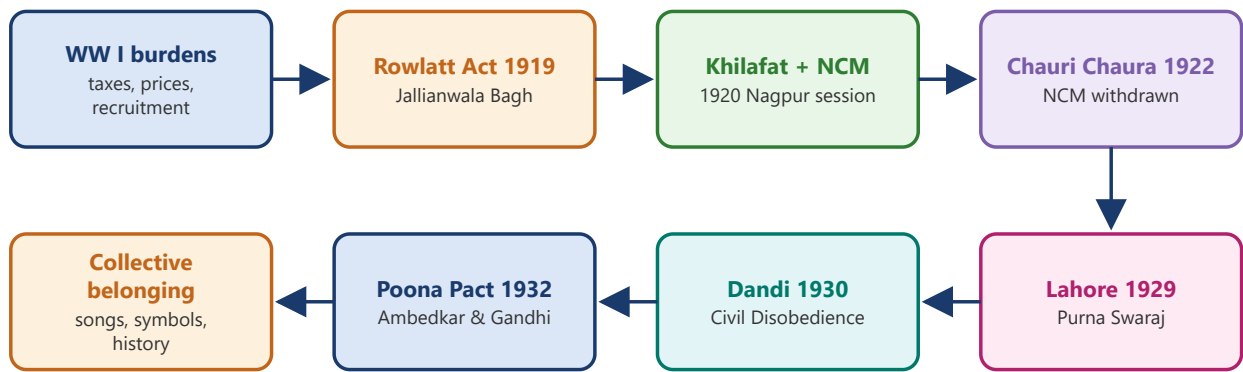
💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- Gandhiji's first satyagraha in India was at **Champaran (1917)** for indigo farmers; then Kheda (1917) and Ahmedabad mill workers (1918).
- The **Dandi March** covered about **240 miles** in **24 days** (12 March – 6 April 1930) with 78 trusted volunteers.
- Salt was chosen because it was used by rich and poor alike — a tax on it hit everyone, so it united the nation.
- The first image of **Bharat Mata** was created by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** (Vande Mataram, 1870s, in *Anandamath*); Abanindranath Tagore painted a famous Bharat Mata.
- The tricolour designed during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal (1905) had **eight lotuses** for eight provinces and a crescent moon.

🧠 Memory Trick

Movements timeline — 'R-J-N-S-C-Q': Rowlatt 1919 → Jallianwala 13 Apr 1919 → **NCM** 1920–22 (Chauri Chaura stops it) → **Simon Commission** 1928 → **CDM** 1930 (Dandi) → Gandhi–Irwin Pact 1931 → Poona Pact 1932.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Nationalism in India

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Why was growth of nationalism in the colonies linked to an anti-colonial movement?

3 Marks

Explain why the growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement.

ANSWER

- People discovered their **unity in the process of struggle with colonialism**; the sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond.
- Different groups (peasants, workers, middle class, business) suffered colonial exploitation in different ways and came together against a common enemy.
- Leaders like Gandhiji forged these groups into one movement — so nationalism and anti-colonialism grew together.

B2. How did the First World War help in the growth of the National Movement in India?

3 Marks

How did the First World War help in the growth of the National Movement in India?

ANSWER

- Defence expenditure rose → war loans, increased taxes, customs duties raised, income tax introduced.
- Prices doubled (1913–18) → hardship; forced recruitment in villages caused anger.
- Crop failures and influenza epidemic (12–13 million deaths) → widespread discontent which the national movement channelled.

B3. Why were Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

3 Marks

Why were Indians outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

ANSWER

- Passed hurriedly despite **united opposition** of Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities.
- Allowed **detention of political prisoners without trial for two years** — denial of civil liberties.

B4. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

2 Marks

Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

ANSWER

- Movement was turning violent — at **Chauri Chaura** (Feb 1922) a crowd clashed with police and set fire to a police station.
- Gandhiji felt satyagrahis needed to be **properly trained** before they would be ready for mass struggle.

B5. What is meant by the idea of satyagraha?

2 Marks

What is meant by the idea of satyagraha?

ANSWER

- A method of mass agitation emphasising the **power of truth** and the need to search for truth.
- Without physical force or vengeance, the satyagrahi wins through **non-violence** by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor; it could unite all Indians.

B6. Newspaper report on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre

3 Marks

Write a newspaper report on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

MODEL REPORT

- **AMRITSAR, 13 April 1919:** A large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh — some to protest repressive measures, others for the annual **Baisakhi** fair; many were unaware of martial law.
- **General Dyer** entered with troops, **blocked the exit points** and ordered firing without warning; hundreds killed, many more wounded.
- His declared object was to 'produce a moral effect' — to create terror in the minds of satyagrahis. Crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns; the government responded with brutal repression.

B7. Symbols of Bharat Mata

2 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Similarity:** both are female allegories personifying the nation to create a sense of collective identity.
- **Difference:** Germania is a militant figure (sword, breastplate, crown of oak leaves); Abanindranath Tagore's Bharat Mata is **ascetic, calm and spiritual**, bestowing learning, food and clothing (holding a mala); a later image shows her with trishul and lion — power and authority.

B8. Social groups in NCM

5 Marks

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.

GROUPS

- Middle class in towns, peasants (Awadh), tribals (Gudem hills), plantation workers (Assam), merchants/traders.

THREE GROUPS EXPLAINED

- **Awadh peasants** (Baba Ramchandra): against talukdars' high rents, begar; demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, social boycott of oppressive landlords.
- **Tribal peasants** (Alluri Sitarama Raju): against forest laws that denied grazing, fuel wood, fruits; and forced labour for road building — waged guerrilla war.
- **Assam plantation workers:** denied freedom of movement under Inland Emigration Act 1859; for them Swaraj meant moving freely and returning to villages.
- **Middle class:** boycott of foreign goods, schools, courts — saw Swaraj as political freedom and national self-respect.

B9. Salt March as effective tool

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- Salt was consumed by **rich and poor alike** — the tax on it and government monopoly over production was the most oppressive face of British rule; it united all classes.
- Gandhiji's 11 demands (31 Jan 1930) ignored by Irwin → 240-mile march with 78 volunteers from Sabarmati to Dandi (12 March–6 April 1930) drew huge crowds and press attention.
- Breaking the salt law was a simple, non-violent act anyone could perform; it launched the Civil Disobedience Movement across India.

B10. Women in CDM

3 Marks

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

ANSWER (FIRST-PERSON POINTS)

- For the first time I stepped out of home into public space — joined protest marches, manufactured salt, picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- Participation gave me a sense of **duty and dignity**; I saw service to the nation as a sacred duty of women too.
- Yet the movement did not significantly change my status — Congress was reluctant to give women positions of authority.

B11. Political leaders differed on separate electorates

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Dr Ambedkar** believed separate electorates would give Dalits political power and dignity; Gandhiji felt it would slow their integration into society and divide the nation.
- **Muslim leaders** (Jinnah, Iqbal) feared being dominated by a Hindu majority and sought safeguards; Congress wanted a united national front.
- Differences arose because each group had its own interests and fears — this limited the unity of the national movement.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Mahatma Gandhi | (b) B.R. Ambedkar |
| (c) Sitaram Raju | (d) C.R. Das |

Answer: (b) Dr B.R. Ambedkar

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

In which session of Congress was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised?

- (a) Madras 1927
- (b) Calcutta 1920
- (c) Lahore 1929
- (d) Nagpur 1920

Answer: (c) Lahore, December 1929

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 was related to:

- (a) Indigo planters
- (b) Plantation workers of Assam
- (c) Tribals of Andhra
- (d) Peasants of Awadh

Answer: (b) Plantation workers were not allowed to leave tea gardens without permission

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Who wrote 'Vande Mataram'?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (c) Abanindranath Tagore
- (d) Natesa Sastri

Answer: (b)

C5 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Why was the Simon Commission opposed?

- (a) It had no British member
- (b) It had no Indian member
- (c) It supported Purna Swaraj
- (d) It was sent by Gandhiji

Answer: (b) It had no Indian member

C6 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.

Reason (R): The movement had turned violent at Chauri Chaura.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C7**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Business classes lost enthusiasm for Civil Disobedience after 1931.

Reason (R): They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and prolonged disruption of business.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C8 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Explain the circumstances under which Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act (1919).

ANSWER

- Act passed despite opposition of Indian members; gave powers of detention without trial for 2 years.
- Gandhiji wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws — hartal on 6 April 1919.
- Rallies, strikes in railway workshops, shops closed; British responded with repression culminating in Jallianwala Bagh.

C9 [PYQ]**5 Marks**

'Different social groups participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement with different aspirations.' Explain.

ANSWER

- **Rich peasants:** reduction of revenue demand amid depression-hit prices.
- **Poor peasants:** remission of rent to landlords; joined radical movements.
- **Business class:** protection against foreign goods, favourable rupee-sterling ratio; Swaraj = end of colonial restrictions on business.
- **Industrial workers:** (Nagpur) better wages and working conditions; boycott of foreign goods.
- **Women:** service to nation as sacred duty; manufactured salt, picketing.

CONCLUSION

- The concept of Swaraj meant different things to different groups; this explains both the strength and the limits of the movement.

C10 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

How did a variety of cultural processes develop a sense of collective belonging among Indians during the national movement?

ANSWER

- Image of **Bharat Mata** (Bankim Chandra; Abanindranath Tagore) — nation personified.
- **Folklore revival** — Rabindranath Tagore, Natesa Sastri — to restore true national identity.
- **Icons and symbols** — tricolour flags of Swadeshi movement (1905) and Gandhiji's Swaraj flag with spinning wheel.
- **Reinterpretation of history** — glory of ancient India; appeal to pride.
- Songs like Vande Mataram sung at meetings; limitation — Hindu iconography alienated others.

C11. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: *'On 6 April 1930 Gandhiji reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.'*

(i) *Why did Gandhiji choose salt? (1)*

(ii) *From where did the march begin and how many volunteers accompanied him? (1)*

(iii) *How was CDM different from NCM? (2)*

ANSWER

- (i) Salt was an essential item consumed by rich and poor alike; the tax was the most oppressive face of British rule.
- (ii) From **Sabarmati Ashram** (Ahmedabad) with **78 volunteers**.
- (iii) NCM asked people not to cooperate with the government; CDM asked them to **break colonial laws** (salt, forest laws); CDM also saw far larger participation of women.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C12 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Explain the circumstances in which the Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn and describe how different social groups participated in it.

ANSWER

- The movement was withdrawn in **February 1922** after the violent incident at **Chauri Chaura** (Gorakhpur), where a peaceful demonstration turned into a violent clash with the police; Gandhiji felt people were not ready for mass struggle.
- **Middle class in towns:** students left government schools, lawyers gave up practice, foreign cloth was boycotted and burnt; import of foreign cloth halved (1921–22).
- **Peasants of Awadh:** led by Baba Ramchandra against talukdars and landlords — demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar.
- **Tribals of Gudum Hills (Andhra):** Alluri Sitarama Raju led guerrilla war against closure of forest areas.
- **Plantation workers in Assam:** understood swaraj as the right to move freely in and out of the confined space of plantations (Inland Emigration Act, 1859).

C13 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Why did various classes and groups of Indians participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

ANSWER

- **Rich peasants** (Patidars of Gujarat, Jats of UP) — hit by trade depression and falling prices; demanded reduction of revenue.
- **Poor peasants** — wanted unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
- **Business classes** — wanted protection against imports of foreign goods and a rupee-sterling exchange ratio that would discourage imports; formed FICCI (1927); leaders like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla supported.
- **Industrial workers** — Nagpur workers participated, adopting boycott of foreign goods and protests against low wages.
- **Women** — participated in large numbers in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.

C14 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Why did Gandhiji choose salt as the symbol of the national movement?

ANSWER

- Salt was consumed by the **rich and the poor alike**; it was one of the most essential items of food.
- The **tax on salt** and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.
- Breaking the salt law was a simple act that could unite all sections of society; hence the **Dandi March** (12 March – 6 April 1930).

C15 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Read the source about the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh (13 April 1919): a crowd gathered in the enclosed ground at Amritsar; General Dyer blocked the exit points and opened fire, killing hundreds.

- (i) What powers did the Rowlatt Act give the government? (1)
- (ii) Why had the crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh? (1)
- (iii) What was Dyer's object and how did people react? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) It allowed detention of political prisoners **without trial for two years**.
- (ii) Some came to protest against the government's repressive measures; others had come to attend the annual **Baisakhi fair**.
- (iii) Dyer wanted to **produce a moral effect** — to create fear and awe in the minds of satyagrahis. Instead, crowds took to the streets in many north Indian towns, there were strikes and clashes, and the government responded with brutal repression.

C16 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

How did Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhiji differ on the question of depressed classes? How was it resolved?

ANSWER

- Ambedkar organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association (1930) and demanded **separate electorates** for dalits at the Second Round Table Conference.
- Gandhiji believed separate electorates would slow down their integration into society and began a **fast unto death**.
- It was resolved by the **Poona Pact of September 1932** — reserved seats for depressed classes in provincial and central legislative councils, but voted in by the general electorate.

The Making of a Global World (Sub-topics 1–1.3)

Board-scope Notes · NCERT Questions · PYQs & Case-Based

△ **Syllabus scope:** Board Exam evaluates only **Sub-topics 1 to 1.3** — The Pre-modern World: Silk Routes, Food Travels, Conquest, Disease and Trade. Sub-topics 2 to 4.4 (19th century to Bretton Woods) are covered through the **Interdisciplinary Project (IDP)** for internal assessment and are therefore not given here.

PART A — STUDY NOTES

1. The Pre-modern World

- Globalisation has a long history — of trade, migration of people in search of work, movement of capital.
- Since ancient times, travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances for knowledge, opportunity, spiritual fulfilment, or to escape persecution; carried goods, money, values, skills, ideas, inventions and even germs and diseases.
- As early as **3000 BCE**, an active coastal trade linked the **Indus valley civilisation** with present-day West Asia.
- **Cowries** (Hindi *cowdi* / seashells used as currency) from the Maldives found their way to China and East Africa.

1.1 Silk Routes Link the World

- Named for the importance of **West-bound Chinese silk cargoes**; existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the 15th century.
- Linked vast regions of Asia with each other and with Europe and northern Africa — by land and by sea.
- Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia travelled west; **precious metals — gold and silver** flowed from Europe to Asia.
- **Cultural exchange:** Early Christian missionaries and later Muslim preachers travelled this route; **Buddhism** emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes.

1.2 Food Travels: Spaghetti and Potato

- Food offers many examples of long-distance cultural exchange. Traders and travellers introduced new crops.
- **Noodles** travelled west from China to become **spaghetti** (possibly via Arab traders to Sicily, 5th century).
- Many common foods — **potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes** — were not known to our ancestors until about five centuries ago; they came from **America** after Columbus accidentally discovered it.
- New crops could make the difference between life and death: Europe's poor began to eat better and live longer with the potato.
- **Irish Potato Famine (1845–49)**: Ireland's poor peasants depended on potato; a disease destroyed the crop → around **1,000,000 died of starvation** and double that number emigrated in search of work.

1.3 Conquest, Disease and Trade

- 16th century: European sailors found a sea route to Asia and crossed the western ocean to **America**.
- Indian subcontinent was central to Indian Ocean trade; entry of Europeans helped expand/redirect flows towards Europe.
- Before its discovery, America was cut off from the world for millions of years. From the 16th century, its vast lands, abundant crops and minerals transformed trade and lives everywhere.
- **Precious metals**, particularly silver, from mines in present-day **Peru and Mexico** enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia; legends of **El Dorado** (fabled city of gold) inspired expeditions.
- **Portuguese and Spanish** conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-16th century.
- Their most powerful weapon was not firepower but **germs such as smallpox**; American original inhabitants had no immunity → smallpox proved a deadly killer, wiping out whole communities — paving the way for conquest.
- Until the 19th century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe; cities crowded, deadly diseases widespread; religious conflicts; dissenters persecuted → thousands fled Europe for America; **slave-labour plantations** grew cotton and sugar for European markets.
- Until well into the 18th century, **China and India** were among the world's richest countries and pre-eminent in Asian trade. From the 15th century China restricted overseas contact; Europe became the centre of world trade.

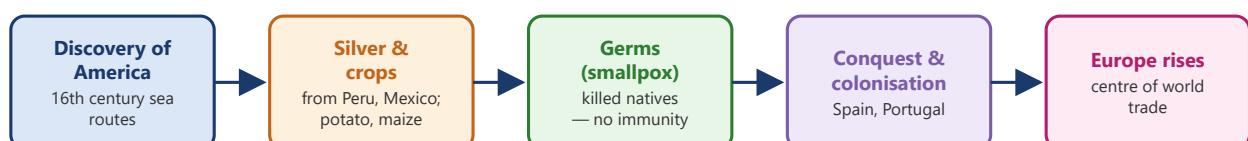


Figure H3.1 — How conquest, disease and trade reshaped the pre-modern world

Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- **Noodles** are believed to have travelled west from China to become **spaghetti** in Italy (via Arab traders).
- Potatoes, maize, tomatoes, chillies, groundnuts and sweet potatoes reached Asia and Europe only after **Columbus** reached America (1492).
- Dependence on the potato was so great that the Irish **Potato Famine (1845–49)** killed around one million people.
- **Smallpox** carried by the Spanish killed far more Americans than their weapons did — a 'biological weapon' in conquest.
- The Silk Routes carried not only silk but also Buddhist monks, Christian missionaries and later Muslim preachers.

Beyond Board: Sections 2–4 (for Interdisciplinary Project / Internal Assessment)

✦ These topics are **not asked in the Board exam** (sub-topics 1–1.3 only), but are given here so that **no topic of the chapter is missed** and you can do your IDP / project work confidently.

2. The Nineteenth Century (1815–1914)

- Three flows of the world economy: **trade** (goods), **labour** (migration), **capital** (investment).
- **Corn Laws** in Britain restricted corn import; their abolition led to cheap food imports; British farmers lost; lands in America, Russia, Australia cleared for food export.
- Technology helped: **railways, steamships, telegraph**; refrigerated ships made meat cheaper for Europeans.
- **Rinderpest** (cattle plague) in Africa in the 1890s killed 90% of cattle — forced Africans into wage labour for Europeans.
- **Indentured labour**: Indian workers taken on contract to Caribbean, Mauritius, Fiji; recruited by agents; harsh conditions; created **Hosay** festival in Trinidad, 'chutney music'; abolished 1921.
- Indian entrepreneurs: Shikaripuri shroffs, Nattukottai Chettiars; Britain's trade surplus with India helped balance its deficits.

3. The Inter-war Economy

- WW I (1914–18) — first modern industrial war; Britain borrowed from the USA; USA became international creditor.
- USA: **mass production** — Henry Ford's assembly line (T-Model); \$5-a-day wage; hire-purchase boom.
- **Great Depression (1929 onwards)**: agricultural overproduction, falling prices, US loans withdrawn, banks collapsed.
- India: agricultural prices fell ~50% (1928–34); peasants' debts grew; gold exported; rural unrest fed Civil Disobedience (1931).

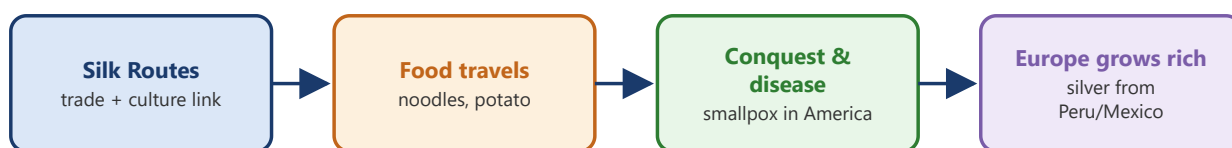
4. Rebuilding a World Economy: Post-war Era

- **Bretton Woods Conference (July 1944)**, USA → **IMF** (external surpluses/deficits) and **World Bank / IBRD** (post-war reconstruction); began work 1947.
- Fixed exchange rates, dollar linked to gold at \$35 per ounce.
- Decolonisation; developing countries formed **G-77** demanding a **New International Economic Order (NIEO)**.
- 1960s–70s: Bretton Woods collapsed; floating exchange rates; MNCs shifted production to Asia; China became major hub; globalisation began.

🧠 Memory Trick

Things that travelled on the Silk Route — 'S-P-R-I-T': Silk, Pottery, Religion (Buddhism, Christianity, Islam), Ideas & people, Textiles & spices.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Pre-modern world (board portion)

PART B — NCERT QUESTIONS (WITHIN BOARD SCOPE)

B1. 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.

3 Marks

Give two examples of different types of global exchanges before the 17th century — one from Asia and one from the Americas.

ASIA

- **Silk Routes:** Chinese silk, pottery and Indian spices went west; gold and silver came east; Buddhism, Christianity and Islam spread along the routes.

AMERICAS

- **Food crops** — potato, maize, tomato, chillies, groundnuts travelled from America to Europe and Asia; silver from Peru and Mexico enriched Europe.

B2. Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas.

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- Spanish and Portuguese conquerors carried germs such as **smallpox** into America.
- Native Americans, cut off for millions of years, had **no immunity** against these diseases.
- Smallpox spread deep into the continent even before Europeans reached some areas, wiping out whole communities — the conquest became easy without military effort.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Which of the following was the main destination of Indian and Chinese goods on the silk routes?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Africa | (b) Europe |
| (c) America | (d) Australia |

Answer: (b) Europe

C2 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Which food crop was the staple of Irish poor peasants whose failure caused famine in 1845–49?

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (a) Maize | (b) Wheat |
| (c) Potato | (d) Rice |

Answer: (c) Potato

C3

1 Mark

'El Dorado' was:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) A Spanish ship | (b) A fabled city of gold |
| (c) A silver mine in Peru | (d) A Portuguese king |

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *The Spanish conquerors defeated the native Americans easily.*

Reason (R): *The most powerful weapon of the Spanish conquerors was not conventional military force but germs like smallpox.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C5 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

'Silk routes were a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world.' Explain.

ANSWER

- Linked Asia with Europe and North Africa; carried Chinese silk, pottery, Indian spices westward; gold and silver eastward.
- Christian missionaries, Muslim preachers travelled these routes; Buddhism spread from eastern India in several directions.
- Thus trade and culture were closely entwined long before modern globalisation.

C6**2 Marks**

How did food travel in the pre-modern world? Give two examples.

ANSWER

- Noodles travelled from China westwards to become spaghetti in Italy.
- Potato, maize, tomato, chillies came from America to Europe and Asia after Columbus.

C7. Case-Based

4 Marks

Read the source: 'Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the potato crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.'

- (i) When did the Irish Potato Famine take place? (1)
- (ii) From which continent did the potato come to Europe? (1)
- (iii) Explain how new crops could make the difference between life and death. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) 1845–1849.
- (ii) America (the 'New World').
- (iii) The potato allowed Europe's poor to eat better and live longer; but excessive dependence on a single crop made the Irish poor extremely vulnerable — its failure caused about a million deaths and mass emigration.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C8 [Frequently asked]

3 Marks

How did food travel across the world in the pre-modern period? Give examples.

ANSWER

- Food travelled with traders and travellers; new crops were introduced to new lands.
- **Noodles** travelled west from China to become spaghetti (a possibility mentioned in NCERT); Arab traders took pasta to Sicily in the fifth century.
- Many common foods — **potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes** — came from America after Columbus reached it.

C9 [Frequently asked]

3 Marks

Explain how the introduction of the potato affected the poor in Europe, especially Ireland.

ANSWER

- The potato made a big difference to the lives of the poor in Europe — they began to **eat better and live longer**.
- Ireland's poorest peasants became so dependent on potatoes that when disease destroyed the crop in the mid-1840s, hundreds of thousands died of starvation.
- This is the **Great Irish Potato Famine (1845–49)**: around 1,000,000 people died of starvation and double that number emigrated.

C10 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

How did the Europeans conquer America in the 16th century? Explain the role of disease and precious metals.

ANSWER

- European sailors found a sea route to Asia and crossed the western ocean to America in the 16th century; America became a key part of the global exchange.
- The Portuguese and Spanish conquest and colonisation of America was decisively under way by the mid-16th century.
- Their most powerful weapon was not firepower but **germs such as smallpox**; America's original inhabitants had no immunity and the disease killed whole communities, paving the way for conquest.
- Precious metals, particularly **silver** from mines in present-day Peru and Mexico, enhanced Europe's wealth and financed its trade with Asia.
- Legends of fabled wealth (El Dorado) spread, and until the 18th century China and India were among the richest; Europe then emerged as the centre of world trade.

C11 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Read — “The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world... Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return, precious metals — gold and silver — flowed from Europe to Asia.”

- (i) Why is the name ‘silk routes’ given? (1)
- (ii) Name two items traded from Asia. (1)
- (iii) Explain two cultural roles of the silk routes. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) The name points to the importance of West-bound Chinese **silk cargoes** along this route.
- (ii) Chinese pottery, textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia (any two).
- (iii) Early Christian missionaries and later Muslim preachers travelled this route; Buddhism emerged from eastern India and spread in several directions through intersecting points on the silk routes — linking cultures.

C12 [Frequently asked]**1 Mark**

Which disease spread by Spanish conquerors killed large numbers of people in America in the 16th century?

ANSWER

- **Smallpox.**

The Age of Industrialisation

Not for Board Exam · Quick revision for school periodic tests

⚠ **Syllabus scope:** The Age of Industrialisation is assessed **only in Periodic Assessment** (school tests) and **will not be evaluated in the Board Examination 2026–27**. Compact revision notes are given for your school periodic tests.

PART A — COMPACT NOTES FOR PERIODIC TESTS

- **Proto-industrialisation:** large-scale industrial production for international markets before factories, not based on factories; merchants gave money to peasants/artisans in the countryside to produce for them (because urban guilds restricted entry).
- First factories in England — **1730s**; cotton the first symbol of new era; **Richard Arkwright** created the cotton mill. Cotton and metal industries were the most dynamic.
- Pace of change was slow: traditional industries remained important; technology expensive; in Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour — so hand labour preferred (seasonal demand).
- **Indian textiles** dominated the world before machine industries; ports Surat, Hoogly, Masulipatnam. East India Company established control: **gomasthas** (paid supervisors) appointed; system of advances; weavers lost bargaining power.
- Manchester goods flooded India from 1820s; weavers faced collapse of export market and shrinking local market; raw cotton expensive.
- **Early entrepreneurs:** Dwarkanath Tagore (Bengal), Dinshaw Petit & Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Bombay), Seth Hukumchand (Calcutta jute mill, 1917), G.D. Birla. First cotton mill in Bombay — **1854**. **Jobbers** recruited workers.
- Growth during **First World War:** Manchester imports declined; Indian mills supplied war needs.
- **Fly shuttle** increased productivity of handloom weavers. Advertisements, labels (images of Indian gods, 'Made in India') created markets.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- Before factories, the world's most famous fine cloth was Indian — Dacca muslin was so fine it was called 'woven air'.
- James Watt improved the **steam engine** of Newcomen and patented it in 1781.
- In 1860s Britain, **Victorian upper classes** preferred handmade goods as a sign of refinement.
- Early Indian industrialists often made their first money in the **China trade** (opium and tea).

Full Topic List (Periodic Assessment)

1. Before the Industrial Revolution

- Proto-industrialisation: merchants to countryside; peasants produced at home; guilds in towns controlled trade.
- Stapler, fuller, carder, spinner, weaver — chain of work under merchant control.

2. The Coming Up of the Factory & Pace of Change

- Cotton mill by Arkwright; carding, twisting, spinning, rolling in one place; factories multiplied in the early 19th century.
- Cotton the leading sector till 1840s; then iron and steel with railways.
- New technology slow to spread; many industries still used hand labour.

3. Hand Labour and Steam Power; Life of Workers

- Seasonal industries (gas works, breweries, book-binding) needed flexible hand labour.
- Workers: job uncertainty; low wages; fear of machines — **Spinning Jenny** (James Hargreaves, 1764) attacked by women spinners.
- Some jobs rose after 1840s — building activity, railways.

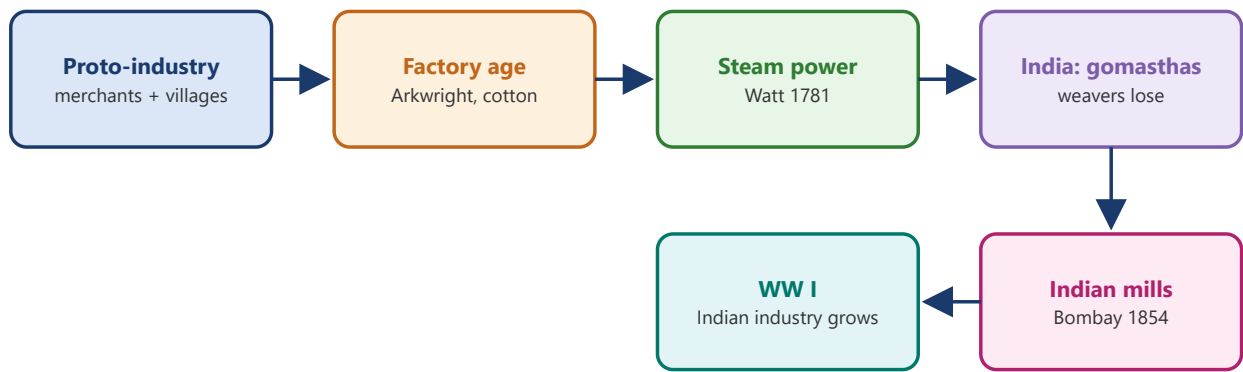
4. Industrialisation in the Colonies

- Age of Indian textiles; gomasthas; weavers clashed with them.
- Manchester comes to India — cotton imports; handloom decline.
- Factories come up: Bombay (1854), Bengal jute mill (1855); Elgin mill Kanpur (1860s); Madras (1874).
- Small-scale industries survived; fly shuttle; handloom output grew in the 20th century.

5. Market for Goods

- Advertisements, labels, calendars; images of gods and national figures — 'Made in India' message of swadeshi.

Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Age of Industrialisation

P1

3 Marks

Why did some industrialists in 19th-century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?

ANSWER

- Plenty of cheap human labour available (poor peasants migrated to cities).
- Machines were costly and needed large capital; many industries had seasonal demand.
- Upper classes preferred hand-made goods as symbols of refinement and quality.

P2

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- Eliminated existing traders and brokers; established direct control over weavers.
- Appointed paid servants called **gomasthas** to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine quality.
- System of **advances** — weavers once taking loans were bound to sell only to the Company.

PART C — PRACTICE QUESTIONS FOR SCHOOL PERIODIC TESTS

C1 [Periodic test]**3 Marks**

What is proto-industrialisation? Why did merchants move to the countryside in 17th–18th century Europe?

ANSWER

- Proto-industrialisation — the phase of large-scale industrial production for an international market **before the setting up of factories**.
- In towns, powerful trade and crafts guilds restricted the entry of new people into the trade and controlled production.
- So merchants turned to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans to produce for international markets.

C2 [Periodic test]**3 Marks**

Why did the Indian weavers suffer in the early 19th century?

ANSWER

- Once the East India Company established political power, it eliminated competition and established a system of **gomasthas** (paid servants) to supervise weavers.
- Weavers were given advances and were forced to sell to the Company at low prices; many villages saw clashes.
- Later, **Manchester imports** flooded Indian markets and **raw cotton exports** raised the price of cotton, so weavers lost both markets and supply.

C3 [Periodic test]**1 Mark**

Who created the cotton mill?

ANSWER

- **Richard Arkwright.**

Print Culture and the Modern World

Study Notes · NCERT Solutions · PYQs & Case-Based

PART A — STUDY NOTES

1. The First Printed Books

- Earliest print technology developed in **China, Japan and Korea**. From AD 594 in China, books printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of **woodblocks**; traditional Chinese 'accordion book' folded and stitched at the side.
- China: huge bureaucratic system recruiting through civil service examinations → textbooks printed in vast numbers. By 17th century, urban culture bloomed — merchants, women (wives of scholars published poetry and plays) read.
- Late 19th c.: Western printing techniques and mechanical presses imported; **Shanghai** became the hub of the new print culture.
- **Japan**: Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing around AD 768–770. Oldest Japanese book — **Diamond Sutra** (AD 868): six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. **Edo (Tokyo)**: illustrated collections of paintings; **Kitagawa Utamaro** (b. 1753) — *ukiyo* ('pictures of the floating world').

2. Print Comes to Europe & The Gutenberg Press

- **1295**: **Marco Polo** returned to Italy from China bringing knowledge of woodblock printing; Italians produced books with woodblocks; technology spread across Europe.
- Luxury editions still handwritten on **vellum** for aristocrats; merchants and university students bought cheaper printed copies. Handwritten manuscripts could not meet demand — copying was expensive, laborious, time-consuming; manuscripts fragile and awkward.
- **Johann Gutenberg** (Strasbourg), son of a merchant, grew up on an estate with **olive and wine presses**; learnt polishing stones, goldsmith work, creating lead moulds for trinkets.
- Adapted existing technology to design his press; olive press gave the model; moulds used for casting metal types. Perfected by **1448**. First book printed: the **Bible** (about 180 copies in 3 years).
- Between **1450 and 1550**, printing presses set up in most countries of Europe; second half of 15th century — 20 million copies; 16th century — 200 million copies.

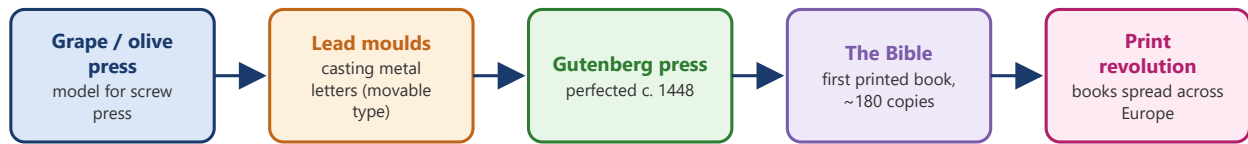


Figure H5.1 — Workflow: how Gutenberg developed the printing press

3. The Print Revolution and its Impact

Aspect	Impact
A New Reading Public	Cost of books reduced; time and labour required fell → books flooded markets; reading public emerged; hearing public became reading public. Ballads and folk tales printed with pictures, sung/recited at gatherings.
Religious Debates & Fear of Print	New ideas spread — many feared uncontrolled circulation. Martin Luther wrote 95 Theses (1517) criticising Roman Catholic Church practices; posted on church door in Wittenberg; printed in vast numbers → Protestant Reformation . Luther: 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one'.
Print and Dissent	Menocchio (16th-c. miller in Italy) reinterpreted the Bible; branded heretic and executed by the Inquisition. Roman Church maintained an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

4. The Reading Mania (17th–18th centuries)

- Literacy rates rose (up to 60–80% in some parts of Europe by end of 18th c.); churches set up village schools.
- Peddlers** sold almanacs, ballads, folk tales; **chapbooks** (pocket-size books sold for a penny) in England; **Biliotheque Bleue** in France — low-priced small books on poor-quality paper, bound in cheap blue covers.
- Periodicals, newspapers; ideas of scientists (Newton) and philosophers (Voltaire, Rousseau) reached a wider public.
- '**Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!**' — Louise-Sebastien Mercier: print is a force of progress and enlightenment.

Print Culture and the French Revolution (three arguments)

- Popularised ideas of **Enlightenment thinkers** (Voltaire, Rousseau) — critique of tradition, superstition and despotism; argued for rule of reason.
- Created a new culture of **dialogue and debate**; all values, norms and institutions re-evaluated and discussed by a public aware of the power of reason.
- By the 1780s, outpouring of literature that **mocked the royalty** and criticised their morality — raised questions about the existing social order.
- *Caution*: print did not directly shape minds; people accepted some ideas and rejected others — it only created the possibility of thinking differently.

5. The Nineteenth Century

- **Children**: primary education compulsory (late 19th c.); France set up a children's press (1857). **Grimm Brothers** collected traditional folk tales (1812).
- **Women**: important as readers and writers; penny magazines, manuals on proper behaviour; novelists Jane Austen, Bronte sisters, George Eliot.
- **Workers**: lending libraries (17th c. onwards) became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans; some wrote political tracts and autobiographies.
- **Technology**: **Richard M. Hoe** (New York) perfected the power-driven **cylindrical press** (8,000 sheets per hour) — useful for newspapers; offset press (late 19th c.) printed up to six colours; electrically operated presses in 20th c.
- **New strategies**: serialised novels in periodicals, cheap series — Shilling Series; dust covers/book jackets (1920s); cheap paperback editions during 1930s Depression.

IN 6. India and the World of Print

- Before print: rich tradition of **handwritten manuscripts** in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, vernaculars; palm leaves or handmade paper; expensive and fragile; not widely read.
- **Printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries (mid-16th c.)**; Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed tracts. By 1674, about 50 books in Konkani and Kanara. Catholic priests printed first Tamil book (1579, Cochin) and first Malayalam book (1713).
- **James Augustus Hickey** began editing **Bengal Gazette** (1780) — a weekly; described as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'; published gossip about Company officials → Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted him.
- **Gangadhar Bhattacharya** — first Indian to publish a newspaper: **Bengal Gazette** (weekly).

Religious reform & public debates	Debates between reformers and orthodox (e.g. widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood). Rammohun Roy published Sambad Kaumudi (1821); Hindu orthodoxy commissioned Samachar Chandrika . 1822: Persian papers Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar ; Gujarati Bombay Samachar . Deoband Seminary (1867) published thousands of fatwas. Tulsidas's Ramcharitmanas printed (Calcutta 1810); Naval Kishore Press (Lucknow), Shri Venkateshwar Press (Bombay) printed religious texts in vernaculars.
New forms of publication	Novels, lyrics, short stories, essays on social and political matters; visual culture — Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation; cheap prints and calendars; caricatures and cartoons.
Women and print	Liberal husbands and fathers educated women. Rashsundari Debi (orthodox household, East Bengal) learnt to read secretly in the kitchen; wrote autobiography Amar Jiban (1876). Kailashbashini Debi , Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote about miserable lives of upper-caste women, esp. widows. Hindi: Ram Chaddha published <i>Istri Dharm Vichar</i> . Bengal: Battala (Central Calcutta) printed cheap books.
Print and the poor people	Cheap small books in Madras towns; public libraries. Jyotiba Phule wrote about injustices of the caste system in Gulamgiri (1871). B.R. Ambedkar (Maharashtra) and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar) (Madras) wrote powerfully on caste. Kashibaba (Kanpur mill worker) — <i>Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal</i> (1938). Bangalore cotton mill workers set up libraries.

Print and Censorship

- Before 1798, the Company was not too concerned with censorship. After 1857, attitude to freedom of press changed.
- **Vernacular Press Act (1878)**, modelled on the **Irish Press Laws**: gave the government extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press; if a seditious report was published and the newspaper ignored a warning, the press could be seized and printing machinery confiscated.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** wrote with great sympathy about Punjab revolutionaries deported in 1907 in his **Kesari** → imprisoned in 1908 → widespread protests.

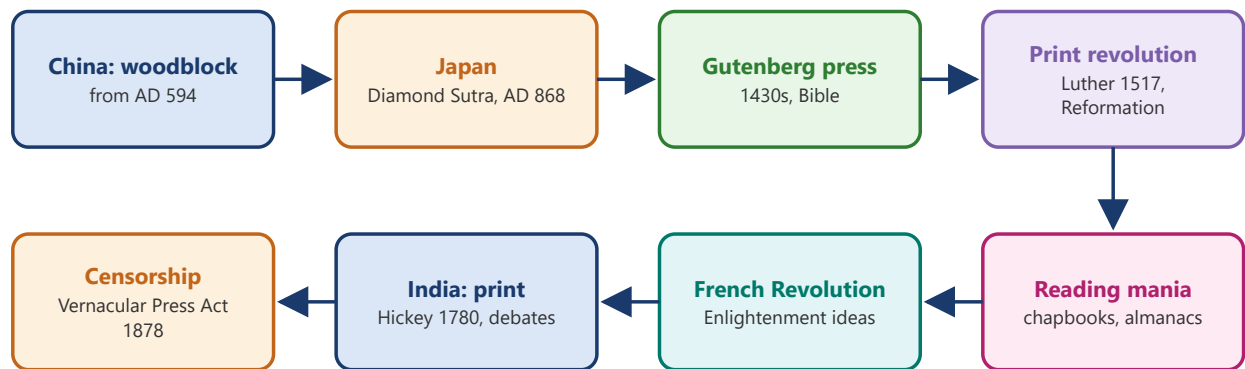
💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- The oldest known printed book, the **Diamond Sutra** (868 CE, China), is a Buddhist text.
- Gutenberg's first great printed book was the **Bible** — about 180 copies printed; it took three years.
- In Japan, **Kitagawa Utamaro**'s ukiyo art influenced European painters like Monet, Van Gogh.
- Martin Luther said: 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.'
- **Rashsundari Debi** secretly learnt to read in the kitchen and wrote *Amar Jiban* (1876) — the first full-length autobiography in Bengali.

🧠 Memory Trick

Print journey — 'C-J-E-I': China (hand printing, 594 CE) → Japan (768–770 CE) → Europe (Marco Polo 1295; Gutenberg 1430s) → India (Portuguese missionaries, Goa, mid-16th century; James Augustus Hickey's *Bengal Gazette* 1780).

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Print Culture

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Woodblock print came to Europe after 1295.

2 Marks

Give reasons: Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.

ANSWER

- Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy in 1295 after many years in China.
- He brought back the knowledge of woodblock printing from China; Italians then began producing books with woodblocks.

B2. Martin Luther was in favour of print.

2 Marks

Give reasons: Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

ANSWER

- His **95 Theses** criticising the Roman Catholic Church were printed in vast numbers and read widely, leading to the Protestant Reformation.
- He realised print could spread new ideas fast; hence he said 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one'.

B3. Index of Prohibited books**2 Marks**

Give reasons: The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.

ANSWER

- Print spread many dissenting interpretations of faith (e.g. Menocchio) that questioned the Church.
- To repress heretical ideas, the Church imposed controls over publishers and booksellers and began maintaining an Index of Prohibited Books from **1558**.

B4. Gandhi and liberty of speech**2 Marks**

Give reasons: Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

ANSWER

- These liberties are the most powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion.
- Without them, no nation can hope to achieve freedom; the colonial government was trying to crush them (e.g. Vernacular Press Act).

B5. Short notes**3 Marks**

Write short notes on: (a) The Gutenberg Press (b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book (c) The Vernacular Press Act

(A) GUTENBERG PRESS

- Developed by Johann Gutenberg (Strasbourg) using olive/wine-press model and metal types cast in moulds; perfected by 1448; first book — the Bible.

(B) ERASMUS

- Latin scholar and Catholic reformer; critical of print — feared books full of rubbish would swarm the world; some might produce useful knowledge but most were scandalous, irreligious and seditious.

(C) VERNACULAR PRESS ACT, 1878

- Modelled on Irish Press Laws; gave government extensive powers to censor vernacular newspapers; press could be seized and machinery confiscated if warnings were ignored.

B6. Spread of print culture in 19th-century India for women, poor and reformers**5 Marks**

What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth-century India mean to: (a) Women (b) The poor (c) Reformers

(A) WOMEN

- Liberal families educated women; women's journals and textbooks appeared.
- Rashsundari Debi wrote *Amar Jiban*; Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai wrote about the plight of upper-caste widows.

(B) THE POOR

- Very cheap small books sold at crossroads; public libraries set up.
- Jyotiba Phule's *Gulamgiri* and Kashibaba's writings voiced caste and class injustice; mill workers set up libraries.

(C) REFORMERS

- Print used to debate and spread new ideas — widow immolation, child marriage, idolatry.
- Rammohun Roy's *Sambad Kaumudi*; Deoband fatwas; religious texts in vernaculars reached masses.

B7. Why were some people in 18th-century Europe convinced that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?**3 Marks**

Why did some people in eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

ANSWER

- Print spread ideas of reason and rationality (Voltaire, Rousseau) to common people.
- It created a culture of debate — all institutions could be questioned.
- Writers like Mercier believed that print was a powerful force of progress that would make tyrants tremble before the 'virtual writer'.

B8. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books?**3 Marks**

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

EUROPE

- Religious authorities and monarchs feared that uncontrolled circulation of irreligious and rebellious ideas would undermine their authority — e.g. the Roman Catholic Church (Index of Prohibited Books).

INDIA

- Colonial government feared nationalist criticism — Vernacular Press Act (1878); orthodox groups feared reformist ideas — e.g. Muslim ulama feared colonial rulers would encourage conversion and change personal laws; Hindu orthodoxy opposed Rammohun Roy.

B9. Print and nationalism in India

5 Marks

How did print culture assist the growth of nationalism in India?

ANSWER

- Vernacular newspapers reported colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities (Kesari, Bombay Samachar, etc.).
- Spread ideas of social reform and questioned colonial policies — created public debate.
- Connected different communities across India; created a sense of shared identity.
- Despite repression (Vernacular Press Act), nationalist papers grew; imprisonment of Tilak (1908) provoked protests.
- Cartoons, caricatures and images (Raja Ravi Varma) spread nationalist messages to people who could not read well.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Who wrote 'Amar Jiban', the first full-length autobiography in Bengali?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Tarabai Shinde | (b) Pandita Ramabai |
| (c) Rashsundari Debi | (d) Kailashbashini Debi |

Answer: (c)

C2 [PYQ]

1 Mark

'Gulamgiri' (1871) was written by:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) B.R. Ambedkar | (b) Jyotiba Phule |
| (c) Periyar | (d) Kashibaba |

Answer: (b)

C3 [PYQ]

1 Mark

The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 is:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Ukiyo | (b) Diamond Sutra |
| (c) Accordion book | (d) Chapbook |

Answer: (b)

C4

1 Mark

Who perfected the power-driven cylindrical press?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Gutenberg | (b) Richard M. Hoe |
| (c) Marco Polo | (d) Erasmus |

Answer: (b)

C5 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Assertion (A): The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.

Reason (R): The colonial government wanted to control the growing nationalist criticism in vernacular newspapers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C6

1 Mark

Assertion (A): Manuscripts were widely read in pre-colonial India.

Reason (R): Manuscripts were expensive, fragile and had to be handled carefully.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (d) — A is false (they were not widely read); R is true.

C7 [PYQ]

3 Marks

'Printing press played a major role in shaping the society in 19th-century India.' Explain.

ANSWER

- Debates on religious and social reform reached a wide public (Sambad Kaumudi vs Samachar Chandrika).
- Women's reading and writing increased — voices against oppression.
- Caste injustices exposed by Phule, Ambedkar, Periyar; workers set up libraries — empowerment of the poor.

C8 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'The print revolution had a great impact on the life of the people of Europe.' Explain.

ANSWER

- **New reading public:** cheaper books, readership grew beyond elites.
- **Oral culture entered print:** ballads, folk tales printed with pictures.
- **Religious debates:** Luther's 95 Theses → Reformation.
- **Fear of print:** Church's Index of Prohibited Books; Erasmus' criticism.
- **Culture of debate:** spread of Enlightenment ideas → conditions for French Revolution.

C9. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: *'In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg.'*

(i) What did Luther criticise? (1)

(ii) Which movement followed? (1)

(iii) How did print help spread Luther's ideas and how did the Church react? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (ii) The Protestant Reformation.
- (iii) Luther's writings were reproduced in vast numbers and read widely, spreading dissent quickly; the Church responded with repression — Inquisition, and an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**C10 [Frequently asked]****5 Marks**

How did print culture help in the growth of nationalism in 19th-century India?

ANSWER

- Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating **pan-Indian identities**; ideas spread among people of different regions.
- Nationalist newspapers (e.g. Tilak's *Kesari*) reported colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.
- Books, pamphlets and printed debates on social and religious reform reached the common people and helped build a public opinion.
- Printed images and cheap prints of national leaders spread nationalist sentiments.
- The government's attempts at control — the **Vernacular Press Act (1878)**, arrests of editors like Tilak (1908) — provoked protests all over India, strengthening nationalism.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

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

ANSWER

- Print spread the ideas of **reason and rationality** of scientists and philosophers (Newton, Voltaire, Rousseau) to a wider public.
- Books were seen as a means of spreading progress and enlightenment; they could change society and free it from despotism and tyranny.
- Louise-Sébastien Mercier declared: "The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away."

C12 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Explain the role of print in the religious reform debates in 19th-century India.

ANSWER

- There were intense debates on widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry; print carried these arguments to a wider public in local languages.
- **Raja Rammohun Roy** published *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) and the Hindu orthodoxy replied through *Samachar Chandrika*.
- The Deoband Seminary (1867) published thousands of fatwas; Muslim and Hindu reformers used cheap lithographic prints and printed religious texts in vernacular languages.

C13 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Read — "In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws... it provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press."

(i) Why was the Act passed? (1)

(ii) What powers did the government get? (2)

(iii) How did nationalist newspapers respond? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) After the Revolt of 1857, attitudes to freedom of the press changed; the government wanted to **control the nationalist vernacular press** that criticised colonial rule.
- (ii) It could **censor reports and editorials**; seditious reports were first warned against, and if the warning was ignored the **press could be seized and printing machinery confiscated**.
- (iii) Nationalist newspapers grew in number and continued to report colonial misrule and encourage nationalist activities (e.g. Tilak wrote with sympathy for revolutionaries in *Kesari*).

What was the 'Index of Prohibited Books'?

ANSWER

- A list of banned books maintained by the **Roman Catholic Church** from **1558**.
- It was issued because the Church was troubled by new interpretations of faith (e.g. Menocchio) and wanted to control the books read by people.

SECTION B

Geography

Contemporary India – II · 20 marks

Resources and Development

Study Notes · Soil Chart · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Resources & their Classification

Resource: Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is **technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable**. Resources are a function of human activities — humans are essential components of resources.

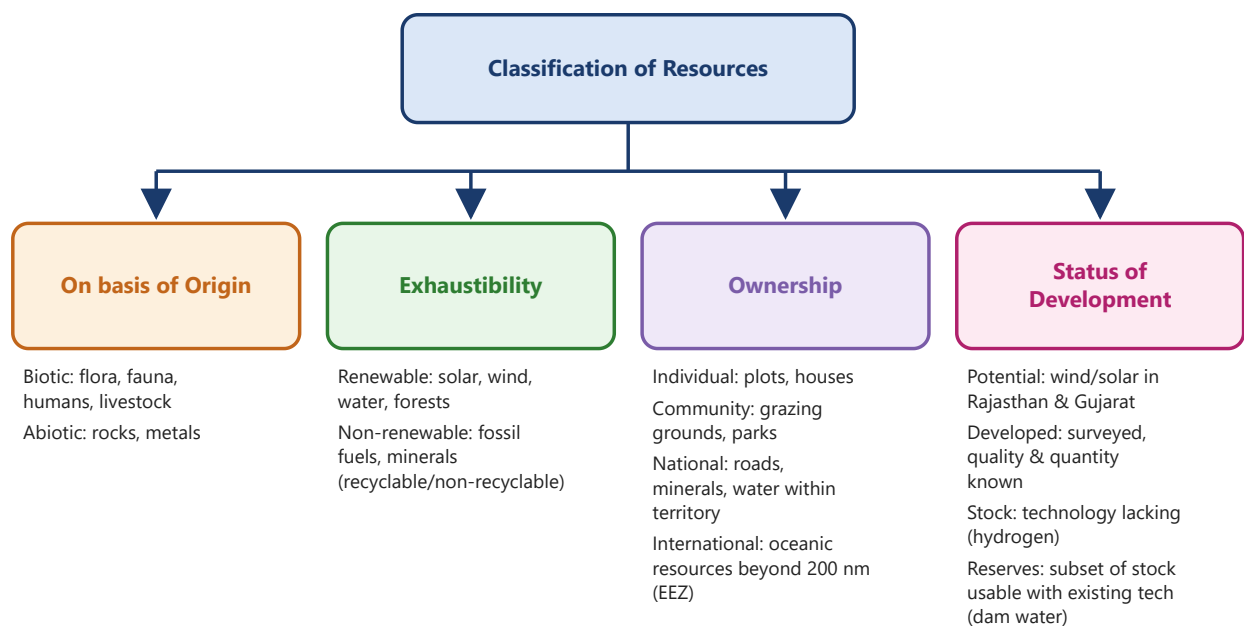


Figure G1.1 — Classification of resources

Development of Resources — problems of indiscriminate use

- **Depletion** of resources to satisfy greed of a few individuals.
- Accumulation in few hands → society divided into haves and have-nots.
- Global ecological crises: global warming, ozone depletion, pollution, land degradation.
- **Sustainable development:** development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise the needs of future generations.

Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit (June 1992) & Agenda 21

- First international Earth Summit; more than 100 heads of states in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- Adopted Forest Principles, Declaration on Global Climate Change and Biological Diversity, and **Agenda 21**.
- **Agenda 21**: declaration signed at UNCED (1992) to achieve global sustainable development; combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities; every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.

Resource Planning in India

- Identification and **inventory** of resources across regions — surveying, mapping, qualitative & quantitative estimation.
- Evolving a **planning structure** endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up.
- **Matching** resource development plans with overall national development plans.
- Gandhiji: 'There is enough for everybody's need and not for anybody's greed.' Schumacher — *Small is Beautiful* (1974); Brundtland Commission Report (1987) — *Our Common Future*.



Figure G1.2 — Three-stage workflow of resource planning in India

Land Resources & Land Use

Relief feature	Share of India's land area
Plains	About 43% — agriculture and industry
Mountains	About 30% — perennial rivers, tourism, ecology
Plateaus	About 27% — minerals, fossil fuels, forests

Land use categories

- **Forests**
- **Land not available for cultivation:** (a) barren and waste land (b) land put to non-agricultural uses
- **Other uncultivated land** (excl. fallow): permanent pastures & grazing land; land under misc. tree crops & groves; culturable waste land (left uncultivated > 5 agricultural years)
- **Fallow lands:** current fallow (left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year); other than current fallow (1–5 years)
- **Net sown area;** area sown more than once + NSA = **gross cropped area.**
- Total geographical area 3.28 million sq km; land use data available for only about 93%. Forest area far below the desired **33%** of geographical area (National Forest Policy, 1952).
- Net sown area varies: over 80% in Punjab and Haryana; less than 10% in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Land Degradation & Conservation

Cause	Where
Deforestation due to mining	Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
Overgrazing	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
Over-irrigation (waterlogging → salinity, alkalinity)	Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh
Mineral processing dust (cement, limestone grinding, pottery)	Industrial areas
Industrial effluents as waste	Many regions — water & land pollution

Conservation measures: afforestation; proper management of grazing; planting shelter belts; stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes; control on over-grazing; proper management of waste lands; control of mining activities; proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents after treatment.

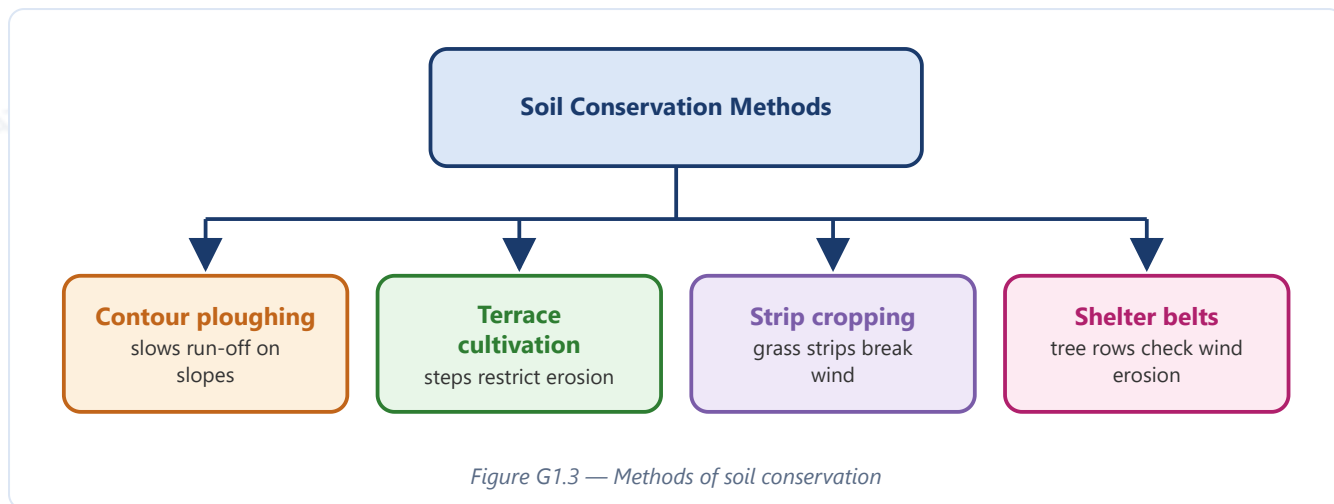
Soil as a Resource

Soil type	Formation / Features	Found in	Crops
Alluvial (most widely spread)	Deposited by Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra; rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime. Khadar (new, fine, more fertile) vs Bangar (old, more kankar nodules).	Northern plains; eastern coastal plains — deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri	Sugarcane, paddy, wheat, cereals, pulses

Black (Regur)	Formed from lava flows (climate + parent rock); clayey, retains moisture; rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, lime; poor in phosphoric content; deep cracks in hot weather; sticky when wet.	Deccan trap — Maharashtra, Saurashtra, Malwa, MP, Chhattisgarh; Godavari & Krishna valleys	Cotton ('black cotton soil')
Red & Yellow	Crystalline igneous rocks in low-rainfall areas; red due to diffusion of iron; yellow when hydrated.	Eastern & southern Deccan; Odisha, Chhattisgarh, middle Ganga plain, Western Ghats piedmont	Millets, pulses, groundnut (with manure)
Laterite	From Latin <i>later</i> = brick; high temperature and heavy rainfall → intense leaching; humus low; acidic; responds to manure and fertilisers.	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, MP, hilly Odisha & Assam	Tea, coffee (Karnataka, Kerala, TN), cashew (TN, AP, Kerala)
Arid	Red to brown; sandy, saline; low humus and moisture; lower horizons occupied by kankar (increasing calcium content) restricting infiltration.	Western Rajasthan	Cultivable after proper irrigation
Forest	Hilly and mountainous areas with sufficient rain forests; loamy and silty in valleys, coarse on upper slopes; acidic and low humus in snow-covered areas.	Himalayan region	Fertile in river terraces and alluvial fans

Soil Erosion: types & conservation

- **Soil erosion:** denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down.
- **Gully erosion:** running water cuts through clayey soils making deep channels (gullies) → **bad land** (in Chambal basin called **ravines**).
- **Sheet erosion:** water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope, washing away top soil.
- Wind blows loose soil off flat or sloping land.
- **Conservation methods:** **contour ploughing** (ploughing along contour lines to decelerate flow of water); **terrace farming** (steps cut on slopes; western & central Himalayas); **strip cropping** (strips of grass left between crops to break wind); **shelter belts** (rows of trees; stabilised sand dunes in western India).



Map Work

Identify: Major soil types of India — alluvial, black, red & yellow, laterite, arid, forest/mountain soils on an outline map.

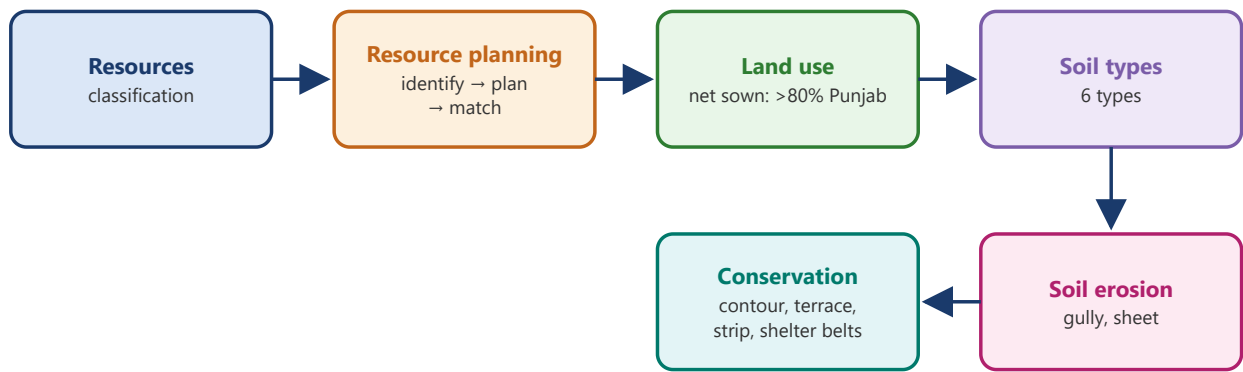
💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- India has about **3.28 million sq km** of land; about 43% is plains, 30% mountains, 27% plateaus (approx.).
- It takes **hundreds to thousands of years** for nature to form just a few centimetres of soil.
- **Black soil** is also called **regur**; it has self-ploughing quality because it develops deep cracks when dry.
- **Laterite** comes from the Latin word *later* = brick; used for making bricks and for cashew cultivation in Kerala.
- The first **Earth Summit** was held at **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1992** (Agenda 21).

🧠 Memory Trick

Soil types — 'A-B-R-L-A-F' = Alluvial, Black, Red & yellow, Laterite, Arid, Forest. Line to remember: '*All Boys Run Late Across Forests*'.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Resources and Development (*approx.)

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1(i)

1 Mark

Which one of the following type of resource is iron ore?

- (a) Renewable
- (b) Biotic
- (c) Flow
- (d) Non-renewable

Answer: (d) Non-renewable

B1(ii)

1 Mark

Under which of the following type of resource can tidal energy be put?

- (a) Replenishable
- (b) Human-made
- (c) Abiotic
- (d) Non-recyclable

Answer: (a) Replenishable

B1(iii)

1 Mark

Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive cultivation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Over irrigation
- (d) Overgrazing

Answer: (c) Over irrigation

B1(iv)

1 Mark

In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?

- (a) Punjab (b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
(c) Haryana (d) Uttarakhand

Answer: (d) Uttarakhand

B1(v)

1 Mark

In which of the following states is black soil predominantly found?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Rajasthan (d) Jharkhand

Answer: (b) Maharashtra

B2(i). Name three states having black soil and the crop mainly grown in it.

2 Marks

Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.

ANSWER

- Maharashtra, Gujarat (Saurashtra), Madhya Pradesh (Malwa) — also Chhattisgarh.
- Crop: **cotton**.

B2(ii). Soil on the eastern coast deltas & its features

2 Marks

What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features.

ANSWER

- **Alluvial soil.**
- Very fertile, rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime; ideal for sugarcane, paddy, wheat.
- Consists of sand, silt and clay; khadar (new) more fertile than bangar.

B2(iii). Soil erosion in hilly areas

2 Marks

What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

ANSWER

- **Contour ploughing** along contour lines; **terrace farming** by cutting steps on slopes.
- Strip cropping, afforestation, planting shelter belts, controlled grazing.

B2(iv). Biotic and abiotic resources**2 Marks**

What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

ANSWER

- **Biotic:** obtained from the biosphere and have life — human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock.
- **Abiotic:** composed of non-living things — rocks, metals, soil, water.

B3(i). Land use pattern in India & forest area**5 Marks**

Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960–61?

LAND USE PATTERN

- Forests (about 22%); land not available for cultivation (barren/waste + non-agricultural uses); other uncultivated land (pastures, tree crops, culturable waste); fallow lands; net sown area (about 45–54%).
- Net sown area over 80% in Punjab and Haryana; below 10% in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, A&N Islands.

WHY FOREST AREA HAS NOT INCREASED MUCH

- Increasing population → demand for agricultural land, housing, industries.
- Construction of dams, mining, roads and urbanisation cleared forests.
- Illegal felling, shifting cultivation; afforestation not keeping pace — so remains far below the desired 33%.

B3(ii). Technical & economic development and resource consumption**5 Marks**

How has the technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

ANSWER

- Technology made extraction of resources easier and faster — mining, fishing, logging on a large scale.
- Industrialisation needed huge raw materials and energy; urbanisation increased demand for land, water, power.
- Economic growth raised incomes and consumption — more vehicles, consumer goods.
- Colonisers used superior technology to exploit colonies' resources.
- Result: depletion of resources, pollution, land degradation — need for sustainable development.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which soil is also called 'Regur'?

- (a) Laterite
- (b) Black
- (c) Alluvial
- (d) Arid

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which one of the following is an international resource?

- (a) Minerals within territorial waters
- (b) Resources beyond 200 nautical miles (EEZ) in oceans
- (c) Village ponds
- (d) Private houses

Answer: (b)

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

The Earth Summit of 1992 was held at:

- (a) Kyoto
- (b) Rio de Janeiro
- (c) Geneva
- (d) New York

Answer: (b)

C4**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Laterite soil is suitable for tea and coffee after adopting appropriate soil conservation.

Reason (R): Laterite soil is developed in areas of high temperature and heavy rainfall and is intensely leached.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (b)

C5 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Assertion (A): Resource planning is essential in India.

Reason (R): India has enormous diversity in availability of resources — some regions are rich in some resources and deficient in others.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C6 [PYQ]

3 Marks

'Resource planning is a complex process.' Explain its three stages.

ANSWER

- Identification and inventory of resources — surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation.
- Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up.
- Matching resource development plans with overall national development plans.

C7 [PYQ]

3 Marks

Distinguish between Khadar and Bangar.

ANSWER

• Khadar	Bangar
New alluvium	Old alluvium
Finer particles, more fertile	Higher concentration of kankar nodules, less fertile
Found in flood plains, renewed every year	Found away from river beds at higher level

C8 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

What is soil erosion? Explain the major causes and suggest methods of soil conservation.

MEANING

- Denudation of the soil cover and its subsequent washing down.

CAUSES

- Deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining.
- Running water → gully & sheet erosion; wind blows off loose soil.
- Defective farming methods — ploughing up and down slopes.

CONSERVATION

- Contour ploughing, terrace farming, strip cropping, shelter belts, controlled grazing, afforestation.

C9. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: 'Sustainable economic development means development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.'

- (i) When and where was the first Earth Summit held? (1)
(ii) What is Agenda 21? (1)
(iii) Suggest two measures for sustainable use of resources. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) June 1992, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- (ii) A declaration signed at UNCED 1992 to achieve global sustainable development through global cooperation; every local government to draw its own local Agenda 21.
- (iii) Use renewable energy; reduce, reuse, recycle; afforestation; conservation-oriented resource planning.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**C10 [Frequently asked]****5 Marks**

Explain any five measures to conserve soil and control soil erosion.

ANSWER

- **Contour ploughing** — ploughing along contour lines slows down the flow of water down the slopes.
- **Terrace cultivation** — steps cut out on slopes restrict erosion (Western and Central Himalayas).
- **Strip cropping** — strips of grass are left to grow between crops to break the force of wind.
- **Shelter belts** — rows of trees planted to break the wind; helped stabilise sand dunes in western India.
- **Controlled grazing, afforestation and plugging of gullies** (e.g. in the Chambal ravines) also check erosion.

C11 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Describe the three stages of resource planning in India.

ANSWER

- **Identification and inventory** of resources across regions — surveying, mapping, qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement.
- Evolving a **planning structure** with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set-up for implementing resource development plans.
- **Matching** the resource development plans with overall national development plans.
- Planning is essential in India because some regions are rich in some resources but deficient in others (e.g. Jharkhand, MP rich in minerals; Rajasthan rich in solar and wind but poor in water).
- Balanced planning ensures judicious use and **sustainable development**.

C12 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Differentiate between Khadar and Bangar soils. / State three features of black soil.

ANSWER

- **Khadar** — new alluvium, finer particles, more fertile; **Bangar** — old alluvium, has kankar nodules, less fertile.
- **Black soil** (regur) — made of extremely fine clayey material; known for its **capacity to hold moisture**; ideal for cotton.
- Rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash and lime but poor in phosphoric contents; develops deep cracks in hot weather (self-aeration); sticky when wet.

C13 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Read — “In June 1992, more than 100 heads of states met in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil for the first International Earth Summit... The Summit adopted Agenda 21.”

- (i) Why was the Summit convened? (1)
(ii) What is Agenda 21? (2)
(iii) What is sustainable development? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) To address urgent problems of **environmental protection and socio-economic development** at the global level.
- (ii) A declaration signed at the Earth Summit (1992) aimed at achieving **global sustainable development**; it aims to combat environmental damage, poverty and disease through global cooperation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities. Every local government should draw its own local Agenda 21.
- (iii) Development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise the needs of future generations.

Which soil is most widely spread and most important in India?

ANSWER

- **Alluvial soil.**

Forest and Wildlife Resources

Study Notes · IUCN Table · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Flora and Fauna in India

- India is one of the world's richest countries in biological diversity — nearly **8% of the total number of species** in the world (about 1.6 million).
- At least **10% of India's recorded wild flora** and **20% of its mammals** are on the threatened list; many are 'critical' — cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owlet, madhuca insignis (wild mahua), hubbardia heptaneuron (grass).
- Biodiversity:** immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function, closely integrated through multiple interdependencies.

IUCN Categories of Species

Category	Meaning	Examples
Normal	Population considered normal for survival	Cattle, sal, pine, rodents
Endangered	In danger of extinction; survival difficult if negative factors continue	Black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion-tailed macaque, sangai (brow-antlered deer, Manipur)
Vulnerable	Population declined to levels likely to move into endangered category	Blue sheep, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin
Rare	Small population; may move into endangered/vulnerable	Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox, hornbill
Endemic	Found only in some particular areas, usually isolated by natural barriers	Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig, mithun (Arunachal Pradesh)
Extinct	Not found after searches of known/likely areas	Asiatic cheetah, pink-headed duck

Asiatic Cheetah: fastest land mammal; declared extinct in India in **1952**. (Cheetahs from Africa have since been reintroduced at Kuno National Park, MP — a conservation effort.)

⚠ Factors causing Depletion of Flora and Fauna

- **Colonial period:** expansion of railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry, mining.
- **Agricultural expansion** after independence — between 1951 and 1980, over 26,200 sq km of forest converted into agricultural land.
- **Shifting cultivation** (slash and burn) in tribal belts of north-east and central India.
- **Large-scale development projects** — since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forest cleared for river valley projects; Narmada Sagar Project (MP) would inundate 40,000 hectares.
- **Mining** — Buxa Tiger Reserve (West Bengal) threatened by dolomite mining; disturbs migration route of the great Indian elephant.
- **Grazing and fuel-wood collection;** habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over-exploitation, environmental pollution, poisoning, forest fires.
- **Unequal access & consumption:** richest 5% of Indian society cause more ecological damage than the poorest 25%.
- **Enrichment plantation:** single commercial species (teak in South India; chir pine in Himalayas) replaced natural forests.

Effects of loss of forests (on communities)

- Loss of cultural diversity; tribal and forest-dependent communities lose food, fuel, fodder, medicine, livelihood.
- Women bear the burden — walk long distances for fuel and fodder; health problems.
- Drought and flood intensify; poverty increases.

🐾 Conservation of Forest and Wildlife

Why conserve?

- Preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems — water, air and soil.
- Preserves genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth and breeding.
- Fisheries depend on aquatic biodiversity.

Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

- All-India list of protected species published; hunting banned; habitats given legal protection; trade in wildlife restricted.
- Central and state governments set up **National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries**.
- Special projects for endangered animals: **Project Tiger (1973)**, and for Indian elephant, rhino, Kashmir stag (hangul), crocodiles, Asiatic lion.
- Recently even insects — butterflies, moths, beetles, one dragonfly — added to the list.

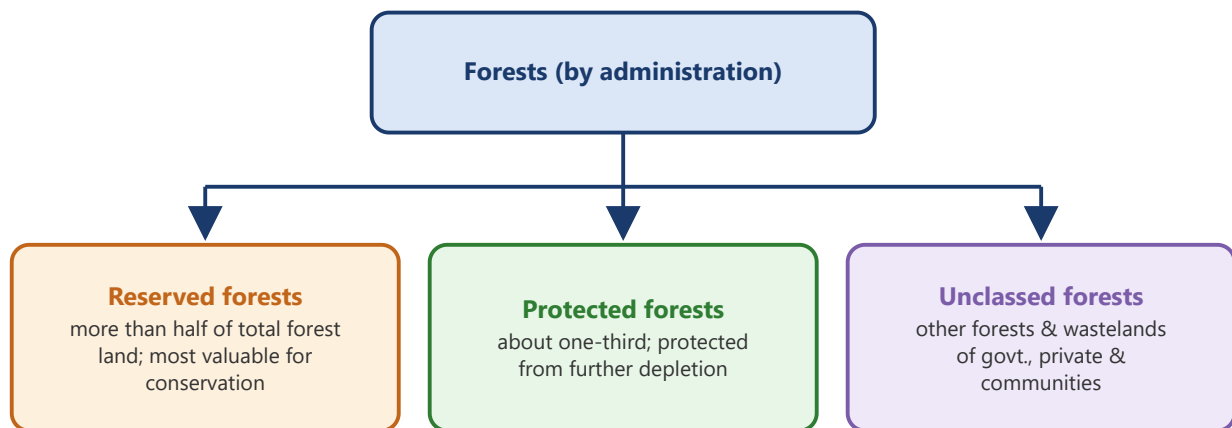


Figure G2.1 — Types of forests on the basis of management

- **Madhya Pradesh** has the largest area under permanent forests (75% of its forest area). Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra have a large percentage of reserved forests.
- Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan have a bulk under protected forests. North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage as **unclassed forests** managed by local communities.

Community and Conservation

Example	What happened
Sariska Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan)	Villagers fought against mining, citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
Alwar district (Rajasthan) — Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'	Five villages declared 1,200 hectares as their own sanctuary with their own rules — no hunting, protect wildlife against encroachments.

Chipko Movement (Himalayas)	Resisted deforestation; also successfully promoted community afforestation with indigenous species.
Beej Bachao Andolan (Tehri) & Navdanya	Showed diversified crop production without synthetic chemicals is possible and economically viable.
Joint Forest Management (JFM)	Started in Odisha, 1988 ; involves local communities in management and restoration of degraded forests; members get intermediary benefits (non-timber products, share in timber).
Sacred groves	Nature worship — virgin forests preserved. Mundas & Santhals of Chota Nagpur worship mahua and kadamba; tribals of Odisha & Bihar worship tamarind and mango during weddings; peepal & banyan sacred; Bishnoi villages (Rajasthan) protect blackbuck, chinkara, nilgai and peacocks; macaques and langurs fed by devotees.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

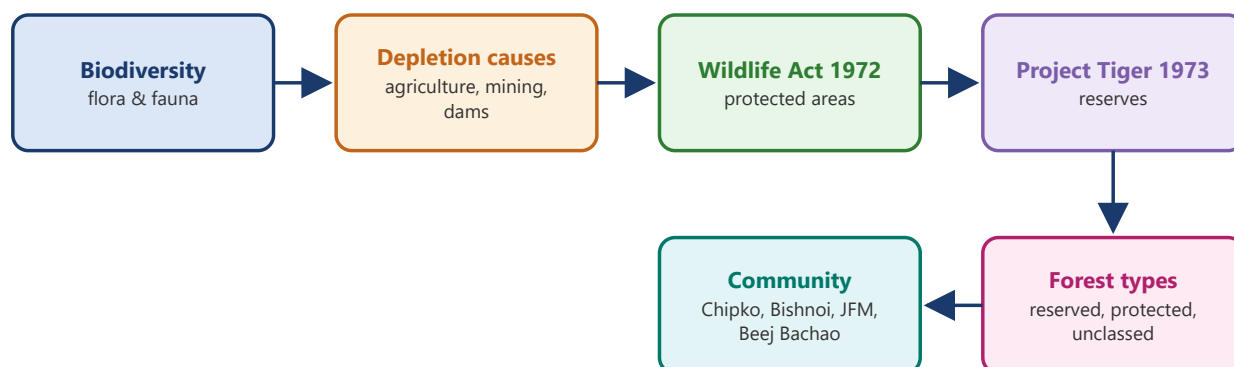
- India is one of the world's **mega-diverse** countries, with about 8% of the world's species (approx. 1.6 million species).
- Project Tiger** was launched in **1973**; India now has about **75% of the world's wild tigers** (enrichment: ~3,682 tigers, 2022 estimate).
- The **Bishnoi** community of Rajasthan protects blackbucks, chinkara, nilgai; in 1730, Amrita Devi Bishnoi and 363 people gave their lives to save Khejri trees.
- The **Chipko Movement** (1970s) in the Himalayas made tree-hugging a symbol of forest protection.
- The **Himalayan yew** is a medicinal plant (source of taxol, used for cancer) — overexploited and endangered.

🧠 Memory Trick

IUCN categories — '**N-E-V-R-E-E**': Normal, Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare, Endemic, Extinct.

Forest types — '**R-P-U**': Reserved (>50%), Protected (~1/3), Unclassed.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1(i)

1 Mark

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

Answer: (c) Grazing and fuel wood collection (as per NCERT key)

B1(ii)

1 Mark

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

Answer: (d) Demarcation of Wildlife sanctuaries

B2. Match

1 Mark each

Match the following animals/plants with their category of existence.

Animal/Plant	Category
Black buck	Endangered
Asiatic elephant	Vulnerable
Andaman wild pig	Endemic
Himalayan brown bear	Rare
Pink-headed duck	Extinct

B3(i). What is biodiversity? Why is it important for human lives?

2 Marks

What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?

ANSWER

- **Biodiversity:** the variety of life forms — plants, animals, micro-organisms — diverse in form and function but closely integrated through interdependencies.
- Important because humans, plants and animals together form an ecological system; we depend on it for air, water, soil, food, medicine and livelihood.

B3(ii). How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna?**3 Marks**

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

ANSWER

- Expansion of railways, agriculture, commercial forestry and mining during colonial period.
- Agricultural expansion, shifting cultivation, river-valley projects and mining after independence.
- Over-grazing, fuel-wood collection, poaching, pollution; enrichment plantations of single species.

B4(i). Communities and conservation**5 Marks**

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

ANSWER

- **Sariska**: villagers fought against mining using the Wildlife Protection Act.
- **Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri** (Alwar): 1,200 ha declared community sanctuary with own rules.
- **Chipko Movement**: resisted tree felling; community afforestation.
- **Beej Bachao Andolan, Navdanya**: chemical-free diversified farming.
- **Joint Forest Management** (Odisha 1988): village institutions protect degraded forests and share benefits.
- **Sacred groves** and Bishnoi protection of blackbuck, chinkara, nilgai.

B4(ii). Good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife**5 Marks**

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

ANSWER

- Stop indiscriminate felling; afforestation with indigenous species.
- Protection under Wildlife Act 1972; national parks, sanctuaries, biosphere reserves; Project Tiger.
- Community participation — JFM, sacred groves, Chipko.
- Ban on hunting and trade in wildlife products; awareness programmes.
- Sustainable use of forest produce; control on grazing and mining in forest areas.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

Joint Forest Management was first adopted by which state?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Rajasthan | (b) Odisha |
| (c) Kerala | (d) Uttarakhand |

Answer: (b) Odisha, 1988

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which state has the largest area under permanent forests?

- (a) Kerala (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Assam (d) Odisha

Answer: (b)

C3**1 Mark**

Which category does the Gangetic dolphin belong to?

- (a) Endangered (b) Vulnerable
(c) Rare (d) Endemic

Answer: (b) Vulnerable

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened.

Reason (R): Ongoing dolomite mining there disturbs the natural habitat and migration route of the great Indian elephant.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C5 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between Reserved forests and Protected forests.

Reserved	Protected
More than half of total forest land	About one-third of total forest land
Most valuable for conservation of forests and wildlife	Protected from any further depletion
Local people generally not allowed any use	Some rights may be permitted under regulation

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Explain any three features of Project Tiger.

ANSWER

- Launched in **1973** to check the fall of tiger population (from 55,000 at the turn of the century to 1,827 in 1973).
- Threats: poaching for trade (skins, bones), shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base.
- Established tiger reserves (e.g. Corbett, Sundarbans, Bandhavgarh, Sariska, Manas, Periyar); protects the whole ecosystem.

C7. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: 'The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.'

- (i) What was the main aim of the Chipko movement? (1)
(ii) Name one other community movement for conservation. (1)
(iii) Why is community participation essential in conservation? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) To resist deforestation by hugging trees.
- (ii) Beej Bachao Andolan / Navdanya / JFM.
- (iii) Local communities depend on forests and know them best; their participation gives effective, low-cost protection, reduces conflict, and ensures sustainable use and benefit-sharing.

★ **More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**

C8 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

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

ANSWER

- In Sariska Tiger Reserve (Rajasthan) villagers fought against mining, citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
- Five villages in **Alwar district** declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the **Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'** with their own rules, banning hunting.
- The famous **Chipko movement** in the Himalayas resisted deforestation and promoted community afforestation with indigenous species.
- Farmers and citizens' groups like the **Beej Bachao Andolan** (Tehri) and Navdanya showed that adequate farm production is possible without synthetic chemicals.
- **Joint Forest Management (JFM)**, first adopted in **Odisha in 1988**, involves local communities in managing and restoring degraded forests; **Bishnois** of Rajasthan protect blackbuck and chinkara; sacred groves are protected by tribals.

C9 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between reserved, protected and unclassed forests.

ANSWER

- **Reserved forests** — more than half of total forest land; regarded as most valuable for conservation of forest and wildlife.
- **Protected forests** — about one-third of total forest area; protected from any further depletion.
- **Unclassed forests** — other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.

C10 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

What are the major factors responsible for the depletion of flora and fauna in India?

ANSWER

- Expansion of **agriculture** during colonial rule and after (e.g. about 26,200 sq km of forest converted between 1951 and 1980); shifting cultivation.
- **Large-scale development projects** (river valley projects — e.g. Narmada Sagar project submerged 40,000 hectares of forest) and **mining** (Buxa Tiger Reserve threatened by dolomite mining).
- Grazing, fuel-wood collection, habitat destruction, hunting and poaching, over-exploitation, environmental pollution and forest fires.

C11 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based on Project Tiger: Tiger population fell to 1,827 in 1973. The government launched Project Tiger in 1973.

(i) Name two major threats to tiger population. (1)

(ii) Name two tiger reserves in India. (1)

(iii) Why is Project Tiger seen as more than an effort to save an endangered species? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Poaching for trade; shrinking habitat; depletion of prey base; growing human population (any two).
- (ii) Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand), Sundarbans (West Bengal), Bandhavgarh (MP), Sariska (Rajasthan), Manas (Assam), Periyar (Kerala) — any two.
- (iii) Conservation of tigers means preserving **biotypes of sizeable magnitude** — whole ecosystems with many other species; tigers are at the top of the food chain.

C12 [Frequently asked]**1 Mark**

Which state has the largest area under permanent forests?

ANSWER

- **Madhya Pradesh** (75% of its forest area is under permanent forests).

Water Resources

Study Notes · Harvesting Workflow · NCERT Solutions · PYQs · Dam Map List

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Water Scarcity

- Three-fourth of the earth's surface is covered with water, but only a small proportion is **fresh water**; it is a renewable resource through the **hydrological cycle**.
- India receives nearly **4% of global precipitation** and ranks 133rd in the world in water availability per person per annum.
- **Causes of water scarcity**: (i) large and growing population → greater demand for domestic use and food production; (ii) over-exploitation of groundwater for irrigation (dry-season agriculture, HYV crops); (iii) industrialisation — industries are heavy users of water and of power (hydro-electricity); (iv) urbanisation with water-intensive lifestyles — housing societies have their own groundwater pumping devices; (v) **water pollution** by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides, fertilisers — water may be available in plenty yet unfit to use.
- Thus scarcity is often **qualitative** as well as quantitative.

Multi-Purpose River Projects & Integrated Water Resources Management

Dams

- **Dam**: a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.
- In ancient India: sophisticated hydraulic structures — water harvesting system at **Sringaverapura near Allahabad** (1st c. BC) channelled flood water of the Ganga; Chandragupta Maurya's dams, lakes and irrigation; **Bhopal Lake** (11th c.), one of the largest artificial lakes; tank at **Hauz Khas, Delhi** (14th c., Iltutmish) to supply water to Siri Fort area.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** proudly proclaimed dams as the '**temples of modern India**' — they would integrate development of agriculture and village economy with rapid industrialisation.

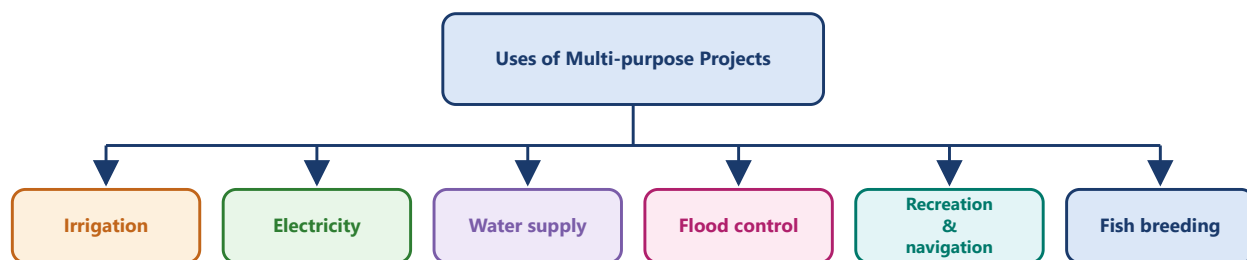


Figure G3.1 — Purposes served by multi-purpose river valley projects

Project	River	Integrated uses
Bhakra Nangal	Satluj	Hydel power and irrigation
Hirakud	Mahanadi	Conservation of water with flood control
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Water to drought-prone Gujarat (Kutch, Saurashtra), Rajasthan
Tehri	Bhagirathi	Hydro power, irrigation, drinking water

Why multi-purpose projects are opposed

- Regulating and damming rivers affects natural flow → poor sediment flow, excessive sedimentation at reservoir bottom, rockier stream beds, poorer habitats for aquatic life.
- Dams fragment rivers — difficult for aquatic fauna to migrate, especially for spawning.
- Reservoirs on floodplains submerge existing vegetation and soil → decomposition.
- Displacement** of local communities; lose land, livelihood, meagre access and control over resources. — ‘Narmada Bachao Andolan’ (NGO mobilising tribals, farmers, environmentalists against Sardar Sarovar); Tehri Dam Andolan.
- Irrigation changed cropping pattern to water-intensive and commercial crops → **salinisation of soil**; widened gap between rich landowners and landless poor.
- Inter-state water disputes**: e.g. Krishna-Godavari dispute (objections by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to diversion by Maharashtra at Koyna).
- Dams did not always control floods — sedimentation reduced capacity; **induced earthquakes**; water-borne diseases, pests; pollution from excessive use of water.

☔ Rainwater Harvesting

Region	Traditional technique
Hilly & mountainous (western Himalayas)	Guls or kuls — diversion channels for agriculture
Rajasthan (drinking water)	Rooftop rainwater harvesting ; underground tanks called tankas (in Phalodi, Barmer, Bikaner); rainwater called palar pani — purest form
Flood plains of Bengal	Inundation channels to irrigate fields

Arid & semi-arid (Jaisalmer)	Agricultural fields converted into rain-fed storage structures — khadins (Jaisalmer) and johads (other parts of Rajasthan)
Meghalaya	Bamboo drip irrigation — 200-year-old system; 18–20 litres enter the bamboo pipe, reduced to 20–80 drops per minute at the site of the plant
Karnataka (Gendathur village, Mysuru)	Rooftop harvesting in about 200 households — about 50,000 litres per household annually
Tamil Nadu	First state to make rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory for all houses; legal provisions to punish defaulters
Shillong (Meghalaya)	Despite Cherrapunji-Mawsynram (highest rainfall) nearby, faces water shortage — nearly every household has rooftop harvesting

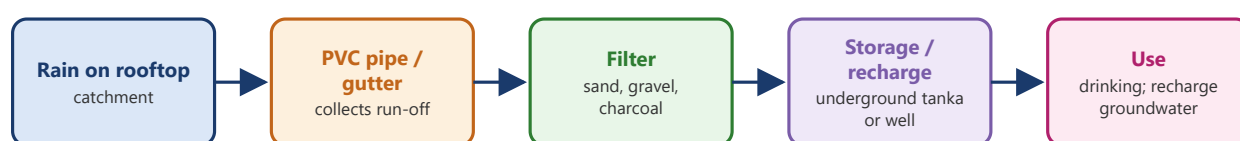


Figure G3.2 — Workflow of rooftop rainwater harvesting (schematic)

Tankas — Rajasthan (features)

- Built inside the main house or courtyard; connected to sloping roofs through a pipe.
- Rain falling on rooftop travels down the pipe and is stored in the underground tanka; first spell of rain usually not collected (cleans roof and pipes).
- Water stored till the next rainfall — reliable drinking water source when other sources dry up in summer; also keeps rooms cool.
- Some houses construct underground rooms adjoining the tanka to beat summer heat.

Map Work — Dams (Locate & Label)

Dam	River	State
Salal	Chenab	Jammu & Kashmir
Bhakra Nangal	Satluj	Himachal Pradesh / Punjab
Tehri	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand
Rana Pratap Sagar	Chambal	Rajasthan
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Gujarat
Hirakud	Mahanadi	Odisha

Nagarjuna Sagar

Krishna

Telangana / Andhra Pradesh border

Tungabhadra

Tungabhadra

Karnataka

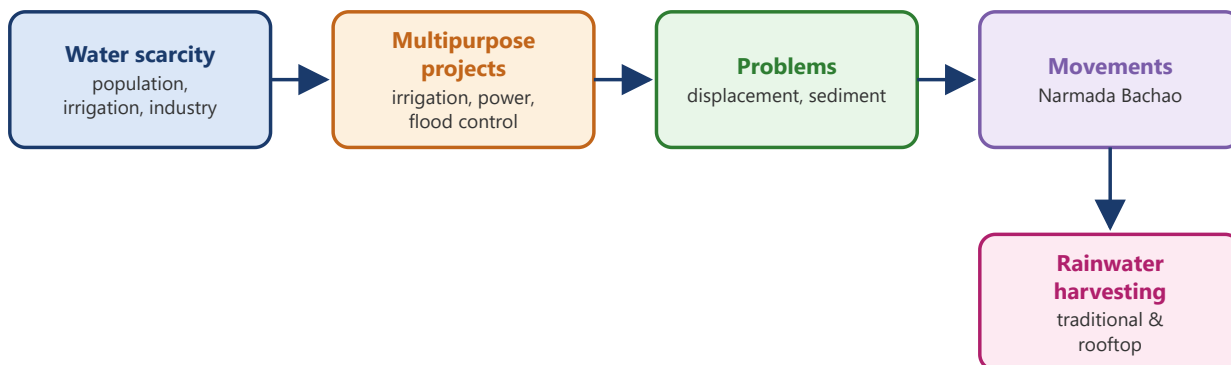
💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- About **96.5%** of Earth's water is in oceans; only about **2.5% is freshwater**, and most of that is frozen as ice.
- India receives nearly **4% of global precipitation** but has ~18% of world population (approx.).
- **Shillong** in Meghalaya, near one of the rainiest places, still faces water shortage — so rooftop rainwater harvesting is common.
- **Tamil Nadu** was the first state to make rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory for all houses.
- Jawaharlal Nehru called dams the '**temples of modern India**'.

🧠 Memory Trick

Traditional RWH by region: 'Hill-Kuls, Rajasthan-Tankas, Meghalaya-Bamboo' → Guls/Kuls (W. Himalaya), Tankas & Khadins/Johads (Rajasthan), Bamboo drip irrigation (Meghalaya), inundation channels (Bengal).

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Water Resources

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1(i). Classify as water scarcity cases**1 Mark each**

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 — **Not suffering**
- (b) Region having high annual rainfall and large population — **Suffering**
- (c) Region having high annual rainfall but water is highly polluted — **Suffering**
- (d) Region having low rainfall and low population — **Not suffering**

B1(ii)**1 Mark**

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 helps 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. |

Answer: (c)

B1(iii). Correct the false statements**2 Marks**

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.* → **Correct:** ...have **aggravated the problem of water scarcity** (over-exploitation and pollution).
- (b) *Regulating and damming of rivers does not affect the river's natural flow and its sediment flow.* → **Correct:** It **adversely affects** natural flow, causes poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation.
- (c) *In Gujarat, the Sabarmati basin farmers were not agitated when higher priority was given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.* → **Correct:** Farmers **were agitated** and almost caused a riot.
- (d) *Today in Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop rainwater harvesting has gained popularity despite high water availability due to the Indira Gandhi Canal.* → **Correct:** The practice is **on the decline** due to plenty of water from the canal.

B2(i). Water is a renewable resource**2 Marks**

Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.

ANSWER

- Fresh water is continually renewed and recharged through the **hydrological cycle** — evaporation, condensation, precipitation.
- Thus, used water returns to water bodies and ground, making it renewable (if not polluted/over-exploited).

B2(ii). What is water scarcity and its main causes?**3 Marks**

What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?

ANSWER

- **Water scarcity:** shortage of water in relation to demand, or water available but unfit for use (qualitative).
- **Causes:** growing population; over-exploitation for irrigation; industrialisation; urbanisation; pollution of water sources.

B2(iii). Advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose projects**3 Marks**

Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Irrigation, electricity generation	Displacement of people, loss of livelihood
Water supply for domestic & industrial use	Sedimentation, poor aquatic habitats, fragmentation
Flood control, navigation, recreation, fish breeding	Salinisation, inter-state disputes, induced earthquakes, water-borne diseases

B3(i). Rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan**5 Marks**

Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

ANSWER

- Almost all houses in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer traditionally had underground tanks or **tankas** for storing drinking water.
- Tankas are part of well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting systems, built inside the main house or courtyard, connected to sloping roofs by a pipe.
- First spell of rain not collected, to clean roofs and pipes; stored water (**palar pani**) is the purest form of natural water.
- Tankas can be as large as a big room (e.g. 6.1 m deep, 4.27 m long, 2.44 m wide in Phalodi).
- Stored water lasts till next rainfall; underground rooms adjoining tankas keep houses cool.
- Agricultural fields converted into rain-fed storage — **khadins** in Jaisalmer and **johads** elsewhere in Rajasthan.

B3(ii). Traditional harvesting revived**5 Marks**

Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

ANSWER

- **Rooftop harvesting** in Shillong (Meghalaya) and in Gendathur (Karnataka) — about 50,000 litres per household annually.
- **Tamil Nadu** made rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory for all houses across the state.
- Recharge of groundwater through wells, pits, check dams in urban areas.
- Bamboo drip irrigation in Meghalaya continues; new drip/sprinkler irrigation saves water.
- Revival of johads, khadins and tanks by NGOs and village communities.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

Which state has made rooftop rainwater harvesting compulsory for all houses?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Rajasthan | (b) Tamil Nadu |
| (c) Kerala | (d) Karnataka |

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Hirakud dam is built on which river?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Krishna | (b) Mahanadi |
| (c) Godavari | (d) Narmada |

Answer: (b)

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

'Guls' or 'Kuls' are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (a) Underground tanks | (b) Diversion channels in western Himalayas |
| (c) Inundation channels | (d) Bamboo pipes |

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *Water scarcity may be an outcome of large and growing population.*

Reason (R): *More people means more water for domestic use and more food production (irrigation).*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C5**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *Dams are called 'temples of modern India'.*

Reason (R): *They integrated agricultural and rural development with rapid industrialisation and growth of the urban economy.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

'Multi-purpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition.' Give three reasons.

ANSWER

- Large-scale displacement of local communities (Narmada Bachao Andolan).
- Adverse ecological effects — sedimentation, fragmentation of rivers, submergence of forests.
- Salinisation, inter-state disputes, failure in flood control, induced earthquakes.

C7. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: *'In Meghalaya, a 200-year-old system of tapping stream and spring water by using bamboo pipes is prevalent. About 18–20 litres of water enters the bamboo pipe system, gets transported over hundreds of metres, and finally reduces to 20–80 drops per minute at the site of the plant.'*

(i) Name this system. (1)

(ii) Why is water reduced to drops at the plant? (1)

(iii) Suggest two other traditional water harvesting methods and their regions. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Bamboo drip irrigation.
- (ii) To ensure efficient use — plants get water slowly at roots with minimum wastage.
- (iii) Guls/kuls in western Himalayas; tankas in Rajasthan; khadins in Jaisalmer; inundation channels in Bengal (any two).

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**C8 [Frequently asked]****5 Marks**

Why are multi-purpose river projects facing resistance? Explain the disadvantages.

ANSWER

- Regulating and damming rivers affects their natural flow → poor sediment flow, excessive sedimentation at the bottom of reservoir.
- Rockier stream beds and poorer habitats for aquatic life; fragmentation of rivers makes migration difficult for aquatic fauna.
- **Large-scale displacement** of local communities; they have to give up their land and livelihood (e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan, Tehri Dam Andolan).
- Reservoirs submerge vegetation and soil, leading to decomposition; floodplains lose fertile silt → land degradation; can cause earthquakes, water-borne diseases, pests.
- Inter-state water disputes (e.g. Krishna–Godavari dispute); benefits often go to landowners and large farmers, industries and urban centres.

C9 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Explain the rooftop rainwater harvesting system. Why is it important in Rajasthan?

ANSWER

- Rainwater falling on rooftops is collected through PVC pipes, filtered using sand and bricks, and stored in underground tanks (**tankas**) or used to recharge wells/groundwater.
- In the arid and semi-arid regions of **Rajasthan**, especially Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all houses traditionally had tankas for storing drinking water; this '**palar pani**' is the purest form of natural water.
- It helps in the dry season; tankas were built inside the main house or courtyard and keep rooms cool.

C10 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Describe any three traditional methods of rainwater harvesting in India.

ANSWER

- **Guls / kuls** — diversion channels in the Western Himalayas.
- **Khadins and johads** — rain-fed storage structures in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan; **inundation channels** in the floodplains of Bengal.
- **Bamboo drip irrigation** in Meghalaya — 18–20 litres of water carried through bamboo pipes, reduced to 20–80 drops per minute at the plant.

C11 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Read — "Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the 'temples of modern India'... because they would integrate development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialisation."

- (i) What is a multi-purpose project? (1)
- (ii) Give two purposes served by it. (1)
- (iii) Give two reasons why dams have become sites of protest. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) A river valley project that serves many purposes at once.
- (ii) Irrigation, electricity generation, water supply, flood control, recreation, inland navigation, fish breeding (any two).
- (iii) Large-scale displacement of local people without proper rehabilitation; environmental damage — submergence of forests, loss of habitat, sedimentation (also inter-state disputes).

C12 [Frequently asked]

1 Mark

On which river is the Hirakud dam built?

ANSWER

- **Mahanadi** (Odisha).

Agriculture

Study Notes · Crop Tables · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES

India is an **agriculturally important country**: two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity producing most of the food and raw materials for industries.

Types of Farming

Type	Features	Where / names
Primitive subsistence	Small patches with primitive tools (hoe, dao, digging sticks) and family labour; depends on monsoon and natural fertility. Slash and burn (shifting) — clear a patch, grow crops, shift when fertility falls.	Jhumming (Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland); Pamlou (Manipur); Dipa (Bastar, Chhattisgarh; A&N); Bewar/Dahiya (MP); Podu/Penda (AP); Pama Dabi/Koman/Bringa (Odisha); Kumari (Western Ghats); Valre/Waltre (SE Rajasthan); Khil (Himalayan belt); Kuruwa (Jharkhand)
Intensive subsistence	Areas of high population pressure; high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation; small landholdings due to right of inheritance → more output from limited land.	Densely populated areas
Commercial	High doses of modern inputs — HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides; crops for sale. Degree varies by region (rice is commercial in Punjab & Haryana, subsistence in Odisha).	Punjab, Haryana
Plantation	Single crop on a large area; capital intensive, migrant labour; interface of agriculture and industry; produce used as raw material in industries; well-developed transport network needed.	Tea (Assam, north Bengal), coffee (Karnataka), rubber, sugarcane, banana

Cropping Seasons

Season	Sowing	Harvesting	Crops	Major areas
--------	--------	------------	-------	-------------

Rabi	October–December (winter)	April–June (summer)	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard	Punjab, Haryana, HP, J&K, Uttarakhand, UP. Western temperate cyclones (winter rain) help; Green Revolution
Kharif	With onset of monsoon (June–July)	September–October	Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, soyabean	Assam, West Bengal, coastal Odisha, AP, Telangana, TN, Kerala, Maharashtra, Konkan coast, UP, Bihar. In Assam, WB, Odisha — three paddy crops: Aus, Aman, Boro
Zaid	Short season between rabi and kharif (summer)	—	Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops; sugarcane (planted, but takes about a year)	—

Major Crops — Geographical Conditions

Crop	Temperature / Rainfall / Soil	Major producing areas / facts
Rice (staple; India 2nd largest producer after China)	Kharif; high temp (>25°C), high humidity, rainfall >100 cm; less rain → irrigation	Plains of north and north-east, coastal areas, deltaic regions; canals & tubewells made it possible in Punjab, Haryana, west UP, parts of Rajasthan
Wheat (2nd most important cereal)	Rabi; cool growing season, bright sunshine at ripening; 50–75 cm rain evenly distributed	Two zones: Ganga-Satluj plains in north-west & black soil region of the Deccan. Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP, Bihar, Rajasthan
Millets (jowar, bajra, ragi) — high nutritional value	Jowar: rain-fed, moist areas (3rd most important food crop by area & production). Bajra: sandy and shallow black soil. Ragi: dry regions; red, black, sandy, loamy, shallow black soils; rich in iron, calcium, micronutrients	Jowar: Maharashtra (largest), Karnataka, AP, MP. Bajra: Rajasthan (largest), UP, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana. Ragi: Karnataka (largest), TN, HP, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Arunachal
Maize	Food & fodder; kharif; 21°C–27°C; old alluvial soil. In Bihar also grown in rabi	Karnataka, MP, UP, Bihar, AP, Telangana
Pulses (India largest producer & consumer)	Tur, urad, moong, masur, peas, gram; leguminous — fix nitrogen, restore soil fertility; grown in rotation	MP, UP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka
Sugarcane (India 2nd after Brazil)	Tropical & subtropical; 21°C–27°C, hot humid; 75–100 cm rain; irrigation where less; needs manual labour	UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, TN, AP, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana. Source of sugar, gur, khandsari, molasses
Oilseeds (India largest producer)	Groundnut (kharif; ~half of oilseeds), mustard (rabi), sesamum (kharif in north, rabi in	Groundnut: Gujarat largest, then Rajasthan, TN

	south), castor (both), linseed, soyabean, cotton seeds, sunflower	
Tea	Plantation; tropical & subtropical climate; deep fertile well-drained soil rich in humus & organic matter; warm moist frost-free climate; frequent showers evenly distributed; abundant cheap skilled labour	Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri (WB), TN, Kerala; also HP, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, AP, Tripura. India among leading producers
Coffee	Arabica variety (initially from Yemen) — in demand worldwide; first introduced on Baba Budan Hills	Nilgiri — Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
Rubber	Equatorial crop; also tropical & subtropical; moist humid climate, rainfall >200 cm, temp above 25°C	Kerala, TN, Karnataka, A&N Islands, Garo hills of Meghalaya
Cotton (India is second-largest producer, per NCERT)	Drier parts of black cotton soil of Deccan plateau; high temp, light rainfall/irrigation, 210 frost-free days, bright sunshine; kharif; 6–8 months to mature	Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP, Karnataka, AP, Telangana, TN, Punjab, Haryana, UP
Jute ('golden fibre')	Well-drained fertile soils in flood plains where soils renewed every year; high temperature	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya. Losing market to synthetic fibres & packaging material (nylon)
Horticulture (India 2nd after China in fruits & vegetables)	—	Mangoes: Maharashtra, AP, Telangana, UP, WB; Oranges: Nagpur & Cherrapunji; Bananas: Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra, TN; Lichi & guava: UP & Bihar; Pineapples: Meghalaya; Grapes: AP, Telangana, Maharashtra; Apples, pears, apricots, walnuts: J&K, HP
Sericulture	Rearing of silkworms for production of silk fibre	—

Note: Production ranks ('largest/second-largest producer') are given as in the NCERT textbook, which is the reference for board answers.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

- After Independence: **collectivisation**, consolidation of holdings, co-operation and **abolition of zamindari** — land reform was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan.
- **Green Revolution** (1960s–70s): package technology (HYV seeds, fertilisers, irrigation) and **White Revolution (Operation Flood)**.
- 1980s–90s: comprehensive land development programme — provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease; **Grameen banks**, cooperative societies and banks for loans at lower interest rates.
- **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)**, **Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)**; special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes on radio and television.
- Government announces **minimum support price**, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check exploitation by middlemen.

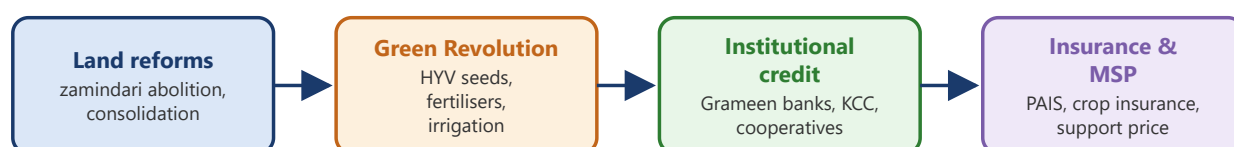


Figure G4.1 — Workflow of agricultural reforms in India after Independence

Map Work (Identify)

Major areas of **Rice** and **Wheat**; largest/major producer states of **Sugarcane** (UP), **Tea** (Assam), **Coffee** (Karnataka), **Rubber** (Kerala), **Cotton** (Maharashtra/Gujarat), **Jute** (West Bengal).

Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- India is the **world's largest producer of pulses and milk** and the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables (approx., FAO data).
- **Jhumming** (slash and burn) is called '**Milpa**' in Mexico, '**Roca**' in Brazil, '**Ladang**' in Malaysia.
- **Ragi** is very rich in iron, calcium and roughage.
- India was the **first country to produce sugarcane-based sugar** in ancient times; the word 'sugar' comes from Sanskrit *sharkara*.
- Assam, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri teas; **Arabica coffee** first brought from Yemen to Baba Budan Hills (Karnataka).

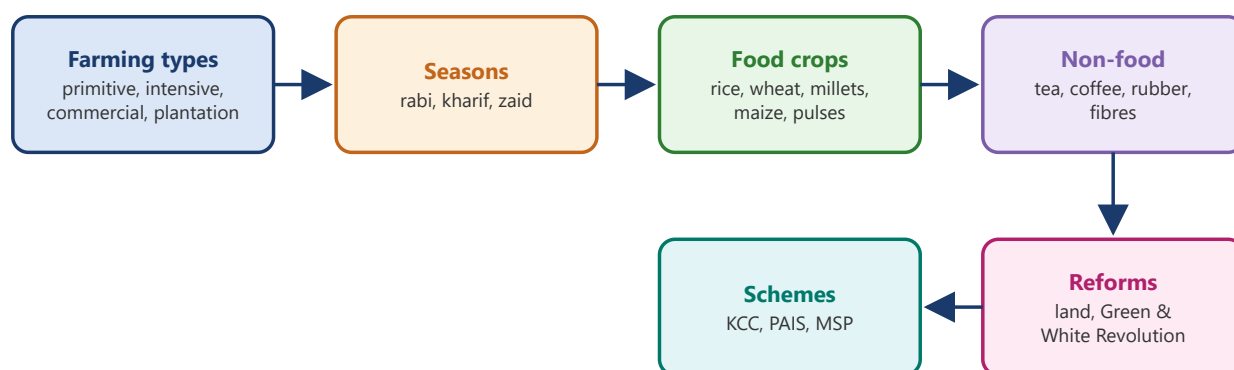
Bhoodan–Gramdan (added for full coverage)

- **Vinoba Bhave**, a disciple of Gandhiji, went on padyatra to persuade landlords to gift land to the landless.
- **Bhoodan** = land gift; **Gramdan** = entire village land gifted; also called the '**Blood-less Revolution**'.
- Started at **Pochampalli (Andhra Pradesh/now Telangana), 1951** when Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres.
- Some zamindars donated land only to escape land-ceiling laws — so impact was limited.

🧠 Memory Trick

Crop seasons — 'K-R-Z': **Kharif** = monsoon crops (June–Sept; rice, maize, jowar, cotton, jute, groundnut) • **Rabi** = Rests in winter (Oct–Dec sown; wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard) • **Zaid** = Zummer (watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, fodder).

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Agriculture

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1(i)

1 Mark

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 |

Answer: (b) Plantation agriculture

B1(ii)**1 Mark**

Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Rice | (b) Gram |
| (c) Millets | (d) Cotton |

Answer: (b) Gram

B1(iii)**1 Mark**

Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Pulses | (b) Millets |
| (c) Jowar | (d) Sesamum |

Answer: (a) Pulses

B2(i). Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.**3 Marks**

Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.

ANSWER — TEA

- Tropical and subtropical climate; deep, fertile, well-drained soil rich in humus and organic matter.
- Warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year; frequent showers evenly distributed.
- Abundant, cheap and skilled labour (plantation crop).

B2(ii). Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.**2 Marks**

Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

ANSWER — RICE

- Plains of north and north-east India, coastal areas and deltaic regions; with irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, west UP and parts of Rajasthan.

B2(iii). Institutional reform programmes**3 Marks**

Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

ANSWER

- Crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for cheap credit.
- Kisan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme; weather bulletins on radio/TV; minimum support price.

B3(i). Technological and institutional reforms**5 Marks**

Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

ANSWER

- Land reforms — abolition of zamindari, consolidation of holdings.
- Green Revolution (HYV seeds, fertilisers, irrigation) and White Revolution.
- Crop insurance; Grameen banks, cooperative societies, low-interest loans.
- KCC, PAIS; weather and agricultural programmes on radio & TV.
- Minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices.

B3(ii). Geographical conditions for cotton**5 Marks**

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice / cotton.

RICE

- Kharif crop; temperature above 25°C, high humidity, annual rainfall above 100 cm; irrigation in less rainfall areas; alluvial soil.

COTTON

- Grows well in drier parts of black cotton soil of Deccan plateau; high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine; kharif crop, 6–8 months to mature. Major: Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP, Karnataka, AP, Telangana, TN, Punjab, Haryana, UP.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

'Slash and burn' agriculture in the north-eastern states is called:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Bewar | (b) Jhumming |
| (c) Kumari | (d) Dipa |

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Aus, Aman and Boro are three crops of:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) Wheat | (b) Jute |
| (c) Paddy | (d) Maize |

Answer: (c) Paddy (Assam, West Bengal, Odisha)

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which crop is called 'golden fibre'?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Silk
- (d) Hemp

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought from:

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Yemen
- (c) Ethiopia
- (d) Kenya

Answer: (b) Yemen

C5 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops.

Reason (R): Pulses (except arhar) are leguminous and help restore soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C6**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Rice is a subsistence crop in Punjab and Haryana.

Reason (R): In Punjab and Haryana rice is grown mainly for sale.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (d) — A is false (it is commercial there); R is true.

C7 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between Rabi and Kharif crops.

Rabi	Kharif
Sown in winter (Oct–Dec)	Sown with onset of monsoon (Jun–Jul)
Harvested in summer (Apr–Jun)	Harvested in Sep–Oct
Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard	Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, jute, groundnut, soyabean

C8 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.

Primitive subsistence	Commercial
Small patches; primitive tools; family labour	Large scale; modern inputs — HYV, fertilisers, pesticides
Depends on monsoon & natural fertility	Irrigation and machinery used
Output for family consumption; low yield	Crops grown for sale; high yield

C9 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Describe any five features of plantation agriculture.

ANSWER

- Single crop grown on a large area (tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana).
- Interface of agriculture and industry — produce is industrial raw material.
- Capital intensive; large tracts of land; migrant labour.
- Depends on well-developed network of transport and communication, processing industries and markets.
- Scientific methods of cultivation; high production for export.

C10. Case-Based

4 Marks

Read the source: 'Millets — jowar, bajra and ragi — are the important millets grown in India. Though these are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value.'

- (i) Which state is the largest producer of bajra? (1)
- (ii) Name the soil on which ragi grows well. (1)
- (iii) Why should millet cultivation be promoted? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Rajasthan.
- (ii) Red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.
- (iii) Very high nutritional value (ragi rich in iron, calcium, micronutrients, roughage); grow in dry regions with less water and inputs — ensure food and nutritional security and climate-resilient farming.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C11 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Describe the institutional and technological reforms introduced by the government to improve Indian agriculture.

ANSWER

- **Land reforms** after independence — collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.
- **Green Revolution** (1960s–70s) based on HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and irrigation; **White Revolution** (Operation Flood) for milk.
- Comprehensive land development programme; provision for **crop insurance** against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- Establishment of **Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks** for loans at lower rates; **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** and **Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)**.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes on radio and TV; **minimum support price** and remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.

C12 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between Rabi and Kharif crops.

ANSWER

- **Rabi** — sown in winter (October–December) and harvested in summer (April–June); e.g. wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard.
- **Kharif** — grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September–October; e.g. paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, soybean.
- Rabi crops are helped by western temperate cyclones in winter; Kharif crops depend on monsoon rains. (Zaid — short season between the two: watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber.)

C13 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

ANSWER

- Kharif crop requiring **high temperature (above 25°C)** and high humidity.
- **Annual rainfall above 100 cm**; in areas of less rainfall it grows with irrigation.
- Grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and deltaic regions; canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible in Punjab and Haryana. India is the second largest producer of rice after China.

C14 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based on primitive subsistence farming: 'Slash and burn' agriculture — farmers clear a patch of land, grow crops, and shift when soil fertility decreases.

- (i) What is it called in north-east India? (1)
- (ii) Name two features of this type of farming. (2)
- (iii) Why is it being discouraged? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) **Jhumming**.
- (ii) Practised on small patches with primitive tools (hoe, dao, digging sticks) and family labour; depends on monsoon and natural fertility of soil; land productivity is low as no fertilisers are used.
- (iii) It leads to deforestation, soil erosion and low productivity.

Which crop is known as the 'golden fibre'?

ANSWER

- **Jute.**

Minerals and Energy Resources

Study Notes · Classification Diagrams · NCERT Solutions · PYQs · Map List

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Mineral: a homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure. Geologists define it as a **homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure**; minerals are found in varied forms in nature. **Ore:** accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements, with sufficient concentration to make extraction commercially viable.

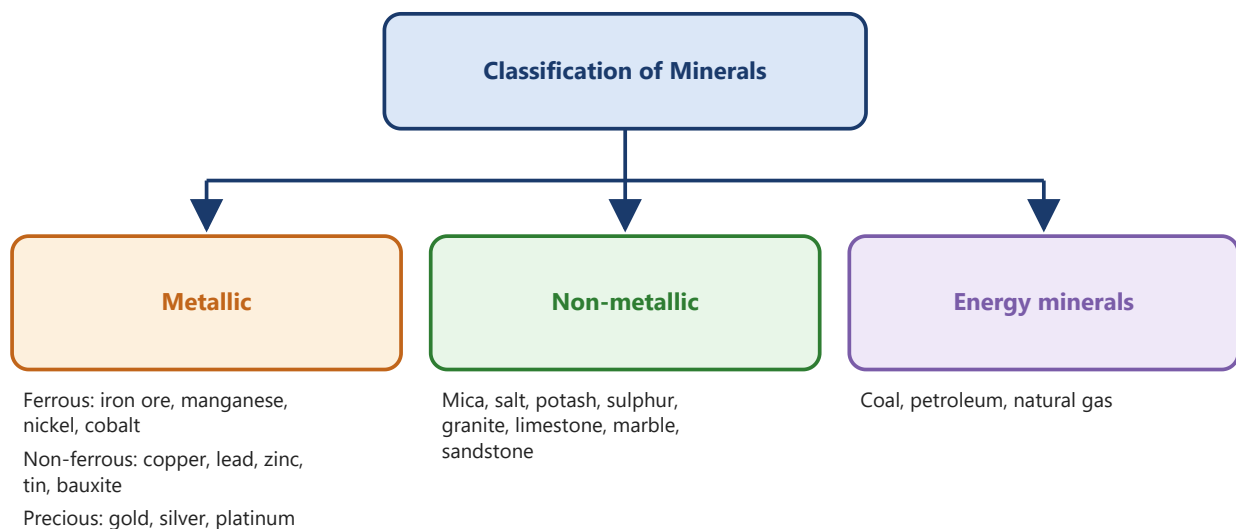


Figure G5.1 — Classification of minerals

Mode of occurrence

- **Igneous & metamorphic rocks:** in cracks, crevices, faults or joints — smaller occurrences are **veins**, larger are **lodes** (tin, copper, zinc, lead).
- **Sedimentary rocks:** in beds or layers — coal, some iron ore; gypsum, potash salt, sodium salt formed by evaporation in arid regions.
- **Decomposition of surface rocks:** soluble constituents removed, leaving residual mass — **bauxite**.
- **Placer deposits:** alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and base of hills — gold, silver, tin, platinum (not corroded by water).
- **Ocean waters:** common salt, magnesium, bromine; ocean beds rich in manganese nodules.
- **Rat-hole mining:** in Jowai and Cherrapunji (Meghalaya), coal mined by family members in a long narrow tunnel — though ruled illegal by the National Green Tribunal.

Metallic Minerals

Mineral	Key facts	Belts / mines
Iron ore	Basic mineral, backbone of industrial development. Magnetite : finest, up to 70% iron, excellent magnetic qualities (electrical industry). Haematite : most important industrial iron ore by quantity, 50–60% iron.	(i) Odisha–Jharkhand belt : Badampahar (Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar), Gua, Noamundi (Singhbhum). (ii) Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur belt (Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra): Bailadila range — 14 deposits, best physical properties, exported to Japan & South Korea via Vishakhapatnam port. (iii) Ballari–Chitradurga–Chikkamagaluru–Tumakuru belt (Karnataka): Kudremukh (Western Ghats) — 100% export unit; ore transported as slurry through pipeline to port near Mangaluru. (iv) Maharashtra–Goa belt : not very high quality; exported via Marmagao port.
Manganese	Used in manufacturing steel and ferro-manganese alloy; nearly 10 kg manganese for 1 tonne steel; bleaching powder, insecticides, paints	Odisha is the largest producer
Copper	Critically deficient in India; malleable, ductile, good conductor — electrical cables, electronics, chemicals	Balaghat mines (MP), Khetri mines (Rajasthan), Singhbhum (Jharkhand)
Bauxite	Aluminium obtained from bauxite (clay-like substance) formed by decomposition of rocks rich in aluminium silicates; aluminium: strength of iron, extreme lightness, good conductivity, malleability	Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills, Bilaspur–Katni plateau. Odisha largest producer — Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput

Non-Metallic & Rock Minerals

- **Mica**: plates or leaves; split into thin sheets; clear, black, green, red, yellow or brown; excellent dielectric strength, low power loss, insulating properties, resistance to high voltage → electric and electronic industries. Found on the northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau — **Koderma–Gaya–Hazaribagh belt** (Jharkhand); Ajmer (Rajasthan); Nellore (Andhra Pradesh).
- **Limestone**: rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates; sedimentary; basic raw material for **cement** industry; essential for smelting iron ore in blast furnace.

Hazards of mining & Conservation of minerals

- **Hazards:** dust and noxious fumes inhaled by miners → pulmonary diseases; risk of collapsing mine roofs, inundation and fires in coal mines; water sources contaminated; dumping of waste and slurry degrades land and soil; increase in stream and river pollution.
- **Conservation:** minerals are finite and non-renewable; formation takes millions of years; rate of replenishment infinitely small compared to consumption. Use in a planned and sustainable manner; improved technologies to use low-grade ores at low cost; **recycling of metals**, using scrap metals and substitutes.

⚡ Energy Resources

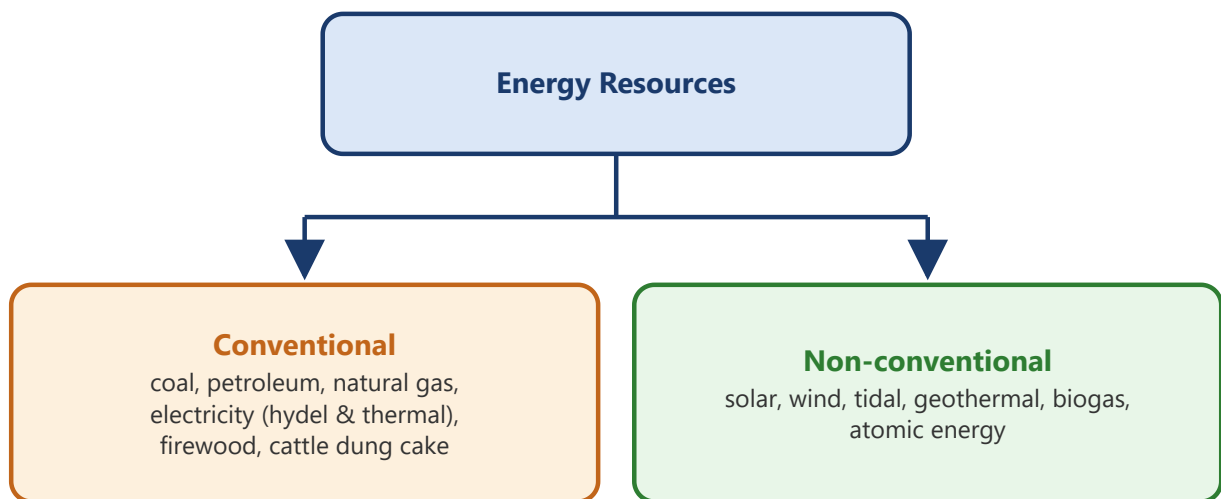


Figure G5.2 — Conventional vs non-conventional sources of energy

Source	Key facts
Coal	Most abundantly available fossil fuel. Types by degree of compression: Peat (low carbon, high moisture, low heating capacity) → Lignite (low grade brown coal, soft, high moisture; Neyveli, Tamil Nadu ; electricity) → Bituminous (most popular commercially; metallurgical coal for iron smelting) → Anthracite (highest quality hard coal). Gondwana coal (~200 million years old): Damodar valley (WB–Jharkhand) — Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro; also Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys. Tertiary coal (~55 million years): Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal, Nagaland.
Petroleum	Next major source after coal; fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants, raw material for manufacturing; refineries are 'nodal industry' for synthetic textile, fertiliser, chemical industries. Occurs in anticlines and fault traps in rock formations of tertiary age. About 63% from Mumbai High , 18% Gujarat (Ankleshwar most important), 16% Assam (Digboi, Naharkatiya, Moran-Hugrijan ; Digboi oldest).

Natural gas	Clean energy resource; found with or without petroleum; fuel and industrial raw material in petrochemical industry. Large reserves in Krishna–Godavari basin ; Mumbai High, Gulf of Cambay, Andaman & Nicobar. National Gas Grid > 18,500 km pipeline. CNG popular as liquid fuel replacing liquid fuels in vehicles.
Electricity	Hydro : fast flowing water — renewable (Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley Corporation, Kopili Hydel Project). Thermal : burning coal, petroleum, natural gas — non-renewable; over 310 thermal power plants.
Nuclear / Atomic	Altering structure of atoms → heat → electricity. Uranium and thorium (Jharkhand, Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan); Monazite sands of Kerala rich in thorium.
Solar	India is a tropical country — enormous potential; photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity; will minimise dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes.
Wind	India now ranks as a 'wind super power' (per NCERT); largest wind farm cluster from Nagercoil to Madurai (Tamil Nadu); also AP, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Lakshadweep; Nagercoil and Jaisalmer are well known.
Biogas	Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste; ' Gobar gas plants ' — provide twin benefits to farmers: energy and improved quality of manure; prevents loss of trees and manure due to burning of fuel wood and cow-dung cakes.
Tidal	Floodgate dams across inlets; water flows in during high tide, trapped when gate closes, flows back through a pipe carrying turbine. In India: Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Kachchh (Gujarat) and Gangetic delta in Sunderban (WB).
Geothermal	Heat and electricity from the interior of the earth; hot springs. Experimental projects: Parvati valley near Manikarn (Himachal Pradesh) and Puga Valley (Ladakh) .

Conservation of Energy Resources

- Energy is a basic requirement for economic development; consumption increasing steadily → need for a cautious approach.
- Promote energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources — twin planks of sustainable energy.
- Use public transport instead of individual vehicles; switch off electricity when not in use; power-saving devices; non-conventional sources — '**Energy saved is energy produced**'.

Map Work (Locate & Label)

Category	Places
Iron ore mines	Mayurbhanj (Odisha), Durg (Chhattisgarh), Bailadila (Chhattisgarh), Bellary/Ballari (Karnataka), Kudremukh (Karnataka)
Coal mines	Raniganj (WB), Bokaro (Jharkhand), Talcher (Odisha), Neyveli (TN)

Oil fields	Digboi, Naharkatia (Assam), Mumbai High (offshore Maharashtra), Bassien (offshore), Kalol, Ankaleshwar (Gujarat)
Thermal power plants	Namrup (Assam), Singrauli (MP), Ramagundam (Telangana)
Nuclear power plants	Narora (UP), Kakrapar (Gujarat), Tarapur (Maharashtra), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

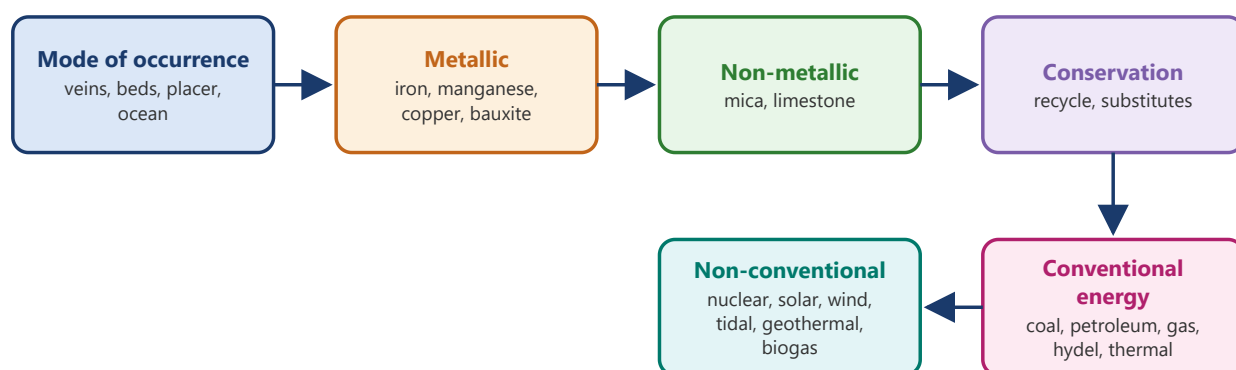
- **Mica** is so transparent and thin that it can be split into sheets thinner than paper; used in electrical and electronic industries.
- **Mumbai High** (offshore) produces a large share of India's petroleum; **Digboi** (Assam) is among the oldest oil fields.
- **Aluminium** is made from bauxite; it is light, strong and a good conductor.
- **Rat-hole mining** in Meghalaya is done by families digging long narrow tunnels — dangerous and banned by the NGT (2014).
- Madhapur near Bhuj (Gujarat) has a **solar power plant** used to sterilise milk cans (NCERT example).

🧠 Memory Trick

Iron ore belts — 'O-D-K-M': Odisha–Jharkhand, Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur, Karnataka (Ballari–Chitradurga–Chikkamagaluru–Tumakuru), Maharashtra–Goa.

Non-conventional energy — 'S-W-T-G-B': Solar, Wind, Tidal, Geothermal, Biogas.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Minerals and Energy

B1(i)

1 Mark

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

Answer: (b) Bauxite

B1(ii)

1 Mark

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

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) Mica
- (c) Iron ore
- (d) Copper

Answer: (b) Mica

B1(iii)

1 Mark

Minerals are deposited and accumulated in the strata of which of the following rocks?

- (a) Sedimentary rocks
- (b) Metamorphic rocks
- (c) Igneous rocks
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Sedimentary rocks

B1(iv)

1 Mark

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

- (a) Oil
- (b) Uranium
- (c) Thorium
- (d) Coal

Answer: (c) Thorium

B2(i). Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals**3 Marks**

Distinguish between the following in not more than 30 words: (a) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals (b) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy

Ferrous	Non-ferrous
Contain iron	Do not contain iron
Iron ore, manganese, nickel, cobalt	Copper, lead, zinc, bauxite

Conventional	Non-conventional
Used for a long time; mostly exhaustible (except firewood/hydel)	Recent origin; renewable
Polluting — coal, petroleum, natural gas	Eco-friendly — solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas

B2(ii). What is a mineral?**1 Mark**

What is a mineral?

ANSWER

- A homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.

B2(iii). How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?**2 Marks**

How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

ANSWER

- Minerals occur in cracks, crevices, faults or joints; smaller occurrences are called **veins** and larger **lodes**.
- Formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface, cool and solidify — e.g. tin, copper, zinc, lead.

B2(iv). Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?**3 Marks**

Why do we need to conserve mineral resources?

ANSWER

- Minerals are finite and non-renewable; formation takes millions of years.
- Rate of replenishment is infinitely small compared to present rate of consumption.
- Continued extraction increases costs as deeper and lower-grade ores are mined — so use sustainably, recycle and use substitutes.

B3(i). Distribution of coal in India**5 Marks**

Describe the distribution of coal in India.

ANSWER

- **Gondwana coal** (about 200 million years old): major resources in the **Damodar valley** (West Bengal–Jharkhand) — Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro important coalfields.
- Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits.
- **Tertiary coal** (about 55 million years old): north-eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
- **Lignite**: Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) used for electricity.
- Coal is bulky; so industries and thermal plants tend to be located on or near coalfields.

B3(ii). Why is solar energy bright future in India?**5 Marks**

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

ANSWER

- India is a tropical country — enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy (sunshine most of the year).
- Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity; solar plants are coming up in different parts.
- Reduces dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes → saves forests and manure.
- Renewable, inexhaustible and pollution-free; reduces fossil-fuel imports.
- Decentralised — suitable for remote villages; costs of panels falling.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

Which is the finest iron ore with up to 70% iron content?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Haematite | (b) Magnetite |
| (c) Limonite | (d) Siderite |

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Kudremukh mines are located in:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Odisha | (b) Chhattisgarh |
| (c) Karnataka | (d) Goa |

Answer: (c) Karnataka — a 100% export unit

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Largest wind farm cluster in India is located from:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Jaisalmer to Barmer | (b) Nagercoil to Madurai |
| (c) Kutch to Porbandar | (d) Kochi to Kollam |

Answer: (b)

C4**1 Mark**

Where is an experimental geothermal project located?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Puga valley, Ladakh | (b) Neyveli |
| (c) Narora | (d) Talcher |

Answer: (a)

C5 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Petroleum refineries act as a nodal industry.

Reason (R): Refineries supply raw materials for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C6 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Mining is called a 'killer industry'.

Reason (R): Miners are exposed to dust, noxious fumes, risk of collapse, inundation and fire.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C7 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional sources of energy in India? Give three reasons.

ANSWER

- Growing consumption of energy — dependence on fossil fuels which are finite.
- Rising prices of oil and gas; import dependence threatens energy security.
- Fossil fuels cause environmental pollution; renewables are clean, sustainable and abundant (sun, wind).

C8 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'Consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country.' Suggest and explain any five measures to conserve energy.

ANSWER

- Promote energy conservation and increased use of renewable sources.
- Use public transport instead of individual vehicles; car-pooling.
- Switch off electricity when not in use; use power-saving devices (LED, star-rated appliances).
- Use of non-conventional sources — solar, wind, biogas.
- Regular checking of power equipment; improve efficiency of thermal plants; 'Energy saved is energy produced'.

C9. Case-Based

4 Marks

Read the source: 'Rural areas are increasingly using biogas — shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption.'

- (i) What are 'Gobar gas plants'? (1)
- (ii) Give one advantage of biogas over kerosene or dung cake. (1)
- (iii) Explain the twin benefits of biogas plants to farmers. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Biogas plants using cattle dung, set up at municipal, cooperative and individual levels.
- (ii) Higher thermal efficiency; smokeless, cleaner fuel.
- (iii) Provide **energy** (cooking/lighting gas) and **improved quality of manure** (slurry); prevent loss of trees and manure due to burning of fuel wood and cow-dung cakes.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C10 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Why is conservation of mineral resources essential? Suggest measures to conserve them.

ANSWER

- The formation of minerals takes a very long geological time; their rate of replenishment is infinitely small compared with present rates of consumption.
- Minerals are **finite and non-renewable**; continued extraction leads to increasing costs as deeper mining with lower quality.
- Use minerals in a **planned and sustainable** manner.
- Improved technologies to allow use of low-grade ores at low cost; **recycling of metals** using scrap metals.
- Use of **substitutes**; reduce wastage in mining and processing.

C11 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional sources of energy in India? Explain any three such sources.

ANSWER

- Growing consumption of energy has made India dependent on fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas); rising prices and potential shortages raise uncertainty about future energy supply; fossil fuels cause pollution.
- **Solar energy** — India is a tropical country; photovoltaic technology; largest solar plant near Bhuj (Madhapur) used to sterilise milk cans.
- **Wind power** — largest wind farm cluster from Nagarcoil to Madurai (Tamil Nadu); also Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Lakshadweep.
- **Nuclear/atomic energy** — from uranium and thorium (Jharkhand, Aravalli in Rajasthan; monazite sands of Kerala).
- **Biogas, tidal and geothermal** — biogas plants ('Gobar gas'); tidal energy in the Gulf of Khambhat, Kachchh; geothermal projects at Parvati valley (Manikarn, HP) and Puga valley (Ladakh).

C12 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

ANSWER

- **Conventional** — firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity (hydel and thermal); used for a long time.
- **Non-conventional** — solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy; developed recently.
- Conventional sources are mostly exhaustible and polluting; non-conventional sources are mostly renewable and eco-friendly.

C13 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based on coal: *In India coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel.*

- (i) Name the four types of coal in increasing order of carbon content. (1)
- (ii) Name two coal fields of Gondwana age. (1)
- (iii) Why is coal still important for India? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Peat → Lignite → Bituminous → Anthracite.
- (ii) Damodar valley — Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro (any two); also Godavari, Mahanadi, Son, Wardha valleys.
- (iii) It provides a substantial part of the nation's energy needs; used for power generation and to supply energy to industry and domestic needs; bituminous (metallurgical) coal is used in blast furnaces for smelting iron.

Which is the oldest oil producing state of India?

ANSWER

- **Assam** (Digboi).

Manufacturing Industries

Study Notes · Steel Workflow · NCERT Solutions · PYQs · Map List

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Manufacturing: production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials into more valuable products. Countries are considered developed by their ability to transform raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value — manufacturing is the **backbone of development**.

Importance of manufacturing

- Helps modernise agriculture; reduces heavy dependence on agriculture by providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Helps in eradicating unemployment and poverty — the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures; reduces regional disparities (industries in tribal and backward areas).
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, brings in much-needed **foreign exchange**.
- Countries that transform raw materials into finished goods of higher value are prosperous.
- **Agriculture and industry are complementary:** agro-industries boosted agriculture by raising productivity; industries depend on agriculture for raw materials and sell products (irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines) to farmers.

Contribution

- Share of manufacturing in GDP stagnated at about 17% for decades (of 27% for industry incl. mining, quarrying, electricity, gas); trend of growth ~7% per annum over the decade.
- **National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC)** set up to improve productivity through appropriate policy interventions and renewed efforts by industry.
- Desired growth rate over the next decade: **12%**.



Industrial Location

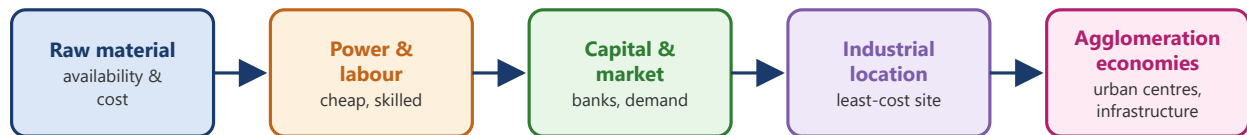


Figure G6.1 — Factors influencing industrial location (workflow)

- Industrial locations are complex — influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market. Rarely all found in one place → manufacturing tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all factors are available or can be arranged at lower cost.
- After an industrial activity starts, urbanisation follows. Cities provide markets and services — banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants, financial advice. Many industries concentrate to benefit from these advantages — **agglomeration economies**.
- Pre-independence: industries located at overseas-trade points — Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai → urban industrial pockets surrounded by agricultural rural hinterland.

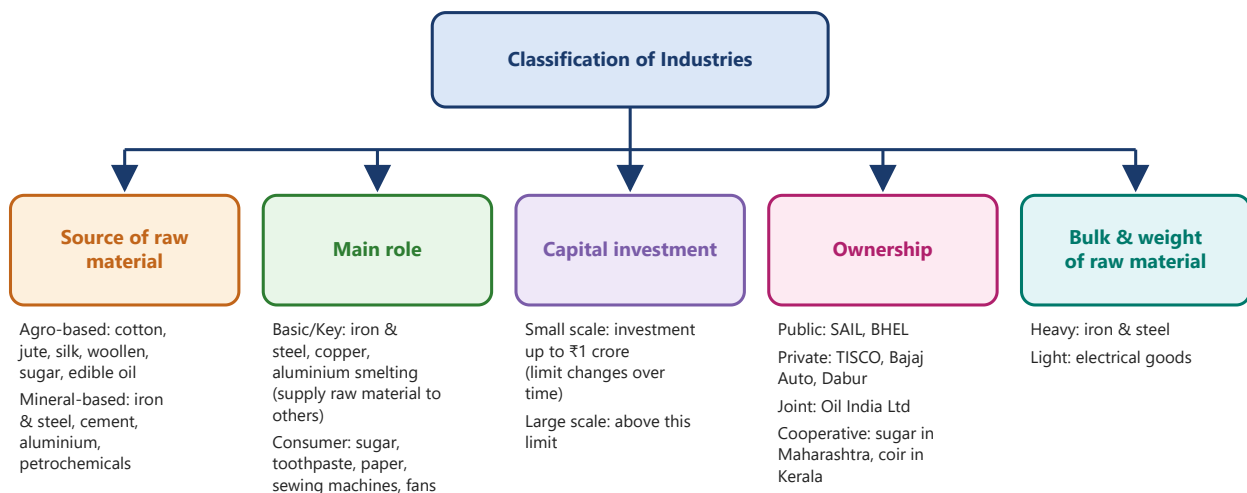


Figure G6.2 — Classification of industries

Agro-based Industries

Industry	Key facts
Cotton textile	First successful mill in Mumbai (1854) . Traditional: hand-spinning and handloom weaving; spinning centralised in Maharashtra, Gujarat and TN; weaving highly decentralised. Close link with agriculture — livelihood to farmers, cotton pluckers, ginning, spinning, dyeing, packaging, tailoring. Problems: power supply erratic; machinery needs upgrading (esp. weaving and processing); low output of labour; stiff competition with synthetic fibre industry. India has world-class spinning production but much yarn exported; weaving uses less than 25% of yarn.

Jute textile India largest producer of raw jute and jute goods; second largest exporter after Bangladesh. First jute mill near Kolkata at **Rishra (1859)**. Most mills along banks of **Hugli river** (narrow belt ~98 km long, 3 km wide). Factors: proximity of jute-producing areas, inexpensive water transport, road/rail/waterway network, abundant water for processing, cheap labour from WB and adjoining states, Kolkata as a large urban centre (banking, insurance, port). Challenges: stiff competition from synthetic substitutes and other competitors (Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt, Thailand). National Jute Policy (2005); mandatory use of jute in packaging.

Sugar India stands second as a world producer of sugar; first in gur and khandsari. Raw material bulky, loses sucrose in haulage. Mills in UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, TN, AP, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, MP; 60% in UP and Bihar. Recent tendency to shift and concentrate in southern and western states (Maharashtra) — cane has higher sucrose content; cooler climate ensures longer crushing season; cooperatives more successful. Challenges: seasonal nature, old and inefficient methods, transport delay in reaching factories, need to maximise use of baggase.

⚙ Mineral-based Industries

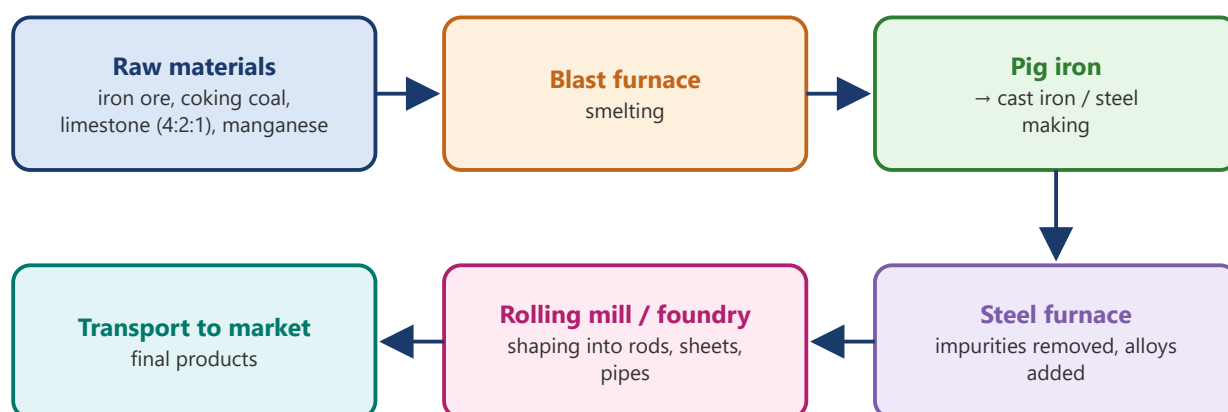


Figure G6.3 — Process of manufacturing steel (workflow)

Iron and Steel Industry

- **Basic industry** — all other industries (heavy, medium, light) depend on it for machinery; **heavy industry** — all raw materials and finished goods are heavy and bulky, entailing heavy transportation costs.
- Iron ore, coking coal and limestone in the ratio approx. **4:2:1**; some manganese to harden steel.
- In 2019 India was the **second largest crude steel producer** in the world; largest producer of sponge iron. Per capita consumption low.
- **Chotanagpur plateau** region has the maximum concentration — low cost of iron ore, high-grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour, vast growth potential in home market.
- Problems: high costs and limited availability of coking coal; lower productivity of labour; irregular supply of energy; poor infrastructure. Liberalisation and FDI gave a boost.

Aluminium, Chemical, Fertiliser, Cement, Automobile, IT

- **Aluminium smelting:** second most important metallurgical industry; light, resistant to corrosion, good conductor, malleable, strong when mixed with other metals. Bauxite (dark reddish rock) is the raw material. Smelting plants in Odisha, WB, Kerala, UP, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, TN. **Regular supply of electricity** and assured source of raw material at minimum cost are key location factors.
- **Chemical industries:** about 3% of GDP; 3rd largest in Asia, 12th in world. Inorganic (sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alkalies, soda ash, caustic soda) and organic (petrochemicals — synthetic fibres, rubber, plastics, dye-stuffs, drugs, pharmaceuticals). Chemical industry is its own largest consumer.
- **Fertiliser:** nitrogenous (mainly urea), phosphatic, ammonium phosphate (DAP), complex fertilisers. Potash entirely imported. After Green Revolution expanded; Gujarat, TN, UP, Punjab, Kerala contribute half the production.
- **Cement:** bulky and heavy raw materials — limestone, silica, gypsum; needs coal, electric power and rail transport. First cement plant at **Chennai in 1904**. Decontrol of price and distribution (1989) and other reforms; demand from East Asia, Middle East, Africa and South Asia.
- **Automobile:** liberalisation — new and contemporary models; clusters around Delhi, Gurugram, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur, Bengaluru.
- **Information Technology & Electronics:** **Bengaluru** the electronic capital of India; other centres Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Coimbatore. Software technology parks provide single-window service and high-speed data communication. Major impact on employment (incl. women); foreign exchange from business process outsourcing (BPO).

Industrial Pollution & Environmental Degradation

Type	Sources / effects
Air	High proportion of undesirable gases (sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide), airborne particulate materials — smoke from chemical & paper factories, brick kilns, refineries, smelting plants, burning of fossil fuels. Adverse effects on human health, animals, plants, buildings, atmosphere.
Water	Organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers — paper, pulp, chemical, textile, dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries, electroplating; fly ash, phospho-gypsum, iron and steel slags.
Thermal	Hot water from factories and thermal plants drained into rivers and ponds before cooling — harms aquatic life. Wastes of nuclear power plants cause cancers, birth defects, miscarriages.
Noise	Irritation, anger; hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure; from generators, exhaust fans, saws, drills.
Land	Dumping of wastes (glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salts, garbage) makes soil useless; rain water percolates to soil carrying pollutants → groundwater contaminated.

Control of environmental degradation

- Minimise use of water for processing by **reusing and recycling** it in two or more successive stages.
- **Harvesting of rainwater** to meet water requirements.
- Treat hot water and effluents before releasing into rivers and ponds: **primary** (mechanical — screening, grinding, flocculation, sedimentation), **secondary** (biological process), **tertiary** (biological, chemical, physical processes; recycling of waste water).
- Overdrawing of ground water by industry needs legal regulation.
- Reduce particulate matter by fitting smoke stacks with **electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators**; use oil or gas instead of coal.
- Machinery redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise; generators fitted with silencers; ear plugs and ear phones for workers.
- **NTPC** shows the way: optimum utilisation of equipment by adopting latest techniques and upgrading; minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation; green belts; reducing pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling, liquid waste management; ecological monitoring and reviews.

Map Work (Locate & Label)

Category	Places
Cotton textile industries	Mumbai, Indore, Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore
Iron & steel plants	Durgapur (WB), Bokaro, Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Vijayanagar (Karnataka), Salem (TN)
Software technology parks	Noida, Gandhinagar, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram

Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

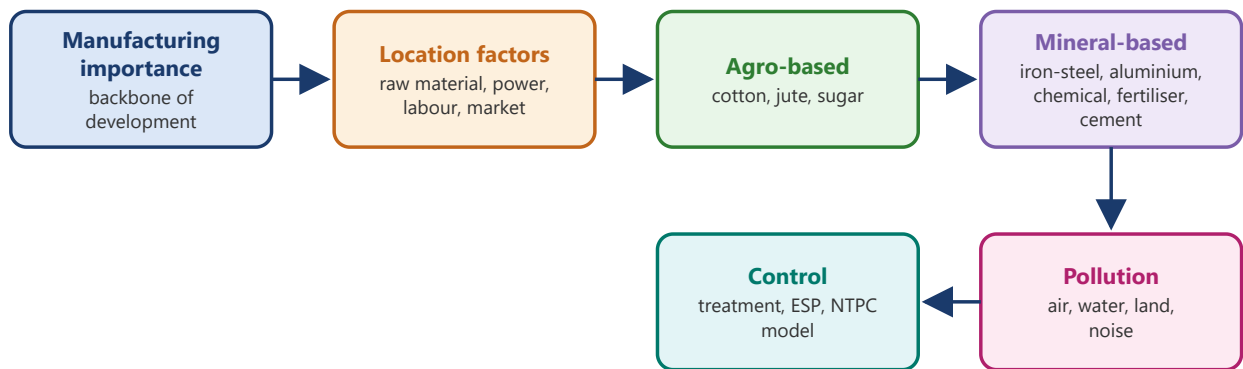
- The first successful textile mill in India was set up in **Mumbai in 1854**.
- The first jute mill was set up near **Kolkata at Rishra in 1855**.
- India is the world's **second largest producer of crude steel** (enrichment: after China).
- **Bengaluru** is known as the '**Silicon Valley of India**'.
- One tonne of steel needs about 4 tonnes of iron ore + coking coal + limestone — so steel plants are located close to raw materials.

Memory Trick

Industry classification — 'S-O-R-B': Source of raw material (agro/mineral), Ownership (public/private/joint/cooperative), Role (basic/consumer), Bulk & weight (heavy/light).

Pollution types — 'A-W-L-N': Air, Water, Land, Noise.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Manufacturing

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1(i)

1 Mark

Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material?

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Cement
- (c) Plastic
- (d) Automobile

Answer: (b) Cement

B1(ii)

1 Mark

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

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

Answer: (b) SAIL

B1(iii)

1 Mark

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

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) Aluminium | (b) Cement |
| (c) Jute | (d) Steel |

Answer: (a) Aluminium

B1(iv)

1 Mark

Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computers, etc.?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Steel | (b) Electronic |
| (c) Aluminium | (d) Information Technology |

Answer: (b) Electronic

B2(i). What is manufacturing?

1 Mark

What is manufacturing?

ANSWER

- Production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials into more valuable products.

B2(ii). Three physical factors for location of industries

3 Marks

Name any three physical factors for the location of industries.

ANSWER

- Availability of raw material; power (energy); water; climate; land (any three).

B2(iii). Three human factors for location of an industry

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- Labour, capital, market, transport, banking and insurance, government policy (any three).

B2(iv). What are basic industries? Give an example.**2 Marks**

What are basic industries? Give an example.

ANSWER

- Industries which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods.
- Example: iron and steel, copper smelting, aluminium smelting.

B3(i). Integrated steel plant vs mini steel plant**3 Marks**

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?

Integrated steel plant	Mini steel plant
Large; handles everything in one complex — from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping	Smaller; electric furnaces; use steel scrap and sponge iron
	Have re-rollers using steel ingots; produce mild and alloy steel of given specifications

PROBLEMS

- High cost and limited availability of coking coal; lower labour productivity; irregular energy supply; poor infrastructure.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- Liberalisation and FDI; private entrepreneurs; allocation of resources for R&D to produce steel more competitively.

B3(ii). How do industries pollute the environment?**5 Marks**

How do industries pollute the environment?

ANSWER

- **Air pollution:** sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, smoke and dust from factories, refineries, smelting plants.
- **Water pollution:** organic and inorganic effluents from paper, chemical, textile, dyeing, refineries, tanneries.
- **Thermal pollution:** hot water from factories and thermal plants; nuclear waste.
- **Noise pollution:** machines, generators, drills — hearing impairment, stress.
- **Land pollution:** dumping of waste, slag, fly ash — soil and groundwater contaminated.

B3(iii). Steps to reduce environmental degradation by industry**5 Marks**

Discuss the steps to minimise environmental degradation by industry.

ANSWER

- Reuse and recycle water; rainwater harvesting.
- Treat effluents (primary, secondary, tertiary) before discharge; regulate over-drawing of ground water.
- Electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers, inertial separators; use oil/gas in place of coal.
- Silencers on generators; redesign machinery; ear plugs for workers.
- NTPC model — ash utilisation, green belts, ash pond management, ecological monitoring.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

Which city is known as the 'electronic capital of India'?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Hyderabad | (b) Bengaluru |
| (c) Pune | (d) Chennai |

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

The first successful textile mill was established in:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Kolkata | (b) Ahmedabad |
| (c) Mumbai | (d) Kanpur |

Answer: (c) Mumbai, 1854

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

In which ratio are iron ore, coking coal and limestone required for making steel?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 4:2:1 | (b) 3:2:1 |
| (c) 2:1:1 | (d) 1:2:4 |

Answer: (a) 4:2:1

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Sugar mills are shifting towards southern and western states.

Reason (R): Cane produced there has higher sucrose content, the cooler climate ensures a longer crushing season, and cooperatives are more successful.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C5**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Agriculture and industry are not complementary to each other.

Reason (R): Agro-industries have boosted agriculture by raising its productivity.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (d) — A is false; R is true.

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic industry? Why are most integrated plants located in the Chotanagpur plateau?

ANSWER

- All other industries — heavy, medium and light — depend on it for their machinery.
- Chotanagpur has high-grade iron ore and coal in proximity, cheap labour, and vast growth potential of home market.

C7 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Explain any five factors responsible for the concentration of jute mills along the Hugli river.

ANSWER

- Proximity to jute-producing areas (WB, Assam, Bihar).
- Inexpensive water transport; well-developed rail, road and waterway network.
- Abundant water for processing raw jute.
- Cheap labour from WB and adjoining states (Bihar, Odisha, UP).
- Kolkata — large urban centre providing banking, insurance and port facilities for export.

C8. Case-Based

4 Marks

Read the source: 'Manufacturing industries are the backbone of development. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.'

- (i) How does manufacturing help agriculture? (1)
- (ii) Why is manufacturing called the backbone of development? (1)
- (iii) Explain two ways in which manufacturing helps reduce unemployment and regional disparities. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Supplies irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, PVC pipes, machines and tools to farmers.
- (ii) It transforms raw materials into goods of higher value, earns foreign exchange and modernises the economy.
- (iii) Creates jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors and reduces dependence on agriculture; industries set up in tribal and backward areas under public/joint sector reduce regional disparities.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C9 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Explain how industries pollute the environment and suggest measures to control it.

ANSWER

- **Air pollution** — high proportion of undesirable gases like sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide; smoke from chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries.
- **Water pollution** — organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers (paper, pulp, chemical, textile, dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries); fly ash, phospo-gypsum and slag.
- **Thermal pollution** — hot water from factories and thermal plants drained into rivers before cooling; **land pollution** from dumping of wastes; **noise pollution**.
- **Control:** minimise use of water by reuse and recycling; rainwater harvesting; treat hot water and effluents before release (primary, secondary, tertiary treatment).
- Particulate matter can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers; use oil or gas instead of coal; **NTPC** example — ash utilisation, green belts, ecological monitoring.

C10 [Frequently asked]

3 Marks

Why is the cotton textile industry concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat?

ANSWER

- Availability of **raw cotton** in the black soil region.
- Market, transport (including accessible port facilities), labour, moist climate, etc.
- Early mills were set up here; Mumbai's port and capital helped (first successful mill in Mumbai, 1854).

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic industry? Why is most of it concentrated in the Chhotanagpur plateau?

ANSWER

- All other industries — heavy, medium and light — depend on it for their machinery; hence it is a **basic industry**.
- Chhotanagpur has low cost of **iron ore**, high-grade raw materials in proximity, and cheap labour.
- It has vast growth potential in the home market.

C12 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: *The IT industry in India has registered impressive growth; Bengaluru is the electronic capital of India.*

(i) Name two centres of software technology parks. (1)

(ii) How has the IT industry helped the economy? (2)

(iii) Which sector does the IT industry belong to? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Coimbatore (any two).
- (ii) It has provided employment to a large number of people (about 30% of employees are women); it is a major earner of **foreign exchange** through the fast-growing business process outsourcing (BPO) sector.
- (iii) Knowledge-based industry — part of the service/tertiary sector (NCERT lists it with electronics).

C13 [Frequently asked]**1 Mark**

Which is the only industry in India that is self-reliant and complete in the value chain?

ANSWER

- The **textile industry** — from raw material to the highest value-added products.

Lifelines of National Economy

Board scope: Map Work — Sea Ports & International Airports

⚠ **Syllabus scope:** From **Lifelines of National Economy**, only **map pointing** is evaluated in the Board Examination. The theory is covered through the Interdisciplinary Project (IDP).

Map Work — Locate & Label

Category	Place	State / coast
Major sea ports	Kandla (Deendayal Port)	Gujarat — west coast; tidal port
	Mumbai	Maharashtra — biggest port with spacious natural harbour
	Marmagao	Goa — premier iron-ore exporting port
	New Mangalore	Karnataka — exports Kudremukh iron ore
	Kochi	Kerala — extreme south-western port, at entrance of a lagoon with natural harbour
	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu — extreme south-eastern port; natural harbour
	Chennai	Tamil Nadu — one of the oldest artificial ports
	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh — deepest land-locked and well-protected port
	Paradip	Odisha — specialises in export of iron ore
International airports	Haldia	West Bengal — subsidiary port to relieve pressure on Kolkata
	Amritsar (Raja Sansi)	Punjab
	Delhi (Indira Gandhi)	Delhi
	Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj)	Maharashtra
	Chennai (Meenam Bakkam)	Tamil Nadu
	Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose)	West Bengal
	Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)	Telangana

Memory trick (west coast, north → south): *Kandla – Mumbai – Marmagao – New Mangalore – Kochi* → '**King Mohan Met New Kids**'. **East coast, south → north:** *Tuticorin – Chennai – Visakhapatnam – Paradip – Haldia* → '**Tea Can Very Pleasantly Heal**'.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- The **Golden Quadrilateral** connects Delhi–Kolkata–Chennai–Mumbai; **North–South corridor** Srinagar–Kanyakumari; **East–West corridor** Silchar–Porbandar.
- Indian Railways is one of the **largest railway networks** in the world; first train ran from Mumbai to Thane in **1853**.
- **Kandla** (now Deendayal Port) was developed after Partition to replace Karachi.
- **Air India** was nationalised in 1953; **Pawan Hans** provides helicopter services to hilly/offshore areas.
- India Post: first-class mail is airlifted; **Rajdhani Channel, Metro Channel, Green Pass** etc. for speedy delivery.

Theory Notes (for IDP / internal — map work is the board part)

Transport — Roadways

- Classification: **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways, National Highways (CPWD/NHAI), State Highways, District Roads, Other Roads (PMGSY), Border Roads (BRO, 1960)**.
- Advantages: low construction cost, reach hilly areas, door-to-door service, feeder to other modes.
- Problems: insufficient roads, congestion, poor maintenance.

Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Airways

- Railways: principal mode for freight and passengers; distribution affected by relief (difficult in Himalaya, Western Ghats, deserts).
- Pipelines: crude oil, gas, slurry; e.g. Upper Assam–Kanpur, Salaya (Gujarat)–Jalandhar, Hazira–Bijaipur–Jagdishpur (HBJ gas).
- Waterways: cheapest, fuel-efficient, eco-friendly. NW-1 Ganga (Haldia–Prayagraj), NW-2 Brahmaputra (Sadiya–Dhubri), NW-3 West Coast Canal (Kerala).
- Major ports: Kandla/Deendayal, Mumbai, JNPT, Marmagao, New Mangalore, Kochi (west); Tuticorin, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Haldia/Kolkata (east).
- Airways: fastest, comfortable; reach inaccessible areas (North-East); Air India, Pawan Hans.

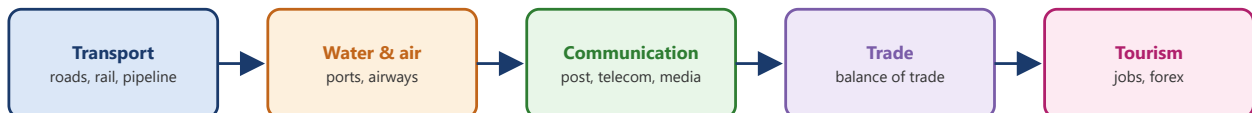
Communication, Trade & Tourism

- Communication: postal network, telecom (STD, mobile), mass media — AIR, Doordarshan, newspapers, films; India is among the largest producers of feature films.
- International trade: exchange of goods among countries; **balance of trade** = difference between exports and imports; **favourable** if exports > imports.
- Tourism: earns foreign exchange, jobs, promotes national integration and handicrafts.

🧠 Memory Trick

Modes of transport — 'R-R-P-W-A' = Roads, Railways, Pipelines, Waterways, Airways (land → water → air).

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Lifelines of National Economy

M1 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Which is the deepest land-locked and well-protected port of India?

- (a) Chennai (b) Visakhapatnam
(c) Paradip (d) Haldia

Answer: (b)

M2 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Which port was developed as a subsidiary port to relieve the pressure on Kolkata port?

- (a) Paradip (b) Haldia
(c) Tuticorin (d) Kandla

Answer: (b)

M3

1 Mark

Which port is the premier iron-ore exporting port of India?

- (a) Marmagao
- (b) Kochi
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Chennai

Answer: (a)

SECTION C

Political Science (Civics)

Democratic Politics – II · 20 marks

Power-sharing

Study Notes · Case Studies · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES

BE Case Study 1: Belgium

- Small country in Europe; borders Netherlands, France, Germany, Luxembourg; population a little over one crore.
- Ethnic composition: **59%** in Flemish region speak **Dutch**; **40%** in Wallonia region speak **French**; **1%** speak **German**.
- In **Brussels** (capital): **80% French**, 20% Dutch speaking.
- Minority French-speaking community was relatively **rich and powerful**; Dutch-speaking community got benefit of economic development and education much later → tensions in 1950s–60s, especially in Brussels.

Accommodation in Belgium — the Belgian Model (4 amendments, 1970–1993)

- Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be **equal** in the central government; some special laws require support of majority of members from each linguistic group — no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- Many powers of the central government given to **state governments** of the two regions; state governments not subordinate to the Central Government.
- **Brussels** has a separate government in which both communities have equal representation.
- **Community government** (third type): elected by people belonging to one language community — Dutch, French and German-speaking — no matter where they live; power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.
- Result: avoided civic strife and a possible division on linguistic lines. Brussels chosen as headquarters of the European Union.

LK Case Study 2: Sri Lanka

- Island nation; population about 2 crore. **Sinhala-speakers 74%; Tamil-speakers 18%** — Sri Lankan Tamils (13%, natives) and Indian Tamils (5%, whose forefathers came as plantation workers in colonial period). Most Sinhala-speakers are Buddhists; most Tamils Hindus or Muslims; about 7% Christians (both Tamil and Sinhala).
- Independence in **1948**. Leaders of Sinhala community sought dominance through **majoritarianism**.

Majoritarian measures

- **1956 Act: Sinhala recognised as the only official language**, disregarding Tamil.
- Preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for **university positions and government jobs**.
- Constitution provided that the state shall **protect and foster Buddhism**.
- Consequences: Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated — none of the major parties sensitive to their language and culture; felt discriminated in jobs → relations strained. Tamil political organisations demanded Tamil as official language, regional autonomy, equality of opportunity; demand for **independent Tamil Eelam** in north and east → **civil war** (thousands killed; ended in 2009) — terrible setback to social, cultural and economic life.

Compare

3 Marks

Compare Belgium and Sri Lanka: accommodation vs majoritarianism.

Belgium	Sri Lanka
Accommodation — recognised existence of regional differences and cultural diversities	Majoritarianism — majority community imposed its will
Power shared equally between communities	Sinhala only official language; preferential policies
Result: unity, peace; EU headquarters	Result: alienation, civil war

🕯️ Why Power Sharing is Desirable

Prudential reasons

- Reduces the possibility of **conflict between social groups**.
- Social conflict leads to violence and political instability; power sharing is a good way to ensure **stability of political order**.

Moral reasons

- Power sharing is the very **spirit of democracy**.
- Democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise; people have a right to be consulted.
- A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the

- Imposing majority will may look attractive but in the long run undermines the unity of the nation.

Forms of Power Sharing

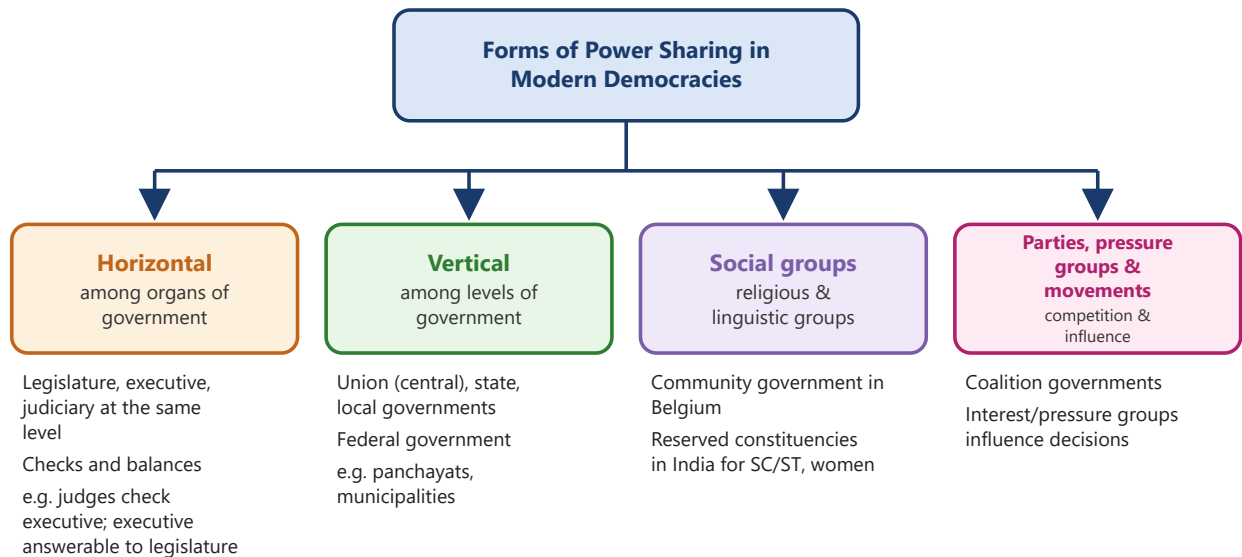


Figure P1.1 — Four forms of power sharing

Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

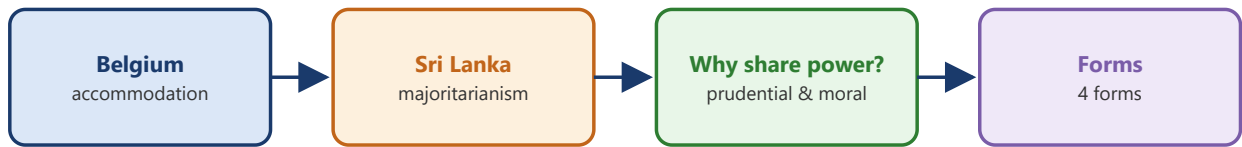
- Belgium changed its Constitution **four times between 1970 and 1993** to accommodate Dutch- and French-speakers.
- Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is also the headquarters of the **European Union**.
- In Belgium: Dutch 59%, French 40%, German 1% (approx.); but in Brussels, French speakers are in majority (80%).
- Sri Lanka's **1956 Act** recognised Sinhala as the only official language — Tamils felt alienated, leading to a long civil war (ended 2009).

Memory Trick

Forms of power sharing — 'H-V-S-P': **H**orizontal (organs), **V**ertical (levels), **S**ocial groups, **P**arties/pressure groups.

Reasons — 'P-M': **P**rudential (reduces conflict) + **M**oral (spirit of democracy).

Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Power-sharing

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Forms of power sharing

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Horizontal:** among legislature, executive and judiciary — e.g. in India, courts can check executive orders.
- **Vertical:** among governments at different levels — Union, State, local.
- **Among social groups:** community government in Belgium; reserved constituencies in India.
- **Among parties, pressure groups, movements:** coalition governments; interest groups influencing policy.

B2. Prudential and moral reason

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Prudential:** reduces conflict between social groups and ensures political stability — e.g. reservation of seats for SC/ST gives them a share in power, reducing conflict.
- **Moral:** power sharing is the very spirit of democracy — e.g. Panchayati Raj allows people to participate in local decision-making.

B3

1 Mark

After reading the chapter, three students drew different conclusions. Which one do you agree with? — Thomman: power sharing is necessary only in societies with religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions. Mathayi: power sharing is suitable only for big countries. Ouseph: every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

Answer: Ouseph — every society needs power sharing because it is the spirit of democracy (moral reason) and reduces conflict (prudential reason), irrespective of size or divisions.

B4. Merchtem case**3 Marks**

The Mayor of Merchtem, a town near Brussels, has defended a ban on speaking French in the town's schools, saying it would help all non-Dutch speakers integrate. Do you think this measure is in keeping with Belgium's power sharing arrangements? Give reasons.

ANSWER

- **No.** The ban is not in keeping with Belgium's power sharing arrangements.
- Belgium's model is based on accommodation and respect for all linguistic communities; community governments protect each group's language and culture.
- Banning French imposes the will of one community on the other — resembles majoritarianism, which may create tension as in Sri Lanka.

B5. Prudential/moral reasons in a passage**3 Marks**

Read the passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing: 'We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy — in the hands of the people. Given power to panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen.'

ANSWER

- **Prudential reason:** giving power to panchayats reduces corruption and increases administrative efficiency; people's participation eliminates corrupt middlemen.
- (Moral reason in the passage: it restores power to the people — establishes true democracy.)

B6**1 Mark**

Which of the following statements are true about power sharing? A. Power sharing reduces conflict among social groups. B. It is good for democracy. C. It creates instability and divisiveness. D. It helps ensure stability of political order.

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

Answer: (b) A, B and D

B7. Match**1 Mark each**

Match the following: 1. Power shared among different organs of government; 2. Among governments at different levels; 3. Among different social groups; 4. Among political parties.

Form	Example
Horizontal distribution	Separation of powers — legislature, executive, judiciary
Vertical distribution	Federal government — centre, state, local
Among social groups	Community government (Belgium)
Among parties	Coalition government

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

In Belgium, the percentage of Dutch-speaking people is:

- (a) 40%
- (b) 59%
- (c) 80%
- (d) 1%

Answer: (b)**C2 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

Which Act of 1956 recognised Sinhala as the only official language of Sri Lanka?

- (a) Official Language Act
- (b) Sinhala Only Act (Act of 1956)
- (c) Tamil Eelam Act
- (d) Buddhist Act

Answer: (b) An Act passed in 1956**C3 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

'Checks and balances' is associated with:

- (a) Vertical power sharing
- (b) Horizontal power sharing
- (c) Community government
- (d) Coalition government

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *Power sharing is good for democracy.*

Reason (R): *It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C5**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority.*

Reason (R): *The Sri Lankan Tamils were the majority community.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (c) — A true, R false.

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Describe any three majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government and their effects.

ANSWER

- Sinhala made the only official language (1956).
- Preferential policies for Sinhala applicants in university positions and government jobs.
- State to protect and foster Buddhism.

EFFECT

- Tamils felt alienated → demand for Tamil Eelam → civil war.

C7 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Describe the elements of the Belgian model of accommodation.

ANSWER

- Equal number of Dutch and French ministers in the central government; special laws need majority of each linguistic group.
- Many powers transferred to state governments of the two regions; not subordinate to the Centre.
- Brussels has separate government with equal representation of both communities.
- Community government elected by each language group for cultural, educational and language matters.
- Result: avoided civic strife and division; Brussels became EU headquarters.

C8. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: 'In a democracy, power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary... This results in a balance of power among various institutions.'

(i) Name this form of power sharing. (1)

(ii) What is meant by 'checks and balances'? (1)

(iii) Give two examples of checks and balances in India. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Horizontal distribution of power.
- (ii) Each organ checks the others so that none can exercise unlimited power.
- (iii) Judges appointed by the executive can check functioning of the executive or laws made by legislature; ministers are answerable to Parliament / State Assemblies.

★ **More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**

C9 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Compare the power-sharing arrangements of Belgium and Sri Lanka.

ANSWER

- **Belgium** amended its constitution four times (1970–1993) to accommodate all communities: equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers in the central government.
- Many powers given to **state governments**, which are not subordinate to the central government; Brussels has a separate government with equal representation.
- A third kind of government — the **community government** — elected by people of one language community, with power over cultural, educational and language issues.
- **Sri Lanka** adopted **majoritarian measures**: the 1956 Act made **Sinhala the only official language**; preference to Sinhala applicants in university positions and government jobs; the state was to protect and foster Buddhism.
- Result: Belgium avoided civic strife and remained united; Sri Lanka saw alienation of Tamils, demand for Tamil Eelam and a **civil war** that killed thousands.

C10 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Give one prudential and one moral reason for power sharing.

ANSWER

- **Prudential**: power sharing is good because it helps to **reduce the possibility of conflict** between social groups and ensures political stability.
- **Moral**: power sharing is the very **spirit of democracy** — people have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed; legitimate government is one where citizens have a stake in the system.
- Prudential reasons stress better outcomes; moral reasons emphasise the act of power sharing as valuable in itself.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Explain the horizontal and vertical division of power with examples from India.

ANSWER

- **Horizontal**: power shared among different organs of government — legislature, executive and judiciary — placed at the same level; e.g. the judiciary can check the executive and legislature (checks and balances).
- **Vertical**: power shared among governments at different levels — Union government, State governments and local governments (panchayats, municipalities).
- Each level/organ exercises its own powers; this prevents concentration of power.

C12 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: In 1956 an Act was passed in Sri Lanka to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.

- (i) What is majoritarianism? (1)
- (ii) Give two other majoritarian measures. (1)
- (iii) How did these measures affect the Sri Lankan Tamils? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) A belief that the **majority community should be able to rule** a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.
- (ii) Preferential policies favouring Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs; constitution provided that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- (iii) Tamils felt alienated and discriminated against; they launched struggles for recognition of Tamil, regional autonomy and equal opportunity; by the 1980s demanded an independent Tamil Eelam, leading to civil war.

C13 [Frequently asked]**1 Mark**

What is the percentage of Dutch-speaking people in Belgium as a whole?

ANSWER

- **59%** (in the Flemish region); French-speaking 40%, German-speaking 1%.

Federalism

Study Notes · Lists & Tiers Diagrams · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

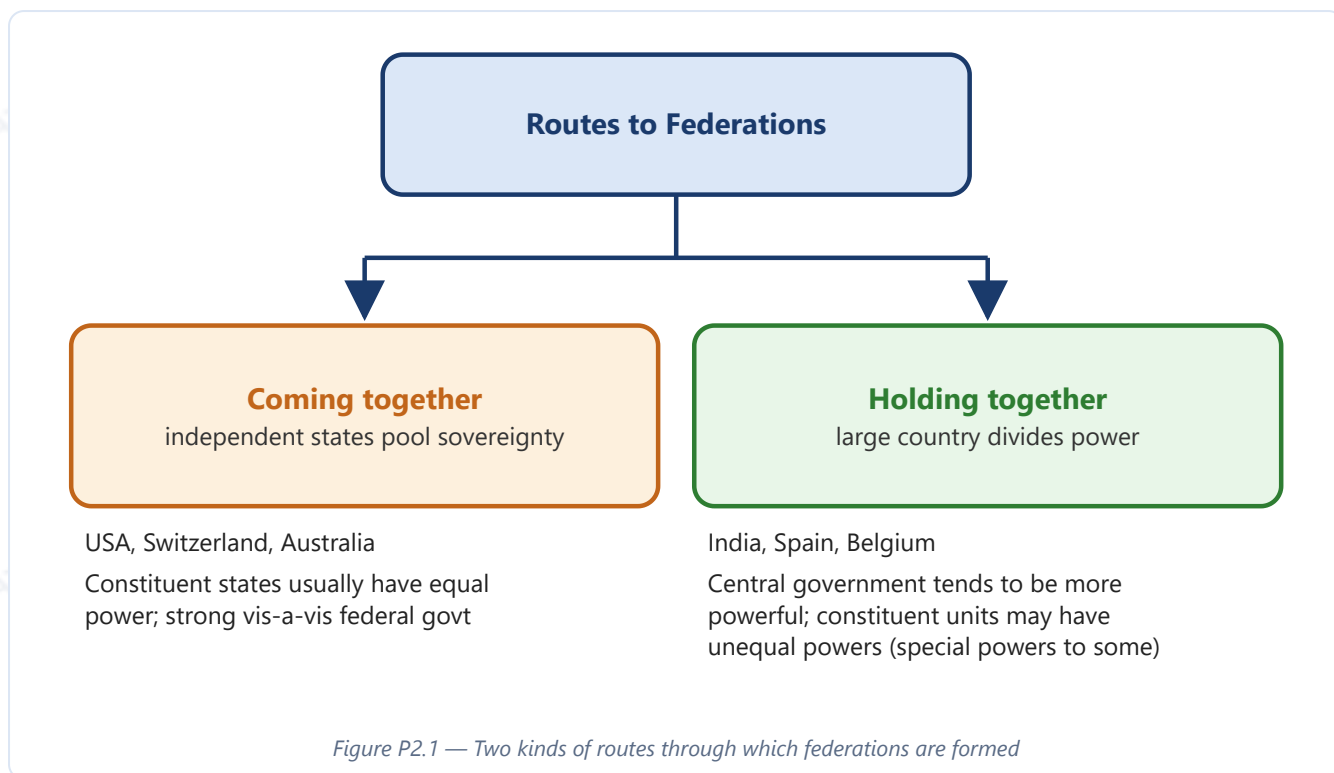
PART A — STUDY NOTES

Federalism: a system of government in which power is divided between a **central authority** and various **constituent units** of the country. Usually two levels — one for the entire country (subjects of common national interest), the other at the level of provinces/states (day-to-day administering). Both enjoy power **independent** of the other.

Unitary system	Federal system
Only one level of government, or sub-units subordinate to the central government	Two or more levels of government; each has its own jurisdiction
Centre can pass orders to provincial/local government	Central government cannot order the state government to do something
e.g. Sri Lanka, UK	e.g. India, USA, Belgium (after 1993)

★ Key Features of Federalism

- Two or more levels (tiers) of government.
- Different tiers govern the **same citizens**, but each tier has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- Jurisdictions specified in the **Constitution** — existence and authority of each tier constitutionally guaranteed.
- Fundamental provisions **cannot be unilaterally changed** by one level of government; need consent of both levels.
- **Courts** have power to interpret the Constitution and powers of different levels; highest court acts as **umpire** in disputes.
- Sources of revenue for each level clearly specified to ensure **financial autonomy**.
- Dual objectives: **safeguard and promote unity** of the country, and **accommodate regional diversity**. Mutual trust and agreement to live together.



IN What makes India a Federal Country?

Three-fold distribution of legislative powers (Seventh Schedule)

List	Subjects	Who makes laws
Union List	National importance — defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications, currency	Union Government alone
State List	State & local importance — police, trade, commerce, agriculture, irrigation	State Governments alone
Concurrent List	Common interest — education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, succession	Both; in case of conflict, Union law prevails
Residuary subjects	Not in any list, e.g. computer software (came up after the Constitution)	Union Government

- Not all states have identical powers; some states enjoy special status — states of north-east (Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram) under **Article 371** — protect land rights of indigenous peoples, culture, preferential employment. Indians who are not permanent residents cannot buy land or house there.
- **Union Territories** (e.g. Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Delhi): too small to be independent states; do not have the powers of a state; Central Government has special powers in running them.
- Changing the power-sharing arrangement is not easy: Parliament cannot on its own change it; amendment must be passed by **both Houses with at least two-thirds majority**, then **ratified by legislatures of at least half of the total states**.
- **Judiciary** (High Courts and Supreme Court) plays an important role in overseeing implementation; can settle disputes about division of powers.
- Union and State governments can raise resources by levying taxes.

⚙️ How is Federalism Practised?

Factor	How it strengthened federalism
Linguistic States	In 1947 boundaries of old states changed; states created on the basis of language (1950s onwards) — people speaking same language live in same state. Some states created on culture, ethnicity or geography (Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand). Fear of disintegration proved wrong — country became more united, administration easier.
Language Policy	No national language. Hindi identified as official language (mother tongue of about 44% Indians as per 2011). 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as Scheduled Languages. Candidates in exams for central government may write in any of these languages. States have their own official languages. Use of English was to stop in 1965 but non-Hindi-speaking states (esp. Tamil Nadu) demanded continuation; Union agreed to continue English with Hindi. Promotion of Hindi continues, but government cannot impose it on non-Hindi states — flexibility avoided the Sri Lankan situation.
Centre–State Relations	Restructuring strengthened federalism. For long, same party ruled at centre and most states → states did not exercise rights as autonomous units; Centre often misused Constitution to dismiss state governments of rival parties. After 1990 : rise of regional parties, beginning of coalition governments at the Centre → new culture of power sharing and respect for autonomy of states. Supreme Court judgement made it difficult to dismiss state governments arbitrarily.

🏠 Decentralisation in India

Decentralisation: when power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government. Basic idea — large number of problems and issues best settled at the local level; people have better knowledge of local problems and can participate directly in decision-making.

Constitutional Amendment of 1992 (73rd & 74th) — making the third tier more powerful

- Now **constitutionally mandatory** to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats **reserved** in elected bodies and executive heads for **SCs, STs and OBCs**.
- At least **one-third** of all positions reserved for **women**.
- An independent institution called the **State Election Commission** created in each state to conduct panchayat and municipal elections.
- State governments required to **share some powers and revenue** with local government bodies; nature of sharing varies from state to state.

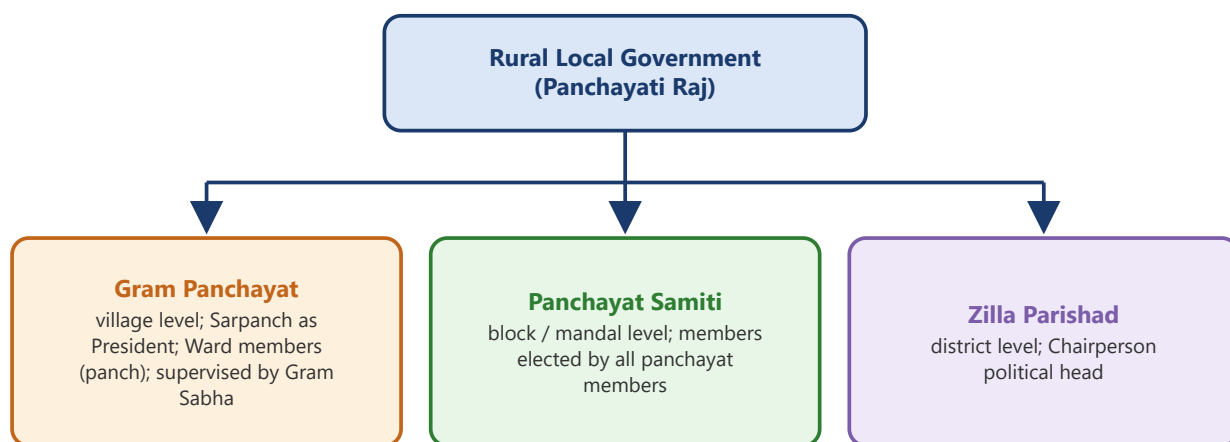


Figure P2.2 — Three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj

- **Gram Sabha:** all voters of the village; meets at least twice or thrice a year to approve the annual budget of gram panchayat and review its performance.
- **Urban:** Municipalities in towns; Municipal Corporations in big cities; both controlled by elected bodies of people's representatives. **Municipal chairperson** is the political head of a municipality; in a corporation, the officer is called **Mayor**.
- Result: new local government is the largest experiment in democracy — about 36 lakh elected representatives. Problems: Gram Sabhas not held regularly; most state governments have not transferred significant powers or adequate resources.

📍 Centre–State Relations (added for full coverage)

- Restructuring Centre–State relations strengthened federalism in practice.
- Till 1990, the same party ruled at the Centre and most States, so States did not use their rights as autonomous units; the Centre often misused power to dismiss opposition State governments.
- After **1990**: rise of regional parties, era of **coalition governments** at the Centre — new culture of power sharing and respect for State autonomy.
- Supreme Court judgment made it difficult for the Centre to dismiss State governments arbitrarily (S.R. Bommai case, 1994 — enrichment).
- Federal power sharing is more effective today than in the early years after the Constitution came into force.

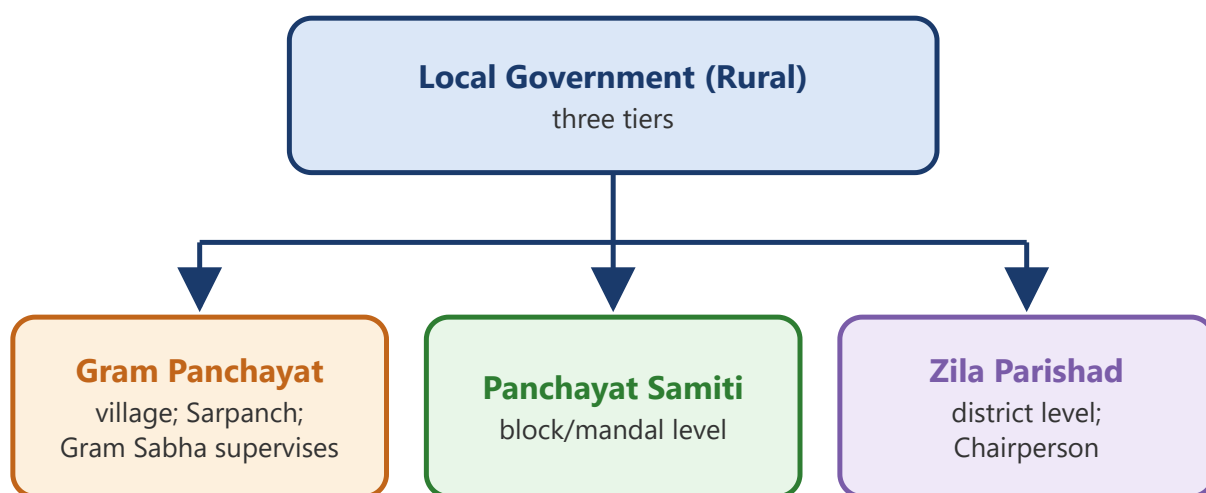


Figure — Three-tier Panchayati Raj

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- The Indian Constitution originally recognised **14 languages**; now the Eighth Schedule has **22**.
- Hindi is the mother tongue of about 40% of Indians (2011 census, approx.) — so Hindi was not made a national language.
- The 1992 amendment made local government the **third tier**; **one-third seats** reserved for women (many states now 50%).
- India has more elected representatives in local bodies than any other democracy — about **36 lakh** (NCERT figure: ~36 lakh).

🧠 Memory Trick

3 Lists — 'U-S-C': **U**nion (defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency), **S**tate (police, trade within state, agriculture, irrigation), **C**oncurrent (education, forests, trade unions, marriage, adoption, succession). Residuary → Union.



Revision chain — Federalism

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Locate states on a map

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

Map-practice activity — use a political outline map of India: Manipur (north-east, bordering Myanmar), Sikkim (north-east, between Nepal and Bhutan), Chhattisgarh (central-east), Goa (west coast).

B2. Federations/unitary

2 Marks

Identify and shade on a world map the federations ('coming together'/'holding together').

ANSWER

- Coming together: USA, Switzerland, Australia.
- Holding together: India, Spain, Belgium.

B3. Common and differing features of India and Belgium federal forms

3 Marks

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

SIMILAR

- In both, power is shared between the central and state governments, and both are 'holding together' federations.

DIFFERENT

- In Belgium, there is a **community government** elected by language communities (a third type); India has no such community government — India instead has a constitutionally recognised third tier of local government (panchayats/municipalities).

B4. Difference between federal and unitary**2 Marks**

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

ANSWER

- In federal government, powers are divided between two or more levels, each independent in its jurisdiction (India).
- In unitary, only one level exists or sub-units are subordinate to the Centre, which can pass orders to them (Sri Lanka).

B5. Two differences between local government before and after 1992**3 Marks**

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

Before 1992	After 1992
Elections not held regularly	Regular elections mandatory
Local bodies had no powers or resources of their own	States must share powers and revenue with local bodies
No reservation for women/SC/ST	Reservation for SC/ST/OBC; one-third for women; State Election Commission

B6. Language policy & federalism**5 Marks**

Why has language policy / how has the Indian federation been strengthened by federal practice? Or: What is the language policy of India?

ANSWER

- No national language; Hindi as official language; 22 scheduled languages in Eighth Schedule.
- States have their own official languages; exams can be written in scheduled languages.
- English continued along with Hindi for official purposes after protests (Tamil Nadu).
- Promotion of Hindi is cautious; not imposed on non-Hindi states.
- This accommodation of diversity strengthened unity and avoided conflict like Sri Lanka.

B7. Why is decentralisation favoured in democracy?**3 Marks**

Why is decentralisation favoured in a democracy? Identify conditions for its success.

ANSWER

- Many problems are best settled locally; people know their problems better and where to spend money efficiently.
- Enables direct participation of people in decision-making — deepens democracy.
- Local government is the best way to realise self-government.

B8**1 Mark**

*Which of the following is **not** a feature of federalism?*

- (a) Union can dismiss state governments at will (b) Different tiers govern the same citizens
(c) Jurisdiction specified in Constitution (d) Courts act as umpire

Answer: (a) — this is contrary to federalism.

B9. Match Lists**1 Mark each**

Match the subjects with their lists.

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

C1 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which of the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?

- (a) Police
- (b) Defence
- (c) Education
- (d) Banking

Answer: (c)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Computer software is a:

- (a) Union List subject
- (b) State List subject
- (c) Concurrent List subject
- (d) Residuary subject

Answer: (d) Residuary — Union can legislate

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

What proportion of seats is reserved for women in local bodies?

- (a) One-fourth
- (b) One-third
- (c) One-half
- (d) Two-third

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which one is an example of a 'coming together' federation?

- (a) India
- (b) Spain
- (c) USA
- (d) Belgium

Answer: (c)

C5 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *The creation of linguistic states has made India more united.*

Reason (R): *It made administration easier and accommodated regional identities.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C6**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *India is a 'holding together' federation.*

Reason (R): *In India, all states have equal powers.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (c) — A true; R false (some states have special status).

C7 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Explain the three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the State governments.

ANSWER

- **Union List:** subjects of national importance (defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency) — only Union legislates.
- **State List:** state and local importance (police, trade, agriculture, irrigation) — only states legislate.
- **Concurrent List:** common interest (education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption) — both can legislate; Union law prevails in conflict. Residuary subjects — Union.

C8 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'The real success of federalism in India can be attributed to the nature of democratic politics.' Justify.

ANSWER

- **Linguistic states** accommodated diversity and made the country more united.
- **Flexible language policy** — no imposition of Hindi; 22 scheduled languages.
- **Centre–state relations** restructured — coalition era after 1990 respected state autonomy; Supreme Court limited arbitrary dismissal of state governments.
- **Decentralisation** (1992) created a constitutionally protected third tier.
- Respect for diversity and desire for living together became shared ideals.

C9. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: *'When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation. The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level'*

(i) Who is the head of the Gram Panchayat? (1)

(ii) What is a Gram Sabha? (1)

(iii) Mention two provisions of the 1992 amendment that strengthened local government. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Sarpanch (President).
- (ii) All voters of the village; approves budget and reviews performance of the gram panchayat.
- (iii) Mandatory regular elections; one-third seats for women; reservation for SC/ST/OBC; State Election Commission; sharing of powers and revenue (any two).

★ **More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**

C10 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Explain any five key features of federalism.

ANSWER

- There are **two or more levels (tiers)** of government.
- Different tiers govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own **jurisdiction** in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- The jurisdictions of the respective levels are specified in the **constitution**; fundamental provisions cannot be unilaterally changed by one level — changes need the consent of both.
- **Courts** have the power to interpret the constitution and the powers of different levels; the highest court acts as an umpire in disputes.
- Sources of revenue for each level are clearly specified to ensure **financial autonomy**; federalism aims to safeguard unity while accommodating regional diversity.

C11 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

How is federalism practised in India? Explain with examples.

ANSWER

- **Linguistic states** — creation of states on the basis of language (1956 onward) made the country more united and administration easier.
- **Language policy** — no national language; Hindi as official language; 22 scheduled languages; English continues with Hindi; careful approach avoided conflict.
- **Centre–state relations** — restructuring strengthened federalism; after 1990 the era of **coalition governments** brought a new culture of power sharing and respect for autonomy of state governments.
- The Supreme Court made it difficult for the Central Government to dismiss state governments arbitrarily.
- **Decentralisation** — 1992 constitutional amendment made local self-government more powerful and effective (third tier).

C12 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between the Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

ANSWER

- **Union List** — subjects of national importance (defence, foreign affairs, banking, communications, currency); only the Union Government can make laws.
- **State List** — subjects of state and local importance (police, trade, commerce, agriculture, irrigation); only State Governments can make laws.
- **Concurrent List** — common interest (education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption, succession); both can make laws; in case of conflict the Union law prevails. **Residuary** subjects go to the Union.

C13 [Frequently asked]

4 Marks

Case-based on the 1992 amendment:

- (i) Name the constitutional amendment of 1992 that made local governments more powerful. (1)
- (ii) Give two provisions of it. (2)
- (iii) Name the head of the Zilla Parishad. (1)

ANSWER

- (i) The **73rd and 74th Amendments** (1992).
- (ii) Regular elections to local government bodies are mandatory; seats reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs; **at least one-third** of all positions reserved for women; State Election Commission set up; state governments must share some powers and revenue with local bodies (any two).
- (iii) **Chairperson**.

C14 [Frequently asked]

1 Mark

What are 'coming together' federations? Give an example.

ANSWER

- Independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit, pooling sovereignty — e.g. **USA, Switzerland, Australia**.

Gender, Religion and Caste

Study Notes · NCERT Solutions · PYQs & Case-Based

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Social differences (gender, religion, caste) can take the form of social divisions and inequalities. This chapter examines whether their expression in politics is healthy or harmful for democracy.

♀ Gender and Politics

Public/private division & sexual division of labour

- **Sexual division of labour:** system in which all work inside the home is done by women or organised by them through domestic helpers; men work outside.
- Women do work outside too (fetching water, fuel, fields); in cities poor women work as domestic helpers; but their work is not valued or recognised.
- Result: women constitute half of humanity, yet their role in public life, especially politics, is minimal.
- **Feminist movements:** radical women's movements aimed at equality in personal and family life and public affairs; demanded enhanced political and legal status, voting rights, educational and career opportunities.
- In some countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland) participation of women in public life is very high.

Discrimination against women in India (patriarchal society)

Area	Facts
Literacy	Among women only 65.46% vs 82.14% among men (Census 2011). Smaller proportion of girls go for higher studies; parents prefer to spend resources on boys.
Work & wages	On average an Indian woman works one hour more than an average man every day, but much of her work is unpaid. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 — equal wages for equal work; yet women paid less (sports, cinema, factories, fields).
Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (girls per 1,000 boys) in the country has fallen to 919 (in some states below 850, even 800) — sex-selective abortion; parents prefer sons.
Safety	Domestic violence, harassment, exploitation; urban areas especially unsafe for women.

Women's political representation

- Proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For the first time in **2019**, women's share in Lok Sabha reached **14.36%** (NCERT figure); share in state assemblies less than 5%.
- *Enrichment (latest): in the **2024** Lok Sabha election 74 women were elected — about **13.6%**, slightly lower than 2019. In the board exam, quote the NCERT figure.*
- India among the bottom group of nations; behind averages of several developing countries of Africa and Latin America.
- **Panchayati Raj**: one-third of seats in local government bodies reserved for women → more than **10 lakh elected women representatives** in rural and urban local bodies.
- Women's organisations demanded reservation of at least one-third seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. **Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023** (106th Constitutional Amendment) provides one-third reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies (to be implemented after the next delimitation).

△ **Syllabus scope:** The **2023 women's reservation law** is a post-textbook fact; use it as enrichment. For NCERT-based questions, write that the bill for one-third reservation was pending for over a decade and has now been enacted.

Religion, Communalism and Politics

- Gandhiji: religion can never be separated from politics — by religion he meant moral values common to all religions, not a particular religion.
- Human rights groups: most victims of communal riots are people from religious minorities; government should protect them.
- Women's movement: family laws of all religions discriminate against women; demanded more equitable laws.
- It is fine if people express needs, interests and demands in politics as members of a religious community; political power should regulate practice of religion to prevent discrimination — done with equal treatment of all.

Communalism

- Problem begins when religion is seen as the basis of the nation; when beliefs of one religion are presented as superior; when demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another; when state power is used to establish domination of one religious group.
- **Communal politics** is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community — followers of a religion belong to one community with same fundamental interests; followers of different religions cannot belong to the same social community.

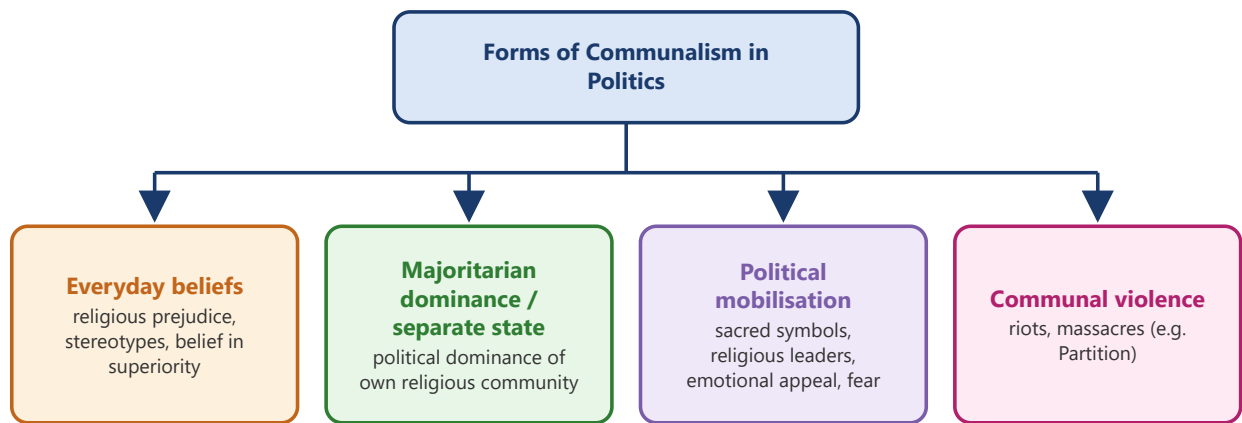


Figure P3.1 — Forms of communalism

Secular State — Constitutional provisions

- **No official religion** for the Indian state (unlike Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan, Christianity in England).
- Constitution provides to all individuals and communities **freedom to profess, practise and propagate** any religion, or not to follow any.
- Constitution **prohibits discrimination** on grounds of religion.
- Allows the state to **intervene in the matters of religion** to ensure equality within religious communities — e.g. bans untouchability.

Caste and Politics

Caste inequalities

- Caste division is special to India: hereditary occupational division sanctioned by rituals; members of same caste group formed a social community; 'outcaste' groups subjected to inhuman practice of untouchability.
- Reformers (**Jotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker**) worked for a society without caste inequalities.
- Changes: economic development, large-scale urbanisation, growth of literacy and education, occupational mobility, weakening of landlords → old notions of caste hierarchy breaking down.
- Constitution prohibited caste-based discrimination; laid foundations of policies to reverse injustices.
- Yet caste has not disappeared: most marry within caste; untouchability not ended completely; effects of past advantages/disadvantages visible — 'upper caste' groups best represented among urban middle classes; Dalits and Adivasis far above average among those below poverty line.

- Parties choose candidates keeping caste composition of electorate in mind.
- Parties and candidates appeal to caste sentiment for support; some parties known to favour some castes.
- Universal adult franchise and one-person-one-vote compelled leaders to mobilise support; brought new consciousness among castes kept in inferior positions.
- **But:** no parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste; no party wins votes of all voters of a caste; ruling parties and sitting MPs often lose; voters have strong attachment to parties that is often stronger than caste.
- Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating neighbouring castes/sub-castes.
- Various caste groups enter into coalitions with other castes or communities; new kinds of caste groups emerge — 'backward' and 'forward' caste groups.
- Politics gives caste identities a new form — caste gets politicised.
- Positive: allowed disadvantaged communities to demand their share of power; negative: diverts attention from poverty, development, corruption; can lead to tensions and violence.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway, Finland) have among the highest share of women in national parliaments (over 40%).
- The **Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023** (106th Amendment) provides 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies — to be implemented after delimitation (enrichment).
- India's child sex ratio fell to about **919 girls per 1000 boys** (Census 2011).
- **Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, B.R. Ambedkar, Periyar Ramaswami Naicker** worked against caste discrimination.

🧠 Memory Trick

Forms of communalism — 'B-D-M-V': Beliefs/prejudice, Dominance (majoritarian), Mobilisation on religious lines, Violence/riots.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Gender, Religion and Caste

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Discrimination of women in India

3 Marks

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

ANSWER

- **Education:** female literacy 65% vs male 82%; fewer girls in higher education.
- **Work & wages:** women work more hours but much is unpaid; paid less than men for same work despite Equal Remuneration Act 1976.
- **Sex ratio:** declining child sex ratio (919) due to son preference and sex-selective abortion.
- **Safety:** domestic violence, harassment; low representation in legislatures.

B2. Forms of communal politics

3 Marks

State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

ANSWER

- **Everyday beliefs:** religious prejudices, stereotypes, belief in superiority of one's religion.
- **Majoritarian dominance / separate state:** e.g. demand for political dominance by majority; separatist demands by minorities.
- **Political mobilisation on religious lines:** use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal — e.g. in electoral politics.
- **Communal violence:** riots and massacres — e.g. violence during Partition of 1947.

B3. Caste inequalities still continue

3 Marks

State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

ANSWER

- Most people still marry within their own caste or tribe.
- Untouchability has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.
- Effects of past advantages/disadvantages continue — upper castes over-represented in the urban middle class; Dalits and Adivasis disproportionately below the poverty line.

B4. Caste alone cannot determine election results

3 Marks

State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.

ANSWER

- No parliamentary constituency has a clear majority of one single caste; candidates need support of more than one caste and community.
- No party wins votes of all voters of a caste; voters consider performance, leadership, issues; ruling parties and sitting MPs often lose; more than one candidate of the same caste may contest.

B5. Status of women's representation**2 Marks**

What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

ANSWER

- Very low — women's share in Lok Sabha reached only 14.36% in 2019; less than 5% in state assemblies.
- India lags behind many developing countries; one-third reservation exists only in local bodies (legislative reservation now enacted in 2023).

B6. Two constitutional provisions that make India secular**2 Marks**

Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

ANSWER

- No official religion for the Indian state.
- Freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion; prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion; state may intervene in religion to ensure equality (any two).

B7**1 Mark**

When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Biological difference between men and women | (b) Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women |
| (c) Unequal child sex ratio | (d) Absence of voting rights for women in democracies |

Answer: (b)

B8**1 Mark**

In India seats are reserved for women in:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Lok Sabha | (b) State legislative assemblies |
| (c) Cabinets | (d) Panchayati Raj bodies |

Answer: (d) (as per the textbook; now also enacted for Lok Sabha & assemblies)

B9**1 Mark**

Which among the following statements about communalism is **incorrect**? Communal politics...

- (a) believes that one religion is superior to others
- (b) considers people of one religion as a homogeneous community
- (c) uses state power to establish domination of one religious group
- (d) is based on the belief that followers of different religions can live happily as equal citizens

Answer: (d)

B10**1 Mark**

Which of the following statements about caste is **not** valid?

- (a) Caste has been politicised
- (b) Caste-based voting occurs to some extent
- (c) Politics has made caste disappear
- (d) Caste groups form coalitions in politics

Answer: (c)

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

A system in which all work inside the home is done by women is called:

- (a) Patriarchy
- (b) Sexual division of labour
- (c) Feminism
- (d) Communalism

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which Act provides that equal wages should be paid for equal work?

- (a) Equal Wages Act 1956
- (b) Equal Remuneration Act 1976
- (c) Factories Act
- (d) Minimum Wages Act

Answer: (b)

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which of these countries has an official religion (as per NCERT)?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| (a) India | (b) Sri Lanka |
| (c) USA | (d) France |

Answer: (b) Buddhism in Sri Lanka

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Caste alone cannot determine elections in India.

Reason (R): No parliamentary constituency in India has a clear majority of one single caste.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C5**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Feminist movements aimed at equality in personal and family life as well as public affairs.

Reason (R): Women in India have equal representation in Parliament.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (c)

C6 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'Communalism can take various forms in politics.' Explain with examples. Also explain how the Constitution makes India secular.

FORMS

- Everyday beliefs — prejudice, stereotypes.
- Majoritarian dominance or separatist demands.
- Political mobilisation using sacred symbols and emotional appeal.
- Communal riots and massacres.

SECULAR PROVISIONS

- No official religion; freedom of religion; no discrimination on religion; state can intervene for equality.

C7 [PYQ]**5 Marks**

'Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India.' Examine. / How does politics influence caste?

ANSWER

- Endogamy continues; untouchability persists in some areas.
- Caste considerations in selecting candidates and forming governments.
- Caste groups expand by including sub-castes; form coalitions; new 'backward/forward' groups.
- Politicisation of caste gave voice to deprived communities (positive) but can divert from real issues and cause tension (negative).
- Yet elections are not decided by caste alone — voters weigh performance and issues.

C8. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: *'In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low. For example, the percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 per cent of its total strength for the first time in 2019.'*

- (i) *What is the percentage of women in state assemblies?* (1)
(ii) *Where is one-third reservation for women effectively implemented?* (1)
(iii) *Why is it important to have more women in legislatures?* (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Less than 5%.
- (ii) Panchayati Raj institutions and municipal bodies.
- (iii) Women's issues (safety, education, health, wages) get adequate attention; it ensures fair representation of half the population and strengthens democracy.

★ **More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**

C9 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Describe the different forms that communalism can take in politics.

ANSWER

- **Everyday beliefs** — religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over others.
- A communal mind often leads to a **quest for political dominance** of one's own religious community — majoritarian dominance, or a desire to form a separate political unit for minorities.
- **Political mobilisation on religious lines** — use of sacred symbols, religious leaders, emotional appeal and plain fear to bring followers of one religion together in politics.
- In electoral politics this involves special appeal to the interests or emotions of voters of one religion in preference to others.
- Sometimes communalism takes its ugliest form of **communal violence, riots and massacres** (e.g. at the time of Partition).

C10 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

"Caste has not disappeared from contemporary India." Support the statement with examples.

ANSWER

- Most people still **marry within their own caste or tribe**.
- **Untouchability** has not ended completely despite constitutional prohibition.
- Effects of centuries of advantage and disadvantage continue: upper castes continue to be better educated and hold more economic resources.
- Caste is closely linked to **economic status** — the upper castes are better off; SCs and STs are over-represented among the poor.
- In **politics**, parties choose candidates keeping caste composition of the electorate in mind; they appeal to caste sentiment to muster support.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Why is India called a secular state? Mention three constitutional provisions.

ANSWER

- There is **no official religion** for the Indian state; unlike Buddhism in Sri Lanka or Islam in Pakistan.
- The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities **freedom to profess, practise and propagate** any religion, or not to follow any.
- It **prohibits discrimination** on grounds of religion; at the same time it allows the state to intervene in religious matters to ensure equality (e.g. banning untouchability).

C12 [Frequently asked]

4 Marks

Case-based on women's representation: The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha touched 14.36% for the first time in 2019; their share in state assemblies is less than 5%.

- (i) What does this data show? (1)
- (ii) How has reservation in local bodies helped women? (2)
- (iii) What has been the demand of women's organisations? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) Women's representation in legislatures in India is **very low**; India is among the bottom group of nations.
- (ii) One-third of seats in local government bodies (panchayats and municipalities) are reserved for women; now there are **more than 10 lakh elected women representatives** in rural and urban local bodies.
- (iii) Reservation of at least **one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies** for women. (Enrichment: the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 provides for this, to be implemented after delimitation.)

C13 [Frequently asked]

1 Mark

What is a feminist movement?

ANSWER

- A radical women's movement aimed at **equality in personal and family life** and public affairs for women.

Political Parties

Study Notes · NCERT Solutions · PYQs & Case-Based

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Political party: a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes for society with a view to promote the collective good. A party has three components: **leaders, active members, followers**.

⚙ Functions of Political Parties

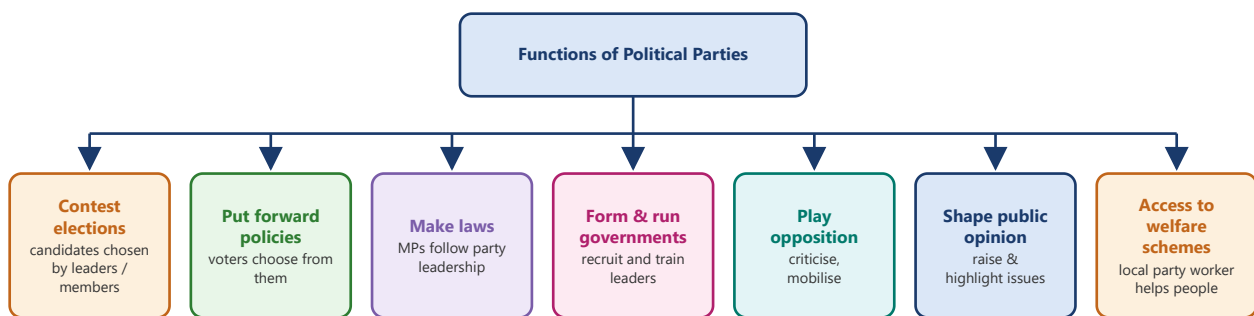


Figure P4.1 — Seven functions of political parties

Necessity of political parties

- Without parties, every candidate would be independent; no one could make promises about major policy changes; no one would be responsible for how the country is run.
- Only in non-party-based local elections (e.g. panchayats) is this seen — still, villages split into factions.
- Parties arose with **representative democracy**: large societies need representative democracy; parties gather different views and bring them together; bring representatives together so a responsible government can be formed; support or restrain the government, make policies, justify or oppose them.
- Parties fulfil the needs that every representative government has.

🏛 Party Systems

System

Features

Examples

One-party	Only one party allowed to control and run the government; not a good democratic option — no free competition	China (Communist Party)
Two-party	Power usually changes between two main parties; several others may exist and win a few seats; only two have serious chance to form government	USA, UK
Multi-party	Several parties compete; more than two have reasonable chance of coming to power on their own or in alliance with others	India

Alliance / Front & why India has a multi-party system

- When several parties in a multi-party system join hands to contest elections and win power, it is called an **alliance or front** — e.g. NDA, UPA, Left Front (India, 2004 elections).
- Multi-party system often appears messy and leads to political instability, but allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- India adopted multi-party system because of its **social and geographical diversity** — large country; regional diversity; such diversity cannot be absorbed easily by two or three parties.
- Party system is not chosen; it evolves over a long time depending on nature of society, social and regional divisions, history of politics and system of elections.

IN Recognised Parties in India

- Every party must register with the **Election Commission**; recognised parties get privileges — unique symbol, only official candidates of the party can use it.
- **State party**: a party that secures at least **6% of the total votes** in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a State and wins at least **two seats**.
- **National party**: a party that secures at least **6% of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four States** and wins at least **four seats in the Lok Sabha**.
- State parties are generally referred to as regional parties; but they need not be regional in ideology — many have national-level political organisation and participate in coalition governments at the Centre.

National party (ECI recognition, 2023)	Founded	Key points
Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	2012	Formed after the anti-corruption movement; recognised national party in 2023
Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	1984	Led by Kanshi Ram; represents and secures power for the bahujan samaj (Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs, religious minorities); inspired by Sahu Maharaj, Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar; main base in UP
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	1980	Revived the Bharatiya Jana Sangh (formed 1951 by Syama Prasad Mookerjee); cultural nationalism (Hindutva); integral humanism; uniform civil code; emerged as the largest party in the 2014, 2019 and 2024 Lok Sabha elections

Communist Party of India–Marxist (CPI-M)	1964	Believes in Marxism-Leninism; supports socialism, secularism, democracy; opposes imperialism and communalism; strong in Kerala, earlier West Bengal and Tripura
Indian National Congress (INC)	1885	One of the oldest parties of the world; dominated Indian politics for decades after independence; centrist ideology, secularism, welfare of weaker sections and minorities
National People's Party (NPP)	2013	Led by P.A. Sangma; first party from north-east to get national party status (2019)

⚠ **Syllabus scope:** The NCERT textbook (2019 data) lists eight national parties including AITC, CPI and NCP. The Election Commission revised the list in **April 2023** (AAP recognised; AITC, CPI, NCP lost national status). In a board answer you may mention either list, but it is safest to write 'as recognised by the Election Commission'. Recognition can change after each election — check the ECI website for the current list.

⚠ Challenges to Political Parties

Challenge	Explanation
Lack of internal democracy	Power concentrated in one or few leaders at the top; no membership registers, no regular organisational meetings, no internal elections; dissenters find it difficult to continue.
Dynastic succession	Top positions controlled by members of one family; unfair to other members; people without adequate experience or popular support end up in positions of power.
Growing role of money and muscle power	Parties nominate candidates who can raise lots of money; rich people and companies influence policies; support of criminals to win elections.
Lack of meaningful choice	Decline in ideological differences among parties; e.g. Labour and Conservative in Britain differ little; those who want really different policies have no option.

✂ How Can Parties Be Reformed?

Steps already taken

- **Anti-defection law:** Constitution amended to prevent elected MLAs and MPs from changing parties; if they change, they lose their seat. (Downside: increased role of party leaders.)
- **Supreme Court order:** mandatory for every candidate contesting elections to file an **affidavit** giving details of property and criminal cases pending — information made public.
- **Election Commission order:** parties must hold **organisational elections** and file their **income tax returns**.

Suggestions

- Law to regulate internal affairs of parties — maintain register of members, follow own constitution, independent authority as judge in disputes, open elections to highest posts.
- Mandatory to give a minimum number of tickets (about one-third) to **women candidates**; quota for women in decision-making bodies of the party.
- **State funding of elections** — government gives parties money for election expenses (in kind: petrol, paper, telephone; or cash on votes secured).
- Pressure from people through petitions, publicity and agitations; media, movements; people directly participating in parties.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

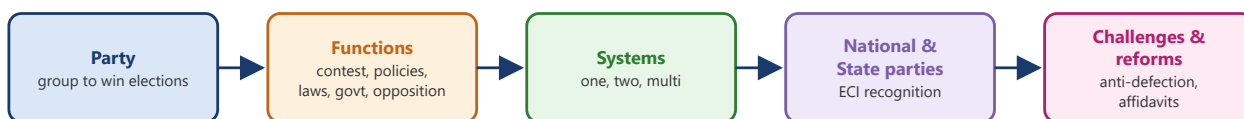
- India has over **2,500 registered political parties** (approx.), but only a handful are recognised national parties.
- A recognised party gets a **unique election symbol** reserved for it — very useful for voters who cannot read.
- The **Anti-defection law** was added by the 52nd Amendment (1985).
- China has only one party allowed to rule (Communist Party) — example of one-party system.

🧠 Memory Trick

3 components of a party — 'L-A-F': **L**eaders, **A**ctive members, **F**ollowers.

Challenges — 'I-D-M-C': lack of **I**nternal democracy, **D**ynastic succession, **M**oney & muscle power, lack of meaningful **C**hoice.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Political Parties

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Functions of parties

5 Marks

State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

ANSWER

- Contest elections — candidates put up by parties.
- Put forward different policies and programmes for voters to choose.
- Play decisive role in making laws for the country.
- Form and run governments; recruit and train leaders.
- Losing parties play the role of opposition — criticise, voice different views.
- Shape public opinion — raise and highlight issues.
- Provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

B2. Challenges faced by parties

5 Marks

What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

ANSWER

- **Lack of internal democracy** — power with top leaders; no internal elections or records.
- **Dynastic succession** — family control over top positions.
- **Money and muscle power** — rich candidates, companies, criminals influence parties.
- **Lack of meaningful choice** — ideological differences have declined.

B3. Suggestions to strengthen parties

5 Marks

Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

ANSWER

- Law to regulate internal affairs — membership register, internal elections, independent authority.
- One-third tickets to women; quota in party decision-making bodies.
- State funding of elections.
- Checks on money and criminals — affidavit system, income-tax returns, organisational elections enforced.
- Citizens' pressure — petitions, media, movements, joining parties.

B4. What is a political party?

1 Mark

What is a political party?

ANSWER

- A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government, agreeing on policies and programmes for the collective good.

B5. Characteristics of a political party**3 Marks**

What are the characteristics of a political party?

ANSWER

- Agrees on certain policies and programmes for society with a view to promote the collective good.
- Seeks to implement these policies by winning popular support through elections.
- Has three components — leaders, active members, followers; is known by which part of society it stands for (partisanship).

B6. A group of people who come together to contest elections...**1 Mark**

Fill in: A group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government is called a ____.

Political party

B7. Match**1 Mark each**

Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II.

List I	List II
Congress Party	United Progressive Alliance
Bharatiya Janata Party	National Democratic Alliance
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Left Front
Telugu Desam Party	State party (Andhra Pradesh)

B8**1 Mark**

Who among the following is the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Kanshi Ram | (b) Sahu Maharaj |
| (c) B.R. Ambedkar | (d) Jotiba Phule |

Answer: (a) Kanshi Ram

B9**1 Mark**

What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party?

- (a) Bahujan Samaj
- (b) Revolutionary democracy
- (c) Integral humanism
- (d) Modernity

Answer: (c) Integral humanism

B10**1 Mark**

Consider statements: A. Parties do not enjoy much trust among people. B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top leaders. C. Parties are not necessary to run governments. Which are correct?

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

Answer: (b) A and B

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

What is meant by 'partisanship'?

- (a) Loyalty to a party / inclination to take sides
- (b) Rule by one party
- (c) Alliance of parties
- (d) State funding

Answer: (a)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which country has a one-party system?

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) China
- (d) India

Answer: (c)

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

What does the anti-defection law prevent?

- (a) Criminal candidates
- (b) Elected representatives from changing parties
- (c) Dynastic politics
- (d) Use of money

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): India has a multi-party system.

Reason (R): India has vast social and geographical diversity that cannot be absorbed easily by two or three parties.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C5**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Dynastic succession is a challenge to political parties.

Reason (R): Most parties do not practise open and transparent procedures for their functioning.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Differentiate between a national party and a state party.

National party	State party
6% votes in Lok Sabha or Assembly elections in 4 states + 4 Lok Sabha seats	6% votes in a State Assembly election + 2 seats
Units in several states; same policies nationally	Base in one or few states
e.g. BJP, INC	e.g. DMK, Shiv Sena, TDP

C7 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Describe any three efforts made to reform political parties in India.

ANSWER

- Anti-defection law: MLAs/MPs lose seat on changing party.
- Supreme Court: affidavit with details of property and criminal cases mandatory.
- Election Commission: organisational elections and filing of income-tax returns mandatory.

C8. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: 'Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy. For most ordinary citizens, democracy is equal to political parties.'

- (i) Why do we need political parties? (1)
(ii) What is an alliance? Give one example. (1)
(iii) Explain two challenges faced by political parties. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Representative democracy needs parties to gather views, form responsible governments and make policies.
- (ii) When several parties join hands to contest elections and win power — e.g. NDA / UPA.
- (iii) Lack of internal democracy (power concentrated in a few leaders); growing role of money and muscle power (rich and criminal candidates) — or dynastic succession / lack of meaningful choice.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**C9 [Frequently asked]****5 Marks**

Describe the major functions of political parties.

ANSWER

- Parties **contest elections**; candidates are chosen by the party leadership (in India) or by members (USA).
- They put forward **policies and programmes**; voters choose from them.
- They play a decisive role in **making laws** for the country; MPs follow the directions of party leadership.
- They **form and run governments**; parties that lose elections play the role of **opposition**, voicing different views and criticising the government.
- They **shape public opinion**, raise and highlight issues; and provide people **access to government machinery and welfare schemes**.

C10 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

What are the challenges faced by political parties in India? Suggest reforms.

ANSWER

- **Lack of internal democracy** — power concentrated in one or few top leaders; no regular organisational meetings or internal elections.
- **Dynastic succession** — top positions controlled by members of one family.
- **Growing role of money and muscle power** — parties nominate rich candidates or those who can raise money; criminals supported.
- **Lack of meaningful choice** — ideological differences among parties have reduced.
- **Reforms:** anti-defection law (MLA/MP changing party loses seat); candidates must file an affidavit giving details of property and criminal cases; EC made it compulsory for parties to hold organisational elections and file income tax returns; suggested: regulate internal affairs, one-third tickets to women, state funding of elections.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Distinguish between one-party, two-party and multi-party systems.

ANSWER

- **One-party system** — only one party allowed to control and run the government (e.g. China's Communist Party); not a good democratic option.
- **Two-party system** — power usually changes between two main parties (e.g. USA, UK).
- **Multi-party system** — several parties compete and more than two have a reasonable chance of coming to power, alone or in alliance (e.g. India); coalitions — NDA, UPA, etc.

C12 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: *The Election Commission recognises parties as national or state parties.*

(i) State the criteria for recognition as a state party. (1)

(ii) State the criteria for a national party. (1)

(iii) Name any four present national parties. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) A party securing at least **6% of the total votes** in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state and winning at least **two seats**.
- (ii) A party that secures at least **6% of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states** and wins at least **four seats in the Lok Sabha**.
- (iii) As recognised by the Election Commission (2026): **BJP, INC, BSP, CPI(M), AAP, NPP** — any four. (The NCERT textbook, based on 2019, also lists AITC, CPI and NCP, which lost national status in April 2023.)

What is 'defection' in politics?

ANSWER

- Changing party allegiance from the party on whose ticket a person got elected to a different party.

Outcomes of Democracy

Study Notes · NCERT Solutions · PYQs & Case-Based

PART A — STUDY NOTES

Democracy is better than any other form of government because it: promotes equality among citizens; enhances the dignity of the individual; improves quality of decision-making; provides a method to resolve conflicts; allows room to correct mistakes. Democracy only creates **conditions** for achieving goals; citizens have to take advantage of those conditions.

✓ How do we assess democracy's outcomes?

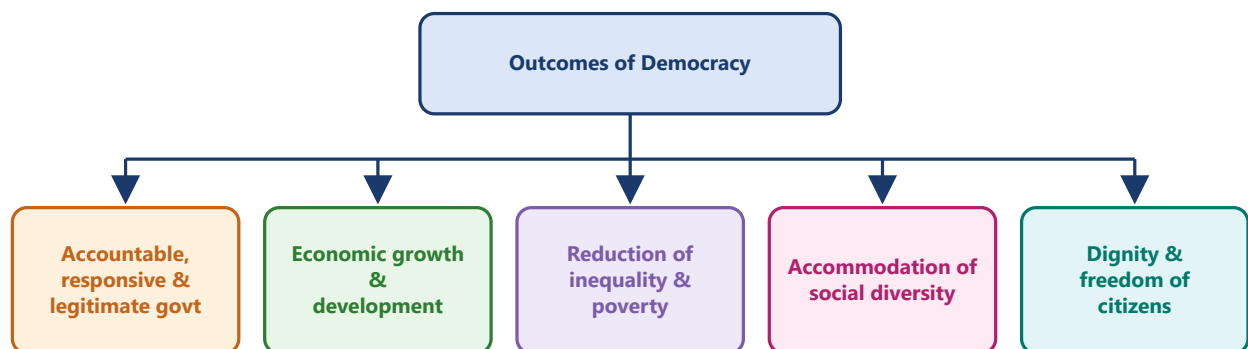


Figure P5.1 — Five outcomes against which democracy is assessed

1. Accountable, responsive and legitimate government

- Democracy ensures that decision-making is based on **norms and procedures** — citizens have the right and means to examine the process: **transparency**.
- Regular, free and fair elections; open public debate on major policies and legislation; citizens' **right to information** about the government.
- Democracies may be slower (deliberation and negotiation) but decisions are more acceptable and effective; cost of time is worth it.
- Record mixed: elections often not free/fair; governments do not always keep in touch with people; corruption. But democratic government is people's own government — **legitimate**; people wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.

2. Economic growth and development

Regime	Rate of growth of GDP (1950–2000)
All democratic regimes	3.95%
All dictatorial regimes	4.42%
Poor countries under dictatorship	4.34%
Poor countries under democracy	4.28%

- Dictatorships have slightly higher rate of growth, but the difference is negligible; economic development depends on population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities.
- Democracy should be preferred for its many other positive outcomes.

3. Reduction of inequality and poverty

- Democracies based on **political equality** — every citizen has equal weight in electing representatives; but economic inequalities have grown.
- A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes; those at the bottom have very little to depend upon.
- Example: in **Bangladesh**, more than half of the population lives in poverty; people in several poor countries depend on rich countries even for food supplies.
- Democracies not very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

4. Accommodation of social diversity

- Democracies usually develop procedures to conduct competition, reducing tensions to a violent or explosive level. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts, but differences can be negotiated — democracy is best at this. Example: **Belgium**.
- Two conditions: (i) democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion — majority must work with minority so that government functions to represent general view; (ii) rule by majority must not become rule by majority community in terms of religion, race or linguistic group — every citizen should have a chance of being in majority at some point of time.
- Example of failure: **Sri Lanka** (majoritarianism).

5. Dignity and freedom of the citizens

- Democracy is far superior in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual; every individual wants respect from fellow beings.
- **Dignity of women:** long struggles have created a sensibility that respect and equal treatment of women are necessary ingredients of a democratic society; legal and moral force of democracy gives women a basis to struggle.
- **Caste inequalities:** democracy in India strengthened claims of disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and opportunity.
- Democracy is not a magic; complaints show that people have become more aware and developed the ability to expect and look critically at powerholders — **a sign of success of democracy:** it transforms people from subjects into citizens.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- Democracy is the most widely accepted form of government today; over 100 countries claim to be democracies.
- Democracy may be slow in decision-making, but its decisions are more acceptable and effective — the **cost of time** is worth it.
- India's **RTI Act, 2005** empowers citizens to seek information from the government — transparency in action.

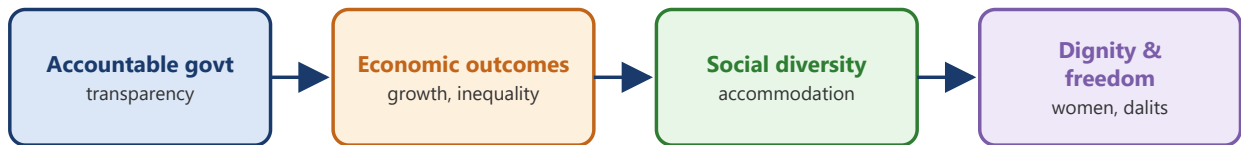
All Outcomes at a Glance

Outcome	Key point
Accountable, responsive, legitimate government	Elections, open debate, RTI; people's own government
Economic growth & development	Dictatorships slightly higher growth, but democracy preferable for other outcomes
Reduction of inequality & poverty	Not very successful; poor are voters but inequality remains
Accommodation of social diversity	Majority & minority opinion; rule by majority not by religious/linguistic group
Dignity & freedom of citizens	Women, Dalits gain dignity & equal status

🧠 Memory Trick

Five outcomes — 'A-E-I-S-D': Accountability, Economic growth, Inequality reduction, Social diversity, Dignity & freedom.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Outcomes of Democracy

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Democracy produces accountable, responsive & legitimate government

5 Marks

How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

ACCOUNTABLE

- Regular, free and fair elections; decisions based on norms and procedures; citizens can examine the process (transparency); right to information.

RESPONSIVE

- Open public debate on major policies; attentive to needs and expectations of people; people can voice demands.

LEGITIMATE

- It is people's own government; elected by them; people wish to be ruled by their representatives — democracy's legitimacy is universal.

B2. Conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities

3 Marks

What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?

ANSWER

- Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion; majority always needs to work with the minority.
- Rule by majority must not become rule by majority community (religion, race, language); every citizen should have a chance of being in majority at some point.
- Institutions for negotiation of differences — e.g. power-sharing in Belgium.

B3. Arguments against the following assertions**3 Marks**

Give arguments to support or oppose: (a) Industrialised countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich. (b) Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens. (c) Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education and more on industries and infrastructure. (d) In democracy all citizens have one vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict.

ANSWER

- (a) **Oppose:** data (1950–2000) show negligible difference in growth between poor dictatorships (4.34%) and poor democracies (4.28%); democracy gives dignity, freedom, legitimacy.
- (b) **Partly support:** democracies have not been very successful, but they allow the poor to demand welfare; political equality can be used to reduce inequality.
- (c) **Oppose:** without health and education, human resource cannot develop; development must be inclusive — poverty reduction is the priority.
- (d) **Oppose:** one vote gives political equality but economic and social domination may continue; conflicts still exist — democracy only provides a peaceful method to resolve them.

B4. Evaluative question**3 Marks**

'Caste-based discrimination and complaints against government still continue in India; so democracy has failed.' Do you agree? Evaluate.

ANSWER

- Complaints and continued struggles against discrimination are not a failure but show people's awareness — a testimony to democracy's success.
- Democracy gives legal and moral force (constitutional rights, reservations, courts) to challenge discrimination; results come gradually.
- So democracy transforms people from subjects into citizens who expect and demand justice.

B5**1 Mark**

Which of the following is **not** a sign that democracy is successful? / Democracies have successfully eliminated...

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) conflicts among people | (b) economic inequalities among people |
| (c) differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated | (d) the idea of political inequality |

Answer: (d) the idea of political inequality

B6**1 Mark**

In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out? Democracies need to ensure:

- (a) free and fair elections
- (b) dignity of the individual
- (c) majority rule
- (d) equal treatment before law

Answer: (c) majority rule

B7**1 Mark**

Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that:

- (a) democracy and development go together
- (b) inequalities exist in democracies
- (c) inequalities do not exist under dictatorship
- (d) dictatorship is better than democracy

Answer: (b)

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which is the most distinctive feature of democracy?

- (a) Rapid economic growth
- (b) Examination of decisions by people (transparency)
- (c) Rule of the majority
- (d) Quick decision-making

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Democracy is based on:

- (a) Economic equality
- (b) Political equality
- (c) Social inequality
- (d) Rule of a family

Answer: (b)

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *Democracy is better than dictatorship.*

Reason (R): *Democracy promotes dignity and freedom of the individual and provides a way to correct mistakes.*

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): *Democracies are slower in decision-making than dictatorships.*

Reason (R): *Democracy is based on deliberation and negotiation.*

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C5 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

'Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.' Justify.

ANSWER

- Democracy recognises respect for every individual; passion for respect and freedom is the basis of democracy.
- Women's struggles for dignity gained legal and moral backing (equal rights, reservations in local bodies).
- Disadvantaged castes gained strength to claim equal status and opportunity.

C6 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'Democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion.' Analyse. / Explain how democracy accommodates social diversity.

ANSWER

- Majority must work with minority so the government represents the general view.
- Majority and minority opinions are not permanent; every citizen should have a chance of being in majority.
- Rule by majority must not become rule by majority community (religion/race/language).
- Democracy provides procedures to negotiate differences peacefully — Belgium's model.
- Where majoritarianism dominated (Sri Lanka), it led to conflict; so accommodation is the key.

C7. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: *'Democracy is attentive to the needs and demands of people and is largely free of corruption — this is the expectation. But the record of democracies is not impressive on these two counts.'*

(i) *What is meant by transparency? (1)*

(ii) *Why is democratic government called legitimate? (1)*

(iii) *'Democracy is slow in decision-making, but its decisions are more effective.' Explain. (2)*

ANSWER

- (i) Citizens' right and means to examine the process of decision-making.
- (ii) It is people's own government, elected by them.
- (iii) Democracy follows procedures of deliberation and negotiation, which take time; but decisions are acceptable to people and hence implemented more effectively — the cost of time is worth it.

★ **More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**

C8 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

ANSWER

- **Accountable:** citizens have the right and means to examine the process of decision-making (transparency); regular, free and fair elections.
- Open public debate on major policies and legislation; citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.
- **Responsive:** democracy is attentive to the needs and expectations of people, though often it frustrates them; it ignores some demands.
- **Legitimate:** a democratic government is people's own government; people wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them.
- Democracy may be slow and less efficient, but it has the ability to generate its own support — a big outcome of democracy.

C9 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

"Democracy accommodates social diversity." Support the statement.

ANSWER

- Democracies usually develop procedures to accommodate various social groups and conduct their competition peacefully (e.g. Belgium).
- Majority rule means not rule by majority community in terms of religion, race or language; majority keeps changing and working with the minority.
- Rule by majority must not become rule by majority community; every citizen must have a chance of being in the majority at some point — this keeps society peaceful.

C10 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

How does democracy promote the dignity and freedom of citizens?

ANSWER

- Democracy is based on recognition of the **dignity of individuals**; it is superior to other forms in promoting it.
- Struggles of **women** for dignity and equality — respect and equal treatment of women are now accepted as necessary ingredients of a democratic society.
- Democracy strengthened claims of the **disadvantaged and discriminated castes** for equal status and opportunity; the evaluation of democracy is a never-ending process.

C11 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Democracies are expected to produce economic growth. Evidence shows dictatorships have a slightly higher rate of economic growth (1950–2000).

- (i) Why may democracies have lower growth? (1)
- (ii) Why is democracy still preferred? (2)
- (iii) What has been the record on reducing inequality? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) Economic development depends on several factors — population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities; also slower decision-making.
- (ii) The difference in growth rates is negligible; democracy has several other positive outcomes — dignity, freedom, accountable government, peaceful accommodation of diversity.
- (iii) Democracies have not been very successful in reducing economic inequalities; a small number of ultra-rich enjoy a disproportionate share of wealth; the poor constitute a large proportion of voters.

C12 [Frequently asked]**1 Mark**

Which is the most basic outcome of democracy?

ANSWER

- It produces a government that is **accountable to the citizens and responsive** to their needs and expectations.

SECTION D

Economics

Understanding Economic Development - 20 marks

Development

Study Notes · Worked Examples · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES

What Development Promises — Different People, Different Goals

- Different persons can have **different as well as conflicting** notions of a country's development — e.g. more electricity for an industrialist may mean a dam that submerges land of people displaced.
- People seek things that are most important for them — what can fulfil their aspirations or desires.
- Besides income, people seek **equal treatment, freedom, security, respect of others**; they resent discrimination. Non-material things matter.
- Hence, for development people look at a **mix of goals**.

Category of person	Developmental goal / aspiration
Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages; local school for children; no social discrimination
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Assured high family income through higher support prices; hardworking and cheap labourers; settle children abroad
Farmers who depend only on rain	Timely rainfall, irrigation, good harvest
A rural woman from a land-owning family	Freedom, respect, safe environment, share in property, better education
Urban unemployed youth	Well-paid job; better opportunities
A boy from a rich urban family	Higher education, travel abroad, career opportunities
A girl from a rich urban family	As much freedom as her brother; able to decide what she wants to do in life
An Adivasi from Narmada valley	Right to forest and land; no displacement; livelihood

National Development & Comparing Countries

- For comparing countries, **income** is considered one of the most important attributes — countries with higher income are more developed.
- Since populations differ, we use **average income** = total income of the country ÷ total population. Also called **per capita income**.
- **World Bank** (World Development Report) uses per capita income: countries with per capita income of **US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017** are called **rich countries**; those with per capita income of **US\$ 955 or less** are called **low-income countries**. India is in the **low middle income** category — its per capita income in 2017 was just **US\$ 1,820** (figures as printed in the NCERT textbook; the World Bank revises these limits every year).
- Rich countries, excluding Middle East and certain small countries, are generally called developed countries.

Worked example — limitation of average

3 Marks

Monthly incomes (₹) of citizens of two countries (5 citizens each): Country A: 9500, 10500, 9800, 10000, 10200; Country B: 500, 500, 500, 500, 48000. Calculate average incomes. In which country would you like to live and why?

SOLUTION

- Average of A = $(9500 + 10500 + 9800 + 10000 + 10200) \div 5 = 50000 \div 5 = \text{₹}10,000$.
- Average of B = $(500 + 500 + 500 + 500 + 48000) \div 5 = 50000 \div 5 = \text{₹}10,000$.
- Both averages are equal, but in A income is **equitably distributed**; in B one person is extremely rich and four are extremely poor.
- Would prefer to live in **Country A** (unless assured of being the rich citizen in B).

Averages hide disparities — the average is useful for comparison, but it does not tell us how income is distributed.

Income and Other Criteria; Public Facilities

- Income alone is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens are able to use. Money cannot buy a pollution-free environment, unadulterated medicines, protection from infectious diseases.
- **Public facilities:** collective provision of goods and services — health, education, PDS — is cheapest and best way. Example: Kerala has low **Infant Mortality Rate** because of adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities; in some states the **Public Distribution System (PDS)** functions well, improving health and nutrition.
- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that particular year.
- **Literacy Rate:** proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.
- **Net Attendance Ratio:** total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.
- **Body Mass Index (BMI):** $\text{weight (kg)} \div \text{height (m)}^2$; if BMI less than 18.5, person considered undernourished; above 25, overweight.

Human Development Report (UNDP)

- Compares countries based on **educational levels of people, their health status and per capita income.**
- **Life expectancy at birth:** average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
- **Gross Enrolment Ratio** for three levels: enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and higher education.
- **HDI (Human Development Index):** per capita income calculated in dollars (PPP) for all countries so it can be compared; Sri Lanka is ahead of India on HDI in spite of being a smaller country; tiny neighbours show that income alone is not the measure.

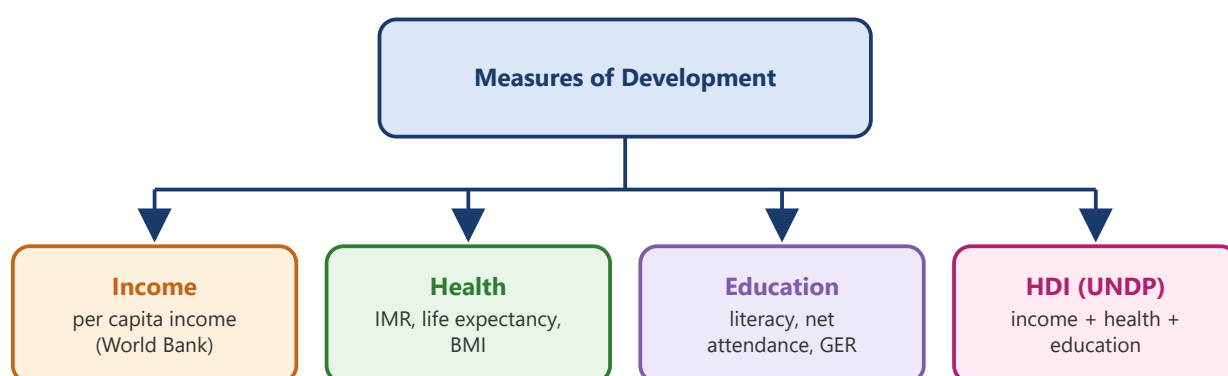


Figure E1.1 — Criteria used to compare development

- Consequences of present development may not be sustainable: **groundwater overuse** — about one-third of the country overusing groundwater; many areas facing depletion (Punjab, western UP, hard-rock plateau of central & south India, coastal areas, Rajasthan & Maharashtra).
- **Crude oil**: non-renewable; world reserves limited; India imports a large share.
- Scientists warn: present type and levels of development are not sustainable; environmental degradation is not confined to national/state boundaries.
- **Sustainable development**: meeting needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

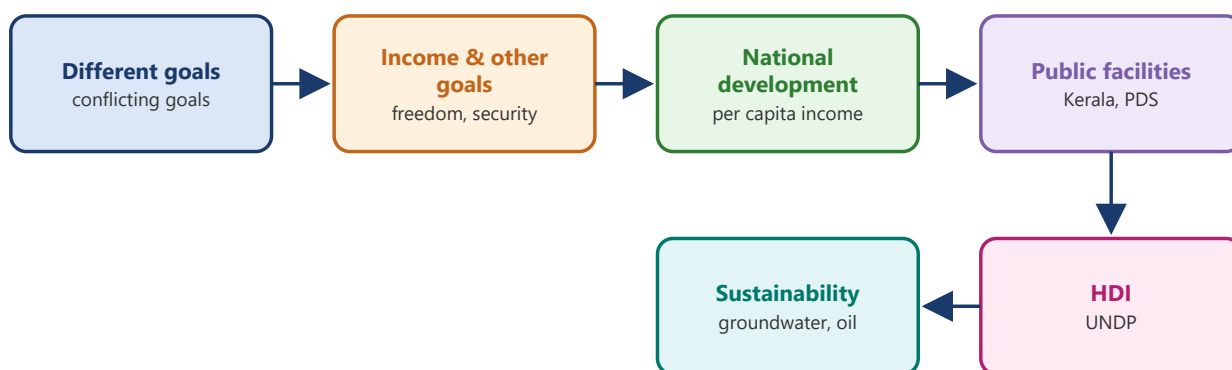
- **Kerala** has lower per capita income than some states but a much lower infant mortality rate — due to good public health and education facilities.
- The **HDI** is published by **UNDP** since 1990; it was developed by Mahbub ul Haq with help from Amartya Sen.
- Groundwater is overused in many parts of India, especially Punjab, Haryana and western UP (NCERT).
- The World Bank uses **per capita income** to classify countries.

🧠 Memory Trick

HDI 3 pillars — 'L-E-I': Life expectancy (health), Education, Income (per capita).

Per capita income = Total income ÷ Total population.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Development

B1**1 Mark**

Development of a country can generally be determined by:

- (a) its per capita income
- (b) its average literacy level
- (c) health status of its people
- (d) none of these

Answer: (a) its per capita income (as per NCERT answer key; though all three matter)

B2**1 Mark**

Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Pakistan

Answer: (b) Sri Lanka

B3**1 Mark**

Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹15,000. If the income of three families is ₹10,000, ₹20,000 and ₹12,000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?

- (a) ₹7,500
- (b) ₹3,000
- (c) ₹2,000
- (d) ₹6,000

Answer: ₹18,000 (none of the printed options) — Total = $15,000 \times 4 = 60,000$; $60,000 - (10,000 + 20,000 + 12,000) = ₹18,000$. None of the printed options match; the correct computed answer is ₹18,000.

B4. Main criterion used by the World Bank**3 Marks**

What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

CRITERION

- **Per capita (average) income:** countries with PCI of US\$ 12,056 and above (2017) are rich; US\$ 955 or less are low-income (NCERT figures).

LIMITATIONS

- Average hides disparities in distribution of income.
- Does not reflect non-material aspects — health, education, freedom, security, environment.
- Money cannot buy many public goods (pollution-free environment).

B5. UNDP vs World Bank criterion**3 Marks**

In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

World Bank	UNDP
Only per capita income	Per capita income + health (life expectancy) + education (literacy, enrolment)
Narrow, economic	Broader — human development (HDI)
Ranks as rich/low-income	Ranks by HDI

B6. Why do we use averages? Limitations**3 Marks**

Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

ANSWER

- Averages are useful for comparing countries/states with different populations.
- Limitation: they hide disparities — e.g. two villages with the same average income: in one, income equally shared; in the other, one landlord very rich and others very poor (see worked example: countries A and B both average ₹10,000).

B7. Kerala vs Punjab**3 Marks**

Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana/Punjab. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

ANSWER

- **Partly disagree:** per capita income is a useful measure but not a complete one.
- Kerala performs better due to good public facilities — health, education, PDS — giving low IMR and high literacy.
- So both income and non-income indicators (HDI) should be used together.

B8. Sources of energy & future**3 Marks**

Find out the present sources of energy used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now?

ANSWER

- Present: coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydro-electricity, nuclear, firewood, cattle dung; growing solar and wind.
- Future: greater use of solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, green hydrogen, biogas; electric vehicles — since fossil fuels are limited and polluting.

B9. Why is sustainability important?**3 Marks**

Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?

ANSWER

- Resources like groundwater and crude oil are limited and being overused.
- Present development may harm the environment and deprive future generations.
- Sustainable development ensures present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations.

B10. 'The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person.'**2 Marks**

How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development?

ANSWER

- Resources are sufficient if used to meet needs; greed leads to over-exploitation and depletion.
- Development must be sustainable and equitable — conservation and fair distribution are essential.

B11. Examples of environmental degradation**2 Marks**

List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

ANSWER

- Air pollution from vehicles and industries; depletion of groundwater; deforestation; soil erosion; plastic waste and pollution of rivers.

B12. BMI & IMR/literacy interpretation**3 Marks**

What is meant by BMI, IMR, Literacy rate and Net attendance ratio?

ANSWER

- **BMI** = $\text{weight (kg)} \div \text{height}^2 (\text{m}^2)$; below 18.5 → undernourished; above 25 → overweight.
- **IMR**: children dying before age one per 1,000 live births in a year.
- **Literacy rate**: proportion of literates in 7-and-above age group.
- **Net attendance ratio**: % of children aged 14–15 attending school.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

Average income is also called:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) National income | (b) Per capita income |
| (c) Gross income | (d) Net income |

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

HDI is published by:

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (a) World Bank | (b) UNDP |
| (c) IMF | (d) WTO |

Answer: (b) UNDP

C3**1 Mark**

A person with height 1.5 m and weight 45 kg has BMI of:

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (a) 20 | (b) 30 |
| (c) 18 | (d) 25 |

Answer: (a) $20 — 45 \div (1.5)^2 = 45 \div 2.25 = 20$ (normal)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Kerala has a low Infant Mortality Rate.

Reason (R): Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C5 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Per capita income is not a complete indicator of development.

Reason (R): It does not tell us how income is distributed among the people.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

'Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development.' Explain with examples.

ANSWER

- Industrialist wants more dams for electricity; tribal wants no displacement from land.
- Urban youth want jobs; farmers want irrigation and support prices.
- Girls want equal freedom; landless labourers want more days of work — development goals differ and may conflict.

C7 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'Public facilities are needed for the overall development of the country.' Explain. / Why is money in your pocket not enough?

ANSWER

- Money cannot buy all goods and services — pollution-free environment, unadulterated medicines, protection from diseases.
- Collective provision is cheaper — security in a colony, schools, hospitals.
- Kerala's low IMR due to health and education facilities; PDS improves nutrition.
- Public facilities reduce inequality — poor gain access to basic needs.
- Human development (health, education) raises productivity and quality of life.

C8. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: *'Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing its groundwater reserves.'*

(i) Name any two regions facing groundwater depletion. (1)

(ii) Why is groundwater called a renewable resource? (1)

(iii) How can we ensure sustainability of development? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Punjab and western UP; hard-rock plateau of central & south India; coastal areas; Rajasthan & Maharashtra (any two).
- (ii) It is replenished by nature (rainfall) — like crops and plants.
- (iii) Use resources only at the rate of replenishment (rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation); shift to renewable energy; conserve and recycle; plan for future generations.

★ **More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)**

C9 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Why is per capita income alone not a sufficient indicator of development? Explain with other indicators.

ANSWER

- Per capita income is an **average**; it hides disparities — it does not show how income is distributed among people.
- Money cannot buy all goods and services needed to live well — pollution-free environment, unadulterated medicines, protection from infectious diseases.
- **Infant Mortality Rate** — number of children who die before the age of one year per 1,000 live births; shows health facilities.
- **Literacy rate** and **Net Attendance Ratio** — show educational status.
- The **Human Development Index (UNDP)** uses health, education and income; e.g. Kerala has lower per capita income than Haryana but lower IMR and higher literacy due to public facilities.

C10 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

What is sustainable development? Why is it essential?

ANSWER

- Development that meets the needs of the present **without compromising the ability of future generations** to meet their needs.
- Resources like groundwater and crude oil are being over-used; e.g. about 300 districts have reported water-level decline over 4 metres in 20 years; crude oil reserves will last only a limited number of years.
- Environmental degradation does not respect boundaries; sustainability is a new area of knowledge that needs cooperation of scientists, economists, philosophers and social scientists.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

"Different people have different as well as conflicting notions of development." Explain with examples.

ANSWER

- People seek things that are most important for them; e.g. a landless rural labourer wants more days of work and better wages, while a prosperous farmer from Punjab wants assured high family income through higher support prices.
- Developmental goals can be conflicting: an industrialist may want more electricity (a dam), but it may displace tribals and submerge their land.
- A girl from a rich urban family may want as much freedom as her brother; for development people look at a mix of goals, including non-material ones.

C12 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Kerala has a lower per capita income than Haryana/Punjab, but lower Infant Mortality Rate and higher literacy.

(i) What is IMR? (1)

(ii) Why does Kerala do better? (2)

(iii) What does this show about development? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) The number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1,000 live children born in that year.
- (ii) Kerala has adequate provision of **basic health and educational facilities**; a well-functioning **PDS** also improves nutrition — public facilities.
- (iii) Income alone is not an adequate indicator; **public facilities** and non-income indicators are important for development.

C13 [Frequently asked]**1 Mark**

Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report?

ANSWER

- **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme).

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Study Notes · Sector Tables · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES



Sectors of Economic Activities



Figure E2.1 — Interdependence of sectors: cotton (primary) → cloth (secondary) → transport & sale (tertiary)

Sector	Also called	Examples
Primary	Agriculture and related sector	Cotton cultivation, dairy, fishing, mining
Secondary	Industrial sector	Sugar from sugarcane, bricks, cloth
Tertiary	Service sector	Transport, storage, communication, banking, trade; teachers, doctors, lawyers, call centres, software

GDP & final goods

- **Final goods:** goods that reach the consumer; **intermediate goods** (e.g. wheat used in biscuits) are not counted separately — to avoid double counting.
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. It shows how big the economy is.
- In India, measuring GDP is undertaken by a central government ministry (through National Statistical Office) with the help of state and UT departments.

Historical change in sectors

- Initially primary sector most important; with new methods of manufacturing, factories came up → secondary sector became most important; in the past 100 years, a further shift to **tertiary sector** in developed countries.
- In India (1973–74 to 2013–14): production in all three sectors increased, but most in tertiary; tertiary emerged as the **largest producing sector**, replacing primary.

Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important?

- Basic services (hospitals, schools, post and telegraph, police, courts, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance) required in any country — government's responsibility.
- Development of agriculture and industry leads to development of services such as transport, trade, storage.
- As income rises, people demand more services — eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training.
- New services based on **information and communication technology** became important and essential.
- Caution: not all of the tertiary sector is growing equally well — it includes highly skilled educated workers and also a large number of small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons who barely earn a living.



Where are Most People Employed?

- Share of sectors in GDP changed, but a similar shift did **not** take place in employment; **primary sector continues to be the largest employer** (about half of workers, while it produces only about a sixth of GDP).
- Reason: not enough jobs created in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Underemployment / disguised unemployment:** more people working than required; the work is so divided that everyone works but none fully employed; if some leave, production does not fall — e.g. a family of 5 working on a small plot where 3 would suffice. Also seen in urban areas — painters, plumbers, repair persons, street vendors doing casual work.

How to create more employment

- Build a **dam / canals** to irrigate land → more work in agriculture itself (double cropping).
- Construction of **roads, transportation, storage** for farm produce in semi-rural areas.
- **Cheap credit** (banks) for farmers to buy seeds, fertilisers, equipment.
- Promote and locate **industries and services in semi-rural areas** — dal mill, cold storage, honey collection, vegetable & fruit processing; tourism, regional craft, IT.
- The Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) study: 20 lakh jobs could be created in education alone; similarly health.
- **MGNREGA 2005**: guarantees **100 days of employment** in a year to every rural household able and in need of work (in 625 districts initially). If the government fails to provide employment, it gives **unemployment allowance**. Priority to work that increases production from land.

Organised and Unorganised Sectors

Organised sector	Unorganised sector
Enterprises/places where terms of employment are regular; people have assured work	Small and scattered units largely outside government control
Registered with the government; follow rules like Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Shops and Establishments Act	Rules exist but not followed
Job security; fixed working hours; overtime paid	Low-paid, often irregular jobs; no overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness
Paid leave, holidays, provident fund, gratuity, medical benefits, pension; safe working environment	Employment not secure — people asked to leave without reason; e.g. construction workers, casual labourers, street vendors

Protecting workers in the unorganised sector

- In rural areas: landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers, artisans (weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, goldsmiths).
- In urban areas: workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade, transport; street vendors, head-load workers, garment makers, rag pickers.
- Majority from SC, ST and backward communities; face social discrimination too.
- **Protection & support**: government can fix minimum wages and working hours; cheap loans, support for purchasing raw material and marketing output (small-scale industries); protection through laws, health care, social security.

Public and Private Sectors

Public sector	Private sector
Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services	Ownership of assets and delivery of services in the hands of private individuals or companies
Purpose: not just to earn profits — welfare	Motivated by the desire to earn profits
e.g. Indian Railways, Post Office	e.g. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd (TISCO), Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL)

Why the public sector is needed

- Heavy spending needed for things like roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electricity generation, dams — beyond private capacity; also collecting money from users is difficult.
- Government supports industries: electricity at cost price below production cost.
- Government buys wheat and rice from farmers at a 'fair price' (**MSP**), stores them in godowns and sells at lower price to consumers through **ration shops** (PDS).
- Responsibility to ensure health and education facilities for all; running proper schools, quality education; reducing IMR, malnutrition.

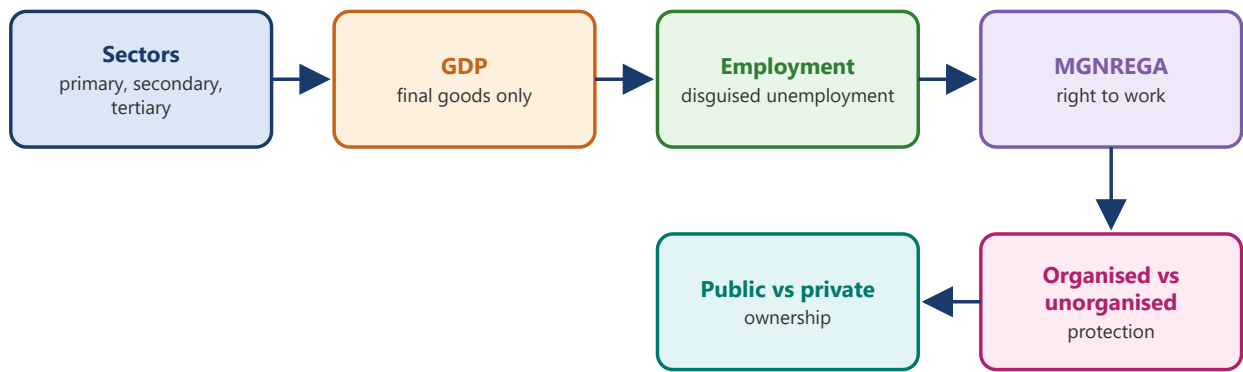
Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- The **tertiary (service) sector** is now the largest contributor to India's GDP, but the **primary sector** still employs the largest share of workers.
- In India, GDP is measured by the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation** (NSO), with help from state and central government departments.
- **MGNREGA 2005** guarantees 100 days of wage employment a year to rural households; one-third of the jobs are reserved for women.

Memory Trick

Sectors — 'P-S-T = Pick, Shape, Transfer': Primary picks from nature, Secondary shapes it (manufacture), Tertiary transfers/supports (services).

Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Sectors of the Indian Economy

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Fill in the blanks

1 Mark each

Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the bracket.

- (i) Employment in the service sector **has not increased** to the same extent as production. (has / has not)
- (ii) Workers in the **tertiary** sector do not produce goods. (tertiary / agricultural)
- (iii) Most of the workers in the **organised** sector enjoy job security. (organised / unorganised)
- (iv) A **large** proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector. (large / small)
- (v) Cotton is a **natural** product and cloth is a **manufactured** product.
- (vi) The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are **interdependent**.

B2(a)

1 Mark

The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| (a) employment conditions | (b) the nature of economic activity |
| (c) ownership of enterprises | (d) number of workers employed in the enterprise |

Answer: (c) ownership of enterprises

B2(b)

1 Mark

Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| (a) primary | (b) secondary |
| (c) tertiary | (d) information technology |

Answer: (a) primary

B2(c)**1 Mark**

GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

- (a) all goods and services (b) all final goods and services
(c) all intermediate goods and services (d) all intermediate and final goods and services

Answer: (b) all final goods and services

B2(d)**1 Mark**

In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2013–14 is _____.

- (a) between 20 per cent to 30 per cent (b) between 30 per cent to 40 per cent
(c) between 50 per cent to 60 per cent (d) 70 per cent

Answer: (c) between 50 and 60 per cent

B3. Match**1 Mark each**

Match the following.

Problems faced by farming sector	Some possible measures
Unirrigated land	Construction of canals by the government
Low prices for crops	Procurement of food grains by government (MSP)
Debt burden	Cheap credit from banks at low interest
No job in the off season	Setting up agro-processing industries
Compelled to sell grains to local traders soon after harvest	Government procurement / cold storage & warehouses

B4. Find the odd one out**1 Mark**

Find the odd one out and say why: (i) Tourist guide, dhobi, tailor, potter (ii) Teacher, doctor, vegetable vendor, lawyer (iii) Postman, cobbler, soldier, police constable (iv) MTNL, Indian Railways, Air India, Jet Airways, All India Radio

- (i) **Potter** — secondary sector (others are services).
- (ii) **Vegetable vendor** — unorganised, not a professional requiring formal qualification.
- (iii) **Cobbler** — private/unorganised; others are government employees.
- (iv) **Jet Airways** — private sector; others are public sector (as per textbook).

B5. Research table — organised/unorganised**3 Marks**

A research scholar looked at the working people in the city of Surat and found that 15% work in organised and 85% in unorganised sector. What is the percentage of people in unorganised sector in this city? Why is such a large section in the unorganised sector? Do you think this is the situation in other cities too?

ANSWER

- Unorganised = **85%** (organised = 15%).
- Reasons: lack of jobs in organised sector; low education and skills; small scattered units; migration from rural areas.
- Yes — most Indian cities show a similar pattern, with the majority in unorganised work.

B6. Is the classification into three sectors useful?**3 Marks**

Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how.

ANSWER

- Yes — it shows the contribution of each sector to GDP and employment.
- Helps identify which sector is lagging (e.g. primary has most workers but lower output) so that policies can be framed.
- Shows the pattern of development of an economy over time (shift from primary to tertiary).

B7. Why focus on employment and GDP?**3 Marks**

For each of the sectors that we came across in this chapter why should one focus on employment and GDP? Could there be other issues which should be examined?

ANSWER

- GDP shows the size and productivity of a sector; employment shows how many depend on it for livelihood — together they reveal underemployment and low productivity.
- Other issues: working conditions, income distribution, job security, environmental impact, regional balance.

B8. Tertiary sector not playing a significant role?**3 Marks**

'The tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of the Indian economy.' Do you agree? Give reasons.

ANSWER

- **Disagree.** The tertiary sector is the largest contributor to GDP (over 50%).
- Provides basic services (transport, banking, health, education) and supports other sectors.
- ICT services earn foreign exchange; but many service jobs are low-paid — employment growth is lower than GDP growth.

B9. Disguised unemployment**3 Marks**

Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these? / What is disguised unemployment?
Explain with an example each from urban and rural areas.

TWO KINDS IN SERVICES

- Highly skilled and educated workers (IT, banking, doctors); and a large number of low-paid workers (small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport workers) who barely earn a living.

DISGUISED UNEMPLOYMENT

- More people are working than required; their removal will not reduce output.
- **Rural:** family of 5 working on a plot where 3 are enough.
- **Urban:** painters, plumbers or street vendors who find work only for a few days.

B10. Distinguish between open and disguised unemployment**3 Marks**

Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

Open unemployment	Disguised unemployment
Person willing and able to work but does not get any work	Person appears employed but is not fully employed; contribution is nil
Visible — seen in industrial/urban areas	Hidden — seen mainly in agriculture
e.g. an educated youth without a job	e.g. extra family members on a small farm

B11. MGNREGA 2005**3 Marks**

Explain the objective of implementing the MGNREGA 2005.

ANSWER

- Right to work — **100 days of guaranteed employment** in a year to every rural household in need of work.
- If employment not provided, government gives **unemployment allowance**.
- Work that increases production from land (e.g. water conservation) is given preference — reduces rural poverty and migration; one-third jobs for women.

B12. Protection of workers in unorganised sector**5 Marks**

Why do workers in the unorganised sector need protection? How can they be protected?

NEED

- Low-paid, irregular employment; no job security, paid leave, PF or medical benefits.
- Can be asked to leave without reason; exploitation by employers.
- Majority from SC/ST/backward communities — also face discrimination.

PROTECTION

- Fix minimum wages and working hours; implement laws.
- Cheap loans, support for raw material and marketing for small-scale industries.
- Social security — health care, pensions, insurance for casual workers.

B13. Public sector contributes to economic development**5 Marks**

How does the public sector contribute to the economic development of a nation?

ANSWER

- Creates infrastructure — roads, railways, harbours, power, dams — that private sector cannot afford.
- Supports small industries — electricity at low cost; subsidies.
- Procures food grains at MSP and distributes through PDS — food security.
- Provides health and education facilities; reduces IMR, malnutrition.
- Generates employment and promotes balanced regional development.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS**C1 [PYQ]****1 Mark**

Which sector is also called the service sector?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Primary | (b) Secondary |
| (c) Tertiary | (d) Public |

Answer: (c)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Under MGNREGA, how many days of guaranteed employment are provided in a year?

- (a) 50
- (b) 100
- (c) 150
- (d) 200

Answer: (b) 100

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which of these is an example of the private sector?

- (a) Indian Railways
- (b) TISCO
- (c) Post Office
- (d) Air India (as in textbook)

Answer: (b) TISCO

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Tertiary sector has become the largest producing sector in India.

Reason (R): As incomes rise, people demand more services, and new ICT-based services have grown.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C5**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): The primary sector is the largest employer in India.

Reason (R): Enough jobs have been created in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (c) — A true; R false.

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

How can more employment be created in rural areas? Explain three ways.

ANSWER

- Irrigation facilities (canals, wells, check dams) → double cropping, more work.
- Rural roads, transport, storage → farmers sell at better prices; jobs in transport & trade.
- Cheap credit and agro-processing industries (dal mill, cold storage, honey, food processing); MGNREGA.

C7 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Distinguish between organised and unorganised sectors on any five bases.

Basis	Organised	Unorganised
Registration	Registered with government	Not registered / outside control
Job security	Secure	Insecure
Working hours	Fixed; overtime paid	Not fixed; no overtime
Benefits	PF, gratuity, paid leave, medical	No such benefits
Laws	Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act followed	Rules not followed

C8. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: 'Laxmi's family has a small plot of land where all five members work throughout the year. Even if two of them move out, production will not fall.'

- Identify the type of unemployment. (1)
- In which sector is it most common? (1)
- Suggest two ways to reduce it. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Disguised unemployment (underemployment).
- (ii) Primary (agriculture) sector.
- (iii) Set up agro-based / small industries in semi-rural areas; cheap credit; irrigation and roads; MGNREGA; skill training for non-farm jobs.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C9 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Explain how the public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

ANSWER

- It provides essential services and infrastructure — roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electricity, dams — which need large investment beyond the private sector.
- It sells some goods at a **low cost** (e.g. electricity) so that small-scale industries can afford them; supports farmers through procurement at **fair (MSP) prices** and **PDS**.
- It provides health and education facilities — schools, hospitals, safe drinking water, housing for the poor.
- It creates employment opportunities and promotes balanced regional development.
- It aims at **public welfare**, not profit; ensures equality of income and wealth.

C10 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

Distinguish between the organised and unorganised sectors. How can workers in the unorganised sector be protected?

ANSWER

- **Organised sector** — enterprises registered with the government, follow rules and regulations (Factories Act, Minimum Wages Act, etc.); regular terms of employment; assured work; paid leave, PF, medical benefits.
- **Unorganised sector** — small and scattered units largely outside government control; rules not followed; low-paid, irregular jobs; no paid leave; job insecurity.
- **Protection:** the government can fix **minimum wages** and working hours; provide cheap loans to self-employed.
- Provide cheap and fair-priced basic services like education, health and food; support small farmers with irrigation, seeds, credit and storage; ensure they get fair prices.
- Special attention to vulnerable workers: SC/ST/backward communities, casual workers in urban areas.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

What is disguised unemployment? Explain with an example.

ANSWER

- A situation where more people are working than necessary; everyone appears to be working but none is **fully employed**; productivity of some workers is zero.
- Example: a small farmer's family of five works on a plot that needs only three; if two are removed, production does not fall.
- Common in agriculture; also seen in urban areas among casual workers (painters, plumbers, repairmen).

C12 [Frequently asked]

4 Marks

Case-based on MGNREGA 2005:

- (i) How many days of employment does it guarantee? (1)
- (ii) What happens if the government fails to provide work? (1)
- (iii) How does it help? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) **100 days** of employment in a year in 625 districts (NCERT).
- (ii) The government must give **unemployment allowance** to the people.
- (iii) It is implemented as **right to work**; it provides income to rural people; the work is meant to increase production from land (e.g. soil conservation, water harvesting).

C13 [Frequently asked]

1 Mark

Which sector is also called the service sector?

ANSWER

- **Tertiary sector.**

Money and Credit

Study Notes · Credit Workflows · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES

💰 Money as a Medium of Exchange

- Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process — **medium of exchange**.
- **Barter system**: goods exchanged directly without money; requires **double coincidence of wants** — what a person desires to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy.
- Money eliminates the need for double coincidence of wants.



Figure E3.1 — How money removes the problem of double coincidence of wants

Modern forms of money

- Earlier: grains, cattle; then metallic coins — gold, silver, copper. Modern: **currency** — paper notes and coins.
- Modern currency is not made of precious metal; accepted as medium of exchange because it is **authorised by the government**. In India, the **Reserve Bank of India** issues currency notes on behalf of the central government; rupee is widely accepted; no individual can legally refuse payment in rupees.
- **Deposits with banks**: people deposit extra cash; banks pay interest. Deposits can be withdrawn on demand — hence called **demand deposits**.
- **Cheque**: a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from the person's account to the person in whose name the cheque is issued. Demand deposits share essential features of money — facility of cheques makes direct settlement without cash possible.
- Other modes: digital payments, UPI, debit cards — also transfer demand deposits.



Loan Activities of Banks

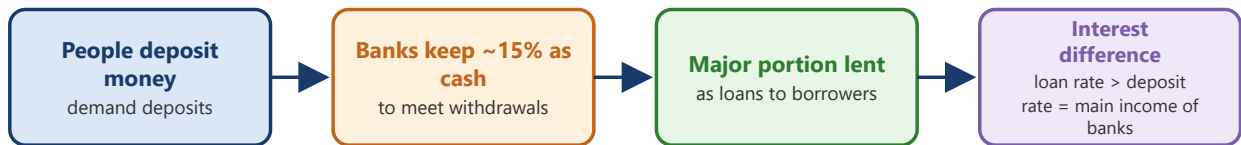


Figure E3.2 — Workflow: how banks mediate between depositors and borrowers

Credit

Credit (loan): an agreement in which the lender supplies the borrower with money, goods or services in return for the promise of future payment.

Credit helps (Festival season: Salim)

- Salim, a shoe manufacturer, gets an order before festival; takes credit from leather supplier and advance from trader.
- Completes order in time, earns profit, repays loan.
- Credit plays a vital and positive role.

Credit pushes into debt trap (Swapna)

- Swapna, small farmer, borrows from moneylender for cultivation.
- Crop hit by pests → fails; unable to repay; sells part of land.
- Situation worse than before — **debt trap**.

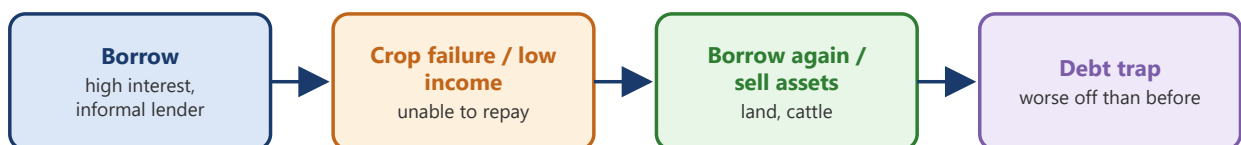


Figure E3.3 — How credit can lead to a debt trap (workflow)

Terms of credit

- **Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and mode of repayment** together comprise the terms of credit.
- **Collateral:** an asset that the borrower owns (land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. If the borrower fails to repay, the lender has the right to sell the asset.
- Terms vary depending on the nature of lender and borrower.

Formal and Informal Sources of Credit

Formal sector	Informal sector
Banks and cooperatives	Moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, friends
Supervised by the Reserve Bank of India	No organisation supervises
Lower rate of interest	Much higher interest; no upper limit
Require collateral and documents	Often no collateral but coercive methods of recovery
RBI monitors that banks give loans to small cultivators, small industries, small borrowers, not just profit-making businesses	Lenders can use unfair means to get money back

RBI's supervision of formal lending

- Banks have to maintain a **minimum cash balance** out of deposits they receive.
- RBI sees that banks give loans not only to profit-making businesses and traders but also to **small cultivators, small scale industries, small borrowers**.
- Periodically, banks have to submit information to RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate.

Why cheap and affordable credit is important

- Higher cost of borrowing means a larger part of earnings used to repay → less income left; can lead to debt trap.
- Cheap credit enables people to grow crops, do business, set up small-scale industries → higher incomes; encourages people to borrow for productive purposes.
- Rich households get formal credit; poor depend on informal — so **formal credit must be expanded** especially in rural areas and distributed more equally.

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) for the Poor

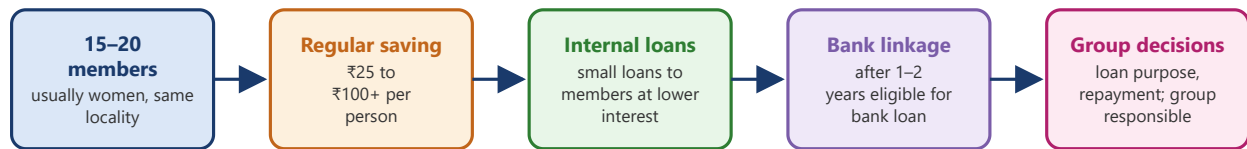


Figure E3.4 — Workflow of a Self-Help Group

Benefits of SHGs

- Help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral; timely loans at reasonable interest for a variety of purposes.
- Loans to members for releasing mortgaged land, working capital (seeds, fertilisers, sewing machines, handlooms), housing, consumption.
- Group responsible for repayment; non-repayment by one is followed up seriously by other members.
- Help women become financially self-reliant; platform to discuss social issues — health, nutrition, domestic violence.
- **Grameen Bank of Bangladesh** started in the 1970s by **Professor Muhammad Yunus** (Nobel Peace Prize 2006) — reached over 9 million people in about 81,600 villages; most borrowers women from poorest sections; repayment rate high.

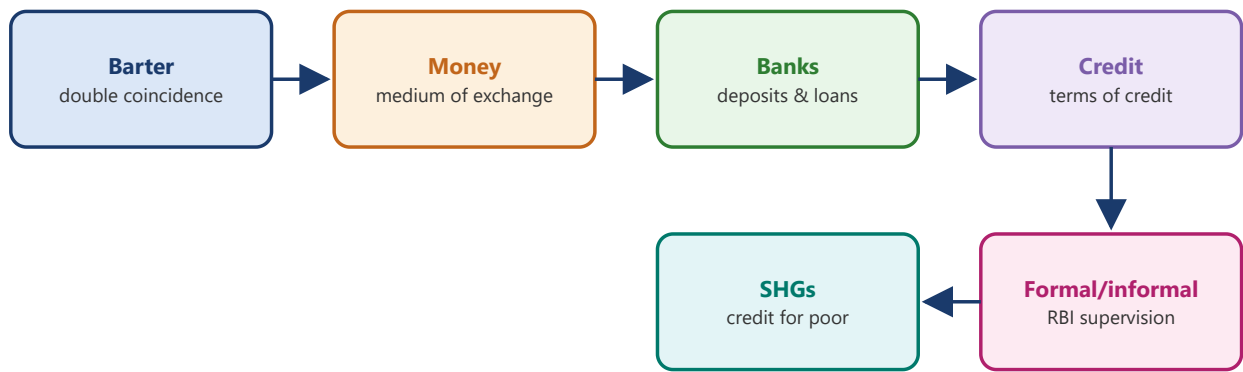
💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- Before money, people used cowries, grains and cattle as money.
- About **15%** of deposits are kept as cash by banks; the rest is lent (NCERT).
- **Muhammad Yunus** won the Nobel Peace Prize (2006) for Grameen Bank's micro-credit to poor women.
- India's **UPI** has become one of the world's largest real-time digital payment systems (enrichment).

🧠 Memory Trick

Terms of credit — 'I-C-D-M': Interest rate, Collateral, Documentation, Mode of repayment.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Money and Credit

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1. Risk in a situation of high risks

3 Marks

In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.

ANSWER

- In agriculture, crop failure due to pests/drought is common; if the borrower cannot repay, he sells assets or borrows more.
- Example: Swapna borrowed from a moneylender; crop failed; she had to sell part of her land.
- This pushes the borrower into a debt trap — worse off than before.

B2. How money solves problem of double coincidence

2 Marks

How does money solve the problem of double coincidence of wants? Explain with an example of your own.

ANSWER

- Money acts as a medium of exchange; the seller sells goods for money and buys what he needs with money.
- e.g. a potter wanting rice need not find a rice farmer who needs pots; he sells pots to anyone for money and buys rice.

B3. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?**3 Marks**

How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?

ANSWER

- People with surplus deposit money with banks and earn interest.
- Banks keep a small portion (about 15%) as cash and lend the rest to those who need loans.
- Banks charge higher interest on loans than they pay on deposits — the difference is their main source of income.

B4. Look at a ₹10 note**2 Marks**

Look at a 10 rupee note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?

ANSWER

- 'Reserve Bank of India' and 'Guaranteed by the Central Government'; 'I promise to pay the bearer the sum of ten rupees' signed by the Governor.
- It means the currency is authorised by the government; RBI issues it on behalf of the government and it must be accepted as legal tender.

B5. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?**3 Marks**

Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

ANSWER

- Informal sources charge very high interest; much of borrower's income goes to repayment.
- Formal credit is cheaper, regulated by RBI — prevents exploitation and debt trap.
- Cheap credit raises incomes and development; rural poor still depend heavily on informal sources — so formal credit must reach them.

B6. Basic idea behind SHGs**3 Marks**

What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

ANSWER

- Organise rural poor, particularly women, into small groups and pool their savings.
- Provide small loans to members at reasonable interest without collateral.
- After regular savings, the group becomes eligible for bank loans; group takes responsibility for repayment — makes the poor self-reliant.

B7. Why might banks be unwilling to lend to certain borrowers?**2 Marks**

What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?

ANSWER

- Absence of collateral and proper documents; lack of credit history.
- Risk of non-repayment (irregular income), small loan amounts with high administrative cost.

B8. RBI supervision**3 Marks**

In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?

ANSWER

- Banks must maintain a minimum cash balance out of deposits.
- RBI ensures banks lend to small cultivators, small industries, small borrowers too.
- Banks submit periodic information on lending — to whom, how much, at what interest.
- Necessary to protect depositors, ensure fair lending and prevent exploitation.

B9. Analyse role of credit for development**5 Marks**

Analyse the role of credit for development.

ANSWER

- Credit provides working capital for production — farmers buy seeds, fertilisers; businessmen buy raw material.
- Helps complete production on time and increases earnings (Salim's example).
- Cheap and affordable credit encourages new enterprises, small-scale industries and trade → more jobs and income.
- Credit in high-risk situations with high interest can push people into debt trap — so credit must be cheap and from formal sources.
- SHGs and formal credit to the poor promote inclusive development.

B10. Manav needs a loan**3 Marks**

Manav needs a loan to set up a small business. On what basis will Manav decide whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender? Discuss.

ANSWER

- **Interest rate** — banks lower; moneylenders higher.
- **Collateral and documents** — banks require them; moneylender may not.
- **Mode of repayment** and **risk of exploitation** — banks regulated by RBI. If he has collateral, bank is better.

B11. Informal sources: terms**3 Marks**

In India, 80 per cent of farmers are small farmers who need credit for cultivation. (a) Why might banks be unwilling to lend? (b) What are the other sources? (c) Explain with an example how terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmer. (d) Suggest ways to make cheap credit available.

ANSWER

- (a) Lack of collateral and documents; high risk of crop failure.
- (b) Moneylenders, traders, landlords, relatives, SHGs, cooperatives.
- (c) Moneylender charges very high interest (e.g. 5% per month) and may demand crop sale to him at low price — farmer loses land if unable to repay.
- (d) More bank branches in rural areas, cooperatives, SHGs, Kisan Credit Card, RBI-directed priority lending.

B12. Fill in the blanks**1 Mark each**

Fill in the blanks.

- (i) Majority of the credit needs of the **poor** households are met from informal sources.
- (ii) **Higher** costs of borrowing increase the debt burden.
- (iii) **Reserve Bank of India** issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
- (iv) Banks charge a **higher** interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
- (v) **Collateral** is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender.

B13(a)**1 Mark**

In a SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Bank | (b) Members |
| (c) Non-government organisation | (d) None |

Answer: (b) Members

B13(b)**1 Mark**

Formal sources of credit do not include:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Banks | (b) Cooperatives |
| (c) Employers | (d) None |

Answer: (c) Employers

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Who issues currency notes in India?

- (a) State Bank of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Finance Ministry
- (d) NABARD

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Deposits in bank accounts which can be withdrawn on demand are called:

- (a) Fixed deposits
- (b) Demand deposits
- (c) Term deposits
- (d) Recurring deposits

Answer: (b)

C3 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Grameen Bank of Bangladesh was started by:

- (a) Amartya Sen
- (b) Muhammad Yunus
- (c) Sheikh Hasina
- (d) Kofi Annan

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Assertion (A): Modern currency is accepted as a medium of exchange.

Reason (R): It is authorised by the government of the country.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (a)

C5

1 Mark

Assertion (A): Informal sources of credit are cheaper than formal sources.

Reason (R): There is no organisation which supervises credit activities in the informal sector.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false. (d) A is false, but R is true.

Answer: (d) — A false; R true.

C6 [PYQ]

3 Marks

Explain any three terms of credit.

ANSWER

- **Interest rate** — the amount to be paid along with the principal.
- **Collateral** — asset as guarantee till repayment.
- **Documentation & mode of repayment** — papers required; repayment in instalments/lump sum.

C7 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit. Why should credit at reasonable rates be available for all?

Formal	Informal
Banks, cooperatives	Moneylenders, traders, relatives
Supervised by RBI	No supervision
Low interest	High interest
Collateral needed	Coercive recovery

WHY REASONABLE CREDIT FOR ALL

- Prevents debt trap; increases incomes; supports small producers, farmers and entrepreneurs; promotes development.

C8. Case-Based

4 Marks

Read the source: 'A typical SHG has 15–20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Saving per member varies from ₹25 to ₹100 or more.'

- (i) Who takes decisions in an SHG? (1)
- (ii) When does the group become eligible for bank loans? (1)
- (iii) How do SHGs empower women? (2)

ANSWER

- (i) The members of the group.
- (ii) After one or two years of regular saving.
- (iii) Give women access to credit without collateral, help them start small enterprises and become financially self-reliant; regular meetings provide a platform to discuss social issues (health, nutrition, domestic violence).

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C9 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Why are formal sources of credit better than informal sources? Why should formal credit be expanded?

ANSWER

- Formal credit (banks, cooperatives) is supervised by the **RBI**, which monitors that banks give loans to small cultivators, small-scale industries and small borrowers.
- Formal lenders charge **lower interest**; informal lenders charge very high interest, so a large part of the borrower's earnings goes to repay the loan.
- No supervision of informal lenders; they can use unfair means to recover loans (e.g. taking land) and push borrowers into a **debt trap**.
- Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the country's development — it helps people start businesses, raise incomes and invest.
- Hence banks and cooperatives should increase lending particularly in rural areas, and the benefits should reach the poor households (who depend mostly on informal sources).

C10 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

Explain the 'double coincidence of wants'. How does money solve this problem?

ANSWER

- In a barter system, both parties must agree to sell and buy each other's commodity — e.g. a shoemaker wanting wheat must find a farmer who has wheat and also wants shoes.
- This is rarely possible and makes exchange difficult.
- **Money** acts as an intermediate in the exchange process — a **medium of exchange**; the shoemaker sells shoes for money and uses money to buy wheat.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

What are the terms of credit? Why is collateral important?

ANSWER

- Terms of credit include **interest rate, collateral and documentation** requirement, and the **mode of repayment**.
- **Collateral** is an asset that the borrower owns (land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits) and uses as a guarantee to the lender until the loan is repaid.
- If the borrower fails to repay, the lender can sell the collateral; many poor lack collateral and so cannot get bank loans.

C12 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based on SHGs: A typical SHG has 15–20 members, usually from one neighbourhood, who pool their savings.

- (i) How do SHGs help the poor get loans? (2)
(ii) Who takes the decisions regarding loans? (1)
(iii) Give one social benefit of SHGs. (1)

ANSWER

- (i) Members save regularly (₹25 to ₹100 or more); the group gives small loans to members; after 1–2 years of regular saving, the SHG becomes **eligible for a bank loan**, sanctioned in the name of the group, **without collateral**.
- (ii) The group itself — about savings, loans, purpose, amount, interest and repayment schedule.
- (iii) Regular meetings give women a platform to discuss social issues such as health, nutrition and domestic violence; women become financially self-reliant.

Which institution supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans?

ANSWER

- The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**.

Globalisation and the Indian Economy (Board: 2 sub-topics)

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PART A — STUDY NOTES

⚠ **Syllabus scope (official CBSE 2026–27):** Only two sub-topics are evaluated in the **Board Examination** — “**What is Globalisation?**” and “**Factors that have enabled Globalisation**” (technology; liberalisation of foreign trade and investment policy). The other sub-topics — **Production across countries, Chinese toys in India, World Trade Organisation, and The Struggle for a Fair Globalisation** — are assessed internally through the **Interdisciplinary Project (IDP)**. They are kept below because school tests and the IDP use them, and because MNCs are needed to understand globalisation. For the board, concentrate on the two sub-topics named above.

🌐 Production Across Countries & MNCs

- Till the middle of the 20th century, production was largely organised within countries; colonies exported raw materials and imported finished goods.
- **Multinational Corporation (MNC):** a company that owns or controls production in more than one nation.
- MNCs set up offices and factories where they can get **cheap labour and other resources**, close to markets, with favourable government policies — to earn greater profits.
- **Investment:** money spent to buy assets (land, building, machines). Investment made by MNCs = **foreign investment**.



Figure E4.1 — Ways in which MNCs set up and control production

Benefits of joint production to local company

- MNC provides money for additional investment (faster machines).
- MNC brings latest technology for production.

Foreign Trade and Integration of Markets

- Foreign trade gives producers a chance to reach beyond domestic markets; buyers get more choices.
- Example: Chinese toys in Indian markets — cheaper, new designs; Indian toy makers face competition.
- Foreign trade results in **connecting markets** / integration of markets in different countries; prices of similar goods tend to become equal.

Globalisation: the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries through more goods and services, more investment, more technology and movement of people.

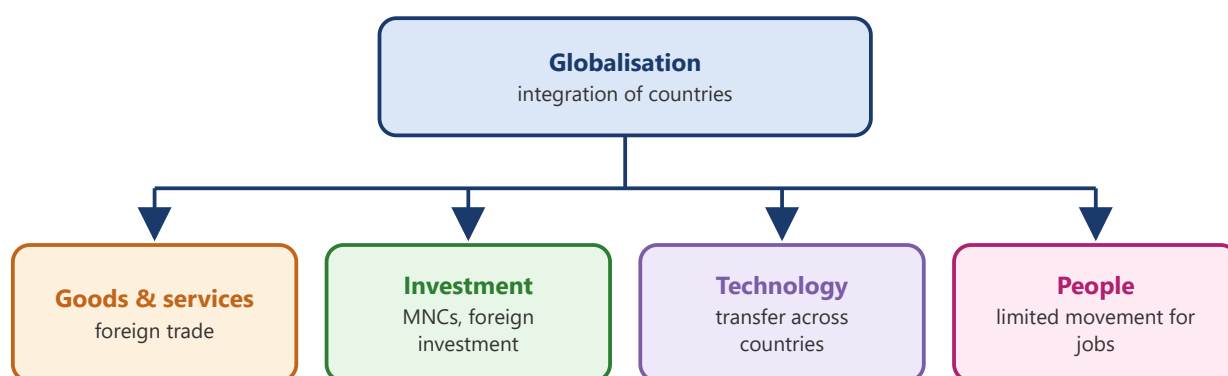


Figure E4.2 — Four channels of global integration

Factors Enabling Globalisation

Factor	How it helped
Technology	Rapid improvement in transportation (containers), telecom, computers, Internet — lower costs, faster delivery; IT-enabled services (e.g. designing in Delhi, printing abroad)
Liberalisation of foreign trade and investment policy	Removal of trade barriers set by government
International organisations (WTO)	Push for free trade across countries

Trade barrier & liberalisation

- **Trade barrier:** restriction on foreign trade, e.g. **tax on imports**, quota. After Independence India put barriers to protect domestic producers.
- From **1991** India changed policy — barriers largely removed; goods could be imported/exported easily and foreign companies could set up factories.
- **Liberalisation:** removing barriers or restrictions set by the government.

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

- Aim: to liberalise international trade; establishes rules for trade and sees they are obeyed; about 164 member countries.
- Criticism: developed countries have unfairly retained trade barriers (e.g. US farm subsidies) while forcing developing countries to remove theirs — unequal/unfair rules.

🏠 Impact of Globalisation in India

Positive	Negative
• Greater choice, better quality, lower prices for consumers (well-off urban) • New jobs; local suppliers of raw material prosper • MNCs increased investment in cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, banking • Top Indian companies became MNCs (Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints) • Services boom: IT, BPO, data entry	• Uneven benefits — skilled, educated, wealthy gain • Small producers (batteries, capacitors, plastics, toys, tyres, dairy, vegetable oil) hit hard by competition; many units shut; unemployment • Workers: flexible labour laws, temporary jobs, long hours, no security (garment workers)

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

- Industrial zones with world-class facilities — electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreation.
- Companies setting up in SEZs do not pay taxes for an initial period of five years.
- Government also allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment.

🍷 The Struggle for Fair Globalisation



Figure E4.3 — Steps towards fair globalisation

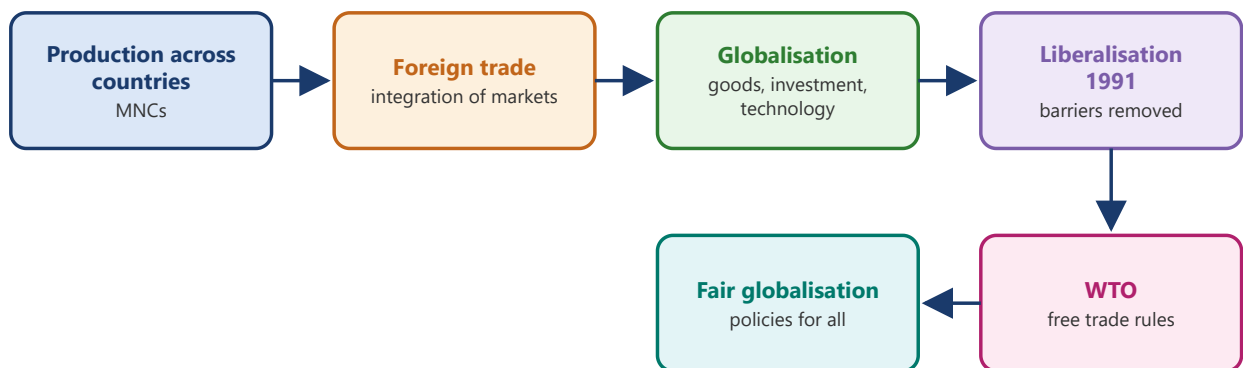
💡 Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- **Ford Motors** came to India in 1995 and set up a plant near Chennai with Mahindra & Mahindra.
- A **container ship** can carry thousands of containers — containerisation cut port handling costs dramatically.
- **Infosys, Tata Motors, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints, Sundaram Fasteners** became MNCs themselves.
- The WTO was set up in **1995** (replacing GATT); headquarters in Geneva.

🧠 Memory Trick

Globalisation enablers — 'T-L-W': Technology, Liberalisation, WTO.

⚡ Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Globalisation

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1**3 Marks**

What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

ANSWER

- Rapid integration of countries through trade, investment, technology and movement of people.
- MNCs spread production across countries; goods made in one country sold in many.
- Result: markets connected, consumers get wider choice, producers compete globally.

B2**3 Marks**

What was the reason for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

ANSWER

- After 1947, barriers protected infant domestic industries from foreign competition (industries were just coming up in 1950s–60s).
- By 1991, Indian producers were considered able to compete; competition would improve their quality.
- Removal was also supported by powerful international organisations.

B3**3 Marks**

How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

ANSWER

- Companies can hire workers flexibly for short periods when work pressure is high.
- Reduce labour cost; no need for permanent employment benefits.
- Become more competitive globally.

B4**3 Marks**

What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?

ANSWER

- Set up joint production with local companies.
- Buy up local companies (e.g. Cargill–Parakh Foods).
- Place orders for production with small producers (garments, footwear, sports items) and sell under own brand.

B5**3 Marks**

Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should developing countries demand in return?

ANSWER

- Developed countries want larger markets for their goods and investment opportunities for MNCs.
- Developing countries should demand that developed countries also remove their barriers (e.g. farm subsidies) and follow fair WTO rules.
- Should seek technology transfer and fair prices for their exports.

B6**5 Marks**

'The impact of globalisation has not been uniform.' Explain this statement.

ANSWER

- Benefited well-off urban consumers — more choice, better quality, lower prices.
- Benefited large Indian companies which became MNCs, and service sector (IT).
- Small producers ruined by competition — batteries, toys, dairy, capacitors.
- Workers face insecure, temporary jobs with low wages and long hours.
- Hence gains concentrated among skilled, educated and wealthy.

B7**3 Marks**

How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?

ANSWER

- Removal of barriers allowed goods to be imported and exported easily.
- Foreign companies could set up factories and offices in India.
- Increased foreign trade and investment integrated markets.

B8**3 Marks**

How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example.

ANSWER

- Goods travel from one market to another; buyers get more choices.
- Example: Chinese toys sold in India — Indian buyers choose; Indian toy makers compete.
- Prices of similar goods in two markets tend to become equal — markets integrate.

B9**3 Marks**

Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons.

ANSWER (MODEL)

- Greater integration via digital technology and e-commerce.
- More MNCs from developing countries; more services traded online.
- Need for fairer rules so benefits reach all.

B10**3 Marks**

Suppose you find two people arguing: one is saying globalisation has hurt our country's development, the other is telling that globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond?

ANSWER

- Globalisation has helped — more investment, jobs in services, better products, Indian MNCs.
- It has also hurt small producers and workers.
- So benefits need to be shared fairly — policies for fair globalisation.

B11**1 Mark each**

Fill in the blanks.

- Indian buyers have a greater choice of goods than they did two decades back. This is closely associated with the process of **globalisation**.
- The past two decades of globalisation have seen rapid movements in **goods, services, investment and technology** across countries.
- The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to **buy up local companies**.
- Globalisation has led to higher standards of living of **well-off consumers**.

B12**1 Mark**

Globalisation, by connecting countries, shall result in:

- (a) Lesser competition among producers (b) Greater competition among producers
- (c) No change in competition among producers

Answer: (b) Greater competition among producers

B13

1 Mark

The past two decades of globalisation has seen rapid movements in:

- (a) Goods, services and people between countries (b) Goods, services and investments between countries
(c) Goods, investments and people between countries

Answer: (b)

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Which organisation aims to liberalise international trade?

- (a) IMF (b) World Bank
(c) WTO (d) UNICEF

Answer: (c) WTO

C2 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Tax on imports is an example of:

- (a) Collateral (b) Trade barrier
(c) Terms of credit (d) Foreign investment

Answer: (b) Trade barrier

C3 [PYQ]

1 Mark

Cargill Foods, an American MNC, bought over which Indian company?

- (a) Amul (b) Parakh Foods
(c) Britannia (d) Dabur

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): MNCs set up production where it is close to markets.

Reason (R): MNCs want cheap skilled labour and assured availability of resources.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (b)

C5**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): India removed trade barriers from 1991.

Reason (R): Indian producers were considered ready to compete with foreign producers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C6 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Explain the role of technology in stimulating globalisation.

ANSWER

- Faster, cheaper transport — containers reduce port handling costs.
- Telecom, computers and Internet — instant communication worldwide.
- IT enables services like designing, billing, call centres to be delivered from distant places.

C7 [Frequently asked]**5 Marks**

'Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all.' Suggest measures.

ANSWER

- Government policies should protect interests of all, not only the rich.
- Proper implementation of labour laws.
- Support small producers to improve performance and compete.
- Use trade and investment barriers when necessary.
- Negotiate at WTO for fairer rules; alliance of developing countries; people's organisations can influence decisions.

C8. Case-Based

4 Marks

Read the source: 'Ford Motors, an American company, came to India in 1995 and spent Rs 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai, in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra.'

- (i) Is Ford Motors an MNC? Why? (1)
- (ii) What is this form of MNC investment called? (1)
- (iii) Give two reasons why Ford chose India. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Yes — it controls production in more than one country.
- (ii) Joint production / foreign investment with a local company.
- (iii) Large growing Indian market; cheap skilled labour and components; export to other countries from India.

★ More Board-favourite Questions (added in revision)

C9 [Frequently asked]

3 Marks

What is globalisation? How does it integrate countries?

ANSWER

- Globalisation is the process of **rapid integration or interconnection between countries**.
- It happens through movement of **goods and services** (trade), **investments** (MNCs), **technology** and, to a limited extent, **people** between countries.
- More and more goods, services, investments and technology move between countries, making markets and production linked across the world.

C10 [Frequently asked]

5 Marks

Explain the factors that have enabled globalisation.

ANSWER

- **Technology:** rapid improvement in **transportation** technology — faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower costs (e.g. containers).
- Developments in **information and communication technology** — telecommunication, computers, internet; e.g. a news magazine in London designed and printed in Delhi.
- **Liberalisation of foreign trade and investment policy:** removing barriers or restrictions set by the government — **trade barriers** like tax on imports.
- Around **1991**, India changed its policies; barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent.
- Indian producers could compete with producers around the globe; this improved performance and quality — helping globalisation.

C11 [Frequently asked]**3 Marks**

What is a trade barrier? Why did the Indian government put barriers to foreign trade and investment after independence?

ANSWER

- A **trade barrier** is a restriction on foreign trade, e.g. a **tax on imports**.
- After independence the government put barriers to **protect the producers within the country** from foreign competition.
- Industries were just coming up in the 1950s–60s; competition from imports would not have allowed them to grow; imports were allowed only for essential items (machinery, fertilisers, petroleum).

C12 [Frequently asked]**4 Marks**

Case-based: Read — “Rapid improvement in technology has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation process... Even more remarkable have been the developments in information and communication technology.”

- (i) Name one development in transport technology. (1)
- (ii) How has IT helped spread production across countries? (2)
- (iii) What is liberalisation? (1)

ANSWER

- (i) **Containers** for transport of goods — goods are placed in containers that can be loaded intact onto ships, railways, planes and trucks; this reduced port handling costs.
- (ii) Telecommunication facilities (telegraph, telephone, mobile, fax, satellite) help contact one another around the world, access information instantly; computers and the internet let people share information — e.g. a London magazine designed in Delhi, and **IT-enabled services** like call centres.
- (iii) **Removing barriers or restrictions** set by the government on trade and investment.

C13 [Frequently asked]**1 Mark**

In which year did India liberalise its trade and investment policies?

ANSWER

- **1991.**

Consumer Rights (Project Work only)

Study Notes · Redressal Workflow · NCERT Solutions · PYQs

PART A — STUDY NOTES

⚠ **Syllabus scope (official CBSE 2026–27): Consumer Rights is “Project Work”** — it is **not evaluated in the Board Examination**. It counts in Internal Assessment as the Subject Enrichment Activity (project on Consumer Rights OR Social Issues OR Sustainable Development, 5 marks). Use these notes for your project and school tests.

Consumers in the Market Place

- Rules and regulations are required to protect consumers in the market place.
- Individual consumers are weak against powerful producers; exploitation takes many forms: **underweighing, under-measurement, adulteration, higher price than MRP, sub-standard/defective goods, false information, poor after-sales service**.
- Large companies with huge wealth and power can manipulate the market; false claims in advertisements (e.g. tobacco companies).

Consumer Movement



Figure E5.1 — Growth of the consumer movement

24 December is observed as **National Consumer Day** in India (COPRA enacted 24 Dec 1986). **15 March** = World Consumer Rights Day.

Consumer Rights

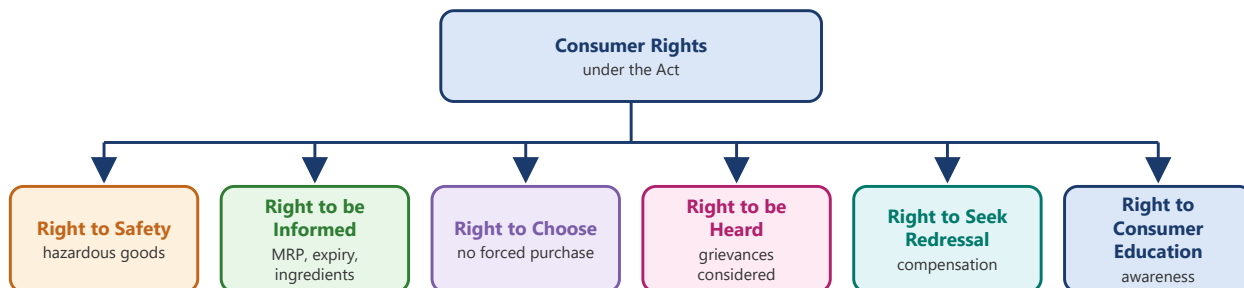


Figure E5.2 — Six consumer rights

Right	Meaning / Example
Safety	Protection against goods/services hazardous to life & property (pressure cookers, electrical appliances with safety rules)
Information	Details of ingredients, price, batch no., date of manufacture, expiry, address; RTI Act 2005 for government departments
Choice	Free to choose; e.g. gas connection cannot be forced with a stove
Redressal	Against unfair trade practices & exploitation; compensation depending on degree of damage
Representation / to be heard	Represent in consumer courts and forums
Consumer education	Know rights and duties

Three-Tier Consumer Redressal (Consumer Protection Act 2019)



Figure E5.3 — Workflow: appeal moves District → State → National; *pecuniary limits revised by 2021 rules (enrichment; NCERT text mentions district, state, national levels)

Filing a complaint — workflow

1. Consumer can file complaint without a lawyer; consumer groups (Consumer Protection Councils) guide consumers.
2. Complaint lodged with the appropriate commission; appeal to higher level if unsatisfied.
3. Reji Mathew case example: hospital negligence; appeal went from State to National level.

Standardisation Marks

Mark	For
ISI (BIS)	Industrial and consumer products — electrical goods, cement
Agmark	Agricultural products — honey, spices, edible oils
Hallmark (BIS)	Gold and silver jewellery
FPO	Processed fruit products

Consumer duties

- Look for quality marks; ask for cash memo/bill; be aware of rights; form consumer organisations; file complaints for genuine grievances.

Did You Know? (Interesting Facts)

- **Ralph Nader** is called the 'father of the consumer movement' (USA, 1960s).
- **COPRA** was enacted on **24 December 1986** — hence National Consumer Day.
- **Consumers International** (founded 1960) is a global federation of consumer groups.
- BIS was earlier called ISI (Indian Standards Institution); the ISI mark continues.

Memory Trick

Six rights — 'S-I-C-H-R-E' ('Smart Indians Choose Honest Redressal Early'): Safety, Information, Choice, Heard/representation, Redressal, Education.

Quick Revision Chain (one-look recap)



Revision chain — Consumer Rights

PART B — NCERT EXERCISE SOLUTIONS

B1**3 Marks**

Why are rules and regulations required in the marketplace? Illustrate with a few examples.

ANSWER

- Consumers are scattered and weak; sellers may exploit them.
- Examples: under-weighting, adulteration of food, charging more than MRP, defective goods.
- Rules like consumer protection laws and standard marks protect consumers.

B2**3 Marks**

What factors gave birth to the consumer movement in India? Trace its evolution.

ANSWER

- Dissatisfaction due to unfair trade practices, food shortages, hoarding, black marketing, adulteration.
- 1960s–70s: consumer organisations formed, wrote articles, held exhibitions.
- 1986: COPRA enacted; movement strengthened; replaced by Consumer Protection Act 2019.

B3**3 Marks**

Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.

ANSWER

- Consumer aware of rights avoids exploitation — checks MRP, expiry date, ISI mark.
- e.g. buying an electric iron with ISI mark ensures safety; checking weight of vegetables avoids under-weighting.

B4**3 Marks**

Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers.

ANSWER

- Limited information; limited supplies; limited competition (monopoly).
- Low literacy and lack of awareness.
- Powerful producers and false advertising.

B5**2 Marks**

What is the rationale behind the enactment of COPRA 1986?

ANSWER

- To protect consumers from unfair trade practices and exploitation.
- To set up a simple, quick, inexpensive three-tier redressal machinery.

B6**3 Marks**

Describe some of your duties as a consumer if you visit a shopping complex in your locality.

ANSWER

- Check quality marks (ISI, Agmark), MRP, expiry date.
- Insist on a cash memo/bill.
- Complain against unfair practices.

B7**3 Marks**

Suppose you buy a bottle of honey and a biscuit packet. Which logo or mark you will have to look for and why?

ANSWER

- Honey — **Agmark** (agricultural product quality).
- Biscuits — **FSSAI** licence / ISI where applicable; also MRP, date, ingredients.
- Ensures quality and safety.

B8**3 Marks**

What legal measures were taken by the government to empower consumers in India?

ANSWER

- COPRA 1986 (now Consumer Protection Act 2019).
- Three-tier redressal — District, State, National commissions.
- RTI Act 2005; standardisation via BIS and Agmark.

B9**5 Marks**

Mention some of the rights of consumers and write a few sentences on each.

ANSWER

- Right to safety — against hazardous goods.
- Right to be informed — ingredients, price, expiry.
- Right to choose — freedom to choose goods/services.
- Right to seek redressal — compensation for exploitation.
- Right to representation and consumer education.

B10**3 Marks**

By what means can consumers express their solidarity?

ANSWER

- Forming consumer groups/organisations and Consumer Protection Councils.
- Awareness campaigns, protests and boycotts.
- Representation in government bodies.

B11**3 Marks**

Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India.

ANSWER

- Over 700 consumer groups formed; awareness grew; consumer courts set up.
- But process is cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming; lawyers and documents often needed.
- Most purchases have no cash memo; laws on adulteration weakly enforced — movement still needs to grow.

B12**2 Marks**

Match: (i) Accepting defective product → right to redressal; (ii) Hazardous electrical appliance → right to safety; (iii) Agmark → certification of edible oil/cereals; (iv) District Commission → consumer disputes; (v) Consumers International → global federation; (vi) BIS → standards for goods.

ANSWER

All pairs above are correctly matched as per NCERT.

PART C — FREQUENTLY ASKED CBSE PYQS & COMPETENCY QUESTIONS

C1 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

National Consumer Day is observed on:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) 15 March | (b) 24 December |
| (c) 5 June | (d) 26 November |

Answer: (b)

C2 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Which mark is used for gold jewellery?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) ISI | (b) Agmark |
| (c) Hallmark | (d) FPO |

Answer: (c)

C3 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

A shopkeeper forces a consumer to buy a stove with a gas connection. Which right is violated?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Right to safety | (b) Right to choose |
| (c) Right to be informed | (d) Right to redressal |

Answer: (b)

C4 [PYQ]**1 Mark**

Assertion (A): Consumers have the right to be informed.

Reason (R): Producers must print MRP, expiry date and ingredients on packets.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. | (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) A is true, but R is false. | (d) A is false, but R is true. |

Answer: (a)

C5 [PYQ]**3 Marks**

Explain the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery for consumer redressal.

ANSWER

- District Commission — cases up to ₹50 lakh.
- State Commission — above ₹50 lakh up to ₹2 crore; hears appeals from District.
- National Commission — above ₹2 crore; appeals from State.
- (Limits as revised by the Consumer Protection (Jurisdiction) Rules, 2021. NCERT only asks you to name the three levels — district, state and national.)

C6. Case-Based**4 Marks**

Read the source: Reji Mathew, a student, was admitted to a private hospital for tonsil removal; improper anaesthesia left her with brain abnormalities. Her father filed complaint in the State Commission; later appeal went to the National Commission, which held the hospital responsible.

- (i) Which right was violated? (1)
(ii) Which right did the father exercise? (1)
(iii) Explain how the three-tier system helped. (2)

ANSWER

- (i) Right to safety.
- (ii) Right to seek redressal.
- (iii) Unsatisfied with the State Commission, the family appealed to the National Commission, which awarded compensation — appeals allow justice at higher levels.

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