

Q1. 'India has enormous diversity in the availability of resources'. Explain.

**Ans- i)** The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in mineral resources but lack Industrialization.

**ii)** Arunachal Pradesh has an abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructure development the state of Rajasthan is very well in endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.

**iii)** Most of North Eastern states are rich in natural vegetation but lacks in fertile soil.

Q2. What is Resource planning?

**Ans-** Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper or judicious use of resources.

Q3. Give three reasons for water scarcity in post independent India.

**Ans- i) Growing population:** Growing population is one of the basic factors which is responsible for the scarcity of water. Most of our cities are facing this problem due to over population. A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also to produce more food.

**ii) Commercialization of agriculture:** After the success of green revolution, are farmers are producing commercial crops. The commercial crops need more water and other inputs.

**iii) Industrialization:** The post independent India witnessed intensive industrialization and urbanization. Today, large industrial houses are common in the form of Industrial units of many MNC's. The ever increasing number of industries has made matter worse by exerting pressure on the existing freshwater resources.

Q4. What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?

**Ans- i)** Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because about 60% of our population dependence directly or indirectly on agriculture.

**ii)** It provides raw materials to the industries.

**iii)** India earns foreign exchange by exporting agriculture products.

**iv)** It contributes about 29% to the GDP.

**v)** It provides food to over 1210.2 million populations.

Q5. What are the four types of coal? Write one main characteristic of each.

**Ans- i)** Anthracite: It is the best quality and contains more than 80% of quality carbon.

**ii)** Bituminous: It is one of the most widely used variety of coal and contains 60-80% of carbon.

**iii)** Lignite: It is of lower grade and is known as brown coal.

**iv)** Peat: It is of low quality so it burns like wood and gives more smoke and less heat.

Q6. Why roadways are having edge over the railways?

Ans-

**i)** They are cheaper than railways in terms of construction costs.

**ii)** Roads can go through dissected and undulating land area and through steep mountains.

**iii)** It provides door to door service.

**iv)** They are economical as loading costs are low.

**v)** Roads are strategically important as they provide accessibility to areas like the northern and north eastern border areas.

Q7. What is the main function of consumer protection council?

Ans. i. To guide consumer on how to file cases in the consumer courts.

ii. To represent consumers in the consumer courts.

iii. It is a non- governmental organization which represents consumer groups and agencies all over the world.

Q8. Why do people have different goals for development? Explain.

Ans .a) this is because, life situations of persons are different. People seek things that are most important for them i.e., the things that can fulfill their aspirations, desires or needs.

b) Sometimes, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are even conflicting.

c) A girl may expect as much freedom and opportunity as her brother and that he also shares in the household work. But, her brother may not like this.

d) Industrialists may want more dams. They may consider construction of dams as development as it provides electricity that they need. While tribals, farmers, and other groups may resent this as the construction of dam may lead to submergence of their land and thus, lead to displacement and loss of livelihood

Q9. Highlight any three factors responsible for the growth of service sector in the Indian economy.

Ans. a) the development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade, storage etc.

b) In any country, several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, police stations, courts, municipal corporations, defence, transport etc are considered as basic services. In a developing country, the government has to take the responsibility for the provision of these services.

c) As income level rises, certain sections of people start demanding many more services like eating out, tourism, shopping etc.

Q10. Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Give any three reasons.

Ans. Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. Lenders ask for collateral as security against loans.

b) If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.

c) The bank is a profit-making institution. So, in the case of taking collateral, the repayment of loan becomes easy.

Q11. Globalization is two-faced. Explain.

Ans. It is two faced because of following reasons:-

- a) Not everyone is benefitted from globalization. People with education, skill and wealth have made the best use of opportunities.
- b) On the other hand, many small producers and workers have suffered as a result of rising competition. They have not shared the benefit of globalization.
- c) It is beneficial to MNC but quite harmful to workers, small industries and traders who cannot compete with MNCs.
- d) It has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNCs such as Tata Motors, Infosys etc while many small scale industries have to close down their units.
- e) The globalization and greater competition amongst the producers have been of great advantage to the consumers. They have now greater choice and improved quality at lower prices.

Q12. "Workers are not exploited in the organized sector." Do you agree with the statement? Explain the reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. Yes, I agree with the statement that workers are not exploited in the organized sector.

Reasons are:-

- a) Organized sector follows rules and regulations like Factories Act, Minimum Wage Act etc
- b) In this sector, the terms of employment are regular and people have assured work.
- c) People work only for fixed number of hours. If they work more, they get paid overtime.
- d) People get regular monthly salary.
- e) Employees get paid leave benefits, pensions, gratuity etc.

Q13 Who were called colons in Vietnam?

Ans: French people living in Vietnam were called colons.

Q14 Describe the events of French revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe?

Ans- Events of French revolution that influenced the people of other parts of Europe were as follow:-

- a) When the news of the French revolution reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began to set up Jacobin clubs which influenced the French army.
- b) The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.
- c) The Napoleonic code, introduced in 1804, abolishing privileges and upholding equality and other reforms, exported these new ideas to the European regions under French revolution

Q15 Describe the main features of “Poona Act”.

Ans- Poona pact is an agreement which was signed by B.R. Ambedkar and M.K. Gandhi on 24th September, 1932 at Yervada Central Jail in Pune. It was signed by many other leaders to break the fast that Gandhi was keeping at the Jail. The main features of the pact are:

- There shall be seats reserved for the Depressed Classes out of general electorate.
- Election to these seats shall be by joint electorates subject, however, to the following producer.

Q16 Explain any three features of Chawls of Bombay.

Ans. The following were the three features of Chawls of Bombay.

1. Chawls of multi storeyed structures that had been built from at least the 1860 in the native parts of the town.
2. Each Chawl was divided into smaller one-room tenements, which had no private toilet.
3. Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about job, strikes, riots or demonstrations.

Q17 Explain the main features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India.

Ans. The following features were

1. They were very popular and were produced in various vernacular languages.

2. They were produced on palm leaves or on handmade paper which were beautifully illustrated.
3. They were pressed between wooden covers or sewn together so that they can be preserved for long.

Q18 Describe the process of unification of Germany.

Ans.1. the popular effort of political association failed in installing a constitutional monarchy in Germany.

2. The failure of Frankfurt Parliament made it clear that Germany unification had to come through the combined method of monarchy and army supported by large landowners.

3. Prussia took on the leadership of the movement of national unification

4. In this process otto von Bismarck, the chief minister of Prussia, proved to be the main architect.

Q19. Which one party political system not considered a good option in democratic system?

Ans: One party system is not considered a good option in democratic system because voters are not offered any choice at the time of voting

Q20. What is Legitimate Government?

Ans: Legitimate government in which people wish to be ruled by representative elected by them.

Q21. Analyse the three components of a political party?

Ans: The following are the three elements of a political party

- a) The leaders – the leaders contest election and if they win, perform the administrative jobs.
- b) The active members – The active members attend party meetings and are close to the party leaders
- c) The followers – The followers are dedicated workers of the party

Q22. “These is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world” Support the statement.

Ans -In general, we think that democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems but always our expectations are not met in democracy. Sometimes, it may be slow, less efficient, not always very responsive or clean. The actual performance of democracies shows a mixed result. In democracy, there are regular and free election and always there is a scope for open public debate. Democracy is a people’s own government where rulers are elected by the people. People wish to be ruled by the representatives elected by them. They also believe that only democratic form of government is suitable for their country. That is why; there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

Q23. Describe three advantages and two disadvantages of the political expression of caste differences?

Ans: Politics has been influencing the caste system widely and caste seems to play many different kinds of roles in politics.

However, there are advantages and disadvantages of this.

Advantages:

1. Adding neighboring castes or sub-castes that were excluded earlier helps in growing the caste group.
2. Caste politics has helped the Dalits and people from OBC castes to have better access to make better decisions.
3. There have been talks and negotiations in between castes which had the previous rivalry.

Disadvantages:

1. New kinds of caste groups like “forward” and “backward” castes have come up.
2. There are chances of conflict, tensions, and violence when there is a difference of opinion in between the groups.

Q24. Discuss the broad challenges to democracy.

Ans- There are three broad challenges of democracy-

- i. Foundational Challenge: There are many countries which are facing foundational challenge i.e. they have non democratic regime. Countries like Cuba, Korea, Zimbabwe face foundational challenge. The

foundational challenge involves bringing down the existing non democratic regime.

ii. Challenge of Expansion: Most of the established democracies like India and USA face the challenges of expansion. This involves

- Applying basic principle of democracy across all regions.
- Providing more powers to state and local government.
- Inclusion of women and minority groups in decision making

iii. Challenge of Deepening of Democracy:

- To bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful in the government.
- To provide more powers to local government.

Q25. What is the aim of feminist movement?

Ans- A feminist movement aims at equality of men and women in personal and family life as well.