

**DOON PUBLIC SCHOOL BHUJ**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**  
**CLASS X**

Dear students

This is your home assignment which you have to complete in your Social Science notebook. Write all the following chapters very neatly in the notebook and learn the same. This Assignment will be checked on reopening of the school. Manage your time effectively as time is free, but it is priceless. I wish you to have great time with your family during this vacation. Take care and stay safe!

**CHAPTER 3**

**HISTORY**

**NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

**Multiple choice questions.**

**1. By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?**

- a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- d) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad

**2. By whom was the first image of Bharatmata painted?**

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Abanindranath Tagore
- c) Ravi Verma
- d) Nandalal Bose

**3. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?**

- a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- b) It increased taxes on land
- c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial
- d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

**4. By what name were the dalits referred by Gandhiji?**

- a) Untouchables
- b) Shudras
- c) Harijans
- d) Kshatriya

**5. Why did Gandhiji organise a Satyagraha in Ahmedabad Mill in 1918?**

- a) To protest against the poor working condition in the factory.
- b) To demand for a higher wages for workers.
- c) To protest against high revenue demand.
- d) None of the above.

**6. Why was the Round Table Conference held in England?**

- a) To discuss the provisions of future Indian Constitution.

- b) To discuss the steps to be taken to check Indian National Movement
- c) To give concessions to Indians
- d) To make plans for improvement of agriculture in India.

**7. What does the term Khalifa refer?**

- a) Sultan of a Muslim country
- b) Spiritual leader of the Muslim
- c) Nawab of a Muslim state
- d) Badshah of Mughal period

**8. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh?**

- a) Satyagraha Movement
- b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- c) Non-Violent Movement
- d) None of the above.

**9. Hind Swaraj' was written by?**

- a) Abul Kalam Azad
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose

**10. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 the peasants were not permitted to**

- a) Leave their village
- b) Settle in the city
- c) Leave their plantation without permission
- d) Allow the women to leave farmlands without permission

**Ans. 1.(a) 2.(b) 3.(c) 4.(c) 5.(b) 6.(a) 7.(b) 8.(b) 9.(b) 10.(c)**

**Answer in short:**

**1. When and for whom did Gandhiji organise a movement in Ahmadabad?**

Answer: Gandhiji organised a Satyagraha Movement for Cotton mill workers in 1918, in Ahmadabad.

**2. When was the Indian National Congress founded?**

Answer: The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885.

**3. Name three leaders of the early phase of the Congress (Moderate leaders).**

Answer: (1) Dadabhai Naroji.  
(2) Surendranath Banerjee.  
(3) Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

**4. What is meant by Bal, Pal, Lal?**

Answer: Bal, Pal, Lal are the short forms for the three extremist leaders Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai.

**5. Who assumed the leadership of the national movement in 1919?**

Answer: Mahandas Karamchand Gandhi (M.K. Gandhi).

**6. What was the greatest achievement of Gandhiji in the social field?**

Answer: The greatest achievement of Gandhiji among others in the Social field was to start a campaign against the inhuman practice of untouchability.

**7. When and where did the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy take place? Name the person instrumental in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?**

Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, on April 13, 1919 (day of Baisakhi) and General Dyer was the person instrumental in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

**8. From where and when did Mahatma Gandhi return to India?**

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in January 1915.

**9. What is the characteristic feature of the idea of satyagraha?**

Answer: The characteristic feature of the idea of satyagraha is, it emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It was dharma of non-violence.

**10. Why did Gandhi support the Khilafat issue?**

Answer: Gandhiji supported the Khilafat issue because in it he saw an opportunity to bring Muslims under the Umbrella of a unified national movement.

**Answer in brief:**

**1. Who had designed the 'Swaraj Flag' by 1921? Explain the main features of the 'Swaraj Flag'.**

**Ans.** By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag. The main features of this flag were as follows.

It was a tricolour (saffron, green and white).

It had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of self-help.

**2. 'The Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement.' Support the statement with examples.**

**Ans.**

The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the Non-Cooperation Movement in the following ways.

<b>Civil Disobedience Movement</b>	<b>Non-Cooperation Movement</b>
(a) This movement dealt with the breaking of the laws formed by the British government.	(a) This movement was for not following the rules of government. It did not deal with violation of laws.
(b) The main aim being violation of laws, it was carried out by breaking salt law and forest laws besides holding demonstrations.	(b) It was carried out through peaceful demonstrations and picketing foreign shops.
(c) This movement was launched basically to attain Purna Swaraj and because the eleven demands of Congress were denied.	(c) This movement was launched in order to unify hindus and muslims and to attain Swaraj.

### 3. Why did different social groups join the Civil Disobedience Movement. Explain.

**Ans.**

Different social groups joined the Civil Disobedience Movement. Three of them are listed below.

(a) Rich peasant communities like Patidars of Gujarat and Jats of Uttar Pradesh – joined the movement because, being producers of commercial crops, they were hard-hit by depression and falling prices. For them, Swaraj meant struggle against high revenues.

(b) Poor peasants joined the struggle because they found it difficult to pay the rent. They wanted the unpaid rent to be remitted.

(c) Rich business classes were against colonial policies which restricted trade. They joined the movement because they wanted protection against import of foreign goods. They thought that Swaraj would cancel colonial restrictions and trade would flourish without constraints.

### 4. Simon Commission was greeted with slogan 'Go Back Simon' at arrival in India. Support this reaction of Indians with arguments

**Answer:**

- Simon Commission was to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. The Commission did not have a single Indian member. They were all British. According to Indians, the commission did not hold any hopes for further constitutional reforms.
- Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan 'Go Back Simon' and black flags.
- All parties including the Congress and Muslim League, participated in the demonstrations.

## Answer in Detail.

### Question 1.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi find in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation? Explain.

**Answer:**

Mahatma Gandhi found in 'salt' a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

- On 31 January 1930, he sent a letter to the Viceroy Irwin, stating eleven demands. The most important demand was to abolish the salt tax.
- Salt is consumed by all sections of the society, by the rich and the poor alike.
- It is one of the most essential items of food.
- Mahatma Gandhi declared that tax on salt and government monopoly over its production was the most oppressive step taken by the British government.
- Mahatma Gandhi choose salt because all sections of the society could identify with it and everyone could be brought into a united struggle.

### Question 2.

How did variety of cultural processes play an important role in making nationalism in India. Explain with examples.

**Answer:**

Variety of cultural processes played an important role in making of nationalism , in India in the following ways:

- The sense of collective belonging inculcated the spirit of nationalism among the people. History and fiction, folklore and songs and popular prints and symbols played an important part in the making of nationalism.
- Bharat mata as identity of the nation: In the twentieth century, various images of Bharat

mata, came to light. It represented India. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who had written Vande mataram as a hymn dedicated to the motherland, created the first image of Bharat mata. Abanindranath Tagore portrayed Bharat mata, as a calm, composed and spiritual figure. It was influenced by the Swadeshi movement.

- Folklore to restore a sense of pride: Rabindranath Tagore revived folk songs, folk tales, hymns, legends and stories. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a collection of Tamil folktales the Folklore of southern India.
- Flags as identity of the Nation: During the Swadeshi Movement flags were carried to create a sense of national belonging. Carrying the flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance.
- Reinterpretation of History: Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. Many Indians wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times, when art and architecture, mathematics and science flourished. They urged the readers to take pride in their glorious past.

### Question 3.

Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain.

#### Answer:

Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement because of the following reasons.

- The British got worried by the developments of Civil Disobedience Movement ' and started the arrest of various top Congress leaders.
- This led to violent clashes in many parts of the country.
- When Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested from Peshawar, angry crowd demonstrated in the streets facing armoured cars and police firing many were killed.
- The arrest of Gandhiji led to the attacks on police force, municipal buildings and law courts by industrial workers in Sholapur.
- Colonial government got frightened and responded with the policy of brutal repression.
- At many places, Satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten and about one lakh people were arrested. It was under these circumstances, Gandhiji called off the Civil Disobedience Movement.

## CHAPTER 1

## GEOGRAPHY

### RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

#### Multiple choice questions.

1. Which type of soil develops due to high temperature and evaporation?

- (a) Arid Soil
- (b) Forest Soil
- (c) Black Soil
- (d) Red Soil

2. Which one of the following resources can be acquired by a Nation?

- (a) Potential resources
- (b) International resources
- (c) National resources
- (d) Public resources

3. Which one of the following is responsible for sheet erosion?

- (a) Underground water

- (b) Wind
- (c) Glacier
- (d) Water

**4. Which one of the following method is used to break up the force of wind?**

- (a) Shelter belt
- (b) Strip Cropping
- (c) Contour ploughing
- (d) Terrace farming

**5. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Madhya Pradesh?**

- (a) Mining
- (b) Overgrazing
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Over Irrigation

**6. Which one of the following statements refers to the sustainable development?**

- (a) Overall development of various resources
- (b) Development should take place without damaging the environment.
- (c) Economic development of people.
- (d) Development that meets the desires of the members of all communities.

**7. Which one of the following is an example of Biotic Resource:-**

- (a) Rock
- (b) Mountain
- (c) Mineral
- (d) Flora

**8. They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants:-**

- (a) A Commodity
- (b) a Thing
- (c) Resources
- (d) None of Them

**9. Which one of the following is an example of non- renewable resources**

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Tidal Energy
- (c) Petroleum
- (d) Hydel Energy

**10. On the Basis of ownership resources can be classified into:-**

- (a) Two Types
- (b) Three Types
- (c) Four Types
- (d) None of Them

## Answers

1. (a) Arid Soil
2. (c) National resources
3. (d) Water
4. (a) Shelter belt
5. (c) Deforestation

6. (b) Development should take place without damaging the environment.
7. (d) Flora
8. (c) Resources
9. (c) Petroleum
10. (c) Four Types

### **Answer in short:**

1. What is bangar?

**Answer:**

According to its age, alluvial soil is classified as khadar (new alluvial) and bangar (old alluvium). Bangar has high concentration of hanker nodules.

2. What is the most widely spread and important soil in India?

**Answer:**

Alluvial soil is the most widely spread and important soil in India.

3. Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their origin.

**Answer:**

On the basis of their origin, resources can be classified as biotic and abiotic.

4. Classify resources into two groups on the basis of their exhaustibility

**Answer:**

On the basis of exhaustibility, resources can be classified as renewable and non-renewable.

5. Give two examples of biotic resources.

**Answer:**

Flora, fauna, fisheries and livestock are examples of biotic resources, (any two)

### **Answer in brief:**

**1. Examine the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.**

**Answer:**

The following are the three major problems created as a result of indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.

- Depletion of resources at a faster rate.
- Accumulation of resources in the hands of few creating a wide gap between the haves (rich) and have nots (poor).
- Increase in global crises like ozone layer depletion, global warming, pollution and land degradation.

**2. Mention any three features of arid soil.**

**Answer:**

The following are the three features of arid soils.

- The colour of the arid soil ranges from red to brown.
- Arid soils are generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.

- The soils lack humus and moisture because of dry climate, high temperature and fast evaporation.

The lower parts of the soils are occupied by kankar because of high calcium content. It restricts the infiltration of water in lower layers.

**3. Mention any two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion. Explain the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.**

**Answer:**

Two human activities which are responsible for the process of soil erosion are deforestation, overgrazing, construction and mining. (any two)

**The following are the two types of soil erosion mostly observed in India.**

- **Sheet erosion:** It is the result of excessive flowing of water resulting in the removal of the topmost layer of soil.
- It is the result of accumulation of runoff water which then rapidly flows into narrow channels during or after heavy rainfall or melting of snow, considerably removing the soil cover.

**4. Describe any three measures of controlling land degradation.**

**Answer:**

Measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India are as follows.

- Afforestation and proper management grazing lands
- Planting of shelter belts for stabilizing sand dunes
- Proper management of wastelands
- Control on mining activities
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- Adopting effective ploughing techniques

**Answer in detail:**

**1. Suggest any six measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India.**

**Answer:**

Measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India are as follows.

- Afforestation and proper management grazing lands
- Planting of shelter belts for stabilizing sand dunes
- Proper management of wastelands
- Control on mining activities
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment
- Adopting effective ploughing techniques

**2. "Indiscriminate use of resources has led to numerous problems." Justify the statement.**

**Answer:**

Indiscriminate use of natural resources has led to numerous problems. The following points justify the statement.

- Human activities, like cutting and felling of trees, and lopping of trees, have led to destruction of forests. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many communities, who depend upon forests for food medicine, etc.
- Some human activities, such as deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying, have

contributed to land degradation.

- Water resources have been polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus making it unfit for human and as well as animals' consumption.

### **3. What are the reasons for land degradation? Describe briefly any four measures to conserve land from degradation.**

**Answer:**

**At present there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India. It has mainly been due to the following reasons.**

- Human activities like deforestation, mining, quarrying, overgrazing are mainly responsible for land degradation.
- In states like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining has caused severe degradation. In Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- Industrial effluents have become a major source of land and water degradation in many parts of the country.
- Over-irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, has led to waterlogging and increased alkalinity and salinity in the soil.

**The following are the four measures to conserve land from degradation.**

- Afforestation and management of grazing can solve the problem to some extent.
- Planting of shelter belts of trees and growing of thorny bushes can stabilize sand dunes and check land degradation.
- Control over mining activities can also contribute to it.
- Proper discharge of industrial effluents can be done by grinding, sedimentation and flocculation.

## **CHAPTER 2**

## **GEOGRAPHY**

### **FOREST AND WILDLIFE**

#### **Multiple choice questions.**

**1. "The species that are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur" are known as:**

- (a) Normal species
- (b) Vulnerable species
- (c) Extinct species
- (d) Rare species

**2. Which one of the following is a medicinal plant used to treat some types of cancer?**

- (a) Himalayan Yew
- (b) Himalayan Oak
- (c) Madhuca insignis
- (d) Hubbardia heptaneuron

**3. In which year, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented?**

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1971
- (c) 1972

(d) 1974

**4. Which one of the following was launched in 1973?**

- (a) Project Tiger
- (b) Indian Wildlife Act
- (c) Wildlife Act
- (d) Indian Wildlife Protection Act

**5. Which one of the following is located in West Bengal?**

- (a) Corbett National Park
- (b) Sundarbans National Park
- (c) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
- (d) Bandhangarh National Park

**6. In which one of the following states is Periyar Tiger Reserves Located?**

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Assam
- (c) Uttaranchal
- (d) Kerala

**7. Which one of the following States has the largest area under permanent forest?**

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Jammu & Kashmir
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**8. Which one of the following is a great achievement of the Chipko Movement?**

- (a) More trees are planted
- (b) Development in Himalayan region
- (c) Successfully resisted deforestation
- (d) Soil erosion gets declined.

**9. What is Jhumming?**

- (a) A type of Plant
- (b) a type of Agriculture
- (c) A type of Animal
- (d) a type of Bird

**10. Narmada Sagar project is in the state of:-**

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

## **Answers**

1. (c) Extinct species
2. (a) Himalayan Yew
3. (a) 1970
4. (a) Project Tiger
5. (b) Sundarbans National Park
6. (d) Kerala
7. (d) Madhya Pradesh
8. (c) Successfully resisted deforestation

9. (b) a type of Agriculture

10. (a) Madhya Pradesh

## **Answer in brief:**

**1. Nature worship is an old-age belief. Explain how it has helped in the conservation of forest and wildlife.**

**Answer:**

**Nature worship has helped in the conservation of forest and wildlife in the following ways.**

- The tribals believe in nature worship, which is based on the fact that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have protected several forests from decay, cutting and felling of trees. They are called Sacred Groves. Sacred qualities are also ascribed to mountains, springs and plants.
- Certain communities revere a particular tree like Mundas and Santhal of Chhota Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees respectively.
- The tribals of Bihar and Odisha worship the tamarind and mango trees respectively during weddings.

**2. Evaluate the role of large-scale developmental projects in accelerating the loss of forests in India.**

**Answer:**

**Large-scale developmental projects have contributed significantly to the loss of forests.**

- Since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forests were cleared for river valley projects.
- Clearing of forests is still continuing because of new projects like the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh.
- Mining activities are also disturbing the natural habitats of major species, who live in forests.

**3. Enumerate the features of Joint Forest Management Programme**

**Answer:**

**The following are the features of Joint Forest Management Programme, which came into existence in 1988.**

- Formation of local or village institutions, that undertake activities on degraded forest land, managed by the forest department.
- Local communities involved in the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- Intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produce and the share in the timber harvested given to the members of the communities in return.

## **Answer in detail:**

**1. How is biological loss of forest and wildlife correlated with loss of cultural diversity?**

**Answer:**

**Biological loss of forest and wildlife correlated with loss of cultural diversity in the following ways.**

- Destruction of forests and wildlife has affected the livelihood of many communities which are directly dependent on forests.
- They depend on forests for their food, medicine, water, livelihood and cultural traits.

- In certain societies, women are involved in fuel collection, fodder for animals and water for their basic needs. Due to large-scale deforestation these forest products are not available to them and the life of these people, especially women, is largely affected.
- Women have to go in search of food, water and fuel over long distances leaving their family for a long time resulting in social tensions.
- It has resulted in severe droughts and floods which has affected these communities adversely. These people live in extreme poverty, which is the direct result of the environmental degradation. Conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide better quality of life and environment.

## 2. Write a brief note on 'Project Tiger'.

### Answer:

'Project Tiger' was one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, launched in 1973. Initially it has shown an increase in tiger population till 1989 but in 1993 the tiger population had dropped. There are 27 tiger reserves in India covering an area of 37,761 sq km. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park, (Uttarakhand), Sundarbans National Park (West Bengal), Bandhavgarh National Park (Madhya Pradesh), Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan), Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam) and Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala) are some of the tiger reserves in India.

## 3. Why do we need to conserve our forests and wildlife? Explain any two steps taken by the government to protect forest and wildlife resources.

### Answer:

We need to conserve our forests and wildlife because of the following reasons.

- Conservation preserves the ecological biodiversity and our life support systems—water, air and soil.
- It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.
- If protection is not given then many plants and animals can move into the 'vulnerable and endangered species' categories.

To protect forests and wildlife resources the government has taken the following steps.

- Central and state governments established natural parks and wildlife sanctuaries. They also took up projects like Project Tiger.
- In 1972, the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented, with various provisions of protecting habitats.
- Steps have been taken to protect the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habits and restricting trade in wildlife.

## CHAPTER 1

## CIVICS

### POWER SHARING

## Multiple choice questions.

*Q.1: 59 per cent of the country's total population who speaks Dutch, lives in*

- Wallonia region
- Brussels
- Flemish region

(d) None of these

**Q.2: Why did the Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggle?**

- (a) to adopt majoritarianism
- (b) to recognise Sinhalese as the only official language
- (c) to recognise Tamil as an official language
- (d) to dominate other language

**Q.3: Main significance of Belgium Model of Power Sharing**

- (a) Majoritarianism
- (b) power shared in all ethnic groups according to their population
- (c) on the basis of adult franchise
- (d) none of the above

**Q.4: What is a coalition government?**

- (a) power shared among different social group
- (b) power shared among different levels of government
- (c) power shared among different political parties
- (d) power shared among different organs of government

**Q.5: Where is the parliament of European Union?**

- (a) Belgium
- (b) Britain
- (c) Germany
- (d) France

**Q.6: Which of the following community is in majority in Sri Lanka?**

- (a) Tamil
- (b) Sinhala
- (c) Buddhist
- (d) Hindu

**Q.7: Which one of the following is the 3rd tier of government in India?**

- (a) Community Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Panchayati Raj Government
- (d) b & c

**Q.8: Federalism is:**

- (a) a form of unitary government
- (b) a government with two or multi levels of government
- (c) a form of autocratic government
- (d) a & c.

**Q.9: Which of the following is not a federal country?**

- (a) India
- (b) Belgium
- (c) USA
- (d) Malaysia

**Q.10: Which of the following is an example of holding together federation?**

- (a) Spain
- (b) Australia
- (c) India

(d) a & c

## Answers

1. (c) *Flemish region*
2. (c) *to recognise Tamil as an official language*
3. (b) *power shared in all ethnic groups according to their population*
4. (c) *power shared among different political parties*
5. (a) *Belgium*
6. (b) *Sinhala*
7. (c) *Panchayati Raj Government*
8. (b) *a government with two or multi levels of government*
9. (d) *Malaysia*
10. (d) *a & c*

### Answer in short:

**1. What is the official religion of Sri Lanka?**

**Answer:**

Buddhism is the official religion of Sri Lanka.

**2. After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?**

**Answer:**

Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community after independence.

**3. After independence, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of which community?**

**Answer:**

After independence in 1948, Sri Lanka witnessed the supremacy of Sinhala community.

**4. Identify the form of power-sharing that is represented by the community government in Belgium.**

**Ans-** Power sharing among the different social groups like the linguistic and the religious groups.

**5. Give one Prudential reason for which power sharing is desirable.**

**Ans-** Power sharing is desirable as it helps in reducing the conflicts between the social groups.

**6. Go through the statements below and identify whether the two sentences are true or false.**

- **Power Sharing is Good For Democracy**
- **It helps in reducing the possibility of conflicts between the social groups**

**Ans-** Both the statements are true.

**7. Go through the following statement and rewrite the correct one:**

**Belgium is a small country in Europe and shares borders with France, Italy, Germany, and Luxembourg.**

**Ans-** The correct statement is:

Belgium is a small country in Europe and shares borders with France, Netherlands, Germany, and Luxembourg.

**8. How many amendments have been made in the constitution of Belgium between 1970 and 1993?**

**Ans-** Four

9. What is the main reason for the killing of thousands of Sri Lanka people and loss of their lives?

Ans- Civil War

10. Which language is spoken by the people of Wallonia region of Belgium?

Ans- French

### Answer in brief:

1. Explain the three ways by which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.

**Answer:**

When the Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, they amended their constitution four times in order to accommodate these differences.

**The following are the ways in which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.**

- **Equal number of ministers:** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.
- **Setting up of Community Government:** A third kind of government, named the community government, is introduced in addition to the Central and the State Government. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and lingual issues. This government comprises members from all the three communities—Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.
- **Fair share of power:** Many powers of the Central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government but are independent.
- **Equal representation:** In the State Government of Brussels—the capital city—both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

2. Sharing of powers makes a country more powerful and united. Do you agree with the statement? Why?

**Answer:**

Yes, I agree with the statement. Power sharing makes a country more united.

- Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.
- Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. The concept of democracy is a system of government of the people, by the people and for the people, which emphasizes on distribution of power among people.
- It involves sharing powers with those affected by its exercise and who have to live with its effects, so that the people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.

3. Highlight the measures adopted by the Belgium Constitution for the prevention of conflicts in Belgium.

**Answer:**

When the Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, they amended their constitution four times in order to accommodate these

differences.

**The following are the ways in which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.**

- **Equal number of ministers:** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.
- **Setting up of Community Government:** A third kind of government, named the community government, is introduced in addition to the Central and the State Government. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and lingual issues. This government comprises members from all the three communities—Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.
- **Fair share of power:** Many powers of the Central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government but are independent.
- **Equal representation:** In the State Government of Brussels—the capital city—both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

**4. Describe any three provisions of the act which was passed in Sri Lanka in 1956 to establish Sinhala supremacy.**

**Answer:**

**The following are the majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan government to establish Sinhala supremacy.**

- In the year 1956, an act was passed, which established Sinhala as the official language to be used in Sri Lanka disregarding the minority group of Tamils. The passing of this act created a feeling of alienation among the minority group, i.e. Sri Lankan Tamils and they started to feel left-out from the society.
- The government then started adopting and formulating government policies that favoured the Sinhala people in government jobs and for university positions, which made the Sri Lankan Tamils feel ousted.
- The Sri Lankan Government further proclaimed that they shall foster and protect only Buddhism as their State religion and refused to cater to any other religion disregarding the religion of Sri Lankan Tamils.

## **Answer in Detail.**

**1. What is majoritarianism? How has it increased the feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils? Explain with examples.**

**Answer:**

Majoritarianism is a concept which signifies a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants. In this type of rule, the majority community disregards the wishes and needs of the minority community.

The majoritarian concept has increased the strong feelings of alienation among Sri Lankan Tamils after a series of majoritarian measures adopted by the democratically-elected government in Sri Lanka after its independence in 1948 to establish Sinhala Supremacy.

- In 1956, an act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- The Government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- A new constitution advocated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

## 2. How have Belgium and Sri Lanka dealt with the question of power sharing differently?

### Answer:

Sri Lanka and Belgium are both democratic countries yet have a very diverse social set-up. Both the countries have adopted very different approaches when it comes to power sharing.

- Belgium produced an ideal example of democratic system. It adopted the policy of accommodation of social and ethnics divisions. On the other hand, Sri Lanka also adopted democratic system but followed majoritarian policies.
- Under the Belgium model of democracy, power was shared among two ethnic groups. Sri Lanka favoured the interests of the majority Sinhala community.
- In Belgium, both the groups had equal share in working of government but in Sri Lanka the minority community was isolated.
- To maintain political stability and unity, equal representation was provided to both the groups. Apart from that, community government of both the ethnic groups also existed at the local level. Sri Lanka, however, had no such arrangement.
- Belgium constitution was amended four times before arriving at a final draft to prevent civil strife. In Sri Lanka, majoritarianism led to civil war for twenty long years.

## 3. Explain two reasons as to why power sharing is desirable.

### Answer:

There are many reason as to why power sharing is important in a democracy. The following are the two main sets in which the reasons can be broadly divided.

#### Prudential reason:

- Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order as social conflict often leads to violence and political stability.

#### Moral Reason:

- Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy. The concept of democracy is a system of government of the people, by the people and for the people, which emphasizes on distribution of power among people.
- It involves sharing powers with those affected by its exercise and who have to live its effects, so that the people would be consulted on how they are to be governed.

## 4. Explain how Belgium was able to solve her ethnic problems.

### Answer:

When the Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities, they amended their constitution four times in order to accommodate these differences.

The following are the ways in which Belgium has accommodated the existing regional differences and cultural diversities.

- **Equal number of ministers:** The Government of Belgium has equal number of Dutch- and French-speaking ministers. This has been done to give equal power to the majority and the minority language speaking groups.
- **Setting up of Community Government:** A third kind of government, named the community government, is introduced in addition to the Central and the State Government. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and lingual issues. This government comprises members from all the three communities—Dutch-speaking, French-speaking and German-speaking.

- **Fair share of power:** Many powers of the Central government have been given to the state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central government but are independent.
- **Equal representation:** In the State Government of Brussels—the capital city—both the French- and Dutch-speaking communities have equal representation.

## CHAPTER 1

## CIVICS

### FEDERALISM

#### Multiple choice questions.

**Q1- Which of the given countries is an example of 'coming together federation':**

- Spain
- Belgium
- India
- USA

**Ans-** The correct answer is U.S.A.

**Q2- The system of Panchayati Raj involves which of the following:**

- The village, District and State Levels
- The village, State and Union Levels
- The village, Block and District Levels
- Village and State Levels

**Ans-** The correct answer is Village, Block and District Levels.

**Q3- If there is a clash between the laws made by the state and centre on a subject in the concurrent list:**

- The central law prevails
- The state law prevails
- The Supreme Court has to intervene to decide
- Both the laws prevail in their respective jurisdiction

**Ans-** The correct answer is- The Central law prevails.

**Q4- Which of the following subjects Union List includes:**

- Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation
- Education, forest, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession
- Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking, currency, communication
- Residuary subjects like computer software

**Ans-** The correct Defence, Foreign Affairs, Banking, Currency, Communication.

**Q5- In India's federal system, the state government consists of the power to legislate on all those subjects that are included in which of the list:**

- State List
- Concurrent List
- Union List
- Residuary Subjects

**Ans-** The correct answer is State List.

**Q6- Which of the given subject is not included in the state list?**

- National Defence
- Law and Order

**Agriculture**

**Education**

**Ans-** The correct answer is National Defence.

**Q7- Identify the Government that consists of two or more levels.**

**Coalition Government**

**Community Government**

**Unitary Government**

**Federal Government**

**Ans-**The correct answer is Federal Government.

**Q8- Identify the distinguishing feature of a Federal Government:**

**Power is distributed between the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary**

**National Government gives some powers to the Provincial government**

**Governmental Power is divided between different levels of government**

**Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government**

**Ans-** The correct answer is- Government Power is divided between different levels of government.

**Q9- The Constitution of India has**

**Divides power between centre and state into two lists**

**Divides power between centre and state into three lists**

**Listed the powers of the state and left the undefined powers to the state**

**Specified the powers of the state and left the residuary powers with the state**

**Ans-** The correct answer is- Divides power between the centre and state into three lists.

**Q10- Which of the three reactions to following language policy holds true in the case of India?**

**The language-based States have divided us as they make everyone conscious of their language**

**The policy of accommodation has strengthened the National Unity**

**The Language Policy has helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all the other languages**

**Ans-** The correct answer is- The Policy of accommodation has strengthened the National Unity.

## **Answer in short:**

**1. How many seats are reserved for women in the local bodies in India?**

**Answer:**

At least one-third of the seats are reserved for women in the local bodies in India.

**2. What other factors besides politics keep the federations united?**

**Answer:**

**Besides politics other factors that keep federations united are:**

- Power sharing arrangements between the central and state governments
- Independent role of judiciary
- Language ethnicity
- Response to conflicting claims and
- Active participation of the people.

**3. What is the official post for the chairperson of a municipal corporation?**

**Answer:**

Mayor is the official post for the chairperson of a municipal corporation.

**4. Define the term federalism.**

**Answer:**

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Both these levels of the government the central and the state—enjoy their powers independent of each other.

5. Name any two subjects which are included in the Union List.

**Answer:**

Foreign affairs and defence are included in the Union List.

**Answer in brief:**

1. Compare the federations of coming together type and holding together type?

**Answer:**

The following are the differences between coming together type and holding together federations.

<i>Coming Together Federation</i>	<i>Holding Together Federation</i>
(a) Under this, independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.	Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent units and the national government.
(b) All constituent states usually have equal power and the states enjoy certain amount of autonomy.	Under this, central government tends to be more powerful.
(c) The main aim of this federation is to pool their sovereignty and maintain their separate identity to increase their security.	In this type of federation, there is an absence of pooling sovereignty and maintaining identity.
(d) Some examples are USA, Australia and Switzerland.	Some examples are India, Belgium and Spain.

2. Explain five changes towards decentralization brought in the Constitution after the amendments made in 1992.

**Answer:**

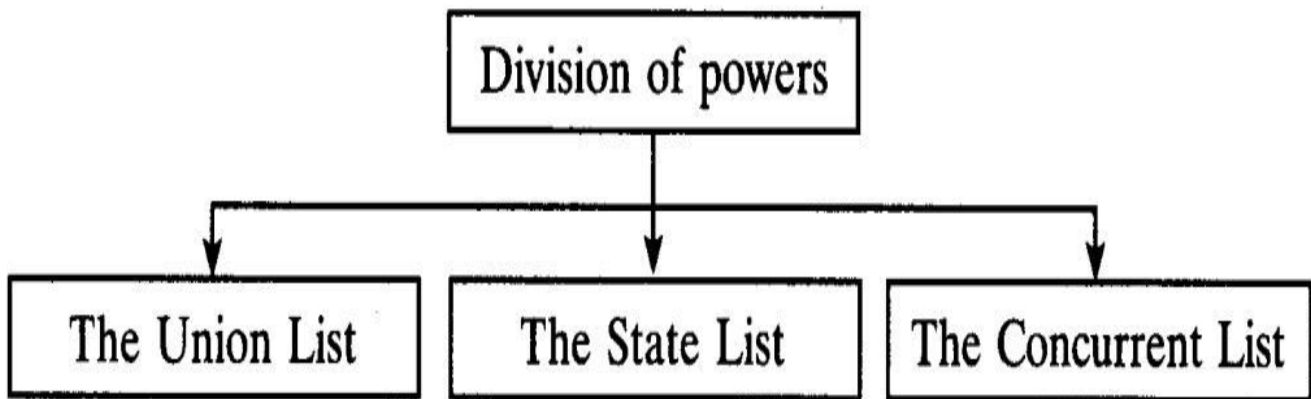
The following steps were taken towards decentralization after 1992.

- It was made constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- Seats were reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward communities (OBCs) in the elected bodies.
- Women were given one-third representation.
- An independent institution, called state election commission, was created to conduct local body elections.
- State governments were required to share this power and revenue with local bodies.

3. Explain the threefold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and the State Governments.

**Answer:**

Legislative powers are divided between the Union government and the State Governments by the Constitution of India. The Constitution is the supreme power in the country and the legislative powers are divided into various areas of government jurisdiction into three lists.



- **The Union List:** The Union List is given in Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India on which Parliament has exclusive power to legislate. It contains areas like defence, foreign affairs, currency and communications.
- **The State List:** The State List is also in the Seventh Schedule of the constitution containing subjects like social service, police and Health, which are under the jurisdiction of the state government. Only state legislature can pass laws on these subjects.
- **The Concurrent List:** The Concurrent List contains items like criminal law, forests, population control in which both parliament and state legislature can pass laws. However, in case of any conflict arising between the laws made by the parliament and the laws made by the state legislature, the laws made by the parliament will prevail.

### Answer in Detail.

1. The creation of linguistic states was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country. Justify the statement.

**Answer:**

The creation of linguistic states was the first and the major test of democratic politics in our country.

- After 1947, the boundaries of several old states of India were proposed to be changed to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state. It was felt that it would ease administrative constraints also.
- Some states like Nagaland were not created on the basis of language but because of their

distinct culture, ethnicity and geography.

- When the demand for the formation of linguistic states rose, some leaders feared that it would again lead to disintegration.
- This idea was thus resisted for some time fearing any further tension or conflict within the country.
- But when the actual creation of states was done on the basis of language, it so proved that the country was more united. This process did away with all fears and tension.
- Thus, the framing of the language policy was the test for Indian federation. It inspired the confidence in different language speaking people that no language will be imposed on them. In a way Language policy has strengthened the unity and integrity of India.

## CHAPTER 1

## ECONOMICS

### DEVELOPMENT

#### Multiple choice questions.

1. Which of the following statement defines Sustainable Development?

- i. Sustainable use of natural resources without considering the need of the future generation.
- ii. Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.
- iii. It means utilization of natural resources by the past, present and forthcoming future generation.
- iv. To meets the needs of the future generations even if the needs of the present generation go unmet

Ans: ii. Present generation fulfils its needs while considering the needs of the future generation as well.

2. The number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1000 live births is referred as

- i. Life Expectancy
- ii. Infant Mortality Rate
- iii. Human Development Index (HDI)
- iv. Attendance ratio

Ans: Infant Mortality Rate

3. Development of a country can generally be determined by

- i. its per capita income
- ii. its average literacy level
- iii. health status of its people
- iv. all the above

Ans: (i) its per capita income

4. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- i. Bangladesh
- ii. Sri Lanka
- iii. Nepal

- iv. **Pakistan**  
**Ans:** (ii) Sri Lanka

**5. Per Capita Income is also known as**

- i. **Marginal Income**  
ii. **Average Income**  
iii. **Income Distribution Parameter**  
**Ans:** Average Income

**6. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family?**

- i. **Rs 7500**  
ii. **Rs 3000**  
iii. **Rs 2000**  
iv. **Rs 6000**  
**Ans:** Rs 6000

**7. What is the full form of UNDP?**

**Ans:** a. United States National Development Project

- i. **Union National Global Development**  
ii. **United Nations Global Development Network**  
iii. **Union of Nations for Global Development**

**Ans:** United Nations' Global Development Network

## Answer in short:

**1. Why is Per Capita Income calculated in the US dollars?**

**Answer:**

The Per Capita Income is calculated in the US dollars because US dollar is considered as the medium of international exchange. It is accepted as method of payment across the world.

**2. Give any two common developmental goals of the people.**

**Answer:**

Social equality, freedom, peace, pollution-free environment, improved health and literacy levels, awareness and control on population are common development goals of the people.

**3. Suggest any one way to solve under-employment situation in rural areas.**

**Answer:**

The problem of under employment in the rural areas can be solved by setting up industries, schools, tourism, regional craft industry, information technology, etc

**4. Mention any one limitation of per capita income as an indicator of development.**

**Answer:**

One limitation of per capita income is that it is impossible to come out to a well-defined conclusion about the real income of the people or nation

**5. Through which act is Right to Work implemented?**

**Answer:**

Right to Work is implemented through National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005.

## 6. What is the rank of India as per the HDI report of 2004?

### Answer:

India ranked 127 as per the HDI report of 2004.

## 7. Define average income.

### Answer:

Average income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its total population.

## 8. Which countries are known as rich countries on the basis of per capita income?

### Answer:

Countries with per capita income of USD 12616 per annum and above in 2012 are known as rich countries.

## 9. Average income is important but it has limitations while using it. Explain

### Answer:

The following are the limitations while using the average income.

- It ignores equitable distribution of income.
- It is impossible to come out to a well-defined conclusion about the real income of the people or nation.
- It does not reflect the standard of living of the people

## 10. Explain sustainable development.

### Answer:

\* Sustainable development is a pattern of development that promises the use of resources in a way that meets human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

\* In basic understanding, like today we are able to use the resources given to us, the future generations should also be able to use them for which we need to keep a tab on our usage and use the resources judiciously.

## Answer in brief:

1. "Money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well" Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with any three suitable arguments.

### Answer:

**Yes, we agree with the statement that money cannot buy all the goods and services that one needs to live well because of the following reasons.**

- Money can buy things that can be one factor on which our life depends like food. But the quality of non-material things like freedom, security and respect cannot be bought with money.
- We cannot buy pollution free environment, unadulterated medicines and peace with money.
- Schools, colleges, parks, hospitals, etc. are the facilities which cannot be run individually. There has to be a collective effort of team work between the government or society in providing these to the general public.

## 2. Differentiate between Human Development Report and World Development

### Answer:

The following are the differences between Human Development Report and World Development Report.

Human Development Report	World Development Report
(a) This notion of development implies leading a good-quality life, where individuals develop themselves to the fullest. It includes providing good education and health facilities. This gives us a broader picture of development as specified by Human Development Index. It includes the qualitative aspect of development.	It focuses on development in the conventional sense that would mean rise in per capita income and growth in the economy while comparing countries. It takes into account the quantitative aspect of development and does not give a broader perspective about the notion of development.
(b) This would include the literacy rate, life expectancy rate and infant mortality rate to determine the development status of a particular region or a country.	It takes into account national income, per capita income and (Gross Domestic Product) GDP. It is the average income or per capita income, which is taken into consideration while making comparisons.
(c) All the above-mentioned aspects of human development could be regarded important to provide a complete picture of development and to lead a quality, dignified life.	World Bank has specified the criterion accordingly, for categorizing countries into developed, developing and underdeveloped.

## 3. What is Human Development Index? Which organization measures the HDI? Explain the three major indicators of the HDI.

### Answer:

Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on the level of social and economic development. The HDI makes it possible to track changes in development levels from time to time and to compare development levels in different countries. The concept of HDI goes beyond income and growth to cover overall development with the object of improving the conditions of people from all angles.

The organization that measures the HDI is the United Nations.

**Three major indicators of the HDI are as follows.**

- **Health:** Without proper health facilities, no matter how much a country earns, it will not be able to provide basic facilities to its people.
- **Education:** Over the past few decades, education has become an important factor in leading a quality life. So, if the country has high income but the literacy rate is low, it cannot be considered developed.
- **Security:** More than income, people want to have a secured life. A country should be able to provide its citizens a sense of security.

## 4. Why does Kerala have a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab? Explain with three reasons.

### Answer:

Kerala has a better Human Development Index ranking in comparison to Punjab even though Punjab has a higher per capita income in comparison to **Kerala because of the following reasons.**

- **Education:** Kerala has a higher level of literacy rate than Punjab. In fact, the literacy rate of Kerala is the highest in India. In Kerala, the literacy rate is ninety-one per cent which is almost as high as that of China. This is mainly because education has been made available to everyone in Kerala whether they are upper caste or the lower caste. There is no bias in the field of education, which is one of the major reasons why Kerala has a better HDI than Punjab.
- **Health care:** The health care facilities in Kerala are far better than those in Punjab. Kerala has over 2700 government medical hospitals, with 330 beds per 1,00,000 population which is the highest in India, making it achieve a higher ranking in the HDI.
- **Politics:** The political parties in Kerala have taken steps for genuine welfare of the people and have invested intelligently and methodologically in the field of health and education. The government of Kerala has even worked for the land reforms in the State to support the people.

### Answer in Detail.

**1. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any? In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?**

**Answer:**

The criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development is different from the criterion used by the World Bank in the following ways.

- The UNDP compares the development of the countries on the basis of literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and health status of their people. On the other hand, the World Bank compares the development of the countries on the basis of per capita income or average income.
- On the basis of the comparison done by the UNDP, the countries are ranked as first, second, third... whereas on the basis of the comparison done by the World Bank the countries are divided into three categories:
  1. Rich or developed or high-income countries
  2. Middle-income or developing countries
  3. Poor or underdeveloped or low-income countries
- The UNDP has a broader concept of development and the World Bank has a narrow concept of development.

**Limitation:** Limitation of this criterion is that average or per capita income is not the only factor important for development. This factor hides the other important factor—distribution of income, which also affects development. Higher average income, along with equitable distribution of income is considered favourable for development.