

# INDEX TERM II

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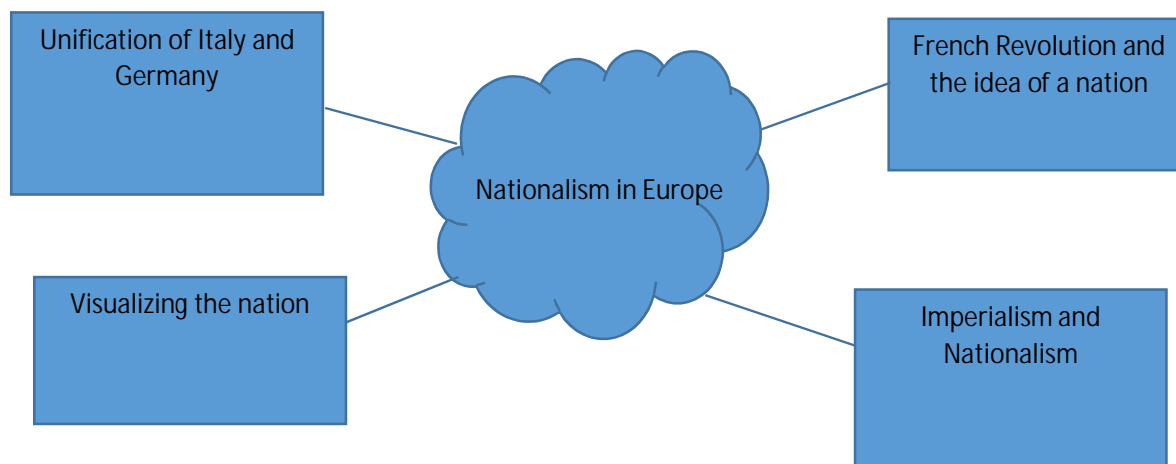
## TERM II

### HISTORY

### CLASS X

### CHAPTER-1

#### THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



**Key Concepts of the lesson-** In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu a French artist prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social Republic. The first print shows the people of Europe and America-men and women of all ages offering homage to Statue of Liberty.

#### 1. The French Revolution and the idea of Nation-

- Growth of nationalism in France.
- Introduction of various measures and practices created sense of collective identity among the people of France
- Change of monarchy and establishment of republic, creation of new assembly.
- Rise of Napoleon and his reforms. Revolutionaries help other people of Europe to become nation.

#### 2. The making of Nationalism in Europe.

- Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into Kingdom, duchies and cantones these divisions were having their autonomous rulers.
- Uses of different languages.
- Rise of middle class.
- Industrialization in England, emergence of a working class and liberalism.
- New conservation after 1815 and preservation of traditional institution.
- After the defeat of Napoleon, the European government follows the spirit of conservatism. Conservative regimes were autocratic Revolutionaries at that time fought for liberty and freedom. E.g. Mazzini, s young Italy and Young Europe.

### 3. The age of Revolution (1830-48)

Liberalism and Nationalism. Greek war of independence against Ottoman Empire and treaty of Constantinople. Emphasis in vernacular. Hunger hardship and popular revolt. Demand for constitutionalism and national unification. Rights for women Results- Frankfurt Parliament (May 1848)

### 4. Unification of Germany and Italy.

Changing concept of Nationalism after 1848, emergence of new nation. Germany and role of Bismarck and his policy unification of Germany. Unification of Italy. Role of Mazzini Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel II Separate case and condition of Britain-Glorious revolution of 1688, Act of union of 1707.

### 5. Visualizing the Nation-

Representing Nationalism and ideas through female allegory such a Marianne (France) and Germania (German Nation).

### 6. Nationalism and Imperialism-

Last quarter of the 19th century nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends, Intolerance Balkan became the sense of big power rivalry Nationalism, aligned with imperialism cause of World War I. Idea of a Nationalism was now same everywhere. But concept of National State was accepted universally.

### AT A GLANCE

- **Conservatism** is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, and professed gradual development to quick change.
- **Giuseppe Mazzini** was an Italian revolutionary and member of Secret society?
- **Ottovon Bismarck** was the chief minister of Prussia and was the architect of the unification of Germany.
- **Romanticism** was a cultural movement which sought to develop particular form of nationalist sentiments.
- **Nation state** is the one in which the majority of its citizens came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.
- **The Treaty of Vienna** was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.
- **Nationalist feelings** were kept alive in **Poland** through music and language.
- **Kaiser William1** was the emperor of united Germany
- **Liberalism** stands for freedom of the individual and equality of all before law.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

#### 1. Briefly explain Greek war of Independence.

- Greek under Ottoman Empire
- Growth of Nationalism sparked the struggle.
- Got support from Western Europeans
- Poets and artists lauded Greece
- Finally with Treaty of Constantinople Greece became independent.

#### 2. 1830's is called the year of Economic hardship.

- Increase in population in Europe,
- Unemployment among people.
- Small producer in town faced competition.
- Rise in food prices led to poverty.

**3. What were the measures taken by French revolutionaries to forge a sense of collective identity?**

- Through the ideas of “la patrie and le citiyon
- New tricolor flag
- Composition of new system of hymns and commemoration of martyrs
- Formulating uniform laws for all citizens.

**4. Explain the consequences of the Vienna congress**

- The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France,
- A number of states were set up on the boundaries of France.
- Prussia was given important new territories,
- Austria got control of northern Italy,
- Russia was given part of Poland.

**5. Why the 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.**

- Increase in population,
- Unemployment, migration, price rise,
- stiff competition in the market,
- Bad condition of peasants.

**6. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?**

- In Britain, the ethnic groups consisting of the English, Welsh, Scot and Irish had their own culture and political tradition.
- The English parliament had seized power from the monarchy in 1688. The act of union made Scotland to come under England. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- The symbols of New Britain, the British flag, the national anthem the English language were actively promoted.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTION. (5 MARKS)**

**1. What is the other name for Napoleonic code? Write any four changes brought by this.**

The Napoleonic code also known as civil codes of 1804.

- Did away privileges based on birth
- Established equality.
- Secured right to property.
- Simplified administrative division and abolished feudal system.

**2. What were the ideals of liberal Nationalism?**

- Freedom for individual
- Equality of all before law
- Concept of Govt. by consent.
- End of autocracy
- Freedom of market

**3. Explain the different stages of unification of Germany.**

- Germany was group of small states before its unification.
- The liberal initiative to Nation building failed and was taken over by Prussian empire. Otto von Bismarck was the chief architect in German Unification.
- He led three wars against Austria, Denmark and France which ended in Prussian victory. In 1871 Prussian King William I, was declared German Emperor.

**4. Briefly explain the unification of Italy, highlight the value you learn from this.**

- During the middle of 18th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which Sardinia and Piedmont were under princely states.

- North, under Austria, Centre ruled by Pope and South ruled by Spain.
- The main leaders were Victor Immanuel II of Sardinia, Chief Minister Count Cavour Mazzini and Garibaldi. With their initiative in 1861 Victor Emmanuel was declared king of united Italy.
- Value highlighted in this is love, unity, National

**5. Briefly explain Balkan Issue.**

- Balkan was region of Geographical and ethnic variation comprising of Romania Bulgaria, Albania Greece, and Macedonia, Croatia 'Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro who were all together called slaves.
- Till the last part of 19th century, this was under Ottoman Empire. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and emergence of Romantic Nationalism made this region a land of conflict.
- Balkan nations tried to capture more territories from neighboring places. It also became a scene of big power rivalry like Russia, Germany, England and Austria, Hungary. Ultimately it led to open wars and finally led it to the First World War.

**6. Why was Frankfurt National assembly convened? Why did it fail?**

- It was convened in 1848 to vote for an all-German National Assembly.
- It drafted a new constitution for a German Nation headed by monarchy. It failed because King of Prussia joined other monarchs who were against parliament.
- The parliament was dominated by middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans. At the end troops were called to disband the assembly.

**QUESTION BANK**

**3 marks**

1. How did France benefit from the revolution?
2. What is meant by liberalism?
3. What was the Zollverein?
4. What factors gave rise to the spirit of nationalism?
5. What was the impact of the Act of Union on Scotland?

**5 marks**

1. Explain the role of language in developing nationalist sentiments in Europe.
2. Examine the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe.
3. What was Romanticism? How did romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain.

## CHAPTER-2

### NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDO-CHINA

**INDO-CHINA-** Comprises of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia – French colony

**Dilemma of colonial education-** Education was limited to few in Vietnam by French- **French** education institutions were introduced to reduce Chinese culture- Education was intended to establish an Asiatic France- But a few French officials were against it as they feared loss of employment for colons.

**PAUL BERNARD-** A influential writer and policy maker of the French in Indo-China.

The **Tonkin free school** was established in **1907** to provide western style of education

**Huynh Phu So** was the founder of **Hoa Hao** movement.

**Rat hunt** was started in **1902** the French hired Vietnamese workers and paid them for each rat they caught - natives cheated the masters in rat hunt.

In 1907-8, some 300 Vietnamese student went to Japan to acquire modern education, to drive out the French from Vietnam- **Go East Movement**

**Ho Chi Minh Trail** - An immense network of footpaths and roads used to transport men and materials from North Vietnam to South Vietnam.

**‘Electrical fuses of Vietnam’** – **Nghe An and Ha Tien** – revolutionary activities

**Communist movement and Vietnamese Nationalism**

Vietnamese communist party by Ho Chi Minh – Vietminh

**Role of women-** Women as rebels-Role plays in women-Trung sisters-Trieu Au against china-

Women as warriors and portrait as young, brave and dedicated – Nguyen Thi-Xuan

**US intervention- fear of communism- War between USA and Vietnam**

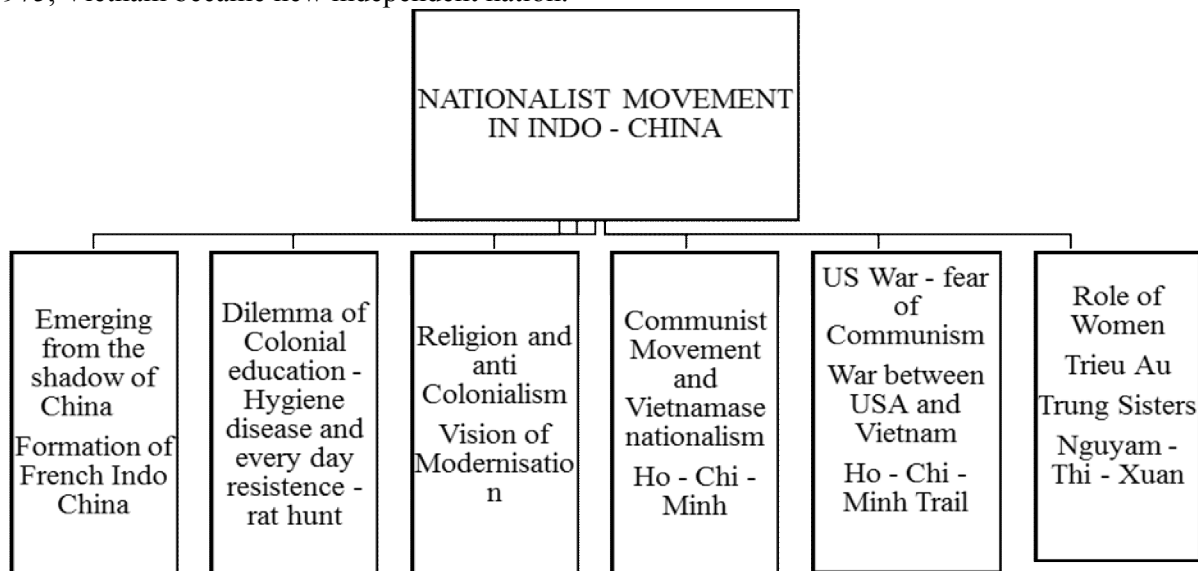
**Vietnamese war with US called ‘Television war’-** Battle scenes were shown on the daily news programmes of Televisions- B52s, chemical weapons –Napalm and Agent Orange and phosphorous bombs - types of weapons used by US in Vietnam

**John Wayne’s- Green Berets** - Film that supported the war

**John Ford Coppola’s - Apocalypse Now-** critical of the war

**End of the War** - Defeat of US in the war - Unification of Vietnam under Communist rule

In 1975, Vietnam became new independent nation.



### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)**

**1. What are the economic barriers to Vietnam identified by Paul Bernard?**

**Ans.** High population in Vietnam - Low agricultural productivity-Extensive indebtedness among peasants-Lack of industries.

**2. Why there aroused difference over the medium of instruction in the school during the French reign in Vietnam?**

**Ans.** Some policy makers emphasized the need for French language as the medium of instruction-By learning French the Vietnamese would familiarize the western culture –Asiatic France –Loyal to French Govt.-The others suggested for Vietnamese to be taught in lower classes and the French can be taught in higher classes-Continue their ties with China.

**3. How was the school text books reflected in Vietnam during the French Rule?**

**Ans.** The text books glorified French and colonial rule-The Vietnamese were treated as primitive and backward-They are manual labourers and skilled copyists but not creative.

**4. What was the role of women in the Anti-Imperial Struggle in Vietnam?**

**Ans.** They worked as potters, carried 25kgs of food and war material on their back.-They helped the wounded, dug tunnels to save the army-They neutralized tens of thousands of bombs and shot down many enemy planes-They kept open many strategic roads and guarded key points.

**5. What were the causes of defeat of French forces in the battle of Dien Bien Phu?**

**Ans.** The valley where the French garrisons were located was flooded in the monsoons which made it impossible for the French forces and tanks to move-The whole area was covered with bushes and jungles making it difficult for the French air force to trace anti-aircraft guns hidden in bushes and the jungles.

### **LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS(5 MARKS)**

**1. The battle against French colonial education became part of the larger battle colonization and for independence. Explain**

**Ans.** Teachers and students should not follow the curriculum of French Govt-Students fought the colonial efforts to prevent Vietnamese getting white collar job-They fought with patriotic feeling-Students formed political associations- There were protest from different schools.

**2. What were the causes of US involvement in war in Vietnam?**

**Ans.** Foremost was the fear of spread of communism in Vietnam-US regarded the spread of communism as a great danger to the capitalist countries-The next cause was US entry in Vietnam was an insult that France had to face in Vietnam-US wanted to crush Vietnam at all cost to save the prestige of the capitalist countries-The Geneva conference had divided Vietnam into 2 parts-North and South Vietnam-When Ho Chi Minh government in North Vietnam and **National Liberation Front** in South Vietnam tried to unify the two parts, in violation of Geneva conference, US could not tolerate this and hence, she decided to intervene in Vietnam.

**3. Explain the role of religious groups in the resistance movement against French Colonialism.**

**Ans.** Vietnam was the centre of many religions like Buddhism, Confucianism and local practice -The French Missionaries very often destroyed the religious beliefs of Vietnamese-Many religious movements started by Vietnamese-The Scholars revolts of 1868 organized by some officials to fight against Christianity-Thousands of Catholics were killed- Hoa-Hao Movement was very popular movement in Mekong Delta which roused anti-colonial feeling.

**4. Briefly explain the communist movements in Vietnam.**

**Ans.** In Vietnam communist movement was started under Ho Chi Minh-He founded the Vietnam communist party, Vietminh-the communist waged a series of struggles against USA and France- During World war II when Japan attacked Vietnam the communist party of Vietnam bravely fought against both Japan and France and captured Hanoi- The North Vietnam Republic was established by Vietminh there after-Though French retained its control in south through Bao Dai was also defeated by the communists-In 1954, as per general agreement the Vietnam was renamed as north and south separately under Vietnamese and French respectively-But Ho Chi Minh along with NLF fought for an undivided Vietnam-With the intension of checking the growth of communism, later USA intervened in Vietnam-After defeating US, Vietnam was united under communist rule.

**5. What was Phan Chu Trinh's objective for Vietnam? How were his ideas different from those of Phan Boi Chau?**

- **Ans. Phan Chu Trinh** was a Vietnamese nationalist. He sought to end France's brutal occupation of Vietnam- He was intensely hostile to the monarchy and opposed to the idea of resisting the French with the help of the court-He was influenced by democratic ideas of the west.
- **Phan Boi Chau** was greatly influenced by Confucian ideas. His plan was to use the monarchy and the court to drive out the French.

**Additional questions:**

1. What are the characteristics of Tonkin Free School?
2. Discuss the importance of Ho Chi Minh Trail in US war with Vietnam.
3. How did schools in Vietnam play its role in the resistance movement?
4. Explain the role of Ho Chi Minh in Vietnamese national movement?
5. What type of weapons were used by US forces in Vietnam War?
6. How did the Vietnamese make use of the Rat Hunt?
7. What steps have been taken by the French to increase rice cultivation in Vietnam?

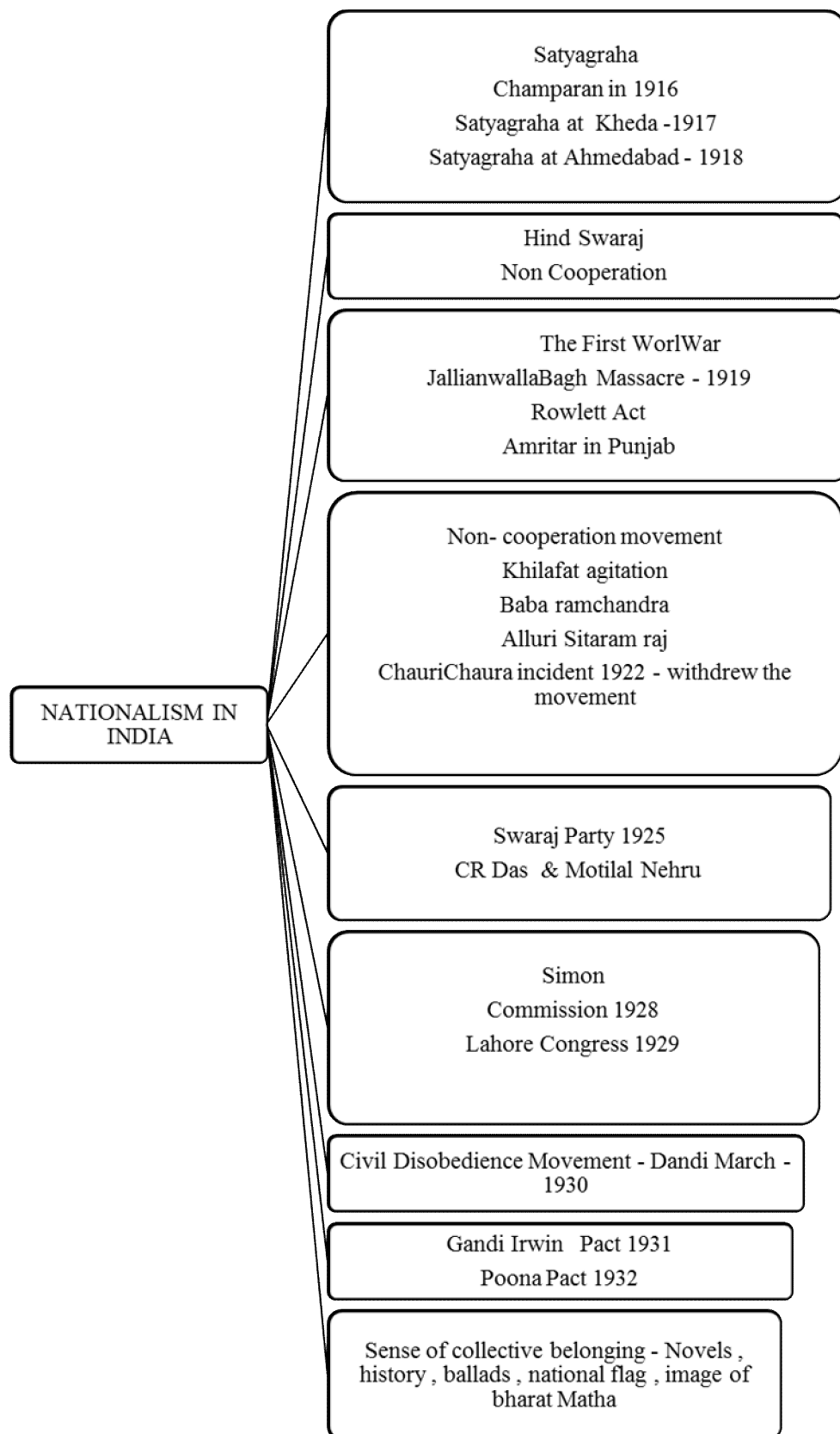


## CHAPTER 3

### NATIONALISM IN INDIA

#### Key Concepts of the lesson:

- **Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Satyagraha** – The power of Truth & the need to search for truth –Mental strength is more powerful than physical force to win the heart of the oppressor. Novel idea of Satyagraha was first time implemented in South Africa.
- In India the first was at **Champaran in 1916**– to inspire plantation workers to struggle against oppressive plantation system. **In 1917 Satyagraha at Kheda** -to support peasants
- **In 1918 Satyagraha at Ahmedabad**-Among the cotton mill workers.
- **‘Hind Swaraj’**- the famous book written by Mahatma Gandhi, which emphasised non-co-operation to British rule in India
- **The First World War, Khilafat and Non Cooperation**
- On 13th April 1919 **Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre – Amritsar in Punjab**
- **The First World War** - its effects.
- Huge increases in defense expenditure. Custom duties were raised, Income tax was introduced. There was forced recruitments in rural areas, spread of epidemics
- **The Rowlatt Act of 1919:** It gave the British government enormous power to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- **Non-cooperation** programme was adopted at Nagpur in Dec.1920.
- The peasant movement in **Awadh** demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar-Bab Ramachandra.
- **Inland Emigration Act of 1859:** Under this act plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- **Alluri Sitaram Raju** led the tribal revolt of Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh
- **Khilafat agitation – led by Muhammad Ali & Shaukat Ali.**
- **Chauri Chaura incident** –Violence –withdrawal of Non-Cooperation movement-1922
- **Swaraj Party** was founded by **C.R.Das and Moti Lal Nehru** for return to council Politics.
- **Simon Commission** 1928 and boycott.
- **Lahore Congress session** and demand for **Purna Swaraj in 1929.**
- **Dandi march and the beginning of civil Disobedience movement**
- **Salt** was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food- salt considered a more effective weapon for protest against Britishers.
- Government’s repressive policy - Gandhi Irwin Pact and failure of round table conference-Re-launching of movement.
- **Who participated in the movement?**
- The rich peasant communities, the poor peasantry, business class, the industrial workers in Nagpur and a large scale participation of women took active part in the movement.
- **Limits of the movement**-less participation by untouchables – Ambedkar for separate electorate and Poona pact of 1932, lukewarm response by some Muslim Political Organization
- **Provisions of Poona pact of 1932** – Signed between Dr.Ambedkar & Gandhiji- It gave depressed classes reserved seats in central provincial councils but they were to be voted by the general electorate.
- **The sense of collective belonging-** This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore and songs- the image of Bharath Mata- Nationalism through icons or symbols of representation of History. The first image was created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay & painted by Abanindranath Tagore.



### **SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)**

**1. Why Non-Cooperation? What was the method used in the Movement?**

- Gandhi in his famous book Hind Swaraj, declared that the British continue to rule with the Cooperation of the Indians – If we withdraw our Co-operation then their rule would end. It began with surrender of titles, boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools and foreign goods - Swadeshi, Boycott & National education.

**2. Why did non-cooperation movement slowdown in cities?**

- Khadi cloth was more expensive for the poor-No alternative Indian Institution to accommodate Indians. Students and teachers began going back to Govt. Schools and lawyer joined courts.

**3. When did Simon commission come to India? Why was it boycotted?**

- Simon reached India in 1928. It was boycotted because- It did not have any single Indian- It did not talk about Swaraj

**4. Who were the leaders of Khilafat Movement? Why was it started?**

- Ali brothers - Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. The defeat of Ottoman Turkey in 1st world war- Harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on Ottoman emperor-To defend this, a Khilafat Committee was formed –to undo the wrong done to Turkey-Joined with non-cooperation movement

**5. What were the conditions of the Gandhi Irwin pact?**

- Mahatma Gandhi signed the pact with Lord Irwin on 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1931- Gandhi agreed to participate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Round table conference in England-Government agreed to release all the political prisoners.

**6. What were the decisions of the Lahore Congress session of 1929?**

- In December 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru the Lahore Congress formalized the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence. It was declared that 26<sup>th</sup> January 1930 would be celebrated as the Independence day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for independence-Decided to launch Civil Disobedience movement.

**7. How did the First World War help in the growth of nationalist movement in India?**

- War created a new political and economic situation. It led to an increase in expenditure. The war led to a price rise and hardship for common people. War led to forced recruitment of people. Acute Shortage of food led to famine and misery. Indians began to realize that they were drawn in a war unnecessarily. This feeling united Indians against the British.

### **LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)**

**1. "This sense of collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles role of folklore, songs, icons & images" Analyse the statement.**

- In late 19th century, Indian Nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and toured village to gather. The tales they believed gave true picture of traditional culture that was damaged by outside forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover the National Identity. It restored a sense of pride in one's past
- During Swadeshi Movement, a tricolor flag was designed representing eight provinces through eight lotuses and a crescent moon symbolizing Hindu-Muslim unity. Later Gandhiji developed tricolor flag (Red, Green and White) with a spinning wheel at center representing self-help. Carrying the flag became a symbol of defiance.
- This image Bharath Mata was first created by Bankim Chandra Chatteropadhyay. In 1870 he wrote Vande Mataram a hymn to the mother land. Abanindranath Tagore in his painting portrayed Bharath Mata as calm, ascetic figure, composed, divine and spiritual

**2. Describe the Dandi March of Gandhiji.**

- Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the Nation. He sent letter to Viceroy Irwin in which the most stirring was demand to abolish salt tax. When Irwin refused, Gandhi started the salt march accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers, marched 240 miles from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi. On his way he told the importance of Swaraj to people and asked to defy British. On 6th April he reached Dandi violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water. It marked the beginning of civil disobedience

movement.

### **3. Who was Alluri Sitaram Raju? Explain his role in inspiring the rebels with Gandhiji's ideas?**

- Alluri Sitaram Raju was a tribal leader in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh. He started a militant Guerilla Movement in the early 1920s. The tribal people were enraged by the British policy, but when the government began forcing them to contribute 'beggar for road building, the hill people revolted. Raju inspired the hill people. He talked on the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. Inspired by Gandhiji's Non Cooperation Movement he persuaded people to wear Khadi and give up drinking. But at the same time he did not believe in Non Violence, he thought that India could be liberated only by the use of force.

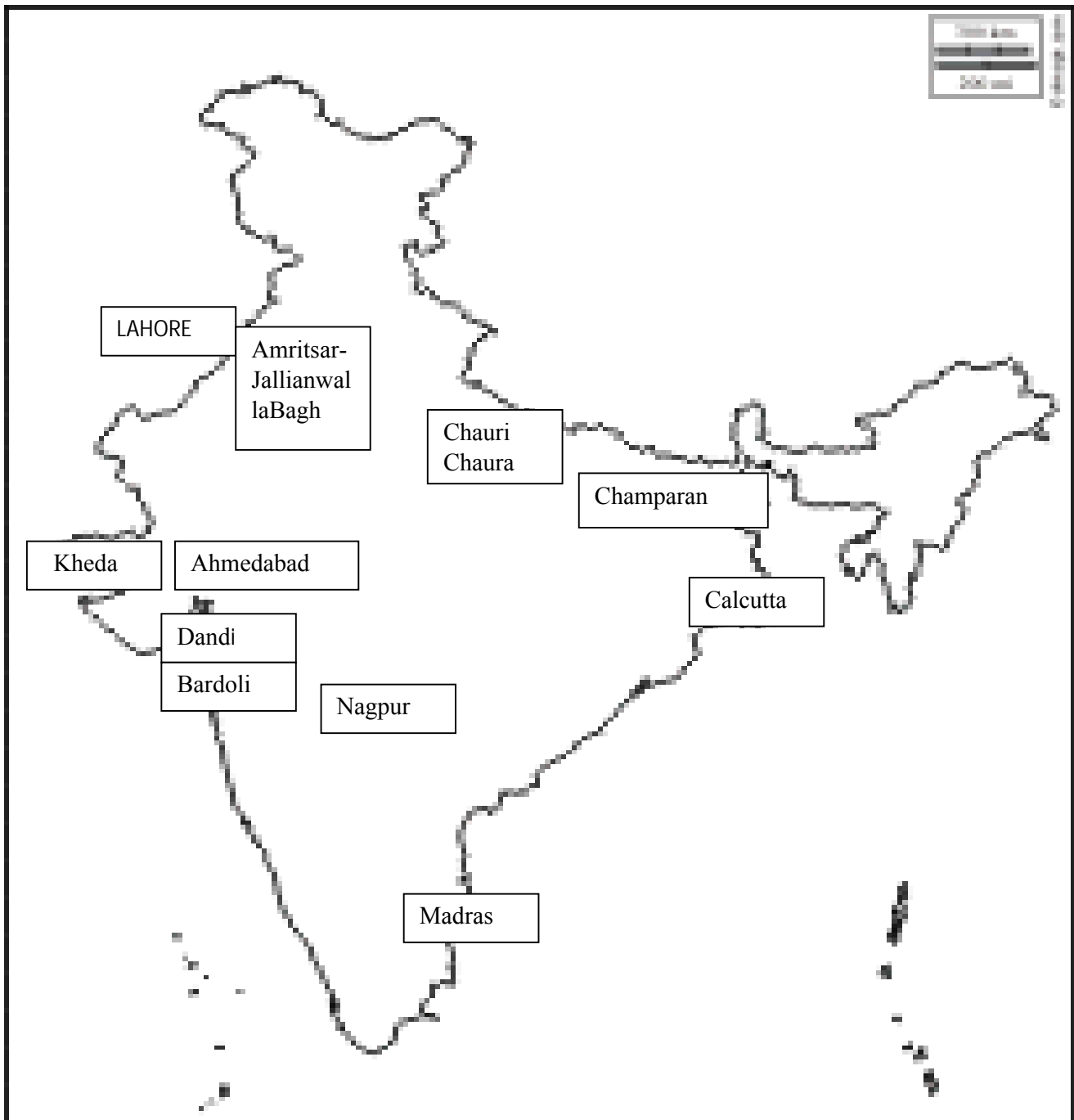
#### **Additional questions:**

1. Muslim political organization in India had lukewarm response to civil disobedience movement. Explain.
2. What is the significance of Jallian Walla Bagh Massacre in Indian national movement? Discuss.
3. What were the main demands of peasant movement in Awadh? Who was their leader?
4. Who founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army? What were its achievements?

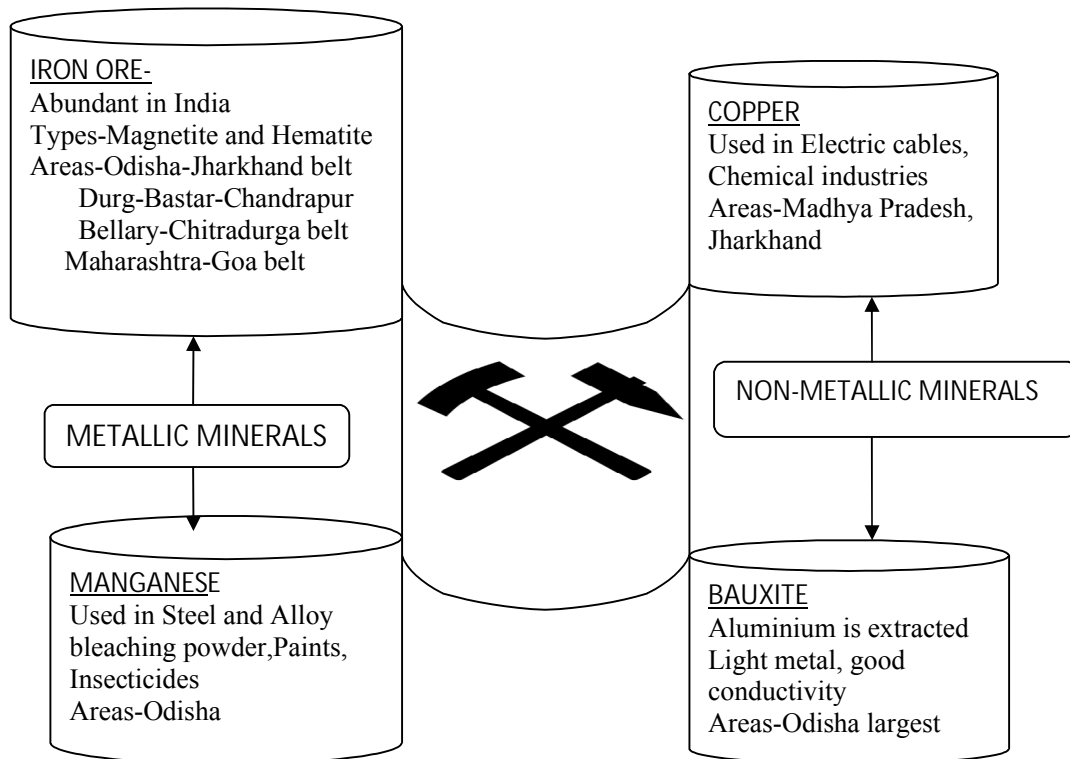
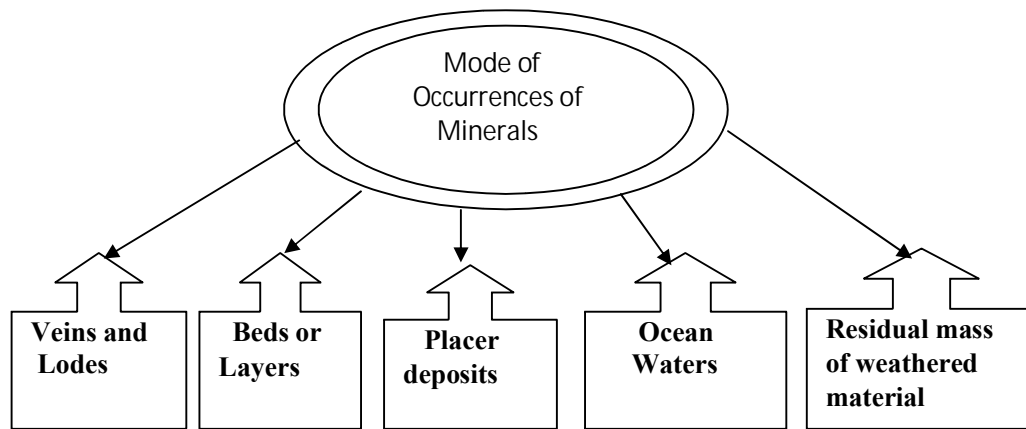
#### **IMPORTANT MAP QUESTIONS**

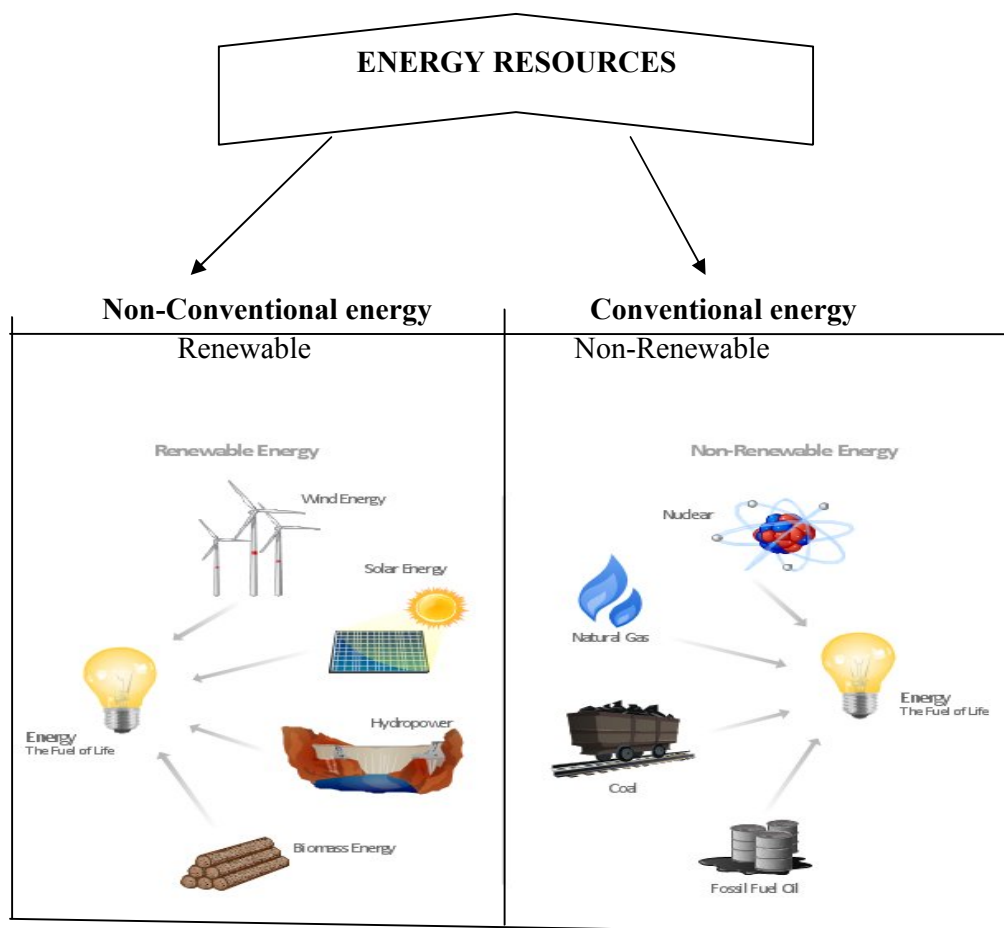
##### **For location and labelling /Identification on Outline Political Map of India**

1. Indian National Congress Sessions: Calcutta (Sep. 1920), Nagpur (Dec.1920), Madras (1927) and Lahore (1929).
2. Important Centers of Indian National Movement (Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements)
  - (i) Champaran (Bihar) Movement of Indigo Planters
  - (ii) Kheda (Gujarat) Peasant Satyagraha
  - (iii) Ahmedabad (Gujarat) Cotton Mill Worker's Satyagraha
  - (iv) Amritsar (Punjab) Jallianwala Bagh Incident
  - (v) Chauri Chaura (UP) calling of the NCM
  - (vi) Bardoli (Gujarat) No Tax Campaign
  - (vii) Dandi (Gujarat) Civil Disobedience Movement



## CHAPTER-5 MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES





### Key concepts to Remember-

- 1. Placer deposits**-Minerals that occur as alluvial fans in sands of valley floors, and the base of hills.
- 2. Rat-hole Mining** -In the tribal areas of North-East India mining is carried out by individuals or communities illegally. The mining is done in the form of a long narrow tunnel known as Rat hole mining.
- 3. Magnetite**-It is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70%. It has excellent magnetic qualities, especially valuable in the electrical industry.
- 4. Hematite ore**-It has slightly lower iron content than magnetite-50-60%

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

**1. Write two uses of Mica and also areas famous for mica deposits.**

- Used in electric and electronic industries
- Areas - (a) Gaya-Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, and  
(b) Ajmer and Beawar in Rajasthan

**2. What are three types of Coal? Write one difference of each type of coal?**

- Lignite coal-low grade brown coal soft with high moisture content. Found in Neyveli (T.N)
- Bituminous Coal- It contains 60-80% of carbon content.
- Anthracite- Best quality, contains more than 80% of carbon content.

**3. What are Geo-thermal Energy? Which are the two experimental projects of geothermal energy in India?**

- Geo-thermal energy refers to the heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the earth

- Parvati Valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh
- Puga valley in Ladakh

**4. Why is mining activity often called a “Killer Industry”. Give three reasons.**

- High risk involved
- Due to poisonous fumes, mines are vulnerable to workers for pulmonary diseases.
- Risk of collapsing mines roofs, and fires in coal mines.
- Water sources get contaminated.

**5. Give three reasons in favour of the use of ‘Atomic energy’**

- Coal and natural oil are exhaustible.
- Abundant deposits of uranium and thorium in India
- Most developed countries are utilizing this energy successfully
- It can be useful in fields of medicines and agriculture
- Hydel energy is not satisfactory due to environmental issues.

**6. Why does solar energy in Rajasthan have great potential as non –conventional source of energy?**

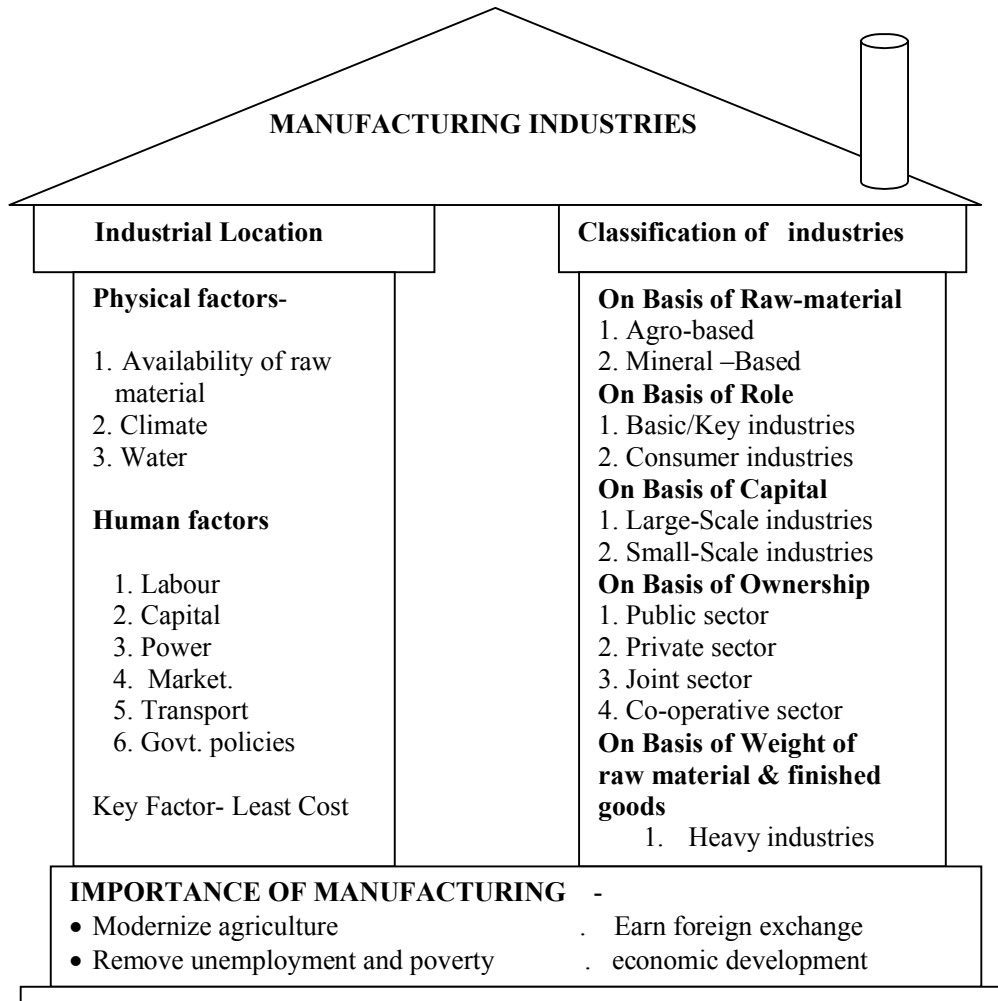
- Hot and dry region
- Clear sky almost whole year
- Cheaper installation
- Renewable and pollution free energy source.
- Government motivation

**7. How can we conserve energy resources in India? Explain**

- Using public transport instead of individual vehicles.
- Switching of electricity when not in use.
- Using power saving devices.
- Use of non-conventional source of energy as they are renewable and eco- friendly.
- In automobiles electrical motors should be introduced.
- Intensified exploration and research of new sources of energy



## CHAPTER -6 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



### Key Points to Remember-

- **Manufacturing** –It is production of goods in large quantities after processing raw materials to more valuable Products.
- **NMCC(National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council)** -It was set up when it was felt that, with appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts industries can improve productivity and achieve its target
- **Agro-based industries:-** Industries based on agricultural raw materials for example cotton textiles, jute textiles, silk textiles, synthetic textiles, sugar industry
- **Mineral-based industries:** Industries using minerals as their raw materials- iron and steel, cement, chemical industries, Aluminium smelting, copper smelting, fertilizer industry etc.
- **Small scale industry-** Investment is rupees one crore.
- **Large Scale Industries-** Investment is more than one crore.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE(5 MARKS)

#### 1. What are agglomeration economies?

- Many industries tend to come together to make, use of the advantages offered by the urban institutions such as banking, insurance, transport, labour. This is known as agglomeration economies.

**2. Which factors are responsible for the decentralization of cotton textile mills in India?**

- Cotton textile have a very high demand throughout the country.
- Major inputs like banking, electricity, transportation are available in almost every part of the country
- Textile industry is labour intensive industry and labour is easily available in India.
- Textile industry requires less technological inputs and can be carried out using simple tools and machines.

**3. What are the major problems of cotton textile industry?**

- Lack of good quality long staple cotton
- Erratic power supply
- Out dated machinery and technology
- Low output of workers
- Stiff International Competition

**4. What are the factors responsible for Jute industry in Hugli basin?**

- Proximity of jute producing areas
- Inexpensive water transport
- Well-connected roads, rail and waterways.
- Abundant water
- Cheap labour from adjoining areas
- Banking facilities in Kolkata

**5. What were the major objectives of National Jute Policy 2005? Why is the internal demand for jute increasing?**

- To increase the productivity
- To improve the quality
- Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers
- Enhancing the yield per hectare
- The internal demand for jute has been on the increase because -
  - Government policy of mandatory use of jute packaging
  - The growing global concern for environment friendly biodegradable materials.

**6. Why is iron and steel industry called a basic industry?**

- It is the industry which lays the foundation of rapid development of other industries such as Heavy Engineering, Defence equipment, Automobiles, Aeroplanes etc.
- It is also helpful in providing employment.
- It also helps in the economic development

**7. The sugar industry is now shifting from north to south. Mention main reasons.**

- The sugar contents in the cane is higher i.e. 10.5% in Maharashtra and other southern states.
- Climate is suitable for the cultivation of sugarcane.
- South has better export facilities as compared to North.
- Cooperative sugar mills are more successful in management in south India.
- The Peninsular climate helps to extend the crushing season by two months in the south India than north India.

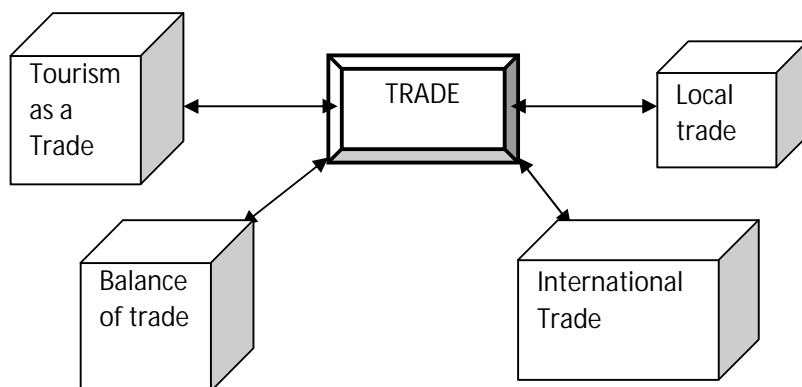
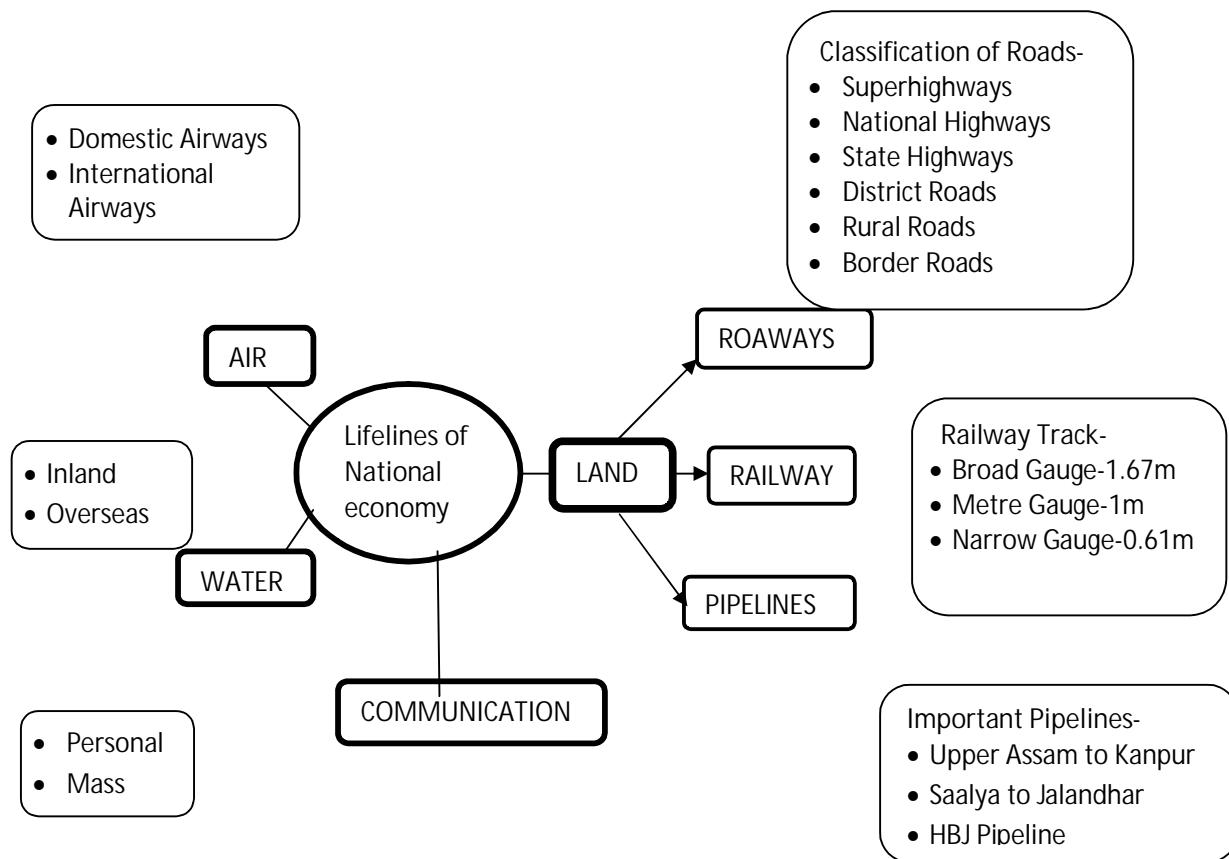
**8. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants?**

- Integrated Steel Plant is larger in size than Mini Steel Plant.
- Integrated Steel Plant handle everything in one single Complex from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping while the Mini steel Plants use steel scrap, sponge iron and sometimes steel ingots supplied by integrated Steel Plants.
- Integrated Steel Plants manufacture all types of steel but Mini steel Plants produce mild and alloy steel of give specification

**9. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industries.**

- Restricting use of fossil fuels and using hydel power
- Fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- Discharging the dirty water after treating it.
- Machinery and equipment and generators can be fitted with silencers
- Redesign machinery to make them energy efficient and to reduce noise.

## CHAPTER-7 LIFE LINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY



### Key points to remember

- **Road Density** -The length of road per 100 sq kms of area is known as density of roads
- **Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways** -It is major road development project linking the four metropolitan cities-Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai by six lane super highways
- **North-South Corridor**- Roads linking Srinagar to Kanya Kumari
- **East-West Corridor**- Roadslinking Silcher (Assam)to Porbandar(Gujarat)
- **National Highways**- Major roads connecting state capitals and metropolitan cities of a country.
- **State Highways**- Roads linking a state capitals with different district headquarters.
- **International Trade**-Trade between two countries is called international trade

- **Export:** When the goods are sent to other country for sale it is called as export.
- **Import:** When the goods come from other country to be sold in India it is called import.
- **Balance of Payment:** This is the difference between export and import of a country.

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE (3 MARKS)**

#### **1. Why is air travel preferred in North-East?**

- Uneven and mountain terrain, Dense forests, Presence of big rivers, frequent floods, international frontiers.

#### **2. Write three advantage of waterways.**

- Cheapest means of transport, can carry heavy and bulky goods, do not cause air pollution.

#### **3. Name three National waterways .**

- The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia
- Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri
- West Coast Canal in Kerala.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE (5 MARKS)**

#### **1. What are the advantages of transport?**

- Facilitates easy and free movement of people from one place to another.
- Helps to carry goods and materials from one place to another
- Helps in production and distribution of goods.
- Connect markets with the production centres.
- Promotes easy accessibility of goods and services.
- Helps in development of trade and commerce.
- Helps to increase the volume of the Trade.

#### **2. What are the problems faced by Indian roadways?**

- Road network is inadequate for increasing volume of traffic.
- About half of the roads are unmetalled.
- The National Highways are inadequate and are poorly maintained.
- The roadways are highly congested in cities and are lacking safety measures.
- Most of the bridges and culverts are old and narrow.
- Lack of proper security measures.

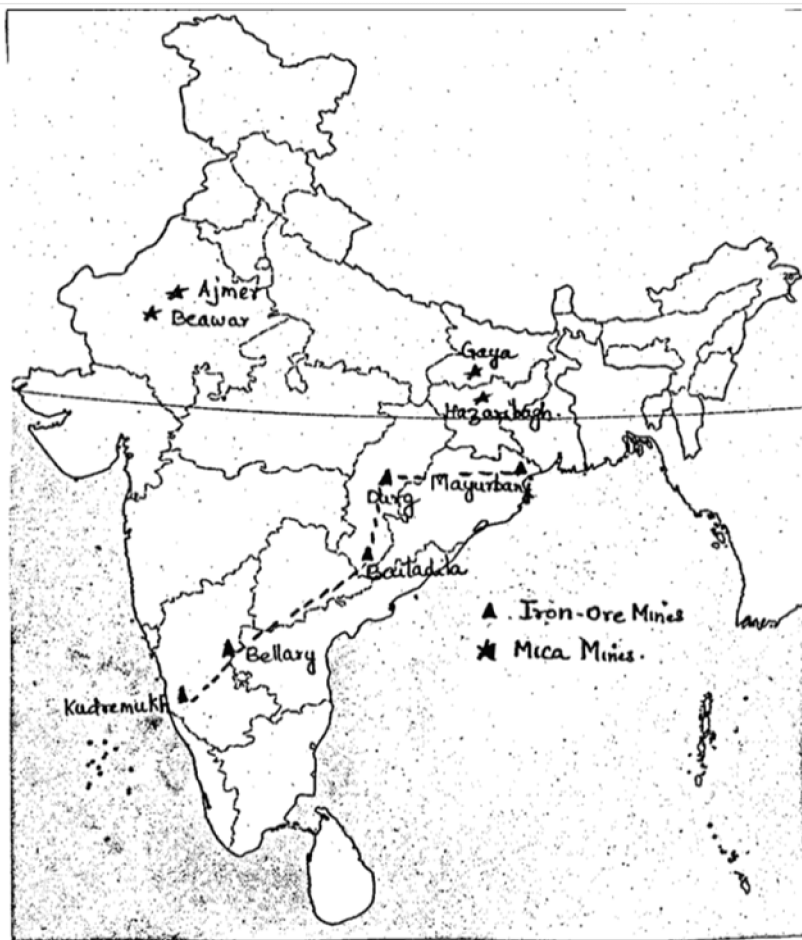
#### **3. What are the Problems Faced by Indian Railways?**

- Requires huge investment at the time of installation.
- Maintenance and upkeep is very costly.
- Construction is difficult and costly in uneven and high hills and deserts.
- Not suitable for transportation of perishable goods.
- Ticket-less travellers.
- Thefts and damaging of railway property.
- Unnecessarily chain pulling to stop train.
- Gauge Conversions.
- Sinking and slipping of tracks in rains.
- Modernization and Electrification.

#### **4. Why is transport and communication called lifelines of a country?**

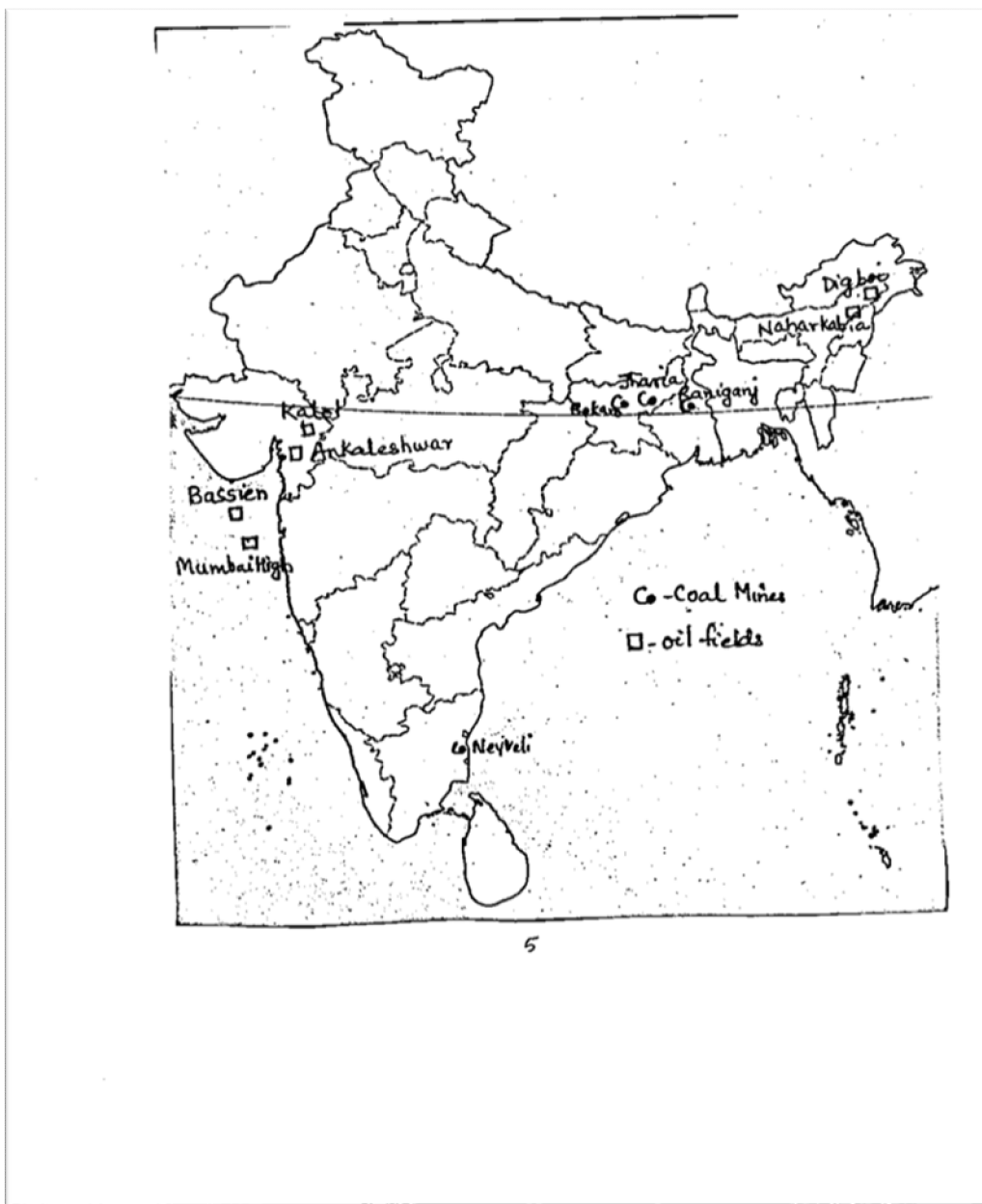
- Connects far lying areas of the country
- They benefit trade and commerce
- Help in the development of agriculture and industry.
- Helpful during calamities
- Promotes unity of the country

# INDIA-MINERALS

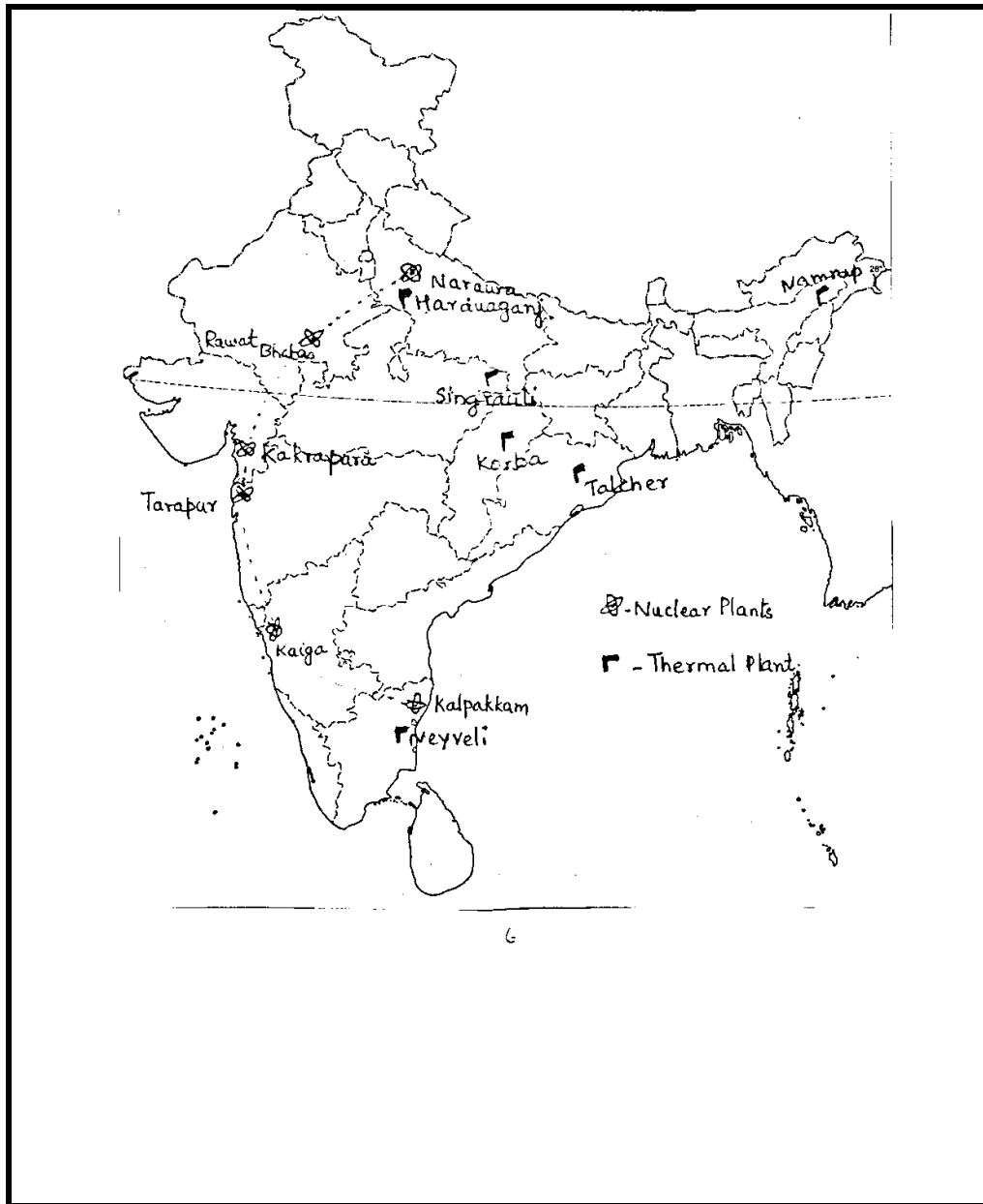


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# INDIA-MINERALS

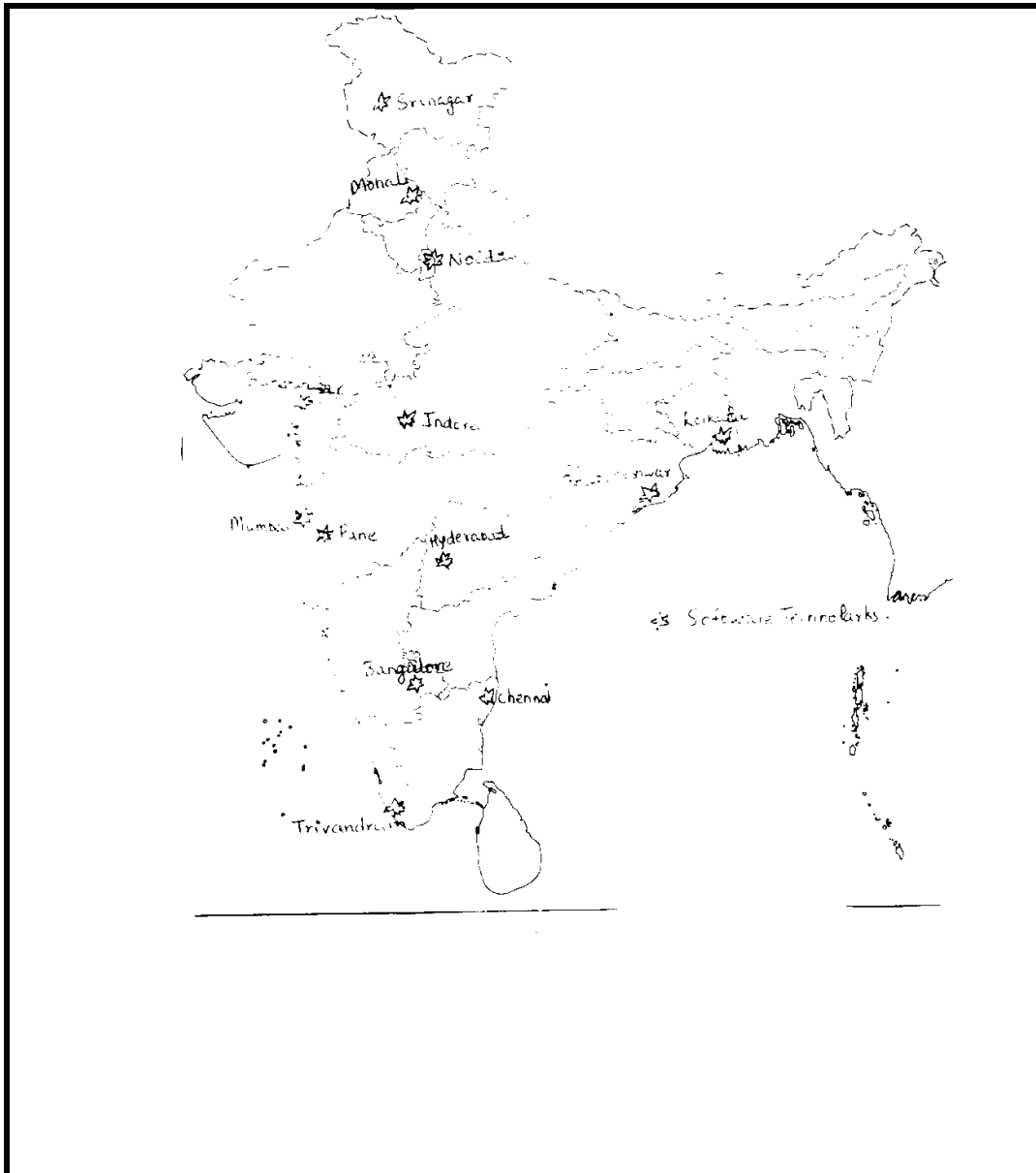


# INDIA-NUCLEAR AND THERMAL PLANT

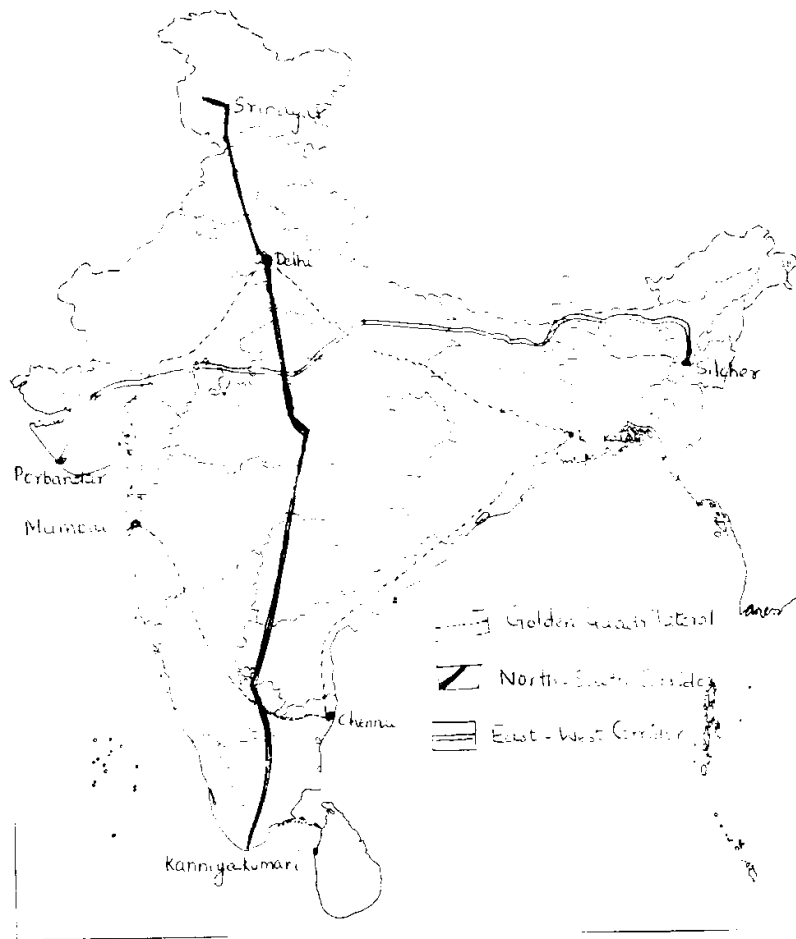




# INDIA-TECHNOPARK



# INDIA-SUPER HIGH WAYS



## CHAPTER 5

### POPULAR STRUGGLES AND MOVEMENTS

#### 1) Movement for democracy in Nepal – 2006 April

- Won democracy in 1990 – king formally remained the head of the state.
- He real power was with elected representatives –
- King Birendra accepted constitutional monarchy – but killed in 2001
- New king Gyanendra did not accept democratic rule –
- 2005 he dismissed the PM and dissolved the elected govt.
- 2006- popular movement to regain democracy
- SPA (Seven Party Alliance) four strike in Kathmandu –
- Maoist insurgents and other organization join together – mass strike – 24 April 2004 king agreed to their demands.

#### 2) Three demands made by SPA

- Chose Girija Prasad Koirala as new PM
- Parliament met passed law-took away most of the powers of the king
- SPA and Maoist formed the new constituent Assemble
- **Bolivia's Water War** – (people popular struggle in working democracy)(Latin America)  
Reason → Privatization of water in Bolivia
  - Due to pressure from World Bank, the control of municipal water supply (city of Cochabamba) to a multi-national company
  - Price of water increased by Four times. (Water bill charges increased to 1000-but average income of a person Rs 5000a month)

Consequences –

- 4 day strike organized by Community, human rights and labour organization –
- FEDECOR (environmentalists, engineers, farmers, middle class students university)
- Brutal repression by police imposed martial law
- Govt. agreed to the demands contract with MNC Cancelled and restored the old rates

#### 3) Democracy has been evolved through mass mobilization

- Conflict between those groups who have exercised power and those who aspire for a share in power.
- Take place when – Expansion, transition to or deepening of democracy
- Conflict resolved through mass mobilization
- sometimes resolved through Parliament or from outside people
- Arise through new political organization -or big organization
- political parties, presume groups, movement groups

#### 4) How do mass mobilization influence the decision in democracy –

- Direct participation – creating parties, Contesting elections, forming Govts.
- Indirect participation – form organization and undertake activities to promote their interest

↓

Pressure groups / Interest groups

#### 5) Pressure groups & its working –

- Organization that influence government policies but they do not directly control or share political power –formed by people with Common occupation, interest or aspirations eg – Railway associations, Teachers associations.

#### 6) Movement → Anti-Liquor Movement, Women's Movement, Environmental Movement Share a broad objective Movement are loose organisation – more informal And flexible – Spontaneous mass participation

Started as → Specific Movements – to achieve single objective in limited frame work  
(Nepal movement-restore democracy)  
General or Generic Movements – to achieve broad goal  
Have a clear leader ship and some organization

**7) The relationship between political parties and pressure groups and movements -**

- Pressure groups are either formed or led by leaders of political parties
  - (students unions are affiliated to some party)
  - Youth congress
- Political parties grow from movements –
  - a) Assam Gana Parishad is a political party today originated from the students movement in Assam against foreigners
  - b) DMK was formed after a long drawn social movement
- Most of the new leadership of political parties come from interest or movement groups

**8) Political party:-**

Organizations that bring people together to win political power.

**9) Merits and demerits of pressure groups and movements in democracy**

Merits	Demerits
1. Helped to deepen democracy	1. Democracy cannot look into interest of one section [it is not healthy]
2. The Government can come under pressure of rich or powerful – pressure groups can check it by reminding the government the needs of ordinary.	2. Pressure groups are not accountable to people like political parties
3. Government get to hear what the different Sections of population want	3. Wield power without responsibility.
4. Balance of power accommodation of Conflicting interests	4. May not have enough funds and support 5. from people
	6. Public discussion in favour of narrow agenda

**11) Sectional interest group and public interest group**

Represent a section / a particular group of society	Sometime the members of their organization itself may not benefit yet the represent for a common cause.
Principal concern is the betterment and Wellbeing of their members and not society Eg. Trade union teachers union Business organization Don't represent for one section of society but general.	Collective than selective good EX-FEDECOR Groups fighting against bonded labour caste discriminations
	Aim to help groups other than their own members

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (3 MARKS)**

**Q.1: - What were the results of the popular struggle of Nepal?**

- The King was forced to concede all the three demands of the protesters.
- The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim government.
- The restored parliament met and passed laws taking away most of the power of the king.

**Q.2: - Mention any three similarities between the movements in Nepal and Bolivia.**

- Both these are instances of political conflict that led to popular struggles.
- In both cases, the struggle involves mass mobilizations public demonstration of mass support clinched the dispute.
- Both instances involved the critical role of political organization.

**Q.3: - Write the composition of the organization which protested against water privatization in Bolivia?**

- The protest against water privatization in Bolivia was not led by any political party. It was led by FEDECOR.
- This organization comprised of local professionals, including engineers and environmentalists.
- They were supported by a federation of farmers who relied on irrigation, middle class students, confederation of factory workers, unions and the city's growing population of the homeless street children.

**Q.4: - What is the difference between a pressure group and a political party?**

- A pressure group is an organized or an unorganized body that seeks to promote its interests while a political party seeks to attain political power by contesting elections.
- Pressure groups are formed by the people of common interests, occupations and opinions while political parties are formed on the basis of ideology and vision.
- A pressure group represents their own single interests while political parties represent various interests.

**Q.4: - What are public interest groups? How do they look after the interests of the public ?**

- A public interest group is a group that promotes the interests of the people of the society. Their interests can be of a particular section of the society or of the entire society in general. Their activities benefit the entire society and not just a particular section of the society.

2nd Part of the question

- They organize meetings and try to gain the public support for their cause.
- They try to influence the media by drawing its attention to their issues.
- They sometimes organize strikes and dharna's to voice their interests.

E.g.: - Bolivia organization FEDECOR and government employee's movement called BAMCEF are some examples of public interest group.

**Q.5: - What are Sectional Interest groups? How do they differ from Public Interest groups?**

- Sectional interest groups refer to the interest groups that seek to promote the interest of a particular section or a group of society. Trade unions, business associations and professional bodies (lawyers, doctors, teachers etc.) are some examples of sectional interest groups—
  - Public interest groups promote collective rather than selective good. They aim to help groups other than their own members: for example a group fighting against bonded labor fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.
  - Sometimes these organizations represent the common or general interest of the society.
  - They also exert pressure on the Government to meet their demands.

**Q.6: - Explain how the activities of Pressure groups are useful in the functioning of a Democratic govt.?**

- Pressure groups perform a useful role in countering the undue influence of rich and powerful people on the Govt.
- Pressure groups remind the Govt. of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.
- Different pressure groups put pressure on the Govt. for making policies in their favor and against. This lets the Govt. know about what different sections of population want.

**Long Answers Type Questions [5Marks]**

**Q.1: - Write in brief about the Nepal's second movement for democracy**

- The Nepal movement took place in April 2006 which was aimed at restoring democracy.
- The Nepalese king Birendra was killed in 2001.
- The new king Gyanendra refused to accept the democratic rule.
- In February 2005 the king dismissed the Prime Minister and dissolved the popularly elected parliament.
- All the major parties in the parliament formed SPA and called for a four day's strike in Katmandu.
- This strike turned into an indefinite strike after the involvement of Maoists with 3 to 5 lakh people.
- On 24th April 2006, the king was forced to concede the demands of the people. The SPA chose Girija Prasad Koirala as the new P.M. of the interim govt.

**Q.2: - Is the influence of pressure groups and movements healthy in a democracy?**

Yes, putting pressure on the rulers is not an unhealthy activity in a democracy as long as

everyone gets this opportunity because –

- A democracy must look after the interest of all not just one section
- These groups help the people of a particular section to voice their interest and demands.
- Two pressure groups of different ideology helps in maintaining a balance between the demands of various groups in the society.
- Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy in the world.
- Some people may criticize the role of these groups as these groups promote the interest of their sections and not accountable to the people in general.

**Q.3: - Discuss in brief the popular struggle of Bolivia**

- Bolivia is a poor country in Latin America. The World Bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply.
- The govt. sold these rights for the city of Cochabamba to a MNC.
- The MNC immediately increased the price of water by four times.
- Many people received water bills of Rs- 1000 where as their average monthly income was Rs. 5000/.
- In January 2000 a new alliance of labor, human rights and community leaders organized a Successful four days general strike in the city and the Govt. agreed to negotiate, yet nothing happened.
- The agitation started again in February but the police restored to brutal repression.
- Another strike followed in April and the Govt. imposed martial law.
- But the power of the people forced the officials of the MNC and the govt. to concede to all the demands of the protesters.
- Finally the contract with the MNC was cancelled and water supply was restored to the municipality at old rates.

**Q.4.How do Pressure groups and movements influence politics?**

- They try to gain public support and sympathy for their goals and their activities by carrying out information campaigns, organizing meeting, filing petitions etc.;
- They often organize protest activity like strikes or disrupting government programmes.
- Business groups often employ professional lobbyists or sponsor expensive advertisements.
- The Pressure groups are either formed or led by the leaders of political parties or act as an extended arms of political parties.
- Sometimes Political parties grow out of movements. Like DMK and AIADMK in Tamil Nadu

**QUESTION BANK**

1. Why is the Popular Struggle in Nepal also known as Nepal's Second Democracy?
2. Who were the Maoists? What was their role in Nepal's Second Democracy?
3. How are Movements different from Pressure Groups?
4. What does the RTI- Act 2005 highlight on?
5. The promotional and sectional interest groups are a need to democracy –Why?

## CHAPTER – 6

### POLITICAL PARTIES

**Political party** – a group of people who come together to contest elections hold and power in the government.

#### 1. (Characteristics)

- agree on some policies and programmes for the society for collective good
- Persuade people why their policies are better.
- Thus implement it by winning popular support elections
- involve partisanship (part of the society)
- reflects fundamental political division in a society.

#### 2. Three components of political party.

- a) the leaders
- b) the active members
- c) the followers

#### 3. Functions of political parties –

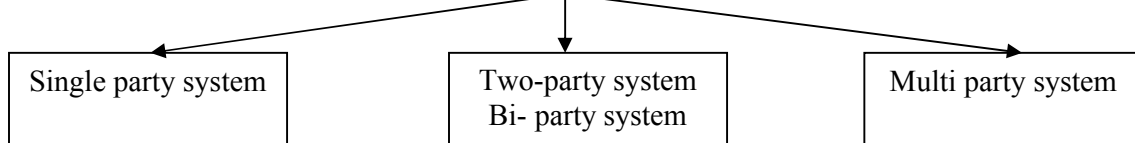
- a) Parties contest elections
- b) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and voters choose from them – A govt. puts its policies based on the line taken by ruling party.
- c) Makes laws for the country – abide to the leader of the party.
- d) Parties form and run govt.
- e) Opposition parties – voice their views and criticize the govt. for its failures.
- f) Parties shape public opinion (from pressure group, organization)
- g) They provide people access to govt. Machinery and welfare schemes – (it is easy to approach local party leader than a govt. officer)

#### 4. Why the need of a party

- a) every candidate in election will be independent.
- b) Cannot make promises to the people about any major policy changes.
- c) Even if formed – its utility will remain uncertain.
- d) Will be accountable to their constituency – no one will be responsible as to how the country runs.

#### 5.

##### Classification of party system



##### One party system.

Only single party is allowed to control and run the govt. The electoral system does not permit free competition for power.  
Eg..China(only communist Party)  
It is not a democratic option

Several parties may exist and have seats in state legislation but only two main parties win the majority .  
eg. USA, UK  
Eg. Labour party and the conservative party of Britain

More than two parties may come to power on its own or in alliance.  
Eg. India  
Many get political representation

**6. National political parties –** They are wide parties- have their units in various state- all follow the same policies and programmes decided at national level. (mainly seen in federal system)

Criteria For a party to

become **National party** - secure at least six percent of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly election in four states and wins at least four seats in Lok Sabha.

**State party** Regional parties-  
Secures at least 6 percent of the total votes in an election to legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats, is recognized as a state party.

DMK, Kerala Congress

Telugu Desam , AIADMK

Rashtriya Janatha Dal

**8) Challenges to political parties –**

- Lack of internal democracy within parties
- Dynastic succession- an ordinary worker may rise in top in a party people who do not have adequate experience or support came to power – with various close people.
- Money and muscle power – Rich people and companies influence on party decisions.
- Do not offer meaningful choice to the voters – leaders shift from one party to another?
- Not much difference in their policies.

**9) Efforts taken to reform political parties and its leaders –**

- Prevented defection (changing party after elected) – if they do so they will lose the seat
- Order by Supreme Court to reduce the influence of money and criminals – candidate, must file affidavit giving details of criminal cases pending.
- Political parties should file their income tax returns.

**10) Suggestion offered to make more reforms – Yet to be accepted –**

- Law to regulate the internal affairs to political parties (to maintain a register of its members, judge party disputes)
- Quota for women (at least 1/3)
- Govt. should give parties money to support election expense.
- Pressure from people on political (through petitions, agitations, publicity).
- Increase the degree of public participation

**SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS –[3MARKS]**

**Q.1: - Why do we need political parties?**

- Political parties are one of the most visible institutions in a democracy.
- For most ordinary citizens, political parties are equal to democracy.
- Political parties helped in making public opinion and forming the govt.

**Q.2: - Describe the merits of a multi party system .**

- More than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others.
- This system allows a variety of interests and opinions to enjoy political representation.
- In India we have multi party system and the coalition govt. for last 15 years which benefits all sections of the population.

**Q.3: - What are the characteristics of a political party?**

- It is a group of people coming together to contest elections and share power.
- It agrees on some policies and programmes for the society with a view to promote collective good.
- It seeks to implement these policies by viewing popular support through elections.



- It is known by which part it stands for, which policies it supports and whose interest it upholds.

**Q.4: - What is the role of opposition party in democracy?**

- Constructive criticism of govt.
- Restriction of arbitrariness of ruling party
- Safeguard, liberty and rights of the people
- Well prepared to form govt.
- Expression of public opinion

**Q.5:-Explain some measures to strengthen the election system of India.**

- Many people are of the opinion that with the purpose to check the misuse of money power, provision of state funding of elements should be made.
- Laws should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties to maintain a register of its members to follow its own constitution, to have an independent authority and to hold open election to the highest post.
- Effort should be made to discourage inefficient candidates from contesting elections.

**Q.6:-How can an ordinary citizen contribute in reforming the political parties?**

- Ordinary citizens can put pressure on political parties through petitions, publicity and agitations.
- Pressure groups and movements and the media can play an important role in it.
- Educated people should join the political parties because the quality of democracy depends on the degree of public participation.
- It is difficult to reform politics without taking part in it and simply criticizing it from outside.

**Q7:- When does a political party get recognition as a “National party” and “State party”?**

- A party that secures at least 6% of total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly elections in four states and wins at least 4 seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a national party.
- A party that secures at least 6% of total in an election to the legislative Assembly of a state and wins at least two seats is recognized as a state party.

**LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS [5 MARKS]**

**Q.1: - What are the main functions of a political party?**

- To contest election
- Forming policies and programmes
- Making laws
- Parties form and run govt.
- To play an active role of opposition
- Shaping public opinion
- Access to govt. machinery and welfare schemes

**Q.2: - What are the challenges faced by political parties in India?**

Following points can be given with explanation as the challenges of political parties in India—

- Lack of internal democracy
- Lack of transparency
- Use of money and muscle power
- Not providing meaningful choice to the voter

**Q.3:- Explain the different forms of party systems existing in various countries.**

There are three forms of party systems existing in the world-

- **Single party system** : under this system only one party is allowed to function. This system cannot be considered a good option because this is not a democratic option.  
Eg-Communist party of China

- **Two/Bi-party system:** under this system only two parties are allowed to function. One in organization and other in opposition. This system is a better option to single party system but cannot be considered perfect.  
E.g- USA & UK.
- **Multi party system:** If several parties compete for power and more than two parties have a reasonable chance of coming to power either on their own strength or in alliance with others it is called multi party system. This system leads to political instability at the same time this system allows a variety of interest, opinions to enjoy political representation. E.g-India.

**Q.4: - What is the role of opposition party in democracy?**

- Constructive criticism of govt.
- Restriction of arbitrariness of ruling party
- Safeguard, liberty and rights of the people
- Well prepared to form govt.
- Expression of public opinion

**QUESTION BANK**

1. What is Mid-Term election?
2. What is the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Janata Party.
3. How has multi-party system strengthened democracy in India? Explain
4. Which national party of India opposes imperialism and communalism? Discuss main objectives of that party.
5. Why is there a lack of internal democracy within the political parties in India? Explain with Examples.
6. "Political parties play a major role in democracy." Justify this statement.
7. What do you mean by the term defection? What measures were adopted to prevent this Practice?
8. The political scene is the mass of many parties. How do politicians manage these Coalitions? Give your opinion.
9. Political parties are partial, partisan and lead to partition. Parties divide the people." give your opinion.

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## CHAPTER 7

### OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY

**DEMOCRACY.** –Ruled by elected representatives of the people

#### 1. FEATURES OF DEMOCRACY

- have formal constitution
- hold elections
- have parties and they guarantee right to citizens
- promotes equality among citizens.
- enhances the dignity of individual.
- Improves the quality of decision making
- Provides a method to resolve conflict
- Allows room to correct mistakes.

#### 2) Reason for democratic government certainly better than its alternatives.

Democratic	Non democratic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Right to choose their leaders and people have control of the rulers</li> <li>b) Accountable and responsible to the needs and expectations of the citizens</li> <li>c) Based on the idea of negotiations (take more time in decision making as the decision taken must be more effective and acceptable to follow procedures) and norms.</li> <li>d) Transparency in decision making (citizens can know about it)</li> <li>e) Free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies right to information</li> <li>f) Peoples own government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Less effective, non-democratic rulers not have to bother about public opinion and worry about majorities.</li> <li>b) Quick and efficient in decision making but decision taken may not be accepted by people to face problem.</li> <li>c) No transparency</li> </ul>
<p><b>Demerits - often ignore the demands of Majority</b></p>	<p><b>corruption</b></p>

#### 3) Contribution to economic growth and development -

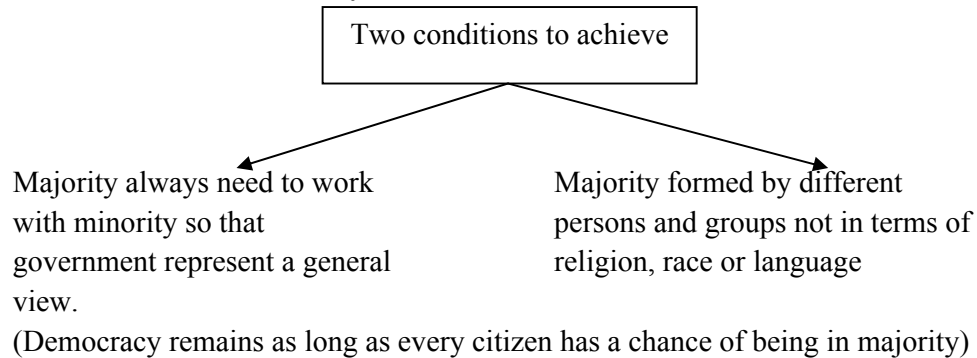
- Factors of economic development-
- Country's population size,
- Global situation,
- Cooperation from other countries, Economic priorities adopted by the country etc.
- The role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty is not very successful.
- Though based on political equality (one vote one value) – the growing economic inequality still exists between rich and poor –
- Some unable to meet the basic needs in life.

#### 4) Steps taken to reduce inequality and poverty –

- Minimum needs program for the poor
- Distribution of surplus land

- Reservation of jobs for backward classes
- Social security – old age pension, free medical aid, subsidized housing, more employment opportunities.

**5) Accommodation of social diversity –**



**6) Dignity and freedom of citizens-**

- Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings – (all individuals are equal)
- Freedom of expression to the people –their expectations and complaints are itself a testimony to the success of democracy.
- Eg. Struggle for dignity by women, if recognized, they can always easily project (moral courage) of their problems.

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [3MARKS]**

**1. List the factors on which the Economic development of a country depends on ?**

- Country's population size
- Global situation
- Cooperation from other countries
- Economic priorities adopted by the country

**2. How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?**

- Democracy is a form of government in which people rule themselves through the representatives who are elected by them.
- The elected members from the government and make policies to run the administration of the country.
- The government elected by the people is also accountable to them.

**3. How does democracies accommodate social diversity?**

- It is necessary to understand that democracy is not simply ruled by majority opinion. The majority always needs to work with the minority
- It is also necessary that rule by majority does not become rule by majority community
- Democracy remains a democracy as long as every citizen has a choice of living in majority, at same point of time

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [5MARKS]**

**1. What is democracy? What are its various characteristics?**

- Democracy is a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and the representatives of the people , elected by the voters on the basis of universal adult franchise
  - It promotes equality among citizens.
  - It looks after the interest of the people
  - It allows rooms to correct mistakes.
  - Accommodation of social diversity

## **2. Explain the expected outcome from democracy?**

- Economic equality: It is expected from the democracy that economic inequality should be removed from our country
- Decentralization of power: Power should be decentralized and divided from higher level to lower levels
- **Accommodation of social diversity** .
- Principles of equality -: All citizens of India should be given social justice, there should be no discrimination with any one of them basis of caste, color, creed, religion etc.

## **3.“ Democracy is better than any other form of government” Give arguments in favor of these statement?**

Democracy is considered to be the best form of government and most of the countries in the world have adopted it. Following are the merits of democracy

- It is based on public opinion: Democracy is that system of rule which is based on public opinion and the rule is being run according to the wish of the people
- It is based on principles of equality: All humans in democracy are considered as equal. No one gets special privileges
- Responsible government: Government in monarchy and dictatorship are not responsive to anyone. But government in democracy is responsible to the people and parliament
- Strong and efficient government: Administration is being run by the representatives of the people who have the support of public. Rulers are controlled by public opinion and they are responsive to the people for their decisions
- Accommodate all diversities and differences.

## **QUESTION BANK –**

1. Why do some people think that democracy produces less effective government ?
2. What is known as transparency in a democracy?
3. 'Democracies are based on Political Equality' what does it mean?
4. Democracy is based on dignity and freedom-Explain
5. How can democracy be successful in bringing social harmony?

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## CHAPTER 8

### CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY

**Challenge → Those difficulties which are important and which can be overcome  
It carries within it an opportunity for progress.**

1. At least one fourth of the globe is still not under democratic government – These countries face the following challenges:-
  - a) Foundational challenges→ transition to democracy by bringing down the non-democratic rule (keeping military away) and setting up a sovereign state
  - b) Challenge of expansion→ to ensure greater powers to local government, extension of federal principle to all inclusion of women and minority groups etc. India, USA face it.
  - c) Deepening democracy→ Strengthening of institution that help people's participation and control. Bring down the control of rich and powerful people in decision making.

**Democratic reform or  
political reform →**

**proposals about overcoming of various  
challenges to democracy**

2. **Ways and means of political reform in India →**
  - Through law – Carefully devised changes in law can discourage wrong political practices-
  - but this should be carried mainly by political activists, parties, movements and politically conscious citizens.
  - Legal changes must be carefully done – These must empower people to carry out democratic reforms like – The Right to information Act which empowers people to find out what is happening in the government. Such a law helps to ban corruption.
  - Reforms to be brought out principally – mainly to strengthen democratic practices like improve the quality of political participation by ordinary people.
3. **Redefining democracy –**
  - The representatives (rules elected by people) must take all decisions.
  - Fair opportunity to change the current rulers through elections.
  - Choice and opportunity available to all the people on equal basis.
  - This should lead to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizen's right.
4. **Condition for – a democracy or a description of a good democracy –**
  - Right given to a citizen in democratic country → Right to vote, stand for elections, form political organization and social and economic right – like Right to information Act.
  - A well defined power sharing in democracy.
  - Democracy give due respect to minority voice
  - Democracy work on eliminating discrimination based on caste, religion and gender
  - These are the outcomes we expect from democracy.

### SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS –[3MARKS]

**Q.1: - What are the basic rights of citizens for exercising voting Rights?**

- Elections must offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
- The choice and opportunity should be available to all the people on an equal basis.
- The exercise of this choice must lead to a govt. limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens right.

**Q.2: - How is the challenge of deepening of democracy faced by every democracy?**

- This involves string tuning of the institutions and practices of democracy.
- This should happen in such a way that people can realize their expectations of democracy.
- This requires an attempt to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decisions.

**Q.3: - Enumerate there challenges which democracies in the world face today.**

- Fundamental challenge — Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the fundamental challenge of establishing democracy in the country.
- Challenge of Expansion.—Countries having democratic setup face the challenge of expansion.
- Deepening of Democracy – This challenge is faced by almost all the democracies. This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracies.

**Q.4: - What does Foundational challenge to democracy mean? Which two aspects are included in this challenge?**

- Those countries which do not have democratic form of govt. face the foundational challenge of establishing democracy in the country. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic govt. to keep the military away from capturing power and establishing a sovereign democratic state.

**LONG ANSWERS TYPE QUESTIONS [5MARKS]**

**Q.1. Define Political Reform and explain the broad guidelines while devising ways and means of political reforms?**

Carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.

- Laws are important in political reform m. carefully devised changes in law can help to discourage wrong political practices and encourage good ones.
- Any legal change must carefully look at what results it will have on politics. Example -The RTI Act.
- Democratic reforms are to be brought about principally through political practice.
- Any proposal for political reforms should think not only about what is a good solution but also about who will implement it and how.

**Q.2 . India faces the ‘Challenge of expansion’- Justify the given statement**

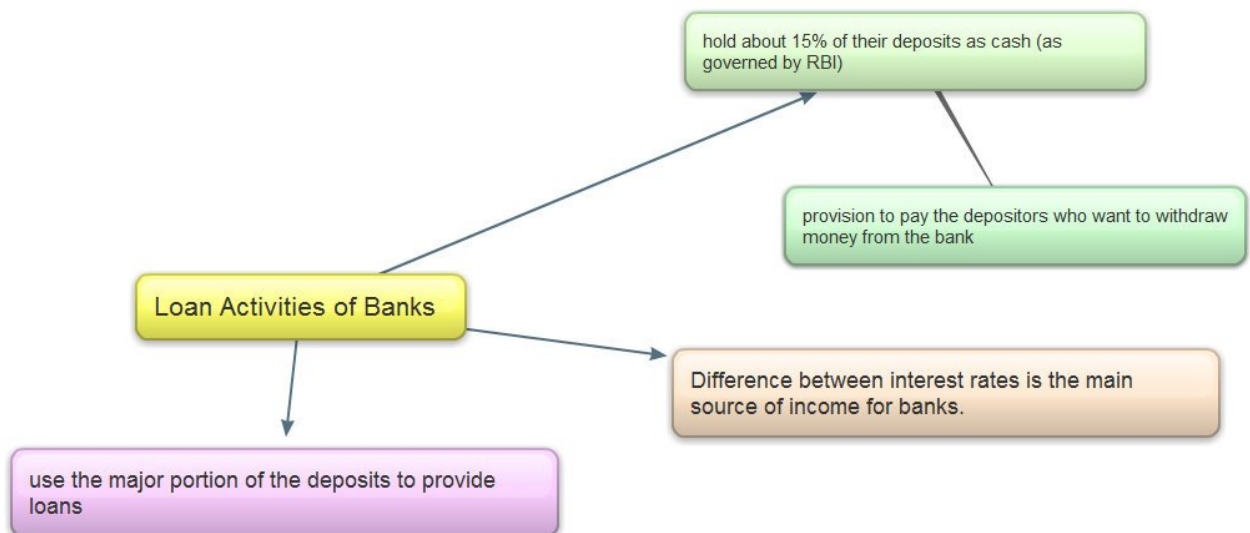
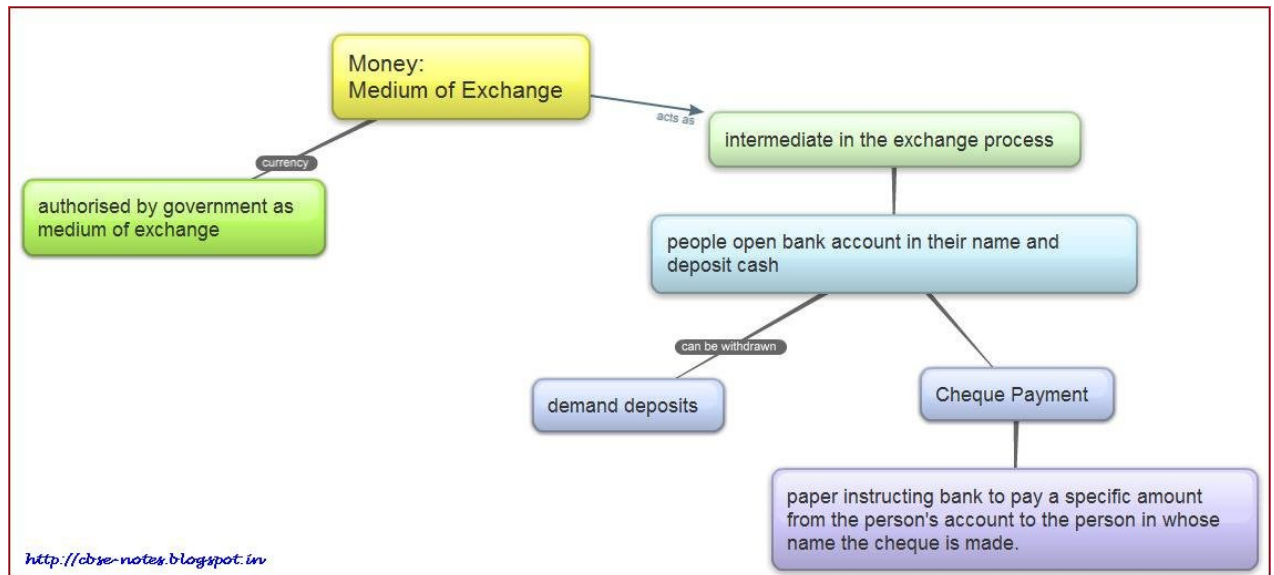
- Most of the established democracies face the Challenge of expansion.
- This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.
- Ensuring greater power to local governments, inclusion of women and minority groups etc. fall under this challenge.
- This means that less and less decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control.
- Extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation.
- A bill with a reservation of at least one-third of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for women has been pending before the Parliament.

**QUESTION BANK**

1. List any four demerits of democracy?
2. Evaluate the main challenges faced by Indian democracy?
3. ‘Different countries face different kinds of challenges’- Support the statement with suitable examples..
4. What is Right to Information Act?
5. What do you understand by ‘counter-productive’ law?

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## CHAPTER-3 MONEY AND CREDIT



- **Money:** Anything chosen by common consent as a medium of exchange.
- **Demand Deposits:** Deposits in the bank account that can be withdrawn on demand.
- **Cheque:** Paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from a person's account to the person in whose name the cheque is drawn.
- **Reserve Bank of India:** It is the central bank of India which controls the monetary policy of the country. It also control and supervises all the commercial banks in India.



- **Credit:** The activity of borrowing and lending money between two parties.
- **Collateral:** Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicle, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. Property such as land titles, deposits with banks, livestock are some common examples of collateral used for borrowing. **Terms of Credit:** Interest rate, collateral and documentation requirement, and the mode of repayment together comprise what is called the terms of credit. The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another. They may vary depending on the nature of the lender and the borrower. **Formal credit:** Loans provided by institutions under the direct supervision of RBI. Main sources are Banks, Cooperative Societies and Financial Institutions
- **Informal credit:** Loans provided by individual under no supervision, like money lenders, Friends & Relatives, Traders etc.
- **Self Help Groups (SHG):** These are groups generally formed in villages where money is collected from the members and given as loan to the member at a nominal rate of interest.

#### **QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (THREE MARK)**

**1. Self Help Groups support has brought about a revolutionary change in the rural sector.**

**Which values according to you is it able to support. (Value based question)**

- Women empowerment
- Team work
- Self sufficiency
- Eradication of poverty

**2. What are the limitations of the barter system?**

- Lack of double coincident
- Lack of divisibility
- Lack of measure of value.
- Problem of store of value.

**3. What are the advantages of depositing money in the banks?**

- It is the safer place to keep money as compared to the house or a working place.
- People can earn interest on the deposited money.
- People have the provisions to withdrawn the money as and when they require.
- People can also make payment through cheques.

**4. What is collateral?**

- Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (such as land, building, vehicles, livestock, deposits with banks) and uses this as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid.
- If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or the collateral to obtain the payment.
- C) Property such as land, livestock etc are some of the common examples of collateral used for borrowing.

**5. What are the functions of money?**

- Money has solved the problem of barter system.
- Acts as medium of exchange
- Serves as a store of value.
- Serves as a measure of value.

**QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (FIVE MARK)**

**1. In what ways does the Reserve Bank of India supervise the functioning of banks? Why is this necessary?**

- It ensures that the banks actually keep a certain % of their deposits as cash balance/cash reserve with the Central bank.
- It observes that banks give loans to small activators, small scale industries, small borrowers also and not become a profit making business.
- Report has to be submitted periodically by the banks to RBI containing details such as how much they have lent, to whom and at what rate of interest etc.
- Central Banks is the lender of the last resort. Whenever banks are short of funds, they can take loans from the Central Banks. Thus it is source of great strength to the banking system.
- It acts as a bank of central clearance settlements and transfers.

**2. Explain the functions of commercial banks.**

- **Accepting deposits:** Banks keep only a small proportion of their deposits as cash with themselves. This is kept as a provision to pay the depositors who might come to withdraw money from the bank.
- **Providing loans:** Banks use the major portion of the deposits to extend loans. Banks make use of the deposits to meet the loan requirements of the people.
- **Transfer of funds:** In this way, banks mediate between the depositor and borrowers.
- **Credit creation:** provides loan from people's deposits. The borrower does not withdraw the whole loan amount instead deposits in the same bank. It enables the bank to provide further loan.
- **Agency functions:** In modern times bank also acts as an agent of the customer.

**3. Distinguish between formal and informal credit sources.**

Formal Sector

- These resources work under the supervision of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- The rate of interest is very low.
- Commercial banks, cooperative societies etc. are the main sources of formal credit.

Informal Sector

- These do not work under any government organization.
- The rate of interest is very high.
- Relatives, money lenders and landlords are the main sources of informal credit.

**4. 'Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit'. Explain.**

- Banks are not present everywhere in rural India, where as the informal sources are easily available in all the villages.

- Getting a loan from the bank is much more difficult than taking a loan from the informal resources because bank loans require proper documents and collateral. Most of the poor people don't possess anything to offer as collateral.
- Moneylenders provide loan to the poor people without any collateral.
- The formal sources provide loan only for productive purposes, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes.
- The method of business of the formal source is very complex, whereas the informal resources have a very simple way of business.

**5. Cheap and affordable credit is crucial for the countries development. Highlight the role of loans in reference to India. (5)**

- High cost of borrowing leads to a major share of profits to be paid as interest.
- At time, higher rates leads to more interests than the principal.
- Debt trap discourages new entrants
- More loans given by banks and co-operatives
- Promotion of small scale industries.

**6. What are demand deposits? What are their advantages? Why are demand deposits considered as money?**

The deposits in the bank accounts which can be withdrawn on demand are known as demand deposits.

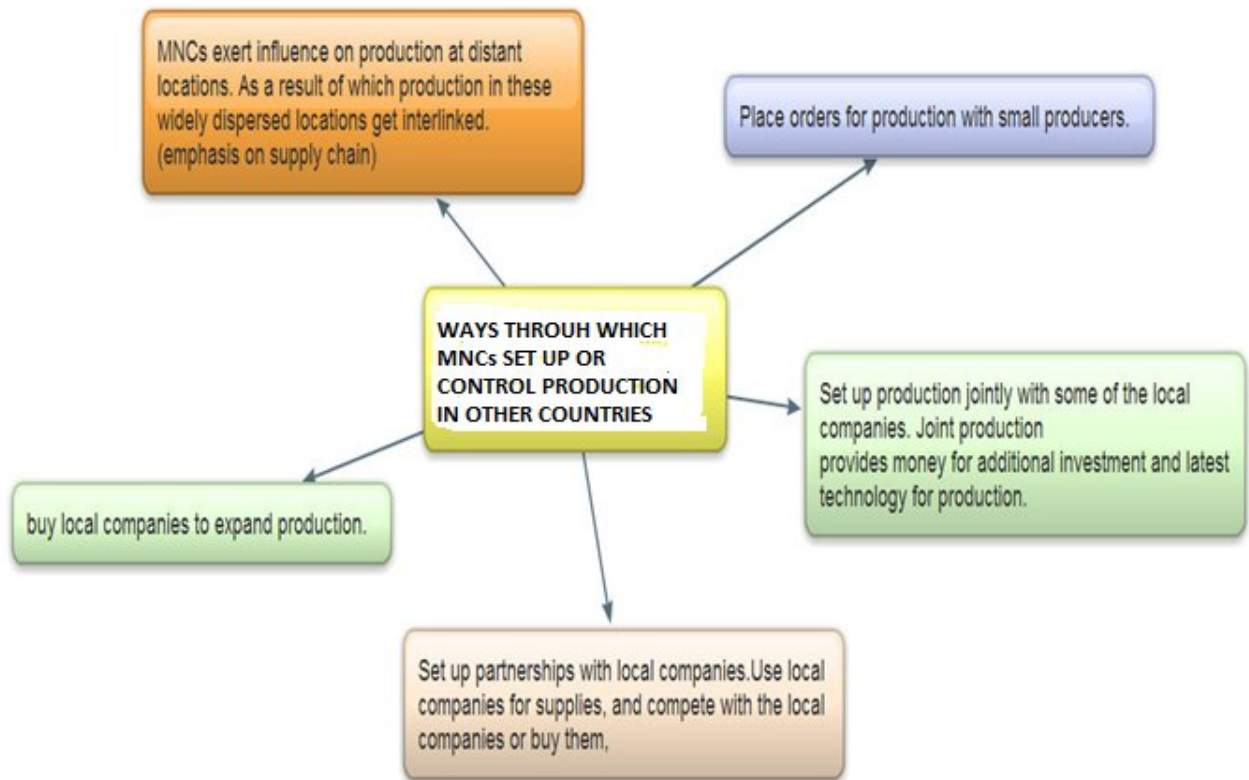
- People earn interest on the demand deposits.
- The depositor can make the payment through a cheque.

It Is considered as money because

- They can be used as a medium of exchange.
- They are easily acceptable.
- They help in settling payment without the use of cash.

## CHAPTER 4

### GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY



- **Globalisation** refers to the integration of the domestic economy with the economies of the world.
- **An MNC** is a company that owns and controls production in more than one nation.
- **Foreign Investment** is investment made by MNCs.
- **Liberalisation** means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.
- Governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition. Ex. Tax on imports. Around 1991, government India adopted the policy of liberalisation
- **World Trade Organization (WTO)** was started at the initiative of the developed countries. Its main objective is to liberalize international trade.
- **Privatisation** means transfer of ownership of property from public sector to private sector.
- **Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)** is the contracting of non primary business activities and functions to a third party service provider.
- **Multi lateral Agreement** is agreement entered by group of countries.
- **Mixed economy** is a system in which private and public sector work together.
- **Economic Reforms or New Economic Policy** is policy adopted by the Government of India since July 1991. Its key features are Liberalization, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG)

**QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (ONE MARK)**

1. **Name the organization lay emphasize Liberalization of foreign trade and Foreign Investment.**  
World Trade Organization
2. **What do you mean by FDI?**  
Foreign Direct Investment.
3. **What are SEZ?**  
Special Economic Zone
4. **Name two Indian Companies which are also known as MNC.**  
TATA Motors, Bajaj
5. **What is the most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world?**  
Buy existing local companies

**QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (THREE MARK)**

1. **What are the advantages of foreign trade?**
  - Foreign trade gives opportunity to reach buyers in domestic and international markets.
  - Choice of the consumers expands manifolds
  - The process of similar goods in the markets tends to become equal
2. **What is globalisation?**
  - Integrating a country's economy with world's economy
  - Foreign producers can sell their goods and services in India and Indian producers can also sell goods and services in other country.
  - Inter-dependence of different countries of the world economically
3. **What are the factors that attract MNCs to set up factories in third world countries?**
  - For better prospectus and profits.
  - Favourable government policies
  - Availability of highly skilled man power easily and cheaply.
4. **How foreign trade leads to integration of markets?**
  - Trade between countries enables them to extend the boundaries of the market.
  - Foreign trade enables countries of the world to consume goods that they are not able to produce
  - Foreign trade helps equalizing prices over different parts of the world
5. **What is Tax Barrier? How it helps in regulating the foreign trade?**
  - In some cases it may be necessary to protect local manufacturers from imports.
  - Countries set up Tax Barriers to protect their National Interest
  - They may be in the form of high import duty and quota restrictions.
6. **'Globalisation has led to the worsening of the working conditions of the laborers'.**  
**Comment.**
  - Globalisation and open competition leads to insecure working conditions.
  - The workers do not get a fair share of profits which the big companies make.
  - Workers are exploited by the big companies as they are not given any in- job benefits.

**7. How does liberalization contribute to the expansion of markets in India?**

- As a result of liberalization foreign companies are able to set up their offices and markets in India
- The Government of India established many Special Economic Zones where all sorts of facilities made available to foreign companies.
- Foreign companies were allowed flexibility in labour laws so that they could employ workers for short period.

**8. How has technology stimulated the globalization process?**

- Improvement in transportation technology has made faster delivery of goods across long distances at lower rates.
- Improvement in IT Sector
- Invention of Computers, Internet, Mobile Phones, and Fax etc. has made contacts with people around the world quite easy.

**QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (FIVE MARK)**

**1. How do MNCs interlink production across countries?**

- MNC's set up their production units in those areas which are quite close to the markets.
- It sets up production jointly with some of the local companies of the selected countries
- Sometimes large MNCs place orders for production with small producers and provide them money for additional investments.
- Sometimes MNCs buy local companies and then expand their production
- Provide latest technology for better and speedy production

**2. What are the factors that have enabled globalisation?**

- Rapid improvement in technology
- Development in information and communication technology.
- Liberalization of foreign investment policies of the governments.
- Pressure from international organizations such as WTO

**3. Explain any five positive impacts of globalisation.**

- Globalisation and greater competition among producers have been of advantage to consumers, in terms of wider choice, improved quality and lower prices.
- Enormous increase in foreign investment through MNCs.
- Several of the top Indian companies have been able to benefit from globalisation as they got newer technology and collaboration with foreign companies.
- Some large companies emerged as MNCs Ex. Tata Motors, Infosys.
- New opportunities are created for companies providing services especially those involving IT.
- It has enabled the third world countries to get better technology at a cheaper rate

**4. Explain any five negative impacts of globalisation.**

- Globalisation has led to widening of income inequalities among various countries.
- It has widened the gap between the rich and the poor within the countries.
- It has worsened the working condition of the labourers, especially in the unorganized

sector.

- The benefits of globalization were not equally distributed among the people, and generally the upper class, in terms of income and education, only got benefited.
- Agricultural sector has been hard hit by the policies of globalization.

**5. What measures can be taken by the government to make globalization fair?**

- The policies of the government must focus on protecting the interests of all sections of the people.
- Government should ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.
- Government should support small industries to face competitions.
- In certain situations, trade and investment barriers should be imposed.
- The government should negotiate at the WTO for fairer rules.

**6. What were the main reasons for imposing barriers in India after independence?**

- The term liberalization means the removal of barriers and restrictions set by the government on foreign trade.
- Governments use trade barriers to increase or decrease (regulate) foreign trade.
- Trade barriers were used to protect the domestic industries from foreign competition. E.g. Tax on imports.
- It was considered necessary to protect producers within the country from foreign competition.
- The competition from foreign competitors could have crippled the new born industries in India.

**7. Critically examine the functioning of WTO**

- The operations of the WTO will lead to undue interference into the internal affairs of different countries.
- Domination of developed countries.
- Serves the interests of the developed nations.
- Access to markets of developed countries by developing countries is negligible'
- WTO rules forced the developing countries to remove trade barriers where as many developed countries unfairly retained trade barriers.

## CHAPTER.5 CONSUMER RIGHTS

### CONSUMER RIGHTS UNDER THE COPRA

RIGHT TO SAFETY

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

RIGHT TO CHOICE

RIGHT TO BE HEARED OR  
RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION

RIGHT TO SEEK REDRESSAL

RIGHT TO CONSUMER EDUCATION



- **Consumer** is a person who buys and uses a good or service from the market after making a payment.
- **Consumer International:** An international umbrella organization to over 240 member



organizations from over 220 countries.

- **COPRA:** The consumer Protection Act enacted by the government of India on 24<sup>th</sup> December 1986.
- **Codex Alimentarius Commission:** It was created in 1963 by food and agricultural organization.
- **Right to information act 2005:** This act gives rights to the citizen to have information about the government departments, their policies practices and procedures.
- **MRP:** It is the maximum retail price printed on packages goods. The seller cannot charge more than this price.
- **ISI Mark:** a certification mark for industrial products in India developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.
- **AGMARK:** A certification mark employed on agricultural products in India by the directorate of Marketing and Inspection
- **Hallmark:** An official mark struck on items made of precious metals like gold silver platinum etc.
- **Adulteration:** Mixing unwanted substances in foods.
- **Consumer Forum:** The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils. They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer court.

#### **QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (THREE MARK)**

##### **1. What are the different ways of exploitation of consumers in the market?**

- Higher price
- Quality lapse
- Underweight & under measurement

##### **2. What are the reasons for the emergence of consumer movement in India?**

- The dissatisfaction of the consumers regarding the market practices
- The gradual withdrawal of the government from production fields after the introduction of New Economic Policy.
- Increasing awareness of the people

##### **3. Explain the three-tier quasi judicial machinery to redress the grievances of the consumers?**

- District courts. The district level court deals with cases involving claims up to Rs.20 lakh.
- Redressal forums at State level. The state level court deals with cases between Rs. 20 lakh and Rs.1 crore
- Redressal forums at National level. The national level court dealt with cases which involve claims exceeding Rs.1crore.

##### **4. What are the certifications for Quality assurance?**

- ISI Mark
- AGMARK
- HALLMARK

**5. How to make a complaint to the District forum.**

- District courts deals with cases involving claims up to 20 lakhs
- No need for lawyers
- Application can be made on plain paper.

**6. What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer court?**

- The consumer protection council promotes and protects the various rights of the consumer.
- The consumer court is made to hear the cases regarding a consumer complaint.
- Consumer protection council is an advisory body, while consumer court is a quasi judiciary body.

**QUESTION AND ANSWERS: (FIVE MARK)**

**1. What factors gave birth to consumer movement in India.**

- The dissatisfaction of the consumers regarding the market practices
- The gradual withdrawal of the government from production fields after the introduction of New Economic Policy.
- Increasing awareness of the people
- Increasing unfair trade practices
- Emergences of foreign companies

**2. What are the rights of the consumers?**

- Right to be informed
- Right to choose
- Right to safety
- Right to seek redressal
- Right to represent
- Right to consumer education

**3. What are the ways by which consumers get exploited in the market?**

- Higher price
- Quality lapse
- Underweight & under measurement
- False information and promises
- Poor after sale service
- Rude behavior
- Inadequate safety measures
- Market malpractices such as adulteration black marketing, duplicate articles etc.

**4. What are the reasons for exploitation of consumers?**

- Lack of awareness
- Lack of information about goods & markets
- Limited supplies and competitions.
- Lack of government support to consumers
- Lack of interest on the part of the consumers in responding
- Inadequacy of consumer movement

**5. What are the salient features of COPRA 1986?**

- It applies to all goods and services.
- It covers all the sections whether Private, Public or Cooperative.
- It offers various rights to the consumers.
- It establishes consumer protection councils at the central and state and district levels to promote and protect the right of the consumers.
- It provides separate three- tier quasi-judicial machinery at the national state and district levels. at the national level it is known as National Consumer Court (Commission) at the state level ,it is known as State consumer court (commission)and at the District level ,it is called District forum.
- Provisions of the Act are compensatory in nature

**6. Critically examine the progress of consumer movement in India?**

- Started out of frustration of consumers against the unfair practices by the sellers
- Food shortages
- Black-marketing
- Formation of consumers group and exerting pressure on business firms and governments to correct the business activities.
- Passing of the Consumer Protection Act in 1986

**7. What are the duties of the Consumer?**

- Be alert about the price and quality of goods and services.
- To assert and act to ensure that he gets a fair deal.
- To organize together to promote the interest of the consumers.
- To purchase quality marked goods such as ISI, AGMARK etc.
- To insist a cash memo after every purchase.
- To make complaints for genuine grievances

**8. What is the need for standardization of products?**

- Every producer is liable to be prosecuted if he does not print the sale price of an article on it
- For certain articles ISI mark is essential to ensure quality and originality.
- As far as food items are concerned it is essential to indicate weight on each packet
- Date of manufacture and date of expiry is a must on medicines
- Government departments like Food and Supply, Drug Control, Weight and Measure etc conduct raids from time to time so that consumers are not cheated.

## Design of Question Paper

### **Social Science** Summative Assessment-II

Class X

<b>S.</b>	<b>Form of questions</b>	Marks of each question	<b>Number of questions</b>	Total Marks
1	VSA	1	8	8
2	SA-	3	12	36
3	LA	5	8	40
4	Map Question	1	1[3+3]	6
	Total		29	90

Value questions are included.

VSA are for 1 mark [ to write in one sentence or one word only]

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
SOCIAL SCIENCE SA II (Sample Paper)  
BLUE PRINT

CLASS:X

Marks: 90

Time: 3 hrs

SL.NO	NAME OF THE LESSON	1 MARK	SA MARKS 3	LA MARKS 5	MAP	TOTAL	
1.	Nationalism in Europe OR Nationalism in Indo-China		3(1)	5(1)		8	HISTORY 23
2.	Nationalism in India	1(1)	3(2)	5(1)	3(1)	15	
3.	Minerals and energy resources	1(1)	3(1)		1[2]	6	GEOGRAPHY 23
4.	Manufacturing industries		3(1)	5(1)		8	
5.	Transport and communication		3(1)	5(1)	1[1]	9	
6.	Popular struggles and movements	1(2)	3(1)			5	POLITICAL SCIENCE 22
7.	Political parties	1(1)		5(1)		6	
8.	Outcomes of democracies		3(1)	5(1)		8	
9.	Challenges of democracy		3(1)			3	
10.	Money and credit	1[1]	3(1)	5(1)		9	ECONOMICS 22
11.	Globalization and the Indian Economy	1[1]	3(1)	5(1)		9	
12.	Consumer awareness	1[1]	3(1)			4	
Total		8	36	40	6	90	

Marks are shown outside the brackets and number of questions in brackets.

Sl.No.1 and 2 History 23 marks

Sl.No.3,4& 5 Geography 23 marks

Sl.No. 6,7 , 8 & 9 Political Science 22 marks

Sl.No.10,11& 12 Economics 22 marks

Total 90 Marks (29 questions)

संकलित परीक्षा - II  
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II  
सामाजिक विज्ञान  
SOCIAL SCIENCE

निर्धारित समय: 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक:90

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 90

सामान्य निर्देश:

- {i} इस परीक्षा में कुल 29 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- {ii} प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक प्रश्न के सामने दिए गए हैं।
- {iii} प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 8 तक का उत्तर एक वाक्य / शब्द में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- {iv} प्रश्न संख्या 9 से 10 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- {v} प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 28 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।
- {vi} प्रश्न संख्या 29 मानचित्र संबंधी प्रश्न 6 अंक का है। (3 अंक इतिहास तथा 3 अंक भूगोल)।
- {vii} भरे हुए मानचित्र को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करें।

General Instructions :

- {i} The question paper has 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
- {ii} Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
- {iii} Questions from serial number 1 to 8 are very short answer /one word. Each question carries 1 mark.
- {iv} Questions from serial number 9 to 10 are 3 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 80 words each.
- {v} Questions from serial number 21 to 28 are 5 marks questions. Answers of these questions should not exceed 120 words each.
- {vi} Question number 29 is a question of 6 marks ( 3 marks from History and 3 marks from Geography).
- {vii} Attach the filled up map inside your answer book.

- ÷□ अबनि??नाथ टैगोर ने भारत माता की छवि को कैसे चि?ित किया? [1]  
How did Abanindranath Tagore portray Bharat Mata?
- भू?ापीय उजा?के दो?नके लिए भारत म?शु? की गई कि?हीं एक ?थान का नाम बताइए [1]  
Name any one location set up in India to harness Geothermal energy.
- ×□ जन सामा?य के हित?समूह अथवा लोक क?याणकारी समूह के एक ल?य लिखिए। [1]  
Write any one aim of Public Interest Group and Promotional Interest Group.
- ?□ नेपाल के लोकत? का आंदोलन म?एस.पि.ए ?या है? [1]  
What is 'SPA' in the movement for democracy in Nepal?
- ?□ 1980म?बनी पाट?का नाम बताइए जो भारत की ?ाचीन सं?कृति और मू?य? से [1]  
?रणा लेकर मज़बुत और आधुनिक भारत बनाना चाहती है?  
Name the party founded in 1980, with an aim to build a strong and modern India by drawing inspiration from India's ancient culture and values?
- ?□ उदारीकरण का ता?पय??या है ? [1]  
What is meant by liberalisation?
- ?□ मु?ा को विनिमय का मा?यम ?य? कहा जाता है ? [1]  
Why is money called as medium of exchange?
- ?□ भारत म?सामाजिक>बल?के ?प म?उपभो?ता आ?दोलन का ज?म ?य? हुआ ? [1]  
Why did Consumer Movement originate as a 'Social force' in India?
- ?□ साईमन कमीशन भारत ?य?और कब पहुँचे ? इसका बहि?कार ?य? किया गया? [3]  
Why and when did Simon Commission come to India? Why was it boycotted?
10. असहयोग आंदोलन शु? होने के कौन कौन>से>कारण>थे>? कुछ समय बाद शहर?म?यह आंदोलन [3]  
धीमा ?य? पड़ने लगा।  
What were the reasons for starting of Non-cooperation Movement? Why did this Movement slow down in cities?
- ÷÷□ 1830 का दशक यूरोप म?भूख और कठिनाइयाँ लेकर आया। ?य?? [3]  
अथवा  
टोकिन ?ी ?कुल की ?थापना के पीछे कौन से विचार थे ?  
÷?×□ 'were the years of 'Hunger & Hardship', Why ?  
??  
Describe the ideas behind the Tonkin Free School.
- ÷□□ निजी दूरसंचार सेवा म?भारतीय डाकसेवा की भूमिका पर ?काश डालिए । [3]  
Write the contribution made by the Indian Postal Service as a major means of personal communication.
- ÷×□ 'ऊजा?की बचत ही ऊजा?उ?पादन है'- एक जाग?क नागरिक के ?प म?ऊजा?संर?ण म?आपकी भूमिका ?या होगी? [3]  
'Energy saved in energy produced'-As a concerned citizen, what would be your contribution to energy conservation?
- ÷?□ भारतकेलोहाऔरइ?पातउ?योगकेतीनचुनौतियां?या?याह? [3]  
What are the three major challenges faced by Iron and Steel industries in India?

15. 'पारदर्शिता' क्या है? यह कायबिधि लोकतांत्रिक सरकार को निष्पक्ष ? या मंहिसेदार बनाने में कैसे मदद करती है? [3]  
What is 'transparency'- How has this mechanism contributed to hold the Government accountable in democracy?
16. संघर्ष लोकतंत्र की जीवता के लिए उनका अंदरूनी रिश्ता बहुत ज़रूरी है। 'बोलीविया का जल युद्ध' के संदर्भ में उक्त कथन पर विचार कीजिए। [3]  
'Popular struggles are integral to the working of democracy'- Explain the given statement with 'Bolivia's Water War'?
17. संसार के अधिकांश लोकतांत्रिक देशों के सामने आनेवाली दो मुख्य चुनौतियाँ तथा गैर लोकतांत्रिक दो के सामने आनेवाले एक मुख्य चुनौति का उल्लेख कीजिए। [3]  
Explain the two challenges faced by most of the established democratic countries and a challenge of a non-democratic country?
18. 'तैधोगिकी मंहिती' उन्नति वह मुख्य कारक है जिससे वैश्वीकरण की ? या को उन्नति किया किहीं-तीन कारणों देकर समझाओ। [3]  
'Technology has been major factor, that stimulated Globalisation process. Explain by giving any three reasons.
19. गोविंद ने मकान बनाने के लिए दस लाख रुपये बैंक से कर्ज़ लिए। ये ऋण लेते-समय उसे किन किन औपचारिकाओं को निभाना पड़ेगा? [3]  
Govind took a loan of 10 lakhs from bank for house construction. What are the formalities he has to fulfill for getting the loan?
20. सुरज ने दूकान से एक कैमरा खरीदा जो उसने खराब पाया। लेकिन वह उपभोक्ता अदालत नहीं जाना चाहता था। आपकी राय में इसके ? या ? या कारण हो सकते हैं? [3]  
Suraj bought a Camera from a shop and found it defective, but did not want to go to Consumer Court. According to your opinion, what could have been the reason for it?
- + □ इटली की एकीकरण ? या को संक्षेप में लिखिए। [5]

अथवा

वियतनाम युद्ध में अमेरिकी हस्तक्षेप के कारणों की ? या ? या कीजिए। इस कृत्य से अमेरिकी जीवन में ? या असर पड़े ?

Briefly write the process of Unification of Italy.

OR

Explain the causes of US involvement in the war in Vietnam. What effects had this involvement have on the life within US itself.

- □ □ भारत में कुछ मुस्लिम राजनितिक संगठनों ने सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के प्रति कोई खास उत्साह नहीं दिखाया। समझाइए ? या ? [5]  
'Some of the Muslim Political Organisations in India were also lukewarm in their response to civil disobedience'. Explain why?
- × □ औद्योगिक जल प्रदूषण का कारण ? या है? औद्योगिक प्रदूषण से ? व ? जल को बचाने के तीन उपाय ? प ? कीजिए। [5]  
How is water pollution caused by Industries? Give any three methods to treat and reduce industrial pollution of fresh water.
24. आज भारत में रेल परिवहन की अपेक्षा सड़क परिवहन की बढ़ते महत्व के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। [5]



In India road ways have growing importance than railways today. Give reasons.

□?□ राजनीतिक दल लोकतन्त्र की एक अनिवार्य शर्त मानी जाती है। क्यों?

'Political parties are considered as a necessary condition for a democracy'-Why?

26. लोकतन्त्र के विचार के विषय समर्थन के प्रति आपका कारण बताइए? [5]

Give your reasons for why there is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.

27. उत्पादक और श्रमिक पर वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव एक सामान नहीं है। समझाइए। >>>[5]

Among producers and workers the impact of Globalisation has not be uniform. Explain.

28. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अर्थ बकों की गतिविधियों पर किस तरह नज़र रखता है? [5]

In what ways does Reserve bank of India supervise the functioning of banks?

29.

□ भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित जानकारी की मदद से इन स्थानों को पहचानिए और उनके सही नाम मानचित्र में खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए।

क वह स्थान जहां सन् 1927 में भारत के राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन शुरू हुआ था। >>>[1]

ख वह स्थान जहां गांधीजी ने नील उत्पादकों के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह किया था। >>>[1]

ग वह स्थान जहां जालियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड हुआ था। [1]

□ भारत के इसी राजनीतिक मानचित्र में

अ पहचानिए

क एक आणविक उद्योग संयंत्र [1]

ख एक कोयला खान [1]

निम्नलिखित को उपयुक्त चित्र से दिखाइए और उसका नाम लिखिए।

क छत्तीसगढ़ी शिवाजी अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई पट्टन >>> [1]

1. Identify and label the following on the map of India.

- A) The place where Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927
- B) The place where Gandhiji organized a Satyagraha against Indigo planters.
- C) The place where the JallianwalaBagh incident occurred.

2. Identify on the given political outline map of India

- A)
  - a) A Nuclear Power Station
  - b) A Coal Mine
- B) Locate and label
  - a) ChhatrapatiShivaji International Airport



**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II**  
**X- SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

Qn.No	Answers	Marks
1.	As an ascetic figure / calm / composed / divine and spiritual	1
2.	Parvati Valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh Or Puga Valley, Ladakh	1
3.	Collective good/help groups/social justice and social equality for the entire society	1
4.	Seven party alliance/major political parties of Nepal	1
5.	BharatiyaJanata Party	1
6.	Liberalisation means removing barrier or restriction set by the Government .	1
7.	Money acts as an intermediate in the exchange process.	1
8.	Necessity of protecting & promoting the interest of consumers against unethical & unfair trade practices.	1
9.	Commission was to look into functions of constitutional system in India & suggest changes. 1928-it did not have any Indian member and did not talk about Swaraj	1+1+1
10.	JallianWala tragedy, Rowlat'syagraha limited to cities, Gandhiji wanted National Movement to Mass Movement. It slowed down in cities because,Khadi cloth was expensive, British institution to be, replaced with Indian Institution which was slow to come up.	1+1+1
11.	1830s were a year of hunger and hardship -Increase in population in Europe, Unemployment Cities overcrowded, Stiff competition from imports of machine made goods Peasants struggled from feudal dues Rise of food prices & shortage of food  Or  French opened French schools in Vietnam  One such was Tonkin Free School Science Hygiene & French Introduced to train Vietnamese students in modern subject like science and hygiene Students to look modern adopted Western style, (shorthair) which was restricted by Vietnamese people.	1+1+1
12.	First class mail-Cards- envelopes, air lifted  Second class mail-books- periodicals, surface mail  Quick delivery of mails-Six mail channels	1+1+1
13.	Using of public transport systems instead of individual vehicles  Switching of electricity when not in use  Using non-conventional sources of energy  Using power saving devices (any other value points)	1+1+1

14.	High costs and limited availability of coking coal Lower productivity of labour Irregular supply of energy Poor Infrastructure (any three points)	1+1+1
15.	A citizen has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. Democracy ensure that decision making will be based on norms and procedures-or idea of deliberation and negotiation. Takes time-decision acceptable and more effective -	1+1+1
16.	Bolivia's Water War- struggle here was for one specific policy- Bolivia a poor country in Latin America- The World Bank pressurized the government to give up its control of municipal water supply- sold these rights to a MNC- water price increased to four time- general strike- FEDCOR its organization- the struggles involved mass mobilization- several different kinds of organization work behind any big struggle.	1+1+1
17.	Challenges faced-  <b>Challenge of expansion</b> -Ensuring greater power to local fort, extension of federal principle to all the units of the federation, inclusion of women- applying the basic principle of democratic government all the region  <b>Deepening of democracy</b> - of the institutions and practices of democracy people should realize their expectations- help peoples participation & control- bring down the influence of rich. <b>Foundational challenge</b> -Transition to democracy-keeping military away from controlling Government.	1+1+1
18.	Technology enabled globalization, Improvement in Transport Technology, Changes in information and communication, Invention of computers, Internet , Mobile phones etc made contacts with people around the world.	1+1+1
19.	Terms of credit, Interest rate, Collateral documentation requirement , Mode of repayment	1+1+1
20.	Because consumer to engage lawyer, Time for filing, Attending court, No evidences, Existing law not clear.	1+1+1
21.	Unification of Italy  a) Italy scattered over several dynastics	1+1+1+1+1 [to explain]

	<p>b) Contribution of Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi</p> <p>c) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed king of United Italy</p> <p>Or</p> <p>US Involvement in Vietnam</p> <p>a) Spread of Communism in Vietnam</p> <p>b) Humiliation that France had to face in Vietnam</p> <p>c) Geneva conference had divide Vietnam into two parts , when Ho Chi Minh Government tried to unify Vs could not tolerate</p> <p>within VS America had to suffer loss of men and money, other countries criticized American intervention and had to withdraw troops.</p>	
22.	<p>Muslim response lukewarm to civil disobedience</p> <p>a) After non-cooperation Muslim felt alienated</p> <p>b) Congress associated with Hindu MahaSabha</p> <p>c) Hindu-Muslim clashes made distance between two</p> <p>d) Muhammed Ali Jinnah give up separate electorate if Muslims assured reward seats in central Assembly</p> <p>e) At time of civil disobedience there was atmosphere of Suspicious among these communities. So Muslims did not respond to this Movement.</p>	1+1+1+1+1
23.	<p>Industrial wastes and effluents discharge-industries let out dyes, acids, salts, heavy metals- discharge of solid waste like fly ash.</p> <p>Methods to treat - reusing and recycling(1)</p> <p>- harvesting rain water(1)</p> <p>- Treating hot water(1)</p> <p>Primary treatment</p> <p>Secondary treatment</p> <p>Tertiary treatment</p>	<p>2+</p> <p>1+1+1</p>
24.	<p>Construction cost is less- can traverse dissected and undulating topography- can negotiate higher gradients of slopes- economical-door to door service-feeder service- high way and national high way.</p>	1+1+1+1+1
25.	<p>The need for political parties-</p> <p>Parties contest elections-parties put forward different policies &amp; programmes- parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country-form &amp; run the govt- role of opposition shape public opinion- access to govt machinery &amp; welfare schemes- representative democracies-forming of responsible govt- elected representatives will be accountable to their constituency. [Any 5 points in brief]</p>	1+1+1+1+1

26.	Democracy is better form of govt- promotes equality among citizens- accommodates of social diversion- enhances the dignity of the individual, accountable, responsive and legitimate govt- allows room to correct mistakes, provides a method to resolve conflicts. [Any 5 points in brief]	1+1+1+1+1
27.	Positive Effect- Greater competition among producer, advantages to consumer, greater choice, investment India beneficial, new job opportunity, introduction of new technology, emergence of India as MNC  Negative effect- No job security, cut in labour cost, widening of income inequality, depending of developing country on developed country, no sustainable growth.	1+1+1+1+1
28.	RBI supervises other banks, Keeps certain percentage as cash balance, Periodical reports to be show to RBI, Lender of last resort, It observes that bank gives loan to small cultivator, Acts as central clearance, Check all banks follow common policies, Act as bankers bank, It acts as a bank of clearance, settlement & transfers	1+1+1+1+1
29.	Map A] Madras B] Champaran C] Amritsar	1+1+1
	a] Rawat Bata b] Korba	1+1
	B-a] International Airport in Maharastra state [to locate]	1

NOTE –Marks may be given to any other relevant points.

Links for sample question papers

<http://www.learncbse.in/cbse-class-10-sample-papers-sa1-solved-social-science-01/>

<http://jsuniltutorial.weebly.com/x-social-science-sa1.html>

<http://mycbseguide.com/downloads/cbse-class-10-social-science/1896/cbse-sample-papers/2/>

[http://cbseacademic.in/web\\_material/SQP/CLASS%20X\\_2015\\_16/Social%20Science/Social%20Science%20SQP%20\\_2015-16\\_%20Set%202.pdf](http://cbseacademic.in/web_material/SQP/CLASS%20X_2015_16/Social%20Science/Social%20Science%20SQP%20_2015-16_%20Set%202.pdf)

<http://cbseacademic.in/>

Links for Syllabus

[http://cbse-international.com/upload/documents/upload/22f23fs23fs/level-1/l-1\\_c-91\\_1347248734555.pdf](http://cbse-international.com/upload/documents/upload/22f23fs23fs/level-1/l-1_c-91_1347248734555.pdf) Pages from 107 - 112

## TIPS AND TRICKS TO STUDY SOCIAL SCIENCE

