

# **DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU**



**QUESTION BANK**

**CLASS: X**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**SESSION: 2018-19**

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**PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD**

**Q1) Write short notes to show what you know about:**

**(a) the Gutenberg Press.**

Ans. **The Gutenberg Press:** The first printing press was developed by Johan Gutenberg in 1430s. It was a developed form of the olive and wine presses. By 1448 Gutenberg perfected this system. The lead moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. The first book he printed was Bible. He produced 180 copies of Bible in three years, which was much faster by standards of the time, at the time.

**(b) Erasmus's idea of the printed book.**

Ans. **Erasmus's idea of printed book:** Erasmus was a Latin scholar and a Catholic reformer. He criticized the printing of books. He thought that most of the books were stupid, ignorant, scandalous, raving, irreligious and seditious. According to him, such books devalue the valuable books.

**(c) The Vernacular Press Act.**

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

**Q2) Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.**

Ans. The print culture immensely helped the growth of nationalism in India in the following ways.

- (a) Through Vernacular Press, oppressive methods of colonial rule were reported.
- (b) The misrule of the government and its initiative on curbing the freedom of press helped spread the nationalist ideas and the demand for freedom of press.
- (c) Nationalist feelings and revolutionary ideas were secretly spread by the dailies like Amrita Bazar Patrika, The Indian Mirror, Kesri, The Hindu, Bombay Samachar. Through these newspapers, national leaders tried to mobilize public opinion for the cause of nationalism.
- (d) The print culture helped in educating the people who started getting influenced by the reformist and nationalist ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Subhas Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi.

**Q3) How was printing culture influenced by the spread of cities and urban culture in China?**

Ans. With the spread of urban culture, the use of print became diversified. Now only officials did not need print. Print was used in trade to help the merchants to collect trade information. People started reading a lot in their leisure time. The new readership now preferred reading novels, poetry, autobiographies, romantic plays and anthologies of literary masterpieces. Women became involved not only in reading but also in writing. They started writing poetry, plays, autobiographies. Rich women read a lot and their work was published also. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and so did the courtesans who wrote autobiographies.

**Q4) Explain the main features of the first printed Bible.**

Ans. Main features of the first printed Bible were:

- (a) About 180 copies of the Bible were printed and it took three years to produce them.

- (b) The text was printed in the New Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists.
- (c) No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. This made everyone possess a copy which they could claim as unique.
- (d) Colour was used within the letters in various places. This had two functions. It added colour to the page and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance colour on every page was added by hand.
- (e) Gutenberg printed the text in black leaving spaces where the colour could be filled later.

**Q5) In which three ways did the printed books at first closely resemble the written manuscripts?**

Ans. At first the printed books closely resembled the handwritten manuscripts.

- (a) The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
- (b) Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns. Illustrations were painted.
- (c) In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. Each purchaser could choose the design and painting school which would do the illustrations.

**Q6) How did print bring the reading public and hearing public closer?**

Ans. With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.

- (a) Printing reduced the cost of books.
- (b) The time and labour to produce each book came down. Multiple copies could be produced easily.
- (c) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever growing readership.
- (d) Common people could not read books earlier, only the elite could. Common people heard a story or saw a performance collectively.
- (e) The rate of literacy in European countries was also low till the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Publishers reached out to people by making them listen to books being read out.
- (f) Printers published popular ballads and folktales, profusely illustrated. These were then sung and recited at village gatherings in taverns in towns. Oral culture thus entered print and printed material was orally transmitted. Hearing and reading public, thus became one.

**Q7) What did the spread of print culture in the 19<sup>th</sup> century do to:**

- (a) **children**
- (b) **workers in Europe?**

Ans. (a) As primary education became compulsory in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, children became an important category of readers. Therefore, production of textbooks became important for publishing industry. A children's press, for producing only children's books, was set up in France in 1857. The press published fairytales and folktales. Grimm Brothers of Germany collected many stories from villages and edited them, before publishing them in 1812. Anything unsuitable for children was not published.

(b) The white collar workers of England became members of lending libraries and read a lot. Workers, artisans and lower middle-class people educated themselves with the help of these libraries. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the working day was shortened and workers had more time for self-improvement. They not only read but started writing also – mostly political pamphlets and autobiographies.

**Q8) Write a short note on how printing press came to India.**

Ans. The printing press was brought to India by the Jesuit missionaries. They came to Goa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, learnt Konkani and printed many tracts. By 1674, about 50 books were printed in Konkani and Kanara languages. The Catholic priests published the first book in Tamil in 1579, at Cochin and in 1713 the first book in Malayalam was printed by them. The Dutch Protestant missionaries had already printed 72 Tamil books by 1710, most of

them translations of earlier texts. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, newspapers began to appear in various Indian languages.

**Q9) Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.**

Ans. The missionaries played a very important role in the growth of press in India as follows:

- (a) The Portuguese missionaries brought the printing press first to Goa, in the mid-sixteenth century.
- (b) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and by 1674, 50 books were printed in Konkani and in Kanara. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in Cochin in 1579 and in 1713, the first Malayalam book was printed by them.
- (c) Dutch Protestant missionaries had translated and printed 32 Tamil texts by 1710.

**Q10) How did Hindu religious texts benefit from printing?**

Ans. Printing brought a remarkable change in the religious texts of the Hindus. In 1810, the first printed edition of Tulsidas's Ramcharitmanas (a 16<sup>th</sup> century text) came out from Calcutta. Cheap lithographic editions flooded the North Indian markets by mid-nineteenth century. The Naval Kishore Press of Lucknow and Shri Venkateshwara Press in Bombay published numerous religious books in vernacular. Printed and portable forms of such books helped the religious people to read them anywhere any time. Women benefitted the most as religious text reached a very wide circle of people. Discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religious sects also started.

**Q11) What was the role of "new visual image" culture in printing in India?**

Ans. By the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century a new visual culture had started in India.

- (a) With the increasing number of printing presses multiple copies of visual images could be easily reproduced.
- (b) Cheap prints and calendars were brought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their houses.
- (c) Painters like Raja Ravi Verma produced images for mass circulation.

**Q12) Who was Gutenberg? How did he invent the printing press? How did his invention bring a revolution in the field of printing ideas?**

Ans. Johan Gutenberg was a German. He is credited with the invention of printing press, in the 1430s. Gutenberg grew up on a large agricultural estate and had knowledge and experience in operating olive and wine press. Subsequently he learnt the art of polishing stones and made lead moulds. Taking cue from this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design the printing press. Bible was the first book printed by him.

- (a) In the hundred years between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set in almost all countries of Europe. As the printing presses grew, the production of books increased. It transformed the lives of the people by giving more information and knowledge.
- (b) It was believed that books were a source of progress and enlightenment. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were widely read.
- (c) Many scholars believe that print helped to spread ideas, which led to reformation movements. Many historians believe that print culture created conditions within which French Revolution occurred.

**Q13) Why were the printed books popular even among illiterate people?**

Ans. The printed books were popular even among the illiterate people because of the following reasons:

- (a) Very cheap small books brought to markets in 19<sup>th</sup> century towns allowed poor people travelling, to buy them. Public libraries, set up in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, expanded the access to books.
- (b) From the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, many social reformers like Jyotiba Phule (a Maratha reform pioneer) wrote about injustices of the caste system in their books (Gulamgiri,

- 1871). In 20<sup>th</sup> century, B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker wrote powerfully on caste and their books were read by people all over India.
- (c) Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked education to write much about their experiences. A Kanpur millworker wrote and published *Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal* in 1938 to show links between caste and class exploitation. Poems of Sudarshan Chakr were published as *Sacchi Kavita*.
  - (d) Libraries were set up in Bangalore cotton mills and in Bombay. It was done to bring literacy and to propagate the message of nationalism. The printed books made the poor crazy about reading.
  - (e) Social reformers sponsored and encouraged people to access these libraries to bring literacy.

## Chapter- 5 Mineral Energy Resources

**Q1‘ Minerals in India are unevenly distributed’. Explain.**

- Ans- (i) Minerals in Deccan :** The peninsular rocks contain most of the reserves of coal, metallic minerals, mica and many other non-metallic minerals.
- (ii) Minerals in western and eastern region of India:** Sedimentary rocks of the western and eastern parts of India, i.e., Gujarat and Assam have most of the petroleum deposits.
- (iii) Minerals in north India:** The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost devoid of economic minerals. These Variations exist largely because of the differences in the geological structure, processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

**Q2.“There is a urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development”. Justify the statement by giving at least three reason.**

- Ans- (i) Slow rate of formation:** We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in the comparison to the present rates of consumption.
- (ii) Impact on environment :** Over use of mineral especially the non-renewable minerals can lead to environmental pollution.
- (iii) Future generation :** While using mineral resources we have to keep in mind the need of future generation.

**Q3. 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 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.

**Q4. Why do you think that solar energy has a bright future in India?**

- Ans- (i) Location of India :** India is a tropical country so lot of solar energy is available in India. It is about 20 MW per sq.km per annum.
- (ii) Thar desert:** India has Thar desert which can become the biggest solar power house of India.
- (iii) Environmental Friendly:** Solar energy is generated from a renewable source and its production does not emit any harmful pollutants and emissions.

**Q 5. ‘There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development’. Explain.**

- Ans (i) **Energy as a basic requirement** – Energy is a basic input which is required for all activities. It is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries.
- (ii) **Limited energy resources:** Most of the energy sources like coal, mineral oil etc, are limited. So we should use them judiciously.
- (iii) **Slow rate of formation:** We are rapidly consuming energy resources that required millions of years to be created and concentrated. The geological processes of energy sources formation are slow that the rates of replenishment are infinitely small in comparison to the present rates of consumption. Energy resources are, therefore, finite and non-renewable.
- (iv) **Impact on environment:** Overuse of energy especially the non-renewable can lead to environment pollution.
- (v) **Future generations:** While using our energy resources we have to keep in mind the need of future generations.

**Q6. What is geothermal energy? Name any two projects which have been set up to harness the geothermal energy.**

**Ans** Geothermal energy refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth. Geothermal energy exists because the earth grows progressively hotter with the increasing depth. Where the geothermal gradient is high, high temperature is found at a shallow depth. Groundwater in such areas absorbs heat from the rocks, and becomes hot. It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface, it turns into steam. This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.

Two experiment projects have been set up in India to harness the geothermal energy. One is located in the Parvati valley near Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and the other is located in the Puga Valley, Ladakh.

**Q7. “Minerals are Indispensable part of our Lives”. Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans** Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives or for an economy because:

- (i) Everything we use, from a tiny pin to towering building or a bus, or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- (ii) The country earns foreign exchange from the export of minerals.
- (iii) Mining and extraction of minerals provide employment to the people.
- (iv) Mineral like coal and petroleum are also the main sources of power.
- (v) Industrial development depends on the availability of minerals.

**Q8. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?**

**Ans** (i) In sedimentary rocks, a number of minerals occur in beds or layer.

- (ii) They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal stratas.
- (iii) Coal and some forms of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure.
- (iv) Another group of sedimentary minerals include gypsum, potash, salt and sodium salt. These are formed as a result of evaporation, especially in arid regions.

**Q9 How is the mining activity injurious to the health of the miners and environment? Explain.**

- (i) The hazards of mining are air, water and noise pollution in nearby areas.
- (ii) The dust and noxious fumes inhaled by people make them vulnerable to pulmonary diseases.
- (iii) The risk of collapsing mine roofs and fires in coal mines are a constant threat to miners.
- (iv) The water resources get contaminated due to dumping of waste and slurry beds.

**Q10 What is the utility of manganese? Describe its distribution.**

**Ans** It is an important mineral which is used for making iron and steel, and it acts as a basic raw material for manufacturing its alloy. It is also used for the manufacturing of bleaching powder, insecticide, paints, batteries, etc.

**Major manganese producing states are:**

- (i) Orissa- Mayurbhanj

- (ii) Jharkhand- Singhbhum
- (iii) Chhattisgarh- Bailadila
- (iv) Karnataka- Kudremukh

## CHAPTER : 6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

**Q.1 “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries”. Justify this statement with four examples.**

- Ans**
- i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture;
  - ii. They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs.
  - iii. Industrial development reduces unemployment and poverty;
  - iv. It also brings down regional disparities.
  - v. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings foreign exchange.
  - vi. Prosperity of our country depends on transforming raw materials into furnished goods of higher value and diversifying our industries.
  - vii. Industrial sector contributes 27 % of GDP and manufacturing contributes 17 % of GDP.

**Q.2 “Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.” Justify this statement with 4 examples.**

**Ans.** The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture -

- i. Agro-based industries have given a boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- ii. Agro-based industries depend on the agriculture for their raw materials such as cotton, sugarcane, jute etc.
- iii. Agriculture depends on industries for products such as irrigation pumps, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, machines and tools, etc.
- iv. Industrial development helps agriculture in increasing their production and make production processes very efficient.

**Q.3 which factor plays the most dominant role in the ideal location of an industry? Explain any three reasons in support of this factor.**

**Ans.** The most dominant factor of industrial location is the least cost.

- i. Cost of obtaining raw materials at site:** Manufacturing activity tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the raw materials of production are either available or can be arranged at lower cost.
- ii. Cost of production at site:** These are influenced by availability of labour, capital, power, etc. Thus industrial location is influenced by the costs of availability of these factors of production.
- iii. Cost of distribution of production:** The distance of industry from market influence the transportation costs. Transportation costs influence the cost of distribution of production.

**Q.4 Explain the any 4 factors which influences the location of an industry.**

**Ans.** Industries maximize profits by reducing costs therefore industries are located where the costs are

minimum. The factors influencing are:

**i. Access to Market:**

Areas/regions having high purchasing power provide large market therefore such as luxury items producing industries are located in these regions.

**ii. Access to Raw Material:**

Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport.

a. E.g. Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar, and cement industries.

b. E.g. Industries using perishable raw material are located closer to the source of the raw material such as Agro-processing and dairy industries.

**iii. Access to Labour Supply:** Some types of manufacturing require skilled labour therefore IT industries are located near urban-educational centers where skilled labours are easily available.

**iv. Access to Sources of Energy:** Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy

supply such as the aluminium industry.

**v. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities:**

Speedy and efficient transport facilities reduce the cost of transport. Therefore industries are attracted in regions having good transport facilities.

**vi. Government Policy:** Governments adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development and

hence set up industries in backward and tribal areas.

**vii. Access to Agglomeration Economies:** Many industries takes benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and

other industries.

**Q.5 Why the textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy?**

**Ans.** The significance of textile industry in India can be judged by

i. It contributes 14 percent to industrial production.

ii. It provides and generates employment for 35 million persons directly.

iii. It earns 25 per cent of foreign exchange.

iv. It contributes 4 per cent towards GDP.

v. It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products.

**Q.6 Why in early years the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra?**

**Ans.** In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the Gujarat and Maharashtra because of:

a. Maharashtra and Gujarat are traditional cotton growing belt of India. Raw cotton is available from nearby areas thus reducing the cost of obtaining raw material at site.

b. Urban centers of these states offer large market to cotton products,

c. Transport including accessible port facilities help in reducing costs,

d. Abundant labour from nearby densely populated region,

e. Moist climate due to nearness to Arabian sea help in industrial production.



**Q.7 State the importance of cotton textile industry in India.**

**Ans.**

- i. Cotton textile industry has close links with agriculture.
- ii. It provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers.
- iii. It provides income to workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, packaging, tailoring and sewing.
- iv. This industry creates demands and supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.
- v. India exports yarn to Japan and other cotton goods to U.S.A., U.K., and Russia.

**Q.8 Mention the major drawbacks and problems of cotton textile industry in India.**

**Ans.** Cotton textile industry in India suffers from some problems:

- i. India has world class production and quality in spinning, but weaving supplies low quality of fabric because they are fragmented small units. This mismatch is major drawback.
- ii. Many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel/garment manufactures have to import fabric.
- iii. Although we the production of staple cotton has increased but we still need to import good quality staple cotton.
- iv. Cotton textile industries face the problem of erratic Power supply which decreases the labour productivity.
- v. Machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular.

**Q.9 Why most of our jute mills are located along the banks of the Hugli River in West Bengal?**

**Ans.** Factors responsible for their location in the Hugli basin are:

- i. Proximity of the jute producing areas,
- ii. Inexpensive water transport,
- iii. Support of a good network of railways, roadways and waterways to facilitate movement of raw material to the mills,
- iv. Abundant water for processing raw jute,
- v. Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states of Bihar, Orissa and UttarPradesh.
- vi. Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.

**Q.10 State the importance of jute textile industry in India.**

**Ans.** The Jute industry

- i. The jute industry supports 2.61 lakh workers directly.
- ii. It also supports another 40 lakhs small and marginal farmers who are engaged in cultivation of jute and mesta.
- iii. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

**Q.11 What are the challenges faced by the jute industry in India?**

**Ans.** Challenges faced by the industry are:

- i. Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.
- ii. Stiff competition from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil, Philippines, Egypt and Thailand.
- iii. The internal demand needs to be increased; however it has increased recently due to the Government policy

of mandatory use of jute packaging.

- iv. There is urgent need to increase the jute productivity and the quality.
- v. The jute farmer needs to get good prices for their jute crops.
- vi. The yield per hectare needs to be improved.
- vii. To stimulate demand the jute products needs to be diversified.

**Q.12 What are the objectives of the National Jute Policy formulated in 2005?**

**Ans.** The National jute policy was formulated in 2005 for:

- i. Increasing jute productivity,
- ii. Improving its quality,
- iii. Ensuring good prices for crops to the jute farmers
- iv. Enhancing the yield per hectare of jute crops.

**Q.13 Explain why 60% of sugar mills are located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.**

**Ans.** Sugar industry is located in the sugarcane growing regions because:

- i. The raw material (sugarcane) used in this industry is bulky and difficult to transport at low costs.
- ii. The sucrose content in the sugarcane reduces during its transportation.
- iii. Cooler climates allows the longer crushing season.
- iv. Sugar industry is ideally suited for cooperative sector because it's a seasonal industry.
- v. Sugarcane grows well during hot and humid climates only.

**Q.14 Why in recent years the sugar mills have shifted to southern and western states?**

**Ans.** The sugar mills in recent years have shifted and concentrated in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra, This is because -

- i. The cane produced here has higher sucrose content.
- ii. The cooler climate also ensures a longer crushing season.
- iii. The cooperatives are more successful in these states.

**Q.15 What are the major challenges faced by the sugar industry in India?**

**Ans.** The major challenges include:

- i. The seasonal nature of the industry,
- ii. Old and inefficient methods of production,
- iii. Transport delay in reaching cane to factories
- iv. The need to maximize the use of baggage.

**Q.16 Explain why most the iron and steel industry are concentrated in Chotanagpur plateau region.**

**Ans.** Chotanagpur region has relative advantages such as:

- i. This region is rich in the raw material needed to produce the steel such as iron ore, coal, limestone, etc.
- ii. These raw material are heavy and bulky therefore difficult and costly to transport to the plant.
- iii. This region has well connected railway lines which offer easy transportation of the finished products for their distribution to the markets and consumers.
- iv. This region gets its power supply from Damodar valley.
- v. Availability of cheap labour from surrounding regions.

**Q.17 Explain why India is not able to produce steel as per its full potential.**

**Ans.** Though, India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world yet, we are not able to

perform to our full potential largely due to:

- (a) High costs and limited availability of coking coal
- (b) Lower productivity of labour
- (c) Irregular supply of energy and
- (d) Poor infrastructure

## Chapter- 7 Lifelines of National Economy

### Q1. Mention any four features of the Border Roads.

- Ans** (i) The Border Roads Organization government of India undertaking, constructs and maintains these roads
- (ii) The organization was established in 1960 for the development of the roads of strategic importance in the northern and the north-eastern border areas of India.
  - (iii) These roads have improved accessibility in the areas of difficult terrain.
  - (iv) These roads have helped in the economic development of these areas.

### Q2. Why do roadways have an edge over railways? Explain.

- Ans** (i) Roads require less investment as compared to the railways.
- (ii) Roads can be built at higher altitudes and at any place.
  - (iii) Road transportation is easy and is within the reach of the common man. Moreover, it is available for 24 hrs.
  - (iv) Maintenance cost is low.
  - (v) Road transportation has the merit of offering door to door service.

### Q3. How do the physiographic and economic factors influencing the distribution pattern of the Indian railway network? Explain with suitable example.

- Ans.** (i) **Difficult terrain** : The mountainous regions have less concentration of the railway network because of the high cost of construction.
- (ii) **Levelled surface** : Most of the leveled plains have dense network of railway.
  - (iii) **Industrial and agricultural development**: Regions with greater industrial and agriculture activities favour the development of a dense railway network.
  - (iv) **Trade** : Regions with high trade activities favour the development of a dense network of railways because the railways help in transporting products from one region to another.
  - (v) **Availability of minerals** :The Chota Nagpur plateau region has a good density of rail track because of the presence of large volume of minerals.

### Q4. Why the means of transport and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

- Ans.** Radio, television, telephone, e-mail, telegram etc, are the main means of communication whereas the railways, airways, buses, trucks, cars, etc, are the main means of transportation.
- (i) **To provide link**: Transportation is the lifeline of a country. This connects one part of the country with another part, and helps in providing essential products to all the places and the people.
  - (ii) **Development of Economy**: The means of transport and communication help the industries to get raw materials, and its finished products are transported by the railways, and roadways. Agriculture also depends greatly on transportation.
  - (iii) **National and cultural Integration**: India is a very vast country. Transport network brings people of different castes, creed, colours, religions, languages and regions near to each other.

### Q5. Why are airways more popular in North-East India?

**Ans.** The following reasons account for it:

- (i) Unsuitable topography and rugged terrain.
- (ii) Deep big rivers, mainly suitable for inland navigation, but frequently flooded, e.g., Brahmaputra.
- (iii) Dense forests which make it difficult to construct and maintain roads and railways.

Because of the above factors, airways are comparatively economical in North-East India.

**Q6 “Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades”. Support the statement.**

**Ans.** Tourism industry in India has grown substantially over the last three decades

- (i) Foreign tourist’s arrival in the country had seen an increase contributing RS 21,828 crore of foreign exchange.
- (ii) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in tourism industry.
- (iii) Over 2.6 million foreign tourists visit India every year.
- (iv) Tourism also promotes national integration and provides support to local handicrafts.

**Q7. Why international trade is considered the economic barometers for a country?**

**Ans. (i)** No country can survive without international trade because resources are space bound.

(ii) Advancement of international trade of country leads to its economic prosperity because such a trade provides so many jobs to workers as well as business to traders.

(iii) It is through international trade that we earn much of our foreign exchange which is required for importing many essential goods.

(iv) Foreign trade helps in transfer of technology.

**Q8. Explain any three reasons for dense railway network in the North Indian plains.**

**Ans.** The distribution pattern of the railway network in the country has been largely influenced by physiographic, economic and administrative factors.

(i) The northern plains have vast level land.

(ii) High population density.

(iii) Rich agricultural resources provided the most favorable condition for the development of railway.

**Q9. What are rural roads? Name and explain a Yojana which has been launched by the government to provide impetus to these roads.**

**Ans.** Rural roads, which link rural areas and villages with towns, are classified under this category. These roads received special impetus under the “**Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana**”. Under this scheme, special provisions are made so that every village is linked to a major town in the country by an all season motorable road.

**Q10. State three points regarding the importance of pipelines in transportation.**

**Ans** (i) Transportation through pipelines rules out delay and transportation losses. Many fertilizer plants and thermal power stations are benefiting by the supply of gas through pipelines.

(ii) Though the initial cost of laying pipelines is high, but the running cost is low.

(iii) It maintains a continuous supply of gas and oil.

(iv) The pipes can be laid through difficult terrains as well as under sea.

(v) The far inland locations of important refineries like Barauni, Mathura, Panipat, etc. Could be thought of only because of the pipelines.

## **Political Science**

### **CLASS-X**

### **CHAPTER-5**

### **POLITICAL PARTIES**

**Q1) State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.**

**Ans.** The following are the various functions political parties perform in a democracy:

(a) **Contest elections:** Parties contest elections. In countries like India, top party leaders choose candidates for contesting elections.

(b) **Put forward policies and programmes:** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them. Political parties accommodate different views and opinions.

- (c) **Play an important role in making laws:** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country. Formally, laws are debated and passed in the legislature, but since most of the members belong to a party, they go by the direction of the party leadership, irrespective of their personal opinions.
- (d) **Form and run government:** To run the government, political parties prepare council of ministers by recruiting and training the leaders.
- (e) **Provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes:** political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments. For an ordinary citizen, it is easy to approach a local party leader than a government officer.
- (f) **Play the role of opposition:** The party which loses election plays the role of opposition. Opposition party tries to put checks on the ruling party by constantly criticizing its policies.
- (g) **Shape public opinion:** One of the most important functions of political parties is that they shape public opinion on relevant issues for the proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy.

**Q2) What are the various challenges faced by political parties?**

Ans. As political parties are the essence of democracy, it is natural that they are often blamed for the failure of any policy or the working of democracy. Mostly, political parties face four challenges in their working area such as the following.

- (a) **Lack of internal democracy:** Political parties face the problem of internal democracy, which implies that:
  - (i) parties do not hold organizational meetings.
  - (ii) they do not conduct regular internal elections.
- (b) **Money and muscle power:**
  - (i) They try to select or nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power.
  - (ii) In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.
- (c) **Absence of a meaningful choice:**
  - (i) In the present political scenario, there is no ideological difference among the political parties, so they do not provide a meaningful choice to voters.
  - (ii) Also, people cannot even elect different leaders because the same set of leaders keep shifting from one party to another.

**Q3) What is a political party?**

Ans. A political party is an alliance of people having same ideology. A political party contests elections and if it comes to power, forms and runs the government. Every political party has its policy and programmes, which are implemented when it is in power.

**Q4) Which constitutional bodies suggest reforms in political parties?**

Ans. The Constitution of India and the Election Commission of India suggest reforms in political parties.

**Q5) How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain.**

Ans. The multi-party system has strengthened democracy in India in various constructive ways like the following.

- (a) Multiparty system has given the opportunities to a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation. For example, in India more than 750 political parties are registered with the Election Commission.
- (b) Multiparty system is more representative and accountable to democratic ideals.
- (c) It creates a system of internal checks and balances within a coalition government.

**Q6) Write about the emergence and objectives of CPI.**

Ans. The Communist Party of India was formed in 1925. The following are the objectives of CPI.

- (a) CPI believes in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy.
- (b) It opposes the forces of secessionism and communalism.
- (c) It wants to promote the interests of the working class, farmers and the poor.

**Q7) Explain the steps taken by different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India.**

Ans. The following steps have been taken by different authorities to reform political parties and their leaders in India.

- (a) **Anti-defection Law:** The Constitution was amended and a new anti-defection law was passed to prevent MLAs and MPs from changing their parties. Now, if any MLA or MP changes his/her party, he/she will lose his/her seat in the legislature.
- (b) **Affidavit:** In order to reduce the influence of money and muscle power, the Supreme Court has made it mandatory for a candidate to file an affidavit of his property and criminal records.
- (c) **Mandatory organisational meetings:** The Election Commission has passed an order making it compulsory for political parties to hold regular organisational meetings and file their income tax returns.

**Q8) Why can modern democracies not exist without political parties? Explain.**

Ans. In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because without political parties:

- (a) every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and the utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.
- (b) no one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.
- (c) there will be no agency to gather and present different views on various issues to the government.
- (d) no one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.
- (e) there will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies and justify or oppose them.

**Q9) Name the national political party which espouses secularism and welfare of weaker section and minorities. Mention any four features of that party.**

Ans. The Indian National Congress (INC) espouses secularism and welfare of weaker sections and minorities.

Four features of INC are as follows.

- (a) INC is one of the oldest parties of the world. It played a dominant role in Indian politics for several decades.
- (b) Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, INC sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India.
- (c) It supports new economic reforms but with a human face.
- (d) Currently, INC is leading the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) as the opposition party at the centre.

**Q10) Examine the advantages and disadvantages of two-party system.**

Ans. The two-party system is one in which the power alternates between two parties. The following are the advantages of two-party system.

- (a) **Stable government:** The government in this party system would be very stable as it comes to power by a majority and, thus, there will be continuity of policies and programmes.
- (b) **Strong opposition:** In the bi-party system, the opposition will be very strong and effective as only one party forms the opposition.
- (c) **Responsible government:** This system best reconciles responsiveness with order and representative government with efficient governance.

The following are the disadvantages of two-party system.

(a) **Undemocratic:** Sometimes, the two-party system is considered undemocratic as the ideological choice is very limited between two parties. The opinions of people cannot be expressed properly.

(b) **Cabinet dictatorship:** Since the party comes to power by an absolute majority, it is difficult to remove it and it can result in the dictatorship of the cabinet.

**Q11) It is true that democracy cannot function without political parties. But, do you think that the present political parties are ideal for democracy? List the values which are not present in political parties.**

Ans. Political parties are the voice of the people, without which democracy cannot be practiced. At the same time, democracy depends on the quality of political parties and the nature of their functioning. Most of the political parties face challenges nowadays. People have lost faith in them. They are no longer ideal for democracy.

Values not present in political parties:

(a) Sense of responsibility and accountability

(b) Ethics

(c) Quest for improvement

## **CHAPTER-6 OUTCOME OF DEMOCRACY**

**Q1. What are the different aspects of democracy?**

A1. There are three aspects of democracy-

a) **Social Aspects-** It means the removal of the all inequalities and no discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, sex, language or region.

b) **Economic Aspect-** It implies the removal of wide gap between rich and poor and stopping the exploitation of the poor and working class by the rich.

c) **Political Aspect-** It means that all the citizens should enjoy equal political rights.

**Q2. Why is democracy not considered simply a rule of majority?**

A2. Due to the following reasons, democracy is not considered simply a rule of majority:

a) In democratic set up, the majority always need to work with the minority so that the governments represent the general view.

b) Majority and minority opinion are not permanent.

c) The rule by majority does not become rule by majority community in term of religion, race, groups etc.

d) Rule by majority means that in case of every decision and election, different persons and groups may and can form a majority.

e) Democracy remains democracy only when every citizen of a country has a chance of being majority at some point of time.

## **CHAPTER-7 CHALLENGES OF DEMOCRACY**

**Q1. Examine the challenge of deepening of democracy by giving India's example.**

A1. The challenge of deepening of democracy involves strengthening of those institution that help people's participation and control. It also involves an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions. In India also this problem is very stark. A few rich and powerful people control the parties and the poor population lacks political inclusion.

Besides this, in India powers have been given to local bodies, such as Panchayats Municipal bodies, district bodies etc.

The fundamental rights provided by the constitution for all the citizens increases the faith of the people in the constitution of the country.

**Q2. Explain with example the impact of the Right to Information (RTI) Act.**

A2. The RTI was implemented by the Indian Parliament on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2005 and replaced the earlier Freedom of Information Act, 2002. The act covers the province of the whole of the India except Jammu and Kashmir. This law has empowered people to act as watchdog of democracy in the following ways-

- a) This law helps control corruption and supplement the existing law that ban corruption and impose strict penalties.
- b) This act has given people an extensive right to know what is happening in the government.
- c) This law helps to know who has taken the decision as per the established norms and procedures. So the executive have to think twice before taking any biased decision
- d) In normal course, information to an applicant shall be supplied within 30 days from the receipt of application by the public authority.

**ECONOMICS**

**GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY**

**Q1: Illustrate the features of the New Economic policy introduced in 1991?**

Ans. Following are the features of New Economic Policy introduced in 1991:

- A. Liberalized policy towards foreign trade and foreign investment.
- B. Introduction of foreign capital investment
- C. Removal of trade barriers.
- D. Reduction in the role of Public sector.
- E. Promotion to private sector.
- F. Reforms in the financial sector.
- G. Liberalization of import licensing
- H. Freedom is given to the MNCs to set up there industrial units.

**Q2: What do you understand by liberalization of foreign trade? Give any two benefits of adopting liberalization of trade and investment policies.**

Ans. Liberalization: Liberalization of foreign trade means the removal of trade barriers or restrictions set by the government to attract foreign investment. Following are the benefits of adopting liberalization of trade and investment policies:

- A. With liberalization of trade businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export.
- C. Foreign companies could set up factories and offices in other countries.

**Q3: Highlight any three disadvantages of Multinational Corporations.**

- Ans. A. Due to globalisation several manufacturing units have shut down . Batteries, capacitors, plastic, toys, tyres, dairy products and vegetable oils are some examples of industries.
- B. Due to shutting down of industrial units many workers become jobless . Workers' jobs are no longer secure.
- C. Globalisation and the pressure of competition have substantially changed the lives of workers.

**Q4: Explain any three factors which are responsible of globalisation in India.**

- Ans. A. Advancement in Information and Technology played a major role in spreading out production of services across the countries. Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world to access information instantly and to communicate from remote areas. Computers have now entered almost every field. So as the internet is available at reasonable rates
- B. Liberalization and removal of trade barriers by the Indian Government facilitate globalization. This enables MNCs to come and invest in India.
- C. Advancement in Transportation facilities made the faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at cheap costs.

**Q5: Why did the Government of India remove trade barriers? Explain the reasons.**



Ans.A. The government of India decided that the Time had come for Indian traders to compete with the producers and manufacturers of the world.

B. Government felt that competition would improve the performance of producers.

C. The decision to remove trade barriers was supported by powerful international organizations like World Bank, World Trade Organization and International Monetary fund.

D. Businessmen are allowed to take decisions freely about their imports and exports. In this way Government decentralized the power to the businessmen.

E. Advance technology and Foreign Investment is required for the development of country.

**Q6: .How has Information and Communication Technology played a big role in bringing the whole world close to each other?**

Ans.A. In recent times technology in the areas of telecommunications, computers, and internet has been changing rapidly.

B. Telegraph, telephone, internet, mobile phone and fax are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly and to communication from remote areas.

C. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.

D. Through internet information can be shared and obtained, anytime and anywhere.

E. Internet also allows us to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs.

**Q7: .Explain the meaning of fair globalisation. Why there is a need to make globalisation fair? Explain.**

Ans.A. Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries. MNCs are playing a major role in globalisation process. More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.

B. Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

C. Fair globalisation must protect the interests not only of the rich and powerful, but all the people in the country.

**Q8: .How do the MNCs help in the growth of local Companies?**

Ans.A. MNCs are spreading their production and interacting with local producers in various countries across the globe.

B. By setting up partnerships with local companies.

C. By using the local companies for supply.

D. By closely competing with local companies or buying them.

**Q9: .Explain the way by which government regulate the foreign trade.**

Ans.A. Tax on imports is an example of trade barriers. .

B. It is called trade barriers because some restrictions have been setup. .

C. Government can use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade and to decide what kinds of goods and how much of each, should come into the country.

**Q10: What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is become fair?**

Ans. The following steps should be taken to make trade between countries more fair:

A. There should be uniform rules and regulations made by WTO.

B. The interests of the developing countries should be protected.

C. There should be no trade barriers except in the interests of the developing countries.

**Q11: .Why did the government of India change the old economic policy in 1991**

Ans.following are the reasons.

A. The time had come for the Indian producers to compete with producers around the globe as competition would improve performance.

B. Powerful international organizations like WTO and World Bank forced the government to take this step.

C. Liberalization was adapted to encouraged free movement of goods, services and manpower across countries

**Q12: .Why the MNCs are interested to set up their manufacturing units in developing countries?**

Ans.A. MNCs set up production where it is close to the markets, where there is skilled and unskilled labour available at low costs.

B. In developing countries labour laws are not properly followed and the labour is available at very low cost in these countries.

C. In developing countries the availability of other factors of production is assured. Raw material is also available at low price.

D. MNCs look for government policies that look for the interests. The governments of developing countries need the help of MNCs to set up industries in their countries. That's why that government makes policies according to the interests of MNCs.

**Q13: What are SEZs? Explain the facilities which SEZs have?**

Ans.A. The central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial Zones called special economic Zones are being set up.

B. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transports, and storage, recreational and educational facilities.

C. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

**Q14: In what three ways has liberalization of trade and investment policies helped the globalisation process?**

Ans.A. With liberalization of trade, industrialists are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import and export.

B. Goods now be imported and exported easily.

C. Companies can set their manufacturing units any other country of the world.

D. The process of foreign trade and investment has been increased by the MNCs.

E. Domestic companies are free to compete with producers around the world.

**Q15: How would flexibility in labour laws help Multinational Companies?**

Ans.A. In the absence of strict laws most of the companies employ workers on temporary bases so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year.

B. Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak seasons.

C. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet.

D. To earn huge profits employers try to cut the labour cost by different ways.

E. Thus in the absence of labour laws, companies exploit the workers.

F. Flexibility in labour laws have helped the companies to increase their income granted by not paying reasonable wages and other benefits such as provident fund insurance etc.

**Q16: How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across the countries? Give any three examples.**

Ans. Foreign trade is the main channel which connects the markets of various countries. Foreign trade lead to integration of markets across the countries as follows :

(a) Creates opportunities for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets or the markets of their own countries.

(b) Import of goods from various countries provides choice of goods for consumer beyond the goods that are produced domestically.

(c) Producers of different countries compete with each other although they are thousands of miles away.

**Q17: Explain any three ways in which MNCs set up or control production in other countries.**

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

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

**Q18: 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 in the country in the following ways :

- (a) New job opportunities have been created by the emergence of Indian companies as MNCs.
- (b) Local companies that provide raw material and other services to these companies have prospered.
- (c) Rise in production standards, improved the standard of living of the people.

**Q19: Suggest any three measures to make globalisation just and fair ?**

Ans. Globalisation means unification or intergration of the domestic economy with the world economy through trade, capital and technology flows.

Government can ensure fair globalization to its people in the following ways :

- (a) Government needs to care about the labour laws so that workers get their trade union rights and support small producers to improve their performance.
- (b) Government can negotiate with world trade organisation for fairer rules and can align with developing countries to stand against the domination of developed countries.

**Q20: What is WTO? What are its main aims? Mention any one of its limitation.**

Ans. World Trade Organisation (WTO) : It is an international organisation which was established on 1st January, 1995 by the members of the UN to promote trade among countries.

The main aims of WTO are :

- (a) To act as a forum for multilateral trade negotiations.
- (b) Resolve trade disputes.
- (c) Liberalize international trade and follow free trade for all.

One limitation of WTO is:

Developed countries unfairly impose trade barriers whereas WTO forces the developing countries to follow completely free trade

**Q21: ‘Globalisation and competition among producers have been of advantage to the consumers.’ Give arguments in support of this statement.**

Ans.(i) More choice for consumers : Globalisation and competition among producers has enabled the consumer to have a wide range of choice available in market. For example, Chinese toys and Indian toys both are available. Consumer can compare quality, price, suitability and safety for both type of toys. So consumer is ultimately benefitted.

(ii) Better job opportunities: Globalisation and competition among producers have given rise to better job opportunities for skilled persons. People can get better salary and facilities for the specialized skills in other countries.

(iii) Expansion of information and communication technology :Globalisation has facilitated improvement in information and communication technology like computers, internet, telephone including mobile phones etc

**Q22: How could you distinguish between ‘foreign trade’ and ‘foreign investment’? Explain the role of MNCs in foreign trade and foreign investments.**

Ans. Foreign trade is integration of markets in different countries. For example, export and import of goods and services from one country to another. But foreign investments are investments made by MNCs. For example, investment in land, machines, building etc. to earn profit.

Role of MNCs in foreign trade and foreign investments :

1.MNCs can provide money for additional investments like buying new machines for faster production to small companies.

2.MNCs can provide efficient managerial and advanced technology for faster production and efficient use of resources. So MNCs play an important role in foreign investment.

3.MNCs facilitate movement of goods and services between various countries. Movement of people across the globe also creates better job opportunities and better income. So MNCs promote foreign trade also

**Q23: How has WTO affected Indian economy? What were its favourable and unfavourable impact?**

Ans. Effect of Functioning of WTO on Indian Economy : The developing countries like India feel cheated as they are forced to open up their markets for the developed countries but are not allowed access to the markets of developed countries.

Favourable Impacts of WTO working : WTO creates environment such as international trade among member countries in an open, uniform and non-discriminatory manner.

Unfavourable Impacts of WTO : WTO is dominated by the developed countries, especially by America, European Union and Japan etc. Developing and poor countries are seldom consulted until the rich nations complete their negotiations.

## **CHAPTER – 5**

### **Consumer Rights**

**Qno1. What is consumer Exploitation?**

Ans. Supplying goods having under weight and under measurement, sub-standard quality, duplicate articles,adulteration,unsafe articles,unsatisfactory after sale service and high price is termed as consumer exploitation.

**Qno2. When is the world consumer Right Day celebrated?**

Ans. “WORLD CONSUMER Right Day”is celebrated on March 15 every year.

**Qno3. Where should the consumer go to get justice?**

Ans. consumer can go to the District consumer Dispute Redressal commission, state consumer Dispute Redressal commission or the National consumer Dispute Redressal commission, to get justice.

**Qno4. Many consumers who are exploited do not seek redressal .Why?**

Ans. consumer do not seek redressal becoming the processes cumbersome, expensive and the time consuming.

A Redressal case requires:-

- (a) Engaging a lawyer.
- (b) Filing and attending the court proceeding.
- (c) Evidence is not easy to gather.
- (d) Injured by defective product.
- (e) Most purchase in the market are small retail sales

**Qno5. What is consumer Rights?**

Ans. A consumer is a person who buys a product; he is also called the end users. The consumer has a lot of rights that he can demand when he is buying a product. When a product is sold there are certain rules and regulations the maker and seller have to follow .When these rules are not followed the consumer has a right to fight for justice .This is called consumer rights.

**Qno6. What are consumer forums?**

Ans. The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organization locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils.

**Qno7. Why was consumer protection Act 1986 enacted?**

Ans. consumer protection Act, 1986 was enacted to safe guard the interest of consumers.

**Qno8. What the information a consumer has a right to know when he is buying a product?**

Ans. The information a consumer has a right to know when he is buying a product are:-

1. Details about ingredients used
2. Price

3. Date of manufacture
4. Expiry date
5. Address of the manufacturer
6. Direction for proper use
7. Batch number
8. Information relating to side effects

**Qno9. Write a short note on Bureau of Indian Standard(BIS)?**

Ans. The BIS is a national standards Body of India working under the aegis of Ministry of consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India. It is established by the Bureau of India Standards Act, 1986 which came into effect on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1986.