



CHAPTERWISE SOLUTION

Based on **NCERT** Textbook

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class

10



Student Advisor
(Editorial Team)

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Social Science

HISTORY : India and the Contemporary World-II

Section -I : Events and Processes

1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Intext Questions

Q.1. Summarise the attributes of a nation, as Renan understands them. Why, in his view, are nations important ?

Ans. The attributes of a nation, as presented by Ernst Renan are the following :

- (i) A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion.
- (ii) A heroic past, great men, glory, is the social capital, upon which, one bases a national idea.
- (iii) A nation is a large-scale solidarity. Its existence is a daily plebiscite.
- (iv) If anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant.
- (v) A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will.
- (vi) The existence of nations is a good thing, and is even a necessity.

In Renan's view, nations are important because they provide essential liberty by preventing a monolithic world order (one-master rule). Nations also protect heritage, traditions and values and unite people for shared ideals, inspire them for innovation and cooperation and motivate them for working towards common goals.

Q.2. Describe the political ends that List hopes to achieve through economic measures.

Ans. Friedrich List, professor of Economics, visualised that economics measures could help to achieve following political ends/targets.

This is possible in the following ways :

- (i) By removal of barriers on the movement of goods, services, people and capital, the whole country becomes one big market. All agents of the economy can freely move within this market.
- (ii) The size of a market expands. All the economic agents develop a vested interest in this expanded

market. They become interdependent on each other. This free economic system promotes economic, social and political unification among them.

Thus, List aimed to achieve national strength, economic independence and political unification by using economic measures.

Q.3. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.

Ans. Language and popular traditions are important in the creation of national identity. National identity means people feeling that they belong to a nation irrespective of their caste, religion, colour etc. The language makes people identify themselves as a one race or a nation. Also, popular traditions such as Roman culture and tradition etc., easily attracted the people and strengthened the national integrity.

Q.4. Plot on a map of Europe the changes drawn up by the Vienna congress.

Ans.



Fig : Europe in 1815, after the Congress of Vienna

Q.5. Describe the cause of the Silesian weavers' uprising. Comment on the view- point of the journalist.

Ans. The causes of the Silesian weavers' uprising against contractors are : (i) Contractors gave them orders for finished textiles, but drastically reduced their payments for finished clothes. (ii) The viewpoint of the journalist was that the condition of the weavers was extremely miserable and the desperate need for employment was taken advantage of by the contractors to reduce the prices of goods they ordered.

● Textbook Questions

Write in brief

Q.1. Write a note on :

- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (b) Count Camillo de Cavour
- (c) The Greek war of independence
- (d) Frankfurt Parliament
- (e) The role of women in nationalist struggles

Ans. (a) **Giuseppe Mazzini** : (i) Giuseppe Mazzini was a famous Italian revolutionary. (ii) He is known for his noble efforts to achieve the unification of Italy. (iii) He was born in Genoa in the year 1807. (iv) Inspired by patriotism, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. (v) As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in the year 1831 A.D. for attempting a revolution in Liguria. (vi) He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and German states. (vii) 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. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone, could be the basis of Italian liberty. (viii) Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.

(b) **Count Camillo de Cavour** : (i) Count Camillo de Cavour was the chief minister of the Sardinia-Piedmont state of Italy. (ii) The real credit for the unification of Italy goes to Cavour. (iii) He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. (iv) Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite,

he spoke French much better than he did Italian. (v) Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in the year 1859. (vi) He led the movements to unify the regions of Italy. (vii) The historians bestow upon him, the honour of being, 'The Bismarck of Italy'.

(c) **The Greek War of Independence** : (i) Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. (ii) The war of independence amongst the Greeks started in the year 1821. (iii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathy for the ancient Greek culture. (iv) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. (v) The English poet, Lord Byron, organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in the year 1824. (vi) Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 made Greece an independent nation.

(d) **Frankfurt Parliament** : (i) It is the name of the German National Assembly, founded during the revolution of 1848. It tried to unite Germany in a democratic way. (ii) With the objective of constituting the united German nation, a Parliament met at Frankfurt on 18 May 1848. (iii) The Parliament was attended by 831 deputies. The members had drafted the constitution for new the German nation. (iv) The Parliament proposed the unification of Germany under the king of Prussia. The King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, however, opposed the idea of becoming a constitutional monarch and declined the offer. (v) The new constitution was rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV, the King of Prussia. The Frankfurt Parliament failed to unite Germany, thus ending the first phase of the unification of Germany.

(e) **The Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles** : (i) Women played an important role in nationalist struggles all over the world. (ii) In all the European states, women took an active part in the nationalist struggles of their countries. (iii) The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which a large number of women participated actively over the years. (iv) Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. (v) Despite

this, they were denied suffrage during the election of the Assembly. (vi) When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were allowed only as observers, to stand in the visitors' gallery.

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

Ans. To create a sense of collective identity among the French people, the French revolutionaries took the following steps:

- (i) The ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community, enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former French standard.
- (iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens, and renamed the National Assembly.
- (iv) New hymns were composed, martyrs' oaths taken and commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- (v) A centralised administrative system was set up to formulate uniform laws for all citizens within French territory.
- (vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.
- (viii) The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism, in other words, to help other people of Europe to become nations.

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

Ans. Marianne : She was the female allegory of France. During the French revolution, artists used the female allegory or symbols to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. In France, she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic—the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.

To popularise the national symbols, the statues of Marianne were erected in public squares. Images of Marianne were also marked on coins and stamps.

Germania: Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

The inscription on Germania's sword reads: 'The German sword protects the German Rhine.' In this way, the image of Germania in female form represents the specific symbols of ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.

The above female allegories represented their countries as if these were a person.

Q.4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans. (i) In 1848, the middle class citizens of Germany tried to unite different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state, governed by an elected parliament.

(ii) This liberal initiative to nation-building was however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.

(iii) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.

(iv) Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process, who carried it out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.

(v) Three wars over seven years—with Austria, Denmark and France—ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

(vi) In January 1871, the Prussian King William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

In this way, the process of unification of Germany was completed.

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

Ans. To make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him, Napoleon introduced the following changes:

(i) He incorporated revolutionary principles, in order to make the administrative system more rational and efficient.

(ii) He introduced the Napoleonic Code, which did away with all privileges based on birth.

(iii) He established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(iv) He simplified the administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed the peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

(v) He laid stress on improving the infrastructure, i.e. transportation, communication and banking system.

(vi) He standardised weight and measures, and a common national currency was also introduced for the growth of trade.

Discuss

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

Ans. The 1848 revolution of the liberals in France paved the way for the abdication of the monarch, and a republic based on universal male suffrage was introduced. The liberals wanted to establish an independent nation-state, where all people are equal before the law.

The liberals supported the following political, social and economic ideas:

(i) Due to the food shortage and unemployment in 1848, the common man's life became miserable. To solve this problem, the liberals took the recourse of revolution.

(ii) The demand for the formation of national assemblies based on universal suffrage was rising.

(iii) The liberal middle class men and women of Germany, Italy, Poland, etc. combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

(iv) They took advantage of the increasing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles—a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

(v) During the liberal revolution, the demand of providing extending political rights to women was rising.

(vi) Demands to abolish serfdom and bonded labour were also raised.

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

Ans. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. In Europe, this cultural movement was named as Romanticism. The examples of Romanticism are following :

(i) **Folk Culture** : The famous German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the 'common

people' - das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances, that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.

(ii) **Language** : Language too, played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. Its prominent example was Poland. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. A large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in the Russian language. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against the Russian dominance.

(iii) **Music** : In the case of Poland, national feelings were kept alive through music. Karol Kurpinski, a Polish citizen, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

Q.3. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the 19th century.

Ans. The German and Italian nation-states in the 19th century developed in the following ways.

(i) **Political fragmentation** : Till the middle of the 19th century, the present-day states of Germany and Italy were fragmented into separate regions and kingdoms ruled by different Princely Houses.

(ii) **Revolutionary uprisings** : 19th century Europe was characterised by both popular uprisings of the masses and revolutions led by the educated and liberal middle classes. In the case of the German people, the middle classes belonging to different German regions came together to form an all German National Assembly in 1848.

However, on facing opposition from the aristocracy and military and on losing its mass support base, it was forced to disband. In the Italian regions, during the 1890s, revolutionaries like Giuseppe Mazzini tried to establish an Italian Republic. However, the revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 1848 failed to unite Italy.

(iii) **Unification with the help of the Army** : After the failure of the revolutions, the process of unification was pursued by the aristocracy and the army in both these nations.

Germany United : Germany was united by the Prussian Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck with the help of the Prussian Army and bureaucracy. Prussian

fought three wars with Austria, Denmark and France over seven years and emerged victorious. It completed the process of unification. Finally, the German Empire was proclaimed in 1871.

Italy United : The Italian state of Sardinia-Piedmont played the role of uniting Italy, similar to that played by Prussian in the case of Germany.

Count Camillo de Cavour (the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont) led the movement to unite the separate states of 19th century Italy with the help of the army and an alliance with France.

The regions annexed by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his Red shirts joined with the Northern regions to form a United Italy in 1861. The Papal states joined it in 1870.

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

Ans. (i) In Europe, nationalism developed as a result of powerful revolutions, wars and armed rebellions. Its examples are the unification of Germany and Italy. But in Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not a result of sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn process.

(ii) The spirit of nationalism emerged in Britain, in spite of many ethnic groups, like English, Welsh, Scottish or Irish making up the population, whereas in most of the other European nations, people belonged to same ethnic groups.

(iii) The English Parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688, was the instrument through which the nation-state came into existence, whereas in the rest of Europe, kings or other national heroes played a major role in the formation of a nation-state.

Q.5. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans ?

Ans. After 1871, the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe was the Balkan region. The reasons for this were :

(i) The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variations.

(ii) A huge part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

(iii) All through the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through

modernisation and internal reforms, but with very little success.

(iv) As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

(v) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies, as well as naval and military might.

(vi) Each power—Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary—was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans. This led to a series of wars in the region, and finally, the First World War.

Project

Find out more about nationalist symbols in countries outside Europe. For one or two countries, collect examples of pictures, posters or music that are symbols of nationalism. How are these different from European examples?

Ans. Nationalist symbols outside Europe

India

- **Flag** = Tiranga – It has three horizontal stripes (saffron-white-Green) with a blue Ashok chakra in the middle stripe.
- **Bird** = Peacock – A vibrant, beautiful bird expressing national pride.
- **Flower** = Lotus – It symbolises purity, beauty and spiritual importance.
- **Anthem** = Jana-Gana-Mana – A patriotic song reflecting diverse Indian cultures.



Nationalist symbols of India are different from European symbols in the following way. European symbols are based on medieval kingdoms, empires and are in abstract form having imaginary pictures while non-european symbols (of India) are based on recognizable things like birds, plants, flowers and monuments.

Nationalism in India

☐ Intext Questions

Q.1. What did Mahatma Gandhi mean when he said Satyagraha is active resistance?

Ans. Gandhiji meant that Satyagraha does not mean to inflict pain on the enemy, rather it is the pure soul force. Truth is the substance of soul and so, it is the substance of Satyagraha. It does not mean destruction, but it means to clear the minds of enemies and convert destructive thoughts into constructive ones, by showing them love, compassion and truth.

Hence, Satyagraha is active resistance.

Q.2. If you were a peasant in Uttar Pradesh in 1920, how would you have responded to Gandhiji's call for Swaraj? Give reasons for your response.

Ans. If I were a peasant in Uttar Pradesh in 1920, I would have responded to Gandhiji's call for Swaraj in a positive non-violent manner because, in many places, local leaders told that Gandhiji had declared that no taxes were to be paid and land was to be redistributed among the poor.

Q.3. Find out about other participants in National Movement who were captured and put to death by the British. Can you think of a similar example from the national movement in Indo-China?

Ans. There were innumerable martyrs who participated in the National Movement and were captured and put to death by the British. Some of the notable examples of them are – Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Khudiram Bose, Madan Lal Dhingra. Chandra Shekhar Azad died fighting against the British police.

Indo-China refers to Mainland Southeast Asia which include modern day. Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and peninsular Malaysia. This region too struggled against European colonial rule. Prominent Martyr of Indo-China national movement who was captured and executed was Vo Thi Sau (1933-1952) who was a teenager girl guerrilla fighter of Vietnam.

Q.4. Why did various classes and groups of Indians participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Ans. To enhance their political benefits, various classes and groups of Indians participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement. Their participation had the following reasons :

- (i) For the rich peasant communities, the meaning of the movement was the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue.
- (ii) Poor peasants considered Swaraj as the time when they would have their own land, and would not have to pay rents or do begar.
- (iii) To businessmen, Swaraj meant a time when colonial restrictions on business would no longer exist, and trade and industry would flourish without any obstruction.
- (iv) Working class dreamt of high wages and excellent working conditions.
- (v) Women took Swaraj as the attainment of elevated status, and equality with men in Indian society.

☐ Textbook Questions

Write in brief

Q.1. Explain :

- (a) Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement.
- (b) How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India.
- (c) Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act.
- (d) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement.

Ans. (a) (i) In India, as in other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism, provided a shared bond, that tied many different groups together. (ii) The European powers considered their culture to be more civilised, modern and superior. They forcefully started imposing their culture on

the colonies. This also aroused the feeling of nationalism. (iii) The anti-colonial movement was a united struggle by the people against the foreigners. The united struggle was responsible for arousing and developing the spirit of nationalism.

(b) (i) Heavy loss of life and property in First World War created new political and economic situations in the country. (ii) During the war, the villagers were forcibly recruited in army and had to do begar, that led to widespread anger among Indians. (iii) Failure of crops at the same time and no support from the government created extra discontent among the people. (iv) The war led to a huge increase in defence expenditure, that forced government to generate more revenue by imposing taxes.

(c) The Rowlatt Act gave the British government enormous powers to repress political activities. Under this Act, it got the right for detention of political prisoners without trial, for two years. This led to widespread discontent among Indians.

(d) Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-cooperation Movement in 1922, due to violent incident of Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, in which, 22 policemen were burnt alive by the angry crowd.

Q.2. What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha ?

Ans. (i) Satyagraha was a non-violent method of mass agitation against the oppressor.

(ii) It emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, there was no need for physical force to fight the oppressor.

(iii) Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

(iv) People, including the oppressors, had to be persuaded to see the truth, instead of being forced to accept truth through the use of violence.

(v) By this struggle, truth was bound to be victorious.

Q.3. Write a newspaper report on :

(a) The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

(b) The Simon Commission

Ans. (a) On 13 April 1919, a large crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to celebrate Baisakhi. Some people came to peacefully protest against the new repressive measures adopted by the British government, that is, imposition of Rowlatt Act. General Dyer, the commander, in order to teach

the people a lesson for violating the martial law, came in with the military force and fired upon the unarmed citizens, women and children too, killing hundreds of them.

(b) The Simon Commission was constituted by the Tory Government in Britain under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The objective of the commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India, and suggest changes. But, nationalists in India opposed the commission. This was because it had not a single Indian member. They were all Britishers. Therefore, when the Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon'. All the parties, including the Congress and the Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

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

Ans.	Image of Bharat Mata	Image of Germania
(i)	It was the symbol of Indian nation.	It was the symbol of German Nation.
(ii)	It was created by Abanindranath Tagore in year 1905.	It was created by Philip Veit in year 1848.
(iii)	In this picture, the mother figure is shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing. The garland in one hand emphasises her ascetic nature.	In this picture, Germania is shown carrying a sword in one hand and a flag in another hand.
(iv)	Bharat Mata is shown as a calm, composed, divine and spiritual lady.	Germania is shown as a brave and courageous lady, who is protecting her nation.

Discuss

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

Ans. (i) The different social groups which joined the Non-cooperation Movement of 1921 are:
(a) Middle-class people in towns, like students,

teachers, doctors, lawyers, etc. (b) Political parties except the Justice Party of Madras, the party of Non-Brahmans. (c) Peasants in rural areas. (d) Plantation workers. (e) Tribal people.

(ii) (a) **Middle-Class People in Towns** : The middle-class people in cities responded to the call of Swaraj. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, teachers resigned and lawyers gave up their legal practices, merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. Foreign goods were boycotted by middle class people.

The middle-class people in the towns took part in this movement because they saw the movement as a way to freedom from foreign domination.

(b) **Peasants in Rural Areas** : From several rural areas, peasants joined the Non-cooperation Movement. The movement was primarily against landlords and talukdars. They had taken part in this movement because they hoped that by doing so, they would be saved from both, the oppressive landlords and the high revenue taxes of the British Colonial Government.

(c) **Plantation Workers** : Plantations workers joined the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. They also stood to gain by this movement. They had taken part in this agitation with the anticipation that they would get the right to move freely in and outside the confined space of the plantation. They hoped that once Swaraj came everyone would be given land in his own village.

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

Ans. Mahatma Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement along with his famous Dandi March (or Salt March) on March 12, 1930.

The Salt March started from Sabarmati Ashram. Gandhiji marched on foot to a small village Dandi (Gujarat), on the Western Coast of India. He was accompanied by 78 followers. He reached Dandi on April 6, 1930 and there, he broke the Salt Law.

(i) To break any British law was surely an important step against colonialism. Especially, when such a law, as Salt Law was broken, it had a far wider repercussion on the whole structure of colonialism because salt, being a commodity of every individual's

consumption, was one of the most essential items of food. The tax on salt and the government monopoly was seen as the most oppressive act of the colonial government.

(ii) Over the entire journey of 240 miles from Gandhiji's Ashram in Sabarmati to Dandi, thousands of people came daily to hear Mahatma Gandhi, who told them the meaning of Satyagraha and Swaraj and urged them to defy the British peacefully.

(iii) On April 6, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi and his volunteers manufactured salt by boiling sea water. It was an open challenge to the British laws. This marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Thus, the Salt March proved to be an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism.

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

Ans. When I walked with thousands of the like-minded women in a march under the Civil Disobedience Movement, the feeling of having done something for my beloved country came to my mind. I also participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign clothes and liquor shops. Like other women, I also went to jail. During the movement, I found that basically, women in urban areas from high caste families were more active, while in rural areas, they came from rich peasant households. While I participated on Gandhiji's call, I also began to realize that service to the nation as my sacred duty. Like other women, I also felt that some radical change in the position of women was visualised. I felt, that this movement put the women at par with Indian men, in company of a great guide – Mahatma Gandhi.

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

Ans. Political leaders represented the different classes and communities of Indian society. For example, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar led the oppressed classes or dalits of India. Similarly, Muhammad Ali Jinnah represented muslim social group of Indians. These leaders wanted to uplift the status of their followers by securing some special political rights, securing separate electorates for them. But in Congress party, especially Gandhiji believed that

separate electorates would adversely affect the unity of India. He was against it, and took fast unto death at a point of time. That's why, the political leaders differed sharply over the question of separate electorates.

Project

Find out about the anti-colonial movement in Indo-China. Compare and contrast India's national movement with the ways in which Indo-China became independent.

Ans. Anti-colonial movement in Indo-China

Indo-China mainly included Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which were colonised by France in the late nineteenth century. French rule led to economic exploitation through plantation agriculture, forced labour and heavy taxation. The French also controlled education and tried to impose their culture, which created widespread resentment. Early resistance came from scholars and religious leaders. In the twentieth century, nationalism strengthened under leaders like Ho Chi Minh, who believed that independence could be achieved only through revolutionary struggle. The Indo-Chinese Communist Party was formed in 1930. During the Second World War, Japan occupied Vietnam, weakening French control. The Viet Minh, led by Ho Chi Minh, fought against both the Japanese and the French. After Japan's defeat in 1945, Vietnam declared independence. France tried to regain control, leading to a long war that ended with French defeat in 1954. Vietnam was divided

temporarily before being unified later.

Comparison of India's national movement and Indo-China's struggle

Similarities

Both India and Indo-China were under colonial rule and faced economic exploitation.

Nationalism in both regions grew through the spread of modern education and new political ideas.

Leaders in both movements mobilised the masses and appealed to national pride.

Both movements were influenced by global events like the First and Second World Wars.

Differences

India's national movement was largely based on mass participation and non-violent methods under leaders like Mahatma Gandhi. In contrast, Indo-China's movement relied heavily on armed struggle and guerrilla warfare.

India's struggle was led mainly by the Indian National Congress and other political organisations, while Indo-China's movement was strongly influenced by communist ideology under Ho Chi Minh.

India became independent through negotiations and constitutional means in 1947, whereas Indo-China gained independence after a prolonged and violent war against colonial powers.

In conclusion, while both India and Indo-China fought against colonial domination, India followed a largely non-violent and political path, whereas Indo-China achieved independence mainly through revolutionary and armed struggle.

Section II : Livelihoods, Economies and Societies

3

The Making of a Global World

Intext Questions

Q.1. Explain what we mean when we say that the world 'shrank' in the 1500s.

Ans. Before 1500s, there was not much inter connection in trade and commerce among the people of various continents. But in the sixteenth century the exchange of commercial goods, cultural

ideas and people increased in the continents of the world that stretched from America to Asia through Europe and Africa. Therefore, the word 'shrank' could be used for interaction among people of various continents of the world.

Q.2. Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.

Ans. Language and tradition play an important role in the creation of national identity of a person. A person is recognised by his languages and traditional practices, since the language that he speaks belongs to the nation, his motherland. The language and traditions of a land or territory develop over a long time, and thus get firmly established. People are born and die, but language and traditions always remain alive. They provide an identity to an individual, wherever he goes.

Q.3. Who profits from jute cultivation according to the jute growers' lament? Explain.

Ans. According to the jute growers' lament, the traders make maximum profits from jute cultivation. He said to the jute growers in his poem that they should grow more raw jute, in the hope of great money for export in the form of gunny bags. But as gunny exports collapsed, the price of raw jute crashed more than 60 per cent. Peasants who borrowed money with the hope of better times, or to increase output with the hope of higher incomes, obtained ever lower prices, and fell deeper and deeper into debt.

Q.4. Briefly summarise the two lessons learnt by economists and politicians from the inter-war economic experience.

Ans. Economists and politicians learned two key lessons from inter-war economic experiences.

First, an industrial society based on mass production cannot be sustained without mass consumption. But to ensure mass consumption, there was a need for high and stable incomes. Incomes could not be stable if employment was unstable. Thus, stable incomes also required steady, full employment. But, markets alone could not guarantee full employment. Therefore, governments would have to step in to minimise fluctuations of price, output and employment.

The second lesson was related to a country's economic links with the outside world. The goal of full employment could only be achieved if governments had power to control the flows of goods, capital and labour.

Textbook Questions

Write in brief

Q.1. Give two examples of different types of global exchanges which took place before the

seventeenth century, choosing one example from Asia and one from the Americas.

Ans. Before the seventeenth century, different regions of the world were connected through various global exchanges.

One example from Asia is the Silk Route trade. Through these routes, goods such as silk, spices, textiles and precious stones were exchanged between China, India, Central Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Along with goods, ideas, religions like Buddhism and Islam, and technologies also spread across regions.

One example from the Americas is the exchange of crops after contact with other parts of the world. Crops such as maize (corn), potatoes and tomatoes were taken from the Americas to Europe, Asia and Africa. These crops changed food habits and improved diets in many regions, showing an important form of global exchange.

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

Ans. America had remained isolated from the rest of the world for millions of years. Because of their long isolation, America's original inhabitants had no immunity against these diseases that came from Europe. Smallpox proved to be a deadly killer. Once introduced by the European powers, it spread deep into the continent, and killed whole communities, paving the ways for conquest.

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

- (a) The British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws.
- (b) The coming of Rinderpest to Africa.
- (c) The death of men of working-age in Europe because of the World War.
- (d) The Great Depression on the Indian economy.
- (e) The decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.

Ans. (a) After the Corn Laws were scrapped, food could be imported into Britain more cheaply than it could be produced within the country. British agriculture was unable to compete with imports. Vast areas of land were now left uncultivated and thousands of men and women were thrown out of work. They flocked to the cities or migrated overseas.

(b) In Africa, in 1890s, a fast-spreading disease of cattle plague or Rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihoods and the local economy. It was carried by the Asian cattle taken to Africa to feed the Italian soldiers by its European colonisers. It killed 90 per cent of the cattle in Africa. The loss of cattle destroyed African livelihoods. It increased unemployment, and Africans were forced to work in the European plantations and mines.

(c) In the First World War, most of the killed and maimed were men of working age. These deaths and injuries reduced the able-bodied workforce in Europe. With fewer numbers within the family, household incomes declined after the war. As men went to battle, women stepped in to undertake such jobs, that earlier only men were expected to do.

(d) The Great Depression adversely affected the Indian trade. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934. As international prices crashed, prices in India also plunged. Wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent. Peasants and farmers suffered the most, as compared to urban dwellers. Though agricultural prices fell, the British colonial government refused to reduce their revenue demands. Peasants who were producing for the world market were the worst hit.

(e) MNCs are Multinational Corporations/Companies which invest money in different countries. These have been operating in several countries since the late 1970s. They began to shift production operations to low-wage Asian countries. The relocation of industry to low-wage countries of Asia stimulated world trade and capital flow. Such a decision, increased the job opportunities in the Asian countries and to a great extent, it helped in solving the unemployment problem. It proved to be of great help in the true beginning of globalisation.

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

Ans. (i) Technological inventions like faster railways, lighter wagons and large ships, helped move food more quickly and more cheaply from far-away farms to final markets.

(ii) The refrigerated ships greatly helped the transport of perishable foods to long distances. Especially, it greatly facilitated the transport of meat from America to different European countries. Meat was considered as an expensive luxury beyond the reach of the European poor, but as a result of the

refrigerated ships, meat became a common and relished food for the European people.

Q.5. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

Ans. (i) The Bretton Woods Agreement was signed between the world powers in July 1944, as a result of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, U.S.A.

(ii) The main aim of the Bretton Woods Agreement was to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world.

(iii) The Bretton Woods Conference established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surplus and deficits of its member nations. The World Bank was set up to finance post-war reconstruction. The IMF and the World Bank are referred to as the Bretton Woods institutions, or sometimes, the Bretton Woods twins.

(iv) The Bretton Woods system was based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, national currencies were pegged to the dollar at a fixed exchange rate. The dollar itself was anchored to gold at a fixed price of \$ 35 per ounce of gold.

Discuss

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

Ans. Respected Mother and Father,

I am feeling greatly depressed after coming here against your will. Here, nothing is so cheerful as I thought. The agent has deceived us. The life and working conditions are full of hardships. We have to work hard daily. If we are unable to complete our task at the stipulated time, our wages are cut. Many times, we are punished brutally. In fact, the labourers have to spend their period of indenture in great trouble. I don't want to live here even for a minute after the completion of my indenture.

With regards

Your loving son

Charandas

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

Ans. The three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange were :

(a) Flow of trade or trade in goods like cloth or wheat.

(b) Flow of labour in which people move from one place to another in search of work or employment.

(c) Flow of capital in which capital is invested for short or long-term not only in the native countries, but also in other countries of the world.

(a) **Flow of trade from India** : Indian raw materials, like all types of clothes and wheat were exported to Britain. Trade of Indigo was also prominent for the dyeing of clothes.

(b) **Flow of labour from India** : In the 19th century, hundreds of thousands of Indian labourers went to work on plantations, in mines and in road and railway construction projects around the world. Indentured labourers were hired under contracts, which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years on their employer's plantation.

(c) **Flow of capital from India** : Indian Bankers had a sophisticated system to transfer money over large distances and even developed indigenous forms to corporate organisations. They invested not only in India, but also in Africa and other European countries. Some of the famous capitalists of India were the Shikarpuri Shroffs, Nattukottai Chettiers and Hyderabad Sindhi traders.

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

Ans. The Great Depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s. The main causes of the Great Depression were :

(i) **War Indemnity or War loss** : The war led to the snapping of economic links between some of the world's largest economic powers, which were fighting with each other to pay for them. When the war boom ended, production contracted and unemployment increased. Many agricultural economies also faced this crisis. Grain prices fell, rural incomes declined and farmers fell deeper into debt.

(ii) **Over-production in Agriculture** : Agricultural over-production remained a problem between 1929 and 1930s. As prices slumped and agricultural incomes declined, farmers tried to expand production and bring a larger volume of produce to the market to maintain their overall income. This worsened the glut in the market, pushing down prices even further. Farm produce rotted for a lack of buyers.

(iii) **Shortage of loans** : In the mid-1920s, many

countries financed their investments through loans from the United States of America (US). While it was often extremely easy to raise loans in the US when the going was good, US overseas lenders panicked at the first sign of trouble. In the first half of 1928, US overseas loans amounted to over \$1 billion. A year later, it was one quarter of that amount. Countries that depended crucially on US loans, now faced an acute crisis.

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

Ans.(i) **G-77 Countries** : Group of 77 or G-77 is a loose coalition of developing countries organised to demand a new international economic order (NIEO). There were 77 founding members, but the organisation has since expanded to 134 member countries.

(ii) **G-77 as a Reaction to the Activities of Bretton Woods Twins** : In order to preserve economic stability and full employment in the industrial world, most of the developed countries held a conference in July, 1944, at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, U.S.A. As a result of this conference, two institutions were established (i) International Monetary Fund (IMF) and (ii) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), which are called Bretton Woods institutions, or sometimes, the Bretton Woods twins.

Most of the developing countries did not benefit from the services provided by the Bretton Woods twins. As a reaction against these disparities, they organised themselves into a group known as G-77, to demand a new international economic order. By the New International Economic Order (NIEO), they meant a system, that would give them a real control over their natural resources, more development assistance, fairer prices for raw materials and better access for their manufactured goods in developed countries markets.

Project

Find out more about gold and diamond mining in South Africa in the nineteenth century. Who controlled the gold and diamond companies? Who were the miners and what were their lives like?

Ans. Gold and diamond mining became very important in South Africa in the nineteenth century after diamonds were discovered at Kimberley in the 1860s and gold on the Witwatersrand in the

1880s. These discoveries transformed the region's economy and society.

Control of gold and diamond companies

The mining industry was controlled mainly by European settlers and foreign capitalists, especially the British. Powerful companies were formed, the most famous being De Beers Consolidated Mines, founded by Cecil Rhodes, which came to control most of the diamond production. Gold mining was dominated by large mining houses owned by white businessmen and financed by British and international investors. The colonial state supported these companies through laws and military power.

Who were the miners

Most of the miners were black Africans drawn from rural areas of South Africa and neighbouring regions like Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana. A smaller

number of skilled and supervisory jobs were held by white workers, who earned much higher wages and had better living conditions.

Life of the miners

The lives of African miners were extremely harsh. They worked long hours in deep and dangerous mines for very low wages. To control labour and prevent theft, miners were often forced to live in tightly controlled compounds, where movement was restricted. Working conditions were unsafe, with frequent accidents and health problems such as lung diseases.

African miners were also subjected to strict racial discrimination. Laws limited their rights, separated them from their families for long periods, and enforced harsh discipline. In contrast, white miners enjoyed better pay, housing and legal protection.

4

The Age of Industrialisation

Intext Questions

Q.1. Give two examples where modern development that is associated with progress has led to problems. You may like to think of areas related to environmental issues, nuclear weapons or disease.

Ans. (i) **Development in Agriculture :** Hybrid seeds, urea, chemical fertilizers and manure lead to the degradation of soil fertility. They require more consumption of water and create environmental problems. (ii) **Development of Nuclear Weapons :** Modern nuclear weapons are most destructive because of the radioactive pollution that they spread. Due to this, many people die, and many get disabled for whole of their lives.

For example, Chernobyl disaster in Russia.

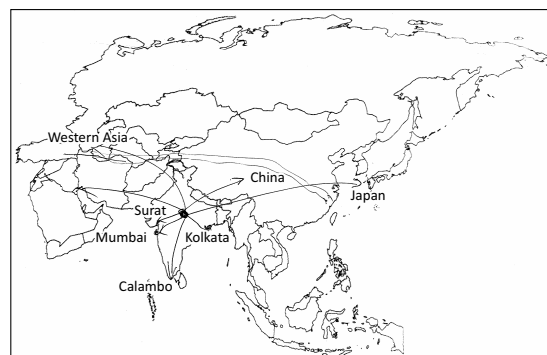
Q.2. Explain why many workers were opposed to the use of the Spinning Jenny (Discussion-based Question)

Ans. Many workers opposed to the use of the Spinning Jenny because the problem of unemployment had become very severe when new technology replaced manual work. The Spinning Jenny, invented by J. Hargreaves in 1764, could

spin threads more rapidly and many at a time. When this machine was introduced in the woollen industry, women workers started attacking these machines because they had become jobless after the machines were installed in the factories where they earlier worked. Due to this, conflict between workers and factory management continued for a long time.

Q.3. On the map of Asia, find and draw the sea and land links of the textile trade from India to central Asia. West Asia and southeast Asia. (Map-based Question)

Ans.



Textbook Questions

Write in brief

Q.1. Explain the following :

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

Ans. (a) Women workers in Britain, attacked the Spinning Jenny because by turning one single wheel, a worker could set in motion, a number of spindles and spin several threads at the same time. This increased not only the productivity, but also led to unemployment of women, who survived on hand spinning. Therefore, angry women attacked the Spinning Jenny.

(b) In the seventeenth century, with the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But, merchants could not expand production within towns.

This was because, urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful in the towns. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was, therefore, difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So, they turned to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

(c) The port of Surat on the west coast of India was the major port to handle the Indian foreign trade with the west, before the age of machines. It linked India to the Gulf and the Red Sea ports. But towards the end of the 18th century, various European companies gradually gained power by securing the monopoly rights of trade. They developed and patronised their own ports like Bombay and Calcutta. This resulted in a decline of the old port of Surat, through which local merchants had operated. Exports from this port fell dramatically. In the last years of the seventeenth century, the gross value of trade that passed through Surat had been `16

million. In 1740s, it had slumped to `3 million.

(d) The Indian weavers produced coarse cloth for the East India Company as well as the French, Dutch and Portuguese. The East India Company wanted to assert a monopoly right to trade. It tried to develop a system of management and control that would eliminate competition and ensure regular supplies of Indian goods, especially Indian cotton and silk goods.

In order to establish direct control over the weavers, it decided to eliminate the existing traders and brokers. With this purpose in view, the East India Company appointed paid servants called the gomasthas to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of clothes.

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

- (a) At the end of the nineteenth century, 80 per cent of the total workforce in Europe was employed in the technologically advanced industrial sector.
- (b) The international market for fine textiles was dominated by India till the eighteenth century.
- (c) The American Civil War resulted in the reduction of cotton exports from India.
- (d) The introduction of the Fly Shuttle enabled handloom workers to improve their productivity.

Ans. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True.

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

Ans. 'Proto' word indicates the first or early form of something. By proto industrialisation, historians refer to the period before industrialisation. The presence of cottage industries was named as Proto-industrialisation. It was a mixture of production in factories and cottage industries.

Discuss

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

Ans. Some European industrialists in nineteenth century preferred hand labour over machines due to the following reasons :

- (i) In Victorian Britain, there was no shortage of human labour. Poor peasants and workers moved to the cities in large numbers in search of jobs, waiting for work. So, industrialists had no problem of labour shortage or high wage costs. They did not want to introduce machines that made them get

rid of cheaply available human labour and required huge capital investment.

(ii) In many industries, like gas works and breweries, book-binding and printing, etc. the demand for labour was seasonal. Therefore, industrialists usually preferred hand labour in all such industries, employing workers for the season.

(iii) Machines were oriented to produce uniform standardised goods for a mass market. But, the demand in the market was often for goods with intricate designs and specific shapes.

(iv) Many articles like hammers, axes, etc. required human skill, not mechanical technology, to produce.

(v) In Victorian Britain, the aristocrats and the bourgeoisie preferred things produced by hand. Handmade products symbolised refinement and class. They were better finished, individually produced and carefully designed.

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

Ans. (i) **Appointment of Gomastha** : The East India Company appointed the Gomastha to supervise weavers, collect supplies, and examine the quality of cloth.

(ii) **Monopoly over Company Weavers** : East India Company prevented company weavers from dealing with other buyers. One way of doing this was through the system of advances.

(iii) **Loan availability for Weavers** : Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material for their production. Those, who took loans, had to handover the cloth they produced to the Gomastha. They could not sell it to any other trader. In this way, the Company weavers were prevented from dealing with other buyers.

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

Ans. **Britain and History of Cotton** : The earliest factories in England came up by the 1730s, but it was only in the late eighteenth century, that the number of factories multiplied. Cotton was the first symbol of the new era in Britain. Its production boomed in the late nineteenth century. In 1760, Britain was importing 2.5 million pounds of raw

cotton to feed its cotton industry. By 1787, this import increased to 22 million pounds. A series of inventions in the eighteenth century increased the efficacy of each step of the production process (carding, twisting, spinning and rolling). They made possible, the production of stronger threads and yarn. Richard Arkwright created the cotton mill. Growing at a rapid pace, cotton was the leading sector in the first phase of industrialisation, upto the 1840s.

A cotton mill was set up in Lancashire in Britain. A spinning factory was set up in 1830s, in which giant wheels, moved by steam power, could set in motion hundreds of spindles to manufacture thread. James Hargreaves devised a Spinning Jenny which was used to speed up the spinning process. Britain had successfully controlled and dominated the trade in cotton-raw materials, cotton fabrics, coarse or fine varieties. It had established markets all over its colonies for selling the Manchester-made cotton textiles, which were cheaper than the hand-made cotton clothes. Indian fine textiles were in great demand in Europe. The East India Company indebted the Indian weavers and supervised them with the help of Gomasthas. This ensured regular supply of both, hand-made fine variety of cotton fabric, as well as raw cotton.

In this way, Britain dominated the textile industries over centuries.

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

Ans. Industrial production in India increased during the First World War due to the following reasons:

(i) The war created a dramatically new situation.

(ii) With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.

(iii) Suddenly, Indian mills got a vast home market to supply.

(iv) As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs : jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.

(v) Many new factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts.

(vi) Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work for longer hours. Over the war years, industrial production boomed.

Project

Select any one industry in your region and find out its history. How has the technology changed? Where do the workers come from? How are the products advertised and marketed? Try and talk to the employers and some workers to get their views about the industry's history.

Ans. Example: Textile industry (cotton textiles) in my region

History of the Textile Industry

The textile industry is one of the oldest industries in my region and in India. It developed during the colonial period when cotton was produced on a large scale and small weaving units existed alongside mills. During British rule, Indian textiles declined due to competition from machine-made British cloth. After independence, the industry was revived with government support, cooperatives and private mills.

Changes in Technology

Over time, technology in the textile industry has changed significantly. Earlier, spinning and weaving were done by hand or with simple machines. Later,

power looms, spinning mills and mechanised weaving were introduced. Today, modern factories use automated looms, computerised design systems, improved dyeing techniques and better quality control, which have increased production and reduced manual effort.

Workers in the Textile Industry

Workers in the textile industry mostly come from nearby rural areas and small towns. Many are migrant workers who move to industrial centres in search of employment. Women form a large part of the workforce, especially in spinning, stitching and finishing work.

Advertising and Marketing

Textile products are advertised and marketed through wholesalers, retail shops, exhibitions, online platforms and brand advertising on television and social media.

Views of Employers and Workers

Employers often say that the industry has grown due to better technology and expanded markets. Workers, however, point out that although employment has increased, wages and job security still remain major concerns.

5

Print Culture and the Modern World

Intext Questions

Q.1. Imagine that you are Marco Polo. Write a letter from China to describe the world of print which you have seen there.

Ans. Dear Sir

I have been exploring China these days. I am amazed to see the technique of printing here. From AD 594 onwards, books in China are being printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' is folded and stitched at the side. Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy. This technique is amazing.

When I return, I will bring the technology of woodblock printing from here.

—Marco Polo

Q.2. Write briefly why some people feared that the development of print could lead to the growth of dissenting ideas.

Ans. Some people from upper or elite classes of Europe thought that the printed materials could spread messages of revolution against the existing monarchical and religious system. This made them fearful of print materials.

Q.3. Imagine, that you are a cartoonist in France before the revolution. Design a cartoon as it would have appeared in a pamphlet. (Activity)

Ans. A classic pre-Revolutionary French pamphlet cartoon would depict the Third Estate (Commoner) as a bent weary figure carrying the fat, opulent First (Clergy) and Second (Nobility) Estates on their back, symbolizing the crushing burden of taxes and labor on the poor while the privileged live in luxury, often with captions like "Patience, it will last longer" or "What's new?" highlighting the stark inequality and exploitation, using symbols like heavy chains or a lean loaf of bread to emphasize hardship, as seen in similar historical prints.



Q.4. Why do some historians think that print culture created the basis for the French Revolution?

Ans. Some historians think that print culture created the basis for the French Revolution. This is clear from the following facts :

- (i) Print popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.
- (ii) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate within this public culture, and new ideas of social revolution came into being.
- (iii) Cartoons and caricatures typically suggested that while the monarchy remained engaged in sensual pleasures, the common people suffered immense hardships. This also inflamed the fire of revolution.

Q.5. Look at the figure below. What impact do such advertisements have on the public mind? Do you think everyone reacts to printed material in the same way?



Fig: Advertisement at railway station in England, a lithograph by Alfred Concanen, 1874. Printed advertisements and notices were plastered on street walls, railway platforms and public buildings.

Ans. Advertisements strongly influence the public mind by shaping desires, creating needs, and encouraging purchases, but not everyone reacts the same way. Individual backgrounds, literacy, and existing beliefs cause diverse responses, with some people being easily swayed while others remain critical or indifferent, demonstrating that print culture impacts different audiences uniquely.

Textbook Questions

Write in brief

Q.1. Give reasons for the following :

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

Ans. (a) Woodblock print came to Europe after 1295, because in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China. China already had the technology of woodblock printing. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him. Before 1295, manuscripts were written by scribes all over Europe.

(b) Martin Luther was a great reformer of Germany. He was in favour of print because through the printing press, he got a chance to criticise many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. He wrote 'Ninety Five Theses', which was

immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God, and the greatest one.'

(c) The Roman Catholic Church started maintaining an Index of Prohibited Books from the mid-sixteenth century onwards, because print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith, even among little-educated working people. They reinterpreted the message of the Bible, and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers, and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558 onwards.

(d) Mahatma Gandhi said this in 1922 during the Non-cooperation movement, because, according to him, without the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press and freedom of association, no nation can even survive. If the country was to be free from foreign domination, then these liberties were quite important. "If there is no liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association, then there is no nationalism. Nationalism requires these three pre-requisites for its survival", said Mahatma Gandhi.

Q.2. Write short notes to show that you know about:

(a) The Gutenberg Press

(b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book

(c) The Vernacular Press Act

Ans. (a) **The Gutenberg Press**—Johann Gutenberg of Strasbourg invented the printing press in 1448. In this press, a long handle was attached to the screw. This handle was used to turn the screw and press down the platen over the printing block that was placed on top of a sheet of damp paper. Gutenberg developed metal types for each of the 26 characters of the English alphabet and devised a way of moving them around, so as to compose different words of the text. This came to be known as the movable type printing machine and it remained the basic print technology over the next 300 years. His press could print 250 sheets on one side, per hour. The first book, he printed, was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to

produce them. By the standards of that time, this was considered to be a fast process of production.

(b) **Erasmus's idea of the printed books**—Erasmus was a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer who criticised the excesses of Catholicism, but kept his distance from Luther. He expressed a deep anxiety about printing. His influence extended to England, France, Italy and Germany. In 1508, he wrote in *Adages*, that the books are like swarms which could fly to the every corner of the world. The very multitude of books is hurtful to scholarship because it creates a glut, and even in good things, satiety is very harmful. Printers fill the world with not just trifling things, but stupid, ignorant, slanderous, scandalous books, raving, irreligious and seditious books and the number of them is such, that even the valuable publications lose their value.

(c) **The Vernacular Press Act**—After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control.

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. From then onwards, the government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized, and the printing machinery confiscated.

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

(a) Women, (b) The Poor, (c) Reformers.

Ans. (a) **Print Culture and Women** : During the nineteenth century, Indian women were very backward. With the spread of print culture, many writers began to write about women. Rashsundari Debi, Kailashbashini Debi, Pandita Ramabai, Tara Bai Shinde, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, and several other women writers, wrote about the problems and experiences of women that how women were imprisoned at homes and kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour, and even then, treated unjustly by the very people

they served. It was basically the print media which helped these women writers to carry on the work of emancipation.

When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers. The writings of women became important in defining a new type of woman : a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

(b) Print Culture and the Poor : During the nineteenth century, majority of the Indian people were poor. They could not buy costly books. Due to the spread of print culture, the prices of books came down. Now, the poor could also buy the books. From the early twentieth century, the public libraries started to be established in cities and towns, where the poor could also read books. Bangalore Cotton Mill workers set up libraries to educate themselves, following the example of Bombay workers. Thus, print culture also benefited the poor people in India.

(c) Print Culture and Reformers : During the nineteenth century, the print culture greatly helped the reformers to reform the Indian society and religion, with the help of newspapers and magazines, etc. They were able to attack superstitions, social evils including widow remarriage, child marriage, worship of idols, the caste system and brahmanical priesthood. The Muslim social reformers also tried to reform their community. Thus, print culture provided them a platform to criticise superstitious beliefs and to spread political, social, as well as modern ideas.

DISCUSS

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

Ans. By the mid-eighteenth century, there was a common conviction that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and dictatorship and herald a time, when rationale and intellect would rule.

Following arguments may be given in support of their thinking :

(i) Printing reduced the cost of books, as a result, books could reach out to vast sections of the

European society, otherwise they would have been only the luxury of the rich people.

(ii) With the arrival of printing technology, the time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies began to be produced with ease. Books flooded the market, reaching over to an ever-growing readership.

(iii) Print culture provided the opportunity of self-expression to each individual.

(iv) The ideas of progressive social leaders or reformers, philosophers and scientists were more accessible to the common people through the medium of the print culture.

(v) With the growth of print culture, reading atmosphere could be created in Europe.

(vi) Literacy rates went up in almost all countries of the world. Schools were set up even in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans.

(vii) Most of the world revolutions, which ended despotism and brought about democratic governments in the world, were popular because of the advancement of the print culture. Without the spread of education and knowledge, such a transformation could not be possible.

(viii) Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a French novelist in eighteenth century, declared : 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress, and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.'

(ix) Convinced with the power of print in bringing enlightenment and destroying the basis of despotism, Mercier proclaimed: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world ! Tremble before the virtual writer!'

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

Ans. Not everyone welcomed the printed books, and those who did, also had fears about them. Many were of the opinion, that printed words and the wider circulation of books would have a negative impact on people's minds. They feared that, if there was no control over what was printed and read, then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. There was also fear in the minds of scholars that the authority of 'Valuable' literature would be destroyed.

Example from Europe : Roman Catholic Church tried to curb the printed books by maintaining an Index of Prohibited Books.

Example from India: The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on Indian press and various local newspapers.

Q.3. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?

Ans. The spread of print culture in nineteenth-century India had the following effects on poor people :

- (i) A significant number of them got employment in printing presses and print shops.
- (ii) They got aware of national, international and local news through affordable printed materials.
- (iii) The Vernacular Press induced nationalist ideas in the minds of poor people.
- (iv) Caste discrimination, brought up through print culture, associated poor people with nationalist freedom struggle.
- (v) The noble messages, such as restriction on excessive drinking, increase in literacy among the poor, etc., were spread through the print culture.

Q.4. Explain, how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Ans. (i) Through print culture, nationalism was stimulated in India.

(ii) The misrule of Government and its initiative on curbing the freedom of press, spread the nationalist ideas that demanded freedom of press.

(iii) The progress of new forms of print, such as novels, essays, journals and newspapers, spread the feelings of national values among the readers.

(iv) Revolutionary ideas were also secretly spread by the print culture.

(v) The print culture spread education that prepared fertile minds, which were influenced by the reformist and nationalist ideas of the Indian leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Gandhiji.

Project

Find out more about the changes in print technology in the last 100 years. Write about the changes, explaining why they have taken place, what their consequences have been.

Ans. Over the last 100 years, print technology has changed rapidly due to scientific progress, rising demand for faster communication, and the need to reduce cost and labour.

Early Print Technology

In the early twentieth century, printing was mainly done using letterpress technology. Raised metal type was inked and pressed onto paper. This method was slow, labour-intensive and required skilled workers.

Shift to Offset Printing

From the mid-twentieth century, offset printing became widely used. It produced better quality images, was faster and reduced the cost of large-scale printing. This change happened because of the growing demand for newspapers, books and magazines.

Introduction of Computerised Typesetting

Phototypesetting and computerised typesetting replaced manual composition in the late twentieth century. Computers made it easier to design, edit and print text, reducing errors and saving time.

Rise of Digital Printing

In recent decades, digital printing has expanded rapidly. It allows quick printing, small print runs, personalisation and print-on-demand. The growth of the internet and e-books has also reduced dependence on traditional printing.

Reasons for These Changes

These changes took place due to technological progress, the need for faster communication, lower production costs and increasing demand for information.

Consequences of Changes in Print Technology

Print technology has become faster, cheaper and more accessible. It has increased the spread of knowledge and information but has also led to job losses for traditional printers and the decline of small printing presses.



GEOGRAPHY

Contemporary India-II

1

Resources and Development

Intext Questions

Q.1. Can you identify and name the various items used in making life comfortable in our villages and towns. List the items and name the material used in their making.

Ans. Following items are used in making life comfortable in our villages and cities.

S.No.	Name of itmes	Materials used
1.	Bed, chair, table	wood, metal, plastic, fibre etc.
2.	Bedding (Mathesses, pillows)	cotton, foam, polyster, feathers etc.
3.	Pots, pans, cookers, stores	stainless steel, aluminium, clay, plastic, glass etc,
4.	Vehicles (bickes, cars, tractors)	Metals, rubber, plastic etc.
5.	Fans, coolers, bulbs, washing machine etc.	Metal (iron, copper, aluminium), plastic, glass etc.

Q.2. Prepare a list of stock and reserve, resources that you are familiar with from your local area.

Ans. Stock : Wind energy, geothermal energy, solar energy, water etc.

Reserve : Water of dams, water of rivers, forests etc.

Q.3. Imagine, if the oil supply gets exhausted one day, how would this affect our lifestyle?

Ans. If oil supply gets exhausted one day, this will affect our lifestyle significantly because in such a situation, the machines, vehicles, railways etc. will come to a halt. People would not be able to go from one place to another because oil is needed for every means of transport.

Q.4. Plan a survey in your colony/village to investigate people's attitude towards recycling of the domestic/agricultural wastes. Ask questions about:

(a) What do they think about the resources they use?

(b) What is their opinion about the wastes, and their utilisation?

(c) Collage your results.

Ans. Surevy Plan

Objective : To investigate people's attitude towards recycling of domestic/agricultural wastes.

Audience = Households and farmers

(a) What do they think about the resources they use ?

Questionnaire :

Q. 1 – What is your opinion about natural resources like water, wood, coal, petroleum, soil etc. ? Are these limited or unlimited?

Ans –

Q.2– Do your think that future generations will suffer if you use them injudiceiously?

Ans –

Q. 3 – How often do you think about saving resources while using them ?

Ans –

(b) What is their opinion about the wastes and their utilisation ?

Q.1–What do you do with your kitchen wastes?

Ans –

Q.2– Do you think wastes can be used ?

Ans –

Q.3– Are you aware of local composting and recycling processes?

Ans –

(c) Collage of Results

Data Analysis based on responses.

Q.5. Prepare a list of resources found in your state and also identify the resources that are important but deficit in your state.

Ans. The resources that are found in Rajasthan are granite, copper, graphite, limestone, mica, marble, gypsum, clay, sandstone, dolomite, etc.

Coal, mineral oil and water are in deficit in Rajasthan.

Q.6. What resources are being developed in your surroundings by the community/village panchayats/ward level communities with the help of community participation?

Ans. Following resources are being developed in our surroundings with the help of our village panchayat. (1) Ponds, (2) Drainage, (3) Solar street lights, (4) Biogas plants, (5) Roads, (6) Parks, (7) Playground, (8) Community hall, (9) Plantation, (10) Waste management.

Q.7. Try to do a comparison between the pie charts (Fig.4) given for land use and find out why the net sown and the land under forests have changed from 1960-61 to 2019-20 very marginally.

Ans. After comparing the pie-charts of 1960-61 and 2019-20, we found that the net sown area is almost constant while there is significant increase forest land from 18.11% to 23.41%. The increase in forest cover is the result of strict forest policies and conservation efforts. Intensification of agriculture, Green-Revolution and improved technology enabled us to meet the demand of foodgrains of increased population without expansion of net sown area.

Q.8. Find out reasons for the low proportion of net sown area in these states. [Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands]

Ans. The low proportion of net sown area (NSA) in these states is due to topography (hills, mountains, uneven land), climate (high rainfall, humidity), dense forests, poor roads and traditional practices of tribal communities engaged in jhum cultivation and hunting.

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

(i) Which of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab ?

- (a) Intensive Cultivation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Over-irrigation
- (d) Over-grazing

Ans. (c) Over-irrigation.

(ii) In which of the following states is terrace cultivation practised ?

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

Ans. (d) Uttarakhand.

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

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Jharkhand

Ans. (b) Maharashtra

Q.2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

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

Ans. (a) Maharashtra, (b) Madhya Pradesh, (c) Chhattisgarh/Gujarat.

Crops : Cotton is mainly grown in black soil.

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

Ans. Alluvial soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast. Three main features of this soil are : (a) It is very fertile. (b) It contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime. (c) It is a transported soil.

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

Ans. To control soil erosion in the hilly areas, various steps like-terrace farming, contour ploughing, shelter belts and strip cropping can be taken.

Q.3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words :

(i) Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much since 1960-61?

Ans. Land resources in India are primarily divided into agricultural land, forest land, land meant for pasture and grazing, land for other non-agricultural use (such as housing, roads and industry) and waste land (rocky, arid and desert areas). According to the recent data available (2014-15) the percentage of net sown area in India is about 45.5%. Of the total reported area, 23.3% is covered by forests, and 3.3% is used for grazing. The rest is waste land, with traces of miscellaneous cultivation. Land under forest has increased by only about 5% since 1960-61 due to following reasons : (a) Improper use of forest land has degraded the available land area and made conservation of forests a difficult task. (b) Human activities such as deforestation, mining and quarrying have contributed to the slow rate of increase in forest cover.

(ii) How have technical and economic development led to increased consumption of resources ?

Ans. Technical and economic development have led to increased consumption of resources. The following description reveals this : (a) Technological development has converted subsistence agriculture into commercial agriculture, and this has led to the over-utilisation of soil. (b) Technological development has led to industrialisation, which has increased the use of natural resources. (c) Economic development has led to urbanisation and modernisation, which demands more resources. (d) Technological development has also improved the process of mining.

Project Activity

Q.1. Make a project showing consumption and conservation of resources in your locality.

Ans. Project Title : Consumption and Conservation of Resources in My Locality

Introduction

Natural resources such as water, soil, forests, energy and minerals are essential for human life. In my locality, these resources are used daily for household needs, agriculture, transport and industries

Objectives of the Project

To study the major resources used/ consumed in my locality

To suggest measures for conservation of resources

A- Consumption of Resources in My Locality

Water Consumption : Water consumption is high due to domestic use, irrigation and construction activities. In summer, water shortage is common due to overuse and wastage.

Land Use and Soil Degradation : Increasing population has led to construction of houses and roads on agricultural land. Excess use of chemical fertilizers has reduced soil fertility.

Use of Forest Resources : Trees are sometimes cut for construction, fuel and road widening. This reduces green cover and affects the environment.

Energy Consumption : Electricity consumption has increased due to use of fans, air conditioners, televisions and mobile charging. Use of petrol and diesel has increased due to more vehicles.

B- Conservation of Resources in My Locality

Water Conservation : Rainwater harvesting systems are installed in some houses and schools. People are encouraged to repair leaking taps and avoid wastage of water. Drip irrigation is used by some farmers.

Soil and Land Conservation : Organic farming is slowly increasing. Use of compost and manure helps maintain soil fertility. Plantation on empty land prevents soil erosion.

Forest and Tree Conservation : Tree plantation drives are organised by schools, local bodies and NGOs. Cutting of trees requires permission. Parks and green belts are being developed.

Energy Conservation : Use of LED bulbs and energy-efficient appliances is increasing. Solar street lights and solar panels are installed in some areas. People are encouraged to switch off lights and fans when not in use.

Q.2. Have a discussion in the class- How to conserve various resources used in your school.

Ans. Discussion: How to Conserve Various Resources Used in Our School

In our school, many resources such as water, electricity, paper, furniture and playground space are used every day. If these resources are not used carefully, they may get wasted. Therefore, it is important for students and teachers to work together to conserve them.

Water Conservation in School : Water is used in drinking water points, toilets, laboratories and for cleaning. We can conserve water by closing taps properly after use, reporting leaking taps, using buckets instead of pipes for cleaning and spreading awareness about saving water. Rainwater harvesting can also be installed in the school.

Electricity Conservation : Electricity is used for lights, fans, computers and smart boards. Students should switch off lights, fans and projectors when classrooms are empty. Use of LED bulbs and energy-efficient appliances should be encouraged. Natural light and ventilation can be used during daytime.

Paper Conservation : A large amount of paper is used for notebooks, notices and exams. We can save paper by writing on both sides of the paper, reusing old notebooks, using digital notices and reducing unnecessary printing. Recycling of waste paper should be promoted.

Conservation of Furniture and School Property : Desks, chairs, doors and windows should be used

carefully. Students should not write or carve on desks and walls. Proper maintenance increases the life of school property and reduces the need for new resources.

Conservation of Playground and Green Areas : Playground space and plants are important resources. We should avoid littering, protect plants, water them regularly and participate in tree plantation activities. This helps in keeping the school environment clean and healthy.

Role of Students and Teachers : Students should follow rules, develop good habits and spread awareness among others. Teachers should guide students and set examples by practicing resource conservation.

Q.3. Imagine if oil supplies get exhausted, how will this affect our lifestyle?

Ans. Exhaustion of oil supplies will greatly affect our lifestyle. Transport will reduce as vehicles depend on petrol and diesel. Industries will suffer due to lack of fuel and raw materials, causing shortages and job losses. Electricity supply, agriculture and household life will also be disturbed. Prices of goods will rise and life may become difficult. However, this situation will encourage the use of renewable energy like solar and wind and promote a simpler, more sustainable lifestyle.

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

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

S	F	G	S	F	O	B	R	O	M	S	U	A	P	J
Q	G	A	F	F	O	R	E	S	T	A	T	I	O	N
P	N	R	E	C	P	R	S	L	D	M	I	L	N	F
S	N	A	T	Q	X	U	O	V	A	I	O	L	A	L
O	D	E	I	D	R	J	U	J	L	D	B	N	B	D
T	G	H	M	I	N	E	R	A	L	S	A	X	M	W
B	V	J	K	M	E	D	C	R	U	P	F	M	H	R
L	A	T	E	R	I	T	E	M	V	A	Z	T	V	L
A	B	Z	O	E	N	M	F	T	I	S	D	L	R	C
C	G	N	N	S	Z	I	O	P	A	X	T	Y	J	H
K	J	G	K	D	T	D	C	S	L	S	E	G	E	W

Ans.

S	F	G	S	F	O	B	R	O	M	S	U	A	P	J
Q	G	A	F	F	O	R	E	S	T	A	T	I	O	N
P	N	R	E	C	P	R	S	L	D	M	I	L	N	F
S	N	A	T	Q	X	U	O	V	A	I	O	L	A	L
O	D	E	I	D	R	J	U	J	L	D	B	N	B	D
T	G	H	M	I	N	E	R	A	L	S	A	X	M	W
B	V	J	K	M	E	D	C	R	U	P	F	M	H	R
L	A	T	E	R	I	T	E	M	V	A	Z	T	V	L
A	B	Z	O	E	N	M	F	T	I	S	D	L	R	C
C	G	N	N	S	Z	I	O	P	A	X	T	Y	J	H
K	J	G	K	D	T	D	C	S	L	S	E	G	E	W

(i) Resource, (ii) Minerals, (iii) Black, (iv) Laterite
(v) Afforestation, (vi) Alluvial



2

Forest and Wildlife Resources

Intext Questions

Q.1. Find out stories prevalent in your region which are about the harmonious relationship between human beings and nature.

Ans. Following stories and traditions we usually heard in our region that show a harmonious relationship between human beings and nature.

Story of Sacred Groves : Villages protect patches of forests known as sacred groves. These forests are believed to be the dwelling places of local deities. People do not cut trees or hunt animals there. The belief that harming nature angers the deity has helped conserve forests, plants and animals for generations.

Story of Bishnoi Community : In Rajasthan and nearby regions, the Bishnoi community follows the teachings of Guru Jambheshwar. They believe in protecting trees and wildlife as a religious duty. The famous story of Amrita Devi, who sacrificed her life to save trees, shows deep respect for nature. Even today, Bishnois protect animals like blackbucks.

Story of River Worship : Many rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada and Godavari are worshipped as mothers. People believe rivers give life and should be respected. This belief encourages people to protect rivers, use water carefully and perform rituals that show gratitude to nature.

Story of Trees as Protectors : In villages, trees like peepal, banyan and neem are considered sacred. People believe these trees protect the village from diseases and disasters. As a result, such trees are never cut and are cared for by the community.

Story of Folk Tales and Forest Spirits : Local folk tales often speak of forest spirits who punish people for harming animals or cutting trees unnecessarily. These stories teach children to respect forests and live in harmony with nature.

Q.2. Collect more information on the wildlife sanctuaries and national parks of India and cite their locations on the map of India.

Ans. India has a rich variety of wildlife sanctuaries and national parks which help in the conservation of plants and animals. These protected areas are spread across different states of India.



Some major national parks of India are:

- Jim Corbett National Park is located in Nainital district of Uttarakhand. It is the first national park of India and is famous for tigers.
- Ranthambore National Park is situated in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan. It is well known for Bengal tigers.
- Kaziranga National Park is located in Golaghat and Nagaon districts of Assam. It is famous for the one-horned rhinoceros.
- Bandipur National Park is in Chamarajanagar district of Karnataka and is known for elephants and tigers.
- Kanha National Park is located in Mandla and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh. It inspired the story of The Jungle Book.
- Bandhavgarh National Park is in Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh and has a high population of tigers.
- Keoladeo Ghana National Park, also known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, is located in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan and is famous for migratory birds.
- Sundarbans National Park is located in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. It is a mangrove forest and home to the Royal Bengal tiger.
- Gir National Park is located in Junagadh, Gir Somnath and Amreli districts of Gujarat. It is the only natural habitat of Asiatic lions.
- Velavadar Blackbuck National Park is located in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat and is known for blackbucks.

Some important wildlife sanctuaries of India are:

- Nellapattu Bird Sanctuary is located near Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and is famous for migratory birds.
- Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary lies on the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and is an important wetland for birds.
- Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Idukki district of Kerala and is known for the Indian star tortoise.
- Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chamoli and Rudraprayag districts of Uttarakhand and protects Himalayan wildlife.
- Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh and forms an important tiger corridor.
- Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka.
- Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Kota district of Rajasthan and is part of the Mukundara Hills region.

Q.3. Write a short essay on any practices which you may have observed and practised in your everyday lives that conserve and protect the environment around you.

Ans. In our everyday life, we follow many simple practices that help conserve and protect the environment. One important practice is saving water. We close taps properly after use, use buckets instead of showers, and reuse water from washing vegetables to water plants. These habits help reduce water wastage.

We also conserve electricity by switching off lights, fans and electronic devices when not in use. Using LED bulbs and making use of natural light during the day helps save energy. This reduces the use of fossil fuels and lowers pollution.

Another common practice is reducing waste. We try to use cloth bags instead of plastic bags, reuse containers, and segregate wet and dry waste at home. Kitchen waste is sometimes composted to make manure for plants.

Planting and caring for trees and plants is also an important practice. Plants provide oxygen, improve

air quality and support birds and insects. Keeping our surroundings clean by not littering and by participating in cleanliness drives helps protect soil and water.

In conclusion, small daily actions like saving water, conserving energy, reducing waste and protecting plants play an important role in protecting the environment. If everyone follows these practices, we can create a cleaner and healthier environment for the future.

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

- (i) 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.

Ans. (d) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Q.2. Match the following :

1. Reserved Forests	(a) Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.
2. Protected Forests	(b) Forests are regarded as most valuable for the conservation of forest and wildlife resources.
3. Unclassed Forests	(c) Forests that are protected from any further depletion.

Ans. 1. (b), 2. (c), 3. (a).

Q.3. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

- (i) What is bio-diversity? Why is bio-diversity important for human lives?

Ans. Bio-diversity itself is a combination of two words — Bio, meanings life, and diversity meanings variety. Thus, it is the sum total of all the varieties of plants, animals and micro-organisms found within a specified geographical region.

Bio-diversity is very important for man because we cannot imagine life on earth without flora and fauna.

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

Ans. Habitat destruction, hunting, poaching, over-exploitation, environmental pollution, poisoning, deforestation are the factors created by human beings which have led to the depletion of flora and fauna. Other important causes of environmental destruction are- unequal access and inequitable consumption of resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being. Overpopulation in third world countries is often cited as the cause of environmental degradation.

Q.4. Answer the following questions in about 120 words :

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

Ans. In some areas of the country, local communities are struggling to conserve forests and wildlife :

- In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining, by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.
- The famous *Chipko Movement* in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas, but it has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful.
- Farmers and citizen groups like the *Beej Bachao Andolan* in Tehri and Navdanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals is possible and economically viable.

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

Ans. Good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife :

- Conservation of forests and wildlife was prevalent among the tribal communities and in villages in the name of nature worship.
- The cultural beliefs of the communities helped to preserve the plant and animal species without causing any harm to these ecosystems.
- For example, the tulsi plants and the banana trees are worshipped by many people even today. certain beliefs of traditional communities in the name of God has helped in the preservation of plants and animals.
- Certain plants and animals like elephants and peacocks were considered sacred and kept in temples. The cow is considered as Kamdhenu which has prevented the slaughtering of cows in India.
- There are large scale people's movements like 'Chipko Movement' in the Himalayas. Narmada Bachao Andolan clearly indicates the involvement of local communities in the conservation of forests and wildlife.

Therefore all conservation practices and programmes should be people-friendly. The life of the local communities and tribal people is intimately related to forests and any developmental projects undertaken by the government should not be at the cost of the destruction of forests and livelihood of these people.



3

Water Resources

Intext Questions

Q.1. From your everyday experiences, write a short proposal on how you can conserve water.

Ans. We can conserve water at home and in the school by the following methods :

- Don't leave the tap running while brushing your teeth or washing your face.
- Use a bucket for bathing, not a running tap.
- Do not flush the toilet unnecessarily.
- Ensure all the taps are without any leakage
- Water which has been used for washing vegetables, dal, rice, etc should not be thrown

away. It can be used for watering potted plants or garden plants.

- (vi) Promote water conservation by forming a group of water-conscious persons with friends and neighbours.

Q.2. Find out more about any one traditional method of building dams and irrigation works.

Ans. Traditional Method Of Building Dams And Irrigation Works

Strip Irrigation Method: In strip irrigation method, fields are divided into strips of different size. A boundary called 'Med' is formed to separate the strips. These strips are constructed according to the slope. The source of water is situated at the highest place in the field from where the whole field can get the flow of water.

The width of strips is decided as per quantity of water. More wastage of water is caused if strips are wider. Length of strip is decided by the slope of land and its structure. Effect of soil composition is also visible on it

The Bamboo Drip Irrigation System is a traditional method of irrigation practiced mainly in the hilly regions of Meghalaya in northeast India.

Q.3. Make a list of inter-state water disputes.

Ans. List Of Major Inter-State Water Disputes:

These disputes highlight the challenges of sharing water resources, with issues like upstream vs. downstream usage and agricultural/industrial needs.

- **Cauvery River Dispute:** Between Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Puducherry (Union Territory).
- **Krishna River Dispute:** Among Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana (formerly united).
- **Godavari River Dispute:** Involves Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha.
- **Narmada River Dispute:** Between Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.
- **Ravi-Beas River Dispute:** Primarily involves Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan.

- **Mahanadi River Dispute:** Between Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

Q.4. Find out about other rainwater harvesting systems existing in and around your locality.

Ans. Following rainwater harvesting systems exist in and around our locality.

1. Retention Ponds: Retention ponds are used to collect surface runoff water and improve the quality of water by natural processes like sedimentation, decomposition, solar disinfection, and soil filtration. The most common use of water collected and harvested by pond harvesting is watering livestock, however, it can also be used for groundwater recharge, irrigation or any other purpose other than potable uses.

2. In-Ground Storage: Underground storage tanks are very popular in our area. These underground tanks are insulated and have a very low rate of evaporation.

Q.5. ● Collect information on how industries are polluting our water resources.

- Enact with your classmates a scene of water disputes in your locality.

Ans. ● Industries pollute water mainly by releasing untreated wastewater containing harmful chemicals, heavy metals, oils, plastics and other toxic substances into rivers, lakes and groundwater. Many industrial processes also discharge hot water, acidic or alkaline waste, and solid materials like sediments, which damage water quality and aquatic life. Fertilizer and pesticide runoff from industrial agriculture causes excessive algae growth and oxygen loss in water bodies. Plastic and microplastic waste further contaminates water and enters the food chain. As a result, polluted water harms plants, animals and biodiversity, causes serious health problems in humans, and negatively affects agriculture and local economies.

- Do it yourself.

Q.6. Collect information about floods occurred in different parts of the country due to heavy rainfall in recent times.

Ans. 1. Punjab Floods (August 2025) : In August 2025, heavy monsoon rainfall in the upper catchment areas of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir led to severe flooding in Punjab. Rivers such as the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej overflowed, flooding more than 2.5 lakh acres of farmland and affecting around 3.54 million people in over 1,400 villages. Many residents were rescued, and widespread damage to homes and infrastructure was reported.

2. Kolkata Flash Flood (September 2025) : On 23 September 2025, a sudden cloudburst struck Kolkata and surrounding areas in West Bengal. The resulting flash floods caused waterlogging in several neighbourhoods for days. At least 12 people lost their lives and many were injured as streets and homes were inundated.

3. Northeast India Rains and Floods (2025 Monsoon) : Heavy monsoon rains in 2025 caused floods, landslides and waterlogging across northeastern states such as Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim. More than 30 people were reported killed, and thousands of houses were damaged or submerged.

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

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

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

Ans. (a) Not suffering from water scarcity.
 (b) Suffering from water scarcity.
 (c) Suffering from water scarcity.
 (d) Suffering from water scarcity.

(ii) Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multipurpose river projects ?

- (a) Multi-purpose projects provide water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
- (b) Multi-purpose projects, by regulating water flow, help to control floods.
- (c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.
- (d) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and homes.

Ans. (c) Multi-purpose projects lead to large-scale displacement and loss of livelihood.

(iii) Here are some false statements. Identify the mistakes and re-write them correctly.

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

Ans. (a) Multiplying urban centres with large and dense population and urban lifestyles have not helped in proper utilisation of water resources, but further create a big water scarcity problem.

(b) Regulating and damming of rivers affects the river's natural flow, causing poor sediment flow and excessive sedimentation at the bottom of the reservoir.

(c) In Gujarat, farmers of the Sabarmati basin region were agitated and almost caused a riot, when higher priority was given to water supply in urban areas, particularly during droughts.

(d) Nowadays, in Rajasthan, the practice of rooftop

rainwater harvesting is declining due to plenty of water availability from the perennial Indira Gandhi Canal.

Q.2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

- (i) Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.

Ans. Water becomes a renewable resource through the hydrological cycle. Water evaporates from the rivers, ponds, seas, oceans etc., and as a result of condensation, it once again falls down on the surface as precipitation or rainfall.

- (ii) What is water scarcity and what are its main causes ?

Ans. Water Scarcity : Shortage of water as compared to its demand is known as water scarcity.

The main causes of water scarcity are as follows:

- (i) Increasing population (ii) Industrialisation (iii) Commercialisation of agriculture (iv) Over-exploitation of water resources (v) Urbanisation (vi) Pollution of water.

- (iii) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river projects.

Ans. Multipurpose River Projects

Advantages : (a) They are the main sources of electricity. (b) Water stored in dams is also used for irrigation. (c) Due to availability of water, crops can be grown even in water-scarce areas.

Disadvantages : (a) They have an adverse impact on the environment. (b) They have an adverse impact on the fertility of soil. (c) Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions, with farmers shifting to water-intensive and commercial crops.

Q.3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words :

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

Ans. In the arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan,

rainwater harvesting is carried out in the following ways : (a) Particularly in Rajasthan, 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' is commonly practised to store drinking water.

(b) In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields have been converted into rainfed storage structures, that allows water to stand and moisten the soil, like the '*Khadins*' in Jaisalmer and '*Johads*' in other parts of Rajasthan.

(c) Particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses, traditionally have underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water.

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

Ans. (a) In hilly and mountainous regions, people build diversion channels, like the '*guls*' or '*kuls*' of the Western Himalayas, for agriculture.

(b) 'Rooftop rainwater harvesting' is commonly practised to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan.

(c) In the flood plains of Bengal, people have developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

(d) In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields have been converted into rainfed storage structures, that allows water to stand and moisten the soil, like the '*Khadins*' in Jaisalmer and the '*Johads*' in other parts of Rajasthan.

(e) In the semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, particularly in Bikaner, Phalodi and Barmer, almost all the houses traditionally have underground tanks or tankas for storing drinking water.

(f) Bamboo drip irrigation system is also being used in some states.

(g) Moreover, nowadays, we are harvesting rainwater in tanks, dams, reservoirs etc.



☐ Intext Questions

Q.1. List the items which are made of rubber and are used by us.

Ans. (i) Tyres and Tubes, (ii) Belts, (iii) Shoes, (iv) Gloves, (v) Ball, (vi) Instruments, (vii) Erasers, (viii) Exercising Equipment.

Q.2. Collect information about agriculture, horticulture, agricultural schemes, etc. from farmers portal website <https://farmer.go.in/FarmerHome.aspx>. Discuss about the benefits of the information available on the portal.

Ans. The Farmers' Portal (farmer.gov.in) serves as a central hub for Indian farmers.

Information Available on the Portal

- **Agriculture & Horticulture:** Details on crop management, soil health, nutrient/irrigation practices, and specific guidance for fruits, vegetables, and other horticultural crops, including post-harvest handling.
- **Agricultural Schemes:** Information on national and state-level initiatives for farmer support, such as financial aid (PM-KISAN), insurance, credit, and soil health cards.
- **Market Information:** Daily market prices, arrival trends, and statistical reports for various commodities.
- **Inputs & Services:** Availability of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and dealer networks, plus agromet advisories (weather-based advice).
- **Financial & Risk Management:** Data on crop insurance, storage facilities, and credit options like Kisan Credit Card (KCC).

Benefits of the Information

- **Improved Productivity & Income:** Access to best practices and timely advisories helps

farmers optimize cultivation, leading to higher yields and better quality produce, thus increasing income.

- **Reduced Losses:** Information on proper storage and insurance helps minimize post-harvest losses and protects against crop failure.
- **Informed Decision-Making:** Real-time market prices and scheme details enable farmers to make strategic choices about selling produce and accessing benefits.
- **Financial Security:** Knowledge of insurance and subsidies provides a safety net against risks, enhancing financial stability.
- **Empowerment & Awareness:** Centralized access to government schemes and technical knowledge empowers farmers, bridging information gaps and fostering sustainable practices.

☐ Textbook Questions

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

(i) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area ?

- (a) Shifting Agriculture
- (b) Plantation Agriculture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Intensive Agriculture.

Ans. (b) Plantation Agriculture.

(ii) Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

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

Ans. (b) Gram.

(iii) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

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

Ans. (a) Pulses.

Q.2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

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

Ans. Beverage Crop : Tea

Geographical conditions required : (a) Warm and moist frost-free climate throughout the year.
(b) Frequent showers evenly distributed.

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

Ans. One staple crop of India is rice. The major rice-producing regions in India are plains of North and North-East India, coastal areas and deltaic regions. Other regions are Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Northern Rajasthan.

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

Ans. Various institutional reforms introduced by the government in the interest of the farmers include collectivisation, consolidation of holding, co-operative societies, abolition of zamindari system, crop insurance, establishment of Grameen Banks, Kisan Credit Card Scheme, declaration of minimum support price etc.

Q.3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words :

(i) Suggest the initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

Ans. (a) **Institutional Reforms** : To increase agricultural production, the government has introduced several institutional measures which

include collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, co-operation and abolition of zamindari system.

(b) Comprehensive Land Development Programme: In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both, institutional and technical reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, food, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, Co-operative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest, were some important steps in this direction.

(c) Widespread Use of Radio and Television : It enables farmers to get knowledge about new agricultural practises, new techniques of production and the market situation.

(d) Declaration of Minimum Support Price: This relieves the farmers from the uncertainties associated with marketing of crops, especially if there is a bumper crop. He has been assured of a minimum guaranteed price.

(e) Subsidies : The government is providing huge subsidies on the agricultural inputs. At present, maximum subsidy is being given on fertilizers.

(f) Public Procurement System : Agriculture Price Commission has been set up, which declares the prices of agricultural products in advance so that the farmers may know what they are going to get for their agricultural products. Government agencies, like the FCI (Food Corporation of India) purchase agricultural products from the farmers.

(ii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Ans. Rice is a kharif crop, which requires the following geographical conditions :

(a) Temperature : It requires high temperature, above 25°C to grow.

(b) Rainfall : It requires high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

(c) Soil : Rice can be grown in a variety of soils including silts, loams and gravels, but it is best grown in alluvial soil with clayey sub-soil. Rich alluvial soils of the flood plains and deltaic areas

which are renewed every year are ideal for rice cultivation.

Project Work

Q.1. Group discussion on the necessity of literacy among farmers.

Ans. Students can use following points to conduct group discussion on the necessity of literacy among farmers:

- 1. Understanding modern farming techniques:** Literacy helps farmers read instructions on fertilizers, seeds, machinery, and new technologies. This improves crop yield and reduces losses.
- 2. Access to government schemes and subsidies:** Many government schemes, crop insurance plans, and subsidies require filling forms and understanding guidelines. Literate farmers can access these benefits without being cheated.

3. Better financial management : Literacy enables farmers to maintain records of expenses, loans, and income. It helps them avoid debt traps and plan their finances better.

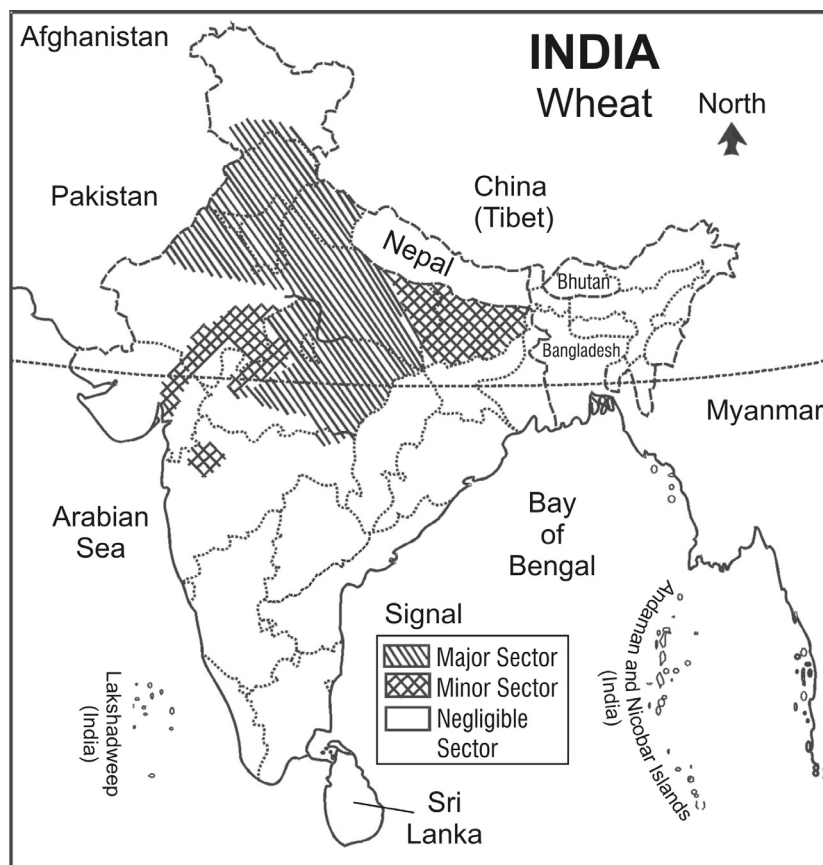
4. Use of digital technology : With literacy, farmers can use mobile phones, apps, and the internet to check weather forecasts, market prices, and expert advice.

5. Awareness of rights and laws : Literate farmers are more aware of land laws, minimum support prices, and their legal rights. This protects them from exploitation by middlemen.

6. Improved decision-making : Reading and learning increase confidence and help farmers make informed decisions about crops, irrigation, and marketing.

Q.2. On an outline map of India, show the wheat producing areas.

Ans.



Activity

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

A	Z	M	X	N	C	B	V	N	X	A	H	D	Q
S	D	E	W	S	R	J	D	Q	J	Z	V	R	E
D	K	H	A	R	I	F	G	W	F	M	R	F	W
F	N	L	R	G	C	H	H	R	S	B	S	V	T
G	B	C	W	H	E	A	T	Y	A	C	H	B	R
H	R	T	K	A	S	S	E	P	H	X	A	N	W
J	I	E	S	J	O	W	A	R	J	Z	H	D	T
K	C	L	A	E	G	A	C	O	F	F	E	E	Y
L	T	E	F	Y	M	T	A	T	S	S	R	G	I
P	D	E	J	O	U	Y	V	E	J	G	F	A	U
O	U	M	H	Q	S	U	D	I	T	S	W	S	P
U	O	A	C	O	T	T	O	N	E	A	H	F	O
Y	O	L	F	L	U	S	R	Q	Q	D	T	W	I
T	M	U	A	H	R	G	Y	K	T	R	A	B	F
E	A	K	D	G	D	Q	H	S	U	O	I	W	H
W	Q	Z	C	X	V	B	N	M	K	J	A	S	L

1. The two staple food crops of India.
2. This is the summer cropping season of India.
3. Pulses like arhar, moong, gram, urad contain...
4. It is a coarse grain.

5. The two important beverages in India are...

6. One of the four major fibres grown on black soils.

Ans.

A	Z	M	X	N	C	B	V	N	X	A	H	D	Q
S	D	E	W	S	R	J	D	Q	J	Z	V	R	E
D	K	H	A	R	I	F	G	W	F	M	R	F	W
F	N	L	R	G	C	H	H	R	S	B	S	V	T
G	B	C	W	H	E	A	T	Y	A	C	H	B	R
H	R	T	K	A	S	S	E	P	H	X	A	N	W
J	I	E	S	J	O	W	A	R	J	Z	H	D	T
K	C	L	A	E	G	A	C	O	F	F	E	E	Y
L	T	E	F	Y	M	T	A	T	S	S	R	G	I
P	D	E	J	O	U	Y	V	E	J	G	F	A	U
O	U	M	H	Q	S	U	D	I	T	S	W	S	P
U	O	A	C	O	T	T	O	N	E	A	H	F	O
Y	O	L	F	L	U	S	R	Q	Q	D	T	W	I
T	M	U	A	H	R	G	Y	K	T	R	A	B	F
E	A	K	D	G	D	Q	H	S	U	O	I	W	H
W	Q	Z	C	X	V	B	N	M	K	J	A	S	L

1. (i) Wheat, (ii) Rice; 2. Kharif; 3. Protein; 4. Jowar;
5. (i) Tea, (ii) Coffee; 6. Cotton



5

Minerals and Energy Resources

Intext Questions

Q.1. How many minerals are used to make a light bulb?

Ans. (i) Mica, (ii) Tungsten, (iii) Copper, (iv) Aluminium, (v) Argon (a gas, not a mineral).

Q.2. Why are minerals so varied?

Ans. Minerals are so varied because of differences in their chemical composition (which elements are present), their crystal structure (how atoms are arranged), and the specific physical and chemical conditions (temperature, pressure, water presence) during their formation, leading to diverse colors,

hardness, densities, and forms, from hard diamond to soft talc. Even the same elements can form different minerals (like graphite vs. diamond) based on atomic arrangement, while different elements combine in unique ways, creating vast diversity

Q.3. Where are minerals found?

Ans. Minerals are found throughout the Earth's crust, concentrated in various geological formations like igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks, occurring in veins, lodes, beds, and alluvial deposits, as well as in ocean waters, often mixed with other elements in materials called ores. Major metallic ores are often in ancient plateau rocks, while some non-metals are in sedimentary layers, and valuable

deposits can be found deep underground or even on the surface as placer deposits

Q.4. What is the difference between an open pit mine, a quarry and an underground mine with shafts?

Ans. **Open Pit Mine:** Open-pit mining refers to a method of extracting minerals from the earth by their removal from an open pit. These mines are used when deposits of commercially useful minerals or rocks are found near the surface. The layer above the seam is removed and the exposed deposit is extracted using earth-moving machinery.

Quarry : Quarry is usually shallower than open-pit mines. It is generally used for extracting building materials, such as limestone.

Underground Mine with shafts : Underground mine is used when minerals occur deep below the surface or the minerals occur as veins in hard rock. Underground shaft mining is used to extract

precious minerals. Shaft mines have vertical access to the seam via elevators, that carry workers and equipment into the mines. It is the deepest form of underground mining.

Q.5. Superimpose the maps showing distribution of iron ore, manganese, coal and iron and steel industry. Do you see any correlation. Why ?

Ans. When we superimpose maps of iron ore, manganese, coal, and the iron & steel industry , we see a strong correlation: steel plants cluster near the sources of these key raw materials (iron ore, coal, manganese, limestone) to minimize transportation costs for bulky, weight-losing inputs, creating industrial belts like the Chota Nagpur region. This proximity ensures easy access to necessary inputs like coking coal [metallurgical coal] for smelting, creating a highly integrated raw-material-oriented industry.

Q.6. Locate the mines of Bauxite on the physical map of India.

Ans.



Bauxite mines in India are found in plateau & hill regions like Amarkantak Plateau (MP/Chhattisgarh), Maikal Hills, Odisha (Kalahandi, Koraput), Gujarat (Gulf of Kachchh), Jharkhand (Ranchi), & Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur, Durg), primarily near laterite rocks, often in hilly areas like the Eastern Ghats.

Q.7. Study the maps to explain why Chotanagpur is a storehouse of minerals.

Ans. Chotanagpur Plateau is spread in Jharkhand and West Bengal states. This plateau is made up of archaean, granite, dolerite and basalt rocks. It is formed by igneous and metamorphic rocks, therefore various minerals are found in the veins of these rocks. The various minerals obtained from these rocks are coal, copper, mica, bauxite, limestone, iron-ore, kyanite, asbestos, uranium, dolomite, manganese and gold etc.

Q.8. Make a list of items where substitutes are being used instead of minerals. Where are these substitutes obtained from?

Ans. Item or Use | Mineral Used | Substitute Used | Source of Substitute

- Construction materials | Stone, iron, copper | Wood, bamboo, plastics, concrete | Trees, plants, petroleum, sand and gravel
- Packaging | Aluminium | Paper, plastics | Wood pulp, oil and natural gas
- Jewellery and decorative items | Gold, silver | Plastic, glass, shells, synthetic gems | Petroleum, sand, marine life
- Energy generation | Coal, oil, natural gas | Solar energy, wind energy, biofuels | Sunlight, wind, biomass
- Tools and utensils | Iron, steel, copper | Wood, plastics | Trees, petroleum
- Electrical wiring | Copper | Aluminium, conductive plastics | Bauxite, petroleum
- Fuel for industries and homes | Coal | Oil and natural gas | Underground fossil fuels
- Household items | Iron, steel | Plastic

Q.9. Collect information about thermal/hydel power plants located in your state. Show them on the map of India.

Ans. Do it yourself according to your state.

Q.10. Locate the 6 nuclear power stations and find out the state in which they are located.

Ans.

	Nuclear Power Station	State
1.	Narora	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Rawat Bhata	Rajasthan
3.	Kakrapar	Gujarat
4.	Tarapur	Maharashtra
5.	Kaiga	Karnataka
6.	Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

(i) Which 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

Ans. (b) Bauxite

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

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

Ans. (b) Mica

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

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

Ans. (a) Sedimentary rocks

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

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

Ans. (c) Thorium

Q.2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

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

Ans. (a) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals :

	Ferrous Minerals	Non-ferrous Minerals
(i)	Minerals which contain iron-ore are called ferrous minerals.	Minerals which do not contain iron-ore are called non-ferrous minerals.
(ii)	Iron-ore, nickel, manganese, tungsten, cobalt are important ferrous minerals.	Copper, zinc, gold, silver, mica are important non-ferrous minerals.

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

	Conventional Energy Sources	Non-conventional Energy Sources
(i)	These resources have been in use by human since ancient times.	These resources have been in use by human beings for some decades.
(ii)	These are non-renewable sources of energy, e.g., coal and petroleum.	These are renewable sources of energy, e.g., solar energy, wind energy.
(iii)	Over use of these resources causes environmental pollution.	These resources do not cause any type of pollution.

(ii) What is a mineral?

Ans. A substance which is found in the earth's crust, and which generally has a definite chemical composition unlike most rocks is called mineral. According to geologists, mineral is a homogeneous, naturally occurring substance, with a definite internal structure.

(iii) How are minerals formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks?

Ans. Sometimes, minerals in the liquid or molten and gaseous forms are pushed upward due to the internal movement of the earth. These minerals, after passing through the cracks, cavities, faults or joints of the igneous and metamorphic rocks, get cooled, and solidify on the earth's surface.

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

Ans. We need to conserve mineral resources for the following reasons :

- (i) Geological process of mineral formation is very slow and takes millions of years.
- (ii) Minerals are non-renewable resources.
- (iii) These are of vital need for us, and for developmental activities.
- (iv) Mining of minerals is a costly process.

Q.3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words :

(i) Describe the distribution of coal in India.

Ans. In India, coal is the most abundantly available fossil fuel. Coal is found in a variety of forms depending on the degree of compression and the depth and time of burial. In India, coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages : (a) The Gondwana series, (b) The tertiary series.

(a) The Gondwana coal occurs over 200 million years in age. The Gondwana coal, which are metallurgical coal, are located in Damodar Valley (West Bengal-Jharkhand). Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro are important coal fields. The Godavari, Mahanadi,

Son and Wardha valleys also contain coal deposits.

(b) Tertiary coal occurs only about 55 million years in age. The major sources of tertiary coals occur in the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

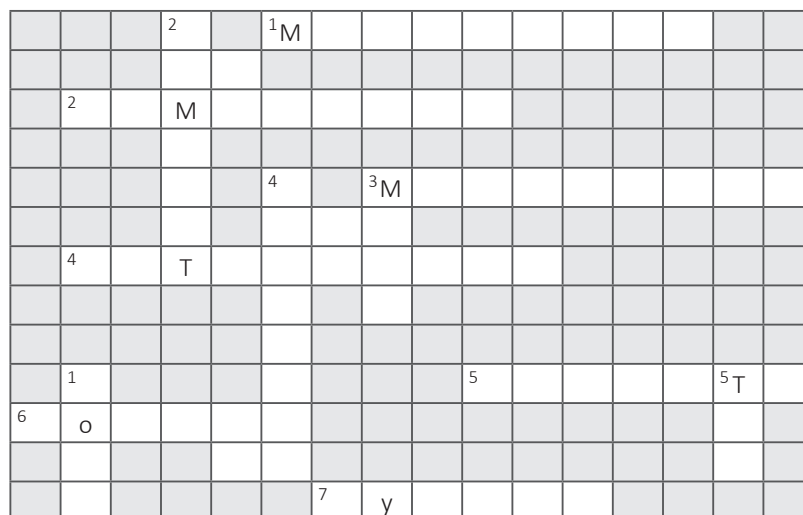
(ii) Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?

Ans. Solar energy has a bright future in India because India is a tropical country. Thus, it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy. India has Thar desert which can become the biggest solar power house of India. Solar energy is a renewable source.

It does not cause pollution. It is comparatively easy and cheaper to be installed at a local level. Solar plants can be easily established in rural and remote areas. This will reduce dependence on firewood and dung cakes in rural households. It can be used for cooking, pumping water, refrigerators and street lighting. So, its demand will increase in future. Since India is a developing country, there is every possibility of increase in consumption of power. Solar energy availability in India is about 20 MW. per sq. km per annum. Therefore, I think solar energy has a bright future in India.

Activity

Fill the name of the correct mineral in the crossword below:



ACROSS

1. A ferrous mineral (9)
2. Raw material for cement industry (9)
3. Finest iron ore with magnetic properties (9)
4. Highest quality hard coal (10)
5. Aluminium is obtained from this ore (7)
6. Khetri mines are famous for this mineral (6)

7. Formed due to evaporation (6)

DOWN

1. Found in placer deposit (4)
2. Iron ore mined in Bailadila (8)
3. Indispensable for electrical industry (4)
4. Geological Age of coal found in north east India (8)
5. Formed in veins and lodes (3)

Ans.

			² H		¹ M	A	N	G	A	N	E	S	E		
			E												
	² L	I	M	E	S	T	O	N	E						
			A												
			T		⁴ T		³ M	A	G	N	E	T	I	T	E
			I		E		I								
	⁴ A	N	T	H	R	A	C	I	T	E					
			E		T		A								
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	¹ G				A				⁵ B	A	U	X	I	⁵ T	E
⁶ C	O	P	P	E	R									I	
	L				Y									N	
	D					⁷ G	Y	P	S	U	M				



6

Manufacturing Industries

Intext Questions

Q.1. Classify the following into two groups on the basis of bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods: (i) Oil, (ii) Knitting needles, (iii) Brassware, (iv) Fuse wires, (v) Watches, (vi) Sewing Machines, (vii) Ship building, (viii) Electric bulbs, (ix) Paint brushes, (x) Automobiles.

Ans. On the basis of bulk and weight of raw material and finished goods, industries are classified into two categories : (i) Heavy Industries and (ii) Light Industries.

Heavy Industry : (i) Ship building, (ii) Automobiles.

Light Industry : (i) Oil, (ii) Knitting needles, (iii) Brassware, (iv) Fuse wires, (v) Watches, (vi) Sewing Machines, (vii) Electric bulbs, (viii) Paint brushes.

Q.2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi lay emphasis on spinning yarn and weaving khadi?

Ans. (i) So that large number of people could be employed, (ii) For promoting the cottage industries, (iii) To develop the feeling of nationalism, (iv) To reduce dependence on foreign clothes, and (v) To boycott foreign clothes.

Q.3. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and handloom?

Ans. It is important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power-loom and handloom because, through power loom and handloom, large number of people get employment.

Q.4. Make a list of all such goods made of steel that you can think of.

Ans. Steel is incredibly versatile, used in everything from giant infrastructure like bridges and buildings (beams, rebar) to tiny items like paper clips, plus vehicles (cars, trains, bikes), appliances (fridges, stoves), tools (saws, drills), medical devices

(scalpels, implants), cutlery, pipes, wires, furniture, and even jewelry, due to its strength, durability, and rust resistance (especially stainless steel).

Q.5. Where would it be economically viable to set up the cement manufacturing units?

Ans. Economically viable locations for cement plants are near abundant limestone quarries, with good access to coal/power, water, and efficient transportation (rail/port) to key markets, minimizing bulky raw material transport costs, with Gujarat being a prime example due to raw materials and coastal access for export. Factors like energy, skilled labor, and favorable regulations also influence profitability.

Q.6. Find out where the cement plants are located in other states of India. Find their names.

Ans. List of cement plants in India (outside Gujarat) with their locations and names of companies/plants.

State / Location	Cement Plant / Company Name
Andhra Pradesh	India Cements – Yeramguntia, Chilamkur, Vishnupuram, Malkapur
Andhra Pradesh	NCL Industries Limited – Thallapalem (near Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam)
Madhya Pradesh	Jaypee Group – Satna cluster
Madhya Pradesh	ACC Limited – Ametha Cement Works
Madhya Pradesh	ACC Limited – Kymore Cement Works (Katni)
Chhattisgarh	Century Cement – Baikunth (Raipur)
Chhattisgarh	Aditya Cement – Balodabazar (Chhattisgarh)
Maharashtra	Century Cement – Gadchandur (Chandrapur)
Maharashtra	ACC Limited – Chanda Cement Works
Tamil Nadu	India Cements – Sankar Nagar, Dalavoi, Sankari

Tamil Nadu	ACC – Madhukkarai Cement Works
West Bengal	Century Cement – Sagardighi (Murshidabad)
Odisha	ACC Limited – Bargarh Cement Works
Jharkhand	ACC Limited – Chaibasa (Sindri Cement Works)
Himachal Pradesh	Cement Corporation of India – Rajban
Himachal Pradesh	Gagal Cement Works (ACC)
Haryana/Punjab	Ambuja Cements UltraTech / Other – Bathinda plant (Punjab)
Jammu & Kashmir	Multiple local cement plants (e.g., Wullar Cements, Kamdhenu Cement)

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

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

- (a) Aluminium smelting
- (b) Cement
- (c) Paper
- (d) Steel

Ans. (a) Aluminium smelting

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

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

Ans. (b) Electronic

Q.2. Answer the following briefly in not more than 30 words :

(i) What is manufacturing?

Ans. Production of goods in large quantities after processing them from raw material into more valuable products is called manufacturing.

- (ii) What are basic industries? Give an example.

Ans. Those industries, which supply their products or raw material to manufacture other goods, are called basic or key industries. Examples—Iron and Steel industry.

- Q.3.** Write the answers of the following questions in 120 words :

- (i) How do industries pollute the environment?

Ans. Industries are responsible for four types of pollution : (a) Air, (b) Water, (c) Land, (d) Noise.

(a) **Air Pollution** : It is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide. Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories, that ignore pollution norms. Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects. Air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings, and the atmosphere, as a whole.

(b) **Water Pollution** : The main culprits in this regard are paper, pulp, chemical, textile and dyeing, petroleum refineries, tanneries and electroplating industries, that let out dyes, detergents, acids, salts and heavy metals, like lead and mercury pesticides, fertilisers, synthetic chemicals with carbon, plastics and rubber, etc. into the water bodies.

(c) **Thermal Pollution** : Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds, before cooling. Wastes from nuclear power plants, nuclear and weapon production facilities, cause cancers, birth defects and miscarriages.

(d) **Noise Pollution** : Noise Pollution is very harmful for human, as well as animal life. Unwanted sound is an irritant and a source of stress. It not only results in irritation and anger but can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other physiological effects.

- (ii) Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry.

Ans. To minimise the environmental degradation by industry, the following steps can be taken :

- (i) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- (ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements.

(iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases—

(a) Primary treatment, by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.

(b) Secondary treatment, by biological process.

(c) Tertiary treatment, by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of waste water.

(iv) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.

(v) Over-exploitation of water should be prohibited by legal framework.

(vi) Use of silencers fitted with machinery and equipments that cause noise pollution. Earphones and earplugs should be given to employees.

(vii) Ensuring use of smoke stacks with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and internal separators.

Activity

Give one word for each of the following with regard to industry. The number of letters in each word are hinted in brackets.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) Used to drive machinery | (5) P..... |
| (ii) People who work in a factory | (6) W..... |
| (iii) Where the product is sold | (6) M..... |
| (iv) A person who sells goods | (8) R..... |
| (v) Thing produced | (7) P..... |
| (vi) To make or produce | (11) M..... |
| (vii) Land, Water and Air degraded | (9) P..... |

Ans. (i) Power, (ii) Worker, (iii) Market, (iv) Retailer, (v) Product, (vi) Manufacture, (vii) Pollution.

Project Work

Select one agro-based and one mineral-based industry in your area.

- (i) What are the raw materials they use?
- (ii) What are the other inputs in the process of manufacturing that involve transportation cost?
- (iii) Are these factories following environmental norms?

Ans. Agro Based Industry : Dairy industry

- (i) Milk, (ii) Purchased water and refrigerant,
- (iii) Yes

Mineral Based Industry : Cement industry

(i) Limestone, (ii) (a) Coal (b) Gypsum (iii) Yes

Activity

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

G	G	G	P	V	A	R	A	N	A	S	I
U	O	J	I	P	G	X	K	M	Q	W	V
K	S	U	G	A	R	C	A	N	E	E	N
O	T	T	O	N	O	Z	V	O	P	T	R
A	U	E	L	U	B	H	I	L	A	I	U
T	K	O	C	R	A	Q	N	T	R	L	N
E	I	R	O	N	S	T	E	E	L	S	J
E	N	A	N	O	E	P	I	T	L	R	Y
G	A	N	U	J	D	R	A	G	D	T	A
N	T	A	R	P	O	A	P	U	E	P	Y
A	S	N	A	E	N	J	D	I	Y	S	K
S	M	H	V	L	I	A	J	H	S	K	G

1. Textiles, sugar, vegetable oil and plantation industries deriving raw materials from agriculture are called...

2. The basic raw material for sugar industry.

3. This fibre is also known as the 'Golden Fibre'.

4. Iron-ore, coking coal, and limestone are the chief raw materials of this industry.

5. A public sector steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.

6. Railway diesel engines are manufactured in Uttar Pradesh at this place.

Ans. 1. AGRO BASED, 2. SUGARCANE, 3. JUTE, 4. IRON STEEL, 5. BHILAI, 6. VARANASI.

G	G	G	P	V	A	R	A	N	A	S	I
U	O	J	I	P	G	X	K	M	Q	W	V
K	S	U	G	A	R	C	A	N	E	E	N
O	T	T	O	N	O	Z	V	O	P	T	R
A	U	E	L	U	B	H	I	L	A	I	U
T	K	O	C	R	A	Q	N	T	R	L	N
E	I	R	O	N	S	T	E	E	L	S	J
E	N	A	N	O	E	P	I	T	L	R	Y
G	A	N	U	J	D	R	A	G	D	T	A
N	T	A	R	P	O	A	P	U	E	P	Y
A	S	N	A	E	N	J	D	I	Y	S	K
S	M	H	V	L	I	A	J	H	S	K	G



7

Lifelines of National Economy

Intext Questions

Q.1. Find out places linked by the National Highway 2 and 3.

Ans. National Highway 2 (NH 2) linked Delhi to Kolkata, passing through major cities like Agra, Kanpur, Varanasi, and Patna, while NH 3 connected Agra to Mumbai, going through Gwalior, Indore, and Nashik. Both were crucial parts of India's Golden Quadrilateral, facilitating north-south trade and travel before modern renumbering. The highway renumbering in 2010 merged many old routes, so NH 2 became NH 19 (Agra-Kolkata) and NH 3

became part of new major north-south and east-west corridors.

Q.2. Find out the current Railway zones and their headquarters. Also locate the headquarters of Railway zones on the map of India.

Ans. List of Indian Railway Zones & Headquarters

1. Central Railway (CR): Mumbai
2. Eastern Railway (ER): Kolkata
3. East Central Railway (ECR): Hajipur
4. East Coast Railway (ECoR): Bhubaneswar

5. Northern Railway (NR): New Delhi (Baroda House)
6. North Central Railway (NCR): Prayagraj (Allahabad)
7. North Eastern Railway (NER): Gorakhpur
8. Northeast Frontier Railway (NFR): Maligaon, Guwahati
9. North Western Railway (NWR): Jaipur
10. Southern Railway (SR): Chennai
11. South Central Railway (SCR): Secunderabad
12. South Eastern Railway (SER): Kolkata
13. South East Central Railway (SECR): Bilaspur
14. South Western Railway (SWR): Hubli
15. Western Railway (WR): Mumbai (Churchgate/ CST)
16. West Central Railway (WCR): Jabalpur
17. Metro Railway (MTR): Kolkata
18. South Coast Railway (SCoR): Visakhapatnam (Newest Zone)

Q.3. Why is air-travel preferred in the north-eastern state?

Ans. The relief of north-eastern part of the country is marked with the presence of big rivers, dissected relief, dense forests, frequent floods and international frontiers etc. Air travel can cover these very difficult terrains with great ease thus, it is preferred in the states of north-eastern parts of India.

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions :

- (i) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor ?
- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur
 - (b) Silchar and Porbandar
 - (c) Mumbai and Kolkata
 - (d) Nagpur and Siliguri

Ans. (b) Silchar and Porbandar.

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

- (a) Railways
- (b) Roadways
- (c) Pipelines
- (d) Waterways

Ans. (c) Pipelines.

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

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

Ans. (b) Maharashtra.

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

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Paradip
- (c) Tuticorin
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

Ans. (d) Vishakhapatnam.

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

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

Ans. (c) Roadways.

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

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

Ans. (b) International trade.

Q.2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

(i) State any three merits of roadways.

Ans. (a) Construction cost of roads is low.

(b) Roads provide door-to-door services.

(c) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

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

Ans. Rail transport in plains is the most convenient mode of transportation because of their vast level land, high population density and rich agricultural resources, that provide the most favourable conditions to its growth.

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

Ans. The border roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain, defence preparedness, and have helped in the economic development of these areas.

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

Ans. Trade refers to the exchange of goods between two parties, such as people, states and countries. When trade is conducted between villages, cities and towns of a country, it is called local trade. When the goods are exported or imported from one country to another country, it is called international trade.

Q.3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words :

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

Ans. (a) We use different materials and services in our daily life. Some of these are available in our immediate surroundings, while other requirements are met by bringing things from other places.

(b) Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. They need modes of transportation.

(c) The pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services, as well as their movement over space.

(d) Transport has been able to achieve this with the help of an equally developed communication system.

(e) Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing towards socio-economic progress in many ways.

(f) The trades from local to international levels have added to the vitality of the economy of a nation.

(g) It has enriched our life and made it comfortable.

Thus, we can say that a dense and efficient network of transport and communication is a pre-requisite for local, national and global trade of today, and it is a lifeline of national economy.

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

Ans. Changing nature of India's International Trade : International trade has undergone a great change in the last fifteen years. We can understand it through the following points :

(a) Exchange of goods and commodities has been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

(b) India has emerged as a software giant in the world and it is earning huge foreign exchange through the export of information technology.

(c) The composition of commodities in International Trade of India has been undergoing a change over the years. The share of agriculture and allied products has declined, whereas share of petroleum and crude products and other commodities has increased.

(d) India exports agricultural and allied products, ores and minerals, gems and jewellery, chemical and allied products, engineering goods, etc. whose share has been increasing over the last few years.

- (e) India imports petroleum and petroleum products, pearls and precious stones, gold and silver, chemicals, coal, coke and briquettes, and other unclassified items etc.
- (f) Tourism in India has grown over the last three decades. Foreign tourists' arrival in the country has witnessed an increase of about 23.5%.
- (g) India is having increasing trade relations with the USA, Canada, Australia, Japan, Russia, Europe and the major oil producing countries, other than with Great Britain.
- (h) India has also been exporting manufactured goods to other countries.
- (i) India's trade relations with the SAARC region countries are also on an increase.

Activity

S	H	E	R	S	H	A	H	S	U	R	I	M	A	R	G
A	R	T	P	R	N	X	E	L	A	T	A	D	L	A	Y
J	M	M	X	I	P	O	R	A	Y	M	P	G	H	T	X
Y	C	H	E	N	N	N	A	I	I	K	M	C	A	I	M
O	D	C	D	A	L	M	C	S	O	T	P	O	R	C	P
A	P	T	R	G	S	K	J	M	J	L	E	A	N	E	R
R	A	E	T	A	J	P	O	R	M	W	M	A	S	X	O
I	L	S	B	R	O	A	D	G	A	U	G	E	L	O	T
A	S	N	L	C	M	E	C	U	K	Z	M	A	A	J	E
L	M	U	G	H	A	L	S	A	R	A	I	B	S	N	A
G	O	E	T	V	R	A	Y	F	T	O	R	E	A	J	M
K	Q	A	I	P	M	N	Y	R	Y	A	Y	H	L	I	N
Q	K	O	L	K	A	T	A	E	U	I	T	W	B	E	A
N	I	T	N	K	D	E	M	O	U	R	P	N	P	J	D

Start your search vertically, horizontally or diagonally and reach various destinations across the country!

Quiz Drive

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

Ans.

S	H	E	R	S	H	A	H	S	U	R	I	M	A	R	G
A	R	T	P	R	N	X	E	L	A	T	A	D	L	A	Y
J	M	M	X	I	P	O	R	A	Y	M	P	G	H	T	X
Y	C	H	E	N	N	N	A	I	I	K	M	C	A	I	M
O	D	C	D	A	L	M	C	S	O	T	P	O	R	C	P
A	P	T	R	G	S	K	J	M	J	L	E	A	N	E	R
R	A	E	T	A	J	P	O	R	M	W	M	A	S	X	O
I	L	S	B	R	O	A	D	G	A	U	G	E	L	O	T
A	S	N	L	C	M	E	C	U	K	Z	M	A	A	J	E
L	M	U	G	H	A	L	S	A	R	A	I	B	S	N	A
G	O	E	T	V	R	A	Y	F	T	O	R	E	A	J	M
K	Q	A	I	P	M	N	Y	R	Y	A	Y	H	L	I	N
Q	K	O	L	K	A	T	A	E	U	I	T	W	B	E	A
N	I	T	N	K	D	E	M	O	U	R	P	N	P	J	D

1. Srinagar, 2. Sher Shah Suri Marg, 3. Chennai,
4. Broad Gauge, 5. Kanyakumari, 6. Kolkata,
7. Mughal Sarai



Power-Sharing

☐ Intext Questions

Q.1. Read any newspaper for one week and make clippings of news related to ongoing conflicts or wars. A group of five students could pool their clippings together and do the following:

- Classify these conflicts by their location (your state, India, outside India).
- Find out the cause of each of these conflicts. How many of these are related to power sharing disputes?
- Which of these conflicts could be resolved by working out power sharing arrangements?

Ans. State/India Conflicts:

Example: Manipur Ethnic Violence (India).

Location: India (Northeast).

Cause: Deep-rooted ethnic clashes (Meitei vs. Kuki), land rights, resource access, and historical grievances, with power imbalances fueling unrest.

Power Sharing: Yes, directly related to demands for autonomy, resource control, and representation for marginalized groups.

Outside India Conflicts:

Russia-Ukraine War:

Location: Eastern Europe.

Cause: Geopolitical ambitions, Ukraine's alignment with the West, Russia's security concerns, territorial disputes (Crimea, Donbas), and ethnic/cultural ties.

Power Sharing: Less about internal power sharing, more about national sovereignty vs. regional influence, though local governance (Donbas) was a trigger.

Israel-Palestine Conflict:

Location: Middle East (Israel/Gaza/West Bank).

Cause: Territorial control, statehood, security, historical claims, religious significance.

Power Sharing: Highly relevant; potential solutions often involve shared governance, mutual recognition, and autonomous zones.

Sudan Civil War:

Location: Africa (Sudan).

Cause: Power struggle between military factions (SAF vs. RSF), ethnic divisions, resource control.

Power Sharing: Central to the conflict and potential resolution; the inability to share power led to war.

Analysis: Power Sharing Disputes & Resolutions

How Many Related? A significant portion (Manipur, Sudan, Israel-Palestine) directly involve disputes over who governs, controls resources, or has political rights.

Resolvable by Power Sharing?

High Potential: Sudan, Israel-Palestine, Manipur (through federalism, autonomy).

Lower Potential (Current Stance): Russia-Ukraine (sovereignty is key).

Q.2. Annette studies in a Dutch medium school in the northern region of Belgium. Many French-speaking students in her school want the medium of instruction to be French. Selvi studies in a school in the northern region of Sri Lanka. All the students in her school are Tamil-speaking and they want the medium of instruction to be Tamil.

- If the parents of Annette and Selvi were to approach respective governments to realise the desire of the child who is more likely to succeed? And why?

Ans. Annette's parents are more likely to succeed because Belgium's power-sharing model is built on linguistic accommodation and regional autonomy. In contrast, Sri Lanka's history of majoritarianism has consistently marginalized minority language rights in favor of the Sinhala majority, making such a request much harder to realize.

☐ Textbook Questions

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

Ans. In modern democracies, power sharing can be seen at various levels or in various forms. Broadly, this power sharing can be categorized into four forms. These forms are discussed below :
(i) **Power sharing among the different organs of government** : Power is shared among different organs of government. These organs are

legislature, executive and judiciary. The main function of legislature is to enact or pass the laws. It also controls the finance of the states. The other main function of executive is to implement the policies of the government and to execute the laws framed by legislature. Judiciary interprets the laws. It also has advisory powers.

These organs cannot be autocratic in the use of powers. Each organ checks the others. This arrangement of power sharing is also known as 'horizontal distribution of power' and the method of 'checks and balances'.

(ii) **Power sharing among governments at different levels** : Power can be shared among the centre and the state or regional governments. Such type of government is known as the 'Federal Government'. In India, we have this type of government. The provincial or regional governments in different countries are known by different names. The power is shared by higher and lower levels of government. Therefore, it is also known as 'vertical division of power'.

(iii) **Power sharing among different social groups** : Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups. 'Community Government' in Belgium is a good example of this. In India, through 'reserved constituencies' in Legislative Assemblies and Parliament, representation is given to those social groups who feel alienated from government. In some other countries also, constitutional and legal arrangements are made to provide a share in power to weaker sections and women.

(iv) **Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements** : Political parties, pressure groups and movements have control and influence over those who are in power. In modern democracies, we see competition for power among different political parties. These political parties represent different ideologies and social groups. In lack of a clear majority, the political parties form a coalition government and in this way they share power. Besides, pressure groups, interest groups, such as those of traders, businessmen, industrialists, workers, etc. also have a share in power, either through participation in governmental committees or by bearing influence on the decision-making process.

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

Ans. Prudential Reason : Power sharing is good for democracy as it reduces the possibility of conflict between social groups and checks the imposition of majority community over others.

Example : In India, this has been done by reserving seats in the Parliament and State legislatures and government services for members belonging to SCs and STs.

Moral Reason : Power sharing is the soul of democratic rule, as power sharing involves those who are affected by its exercise.

Example : In India, members from different political parties get elected to the legislatures or the Parliament and contribute in the working of the government.

Q.3. After reading this chapter, three students drew different conclusions. Which of these do you agree with and why? Give your reasons in about 50 words.

Thomman : Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious, linguistic or ethnic divisions.

Mathayi : Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.

Ouseph : Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

Ans. Among these three different views, we agree with the views of Ouseph that, every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions'. This view can be justified on the following grounds:

- (i) It is wrong to think that power sharing is needed only in countries which are big in size or which are divided on religious, ethnic and cultural bases. In fact, every society needs power sharing because it is an essential element of democracy.
- (ii) In a democracy, the people rule themselves through their representatives.
- (iii) It can check all kinds of conflicts and political instability.
- (iv) It is essential for the unity, integrity and harmony of the country.

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

Ans. No, the measure taken by the Mayor of Merchtem is not in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangements. The arrangements seek to maintain peace between the French and Dutch-speaking communities. By banning French language, the mayor will cause civil unrest. Both the languages should be recognised in the town's schools. This bilingual education system will be a better way to integrate the people of the town.

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

"We need to give more power to the panchayats to 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. Giving 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. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy."

Ans. The prudential reason for power sharing offered in this passage is giving power to Panchayats, which is also a way of reducing corruption and increasing administrative efficiency.

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

- A. reduces conflict among different communities.
- B. decreases the possibility of arbitrariness.
- C. delays decision making process.
- D. accommodates diversities.
- E. increases instability and divisiveness.
- F. promotes people's participation in government.
- G. undermines the unity of a country.

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

Ans. (a) A B D F.

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

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

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

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

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans. (d) B, C and D.

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

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

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

Ans. (c) B, D, A, C.

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

A. Power sharing is good for democracy.

B. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

Which of these statements are true and false?

(a) A is true but B is false.

(b) Both A and B are true.

(c) Both A and B are false.

(d) A is false but B is true.

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

2

Federalism

Intext Questions

Q.1. Some Nepalese citizens were discussing the proposals on the adoption of federalism in their new constitution. This is what some of them said :

Khagaraj : I don't like federalism. It would lead to reservation of seats for different caste groups as in India.

Sarita : Ours is not a very big country. We don't need federalism.

Babu Lal : I am hopeful that the Terai areas will get more autonomy if they get their own state government.

Ram Ganesh : I like federalism because it will mean that powers that were earlier enjoyed by the king will now be exercised by our elected representatives.

If you were participating in this conversation what would be your response to each of these ? Which of these reflect a wrong understanding of what federalism is? What makes India a federal country?

Ans. My Responses to Each Citizen

To Khag Raj: "Federalism isn't about caste reservations; it's about dividing power.

To Sarita: "Country size doesn't matter; diversity does. Federalism suits countries with deep cultural/linguistic differences. Nepal's diversity needs federalism to manage different regional needs, not just size".

To Babu Lal: "Yes, federalism aims for regional autonomy. By creating states (like Terai), local governments can manage their affairs, boosting development and addressing specific needs, which is a core goal of federalism".

To Ram Ganesh: "Federalism does share power, but not just from the king to elected representatives. It divides power between central and state levels, ensuring both have authority.

In the Nepalese discussion, Khag Raj's and Sarita's views show a misunderstanding, as federalism's size

or caste reservations aren't its sole determinants, while Babu Lal and Ram Ganesh partially grasp its essence (autonomy/power-sharing), though Ram confuses it with simple elected rule; India is federal due to power division, diverse regional needs (language/culture), and constitutional autonomy for states.

Q.2. Listen to one national and one regional news bulletin broadcast by All India Radio daily for one week. Make a list of news items related to government policies or decisions by classifying these into the following categories:

- News items that relate only to the Central Government,
- News items that relate only to your or any other State Government,
- News items about the relationship between the Central and State Governments.

Ans. According to AIR bulletins from January 2026, news items regarding central government affairs included approvals for highway projects in Maharashtra and Odisha, progress towards appointing the 8th Pay Commission, commitment to declaring protected forest land in Aravalli, external affairs advisories against travel to Iran, and advancements in defense and security with new ITBP battalions sanctioned.

State government news highlighted cabinet decisions in Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh on policies and administrative posts, public safety preparations for Magh Mela, school closures due to cold waves in various states, and a Himachal Pradesh High Court stay on an administrative relocation decision.

News concerning the relationship between central and state governments covered UP's engagement with the PRAGATI platform, ECI's collaboration with UP on electoral rolls, NGT notices to multiple states regarding water contamination, state

concerns over funding structures for a new act, and collaboration under the India AI Mission to establish labs in UP.

Q.3. Pokhran, the place where India conducted its nuclear tests, lies in Rajasthan. Suppose the Government of Rajasthan was opposed to the Central Government's nuclear policy, could it prevent the Government of India from conducting the nuclear tests ?

- Suppose the Government of Sikkim plans to introduce new textbooks in its schools. But the Union Government does not like the style and content of the new textbooks. In that case, does the state government need to take permission from the Union Government before these textbooks can be launched ?
- Suppose the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa (Odisha) have different policies on how their state police should respond to the naxalites. Can the Prime Minister of India intervene and pass an order that all the Chief Ministers will have to obey?

Ans. Exclusive Union Power: Rajasthan cannot block nuclear tests because Defense is a strictly Union List subject [Entry 1, 4, & 6].

Concurrent Priority: Sikkim must align its textbooks with Central directives because Education is on the Concurrent List, where Union law prevails in any conflict.

National Security Override: The PM can issue binding directives on Naxalism because, while "Police" is a state subject, the Union's duty to protect states against internal disturbance (Article 355) and manage national security overrides local policy.

Q.4. Study the list below and do the following :

- Make a bar or pie chart on the basis of this information.
- Prepare a map of linguistic diversity of India by shading the region where each of these languages is spoken on the map of India.
- Find out about any three languages that are spoken in India but are not included in the table 2.1 given in chapter.

Ans. Non-Scheduled Languages in India (2026)

As of 2026, the following three languages are widely spoken in India but are not included in the Eighth Schedule (Scheduled Languages list):

Tulu: A Dravidian language primarily spoken in the

"Tulu Nadu" region, which covers the Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts of Karnataka and the Kasaragod district of Kerala.

Gondi: A major tribal language spoken by the Gond community across Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh.

Mundari: An Austroasiatic language spoken by the Munda tribe, predominantly in the Chota Nagpur Plateau regions of Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal.

Q.5. Read the following extract from an article by noted historian, Ramachandra Guha, that appeared in the Times of India on November 1, 2006 :

"The report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), was implemented exactly 50 years ago, on November 1, 1956. This, in its own time and own way, has also transformed the political and institutional life of the nation Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when freedom came, the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces, these based on the principle of language. However, when India was finally freed in 1947, it was also divided ...

Partition was the consequence of a primordial attachment to one's faith; how many more partitions would that other primordial loyalty, language, lead to ? So ran the thinking of Nehru, Patel and Rajaji.

Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with one another.

While these disputes are not pretty, they could in fact have been far worse.

It is the formation of linguistic states that has allowed India to escape what might have been a worse fate still. If the sentiments of the native speakers of Telugu, Marathi, et. al. had been disregarded, what we might have here was : 'One language: 14 or 15 nations'."

Take the example of your own state or any other state that was affected by linguistic reorganisation. Write a short note for or against the argument given by the author here on the basis of that example.

Ans. In the mid-19th century, India witnessed several linguistic movements. These movements advocated for

language-based identity and cultural preservation. Language became a significant factor in demands for state reorganization. To address linguistic diversity, India passed the States Reorganization Act of 1956.

This act reorganized states based on linguistic lines, leading to the formation of new states. Andhra Pradesh was first state formed on linguistic basis. This prevented conflicts arising from linguistic differences and promoted a sense of shared identity. States designated regional languages as official languages, simplifying administration and fostering unity. Contrary to fears of disintegration, the act strengthened national unity.

Q.6. Find out about the local government in the village or town you live in.

If you live in a village, find out the names of the following : your panch or ward member, your sarpanch, your panchayat samiti, the chairperson of your zila parishad. Also find out when did the last meeting of the gram sabha take place and how many people took part in that.

If you live in urban areas, find out the name of your municipal councillor, and the municipal chairperson or mayor. Also find out about the budget of your municipal corporation, municipality and the major items on which money was spent.

Ans. Do It Yourself.

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Locate the following states on a blank outline political map of India :

Manipur, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Goa.

Ans.



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

Ans.



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

Ans. Similar feature : Belgium and India both, are Federal countries. Both have a three-tier government.

Different feature : At the third tier (or level), Belgium has community government, while India has local self government.

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

Ans. In a Federal form of Government, as in India, the powers are divided between a Central Government and the various constituent units of the country. While in a unitary form of government, the National (Central) Government has all the powers. Any constitutional powers given to the states of the country are dependent on the national government, which can withdraw them at any time. Sri Lanka is one such example.

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

Ans. Two differences between the local governments before and after the Constitutional amendments in 1992 are as follows :

(i) Initially, there was no option of election in local governments, but after 1992, there are regular elections held at local level. (ii) There was no source of income of local governments before 1992, but now, finance is directly sent to local governments by the Centre.

Q.6. Fill in the blanks :

Since the United States is a _____ type of federation, all the constituent states have equal

powers and states are _____ vis-a-vis the federal government. But India is a _____ type of federation and some States have more power than others. In India, the _____ government has more powers.

Ans. coming together, stronger, holding together, central.

Q.7. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Give an argument and an example to support any of these positions.

Sangeeta : The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

Arman : Language-based States have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

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

Ans. I would support the reaction of Sangeeta, because it is true that the accommodation policy has strengthened our National Unity. An example is the case of the English language. According to the Constitution, the use of English language for official purposes was to be discontinued in 1965. But, many non-Hindi speaking states demanded that the use of English language should be continued. The Central Government agreed to continue the use of English along with Hindi language for official purposes. Such flexibility shown by the Central Government of India, helped our country to avoid the conflict that is being faced by Sri Lanka.

Q.8. The distinguishing feature of a federal government is :

- (a) National government gives some powers to the provincial governments.
- (b) Power is distributed among the legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (c) Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.
- (d) Governmental power is divided between different levels of government.

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

Q.9. A few subjects in various Lists of the Indian Constitution are given here. Group them under the Union, State and Concurrent lists as provided in the table below :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (A) Defence | (B) Police |
| (C) Agriculture | (D) Education |
| (E) Banking | (F) Forests |
| (G) Communication | (H) Trade |
| (I) Marriages | |

Ans. Union List : (A) Defence, (E) Banking, (G) Communication

State List : (B) Police, (C) Agriculture, (H) Trade

Concurrent List : (D) Education, (F) Forests, (I) Marriages

Q.10. Examine the following pairs that give the level of government in India and the powers of the government at that level to make laws on the subjects mentioned against each. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) State government – State List
- (b) Central government–Union List
- (c) Central and State governments–Concurrent List
- (d) Local governments– Residuary powers

Ans. (d) Local governments – Residuary powers.

Q.11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I	List II
1. Union of India	A. Prime Minister
2. State	B. Sarpanch
3. Municipal Corporation	C. Governor
4. Gram Panchayat	D. Mayor

1 2 3 4

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

Ans. (c) A C D B

Q.12. Consider the following two statements :

- (A) In a federation the powers of the federal and provincial governments are clearly demarcated.
- (B) India is a federation because the powers of the Union and State Governments are specified in the Constitution and they have exclusive jurisdiction on their respective subjects.
- (C) Sri Lanka is a federation because the country is divided into provinces.
- (D) India is no longer a federation because some powers of the States have been devolved to the local government bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

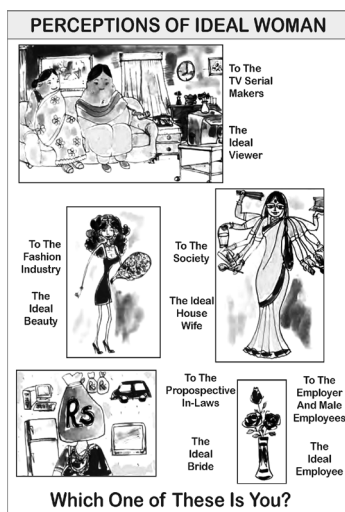
Ans. (c) A and B only.

3

Gender, Religion and Caste

Intext Questions

Q.1. Discuss all these perceptions of an ideal woman that prevail in our society. Do you agree with any of these? If not, what is your image of an ideal woman?



Ans. Do it Yourself.

Q.2. A 'time use survey' was conducted in six states of our country. It shows that an average woman works every day for a little over seven and a half hours while an average man works for six and a half hours. Yet the work done by men is more visible because most of their work leads to generation of income. Women also do a lot of direct income generating work, but the bulk of their work is household related. This work remains unpaid and invisible.

Daily Time Use (Hours Minutes)

Activities	Men	Women
Income generating work		2:40
Household and related work	0:30	5:00
Talking, Gossip	1:25	1:20
No work/ Leisure	3:40	3:50
Sleep, self-care, reading, etc.		11:10

(Source: Government of India, Time Use Survey, 1998-99.)

You can conduct a similar time use survey in your own household. Observe all the adult male and female members of your family for one week. Every day, note down the number of hours each of them spends on the following activities: income generating activity (working at the office or shop or factory or field, etc.), household related activity (cooking, cleaning, washing, fetching water, looking after children or elders, etc.), reading and recreation, talking/gossiping, self-care, taking rest or sleeping. If necessary, make new categories. Add up the time taken on each activity for a week and calculate the daily average for each activity for each member. Do women work more in your family as well?

Ans. Do it Yourself.

Textbook Questions

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

Ans. In India, discrimination against women can be seen in the following fields :

In Educational Field : According to the Census of 2011, the literacy rate among women is only 65.46 per cent, compared to 82.14 per cent among men. In many regions, girls are not sent for higher studies.

In the Field of Jobs : For highly paid and valued jobs, preference is not given to women. Sometimes for the same work, women are given less salary in comparison to men.

In Family : In India, most of the parents prefer to have sons and girl child is aborted before birth. As a result, child sex ratio has fallen even below 800 at some places. Besides, various types of harassment, exploitation and violence against women can be seen in the society. Women are not safe even at home. They face types of domestic violence.

In Legislatures : In our country, the proportion of women in the legislatures is very low. In national Parliament and State Assemblies, their share is less than 15% and 5% respectively.

Q.2. State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

Ans. Communalism can take the following forms

in politics : (i) Communalism can be seen in everyday beliefs. It involves religious prejudices, the superiority of one religion over other religions. Militant religious groups are its example. (ii) A communal mind desires political dominance for its own religious community. For example, the separatist leaders in Jammu and Kashmir. (iii) Political mobilisation on religious lines is another form of communalism. It involves sacred symbols, emotional appeal, etc. Examples in India are politicians trying to influence voters from the two largest religious communities in the country. (iv) The most ugly form of communalism is communal riots, violence and massacre. For example, India and Pakistan witnessed some of the worst communal riots at the time of Partition.

Q.3. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

Ans. Although, caste discrimination and the practice of untouchability are declared criminal offence by our Constitution, yet caste inequalities are still continuing in India. For example: (i) Most people marry within their own caste. (ii) Untouchability has not yet been abolished completely. (iii) Caste is strongly linked with economic status. (iv) In elections, voting is decided on the basis of caste-affiliations.

Q.4. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.

Ans. (i) No state legislature in the country has a majority of single caste group. Every caste group has its presence in the Parliament. This means, that no caste group can be ignored and every citizen's vote is necessary to win the elections.

(ii) It is not necessary that people of the same caste vote for the same political party. They have different demands and vote according to their choice. This means that no political party represents only one caste.

Q.5. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

Ans. In India, women's participation in political field is very low. Their share in national parliament is only 14.36% and in state assemblies it is even less than 5%. This participation is much higher in Latin America and Africa. There should be laws to increase women's share in political field. This is what the Panchayati Raj has done in India. One-third seats of Panchayats and Municipalities are now reserved for women. As a result, there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

Q.6. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.

Ans. Several constitutional provisions make India a secular state. Two of them are as follows:

(i) There is no official religion of India, while in some countries, a particular religion has the status of official religion such as Buddhism in Sri Lanka, Islam in Pakistan and Christianity in England. But the Constitution of India does not grant special status to any religion.

(ii) All individuals and communities are free to practise and propagate any religion.

Q.7. 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.

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

Q.8. In India, seats are reserved for women in :

(a) Lok Sabha (b) State Legislative Assemblies (c) Cabinets (d) Panchayati Raj Bodies.

Ans. (d) Panchayati Raj Bodies.

Q.9. Consider the following statements on the meaning of communal politics. Communal politics is based on the belief that:

- A. One religion is superior to that of others.
- B. People belonging to different religions can live together happily as equal citizens.
- C. Followers of a particular religion constitute one community.
- D. State power cannot be used to establish the domination of one religious group over others.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

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

Ans. (c) A and C

Q.10. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong? It :

- (a) prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- (b) gives official status to one religion.
- (c) provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- (d) ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

Ans. (b) gives official status to one religion.

Q.11. Social divisions based on _____ are peculiar to India.

Ans. caste.

Q.12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists :

List I	List II
1. A person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men	A. Communalist
2. A person who says that religion is the principal basis of community	B. Feminist

3. A person who thinks that caste is the principal basis of community	C. Secularist
4. A person who does not discriminate others on the basis of religious beliefs	D. Casteist

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

Ans. (b) B A D C

4

Political Parties

Intext Questions

Q.1. Categorise these photographs by the functions of political parties they illustrate. Find one photograph or news clipping from your own area for each of the functions listed above.



- 1: Activists of BJP Mahila Morcha demonstrate against hike in prices of onions and LPG in Visakhapatnam.
- 2: Minister distributes Rs One lakh cheque to the families of hooch victims at their houses.
- 3: Activists of CPI (M), CPI, OGP and JD (S) take out a rally in Bhubaneswar to protest against POSCO, the Korean steel company, for being permitted by the State Government to export iron ore from Odisha to feed steel plants in China and Korea.

Ans. These photographs illustrate several functions of political parties within a democracy, primarily involving representation, opposition, and governance.

Photograph	Description (from text)	Function of Political Party Illustrated
1.	BJP Mahila Morcha activists demonstrate against price hikes for onions and LPG in Visakhapatnam.	Mobilizing public opinion and launching movements/ protests to highlight issues and put pressure on the government.
2.	A Minister distributes compensation cheques to the families of hooch victims.	Forming and running the government, implementing welfare schemes, and providing people access to government machinery and services.

3.	Activists of several opposition parties take out a rally in Bhubaneswar to protest against a government decision (POSCO project).	Playing the role of opposition by criticising the ruling party's policies and mobilising public opinion against it.
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Q.2. Let us apply what we have learnt about party systems to the various states within India. Here are three major types of party systems that exist at the State level. Can you find the names of at least two States for each of these types?

- Two-party system
- Multiparty system with two alliances
- Multiparty system

Ans. In 2026, the Indian state party systems can be summarized as follows: Two-Party System: Characterized by a direct contest between two major national parties, the BJP and INC. Examples include Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh. Multiparty System with Two Alliances: Power is contested between two stable blocs of multiple parties. Examples include Maharashtra (Mahayuti vs. MVA) and Kerala (LDF vs. UDF). Multiparty System: Multiple regional and national parties compete independently or in shifting coalitions. Examples include Bihar (JD-U, RJD, BJP), Uttar Pradesh (BJP, SP, BSP), and Tamil Nadu (DMK, AIADMK, TVK).

Textbook Questions

Q.1. State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.

Ans. The various functions performed by different political parties are: (i) **To Contest Elections** : In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates put up by political parties. (ii) **Declaration of Policies** : Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them. (iii) **Moulding Public Opinion** : The parties stimulate the interest of public in the issues before the nation. Political parties try to educate, influence, and shape public opinion in their favour. (iv) **To Form and Run Governments** : Parties recruit leaders, train them, and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.

(v) **To Play a Role in making Laws** : Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.

(vi) **To Play the Role of Opposition** : Opposition parties mobilise opposition to the government by voicing different views and criticising the government for its failures or wrong policies.

Q.2. What are the various challenges faced by political parties ?

Ans. The various challenges faced by political parties are as given below : (i) **Lack of Internal Democracy** : There is lack of internal democracy within parties. A few leaders at top positions take all the important decisions in the party. After being elected, the ordinary members and even the public who voted are completely ignored. (ii) **Dynastic Succession** : The dynastic rule sometimes proves a great hurdle in the working of political parties as well as for true democracy. (iii) **Meaningful Choice to the Voters** : All political parties have to feel the pulse of the voters. Every voter wants a candidate which may prove to be the best choice for him. There is no difference between the programmes and policies of different political parties and in the elections, voters as such do not have a meaningful choice among different political parties. (iv) **Money and Muscle Power** : Money power gives rise to corruption before, while, during, and even after elections. Muscle power also plays a major role in winning the elections. Criminals secure tickets from the political parties. They directly or indirectly threaten the voters.

Q.3. Suggest some reforms to strengthen parties so that they perform their functions well.

Ans. The following measures can be suggested to strengthen the political parties: (i) A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be made compulsory for political parties to maintain a register of its members, to follow its own constitution to solve the party disputes, and to hold open elections to the highest posts. (ii) It should be made compulsory for political parties to provide about one-third tickets to women candidates and there should be a quota for women in the decision-making bodies of the party. (iii) There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties, money to fund their election expenses. This support can be given in the form of vehicles, petrol, paper, telephones, etc. (iv) Excessive regulation of political parties can be counter-productive. This would force all parties to find ways to cheat the law. (v) People can put pressure on political parties to bring

(b) C D A B

(c) C A D B

(d) D C A B

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

(a) Kanshi Ram (b) Shahu Maharaj

(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Jyotiba Phule

Ans. (a) Kanshi Ram.

(a) Bahujan Samaj

(b) Revolutionary democracy

(c) Integral humanism (d) Modernity

Ans. (c) Integral humanism.

A. Political parties do not enjoy much trust among the people.

B. Parties are often rocked by scandals involving top party leaders.

C. Parties are not necessary to run governments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) A, B and C (b) A and B

(c) B and C (d) A and C

Ans. (b) A and B.

Q.11. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Muhammad Yunus is a famous economist of Bangladesh. He received several international honours for his efforts to promote economic and social development for the benefit of the poor. He and the Grameen Bank he started jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006. In February 2007, he decided to launch a political party and contest in the parliamentary elections. His objective was to foster proper leadership, good governance and build a new Bangladesh. He felt that only a political party different from the traditional ones would bring about a new political culture. His party would be democratic from the grassroots level.

The launching of the new party, called Nagarik Shakti (Citizens' Power) has caused a stir among the Bangladeshis. While many welcomed his decision some did not like it. "Now I think Bangladesh will have a chance to choose between good and

Ans. Political Party.

Q.7. Match List I (organisations and struggles) with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C	A	B	D

bad and eventually have a good government," said Shahedul Islam, a government official. "That government we hope would not only keep itself away from corruption but also make fighting corruption and black money a top priority."

But leaders of traditional political parties who dominated the country's politics for decades were apprehensive. "There was no debate (over him) winning the Nobel but politics is different—very challenging and often controversial", said a senior leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Some others were highly critical. They asked why he was rushing into politics. "Is he being planted in politics by mentors from outside the country," asked one political observer.

(a) Do you think Yunus made a right decision to float a new political party?

(b) Do you agree with the statements and fears expressed by various people? How do you want this new party organised to make it different from

other parties? If you were the one to begin this political party how would you defend it?

Ans. (a) Yes, I think Yunus made the right decision to float a new political party. (b) 1. No, I do not agree with the statements and fears expressed by various people. 2. I hope that the new party would not only keep itself away from corruption but also fight against corruption and black money, making it a top priority. 3. I would defend my party by keeping the following points before the public: (i) The existing parties are traditional ones and not carrying their democratic responsibilities. So, the floating of a new party is necessary. (ii) Our party would be democratic from the grassroots level. Our objective is to foster proper leadership, good governance and to remove poverty from the country. Thus, the new party would bring a new political culture which is different from the traditional ones.

5

Outcomes of Democracy

Intext Questions

Q.1. Enemies



Greeting



The two images depict two different kinds of effects democratic politics can have on social divisions. Take one example for each image and write a paragraph each on the outcome of democratic politics in both situations.

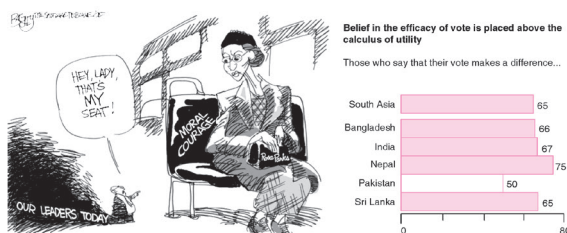
Ans. Democracy's effect on social divisions can result in either conflict or cooperation, depending on how political parties and leaders handle existing differences.

- 1. Enemies:** Conflict and Division : The first image illustrates how democratic politics can turn social differences into deep conflicts and divisions. This happens when political parties compete along existing social lines, exacerbating grievances for political gain.

Example: Disintegration of Yugoslavia Political competition along ethnic and religious lines in Yugoslavia in the 1990s led to violent conflict and the country's eventual disintegration into six independent nations. Political leaders exploited ethnic identity for power, leading to a breakdown in social cohesion and national unity.

- 2. Greeting:** Cooperation and Unity The second image symbolizes how democracy can help different social groups work together and foster unity. This positive outcome occurs when diverse groups are given a fair voice and a mechanism for negotiation.

Example: Accommodation in Belgium Belgium successfully managed its deep ethnic and linguistic divisions (Dutch, French, and German speakers) by implementing a power-sharing arrangement in its constitution. This system ensures no single linguistic group can make decisions alone, promoting dialogue and a more inclusive government that represents diverse interests.

Q.2. Rosa Parks Still Inspires

(Source: SDSA Team, State of Democracy in South Asia, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007)

The above cartoon and graph illustrate a point made in this section (Dignity and freedom of the citizens). Underline the sentences from this section which connect to the cartoon or graph.

Ans. The sentences from the "Dignity and freedom of the citizens" section that connect to the cartoon and graph are:

- "For societies which have been built for long on the basis of subordination and domination, it is not a simple matter to recognize that all individuals are equal." (This connects to the Rosa Parks cartoon and the idea of historical struggles for equal respect and dignity).
- "A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of the democratic project: it transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen." (This connects to the cartoon's message about moral courage and the graph showing people's belief that their vote makes a difference).
- "Most individuals today believe that their vote makes a difference to the way the government is run and to their own self-interest." (This directly relates to the data presented in the bar graph for South Asian countries).

Textbook Questions

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

Ans. Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government in the following ways : (i) Democracy is an accountable government because it is answerable to the people or to the parliament. In a democratic government, people elect their representatives who form government, and if they don't work according to the wishes of the people, the people have the right to change them. For example— Government of India is answerable to the Parliament.

(ii) Democratic government is responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens. The government takes decisions and forms policies which are acceptable to the people. Under this, whenever possible and necessary, citizens can participate in decision-making. (iii) A legitimate government is formed by the norms provided by the Constitution of the country. Democratic government is a legitimate government. It may be slow, less efficient, not always clean, but, it is people's own government.

Q.2. What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?

Ans. No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But, we can certainly learn to respect these differences and we can also evolve mechanisms to negotiate the differences. Democracy is best suited to produce this outcome because it is able to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. But, a democracy must fulfil two conditions in order to achieve this outcome : (i) It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority, so that governments function to represent the general view. Majority and minority opinions are not permanent. (ii) It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group, etc. Democracy remains democracy only as long as every citizen has a chance of being in majority at some point of time.

Q.3. Give arguments to support or oppose the following assertions : (i) Industrialised countries can afford democracy, but the poor need dictatorship to become rich. (ii) Democracy can't reduce inequality of incomes between different citizens. (iii) Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, health, education, and spend more on industries and infrastructure. (iv) In democracy, all citizens have one vote, which means, that there is absence of any domination and conflict.

Ans. (i) I oppose this assertion because the economic development of a country does not depend only on democracy. Democracy is just a form of government. The economic development depends on several factors, like the population of the country, its natural resources, literacy rate, co-operation from citizens and help from other

countries. (ii) I oppose the assertion, because the Minimum Wages Act enacted by the Indian government and other policies which regulate the basic price at which agricultural producers and small industries sell their goods, have helped increase the per capita income of the country, thereby making its citizens more prosperous. (iii) I oppose this assertion, because developing human resource is as important as developing industry and infrastructure. The government in poor countries should maintain a balance between investment on poverty reduction, food, clothing, health education, and on industries and infrastructure. (iv) I oppose this assertion. This is not true as conflict can be eliminated in an ideal situation. In real democracies, though every person has one vote, there are divisions among the people. These divisions lead to conflict.

Q.4. Identify the challenges to democracy in the following descriptions. Also suggest policy/institutional mechanisms to deepen democracy in the given situations : (i) Following a High Court directive, a temple in Odisha that had separate entry doors for dalits and non-dalits, allowed entry for all from the same door. (ii) A large number of farmers are committing suicide in different states of India. (iii) Following the allegation of killing three civilians in Gandwara in a fake encounter by Jammu & Kashmir police, an enquiry has been ordered.

Ans. (i) The biggest challenge, in this case, is to eliminate the inequalities that are based on caste. Legal action must be taken against such people who indulge in such practices of discrimination. They should be severely punished as our constitution declares any discrimination based on caste as a crime punishable by law. (ii) A large number of farmers are committing suicides in different states of India because of the economic inequalities that still exist in our country. Farmers, sometimes, are unable to repay their loans due to losses in their crops that may have happened because of the weather conditions. In such situation, farmers who get overburdened by the large debts sometimes take extreme steps like committing suicide. The government should provide these farmers with subsidies which will help them to earn profits and have a satisfactory level of earning. (iii) Here, the challenge to democracy is to control the power

of the police and other authorities. To check such challenges in a democratic government, the law should be amended, so that, the police do not take law and order in their hands and should have a reasonable behaviour towards the civilians.

Suggestions :

(a) Police force should be well-informed regarding the identity of civilians and terrorists.

(b) The working of police force should be made transparent.

Q.5. In the context of democracies, which of the following ideas is correct— democracies have successfully eliminated :

(a) conflicts among people.

(b) economic inequalities among people.

(c) differences of opinion about how marginalised sections are to be treated.

(d) the idea of political inequality.

Ans. (d) the idea of political inequality.

Q.6. In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one out. Democracies need to ensure:

A. free and fair elections

B. dignity of the individual

C. majority rule

D. equal treatment before law

Ans. (C) majority rule

Q.7. Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that :

(a) democracy and development go together.

(b) inequalities exist in democracies.

(c) inequalities do not exist under dictatorship.

(d) dictatorship is better than democracy.

Ans. (b) inequalities exist in democracies.

Q.8. Read the passage below :

Nannu is a daily wage earner. He lives in Welcome Mazdoor Colony, a slum habitation in East Delhi. He lost his ration card and applied for a duplicate one in January 2004. He made several rounds to the local Food & Civil Supplies office for the next three months. But the clerks and officials would not even look at him, leave alone do his job or bother to tell him the status of his application. Ultimately, he filed an application under the Right to Information Act asking for the daily progress made on his application, names of the officials who were supposed to act on his application and what action would be taken against these officials for

their inaction. Within a week of filing application under the Right to Information Act, he was visited by an inspector from the Food Department, who informed him that the card had been made and he could collect it from the office. When Nannu went to collect his card next day, he was given a very warm treatment by the Food & Supply Officer (FSO), who is the head of a Circle. The FSO offered him tea and requested him to withdraw his application under the Right to Information, since his work had already been done.

What does Nannu's example show? What impact did Nannu's action have on officials? Ask your parents their experiences when they approach

government officials to attend to their problems.

Ans. (i) Nannu's example shows that Right to Information Act is a very important and useful law which forces the government officials and heads of the departments to take action in time.

(ii) The official in food and civil supplies department addressed the issues promptly and also accorded a warm welcome to Nannu at the office.

(iii) My parents had mixed experiences about the government officials when they approached them for their problems. Some officers took prompt actions and were very helpful. But in some cases, they faced difficult situations where the officials were very reluctant to do the needful.



Understanding Economic Development

1

Development

□ Intext Questions

Q.1. Fill the table using correct sentences :

Developmental Goals of Different Categories of Persons

Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	
A rural woman from a land owning family	
Urban unemployed youth	
A boy from a rich urban family	
A girl from a rich urban family	She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
An adivasi from Narmada valley	

Ans. Table 1.1 : Development Goals of Different Categories of Persons

Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	Increment in better irrigation facilities; availability of high-yielding seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides; cheap agricultural loan; insurance of crops; higher support prices for crops.
A rural woman from a land owning family	Enough family income, equality in education, equality in health services, liberty at home, modern equipments for household work.

Urban unemployed youth	Employment, need of good salary and training, residence facility, transportation facility.
A boy from a rich urban family	To get better elementary education, more pocket-money, higher education abroad to start his own business with sufficient money, entertainment, to get married and have a joyful life.
A girl from a rich urban family	She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
An adivasi from Narmada valley	Regular work, enough wages, education and health services for children, availability of pure drinking water, safe place for residence, not social discrimination.

Q.2. Let's Work These Out

(i) Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why?

(a) Because people are different.

(b) Because life situations of persons are different.

Ans. Different persons have different notions of development because life situations of persons are different. They seek those things and situations, which are most important for them to fulfil their aspirations.

(ii) Do the following two statements mean the same? Justify your answer.

(a) People have different developmental goals.

(b) People have conflicting developmental goals.

Ans. No, both the statements have different meanings.

(a) People have different developmental goals which means that they seek things that are most important for them to fulfil their desires and aspirations.

(b) People have conflicting developmental goals which means that at a time, two persons or more than two persons may seek things, which are conflicting. For example, to get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams. But, this may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced, such as the tribals. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.

(iii) Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.

Ans. Material things, *i.e.* money is not all that we need to live. Besides, there are many things which affect our lives, like— equal treatment, freedom, security and respect of others. For example, the role of our family, our friends and our society in our lives. Another example is, if you get a job in a

far off place, before accepting it, you would try to consider many things apart from income, such as— facilities for your family, working atmosphere and opportunity to learn.

(iv) Explain some of the important ideas of the above section in your own words.

Ans. Here are some of the important ideas of the section – "Income and other Goals" :

(i) Everybody needs more income.

(ii) Besides income, there are some other factors which everybody requires, such as— equality, freedom, security and respect for others.

(iii) For development, people look at a mix of goals.

(iv) If women are engaged in paid work, their dignity in the household and society increases.

(v) A safe and secure environment may allow more women to take up a variety of jobs, or run a business.

(vi) People have mix of goals. The factor, on which our life depends, is money, but the quality of life depends on non-material things also.

Q.3. Let's Work These Out

Discuss the following situations :

(i) Look at the picture on the right. What should be the development goals for such an area?

Ans. This picture shows two categories of society—

(a) High-class society. (b) Low class society.

In high-class society, people who live in high-rise buildings, need facilities of high class societies, like expensive jewellery, branded clothes, costly cars, etc.

In low-class society, people who live in slums, do not have enough means to survive. They need pucca houses, water, sanitation facilities and good education for their children.

(ii) Read this newspaper report and answer the questions that follow:

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

(i) Who are the people who benefited and who did not?

(ii) What should be the developmental goal for this country?

Ans. (i) The multinational company and the local company benefited, and the people who live there are the victims of toxic wastes.

(ii) Following should be the developmental goals for this country :

- (a) Proper disposal of toxic wastes.
- (b) Better health services for public.
- (c) Development of industries, agriculture, transportation, communications etc.
- (d) Pollution awareness.

(iii) What can be some of the development goals for your village, town or locality?

Ans. Here are some of the development goals for our village, town or locality : (i) Village, town or locality should be planned properly. (ii) Cemented houses should be made for people who live in slums. (iii) Roads and streets of the area should be clean. (iv) Pure and clean water should be available for people. (v) Better education-imparting schools should be available for children. (vi) Enough employment opportunities should be available for local citizens. (vii) Primary health centres and hospitals should be available for people. (viii) Local market should be situated near to locality. (ix) Bus stand and railway station should be situated near to locality. (x) Child marriage, child labour and caste system should be eliminated.

Q.4. If even the idea of what constitutes development can be varied and conflicting, then certainly there can be differences about ways of developing. If you know of any such controversy, try to find out arguments advanced by different people. You may do so by talking to different

persons or you may find it from newspapers and television.

Ans. Presently, the controversy over development stems from a fundamental disagreement over priorities: economic expansion versus human and ecological stability.

Growth vs. Nature: Proponents of industrialization argue that economic wealth is the prerequisite for solving poverty, while conservationists argue that ecological collapse makes that wealth unsustainable and dangerous.

National Interest vs. Local Rights: Governments prioritize large-scale infrastructure (dams, highways) for national progress, whereas local and indigenous communities view these projects as threats to their land, culture, and survival.

Centralized vs. Local Control: The debate persists between efficient, top-down national planning and decentralized, community-led models that cater to specific local needs.

Wealth vs. Welfare: Success is contested between those who measure progress through GDP and financial metrics and those who define it through social indicators like health, education, and equity. Ultimately, "development" is not a single path but a choice between competing values: short-term prosperity for many or long-term security for all.

Q.5. (i) Give three examples where an average is used for comparing situations.

Ans. Following are three examples, where an average is used for comparing situations:

- (i) Average is used for comparing the per capita income of two countries.
- (ii) Average is used for comparing the marks of students.
- (iii) Average is used for comparing the scores of cricket players.

(ii) Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain.

Ans. Average Income is an important criterion for the measurement of development. Total income is not a useful criterion, because different countries have different populations. Total income does not tell us separately about the income of each person. So, we compare the average income, which is total income of the country divided by its total population. Therefore, average income is an important criterion for measuring development.

(iii) Besides size of per capita income, what other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies?

Ans. Though per capita income is an important criterion for comparing two or more societies, yet it does not show the distribution of income among different people. Therefore, distribution of income is the other property of income, which is important in comparing two or more societies.

(iv) Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period of time. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example.

Ans. No, we cannot conclude that all sections of the economy have become better. Increment of average income does not mean all sections of the economy have become better. For example, except some years, national income and average income of India is increasing continuously after independence, but while the service sector has increased very much and agriculture is having, virtually, no growth.

(v) From the text, find out the per capita income

level of low-income countries as per World Development Reports.

Ans. The countries with per capita income of about US\$ 2400 or less are called low-income countries.

(vi) Write a paragraph on your notion of what should India do, or achieve, to become a developed country.

Ans. India will have to take the following steps to become a developed country.

(i) Higher per capital income and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate.

(ii) Emphasis on setting up of small-scale industries and cottage industries.

(iii) Special emphasis on the development of agricultural sector.

(iv) Equal distribution of resources.

(v) Use of local resources.

(vi) Improvement to health and education sector.

(vii) Extension of infrastructure, entrepreneurship, labourintensive technique, training loan and distribution facilities.

(viii) Abolition of corruption.

Q.6. Study the table carefully and fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs. For this, you may need to make calculations based on the table.

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

- (a) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is _____ for rural males and _____ for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend school but that there are _____ who are currently not in school.
- (b) It is clear from the table that _____ % of rural girls and _____ % of rural boys are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10-14 is as high as _____ % for rural females and _____ % for rural males.
- (c) This high level of illiteracy among _____ age group, even after more than 68 years of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also we are nowhere near realisation of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by 1960.

Ans. (a) The literacy rate for all age groups : The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is 76% for rural males and 54% for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend school but that there are children/students who are currently not in school.

(b) Percentage of children not attending school and illiteracy rate : It is clear from the table that

18% of rural girls (100% - 82% attending) and 15% of rural boys (100%-85% attending) are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10-14 is as high as 13% (100% - 87% literacy rate) for rural females and 10% (100%- 90% literacy rate) for rural males.

(c) Age group for illiteracy levels: This high level of illiteracy among 10-14 age group, even after

more than 75 years of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also we are nowhere near realisation of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by 1960.

☐ Textbook Questions

Q.1. Development of a country can generally be determined by :

- (i) its per capita income
- (ii) its average literacy level
- (iii) health status of its people
- (iv) all of the above

Ans. (iv) all of the above.

Q.2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (i) Bangladesh (ii) Sri Lanka (iii) Nepal (iv) Pakistan

Ans. (ii) Sri Lanka.

Q.3. Assume that there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is ₹ 5,000. If the income of three families is ₹ 4,000, ₹ 7,000 and ₹ 3,000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family ?

- (i) ₹ 7,500 (ii) ₹ 3,000 (iii) ₹ 2,000 (iv) ₹ 6,000

Ans. (iv) ₹ 6000, Explanation—

Total income of four families = $5,000 \times 4 = ₹ 20,000$

Total income of three families = $4,000 + 7,000 + 3,000 = ₹ 14,000$

Income of the fourth family = $20,000 - 14,000 = ₹ 6,000$.

Q.4. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Ans. Per capita income or average income is the main criterion used by the World Bank, in classifying different countries. In World Development Report, 2019, the World Bank has used this criterion. The per capita income, or average income, is the total income of the country, divided by its population.

According to the above report, countries with per capita income of US \$ 63,400 per annum and above, are called rich countries, and those, with per capita income of US \$ 2,400 or less, are called low income countries.

Limitations: (i) High per capita income is not an indicator of economic welfare. (ii) It does not tell us about the distribution of income. (iii) Other important factors including literacy rate, infant mortality rate, healthcare etc. are ignored while classifying the countries.

Q.5. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Ans. Both, the World Bank and UNDP, measure the level of development of different countries in the world, but the criterion used by them are totally different. The World Bank uses average income as main criterion, but according to UNDP, this is an inadequate and flawed criterion. UNDP includes educational level, health status and per capita income to compare the levels of development of various countries. UNDP uses Human Development Index as a criterion for measuring development.

Q.6. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development.

Ans. Total income is not an adequate criterion to make a comparison between two or more countries, because different countries have different populations. So, total income does not tell us about the income of average person, while average income tells about it. That is why, we use 'Average' or 'Average Income' to measure development. It is also a good and simple criterion to make comparison between two countries.

Limitations: Average income is useful for comparison, but it does not tell us how this income is distributed among people. Though average income is useful for comparison, it also hides disparities.

For Example—Let us consider two countries 'A' and 'B'. We have assumed that each country has five citizens—

Country	Monthly Income of Citizens in 2021 (in Rupees)					
	1	2	3	4	5	Average
Country 'A'	9,000	11,000	9,500	10,300	10,200	10,000
Country 'B'	450	500	550	500	48,000	10,000

Though both the countries have identical average income *i.e.*, ₹ 10,000, country 'A' is more developed than country 'B'. Country 'A' has equitable distribution of income. In this country, people are neither very rich nor extremely poor. But in country 'B', 4 persons out of 5 are extremely poor and only one person is very rich. This shows the inequality in distribution of income.

So, we can say that average income is useful for comparison of countries, but it is not a perfect criterion.

Q.7. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

Ans. No, I do not agree with this statement that per capita income is not a useful criterion and should not be used to compare states. Factors like literacy Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Net Attendance Ratio, are also very important for measuring overall human development. According to these factors, Kerala is better than Haryana. It can be understood by these following points :

(i) Literacy Rate was 94% in Kerala, as compared to 82% in Haryana (in the year 2011). (ii) Infant Mortality Rate in Kerala was 6, as compared to 28 in Haryana (in the year 2017-18). (iii) Net Attendance ratio (age 14 and 15 years) was 94 in Kerala, as compared to 73 in Haryana (in 2017-18). Because of these factors, Kerala has a better human development ranking than Haryana, in spite of lower per capita income.

Q.8. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now ?

Ans. The present sources of energy can be categorised into two types— (i) **Non-Renewable Sources:** Coal, mineral oils, natural gas, electricity. (ii) **Renewable Sources:** Wind energy, solar energy, biogas, tidal energy, geothermal energy etc.

Q.9. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development ?

Ans. Sustainability is an important factor for the development of a country. The present growth,

with future-oriented development, for successive generation, is termed as sustainable economic development. It is a process of development, which meets the needs of the present generation, without reducing the ability of the future generation, to meet their own needs. It is necessary for future survival. Sustainability is important due to the following reasons: (i) It ensures that the growth of the economy is continuous. (ii) It takes care of overall development of the economy, such as— health services and better education, etc. (iii) Broad level policies should be framed, for effective utilisation of non-renewable resources, such as— mineral oil, minerals etc.

Q.10. "The earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development ? Discuss.

Ans. Our earth is rich in various natural resources like soil, wind, water, animals, forests, minerals, etc. These resources are ample to meet the needs of present, as well as future generation, but human beings are not satisfied because of unlimited wants. They want to get more and more, and to fulfil their needs, they overuse and exploit natural resources blindly.

Following steps can be undertaken to stop the wastage of resources : (i) We should utilise natural resources sustainably and sensibly. (ii) We should avoid reckless use of natural resources. (iii) We should stop the exploitation and overuse of resources. (iv) Wastage of resources should also be avoided.

Q.11. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Ans. We have observed the following examples of environmental degradation—

(i) Reducing groundwater level, (ii) Cutting of forests, (iii) Noise pollution, (iv) Air pollution, (v) Soil erosion (vi) Water pollution, (vii) Felling of trees, (viii) Dumping of garbage, etc.

Q.12. For each of the items given in Table 1.6, find out which country is at the top and which is at the bottom.

Table 1.6 : Some data regarding India and its neighbours for 2019

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita (2017 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at Birth	Mean Years of Schooling of People Aged 25 and Above	HDI Rank in the World (2021-22)
Sri Lanka	11,899	76.6	11.2	73
India	6,651	67.7	6.5	134
Myanmar	4,038	67.3	6.5	144
Pakistan	5,374	66.4	4.4	164
Nepal	4,026	70.5	4.5	146
Bangladesh	6,511	73.7	7.4	129

Ans. Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP \$)

	Data	Top (country)	Bottom (country)
(a)	Per capita Income	Sri Lanka (11,899)	Nepal (4,026)
(b)	Life Expectancy at Birth	Sri Lanka (76.6 years)	Pakistan (66.4 years)
(c)	Mean years of schooling of people aged 25 and above	Sri Lanka (11.2 years)	Pakistan (4.4 years)
(d)	HDI Rank in the world	Sri Lanka (Rank 78)	Pakistan (Rank 164)

Q.13. The following table shows the proportion normal (BMI < 18.5 Kg/m²) in India. It is based of adults (aged 14-49 years) whose BMI is below of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below on a survey of various states for the year 2019-21. Look at the table and answer the following questions.

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All States	20	23

(i) Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. (ii) Can you guess why around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.

Ans. (i) The table shows that the nutritional level

of Madhya Pradesh is lower than Kerala. Since, in Kerala, the proportion of undernourished adults is 8.5 : 10 (Male : Female), whereas in Madhya Pradesh, this ratio is 28:28 respectively, which shows that the population of Kerala is getting more nutritious food than population of Madhya Pradesh. (ii) Around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished due to the following reasons : (a) Public Distribution System (PDS) in our country is not efficient. (b) Ration shopkeepers sell the food items in open market to earn better margins. (c) Ration shopkeepers sell poor quality of food items at ration shops. (d) Due to so many middlemen involved in its distribution, food items do not reach the poor section of society, because this increases the price of food items which poor people cannot afford. (e) Due to inequalities in the distribution of income, 1/4th population of our country is poor. They do not have enough means to buy nutritional food.

2

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Intext Questions

Q1. EXAMPLES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Example	What does this show?
Imagine what would happen if farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down.	
Imagine what would happen to cotton cultivation if companies decide not to buy from the Indian market and import all cotton they need from other countries. Indian cotton cultivation will become less profitable and the farmers may even go bankrupt, if they cannot quickly switch to other crops. Cotton prices will fall.	
Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pump sets, electricity, pesticides and fertilisers. Imagine, what would happen if the price of fertilisers or pump sets go up. Cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced.	
People working in industrial and service sectors need food. Imagine, what would happen if there is a strike by transporters and lorries refuse to take vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas. Food will become scarce in urban areas whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products.	

Ans.

Example	What does this show?
Imagine what would happen if farmers refuse to sell sugarcane to a particular sugar mill. The mill will have to shut down.	This is an example of the secondary or industrial sector being dependent on the primary.
Imagine what would happen to cotton cultivation if companies decide not to buy from the Indian market and import all cotton they need from other countries. Indian cotton cultivation will become less profitable and the farmers may even go bankrupt, if they cannot quickly switch to other crops. Cotton prices will fall.	This is an example of the primary sector. This shows dependence on the secondary sector.
Farmers buy many goods such as tractors, pump sets, electricity, pesticides and fertilisers. Imagine, what would happen if the price of fertilisers or pump sets go up. Cost of cultivation of the farmers will rise and their profits will be reduced.	This example shows the dependence of primary sector on the secondary sector.
People working in industrial and service sectors need food. Imagine, what would happen if there is a strike by transporters and lorries refuse to take vegetables, milk, etc. from rural areas. Food will become scarce in urban areas whereas farmers will be unable to sell their products.	This example shows that the dependence of secondary and tertiary sectors on primary sector.

Q2. Let's Work These Out

Ans. See answer 1.

(i) Complete the above table (Given in Q.1) to show how sectors are dependent on each other.

(ii) Explain the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors using examples

other than those mentioned in the text.

Ans. Following are the differences between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors—

(i) **Primary Sector:** In this sector, goods are produced by utilization or extraction of natural resources. For example—wheat cultivation, fishing, forestry, mining, animal husbandry etc. (ii) **Secondary Sector:** This sector covers all those activities, which are performed to change natural products into other forms, through various ways of manufacturing. For example—furniture industry, cotton textile industry, iron and steel industry, engineering industry etc. (iii) **Tertiary Sector:** This sector covers all services, which help in the development of the primary and the secondary sectors. This sector is also called service sector. For example—teachers, doctors, railways, lawyers, shopkeepers, trade, education and health services etc.

(iii) Classify the following list of occupations under primary, secondary and tertiary sectors :

• Tailor • Workers in match factory • Basket weaver
• Moneylender • Flower cultivator • Gardener
• Milk vendor • Potter • Fishermen • Bee-keeper
• Priest • Astronaut • Courier • Call centre employee

Ans. Primary Sector: Flower cultivator, Gardener, Fishermen, Bee-keeper, Potter, Basket Weaver.

Secondary Sector: Workers in match factory.

Tertiary Sector: Moneylender, Milk-vendor, Priest, Astronaut, Courier, Call centre employee, Tailor.

(iv) Students in a school are often classified into primary and secondary or junior and senior. What is the criterion that is used? Do you think this is a useful classification? Discuss.

Ans. Students are classified into primary/junior (younger, basic learning) and secondary/senior (older, advanced learning) mainly by grade level or age, which is a useful system for structuring curriculum, age-appropriate teaching, resource allocation (labs vs. play-based), and managing developmental stages, allowing for a gradual transition in learning complexity.

Q.3. (i) What does the history of developed countries indicate about the shifts that have taken place between sectors ?

Ans. The history of the developed countries shows, that at the initial stage of development, primary sector was the most important sector. Almost all the people were engaged in this sector. Gradually, new techniques of manufacturing were introduced and secondary sector became important from the point of view of production and employment. But now, tertiary sector has become the most important sector. Most of the working people are also employed in the tertiary sector or service sector. This is a general pattern observed in developed countries.

(ii) Correct and arrange the important aspects for calculating GDP from this Jumble.

To count goods and services we add the numbers, that are produced. We count all those that were produced in the last five years. Since, we shouldn't leave out anything we add up all these goods and services.

Ans. We count the value of all those final goods and services that were produced in the particular year.

(iii) Discuss with your teacher how you could calculate the total value of a good or service by using the method of value added at each stage.

Ans. To calculate the total value using the Value Added Method, we sum the incremental contributions at each stage of production while subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs to avoid double counting. Bread Production Example (in ₹)

Stage of Production	Value of Output (Sale Price)	Cost of Inputs (Intermediate Goods)	Value Added
Farmer (Wheat)	₹ 1,000	₹ 0	₹ 1,000
Miller (Flour)	₹ 1,500	₹ 1,000	₹ 500
Baker (Bread)	₹ 2,000	₹ 1,500	₹ 500
Total Value Added			₹ 2,000

Formula :

Value Added = Value of Output – Intermediate Consumption

Final Market Price: The total value added (₹2,000) equals the final retail price paid by the consumer.

Exclusions: Exclude the sale of second-hand goods and purely financial transactions.

Inclusions: Include the estimated market value of goods for self-consumption and imputed rent for owner-occupied housing.

Q.4. Let's Work These Out

- Which was the largest producing sector in 1977-78?
- Which is the largest producing sector in 2017-18?
- Can you say which sector has grown the most over forty years?
- What was the GDP of India in 2017-18?

Ans. (I) Primary sector
(II) Tertiary sector
(III) Tertiary sector
(IV) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India in the financial year 2017-18 was approximately ₹167.73 lakh crore at current prices.

Q.5. What does the comparison between 1977-78 and 2017-18 show? What conclusions can we draw from the comparison? Let's find out.

Ans. The comparison between 1977-78 and 2017-18 shows a significant shift in the composition of the economy.

The graph illustrates two major points:

Total GVA Increase: The overall Gross Value Added (GVA) of the economy increased substantially from 1977-78 to 2017-18.

Sectoral Shift: There has been a drastic change in the contribution of different economic sectors to the GVA. In 1977-78, the Primary sector was the largest contributor. By 2017-18, the Tertiary (service) sector became the dominant sector, contributing the vast majority of the GVA, while the primary sector's relative share decreased significantly.

Conclusions: The primary conclusion is that the economy has undergone a structural transformation over the 40-year period. This typical pattern of development involves a shift from an agrarian economy (primary sector dominance)

towards an industrial economy (secondary sector growth) and finally to a service-based economy (tertiary sector dominance), which is characteristic of economic growth and development in many nations.

Q.6. Let's Work These Out

- Complete the table using the data given in Graphs 2 and 3 answer the question that follows. Ignore if data are not available for some years.

	1977-78	2017-18
Share in Gross Value Added (GVA)		
Share in employment		

Share of Primary Sector in GDP and Employment

What are the changes that you observe in the primary sector over a span of forty years?

Ans. The primary sector's share in GVA decreased significantly from over 40% to approximately 18%, while its share in employment decreased less dramatically from 71% to 44% over the forty-year span.

The table can be completed as follows:

	1977-78	2017-18
Share in Gross Value Added (GVA)	Over 40%	Approx. 18%
Share in employment	71%	44%

- Choose the correct answer:
Underemployment occurs when people
 - do not want to
 - are working in a lazy manner
 - are working less than what they are capable of doing
 - are not paid for their work

Ans. (iii) are working less than what they are capable of doing

- Compare and contrast the changes in India with the pattern that was observed for developed countries. What kind of changes between sectors were desired but did not happen in India?

Ans. In case of developed countries, the evolution of the economy happened on the most logical pattern, Growth in the primary sector was

followed by a growth in the secondary sector. After that, the growth of the tertiary sector followed. The employment generation also kept pace with related changes in different sectors. The case of India is somewhat different. The growth of the primary sector was not followed by the growth of the secondary sector, rather it was the tertiary sector which took the lead. But employment generation in either the secondary or tertiary sector could not keep pace. Still a larger number of people depend on the primary sector for employment, compared to the other two sectors. This shows a disturbing trend because the primary sector is struggling with the problem of hidden unemployment.

4. Why should we be worried about under-employment?

Ans. It is a situation, where people are engaged in a job, which is below their capacity, skill and education. We should worry about underemployment because it may also result in ineffective use of public resources. The earning capacity of a person is reduced, which results in poor standard of living and poverty.

Q.7. Let's Work These Out

1. Why do you think MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to Work'?

Ans. MGNREGA 2005 is referred to as 'Right to Work', because of some reasons, which are as follows: (i) It guarantees 100 days of assured work to those people who are able, and want to do work. (ii) If the government fails in its duty to provide work, it will provide unemployment allowances to the people. (iii) 1/3 of the jobs are reserved for women.

Because of these reasons, it may be called "Right to Work".

2. Imagine, that you are the village head. In that capacity suggest some activities, that you think should be taken up under this Act, that would also increase the income of people? Discuss.

Ans. As a village head, I would suggest the following activities under the Act to create durable assets that directly boost long-term household income:

Water Conservation & Harvesting: Constructing check dams, ponds, and percolation tanks to recharge groundwater, ensuring year-round irrigation for higher crop yields.

Horticulture & Plantation: Planting fruit-bearing trees and medicinal plants on common lands,

which provides sustainable non-timber forest products and future commercial revenue.

Livestock Infrastructure: Building poultry shelters, goat sheds, and cattle troughs. These help marginalized households diversify into dairy and meat production for additional income.

Land Development: Improving the productivity of fallow or waste lands through terracing and bunding, making more land available for cultivation.

Rural Connectivity: Building all-weather roads and culverts to give farmers better access to markets, reducing transportation costs and ensuring fairer prices for their produce.

Micro-Irrigation: Installing sprinklers and drip systems to reduce water wastage and allow farmers to grow multiple crops annually.

3. How would income and employment increase if farmers were provided with irrigation and marketing facilities?

Ans. If irrigation and marketing facilities are provided to the farmers, the income and employment would increase in the following ways:

(i) **Irrigation facilities:** There is irregularity and uncertainty of rainfall in India. So, irrigation facilities will be helpful to produce more crops in a year, in the areas of inadequate and uncertain rainfall.

There will be as much increase in employment and income as the crops are grown on agricultural land. In this way, irrigation is a prominent way to increase employment and income. (ii) **Marketing facilities:** With the help of marketing facilities,

a farmer can easily sell his crops in the market. These facilities are helpful, not only for peasants, but also for those people, who are engaged in services, like— transport or trade, thus providing income by selling, and employment by increasing trade and transportation.

4. In what ways can employment be increased in urban areas?

Ans. Employment can be increased in urban areas by the following ways : (i) Development of small scale and cottage industries in urban areas. (ii) Employment oriented education system. (iii) Emphasis on vocational education. (iv) Providing facilities of loan, training and marketing. (v) Development of means of transport and communication. (vi) Heavy investment in basic industries. (vii) Development of tourism and banking sectors.

Q.8. Let's Work These Out

- Look at the following examples. Which of these are unorganised sector activities?
 - A teacher taking classes in a school
 - A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market
 - A farmer irrigating his field
 - A doctor in a hospital treating a patient
 - A daily wage labourer working under a contractor
 - A factory worker going to work in a big factory
 - A handloom weaver working in her house

Ans. Following are unorganised sector activities:

- A headload worker carrying a bag of cement on his back in a market.
- A farmer irrigating her field.
- A daily wage labourer working under a contractor.
- A handloom weaver working in her house.

- Talk to someone, who has a regular job in the organised sector and another who works in

the unorganised sector. Compare and contrast their working conditions in all aspects.

Ans. Working in the organized sector offers job security, fixed hours, formal contracts, government regulation, benefits (PF, paid leave, medical), and better safety, while the unorganized sector is characterized by low pay, no security, long/irregular hours, no benefits, informal contracts, and lack of government oversight, making workers vulnerable but offering flexibility. The key contrast lies in formal structure, legal protection, and social security for the organized versus informality, instability, and vulnerability for the unorganized worker.

- How would you distinguish between organised and unorganised sectors? Explain in your own words.

Ans. The primary difference lies in legality and protection. The organised sector offers secure jobs, fixed hours, and legal benefits because it follows government regulations.

In contrast, the unorganised sector is characterized by low wages, no job security, and a lack of formal oversight, leaving workers vulnerable to exploitation.

- The table below shows the estimated number of workers in India in the organised and unorganised sectors. Read the table carefully. Fill in the missing data and answer the questions that follow.

WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS (IN MILLIONS)

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1		232
Secondary	41	74	115
Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82		
Total in Percentage			100%

- What is the percentage of people in the unorganised sector in agriculture?
- Do you agree that agriculture is an unorganised sector activity? Why?
- If we look at the country as a whole, we find that ____% of the workers in India are in the unorganised sector. Organised sector employment is available to only about ____% of the workers in India.

Ans.(i) Primary Sector (Unorganised) : total (232) – Organised (1) = 231 million

Unorganised Total : Primary (231) + Secondary (74) + Tertiary (88) = 393 million

Grant total (Sum of Sectors) : 232 (Primary) + 115 (Secondary) + 128 (Tertiary) = 475 million

Grand Total (Sum of Types) : 82 (Organised) + 393 (Unorganised) = 475 million

Sector	Organised	Unorganised	Total
Primary	1	231	232
Secondary	41	74	115

Tertiary	40	88	128
Total	82	393	475

Step 1 : The percentage of people in the unorganised sector within agriculture (Primary sector) calculated by dividing the unorganised primary workers by the total primary workers.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Unorganised Primary Workers}}{\text{Total Primary Workers}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{231}{232} \times 100 \approx 99.57\%$$

Answer : The percentage of people in the unorganised sector in agriculture is approximately 99.57%.

(ii) Yes, agriculture is an unorganised sector activity. It lacks formal contracts, fixed wages, and legal protections that characterize the organised sector, with nearly the entire workforce falling into the unorganised category.

(iii) If we look at the country as a, we find the 82.74% of workers in India are in the unorganised sector. Organised sector employment is available to on about 17.26% of the workers in India.

Would you like to explore why the Secondary sector has a higher proportion of organised workers compared to the sector?

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Fill in the blanks using the correct option given in the brackets :

(i) Employment in the service sector _____ increased to the same extent as production.
(has/has not)

(ii) Workers in the _____ sector do not produce goods.
(tertiary / agricultural)

Q.3. Match the following :

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

(iii) Most of the workers in the _____ sector enjoy job security. (organised / unorganised)

(iv) A _____ proportion of labourers in India are working in the unorganised sector. (large / small)

(v) Cotton is a _____ product and cloth is a _____ product. (natural / manufactured)

(vi) The activities in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are _____.
(independent / interdependent)

Ans. (i) has not (ii) tertiary, (iii) organised, (iv) large, (v) natural, manufactured (vi) interdependent.

Q.2. Choose the most appropriate answer.

(a) The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of :

- (i) employment conditions
- (ii) the nature of economic activity
- (iii) ownership of enterprises
- (iv) number of workers employed in the enterprise.

Ans. (a) (iii) ownership of enterprises

(b) Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector.

- (i) primary (ii) secondary
- (iii) tertiary (iv) information technology.

Ans. (b) (i) primary

(c) GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

- (i) all goods and services
- (ii) all final goods and services
- (iii) all intermediate goods and services
- (iv) all intermediate and final goods and services.

Ans. (c) (ii) all final goods and services

(d) In terms of GVA, the share of tertiary sector in 2017-18 is between per cent.

- (i) 20 to 30 (ii) 30 to 40
- (iii) 50 to 60 (iv) 60 to 70.

Ans. (d) (iv) 60 to 70

Ans. 1. (d), 2. (c), 3. (e), 4. (a), 5. (b).

Q.4. 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.

Ans. (i) Tourist guide is the odd one because he falls under organised sector and follow the rules and regulations, while others are often uneducated and fall under unorganised sector.

- (ii) Vegetable vendor is the odd one, because he falls in the category of unorganised sector. The others fall under the service and organised sector.
- (iii) Cobbler is the odd one because he falls in the category of private sector/service sector as he provides personal service. Others are employed by the government and come under public sector.
- (iv) Jet Airways is odd one as it is owned by private individuals, while others are public or government sector enterprises.

Q.5. A research scholar looked at the working people in the city of Surat and found the following:

Place of work	Nature of employment	Percentage of working people
In offices and factories registered with the government	Organised	15
Own shops, offices, clinics in marketplaces with formal license		15
People working on the street, construction workers, domestic workers		20
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government		

Complete the table. What is the percentage of workers in the unorganised sector in this city ?

Ans.

Place of work	Nature of	Percentage of working people
In offices and factories registered with the government	Organised	15
Own shops, offices, clinics in marketplaces with formal license	Organised	15
People working on the street, construction workers, domestic workers	Unorganised	20
Working in small workshops usually not registered with the government	Unorganised	50

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

Q.6. Do you think the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary is useful? Explain how ?

Ans. Yes, I think that the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary sector is useful, due to the reasons as mentioned below : (i) The classification of economic activities helps us as to know about how many people are engaged in the different sectors. (ii) This

classification helps us to know about the share of each sector in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and in creating employment opportunities. (iii) This classification also helps to make planning by the government possible. (iv) Classification of economic activities into these three sectors helps in smooth economic administration and development. (v) This type of classification helps in comparing the level of growth in different countries.

Q.7. 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? Discuss.

Ans. In this chapter, we have studied that economic activities are classified into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, organised and unorganised sectors, and private and public sectors. Employment is a very important factor, as it sorts out many economic problems, like poverty. On the other hand, GDP shows the contribution of each sector in the national income. We should emphasise on the growth of employment and GDP in every sector, for satisfaction of present and coming future needs. There cannot be a prosperous economy, with prevailing unemployment, low per capita income and lower GDP.

We can also examine some other issues related to human development, such as— education, health, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation, housing facilities, food, transportation, communication, insurance etc.

Q.8. Make a long list of all kinds of work that you find adults around you doing for a living. In what way can you classify them? Explain your choice.

Ans. Adults, around me, are engaged in the following activities :

(i) Farming, (ii) Fishing, (iii) Forestry, (iv) Mining, (v) Clerks, (vi) Shopkeepers, (vii) Tailoring, (viii) Hair cutting, (ix) Communication, (x) Insurance, (xi) Manufacturing, (xii) Dairy (xiii) Doctors, (xiv) Engineers, (xv) Teachers, (xvi) Electricians, (xvii) Domestic servants, (xviii) Sweepers, (xix) Washermen, (xx) Factory owners, (xxi) Animal husbandry, (xxii) Weaving, (xxiii) Transportation.

These activities are classified as follows : (i) Primary sector—Farming, fishing, forestry, dairy, mining and animal husbandry etc. (ii) Secondary sector—Manufacturing, weaving, factory owners etc.

(iii) Tertiary sector—Clerks, shopkeepers, tailoring, hair cutting, communication, insurance, doctors, engineers, teachers, electricians, domestic servants, sweepers, washermen, transportation etc.

Q.9. How is the tertiary sector different from other sectors ? Illustrate with a few examples.

Ans. Tertiary sector is different from the primary and secondary sectors. This sector provides the facilities regarding communication, banking, insurance, transportation etc. The tertiary sector

is also called the service sector. The tertiary sector helps in the development of the primary and the secondary sectors. These activities, by themselves, do not produce any goods, but they help in the production process. For example—goods produced in the primary and the secondary sector need to be transported by trucks or trains, and then, sold at wholesale or retail shops. Sometimes, produced items need to be stored in warehouses. We also need to talk to others on phone, or send letters, or borrow money from banks, to help production. So, we can say that the tertiary sector is the backbone of the other two sectors, i.e. it is very important for the other two sectors.

Q.10. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from the urban and rural areas.

Ans. Disguised unemployment is a type of unemployment, in which, people seem to be employed, but actually, they do not contribute towards productive activities.

Example from Urban Areas—In urban areas, there are many people who are unemployed. Their job does not suit their qualification and experience. There are thousands of casual workers who search for daily employment. They are employed as painters, plumbers, repair mechanics etc. Take an example— there is a small shop in a city, which requires only two persons for handling the shop, but three servants and one owner are engaged in this. It shows that there are two servants, who are in the situation of disguised unemployment.

Example from Rural Areas—In rural areas, it is generally found in agriculture sector. Number of people engaged in farming, is generally more than required. Though it appears, that they are busy in the cultivation of land, but actually, they are partly employed. If some of them move out, production will not be affected. Take an example of a farmer who has a land of 3 hectare, which requires only 2 persons for farming related work, but all the seven family members are engaged in it. If 5 persons out of them are withdrawn from the job, the total production will not fall. Therefore, 5 persons will come under the category of disguised unemployment.

Q.11. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.

Ans. There are following points of distinction

between open unemployment and disguised unemployment :

	Open Unemployment	Disguised Unemployment
1.	An able-bodied person, willing to work, but does not get work, comes under open unemployment.	A person who seems to work, but in reality, he does not contribute towards production activities.
2.	It is permanent in nature.	It is temporary in nature.
3.	This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector.	This type of unemployment is generally found in the agricultural sector.
4.	It is found in the rural areas, among landless workers.	In urban areas, this type of unemployment is found in small shops and small trades.

Q.12. “Tertiary sector is not playing any significant role in the development of Indian economy.” Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. No, I do not agree with this. The contribution of tertiary sector in the Indian economy is as follows :
 (i) Due to the new economic policy of Indian government, the tertiary sector has developed significantly. The basic services, like— hospitals, educational institutions, transport, banks etc., are expanding. Number of persons employed in various new services, such as— internet cafes, ATM, call centres, software companies, are increasing. (ii) The contribution of tertiary sector has emerged as the largest producing sector in India, replacing the primary sector. (iii) The tertiary sector employs a large number of people. (iv) The tertiary sector helps in the development of the primary and secondary sector activities. For example: transportation, storage, communication, banking, trade, etc. These activities create services in place of goods.

So, we can say that tertiary sector is playing an important role in the Indian economy.

Q.13. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these?

Ans. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. These are categorized as follows:

(i) Highly skilled and educated people : These include IT consultants, lawyers, teachers and financial advisors. (ii) Mostly illiterate, semi-skilled and unskilled people : These include carpenters, plumbers, shopkeepers and transporters.

Q.14. Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. Yes, I agree with this view that workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. The reasons are as follows : (i) Unorganised sector does not follow government rules and regulations. (ii) In this sector, workers are engaged in low-paid jobs, which are often, not regular. (iii) There is no employment security. (iv) They have to work overtime, for which, they are not paid. (v) There is no provision of paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc. (vi) During some seasons, when the work load is less, then employer can ask some employees to leave the job. (vii) There is no job security.

Q.15. How are the activities in the economy classified on the basis of employment conditions?

Ans. On the basis of employment conditions, the activities of the economy are classified into two sectors— (i) Organised sector—This sector covers those enterprises, where the terms of employment are regular and they have assured work. Activities of organised sector are registered by the government and one has to follow its rules and regulations, which are given in various laws.

(ii) Unorganised sector—Small and scattered units, which are largely outside the control of the government, come under the unorganised sector. Although there are rules and regulations, but these are not followed.

Jobs in this sector are low paid, and often not regular. Employment is not secure and people can be asked to leave without any reason.

Q.16. Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organised and unorganised sectors.

Ans.

	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector
1.	Organised sector is registered by government.	Unorganised sector is largely outside the control of the government.

2.	Organised sector has to follow government rules and regulations.	There are rules and regulations, but these are not followed.
3.	In this sector, workers are expected to work only for a fixed number of hours.	There is no certainty of working hours in this sector.
4.	Persons employed in this sector get monthly salary.	Persons engaged in this sector get daily wages.
5.	Workers employed in this sector get several other benefits, such as—provident fund, various allowances, gratuity, pension etc.	Workers employed in this sector do not get any other benefit, except daily wages.
6.	Workers of this sector enjoy security of employment.	There is no job security in this sector.
7.	Workers of this sector get appointment letters.	Workers of this sector do not get any formal appointment letter.
8.	Availability of safe drinking water, electricity and healthy working atmosphere.	No availability of such types of facilities.

Q.17. Explain the objective of implementing the MGNREGA 2005.

Ans. The Central Government of India, made a law in the year 2005, implementing 'Right to Work', in selected 625 districts of India. It is called National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA 2005). The objective of implementing the NREGA 2005, is that, all those who are able to, and are in need of work, have been guaranteed 100 days of employment, in a year, by the government. If the government fails in its duty to provide employment, it will give unemployment allowance to the people.

At present, this law has been implemented in rural areas of all districts of the country, and is, at present, known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Under this act, those types of work have given preference, which would help to increase the production from land, in future. One-third of the

proposed jobs would be reserved for women. It was started in the villages of 625 districts. It provides employment to rural people in the activities specified under the scheme. Thus, it helped to reduce the unemployed population of India.

Q.18. Using examples from your area compare and contrast that activities and functions of private and public sectors.

Ans. Differences between public and private Sector:

	Private Sector	Public Sector
1.	In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services are in the hands of private individuals or companies. For example—Tata Iron and Steel Company, Reliance Industries Ltd., DPS society.	In the public sector, the government owns most of the assets and provides all the services. For example—Post Office, Indian Railways, Indian Airlines, All India Radio.
2.	The motive of private sector is to earn profit.	The motive of public sector is to increase the facilities for public welfare.
3.	The decisions, regarding production and distribution, are taken by owners or managers of companies.	The decisions, regarding production and distribution, are taken by government.

Q.19. Discuss and fill the following table giving one example each from your area.

	Well-managed organisation	Badly-managed organisation
Public sector		
Private sector		

Ans.

	Well-managed organisation	Badly-managed organisation
Public sector	Railways	Air India
Private sector	Tata Iron and Steel Company	Satyam Private Limited

Q.20. Give a few examples of public sector activities and explain why the government has taken them up.

Ans. Following are the examples of public sector activities :

(i) Indian Railways, (ii) India Post, (iii) BSNL, (iv) LIC, (v) AIIMS, (vi) Electricity Department etc.

There are several necessities of a common man, but it is not possible for the private sector to provide all these things, at a reasonable cost. Some of these activities require large sums of money, which is beyond the capacity of private sector. Even if they provide these things, they would charge a high rate for their use. So, activities like construction of roads, dams, bridges, harbours, railways, hospitals, schools etc. are taken up by the government. The government provides these facilities to the people at lower cost.

Q.21. Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation.

Ans. Public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation in the following manner :

(i) Public sector helps in preparation of strong industrial base. (ii) It generates employment opportunities. (iii) It provides basic and essential facilities. (iv) It provides financial support for development. (v) It provides all the necessary facilities, such as— food, clothes, housing and health facilities, at a reasonable rate. (vi) It encourages balanced regional development.

(vii) It controls private monopoly in the economy.

(viii) It establishes equality of income and property among people.

Q.22. The workers in the unorganised sector need protection on the following issues : wages, safety and health. Explain with examples.

Ans. (i) **Wages:** In the unorganised sector, workers have low paid jobs. They are often exploited. They are treated as bonded labour. They do not get any other allowance, except their daily wages. They do not get fair wages, annual increment, paid holidays etc. They should be given equal salary as given to the state government and central government employees. They should be given other allowances, such as— transportation, education, health and residence. They should be given annual increment. (ii) **Safety:** In the unorganised sector, workers have no job safety or security because they can be asked to leave the job at any time, by their employer, without any reason. Since,

they are generally engaged in many hazardous industries, like— mining, glass, cement, brick and crackers industries and under-construction works, they need protection. Every worker needs safety (security) of job. The procedure of leaving the job should be as per notice given by the worker and the worker should be given compensation for it. They should also be given compensation, while working in the industries or going on work or while returning to home after finishing work, such as the public sector, the state and central governments do. (iii) **Health:** The workers engaged in the unorganised sector cannot take nutritional food due to low income. Therefore, their health status remains very poor. So, they need protection. Each employee should get health facilities during in-service period or after retirement. The working environment should be good, so that workers remain healthy, and work efficiently.

Q.23. A study in Ahmedabad found that out of 15,00,000 workers in the city, 11,00,000 worked in the unorganised sector. The total income of the city in this year (1997-1998) was ₹ 60,000 million. Out of this ₹ 32,000 million was generated in the organised sector. Present this data as a table. What kind of ways should be thought for generating more employment in the city ?

Ans. Table : Income and Employment in Organised and Unorganised Sectors in Ahmedabad (1997-98)

Sector	No. of Workers	Income (in million ₹)
Organised	4,00,000	32,000
Unorganised	11,00,000	28,000
Total	15,00,000	60,000

The methods that can be undertaken for generating more employment in the city of Ahmedabad are as follows: (i) Government should encourage agro-based industries, in addition to small-scale industries and cottage industries. (ii) The government should avail loan facility on simple and easy conditions, as well as low interest rate. (iii) Labour-intensive techniques should be adopted, in place of capital-intensive techniques.

(iv) Roads, bridges, dams, service roads, school buildings, residential colonies, commercial buildings should be constructed. (v) Tertiary sector should be more developed. Banking services, health facilities, educational institutions, insurance facilities,

transportation, communication, entertainment centres and financial facilities should be started by government and private sector.

Q.24. The following table gives the GVA in rupees (crores) by the three sectors :

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
2000	12,56,000	10,12,000	18,17,000
2013	17,87,000	24,59,000	46,30,000

(i) Calculate the share of the three sectors in GDP for 2000 and 2013

(ii) Show the data as a bar diagram similar to graph 2 in the chapter.

(iii) What conclusions can we draw from the bar graph ?

Ans. (i) The total GDP is the sum of the Gross Value Added (GVA) from the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors for a given year.

- **Total GDP (2000) :**
 $12,56,000 + 10,12,000 + 18,17,000$
 $= 40,85,000$ crore
- **Total GDP (2013) :**
 $17,87,000 + 24,59,000 + 46,30,000$
 $= 88,76,000$ crore

The share of each sector is calculated using the formula:

$$\text{Share} = \left(\frac{\text{Sector GVA}}{\text{Total GDP}} \right) \times 100 \%$$

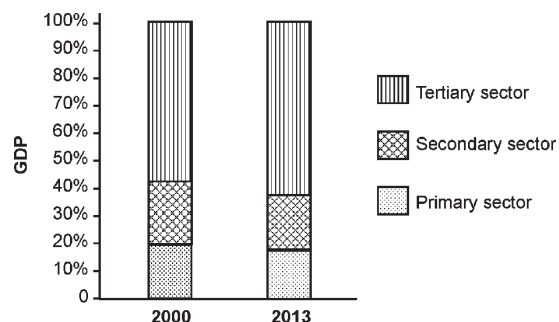
For the year 2000:

- Primary : $\left(\frac{12,56,000}{40,85,000} \right) \times 100 \approx 30.75\%$
- Secondary : $\left(\frac{10,12,000}{40,85,000} \right) \times 100 \approx 24.77\%$
- Tertiary : $\left(\frac{18,17,000}{40,85,000} \right) \times 100 \approx 44.48\%$

For the year 2013:

- Primary : $\left(\frac{17,87,000}{88,76,000} \right) \times 100 \approx 20.13\%$
- Secondary : $\left(\frac{24,59,000}{88,76,000} \right) \times 100 \approx 27.70\%$
- Tertiary : $\left(\frac{46,30,000}{88,76,000} \right) \times 100 \approx 52.16\%$

(ii) Representation of the above data as a bar diagram :



(iii) Based on the calculated shares, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- **Tertiary Sector Dominance:** The tertiary sector's contribution to GDP increased significantly, reinforcing its position as the largest contributor to the economy.
- **Declining Primary Share:** While absolute production in the primary sector grew, its relative share in the total GDP decreased significantly from ~31% to ~20%.
- **Secondary Sector Growth:** The secondary sector showed a moderate increase in its share of the economy.
- **Economic Shift:** The data reflects a structural shift in the economy from agriculture-based (primary) toward service-oriented (tertiary) activities.

3

Money and Credit

Intext Questions

1. Let's Work These Out

- How does the use of money make it easier to exchange things ?

Ans. Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process. It is called a medium of exchange. Money has eliminated the problem of double co-incidence of wants, as in the barter system.

- Can you think of some examples of goods/ services being exchanged or wages being paid through barter?

Ans. Yes, in rural areas of our country, goods/ services are being exchanged or wages being paid, through barter. In rural areas, foodgrains are exchanged without the use of money. The peasants are given wages in the form of commodity, not in cash. This commodity may be wheat, rice, millet or

- Tick the correct answer.

After the transaction between Salim and Prem,

- Salim's balance in his bank account increases, and Prem's balance increases.
- Salim's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases.
- Salim's balance in his bank account increases and Prem's balance decreases.

Ans. (ii) Salim's balance in his bank account decreases and Prem's balance increases.

- Why are demand deposits considered as money?

Ans. Demand deposits are considered as money because people can withdraw money any time from these deposits.

3. Let's Work These Out

- Fill the following table.

	Salim	Swapna
Why did they need credit?		
What was the risk?		
What was the outcome?		

Ans.

	Salim	Swapna
Why did they need credit?	To meet the working capital needs for a large shoe order during the festival season.	To meet the expenses of cultivation, such as buying seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.
What was the risk?	Minimal risk, potentially including failing to meet the delivery deadline.	High risk of crop failure due to pests or unpredictable weather.
What was the outcome?	He completed the order on time, made a good profit, and repaid his loans.	The crop failed, and she fell into a debt trap, eventually having to sell part of her land to repay the loan.

- Supposing Salim continues to get orders from traders. What would be his position after 6 years?

Ans. Salim's Position After 6 Years : If Salim continues to receive regular orders from traders over the next six years, his business position will likely be very strong and stable.

3. What are the reasons that make Swapna's situation so risky? Discuss factors – pesticides; role of moneylenders; climate.

Ans. Risks in Swapna's Situation : Swapna's situation is highly precarious because her income depends on factors outside her control, leading to a potential debt trap.

Pesticides: While she invested in expensive pesticides, they were ineffective against the pest attack, proving that such inputs do not guarantee a successful harvest and only add to the debt burden.

Role of Moneylenders: Moneylenders typically charge high interest rates. When the crop fails, the interest makes the debt grow rapidly, forcing farmers like Swapna to take fresh loans just to manage the old ones.

Climate: Agriculture is heavily dependent on unpredictable weather. Failure of rainfall or unseasonal rains can destroy a harvest, making it impossible to repay loans that are crucially dependent on crop income.

4. Let's Work These Out

1. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending?

Ans. Lenders ask for collateral while lending. This collateral may be land, house, jewellery, vehicle etc. If borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the collateral, to get back their money.

2. Given that a large number of people in our country are poor, does it in any way affect their capacity to borrow ?

Ans. A large number of people in our country are poor. This affects their capacity to borrow. They do not have any collateral security to deposit with the lender. Sometimes, they do not want to borrow money because they know, that they will not be able to repay the loan.

3. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct option from the brackets.

While taking a loan, borrowers look for easy terms of credit. This means _____ (low/high) interest rate, _____ (easy/tough) conditions for repayment, _____ (less/more) collateral and documentation requirements.

Ans. While taking a loan, borrowers look for easy terms of credit. This means low interest rate, easy conditions for repayment, less collateral and documentation requirements.

5. Case Study Based Questions

Loans from Cooperatives

Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmers' cooperatives, weavers' cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.

Now, answer the questions below on the basis of the above paragraph:

1. List the various sources of credit in Sonpur.

Ans. Following are the sources of credit Sonpur :

- (i) Village moneylenders,
- (ii) Agricultural traders
- (iii) Banks
- (iv) Medium landowners

2. Underline the various uses of credit in Sonpur in the above passages.

Ans. Uses of credit in Sonpur : According to the passage, the uses of credit are:

- Purchase of agricultural implements
- Cultivation and agricultural trade
- Fishery loans
- Construction of houses
- A variety of other expenses (such as social obligations or family emergencies)

3. Compare the terms of credit for the small farmer, the medium farmer and the landless agricultural worker in Sonpur.

Ans. Comparison of terms of credit for the small farmer, the medium farmer and the landless agricultural worker.

S.N.	Small Farmers	Medium Farmers	Landless Agricultural Workers
1.	Interest rate is 60% per annum.	Interest rate is 8.5% per annum.	Interest rate is 60% per annum
2.	No need of collateral and documents.	Required collateral and documents.	No need of collateral and documents.
3.	To be repaid when the crops are ready for harvesting and by supplying crops to traders.	Can be repaid anytime in the next three years.	Repaid the money by working for the landowner.

4. Why will Arun have a higher income from cultivation compared to Shyamal?

Ans. Arun has a higher income because he uses formal credit with a low interest rate, reducing his cost of production. Furthermore, unlike Shyamal, Arun is not forced to sell his crops to a trader at a low price; he can store his harvest and sell it when prices are high.

5. Can everyone in Sonpur get credit at a cheap rate? Who are the people who can?

Ans. No everyone in Sonpur cannot get credit at a cheap rate.

The people who have collateral to deposit in the bank and have proper documents, can get credit from banks, at a cheap interest rate.

6. Tick the correct answer:

- (i) Over the years, Rama's debt—
 (a) will rise.
 (b) will remain constant.
 (c) will decline.

Ans. (i) (a) will rise.
 (ii) Arun is one of the few people in Sonpur to take a bank loan because
 (a) other people in the village prefer to borrow from the moneylenders.
 (b) banks demand collateral which everyone cannot provide.

(c) interest rate on bank loans is same as the interest rate charged by the traders.

Ans. (b) banks demand collateral which everyone cannot provide.

7. Talk to some people to find out the credit arrangements that exist in your area. Record your conversation. Note the differences in the terms of credit across people.

Ans. Credit arrangements in our area

Formal Sector: People with steady jobs or property use banks (State Bank of India or HDFC) for personal or home loans at lower rates.

Informal Sector: Daily wage workers or small vendors often borrow from local "moneymen" or friends at high daily or monthly interest rates because they lack documents or collateral.

6. Let's Work These Out

1. What are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit ?

Ans. Following are the differences between formal and informal sources of credit:

	Formal Sources	Informal Sources
(i)	Formal sources include banks and co-operative societies.	Informal sources include money-lenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends etc.

(ii)	They have to follow government rules and regulations.	Though, they also have government rules and regulations, but they are not followed.
(iii)	RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.	There is no organisation, which supervises the credit activities of lenders, in informal sector.
(iv)	They provide loan at lower interest rate.	They provide loan at whatever interest rate they choose.
(v)	The purpose of formal sources is profit making, as well as public welfare.	The purpose of informal sources is only to earn profit.

2. Why should credit at reasonable rates be available for all ?

Ans. Credit should be available for all at reasonable rates. This would lead to higher incomes and many people could borrow cheaply for a variety of needs. They could grow crops, do business, set-up small-scale industries etc. They could set up new industries, or trade in goods. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for a country's development.

3. Should there be a supervisor, such as the Reserve Bank of India, that looks into the loan activities of informal lenders ? Why would its task be quite difficult ?

Ans. Yes, there should be a supervisor, such as the Reserve Bank of India, that looks into the loan activities of informal lenders. But, its task would be quite difficult because informal lenders are not registered with government-affiliated, or any other institution. Informal sector of lending money is very wide. Besides, informal lenders have personal relations with borrowers, to obtain information about such lenders and to take action against them, would be quite difficult.

4. Why do you think that the share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households ?

Ans. The share of formal sector credit is higher for the richer households, compared to the poorer households, because they are more educated

than rural people. They are more aware than rural people, about the facilities provided by the government and they know, that banks provide loans at a lower rate of interest. Besides, the rich have collateral security to deposit in the bank against the loan and have proper documents, while the poor do not have such things.

7. Activity Based Question

A House Loan

Megha has taken a loan of ₹ 5 lakhs from the bank to purchase a house. The annual interest rate on the loan is 12 per cent and the loan is to be repaid in 10 years in monthly instalments. Megha had to submit to the bank, documents showing her employment records and salary before the bank agreed to give her the loan. The bank retained as collateral the papers of the new house, which will be returned to Megha, only when she repays the entire loan with interest. Fill the following details of Megha's housing loan.

Fill the following details of Megha's housing loan:

Loan amount (in Rupees) _____

Duration of loan _____

Documents required _____

Interest rate _____

Mode of repayment _____

Collateral _____

Ans.

Loan Amount (in rupees)	5,00,000
Duration of loan	10 years
Documents required	employment record and salary record
Interest rate	12% annually
Mode of repayment	monthly instalments in cash/by cheque
Collateral	the papers of the new house

Textbook Questions

Q.1. In situations with high risks, credit might create further problems for the borrower. Explain.

Ans. Yes, it is true that in situations with high risks, credit might create many problems for the borrower, rather than solving his problems. Credit helps the people to increase their earnings, but in some situations, it pushes the people into debt trap. If people are not able to repay the loan, then they have to sell their assets or land, to repay the loan, and if they take further loan, then they are caught in the hand of debt. Then, the situation of borrowers may be worse off than before.

Q.2. How does money solve the problem of double co-incidence of wants ? Explain with an example of your own.

Ans. Double co-incidence of wants is the most difficult problem of barter system. Double co-incidence refers that goods in possession of two different persons must be useful for each other and needed by each other. If wants do not match exactly between the two, no exchange will take place. Money solves the problem of co-incidence. It acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.

Example—Amit has a spare pair of shoes and wants to buy some wheat and sell shoes. So, it is very difficult for Amit to find such a person who wants his shoes and agrees to solve his problem. Only money is accepted as a medium of exchange, commonly. Now, Amit sells the spare pair of shoes in the market and gets money. After that, he can buy wheat with this money. So, money has solved the problem of double co-incidence of wants.

Q.3. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money ?

Ans. Banks obtain money from those people who have surplus money, by opening their account in the bank and paying them interest on their deposit. On the other hand, banks provide loans to those people who are in need of money. They use major portion of deposits to extend loans. Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans, than what they earn on deposits. The difference between charged and paid interest is the main source of income of banks. In this way, banks mediate between those,

who have surplus money (depositor), and those, who need money (borrower).

Q.4. Look at a 10 rupee note. What is written on top? Can you explain this statement?

Ans. If we look at a 10 rupee note, we see the following things written on the top—

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Guaranteed By The Central Government

I promise to pay the bearer the sum of ten rupees.



This means, that Reserve Bank of India has a right to issue currency notes, on behalf of Central Government of India. The currency is guaranteed by the Central Government, i.e. the use of ten rupee note as a mode of payment is legal as per Indian laws, which cannot be refused by anyone, as mode of payment. Reserve Bank of India promises to pay rupees 10 in every situation to the bearer, who has a ten rupee note. This creates trust in people.

Q.5. Why do we need to expand formal sources of credit in India?

Ans. Formal sources of credit in India are banks and co-operative societies. Following are the reasons which show the need to expand formal sources of credit in India— (i) Formal sources of credit save people from moneylenders, traders and employers, who want to trap their borrowers in indebtedness. (ii) Everyone can get loan from bank at cheaper interest rate, in comparison to informal sources of credit. (iii) Bank loan on lower interest rate increases the earnings of borrower and they can easily repay their loan. (iv) These loans help the borrowers to improve their living standards.

Q.6. What is the basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor? Explain in your own words.

Ans. SHGs stands for Self-Help Groups. The basic idea behind the SHGs for the poor is to

provide credit facilities at a cheaper rate and also without much documentation process. SHGs organise rural poor, particularly, women, usually belonging to one neighbourhood. A typical SHGs has 15-20 members who meet and save regularly. This saving may be ₹ 25, ₹ 100, or more than ₹ 100 per member. Members can take small loans from these SHG. The group charges very nominal interest on these loans. Most of the important decisions regarding the savings and loan activities are taken by the group members. If savings of these groups are regular, they become eligible for availing loan from the bank. The loan is sanctioned in the name of group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities.

The basic idea behind these SHGs is to make people financially strong and self-dependent.

Q.7. What are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers?

Ans. Following are the reasons why the banks might not be willing to lend to certain borrowers :

(i) Borrowers do not have any collateral to deposit in the bank as a security. (ii) Borrowers do not furnish proper documents. (iii) Borrowers are already caught in the circle of debt. (iv) Borrowers are not in the position to repay the loan in the given time.

Q.8. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary ?

Ans. The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans, such as banks and co-operative societies. The RBI monitors the banks, in actually maintaining cash balance. RBI sees that the banks give loans, not just to businessmen and traders, but also to small cultivators, small-scale industries, small borrowers etc. Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI, regarding how much they are lending, at what interest rate, to whom etc.

This is necessary so as to maintain equality of who receives the loans, as the aim is that all industries should grow. Even the small-scale industries should be given the advantage of loans. As a result, the country's economy will also grow. This monitoring also ensures that banks do not provide

loan more money than they are supposed to, as such an action can create crisis situation.

Q.9. Analyse the role of credit for development.

Ans. Credit plays an important role in the development of a country. Both, people and nation, require credit for various economic activities. Credit helps industrialists in meeting working expenses and in production, in time. Therefore, their earning increases. Various people take credit for various purposes like, agriculture, business, to establish small scale industries or goods trade. Thus, we can see that cheap and affordable credit is very beneficial for the development of any country.

Q.10. 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.

Ans. On the following basis, Manav will decide, whether to borrow from the bank or the moneylender :

(i) **Rate of Interest** : First of all, Manav will make a comparison between the rates of interest of both, the bank and the moneylender. Manav will prefer to take the loan from one, who offers a lower rate of interest. (ii) **Conditions for loan** : Manav considers the terms and conditions for loan of both— the bank, and the moneylender. Manav will prefer the one who offers :

- (a) easy terms and conditions,
- (b) easy and affordable instalments,
- (c) less paper work, etc.

Manav would decide to take loan from the bank as it offers— low rate of interest, simple terms and conditions, less paper work, easy instalments etc.

Q.11. In India, about 80 per cent of farmers are small farmers, who need credit for cultivation.

(a) Why might banks be unwilling to lend to small farmers ?

(b) What are the other sources from which the small farmers can borrow?

(c) Explain with an example how the terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmer ?

(d) Suggest some ways by which small farmers can get cheap credit.

Ans. (a) Banks might not be willing to lend to small farmers because they do not have collateral, as security, to deposit in the bank and appropriate documents. Some farmers are already caught in the hand of debt. Besides, some farmers do not repay their loans in time, due to uncertainty of crop. (b) The other sources, from which the small farmers can borrow, are— moneylenders, land-owners, traders, friends, relatives, self-help groups etc. (c) The terms of credit can be unfavourable for the small farmers. For example— a person takes loan on a high rate of interest from informal sources like landlords, moneylenders etc., on behalf of the security of his land. At the end, he or she is unable to pay the loan, due to bad harvest, then the landlord or moneylender cancels his land to get his money back. In this situation, the loan pushes the farmers into debt trap.

(d) Small farmers can get cheap credit from banks, co-operative societies and self-help groups and their rate of interest is also lower than the other sources of credit. The farmers can repay the loan easily after 4 or 5 years, or as decided before.

Q.12. Fill in the blanks :

(i) Majority of the credit needs of the _____ households are met from informal sources.

(ii) _____ costs of borrowing increase the debt-burden.

(iii) _____ issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.

(iv) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on _____ .

(v) _____ is an asset that the borrower owns and uses as a guarantee until the loan is repaid to the lender.

Ans. (i) Poor, (ii) High, (iii) Reserve Bank of India, (iv) deposits, (v) Collateral.

Q.13. Choose the most appropriate answer.

(i) In SHG most of the decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by— (a) Bank (b) Members (c) Non-government organisations

Ans. (b) Members.

(ii) Formal sources of credit do not include—

(a) Banks (b) Co-operatives (c) Employers.

Ans. (c) Employers.

Additional Project/Activity

The following table shows people in a variety of occupations in urban areas. What are the purposes, for which the following people might need loans? Fill in the column.

Occupations	Reason for needing a Loan
Construction worker	
Graduate student who is computer literate	
A person employed in government service	
Migrant labourer in Delhi	
Household maid	
Small trader	
Autorickshaw driver	
A worker whose factory has closed down	

Next, classify the people into two groups based on whom you think might get a bank loan and those who might not. What is the criterion, that you have used for classification?

Ans. Table: Occupations and Reasons for Loans

Occupations	Reason for needing a Loan
Construction worker	To meet daily consumption needs during periods of unemployment or to repair a village home.
Graduate student who is computer literate	To pay for higher education (Education Loan) or to buy a laptop/software for a startup venture.
A person employed in government service	To purchase a house (Home Loan), a car, or to fund a child's wedding.
Migrant labourer in Delhi	To pay for emergency medical expenses or to send money home for agricultural seeds/inputs.
Household maid	To pay off old debts to moneylenders or to cover expenses for a daughter's marriage.
Small trader	To buy new stock (working capital) or to expand the shop's physical space.
Autorickshaw driver	To purchase their own vehicle (Auto Loan) or to pay for major engine repairs.
A worker whose factory has closed down	To meet basic survival needs while seeking a new job or to set up a small tea stall/business.

Classification of Loan Eligibility : We can classify these individuals into two groups based on their likelihood of securing a loan from a formal institution like a bank.

Group 1: Likely to get a Bank Loan

Government Employee: Graduate Student: Small Trader: Autorickshaw Driver:

Group 2: Unlikely to get a Bank Loan

Construction Worker: Migrant Labourer: Household Maid Displaced Factory Worker:

The Criterion for Classification

The primary criteria used for this classification are Collateral and Documentation of Income.

Banks require "terms of credit" which include a high credit score, a stable source of earnings (repayment capacity), and assets (like land, property, or salary slips) that can be pledged as security. People in the informal sector (Group 2) usually fail to meet these requirements and are forced to rely on expensive informal sources like moneylenders.

4

Globalisation and the Indian Economy

Intext Questions

1. Let's Work These Out

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent ₹ 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2017, Ford Motors was selling 88,000 cars in the Indian markets, while another 1,81,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico, Brazil and United States of America. The company wants to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

Read the passage on the left and answer these questions :

1. Would you say Ford Motors is a MNC? Why?
2. What is foreign investment? How much did Ford Motors invest in India?
3. By setting up their production plants in India, MNCs such as Ford Motors tap the advantage not only of the large markets that countries such as India provide, but also the lower costs of production. Explain the statement.
4. Why do you think the company wants to develop India as a base for manufacturing car components for its global operations? Discuss the following factors:
 - (a) cost of labour and other resources in India
 - (b) the presence of several local manufacturers who supply autoparts to Ford Motors
 - (c) closeness to a large number of buyers in India and China.
5. In what ways will the production of cars by Ford Motors in India lead to interlinking of production?
6. In what ways is an MNC different from other companies?
7. Nearly all major multinationals are American, Japanese or European, such as Nike, Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Honda, Nokia. Can you guess why?

Ans. 1. Yes, Ford Motors is certainly an MNC, because it operates in many countries across the world, India being one of them. This multinational corporation is headquartered in the USA.

2. Investment made by MNCs for production in other countries is called foreign investment. Ford Motors has invested ₹ 1700 crore in India.
3. Generally, MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low prices, where the availability of other factors of production is assured and there are favourable government policies of related countries. India has become a favourite country of MNCs, due to availability

of all the above facilities. That's why, MNCs, such as Ford Motors, have set up their production plants in India, and gained profit.

4. The Ford Motors Company wants to develop India, as a base for manufacturing car components, for its global operations as—
 - (i) The company can get skilled and unskilled labour at cheap rates in India. Besides, it can get other necessary resources of production at reasonable rates.
 - (ii) There are many small production units that have efficiency to handle cost, quality and labour conditions and can easily supply small parts to the company.

(iii) India and China are neighbouring countries. Both countries can provide a large market to the company.

5. Interlinking of Production

Ford Motors interlinks production by collaborating with local companies and sourcing parts from domestic suppliers. Ford entered India in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a local manufacturer. This partnership helped them navigate the local market. Furthermore, by buying components from Indian suppliers for their global operations, Ford integrates Indian businesses into the global supply chain, interlinking local and international production.

6. MNCs vs. Other Companies

The primary difference is the scale and geographical reach of control over production. While a standard company typically operates within the boundaries of a single nation, an MNC operates in multiple countries simultaneously. MNCs seek to locate production where it is cheapest to maximize global profits, whereas domestic companies are generally limited to local resources and markets.

7. Origin of Major MNCs

Major MNCs are often American, Japanese, or European because these regions have historically possessed the massive capital, advanced technology, and global influence required to expand.

These nations were the first to undergo industrialization and have developed the financial infrastructure and research capabilities necessary to dominate world trade.

2. Let's Work These Out

1. What was the main channel connecting countries in the past? How is it different now?

Ans. In the past, foreign trade was the primary channel connecting countries, but today it has evolved into a multi-dimensional flow of goods,

services, capital, and technology.

2. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.

Ans. Foreign Trade : Foreign trade is a way of trading, in which, a market of a country is connected and integrated with the markets of different countries. It creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets.

Foreign Investment : Investment made by MNCs is called foreign investment. It is made with the hope, that these assets will earn profits.

3. In recent years, China has been importing steel from India. Explain, how the import of steel by China will affect.

(a) steel companies in China.

(b) steel companies in India.

(c) industries buying steel for production of other industrial goods in China.

Ans. (a) Steel Companies in China : Steel companies in China will get cheap and good quality steel.

(b) Steel Companies in India : Steel companies in India will earn good profit and extend their trade. On the other hand, if export increases more, then Indian companies will suffer and face many problems, like-lack of raw materials, high cost of raw material and finished goods, etc.

(c) Industries buying steel for Production of other Industrial goods in China : Industries buying steel for production of other industrial goods in China will get cheap and sufficient raw material, as per their requirement. Therefore, total industrial production of China will increase.

4. How will the import of steel from India into the Chinese markets lead to integration of markets for steel in the two countries? Explain.

Ans. The import of steel from India into the Chinese markets will lead to integration of markets for steel in the two countries in the following ways:

(i) It will help the Chinese steel market to get cheap and good quality raw material.

(ii) It will help the Indian steel companies to earn more foreign exchange.

3. Let's Work These Out

1. What is the role of MNCs in the globalisation process?

Ans. MNCs are playing an important role in the globalisation process. More and more goods and services are available to people. New techniques and technologies are moving from one country to another. People move from one country to another in search of better jobs, better education etc. Most regions of the world are coming in close contact with each other, just because of MNCs.

2. What are the various ways in which countries can be linked?

Ans. The various ways in which countries can be linked are as follows : (i) Movement of people from one country to another. (ii) Movement of goods and services between various countries. (iii) Foreign trade between various countries. (iv) By increasing the number of MNCs. (v) Movement of latest technology from one country to another.

3. Choose the correct option :

Globalisation, by connecting countries, shall result in :

- (a) lesser competition among producers.
- (b) greater competition among producers.
- (c) no change in competition among producers.

Ans. (b) greater competition among producers.

4. Let's Work These Out

1. How is information technology connected with globalisation? Would globalisation have been possible without expansion of IT?

Ans. Information Technology is the backbone of modern globalisation, enabling instant cross-border communication, seamless electronic

payments, and real-time coordination of global production.

No, the rapid and extensive globalisation we experience today would not have been possible without the expansion of IT. While basic trade existed previously, without IT.

5. Let's Work These Out

1. What do you understand by liberalisation of foreign trade?

Ans. Liberalisation means removing unnecessary trade restrictions and making the economy more competitive. The policy of removing barriers and restrictions from exports and imports of government, is known as liberalisation of foreign trade.

2. Tax on imports is one type of trade barrier. The government could also place a limit on the number of goods that can be imported. This is known as quotas. Can you explain, using the example of Chinese toys, how quotas can be used as trade barriers? Do you think this should be used? Discuss.

Ans. If Indian government implements import quota, then the importer country cannot buy Chinese toys more than the quota. Those who wish to import these toys, would have to pay tax on this. Because of the tax, buyers will have to pay a higher price for imported toys. Chinese toys will no longer be cheaper in the Indian markets and imports from China will automatically reduce. Indian toy makers will prosper. No, I don't think it should be used, because now, the time has reached for Indian producers to compete with foreign producers, as it would improve the performance of producers within the country, since they would have to improve their quality.

6. Let's Work These Out

1. WTO was started at the initiative of _____ countries. The aim of the WTO is to _____. WTO establishes rules regarding _____ for all countries, and sees that _____. In practice, trade between countries is

not _____. Developing countries like India have _____, whereas developed countries, in many cases, have continued to provide protection to their producers.

Ans. WTO was started at the initiative of developed countries. The aim of the WTO is to liberalise International Trade. WTO establishes rules regarding International Trade for all countries, and sees that these rules are obeyed. In practice, trade between countries is not fair and free. Developing countries like India have removed trade barriers, whereas developed countries, in many cases, have continued to provide protection to their producers.

2. What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is more fair?

Ans. I think, following attempts can be made, so that trade between countries is more fair :

- (i) Unnecessary restrictions on foreign trade and foreign investment should be removed.
- (ii) Trade barriers should be removed.
- (iii) Policy of liberalisation should be adopted.
- (iv) All countries should follow the rules of WTO regarding trade.

3. In the above example, we saw that the US government gives massive sums of money to farmers for production. At times, governments also give support to promote production of certain types of goods, such as those which are environmentally friendly. Discuss whether these are fair or not.

Ans. No, these are unfair. The US government wants to capture the world market through industrial production, as well as agricultural production. For this, massive money was given to farmers for production. US farmers can sell the farm products at the lowest prices. The surplus farm products are sold in other country markets at lower prices. This will adversely affect farmers in developing countries such as India. Therefore, developing countries are asking the developed country governments, "We have reduced trade

barriers as per WTO rules, but you have ignored the rules of WTO and have continued to pay your farmers vast sums of money. You have asked our governments to stop supporting our farmers, but you are doing that yourselves. Is this free and fair trade?"

Yes, this may be fair, if only monetary help is given for increment in production as per demand, but this condition should be applicable for all goods.

7. Let's Work These Out

1. How has competition benefited people in India?

Ans. Competition has benefited people in India in the following manner : (i) Due to competition, people are able to obtain better quality goods at cheaper prices. (ii) Consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas, have access to a wide range of goods and services. They are enjoying variety of goods and services at cheaper rates. (iii) People are enjoying much higher standards of living today. (iv) MNCs have invested in industries, such as—cell phones, automobiles, electronics, soft drinks, fast food or services, like banking, in urban areas. In these industries and services, new jobs have been created. (v) Some companies in India, supplying raw materials etc. to MNCs, have prospered. (vi) Several top Indian companies have invested in newer technology and production methods and raised their production standards. (vii) Some companies have gained from successful collaborations with foreign companies. (viii) Some large Indian companies have emerged as multinationals, such as—Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc. (ix) New opportunities have been created for companies, providing services, particularly those, involving IT.

2. Should more Indian companies emerge as MNCs? How would it benefit the people in the country?

Ans. Yes, more Indian companies should emerge as MNCs. It would benefit the people of the country as follows : (i) It will provide employment opportunities to the people of the country. (ii)

It would make available, the goods at cheaper rates to the people, due to competition between companies. (iii) It will improve the standard of goods because of the use of new technology and production methods. (iv) These companies will earn more foreign exchange for the country.

3. Why does government try to attract more foreign investment?

Ans. Government tries to attract more foreign investment because of the following reasons :

(i) For building basic infrastructure of the country. (ii) For industrial development. (iii) For technological development. (iv) For agricultural development. (v) For increasing job opportunities in the country.

4. In chapter 1, we saw what may be development for one may be destructive for others. The setting of SEZs has been opposed by some people in India. Find out who are these people and why are they opposing it.

Ans. In recent years, the central and state governments in India have taken special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. In this reference, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up. Some people are opposed to the setting of SEZs. These people are farmers and tribals. They are opposing it because this may appropriate the land and disrupt the lives of people who are displaced.

8. Let's Work These Out

1. In what ways has competition affected workers, Indian exporters and foreign MNCs in the garment industry?

Ans. In the garment industry, global competition has created a cost-driven landscape.

While MNCs thrive by sourcing the cheapest global labor and exporters innovate to survive, workers face the brunt through flexible employment, low wages, and a loss of benefits. Ultimately, efficiency gains come at the expense of labor security.

2. What can be done by each of the following so that the workers can get a fair share of

benefits brought by globalisation?

- (a) government
- (b) employers at the exporting factories
- (c) MNCs
- (d) workers.

Ans. The below given measures can be adopted, so that the workers can get a fair share of benefits brought by globalisation :

- (a) **Government** : The government can make some labour laws in favour of workers, such as, permanent appointment for the whole year, regular wages and working hours etc. Government can force producers to implement these laws and can provide protection to workers. It can help the workers to get their rights.
 - (b) **Employers at the exporting factories** : They can help the workers by following the rules and regulations laid by government. They can provide them some benefits and facilities, such as— fair wages, job security, fixed working hours, overtime wages, health insurance, provident fund etc.
 - (c) **MNCs** : If MNCs want, they can help the government to make globalisation fair, by implementing the labour laws and other norms of the government. They should place orders to those exporters, who follow labour laws strictly.
 - (d) **Workers** : Workers should work honestly in interest of their employer company. They should avoid strikes, lockouts, industrial violence etc. They should establish labour unions, to settle their demands with government and employers.
3. One of the present debates in India is whether companies should have flexible policies for employment. Based on what you have read in the chapter, summarise the point of view of the employers and workers.

Ans. One of the present issues of debate in India is whether companies should have flexible policies

for employment. Based on the chapter, the point of view of the employers and workers are as following :

- (i) **The point of view of the employers :** A large number of employers like to employ workers on temporary basis. This means, that the jobs of workers are no longer secure. Employers try hard to reduce their costs, due to increasing competition at the world level. They employ workers on a temporary basis, so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.
- (ii) **The point of view of the workers :** The lives of workers have changed by pressure of competition and globalisation. Workers are not in favour of flexible policies of employment because their jobs are no longer secure just because of them. They do not get work for the whole year and they are forced to work overtime, to make both ends meet.

Textbook Questions

Q.1. What do you understand by globalisation? Explain in your own words.

Ans. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or inter-connection between countries. Globalisation encourages foreign trade and foreign investment.

Under this, all barriers or restrictions on foreign trade are removed. Therefore, more and more goods and services, investments and technology move between countries, direct foreign investment increases, export and import increases. Therefore, level of production and productivity rises.

Q.2. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian Government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

Ans. Government can use trade barriers to increase or decrease foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods, and how much of each, should come into the country.

The Indian government, after independence, had put barriers to foreign trade and foreign

investment, to protect domestic producers from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up in the 1950s and 1960s, and competition from imports at that stage, would not have allowed these industries to come up. Thus, Indian government allowed imports of only essential items, such as— machinery, fertilisers, petroleum etc. and put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment.

The Indian Government wanted to remove these barriers, because in the beginning of 1991, it was felt that the competition would improve the performance of producers within the country and help in economy's growth. It had been decided, that the time had come for Indian producers, to compete with producers around the world.

Q.3. How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?

Ans. In the following way, flexibility in labour laws would help companies : (i) Companies employ workers only on a temporary basis, so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year. (ii) It reduces the cost to employer because they pay less to the employees. (iii) Workers, also, have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis, during the peak season.

In this way, companies make large profits.

Q.4. What are the various ways in which MNCs are set up, or control production in other countries?

Ans. Following are the ways in which MNCs set up, or control production in other countries : (i) **By Joint Venture** : Sometimes, MNCs make production in collaboration with domestic companies, within some other countries. Domestic company gets double profit by joint production— (a) MNCs can provide finance for investment, and (b) MNCs bring latest technology of production with them.

(ii) **By Buying Domestic Companies** : MNCs expand their production, by buying domestic companies.

(iii) **By getting their Products Manufactured from Small Producers** : MNCs have another way to control production in other countries. MNCs, in

developed countries, place order for production to small producers. Garments, footwear, sports items are examples of industries, where production is carried out by a large number of small producers around the world. These products are supplied to the MNCs, which sell these under their own brand name, to the customers.

Q.5. Why do developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment? What do you think should the developing countries demand in return?

Ans. Developed countries want developing countries to liberalise their trade and investment, in order to expand their trade in developing countries, through foreign trade and foreign investment. To gain profit at the high rate, developed countries want to invest in developing countries.

Yes, I think developing countries should demand free access to developed country's market, removal of unfair trade barriers and more financial support. They should also demand to follow WTO rules regarding trade, so that they also can invest in developed countries.

Q.6. "The impact of globalisation has not been uniform." Explain this statement.

Ans. The impact of globalisation has not been uniform. It is beneficial for some sections of society, while for some others, it has been harmful and bad. Many people have been deprived of profits of globalisation. The above-mentioned statement can be explained as given below :

There are some positive and negative impacts of globalisation which are as follows: (a) **Positive Impacts** : There have been the following impacts of globalisation : (i) There is greater competition among producers—Both, local and foreign producers, provide advantages to consumers. There is greater choice before these consumers to enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. Consequently, these people now enjoy much higher standards of living, than was possible earlier. (ii) Globalisation has increased employment, comforts and improved the

lifestyle of the people.

Thus, it has proved beneficial for some people of the society.

(b) **Negative Effects** : (i) Some small industries have to bear a great loss, due to competition with multinational companies. (ii) Many labourers have been unemployed because many factories have been closed. (iii) Employment of workers has not been certain and safe. (iv) Employers are reducing wages. They are taking more work from workers.

(v) Globalisation has increased the difference between the poor and the rich.

Q.7. How has liberalisation of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?

Ans. Liberalisation of trade and investment policies has helped the globalisation process in the following manner : (i) Liberalisation of trade removes barriers of trade, and due to this, import and export between countries has become more easier. It helps in the process of globalisation. (ii) Relaxation of rules and regulations, encourages MNCs to invest in other countries, and this is a part of globalisation. (iii) Liberalisation makes MNCs free, to expand their market in other countries. This is the process of globalisation.

Q.8. How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example other than those given here.

Ans. Foreign trade leads to integration of markets across countries as given below : (i) Almost all the countries have become dependent on each other. (ii) Every country has to export goods and services. (iii) Foreign trade creates an opportunity beyond the domestic markets, i.e. markets of their own country. (iv) Substitutes of goods get increasingly available in the market.

Example : There is a sufficient production of cotton and woollen clothes in India. If any country demands for it, India can export it to that country. On the other hand, there is a lack of mineral oil in India, therefore mineral oil can be imported from any mineral oil producing country.

In this way, foreign trade leads to integration of markets, across countries.

Q.9. Globalisation will continue in the future. Can you imagine what the world would be like twenty years from now? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. Undoubtedly, globalisation will continue in the future. The world would be like a big market, twenty years from now. The reasons are as follows:

(i) There will be global expansion of MNCs. (ii) The world markets will be close to each other, due to expansion of MNCs. (iii) Foreign investment of MNCs will be increased. (iv) Skilled and unskilled labourers will be spread out in the whole world, due to mobility of labour. (v) Foreign trade will increase among various countries of the world. (vi) The flow of more and more goods, services, investment and technology will increase among various countries. (vii) The employment will increase. (viii) People will be in a position to buy quality goods at cheapest rates. This will improve standard of living of people. (ix) MNCs will get benefited from the increased competition. (x) Cultural values will be exchanged.

Q.10. Supposing you find two people arguing : One is saying globalisation has hurt our country's development. The other is telling, globalisation is helping India develop. How would you respond to these arguments?

Ans. One, who is saying that globalisation has hurt our country's development, is not right, because globalisation is very important for development of an economy. Globalisation has created employment opportunities. It has more benefited rich consumers, producers, skilled and educated workers. Direct Foreign Investment has increased. Globalisation has made Indian economy more competitive. It has made India capable to face foreign competition.

Globalisation has some bad-effects on our economy. Some small producers and workers have suffered through competition, due to globalisation. Some small factories have been forced to shut down.

The government should make attempts for a fair globalisation. Fair globalisation would create

opportunities for all and also ensure, that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

Q.11. 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 _____. Markets in India are selling goods produced in many other countries. This means there is increasing _____ with other countries. Moreover, the rising number of brands that we see in the markets might be produced by MNCs in India. MNCs are investing in India because _____. While consumers have more choices in the market, the effect of rising _____ and _____ has meant _____ greater _____ among the producers.

Ans. (i) globalisation (ii) cooperation (iii) of cheaper production costs. (iv) demand (v) purchasing power (vi) competition

Q.12. Match the following :

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

Ans. (i) – (b), (ii) – (e), (iii) – (d), (iv) – (c), (v) – (a).

Q.13. Choose the most appropriate option :

(i) 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.

Ans. (b) goods, services and investments between countries.

(ii) The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to —

- (a) set up new factories.
- (b) buy existing local companies.
- (c) form partnership with local companies.

Ans. (b) buy existing local companies.

(iii) Globalisation has led to improvement in living conditions —

- (a) of all the people.
- (b) of people in the developed countries.
- (c) of workers in the developing countries.
- (d) none of the above.

Ans. (b) of people in the developed countries.

Additional Project/Activity

- I. Take some branded products that we use every day (soaps, toothpaste, garments, electronic goods, etc.). Check which of these are produced by MNCs.

Ans. Do it Yourself.

- II. Take any Indian industry or service of your choice. Collect information and photographs from newspapers, magazine clippings, books, television, internet, interviews with people on the following aspects of the industry :

- (i) Various producers/companies in the industry.
- (ii) Is the product exported to other countries?
- (iii) Are there MNCs among the producers?
- (iv) Competition in the industry.
- (v) Conditions of work in the industry.
- (vi) Has there been any major change in the industry in the past 15 years?
- (vii) Problems that people in the industry face.

Ans. For this report, the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry has been selected. Often called the "Pharmacy of the World," this sector is a global leader in providing affordable healthcare solutions.

- (i) **Various Producers/Companies in the Industry :** The industry is dominated by large domestic players with massive global footprints.

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Cipla Ltd., Lupin Ltd., Aurobindo Pharma, Mankind Pharma.

(ii) Is the Product Exported to Other Countries?

Yes, India, is a massive exporter of pharmaceuticals.

(iii) Are there MNCs Among the Producers?

Yes, several global multinational corporations (MNCs) have established a strong presence in India, either through subsidiaries or manufacturing hubs:

(iv) Competition in the Industry

- **Generic Pricing Pressure :** Continuous "price erosion" in the US market has forced Indian firms to cut margins.
- **Therapeutic Shifts :** A major competitive battleground in 2026 is the Weight-Loss Drug (GLP-1) market.

Following the patent expiry of semaglutide in March 2026, 10–15 Indian players are expected to launch competing versions, likely slashing prices by 50%.

- **Brand vs. Price:** The Competition Commission of India (CCI) notes that brand perception often trumps price, leading to high markups even in competitive generic categories.

(v) Conditions of Work in the Industry

Working conditions vary by segment but generally show high ratings for learning and development:

- **Corporate Culture:** Leading firms like Cipla and Dr. Reddy's are highly rated for skill development and company culture.
- **Compliance Rigor:** Due to strict USFDA and EU GMP inspections, manufacturing environments must maintain extremely high safety and hygiene standards.
- **Job Security:** Generally rated as "high" across the top firms, though performance-based appraisals are often cited as a critical point for employees.

(vi) Major Changes in the Past 15 Years (2011–2026)

- **Specialized Portfolio:** Transitioned from simple generics to complex biosimilars and specialty drugs for oncology and rare diseases.
- **Tech Integration:** Adoption of a fully digitized model using AI for drug discovery and clinical trials.
- **Global Recognition:** The Indian Pharma-

copoeia (IP) is now internationally recognized, enhancing global quality standing.

- **Supply Chain Trust:** Solidified status as a reliable global supplier following the COVID-19 pandemic.

(vii) Current Challenges (2026)

- **Regulatory Hurdles:** Frequent USFDA manufacturing citations (Form 483s) and warning letters delay market entry.

- **Trade Risks:** Export profitability is threatened by U.S. trade probes and potential new tariffs.
- **Price Controls:** Domestic pricing caps in India squeeze profit margins on high-volume therapies.
- **High R&D Investment:** Shifting to new chemical entities requires massive capital and carries higher financial risks than traditional generics.

5

Consumer Rights

Intext Questions

1. Let's Work These Out

1. What are the various ways by which people may be exploited in the market?

Ans. Following are the ways by which people may be exploited in the market : (i) **High Prices** : Traders can charge high prices on the goods where no MRP is written. (ii) **Adulteration and Impurity**: Sometimes, traders sell adulterated and impure goods, in order to get high profit. (iii) **Under measurement or weight** : Sometimes, traders weigh less than what they should. In this way, they cheat the consumers. (iv) **Sub-standard Quality**: Now-a-days, traders are selling sub-standard quality goods and duplicate goods, to earn more profit. (v) **Artificial Scarcity** : Traders create artificial scarcity of goods by hoarding of these goods. They sell these things later on, at higher prices and earn more profit. (vi) **Lack of safety devices**: Some traders produce goods of poor quality, without caring for the standard safeguard norms. Such things may prove to be dangerous for the consumers. (vii) **False or incomplete information**: Many dealers mislead the consumers by giving wrong information about goods. (viii) **Poor after-sale services** : Many goods require after-sale services, like— scooters, motorcycles, cars, washing machines, televisions, refrigerators, etc. The suppliers fail to provide these services.

2. Think of one example from your experience, where you thought that there was some

'cheating' in the market. Discuss in the classroom.

Ans. One notable example involves investment fraud via social media, which accounted for high financial losses in 2025.

3. What do you think should be the role of government to protect consumers?

Ans. The role of government to protect consumers is very important. Government should take some necessary steps to protect consumers : (i) Government should implement Consumer Protection Act, 1986, strictly. (ii) Government should make consumers aware about their rights, through mass media. (iii) Government should give complete information to consumers about three-tier judicial process, prepared for protection of their interests. (iv) Government should make it necessary for traders to display price list. (v) Government should make it necessary for producers to print the price, manufacturing date, expiry date, guarantee or warranty period, qualities, product name, address and telephone no. of producer on their products. (vi) Government should distribute essential commodities for poor sections of the society, through fair price shops or ration shops.

2. Let's Work These Out

1. What could have been the steps taken by consumer groups?

Ans. The following steps could have been taken by consumer groups :

- (i) Consumer groups can protect and promote the interests of consumers against unethical and unfair trade practices.
 - (ii) Consumer groups can organise exhibitions for consumer awareness.
 - (iii) Consumer groups can look into the malpractices in ration shops.
 - (iv) Consumer groups can look into the overcrowding in the road passenger transport.
 - (v) Consumer groups can make the consumers aware by writing articles.
 - (vi) Consumer groups can exert pressure on business firms and government, to correct such business conduct, which may be unfair, and against the interests of consumers at large.
2. There may be rules and regulations, but they are often not followed. Why? Discuss.

Ans. There are various rules and regulations formed by government to protect consumers from exploitation, but these rules are often not followed, due to following reasons :

- (i) Unawareness of consumers.
- (ii) Corruption in the government departments.
- (iii) Compromising attitude of consumers.
- (iv) Lengthy, expensive and time-consuming legal process.

3. Let's Work These Out

1. For the following (you can add to the list) products/services discuss what safety rules should be observed by the producer?
 - (a) LPG cylinder (b) cinema theatre
 - (c) circus (d) medicines
 - (e) edible oil (f) marriage pandal
 - (g) a high-rise building.

Ans. The following safety rules should be observed by the producer, for the above given products/ services :

- (a) LPG Cylinder : There should be no leakage in the cylinder. The weight and quality of the cylinder, and seal of producer company, should be proper.
- (b) Cinema Theatre : There should be facilities of safe building, parking, sufficient entry and exit doors, fire prevention equipment, canteens and toilets.
- (c) Circus : There should be provisions of enough fire-fighting instruments, sufficient buckets of

sand, and there should be water in water tank close by the place of circus. All animals should be kept inside cages.

- (d) Medicines : Name of medicine, manufacturing date, expiry date, batch no, price, formula, sales tax, etc. should be mentioned.
- (e) Edible Oil : There should be no adulteration in the edible oil. Edible oil should be packed in packets and tin boxes. These packets should contain the manufacturing date, expiry date, fixed price and AGMARK certification mark.
- (f) Marriage hall : Marriage hall should have facilities of generator, fire-fighting instruments, toilets and parking. Besides this, the clothes of tent should not be of nylon and silk.
- (g) A High-rise Building : There should be proper arrangement for fire safety. The building should be constructed according to the map approved by government. The building should be earthquake resistant.

2. Find out any case of accident or negligence from people around you, where you think that the responsibility lay with the producer. Discuss.

Ans. There are several real-world incidents that have highlighted cases where accidents or potential harms were attributed to producer negligence through manufacturing, design, or marketing defects. For example-

Ultra-Processed Foods Health Litigation (2025): Major food and beverage corporations are currently facing lawsuits alleging they misrepresented or concealed the long-term health risks of ultra-processed foods. This is viewed as a marketing defect or failure to warn consumers of foreseeable health harms.

Discussion of Producer Responsibility

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and other global frameworks, a producer's responsibility is categorized into three main areas:

1. **Manufacturing Defects:** Occur when a specific item is made incorrectly due to an assembly line error, such as a car leaving the factory with a missing critical brake bolt.
2. **Design Defects:** Occur when an entire product line is inherently unsafe regardless of how it was made, such as an SUV prone to rolling

over or a toy with small, easily detachable magnetic pieces that pose a choking hazard.

- 3. Marketing Defects (Failure to Warn):** Occur when a producer fails to provide adequate instructions or warnings for a product that is safe only when used in a specific way, such as a cleaning chemical that requires gloves but lacks a clear warning label.

4. Let's Work These Out

1. When we buy commodities, we find that the price charged is sometimes higher or lower than the Maximum Retail Price printed on the pack. Discuss the possible reasons. Should consumer groups do something about this?

Ans. The possible reason for higher price may be over charging by the retailer from an ignorant customer. The possible reason for a price lower than Maximum Retail Price (MRP) may be due to bargaining by the customer, or a discount being given by the retailer to increase his sale. Consumer groups should pressurise the dealers to ensure that no dealer charges more than the MRP under any condition. They should in fact put pressure on dealers to reduce their margins and charge lesser than the MRP as far as possible.

2. Pick up a few packaged goods that you want to buy and examine the information given. In what ways are they useful? Is there some information, that you think should be given on those packaged goods but is not? Discuss.

Ans. The information given on the package can be useful as follows :

- (i) Maximum Retail Price (MRP) : the seller cannot ask you to pay more than this amount.
- (ii) Expiry Date and Date of manufacture : you can see how much time has passed since the product was manufactured and also whether you can safely use it.
- (iii) Ingredients Used : You should know what is used in making the product so that, in case some ingredients do not suit your health condition, you can avoid it. Examples are sugar for diabetes.
- (iv) Address of manufacturer : If the product is defective and the seller does not replace it, you can contact the manufacturer for redressal of complaint.

On all products, especially medicine and food items, additional information regarding safe and

proper use should be mentioned.

3. People make complaints about the lack of civic ,such as bad roads or poor water and health facilities, but no one listens. Now the RTI Act gives you the power to question. Do you agree? Discuss.

Ans. Yes, we agree that the RTI Act gives us the right to ask questions. The right to information has been expanded to cover various services provided by the government.

In October, 2005, the government of India enacted a law, popularly known as RTI (Right to Information) Act, which ensures its citizens, all the information about the functions of government departments. Thus, we can say, that the RTI Act gives people, the power to question.

5. Let's Work These Out

The following are some of the catchy advertisements of products that we purchase from the market. Which of the following offers would really benefit consumers? Discuss.

- 15 gm more in every 500 gm pack.
- Subscribe for a newspaper with a gift at the end of a year.
- Scratch and win gifts worth ₹ 10 lakhs.
- A milk chocolate inside a 500 gram glucose box.
- Win a gold coin inside a pack.
- Buy shoes worth ₹ 2000 and get one pair of shoes worth ₹ 500 free.

Ans. The below given advertisements would really benefit the consumers :

- (i) 15 gm more in every 500 gm pack.
- (ii) A milk chocolate inside a 500 gram glucose box.
- (iii) Buy shoes worth ₹ 2000 and get one pair of shoes worth ₹ 500 free.

6. Let's Work These Out

Arrange the following in the correct order.

- (a) Arita files a case in the District Consumer Court.
- (b) She engages a professional person.
- (c) She realises that the dealer has given her defective material.
- (d) She starts attending the court proceedings.
- (e) She goes and complains to the dealer and the Branch office, to no effect.

- (f) She is asked to produce the bill and warranty before the court.
- (g) She purchases a wall clock from a retail outlet.
- (h) Within a few months, the dealer was ordered by the court to replace her old wall clock with a brand new one at no extra cost.

Ans. (g), (c), (e), (b), (a), (d), (f), (h).

7. Let's Work These Out

1. Look at the posters and cartoons in this chapter. Think of any particular commodity and the aspects that need to be looked at as a consumer. Design a poster for this.

Ans. Do It Yourself.

2. Find out the nearest consumer court for your area.

Ans. Do it Yourself.

3. What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer court?

Ans. Consumer Protection Council : Consumer Protection Council is an organisation which protects and promotes the interests of consumers. They guide the consumers on how to file a case in the consumer courts and represent the consumers in the consumer courts.

Consumer Court : Consumer Courts are set up under COPRA, for redressal of consumer disputes. They act as a judicial machinery at the district, state and national level.

4. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 ensures the following as rights which every consumer in India should possess —

- (i) Right to choice
- (iv) Right to representation
- (ii) Right to information
- (v) Right to safety
- (iii) Right to redressal
- (vi) Right to consumer education

Categorise the following cases under different heads and mark against each in brackets.

- (a) Lata got an electric shock from a newly purchased iron. She complained to the shopkeeper immediately. ()
- (b) John is dissatisfied with the services provided by MTNL/BSNL/TATA INDICOM for the past few months. He files a case in the District Level Consumer Forum. ()
- (c) Your friend has been sold a medicine that has crossed the expiry date and you are advising her to lodge a complaint. ()
- (d) Iqbal makes it a point to scan through all the particulars given on the pack of any item that he buys. ()
- (e) You are not satisfied with the services of the cable operator catering to your locality but you are unable to switch over to anybody else. ()
- (f) You realise that you have received a defective camera from a dealer. You are complaining to the head office persistently. ()

Ans. (a) Right to safety.

(b) Right to redressal.

(c) Right to safety.

(d) Right to information.

(e) Right to choice.

(f) Right to representation

5. If the standardisation ensures the quality of a commodity, why are many goods available in the market without ISI or Agmark certification?

Ans. There are many goods available in the market, without ISI or Agmark certification. These goods are duplicate and fake goods, which are produced by producers to earn more and more profit. These goods are cheaper and are of sub-standard, in comparison of certified goods.

6. Find out the details of who provides Hallmark and ISO certification.

Ans. BIS and Agmark provides certificates of quality to the products in India. BIS caters to the consumer

products and industrial goods, while Agmark is for agricultural products. At international level, there is an institution which serves to provide such a common reference. It is called International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO). It is located in Geneva.

Textbook Questions

Q.1. Why are rules and regulations required in the marketplace? Illustrate with a few examples.

Ans. Rules and regulations are required in the market place, for the protection of the consumer rights, due to the following reasons :

(i) **Weak Position of Consumers** : Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position. Whenever there is a complaint regarding a good or service that had been bought, the seller tries to shift all the responsibilities on to the buyer. In such a condition, the consumer finds himself helpless.

(ii) **Exploitation of Consumers** : Exploitation in the market is taken place in various ways. Sometimes, traders indulge in unfair trade practices, such as, when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should, or when, traders add charges that were not mentioned before, or when, adulterated or defective goods are sold.

(iii) **Unfair Market** : Markets do not work in a fair manner as producers are few and powerful, whereas consumers purchase in small amounts and are scattered. This happens especially when large companies are producing these goods. These companies, with huge wealth, power and reach, can manipulate the market in various ways.

(iv) **False Information** : False information is passed on through the media and other sources, to attract consumers. For example, a company for years, sold powder milk for babies all over the world, as the most scientific product, claiming this to be better than mother's milk. Later, this claim proved to be wrong. Similarly, a long battle had to be fought with court cases, to make cigarette manufacturing companies accept, that their products could cause

cancer.

All these above-mentioned examples prove the significance of rules and regulations in the market place. Therefore, there is a need for rules and regulations, to ensure protection for consumers.

Q.2. What factors gave birth to the consumer movement in India? Trace its evolution.

Ans. In India, the consumer movement, as a 'Social Force', originated with the necessity of protecting and promoting the interests of consumers, against unethical and unfair trade practices.

Following are the factors that gave birth to the consumer movement in India: (i) Dissatisfaction of consumers. (ii) No legal system to protect consumers from exploitation in the market place.

(iii) Artificial food shortages. (iv) Hoarding of commodities. (v) Black marketing. (vi) Adulteration of food and edible oil.

These reasons gave birth to the consumer movement, in an organised form, in the 1960s. Till the 1970s, consumer organisations were largely engaged in writing articles and holding exhibitions. They formed consumer groups to look into the malpractices in ration shops and overcrowding in the road passengers transport. More recently, India witnessed an upsurge in the number of consumer groups.

A major step taken in 1986, by the Indian government, was the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, known as COPRA.

Q.3. Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.

Ans. The need for consumer consciousness can be explained by following two examples:

(i) Both, the manufacturers and traders, can go to any extent, out of their selfishness. They can charge high prices, stop to under weighing and under measurement methods.

(ii) Some unscrupulous traders play with the health of the nation, by indulging in adulteration of edible oils, milk, butter, ghee, and even cereals.

Q.4. Mention a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers.

Ans. Following are a few factors which cause exploitation of consumers : (i) **Disbalance between demand and supply**: The consumers are exploited when the goods and services are not available in the required quantity or numbers. (ii) **Illiteracy and ignorance** : The main reason of exploitation of consumers is their illiteracy and ignorance towards consumer rights. They cannot differentiate between right quality and sub-standard quality goods. Due to these weaknesses, they are befooled. (iii) **Monopoly** : When only one producer or group of producers controls the production and supply of a product and is in a position to restrict the availability of supplies, there is a possibility of manipulation in prices and availability. (iv) **Compromising nature of consumers** : Indian consumers are, by nature, compromising. They are not used to making complaints and fighting with the sellers. (v) **False information** : Some companies spend a huge amount of money on advertisements to attract the consumers. These companies pass on false information about their products, through advertisements. (vi) **Limited information** : In the absence of information about the different aspects of the products, like— price, quality, manufacturing, conditions of use, etc., the consumers are liable to make a wrong choice, and lose money. (vii) **Unrecorded sales of production**: Most of the sales remain unrecorded, so no suit can be filed against such sales and consumers are cheated. (viii) **Lengthy and complex legal process** : The educated and literate people also avoid filing suit in the consumer courts, because of lengthy and complex legal process.

Q.5. What is the rationale behind the enactment of Consumer Protection Act, 1986?

Ans. The rationale behind the enactment of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 is as follows: (i) To impart information to consumers, regarding their rights and duties. (ii) To protect the interests

of consumers. (iii) To exercise control over the prices of goods and services. (iv) To motivate the producers for production of high quality goods. (v) To prevent hoarding and black marketing, done by traders. (vi) To prevent adulteration in food items and edible oils, done by producers and sellers.

Q.6. Describe some of your duties as consumers if you visit a shopping complex in your locality.

Ans. Following are the duties, as consumers, if we visit a shopping complex in our locality :

(i) We should collect prior information about the goods or services, which we are going to purchase. (ii) We should observe carefully, the label stuck on packed goods, so that we can know about the address of producer, Net Weight, Batch No., Packing Date, Expiry Date and other important information about the product, printed on the label. (iii) We should prefer ISI, AGMARK, FPO, Hallmark verified and stamped products. (iv) We should ensure about the correct measurement of goods. (v) We should enquire about the guarantee or warranty. (vi) We should ask for cash memo or voucher for the items purchased. (vii) We should make complaint against exploitation made by seller.

Q.7. When buying a bottle of honey and a biscuit packet , I will primarily look for the FSSAI logo and license number on both, and the AGMARK logo specifically on the honey bottle, to ensure quality and safety.

Ans. I buy a bottle of honey and a biscuit packet. I have to look for AGMARK because food items are marked by AGMARK for their standard quality.

Q.8. What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?

Ans. Following are the measures, which were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India: (i) **Consumer Protection Act, 1986** : The Indian Government enacted Consumer Protection Act in 1986. This Act or law settles the disputes of

the consumers grievances in a simple, inexpensive and speedy manner. Under this Act, a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state and national level was set up, for redressal of consumer disputes. These are popularly known as consumer courts. (ii) **Public Distribution System** : The Indian Government wanted to overcome some problems, like— hoarding, black-marketing and overcharging by the traders and manufacturers. Therefore, a new scheme was started by the government, which is known as Public Distribution System (PDS). (iii) **The Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986** : The standardisation of products has been achieved through the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), which was earlier known as Indian Standards Institution (ISI), which has the responsibility of laying down the standards for industrial and consumer goods on a scientific basis. (iv) **The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937** : This Act empowers the government to make rules about quality and grades of certain goods. It should be marked with grade designation marks, such as AGMARK etc.

Q.9. Mention some of the rights of consumers and write a few sentences on each.

Ans. Following are the rights of consumers : (i) **Right to be Informed** : Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services. (ii) **Right to Choose** : Consumers have the right to choose the product of their choice out of the alternatives available in the market. (iii) **Right to Seek Redressal** : Consumers have the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. The government has set up many consumer courts for this specific purpose. (iv) **Right to Represent** : Consumers have the right to represent themselves in the consumer courts. Consumer interest should receive due consideration at appropriate forums. (v) **Right to Safety** : Consumers have the right to safety. They have the right to be protected against such goods and services, which are dangerous

to life and property. Such goods are cement, gas cylinder, pressure cookers, electrical goods etc. (vi) **Right to Consumer Education** : This right includes knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare. We should be aware of this right. For this, we should also read the advertisements brought by the government under the headline “Jago Grahak Jago”.

Q.10. By what means can the consumers express their solidarity?

Ans. Consumers can express their solidarity in the following ways : (i) By forming consumer unions.

(ii) By lodging complaints in the consumer courts.

(iii) By participating in consumer protection committees. (iv) By raising voice collectively, against the defaulting company.

Q.11. Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India.

Ans. The consumer movement in India has made some progress in terms of numbers of organised groups and their activities. There are, today, more than 700 consumer groups in the country, of which only about 20-25 are well organised and recognised for their work.

However, the consumer redressal process is becoming cumbersome, expensive and time consuming. Many a times, consumers are required to engage lawyers. These cases require time for filing and attending the court proceedings etc. In most purchases, cash memos are not issued, hence evidence is not easy to gather. Moreover, most purchases in the market are small retail sales. The existing laws also, are not very clear on the issue of compensation to consumers injured by defective products.

After 24 years of the enactment of COPRA, consumer awareness in India is spreading, but slowly. Besides, the enforcement of laws that protect workers, especially in the unorganised sectors, is weak. Similarly, rules and regulations for working of markets, are often, not followed.

Q.12. Match the following :

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

Ans. (i) — (e), (ii) — (c), (iii) — (a), (iv) — (b), (v) — (g), (vi) — (f), (vii) — (d).

Q.13. State True or False :

(i) COPRA applies only to goods.

(ii) India is one of the many countries in the world which has exclusive courts for consumer redressal.

(iii) When a consumer feels that he has been exploited, he must file a case in a District Consumer Court.

(iv) It is worthwhile to move to consumer courts only if the damages incurred are of high value.

(v) Hallmark is the certification maintained for standardisation of jewellery.

(vi) The consumer redressal process is very simple and quick.

(vii) A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage.

Ans. (i) False, (ii) True, (iii) True, (iv) False, (v) True, (vi) False, (vii) True.

Additional Projects/Activities

Q.1. Your school organises a consumer awareness week. As the Secretary of the Consumer Awareness Forum, draft a poster covering all the consumer rights.

You may use the clues and ideas given in the poster on page 84 and 85. This activity can be done with the help of your English teacher.

Ans. Do it Yourself.

Q.2. Mrs. Krishna bought a colour television (CTV) against six months warranty. The CTV stopped working after three months. When she complained to the dealer/shop where it was purchased, they sent an engineer to set it right. The CTV continues to give trouble and Mrs Krishna no longer gets any reply to the complaint she made to the dealer/shop. She decides to write to the Consumer commission in her areas. Write a letter on her behalf. You may discuss with your partner/group members before you write it.

Ans. The format of the letter is given below:

35, Krishna Nagar

Nagar-321205

26 January 2024

To

The Chairman

District Consumer Forum

Bharatpur (Raj.)

Sub.—Defective colour TV not replaced despite repeated complaints.

Sir,

I wish to bring to your notice the following facts, for which you are requested to guide me on further action to be taken in this regard.

1. I have purchased a 'Standard' make of colour TV from their dealer M/s Mohit Entertainment with their shop at 36, Mahesh Nagar Bharatpur with cash memo no.-145 dated 20 June, 2023. The CTV was guaranteed for six months against any manufacturing defect, as informed by the dealer.

2. The CTV became defective on 25 September 2023. The dealer sent a service engineer to repair it, but it again went defective after two weeks.

3. When I complained for the second time, they did not sent their engineer for repair till date.

4. I have been complaining regularly to the dealer, but he no longer replies to the complaints.

I am now saddled with a defective CTV set and the dealer is neither replacing it nor repairing it. You are requested to kindly guide me on the next course of action.

Sincerely yours

Mrs. Krishna

Q.3. Establish a consumer club in your school. Organise mock consumer awareness workshops like monitoring bookshops, canteen, and shops in your school area.

Ans. Do It Yourself.

Q.4. Prepare posters with catchy slogans like:

- An alert consumer is a safe consumer
- Buyers, Beware
- Consumers be cautious
- Be aware of your rights
- As consumers, assert your right
- Arise, awake and stop not till _____ (Complete it)

Ans. Do It Yourself.

Q.5. Interview 4-5 persons in your neighbourhood, and collect varied experiences regarding how they have been victims of such exploitation and their responses.

Ans. Do It Yourself.

Q.6. Conduct a survey in your locality by supplying the following questionnaire to get an idea, as to how alert they are as consumers.

	For each question, tick one.	Always A	Sometimes B	Never C
1.	When you buy some item, do you insist on a bill?			
2.	Do you keep the bill carefully?			
3.	If you realise, that you have been tricked by the shopkeeper, have you bothered to complain to him?			
4.	Have you been able to convince him that you've been cheated?			
5.	Do you simply grumble to yourself reconciling that it is your fate that you are often being victimised, so and it is nothing new?			
6.	Do you look for ISI mark, expiry date etc.?			
7.	If the expiry date mentioned is just a month or so away, do you insist on a fresh packet?			
8.	Do you weigh the new gas cylinder/old newspapers yourself before buying/selling?			
9.	Do you raise an objection if a vegetable seller uses stones in place of the exact weight?			
10.	Do excessively bright coloured vegetables arouse your suspicion?			
11.	Are you brand-conscious?			
12.	Do you associate high price with good quality (to reassure yourself that after all you have not paid a higher price just like that)?			

13.	Do you unhesitatingly respond to catchy offers?			
14.	Do you compare the price paid by you with those of others?			
15.	Do you strongly believe, that your shopkeeper never cheats a regular customer like you?			
16.	Do you favour 'home delivery' of provision items without any doubt regarding weight etc.?			
17.	Do you insist on 'paying by meter' when you travel by auto?			

Ans. Do It Yourself.



