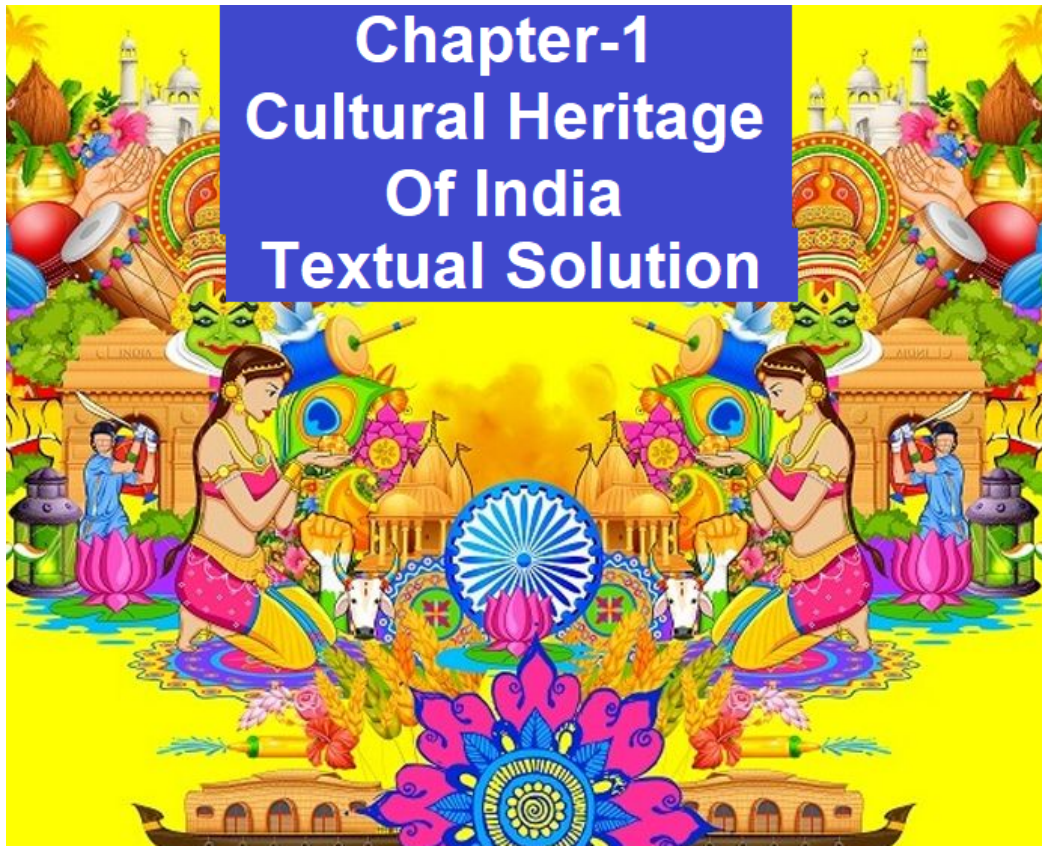




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CLASS 10
SOCIAL SCIENCE
COMPLETE TEXTUAL
SOLUTION



Chapter-1 Cultural Heritage Of India Textual Solution

I. Answer the following question in detail.

Question 1. Give detail of the Aryan and Dravidian Culture.

Answer: The Dravidians: They originally belonged to India. They were the direct descendants of Stone Age civilization. They created the Mohenjo daro culture. It is said that the tribe that came to India from the north was later called as Dravidian. They had their own language and culture.

They gave India the concept of mother as a goddess and father as a 'God'. As a result, the thought of Parvati and Shiva as mother and father developed in India. They gave the tradition of worshipping nature and animals. They also gave the tradition of worshipping using 'dhup' (incense stick, 'deep' (lamp) and 'aarti'. The Dravidians also believed in deities. The Aryans accepted these deities of Dravidians as their God and developed their own culture.

Going forward, the Dravidians got highly influenced with the Aryan culture. This resulted in inter-caste marriage between the two tribes. They had matriarchal (i.e. woman as the head) system of family. They made tremendous progress in a variety of crafts and arts like making boats and rafts, weaving, spinning dyeing, etc.

When the dominance of Aryans increased the Dravidians shifted to South India and settled there. The people of South India are considered the Dravidians shifted to south India and

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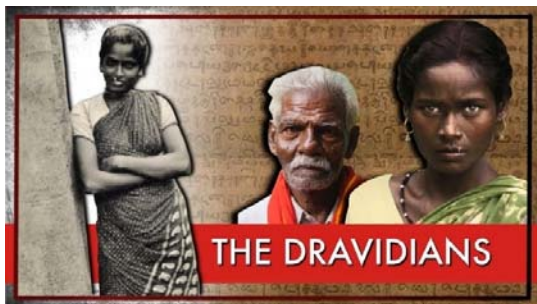
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settled there. The people of South India are considered Dravidians and they speak Dravidian languages such as Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam, etc.

The Aryans: The Nordic-Aryans created the Aryan civilization in India. The Hindus were called Aryans in the ancient time. The northwest area where they were densely populated and first found called 'Aryavarta'. Seven rivers used to flow in the Aryavarta region and so that region was also known as 'Sapta Sindhu'. During post-vedic period, the 'Aryavarta' reign extended up to Mithila (Bihar) in the east, and up to Vindhya in the south.

The Aryans were the most developed of all the tribes. The vast region where the Aryans were spread was known with several names such as Bharatbhumi, Bharatkhand, Bharat Varsha, etc. owing to the name of the king Arya Bharat or Bharat tribe. Aryans were nature lovers. They loved and worshipped trees, rivers, mountains, sun, wind and rain.

They also composed hymns for praying to various natural elements. Due to Aryans, India learnt the practices of performing some specific religious ceremonies like recitation of Vedas, performing yagyas, etc.



Question 2. Explain the meaning of culture and give its details.

Answer: Culture: It is a sum of habits, values, customs, traditions and conduct of lifestyle of humans. In other words, it is a way people live their lives. Culture comprises of the behavioral patterns and interactions between members of societies. Culture is a kind of knowledge that is passed down the generations. It comprises of all the traditions, habits, customs, beliefs, and capabilities that are acquired by the people by virtue of being a member of the society. For example, Hindu culture, culture of Gujarat, American culture, etc.

Question 3. " Cultural Heritage of Gujarat"- Explain in detail.

Answer: Gujarat is a home to a very rich and varied cultural heritage. Some of the important examples depicting richness of the culture of Gujarat are listed below:

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(A) Places having cultural, legendary and archaeological importance:

- Lothal (Dholka Taluka)
- Rangpur (Limdi taluka in Surendranagar district)
- Dholavira (Kachchh district)
- Rozadi or Shrinathgadh (Rajkot district).

(B) Important tourist spots having historical values:

- Victory tower of Vadnagar
- Stone inscription of King Ashoka at Junagadh
- Sun Temple of Modhera
- Gate of Champaner
- Rudra Mahalaya of Siddhpur
- Mansar Lake of Viramgam
- Jama Masjid (Ahmedabad)
- Jhoolta Minara (Shaking towers) Ahmedabad
- Sidi Saiyed Jali (Ahmedabad)
- Hathisinh temple (Ahmedabad)
- Sahastralinga lake of Patan
- Rajmahal of Vadodara
- Tomb of Mohabat Khan

(C) Places having religious importance:

- Parsi agiyari of Navsari
- Dwarkadhish temple of Dwarka
- Shardapeeth of Jagadguru Shankaracharya
- Somnath temple which is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas.
- Ambaji in north Gujarat (Banaskantha District)
- Bahucharaji temple (Mehsana district)
- Ranchhodrai temple in Dakor (Kheda district)
- Shamlaji (Aravalli district)

(D) Well known religious, social and tourist places and events:

- Polo forest in Vijayanagar (Sabarkantha district)
- Kite festivals
- Kankaria carnival (Ahmedabad)

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- Tana-Riri festival (Vadnagar)
- Northern dance festival (Modhera)
- Rannotsava (Kachchh district).

(E) Jain and Buddhist tourist places:

- Jain and Buddhist caves can be seen at various places of Gujarat. Some of them are at Vadnagar, Taranga, Khamb-haliya, Shamlaji, Koteshwar, Talaja, Dhank, and Jhagadiya.

II. Answer the following questions pointwise.

Question 1. Explain our Constitutional duties for preservation & conservation of heritage.

Answer: Constitutional duties for preservation and conservation of Heritage.



- Indian heritage is the result of thousands of years of cultural amalgamation, richness of artists and their works, trade and commerce.
- Together these have made our heritage extremely beautiful, varied, rich and attractive.
- Our heritage and culture has brought us tremendous glory, prosperity and worldwide appreciation.
- Hence, it becomes our moral and primary duty to preserve and conserve our heritage.
- Every citizen of India should observe that nobody harms the ancient memorials and also to preserve places having historical importance and values.
- Article 51 (A) of our Constitution contains fundamental duties for Indian citizens.
- In that, (6), (7) and (9) especially describes the following duties for preserving our cultural heritage. The duties are:
 1. To understand the importance of our harmonious culture and prosperity and understand how to preserve it.
 2. To maintain the natural environment such as forests, tanks, rivers, ponds and wild animals and birds. They should be compassionate towards living creatures.
 3. To protect public property and giving up violence.

Question 2. Explain the meaning of Natural Heritage of India and state what does it comprise of?

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Answer:Natural Heritage of India:

- Natural heritage refers to the sum total of the elements of biodiversity, including flora and fauna, ecosystems and geological structures.
- India's natural heritage is unique and varied. It includes features like mountains, forests deserts, rivers, streams, oceans, trees, plants, creepers, flowers, leaves, insects and varied landscapes, wide range of minerals, vegetation, plants and animals.
- India's natural heritage provides food, water, fresh air and dwelling to carer our all needs.
- Since ancient times we treat nature with respect and faith and also worship it.
- Stories of 'Panchatantra and Jataka Tales' of Buddhist religion are live examples of our close relation with nature.
- Our ancestors have bestowed us with classical and folk music and several ragas based on 'Prahar' (period of a day).
- Similarly, Ayurveda, Unani and Naturopathy are three very ancient medical treatments based purely on nature.
- Thus, India shares a very close and strong relation with nature and has a rich natural heritage.

Question 3. Write about cultural heritage of India.

Answer:Cultural Heritage of India:

- India has gifted to the world a di-verse and rich heritage.
- Cultural heritage is a man-made heritage. Whatever is received or created by humans with his ability, wisdom, art and skills is called cultural heritage.
- Since ancient times people of many castes and tribes such as Aryans, Kshatrap, Kushan, Huns, Persians, Turks, Arabs, Mughal, Brit-ish, French, etc. came to India. So, Indian culture kept on becoming rich with mutual exchanges with all these people.
- Our art of architecture and sculpture is more than 5000 years old. We can find evidence of this in the remains of Indus Valley Civilisation.
- By observing the remains of the figures of Gods and Goddesses, humans, animals and several toys, as well as sculpture of a bearded man and the statue of a dancer we can proudly boast about rich cultural heritage.
- The figure of bullock or lion on the inverted Lotus of Mauryan Era, the statue of Gautam Buddha in a meditative form, the Kalkhand statues of Jain

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Tirthankaras the caves of Ellora of Rashtrakuta dynasty, etc. also reveal the richness of our cultural heritage.

- Our cultural heritage consists a vast range of palaces, buildings, sculptures, stupas, viharas, chaityas, temples, mosques, tombs, forts and gates.
- Over and above these, important historical places of the freedom movement are also part of our cultural heritage. Some of these places are Sabarmati Ashram, Dandi, Bardoli, Vardha, Shantiniketan (Kolkata), Delhi, etc.

Important discoveries that enriches cultural heritage:

Other important things that make our cultural heritage extremely rich and varied are – our languages, scriptures, discovery of zero, mathematics, our calendars, astronomy, iron structures, varied literature, religion, yuddhashashtra, ancient chariots, works and references of political science, zoology, botany, Vastu shastra, republic system, judiciary, legislation, environment protection, etc.

III. Answer the following questions in short.

Question 1. What is the other name by which Aryans were called?

Answer: Aryans were also called Nordic- Aryans. They belonged to Aryavrata region and were also called Aiyavrats.

Question 2. Write a short note on Negritoit (Habsi)

Answer: Some historians believe that Negritoit or Negrose are the most ancient inhabitants of India. They came to India from Africa via Baluchistan. They were black, had curly hair and were 4-5 feet high.



Question 3. Which animals are shown on our national currency?

Answer: Our currency bears the symbol called the National Emblem. National Emblem consists horse on the left and the bull on the right of the Ashoka Chakra in the circular base on which the four Indian lions are standing back to back.

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IV. Answer each of the following questions by selecting the correct option from those given below:

Question 1. The word 'Lokmata' is used for:

(A) Bharat (B) Nature (C) Rivers (D) Paniharies

Answer:(C) Rivers

Question 2.

Find out the correct match.

(A) Shardapeeth – Somnath (B) Polo Festival – Vadnagar
(C) Northern Dance Festival – Modhera (D) Sidi Saiyed Grill – Bhavnagar

Answer:(C) Northern Dance Festival – Modhera

Question 3. Which language does not belong to Dravid language group?

(A) Hindi (B) Tamil (C) Kannada (D) Malayalam

Answer:(A) Hindi

Chapter 2 Cultural Heritage of India: Traditional Handicraft and Fine Arts

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Explain clay work of ancient Indian heritage.

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Answer: There has been a close relation between man and clay since ancient time. The use of clay was so much in that period that whole life of a person revolved around clay. Since, metal was not invented almost everything was made of clay. Potter's wheel served as the key equipment for making things out of clay. Potters used to make toys, pots, pitchers, earthen lamps, clay stoves (chulhas), etc. Clay was also used in making utensils to store grains, milk, curd and buttermilk. Most of the kitchen wares were made up of clay.

Mixture of clay and cow-dung was also used to plaster the walls of the houses and making kubans (huts). Evidence of red coloured clay utensils of ancient period has been found in Lothal, Mohen-jodaro and Harappa. We can also see use of clay items like pots for storing water and 'garba' (pitcher) having holes containing earthen lamp inside) in Navratri. Ancient India was quite well-known for producing utensils of unbaked and baked clay i.e. terracotta. Evidence of ancient handmade terracotta utensils were found at Nagaijuna kaunda in South India and Lagnaj in Mehsana district. Thus, India's clay work is extremely ancient and still practised widely.

Question 2. Leather work is a very old art of India. Explain.



Answer: Ancient India made use of the dead animal skin to make various products. When the animal died, its skin was processed in a traditional manner and converted into leather which was then used to make several useful products. Initially, leather was mainly used for making 'masak' and 'kos'. Later, it was also used in making musical instruments like drum, dholak and table, etc. It was also used in making footwear, leather belts to tie animals and to make shields used for wars. Saaj, palan, lagaam and whip, etc. for animals like horses and camels were also made for leather. Hence, we can say that leather had a prominent place in ancient Indian Art.

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Question 3. Give introduction of Sangeet Ratnakar?.

Answer: Pandit Sarangdev of Daulatabad (Devgiri) wrote Sangeet Ratnakar. He was quite familiar with the music of south and north India. Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande considers Sangeet Ratnakar as the most authentic book on music. It is considered to be the finest text for understanding music.



Question 4. Give information about Kathakali dance.

Answer: Kathakali is believed to be originated in Kerala and is very famous dance there. In Malayalam language, the word 'katha' means story and 'Kali' means play. So, Kathakali is a form of narrating story while performing (playing) dance. The word Kathakali has been derived from the dramas based on ancient epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata composed in Sanskrit and Malayalam languages. Males perform this dance. They wear beautiful plaited attires and artistic crowns. They show various facial expressions and the audience understands the characters that the dancers are playing. In this dance, the stage is lit only with an earthen lamp. So, the dancers come near the lamp and show various expressions. So that people can see their movements and recognize the characters they are playing.

Poet Shri Vallathod (founder, Kalamandal Kathakali) of Kerala, Kalamandalam, Krishnprasad and Shivaraman, etc. have earned great national and international fame in Kathakali dance.



II. Write answers of the following questions point-wise.

Question 1. Explain the progress of Dancing art of India?

Answer: Dance in India exists since ancient time. Various dance forms exist in India. A

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few of the classical dances are discussed below:

(1) Bharatnatyam:



'Natyashastra' by Bharatmuni and 'Abhinav Darpan' by Nadikeshwar are . two books which are considered to be the original source of Bharatnatyam.

(2) Kuchipudi:

- This dance form dance originated in 15th century. It is quite famous in Andhra Pradesh.
- This dance is majorly based on describing women's beauty.
- Guru Prahlad Sharma, Raja Reddy, Shobha Naidu, etc. are some of the well-known dancers who have preserved this ancient dance.



(3) Kathakali:

(Refer to previous questions number 4).

(4) Kathak:

- Kathak originated in northern India.
- It is developed by 'Shrungar Bhakti' done by the Vaishnav community of north India.
- This style of dance has been kept alive by Pandit Shrit Bijju Maharaj, Sitara Devi, Kumudini Lakhia, etc.

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(5) Manipuri dance:

- Manipuri dance originated from Manipur in east India.
- This dance style is mainly based on Ras Leela and Bal Leela of Shri Krishna.
- Manipuri dance is divided into two types, i.e., Lasya and Tandav.
- Guru Amobisingh, Atomboosingh, Guru Bipin Sinha, Nayna Zaveri, Nirmal Mehta, etc. have gained worldwide fame in Manipuri dance.
- People of various states perform these dances on various occasions. They have taken these dances from to international levels.



Question 2. Give information about Garba and Garbi of Gujarat.

Answer: Garba:

- The word Garba is derived from the word 'Garbh deep' i.e. Garbh lamp.
- In this form of dance, the dancers keep an earthen lamp in a holed earthen pot. They keep the pot on their heads and dance by moving around in circle.
- People of entire Gujarat dance on the tunes of Garba during Navratri which is a festival of nine days.
- Navratri as per Hindu calendar is celebrated between 'Aso Sud Ekam to Aso Sud Navmi or at times upto Dasam'. People also perform this dance during Sharad Purnima.
- Gujarati people perform and sing garba to worship and pray Adhya Shakti (Goddess of Power) mother Jagdamba).
- Generally, people perform Garba in the open ground encircling 'mataji's mandvi'. The dancers strike hands and dance on the beats of drums and dhols.
- Gujarati poetry known as Garba and Garbi are basically associated with Krishna-bhakti.

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- Gujarati poet Dayaram write several poems based on 'Radha-Krishna' love.
- The female singers of Gujarat are mesmerized with these poems and they sing them during Garbas.



Question 3. Describe the art of Diamond, Bead Work and Enamel work of India and Gujarat.



Answer: India has 7516.6 km long coastline surrounding three directions i.e. east, west and south. As a result, diamonds and beads are available in plenty.

- India has been fond of using gems and diamonds since ancient times.
- Diamond-studded ornaments were in a great demand even in foreign countries.
- So, India traded gems and beads with various countries through the sea route via its long coastline.
- Owing to both domestic and international demands, India's diamond and bead industry flourished extensively.
- India was home to some of the biggest and rarest diamonds including the world-famous 'Kohinoor' and 'Great Mughal'.
- Since diamonds, beads and rare stones were very costly, so mainly Kings, rulers or rich class people used them. These people wore jewellery made of gold studded with beads and diamonds.
- Diamonds, rubies, beads, emerald and -topaz were used to beautify the thrones and crowns.
- Gujarat is quite famous for beadwork.
- Beautiful bead torans, necklace, pacchit, kalash (pots), bari (window grills-frames) 'chakda' (a traditional wall piece), (Lagna na nariyel) decorative

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coconut used at the time of ceremonies 'Indhoni', Modiya' (a net which covers the mouth of a bullock, horns) hand fans, ack covers (Jhool), etc.

Enamel work:

- The artistic skill of inlaying bright colours like red, green and blue in the gold-silver ornaments like rings, bangles, earrings, key chains, chains, etc. is known as Enamel work.
- India is the only country in the world where expertise can be seen in the enamel work, apart from the gold and silver work.
- Expert artisans of enamel work are found abundantly in Jaipur, Delhi, Lucknow, Varanasi and Hyderabad.

Question 4. Describe the tribal dance of Gujarat.

Answer: Tribal Dance of Gujarat: People of tribal areas arid communities perform tribal dance during festivals, marriages, fairs and to please the God- Goddesses.

- They dance in circle form mostly on the tunes of various traditional musical instruments like drum, traditional manjira dholak and songs of regional languages.
- In a tribal dance form 'Chado', the dancers imitate different birds like peacock, squirrel and sparrow.
- We can see this 'Chado' form of dance in Dang area of Gujarat. 'Mali No Chado' and 'Thekryo Chado' are two such dance forms seen in Dang.
- The labourers of Bhil and Koli communities perform a form of dance called 'Tippsmi dance'.
- In this dance, the dancers dance in a group on the set of thick sticks which are joined with small sticks. They then strike these sticks to the floor and dance.

III. Answers of the following questions in brief.

Question 1. Name the writers of 'Sangeet Ratnakar' and 'Sangeet Parijat'.

Answer: Sangeet Ratnakar: Pandit Sarangdev of Daulatabad (Devgiri) wrote Sangeet Ratnakar. He was quite familiar with the music of south and north India.

Sangeet Parijat: Pandit Ahobale wrote Sangeet Parijat in 1665. It is based on Northern Hindustani music. It is considered a very important book on music.

Question 2. What is the process of spinning?

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Answer: The art of making long threads using small cotton pieces from cotton balls (swab) and joining them together is called art of spinning.

Question 3. Name the items of metal prepared by artisans of Lothal.

Answer: The artisans of Lothal made different weapons like sickles, drills, (curved saws) and needles, etc. with copper and bronze. They also used to make utensils, idols and pots.

Question 4. Which design did artisans make on clay utensils?

Answer: The artisans of Harappa age used to draw geometrical designs and sketches on clay utensils.

Question 5. Write a short note on 'Bhavai'.

Answer: Bhavai is a popular folk drama form of western India, especially in Gujarat. This



art was started 700 years ago by Asait Thakar. This art promoted during Solanki era. It was mainly performed without using curtains, with light humour and with the music being played on a trumpet. Characters disguised in the form of Ramdev, Jhanda, Jhulan, Kajoda, etc. are the main features of Bhavai.

Bhavai is an affordable means of educating while entertaining people on various areas. It mainly focuses on the social evils. The characters like Rangla-Rangli are used to promote the "programme like girls" education, save the girl-child, etc. Performers of Bhavai play trumpet and pray to the Goddess by reciting hymns.

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IV. Answer the following questions choosing the correct option from those given below:

Question 1. Which of the following is a work of Kalidas?

(a) Unrubhanga (b) Kamabhakar (c) Meghdoot (d) Dutvakyam

Answer: (c) Meghdoot

Question 2. With which dance styles are Vyjayanthimala and Hema Malini associated?

(a) Manipuri (b) Kuchipudi (c) Kathakali (d) Bharatnatyam

Answer: (d) Dutvakyam

Question 3. Which veda is associated with music?

(a) Rigveda (b) Samveda (c) Yajurveda (d) Atharvaveda

Answer: (b) Samveda

Question 4. Who is known as a Turi-e-Hind in the field of Indian music?

(a) Tansen (b) Tulsidas (c) Kabir (d) Amir Khusro

Answer: (d) Amir Khusro

Question 5. 'Chaado' dance means which dance?

(a) Tribal Dance (b) Dance of Bharvaad (c) Dance of Kolis (d) Dance of Padharaas

Answer: (a) Tribal Dance

Question 6. Siddhis, the dancer of Dhamaal dance were native of

(a) Rajasthan (b) Andaman (c) Africa (d) Thailand

Answer: (c) Africa

Question 7. On which day is the "World Yoga Day" celebrated?

(a) 21 June (b) 1 May (c) 21 April (d) 5 September

Answer: (a) 21 June

CHAPTER-3 SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Explain town planning of ancient India?

Answer: During excavating several sites, our architects learnt about the ancient architecture and skills of people in those days. In ancient time, the towns were divided into three sections:

1. Fort of rulers (Citadel)
2. Houses of administrative officers situated on the upper part of town
3. Residences of common people situated on the lower part of town.

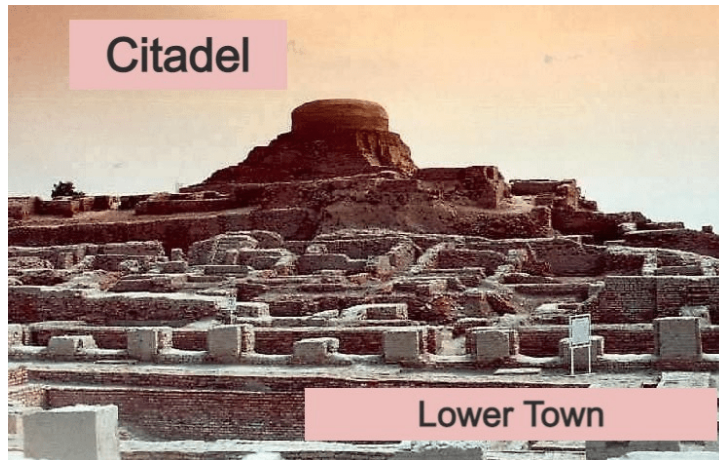
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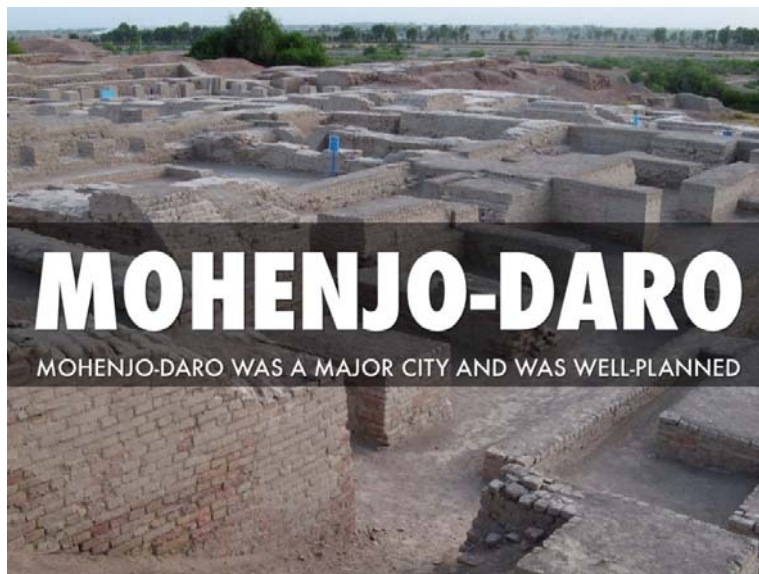
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4.

Upper part of the town was elevated and safe with double-storeyed houses having two to five rooms. Houses on the lower part of the town were single-storeyed mainly constructed with hand-made bricks. Roads in the towns were straight and long, intersecting one another at right angles. The roads were wide enough for a number of vehicles to pass at a time. People of Indus Valley Civilization had developed many more beautiful and systematic towns compared to other civilizations of the world from the architectural point of view.

Question 2. Give information about roadways and drainage system of town planning of Mohenjodaro.



Answer:Roads: These are the main feature of town planning of Mohenjodaro. The roads were 9.75 metres wide. Roads in the towns were straight and long. They were built from north to south and east to west intersecting each other at right angles. The roads were wide enough for a number of vehicles to pass at a time. Pits on the roadside suggest that

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there might have been lamp posts. The comers were rounded off to make it easy for the movement of heavy carts. Drainage system: It is a unique feature of town planning Mohenjodaro.

This system was built to drain dirty water out from the town. Such a drainage system was found nowhere except in island of Crete in the Mediterranean Sea. Drains were built alongside the roads and the waste and water from kitchens and bathrooms emptied directly into the main drains. Drains were usually covered with stone slabs. Each and every house had a cesspit. There were manholes at regular intervals to aid cleaning.

Public baths: A huge bath was excavated at Mohenjodaro. It was a large complex having six entrances from the sides, a central bathing pool, dressing room and a well nearby. Fresh water from a nearby well was used to fill the pool through an inlet and the outlet in a corner allowed the used water to drain out. It seems that there might have been a facility for hot water too. These public baths might have been used on festivals and religious ceremonies.



Question 3. Give information about the caves of Gujarat.

Answer: (1) Caves of Junagadh: There are three groups of caves in Junagadh. Each group is discussed below:

(a) Group of Bava Pyara Caves: They are in the three lines intersecting each other at right angles. There are total sixteen caves. Out of them four are in first line, seven in second and five in third line. It is believed that these caves were carved during first to second century i.e. in the beginning of AD.

(b) Caves of Khapra and Kediya: They are double storeyed. On observing their remains, one can say that they might have been carved during the end of second century and the beginning of fourth century.

(c) Caves of Kund: These caves had floors. Which might have been carved in the third century. Ruin of twenty pillars can be seen row.

(2) Khambhalida Caves: These caves were discovered in 1959 AD. They are situated at Khambhalida near Gondal, 70 km from Rajkot. Three of them are remarkable. The cave at the middle consists of Chaitya Gruha with stupa. We can find figures of Boddhi sattvas

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and statues of devotees standing and supported by these on both sides of entrance gate. The caves are believed to be of second or third century.

(3) Talaja Cave: There is a mountain called the Talaja Mountain near the mouth of Shetrunji River in Bhavnagar district. Shri Talaji Teerth (Taldhwajgiri Teerth) is a famous pilgrim of Talaja. There are 30 beautiful caves carved from the stones. The caves also consist of a huge gate. Mandap (Sabhakhand) and Chaitya Gruha are the best examples of sculpture and protection point of view. These caves are believed to be of third century AD.

(4) Sana Cave: This group of caves is situated on the top of Sana hill in Vankiya village, Una taluka in Gir- Somnath district. These 62 caves are spread on Sana hill like beehives.

Dhank Cave: Dhank giri is situated in Dhank village of Upleta taluka at Rajkot district. It is believed that these caves might have been built in the beginning of fourth century.

(5) Zinzurizar: In the west of Dhank, about 7 km from Siddhsar, is the valley of Zinzurizar. There are many Buddhist caves in this valley. It is considered that they have been built in the second century.

(6) Khapra-Kodiya Caves at Kachchh: There are two caves on the top of mountain near old Paatgadh, in Lakhpat taluka of Kachchh. These caves were discovered by K.K. Shastri in 1967 AD.

(7) Caves at Kaliya Dungar: There are three caves in Kaliya Dungar at Jhagadiya taluka in Bharuch district. These are the best old architectural specimens of Buddhist religion. Architecture of these caves is marvelous. The caves contain an 11 feet high pillar in the form of a statue of a lion. The lion statue has two bodies and one mouth. The pillar has been cut from a single rock.

II. Answer the following questions point-wise.

Question 1. Give information about Dholaveera.

Answer: In 1990, Archeological Survey of India surveyed the heap of ruins of a huge and a systematic ancient town. The town was contemporary to Harappan Civilization and was found 2 km away from Dholaveera village at Khadirbet, in vast desert of Bhachau taluka about 140 km. away from Bhuj.

- Special task of excavation was carried out under the guidance of Ravindra Singh Bisht.



Salient features of Dholaveera:

- It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and most prominent archaeological sites in India belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. It had very big cities.
- The most striking feature of the city is that all city buildings were built of stone, whereas most other Harappan sites, including Harappa itself and Mohenjodaro, were almost exclusively built of brick.
- The remains found here like the palaces and main walls of town were painted with white color. Such fortified walls made of clay, stone and bricks, encircling town suggest strong security measures that the people of these civilizations took.
- The sites also had provision for potable water and a proper purification system.

Question 2. Lothal was an important port of Gujarat. Explain.



Answer: Lothal is situated in Dholka taluka which is 18 km from the Gulf of Khambhat.

- A huge dockyard was constructed facilitates ships in the time of high tides at the lower eastern part of the town.
- Such dockyard, warehouses, etc. prove that exports and imports used to take place at Lothal.
- This suggests that Lothal might have been a rich and prosperous port of Gujarat as well as India.

Question 3. Write about the art of pillar inscriptions.

Answer: King Ashoka has been the most influential king of the Mauryan period.

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- He got prepared various inscriptions on pillars and rocks. These inscriptions were his edicts which depict Ashoka's belief and faith in Buddhist philosophy.
- The pillars, especially of King Ashoka provided to be excellent sources and are the best examples of Mauryan architecture.
- Each pillar is made of a single piece of sandstone.
- The script used on the inscription was Brahmi script.
- Such pillars were situated in Ambala, Meerut, Allahabad, Sarnath, and Loriya near Nandangadh, Sanchi, Kashi, Patna and Bodhivruksha near Bodh Gaye.

III. Answer the following questions in short.

Question 1. What is sculpture?

Answer: The art of shaping figures or design with facial expression in round or in relief professionally performed by a sculpture with the help of chisel and hammer is known as sculpture.



Question 2. What is architecture?

Answer: Simple architecture means art of construction. In this reference art, of constructing buildings, houses, towns, well, forts, minarets, temples, mosque and tombs is called architecture.



Question 3. Explain the meaning of Mohenjodaro and write about its roadways.

Answer: Mohenjodaro means 'the mound of the dead men'.

Roadways: Roads are the main features of this town planning. The roads were 9.75 meters wide. Roads in the towns were straight and long. They were built from north to south and east to west, intersecting each other at right angles. The roads were wide

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enough for a number of vehicles to pass at a time. Pits on the road side suggest that there might have been lamp posts. The comers were rounded off to make it easy for the movement of heavy carts.



Question 4. Write the meaning of Stupa.

Answer: A stupa is a 'dome-like structure made of stone or bricks'. The purpose of a stupa was to honor a sacred spot, or a particular even or to enshrine the relics of Buddha or those who were Buddhist saint.



IV. Choose the correct option from those given below.

Question 1. What is another word used for architecture in Sanskrit language?

(a) Vastu (b) Carving (c) Temple (d) Ruins

Answer: (a) Vastu

Question 2. What was built in Lothal to facilitate the ships?

(a) Hail (b) Pillar (c) Dockyard (d) Grill

Answer: (c) Dockyard

Question 3. In which language are stone inscriptions engraved?

(a) Hindi (b) Brahmi (c) Urdu (d) Odia

Answer: (b) Brahmi

Question 4. The Sun temple of Gujarat is situated at

(a) Modhera (b) Vadnagar (c) Kheralu (d) Vijapur

Answer: (a) Modhera

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Question 5. Which mosque is situated near Teen Darwaza in Ahmedabad?
(a) Jama Masjid (b) Jumma Masjid (c) Masjid of Sipri (d) Masjid-e-Nageena
Answer: (a) Jama Masjid

CHAPTER-4

LITERARY HERITAGE OF

INDIA

I. Answer the following questions in detail:

Question 1. How many Vedas are there in India and which are they?

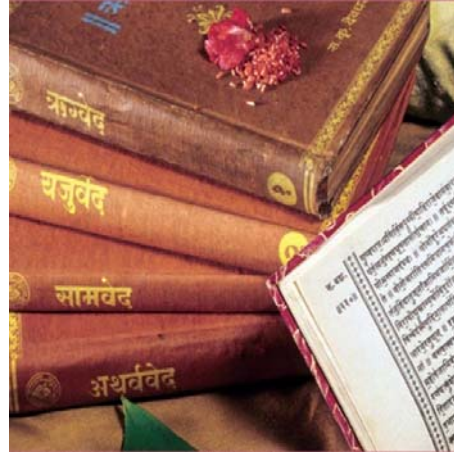
Answer: There are four Vedas in India.

(1) Rigveda: It is the oldest of all the four Vedas and hence the oldest of the Indian literature. It consists of 1028 verses. It is a wonderful work divided into 10 divisions. Most of the verses are prayers of God. These prayers were used during the yagnas. Among them, the verses that preach about worshipping Usa (The Goddess of drawn) are fascinating. This work was composed by people residing in Sapt Sindhu region.

(2) Samveda: It was composed to focus on the process of recitation of verses. Hence, it is known as the Gangotri of music.

(3) Yajurveda: It is called a veda of Yognas. It is composed in both the forms: prose and verse. This describes the hymns recited at time of Yogyas, the religious practices and rituals.

(4) Atharvaveda: It describes various types of rituals and sanskaras.



Question 2. Write a note on Takshashila Vidhyalaya.

Answer: Takshashila: Ancient university of Takshashila was located at Rawalpindi. It was the capital city of ancient Gandhar region. It is believed that Takshashila University got its name after the name of 'Taksha', the son of Bharata, brother of Lord Rama. Takshashila was a renowned center of learning during the 7th century. The university imparted education in 64 subjects. The subjects included teachings of Vedas, military science, Gajvidhya, archery, grammar, philosophy, warlord, astronomy, astrology, etc. Students were free to study the subjects of their interest.

The teacher-student ratio was 1:20. Most of the students stayed at the ashram to study and practice with guru. 'Jivak', the disciple of Lord Buddha, studied Ayurveda at Takshashila. Chanakya, the writer of 'Arthashastra' and the mentor of Chandragupta Mauya also studied here. Moreover, students from distant places like Varanasi, Rajgriha, Mithila and Ujjain used to visit Takshashila in large numbers to study. Princess of Varanasi, Prasenjit, the king of Kaushal, the great grammarian Panini, etc. studied here. Chinese scholar Fa-Hien visited Takshashila in the beginning of 5th century.



Question 3. Describe Medieval literature:

Answer: The medieval literature is discussed in following points:

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Literature developed in North India:

During the beginning of Medieval age, the language of literature in north India was Sanskrit. Two great works were written in Kashmir namely, Somdeva's Kathasaritsagar and Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Rajatarangini is of great importance as it depicts the history of Kashmir. It is considered as the first historical book of India. Jaydeva wrote 'Geetgovind'.

Literature developed in Apabharams:

Those languages which did not strictly follow the norms of the Sanskrit language i.e. deviated were called Apabharams. Hindi is one such language originated from Apabharams. One of the earliest works in the form of Hindi was 'Prithviraj Raso' by Chandbardai. It is about the heroic deeds of Prithviraj Chauhan.

Literature developed in South India:

Sanskrit and Telugu literature got more encouragement in the region of kings of Vijayanagar. Raja Krishnadevrai, the great king of Vijayanagar wrote the 'Amukta Malayd'. Works on Jainism in Kannada language. Poet Pampa composed 'Adipurana' and 'Vikramarjuna Vijayant'. The poet Ponna wrote 'Shantipurana' describing the life of 16th Jain Tirthankaras. The poet Ranna composed books namely 'Ajitnathpurana' and 'Gada Yuddh'. Poet Kamban composed 'Ramayana' in Tamil language. Also, several other famous literary works were written in Tamil language.

Development of Indian languages during the Delhi Sultanate:

Indian languages and composition got a good encouragement during the Delhi Sultanate. During that period, two forms of Delhi language namely 'Khadi Boli' and 'Brij Bhasha' began to be used for writing literature. Many devotional songs were composed in these two languages.

Moreover, many heroic poems and stories were composed in Rajasthani language, which is similar to Hindi and Gujarati. The heroic works like 'Alha', 'Tidal' and 'Visaldev Raso' were popular at the time. A book called 'Chandrayan' written by Mulla-Daod is the oldest book in Awadhi language.

Literature in Persian language: Persian was the language of court of Delhi Sultanate. Ziauddin Barani wrote the Tarikh-e-Firoz Shahi which gives an account of the region of the Khilji and Tughluq kings. He also wrote a book on political theory called Fatwa-e-Jahangiri.

Amir Khusro was the most outstanding literary figure of the Delhi Sultanate. He was a poet, historian, mystic saint and composer of music. He did several works in Persian language. He wrote the 'Ashiquea', the 'Nah', 'Sipiher', the 'Kiratual Sadayan', the 'Khazain-ul-Futuh' and several other works of poetry. He also composed verses in many other languages. He wrote a number of bilingual quatrains and verses in Hindi and Persian languages.

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Literature in Bhojpuri and Awadhi:

Bhojpuri and Awadhi were the major dialects during those days. Kabir, the great saint and poet mainly composed his work in 'Sadhukhadi'. Among them, Kabir's dohas have become a part of folklore. Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote 'Padmavati' in Awadhi. Tulsidas wrote 'Ramcharit Manas' in Awadhi.

Apart from the main languages, there were several literatures done in other languages. Some of them are discussed below:

Kritta Vasa wrote Ramayana in Bengali. Famous poet Chandidas wrote hundreds of lyrics under the patronage of the rulers. Saint Chaitanya began the tradition of writing devotional songs. Narsinh Mehta wrote devotional songs in Gujarati and Namdev and Saint Eknath in Marathi. Important developments took place in Kashmir under Zainulabidin. Under his patronage, many Sanskrit works like the 'Mahabharata' and Rajtarangini were translated into Persian.

Development of literature during the Mughal period:

Babar, the first Mughal ruler, was one of the most prominent Turkish poets. He wrote a valuable autobiography 'Tuzuk-e-Babar' in Turkish. This was later translated into Persian under the name Babamama. Gulbadan Begum, sister of emperor Humayun, wrote 'Humayunnama'. Jahangir wrote his great autobiography, Tuzuk-e- Jahangiri. Tulsidas and Surdas wrote during the Mughal period.

The great poet Keshavdas wrote on love and separation. Rahim's 'dohas' are still popular all over India. Abul Fazl wrote the 'Ain-e-Akbari' and the 'Akbamama'. Abul Fazl's brother Faizi was great Persian Poet and he translated many Sanskrit works into Persian. Akbar had established an independent department for translation of Sanskrit works like the Mahabharata and Ramayana, the Atharvaveda, the Bhagwad Gita and the Panchatantra.

Development of literature in Urdu language:

One of the most significant developments during the medieval period was the birth of Urdu language. Urdu language produced great poets like Wali, Mir Dard, Mir Taqi mir, Nazir Akbarabadi, Abdullah Khan, Galib, Iqbal and others. Urdu prose also developed in the early 18th century when the translation of most of the historical works from Sanskrit into Urdu began. Muhammad Hussain Azad's 'Darbar-e-Akbari' is one of the best works of Urdu language.

II. Answer the following questions pointwise:

Question 1. Give information about Vallabhi Vidhyapith.

Answer: Ancient city of Vallabhi which is presently known as Vallabhipur is located in Bhavnagar, Gujarat. Vallabhi was a very famous center of education in 7th century.

- The rulers and people of Vansh dynasty together made Vallabhi a well renowned and a huge center of education.
- It was a world-renowned university preaching knowledge of arts and science.
- Vallabhi was the center of Hinayana cult of Buddhist religion.

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- Buddhist scholars like Sthirmati and Gunmati were among the most renowned and leading principals of Vallabhi University in the middle of 7th century.
- The brahmin students from the distant areas of plains of Ganga and Yamuna used to come here for higher studies. Chinese traveler 'I-Tsang' noted that Vallabhi competed with famous education center Nalanda.
- Vallabhi was also a capital and an international port from 480AD to 775AD.
- The rulers of Vallabhi belonged to Maitrak dynasty.
- It is important to note that even though these rulers were not Buddhists, they helped the development of Vallabhi University.
- In 775 AD, the Arabs attacked Maitraks and defeated them. This led to the closure of the university.
- The university had a tradition of writing names of famous scholars on the university gate.
- Scholars passing from this university used to display their intelligence and skills to the kings and earn higher ranks in the Court.
- Knowledge, worship and a specific system of education made the university famous all over India and abroad. Hence, students from India and abroad used to come to study here. It was an international university in the real sense.
- Almost all the branches of knowledge were taught here.
- The expenses of university were taken care through the charity obtained from the kings and landlords.



Question 2. Give information about Nalanda Vidyapith.

Answer: The ancient Nalanda University was situated at Badgaon village of Patna district in Bihar.

- The university was divided into seven huge halls or say rooms or sections.
- There were 300 rooms for delivering lectures.
- Special monasteries were built so that students could stay in the university.
- Many villages were donated to the university so that it could survive, teach maximum students and flourish.
- Whatever the university earned from the donation of these villages it used to spend it for the free food and clothing facilities for the students.
- The area where the books were kept was known as 'dharmgunj'.

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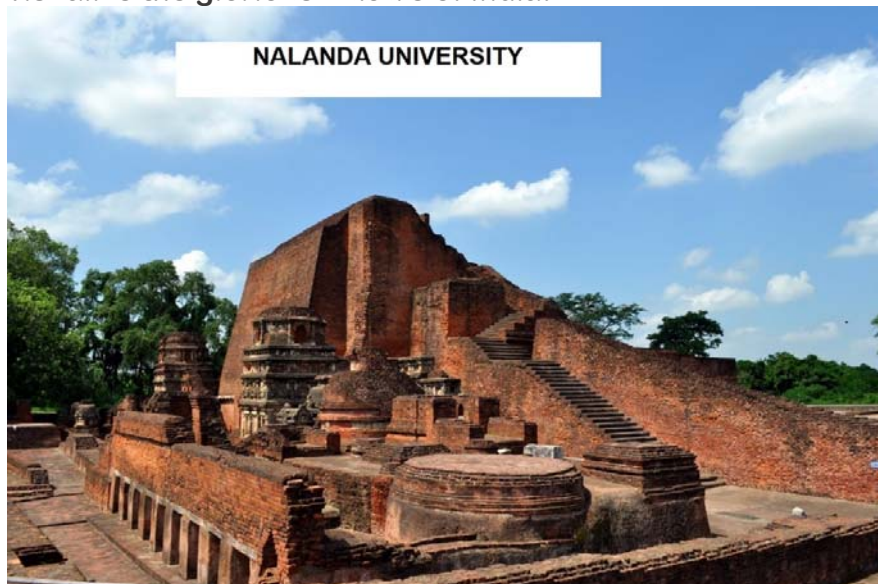
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- During 5th to 11th century BC, Nalanda was a very reputed center of learning.
- Nalanda gave more importance to Buddhism and Jainism.
- Mahavir Swami had performed fourteen chaturmas in Nalanda. Hence, this ancient university also became an important pilgrimage centre for Jains.
- In the 5th century Kumar Gupta built a monastery here. Since then fame of Nalanda increased more.
- The university had a collection of thousands of precious manuscripts.
- The university had the best of education as well as books.
- Such was the glory of Nalanda that its students were considered the ideal students of India.
- Nalanda was a pious place of Indian culture.
- Students from various parts of the country as well as world used to come here for study and research.
- The great traveller Huen-Tsang came from China to study at Nalanda in 7th century.
- While returning he took 657 books from the university.
- Today, the great university exists only in ruins. But amidst the ruins, one can visualize the glorious culture of India.



III. Answer the following in short.

Question 1. Write a note on Yajurveda.

Answer: Yajurveda is called a Veda of yagnas. It is composed in both the forms namely, the prose and verse.

Question 2. Write information is given in Yajurveda.

Answer: Yajurveda describes the hymns recited at time of Yagnas done during the religious rituals.

Question 3. Which philosophical principles have been explained in Shrimad Bhaqwad Gita?

Answer: The Bhagwad Gita is a part of India's greatest epic Mahabharata. Geeta is the

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holy book of Hindus. It describes deep philosophical principles. It conveys the message of achieving 'moksha' or salvation through 'Gyana', 'Karma' and 'Bhakti'.

IV. Answer the following questions selecting the correct option from these given below:

Question 1. _____ is the most ancient book of Indian literature.

(a) Rigveda (b) Yajurveda (c) Samveda (d) Atharvaveda

Answer:(a) Rigveda

Question 2. In which language is Buddhist literature written?

(a) Pali (b) Hindi (c) Brahmi (d) Gujarati

Answer:(a) Pali

Question 3. Which is the oldest language of Dravidians?

(a) Tamil (b) Telugu (c) Kannada (d) Gujarati

Answer:(a) Tamil

Question 4. Which is the first literary composition of poet Chandbardai in the Hindi literature?

(a) Prithviraj Raso (b) Vikramankdev Charit (c) Kaviraj Marg (d) Malayalam

Answer:(a) Prithviraj Raso

Question 5. Which is the literary composition of Maharshi Panini?

(a) Ashjtadhyayi (b) Prithviraj Raso (c) Vikramankdev Charit (d) Chandrayan

Answer:(a) Ashjtadhyayi

CHAPTER-5 INDIA'S HERITAGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Write about the contribution made by ancient India in metallurgy.

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Answer:The branch of science and technology-related with the properties of metals and their production and purification is called metallurgy. People of India have been making the use of metallurgy in their daily life since the ancient time.

Ancient India made extraordinary progress in the field of metallurgy. The proof of this is the metallic idol of a female dancer discovered from the Indus Valley Civilization. Metal statues of Buddha belonging to the Kushan period were also found at Takshashila which further proves our excellence in metalwork.

Several idols were made in south India during the Chola period. The finest example of this is the metal statue of Nataraja, which has become world-famous. At present, this statue is preserved in a museum of Chennai. The museum also has the ancient statue of Lord Rama (the archer). Fine ancient metal artistic statues of Gods-Goddesses, birds and animals and betel-nut cutters, etc. are also wonderful examples of our rich metallic art.

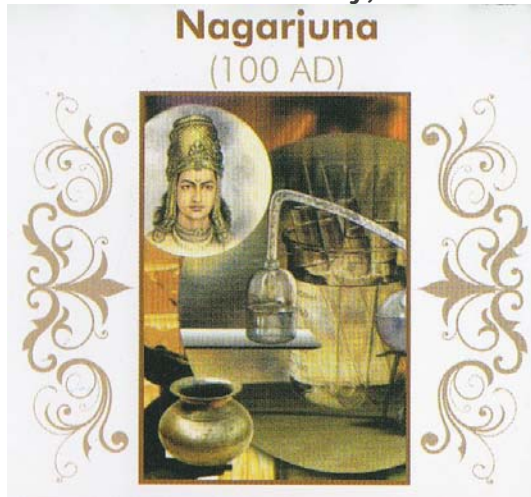
Question 2. Write about the development in chemistry achieved by ancient India.

Answer: Chemistry is an experimental science. It helps in studying various minerals, plants, seeds for agriculture, making various metal and understanding their properties.

Acharya Nagarjuna's contribution in Chemistry:

Acharya Nagarjuna, a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University, is known as the pioneer of Chemistry. He suggested that people should use allopathic medicines also along with herbal medicines. It is believed that it was Acharya Nagarjuna who first introduced the

use of mercury ash as a medicine. He wrote books namely, TRasa-Ratnakar i.e. (juice



Ratnakar)' and 'Arogya-manjari'.

In his book Rasaratnakar, he mentioned about the main juices i.e. 'maha rasa', "uprasa" and 10 types of poisons, various types of salts and ash of minerals that are found in chemistry. Nagarjuna was the head of Nalanda University where he had set up school of chemistry and furnace for study and research purpose.

Qestion 3.Discuss ancient India's progress in Medical Science and Surgery.



Answer:Maharishi Charak, Maharishi Sushruta and Vaghatta were the pioneers of ancient India's medical and herbal science and surgery. These people did extensive research and reached great heights. Maharishi Charak wrote a book 'Charak Samhita' in which he has mentioned about over 2000 medicinal herbs. Maharishi Sushruta wrote a book 'Sushruta Samhita' in which he has mentioned instruments used in surgery. The instruments were so sharp that they could split a single in two parts vertically. Vagbhatta wrote a book 'Vagbhatta Samhita'. Even today, all these three books serve as a very important reference for doctors. Vaghatta also wrote 'Ashtang Hriday' which is an excellent book for diagnosis.

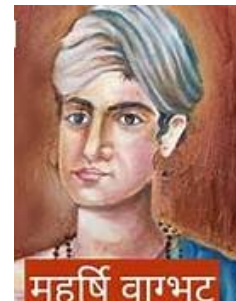
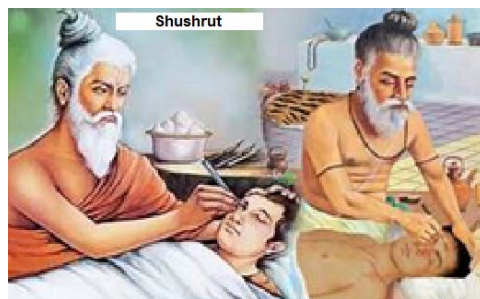
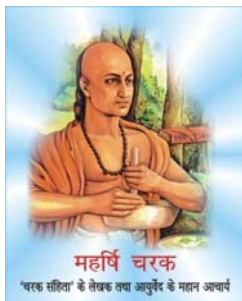
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(a) Knowledge about medicines: Ancient Hindu culture's herbal science is enriched with huge collection of minerals and medicines that can be made from plants and animals. Our ancient literature on these sciences explains in detail all the complicated processes of making medicines, classifying them and their usage in proper way. They could recognize symptoms and diagnose the disease. Based on this they used to provide ayurvedic medicines.

(b) Surgery: The ancient Indian doctors were so skilled that to perform surgeries they could stop blood circulation using a special type of bowl-shaped bandage. They could skillfully operate abdomen, kidney, cataract, hernia, stone, piles, bladder, etc. They were expert enough to classify our bones. They could also join the broken or displaced bones and extract things pierced into the body easily and skilfully. They were skilled in plastic surgery as well joining nose and ears. Our ancient doctors had a deep interest in teaching students the method of surgery. They used to demonstrate surgeries to students either on dead bodies or on wax statues. They also conducted risky operations during delivery. They were also expert gynaecologists and paediatricians and could treat related problems.

Veterinary Science: Veterinary science (Science of treating animals) also developed in ancient India. Ancient India had books written on diseases related to the horses (Ashwa) and elephants (Hasti). Among them 'Hasti Ayurveda', Shalihotra and 'Ashwashastra', are well-known.

Question 4. Write about the scientific heritage of ancient India.

Answer: India has an extremely rich heritage of science and technology. India has made enumerable contribution in the fields of metallurgy. Chemistry, mathematics, medicines and surgery, astrology and astronomy, Vastushastra, etc. The statue of Nataraja made during Chola period is a finest example of metallurgy in the world. Acharya Nagarjuna has made us proud with his immense and rich work in chemistry. 'Rasa-ratnakar and 'Arogya-manj ari ' are two of his great books describing about various chemicals found in chemistry.

Due to his knowledge and legacy that Nalanda University had setup school of chemistry in the university campus for research and studies in ancient time. Several structures such as the copper statue of Buddha of Sultanganj, statue of Buddha at Nalanda, Vijay Stambha, are a few of the best examples of our excellence in chemistry.

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Maharshi Charak, Maharshi Sushruta and Vagbhatta were the pioneers of ancient India's medical and herbal science and surgery. These people did extensive research and reached great heights. Their books 'Charak Samhita', 'Sushruta Samhita' and Vagbhatta Samhita' are still in use as reference by modern doctors. The ancient Indian doctors were so skilled that to perform surgeries they could stop blood circulation using a special type of bowl-shaped bandage.

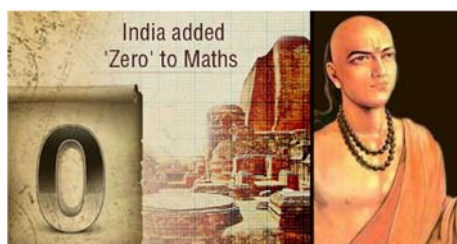
They could skillfully operate abdomen, kidney, cataract, hernia, stone, piles, bladder, etc. Veterinary science also developed quite well in ancient India. India has made a notable contribution in the field of mathematics. India's some of the finest gifts to the world are discovery of '0' (zero), decimal system, algebra, theorem of Baudhayana, Geometry and Arithmetic. Aryabhatta discovered 'zero' (0), gave an approximate value of π (pi) as '3.14 or say 22/7'. Brahmagupta gave the knowledge about the types of equations in mathematics. Baudhayana gave another version of Pythagoras theorem. Many works related to astronomy have been written in India.

Ancient universities of India did systematic and deep study of astrology. Aryabhatta made a remarkable contribution in the field of astronomy. As a result, when India launched its first satellite, it named it 'Aryabhatta'. He declared that the earth rotates on its own axis. Brahmagupta mentioned about the laws of gravitation in his book 'Brahmasiddhant'. One of the greatest astrologers and astronomer Varahmihir divided astrology into three sections namely Tanta', 'Hor' and 'Samhita'. Ancient India had also made tremendous contribution in vastushastra. Brahma, Narad, Brahaspati, Bhruvu, Vashishtha and Vishwakarma have made unique contributions in the field of Vastushastra. Today, the western countries have also adopted Vastushatra in various aspects. Thus, India had a rich ancient heritage in science and technology which made India world famous.

II. Answer the following questions pointwise.

Question 1. Write about the progress made by ancient India in mathematics.

Answer: India has made a notable contribution in the field of mathematics. India's some of the finest gifts to the world are discovery of '0' (zero), decimal system, algebra, theorem of Baudhayana, Geometry and Arithmetic. Aryabhatta discovered 'zero' (0) whereas the knowledge of writing zero after figures was discovered by the sage named 'Grutsamad'. The ancient Indian mathematicians gave the names of the numbers formed by placing up to 53 zeros after 1 (one). Archaeologists found out that the measuring and weighing instruments of Harappa' and 'Mohenjodaro' used decimal system.



"Medhatithi", the great mathematician, gave the concept of this decimal system. Bhaskaracharya wrote books 'Lilawati Ganit' and "By Ganit" in 1150 AD. He discovered

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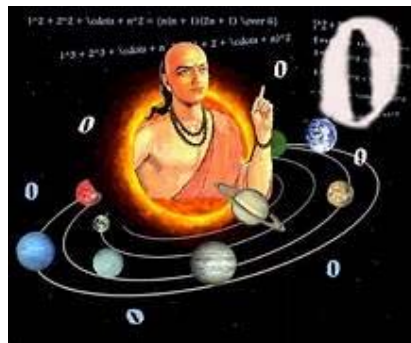
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signs of addition (+) and subtraction (-). Brahmagupta gave the knowledge about the types of equations in Mathematics. Baudhayana gave another version of Pythagoras theorem. Around 800 BC., 'Aapstambha' wrote a book called 'Shulba Sutra'. In this book, he gave the method to accurately calculate dimensions for constructing altars needed for sacrifice. These sacrificial pits were also called 'yagyavedis' and were used for Vedic yagyas. His book also contains analysis of several principles.

Aryabhata is known as the 'father of Mathematics'. He wrote a book called 'Aryabhattiyam'. In this book, he gave an approximate value of π as '3.14 or say 22/7', He also suggested that π is the constant which works as a multiplier in the equation of circumference and diameter of circle. He also gave information about Ashtang method of multiplication, addition, subtraction, square-root, cube-root, etc.

Aryabhata also wrote books like 'Dash Gitika' and 'Aryabhattiyam'. In his book 'Aryasiddhanta', he had described the main principles of astronomy. He also found the solution of various fundamentals of arithmetic and geometry. Apart from this, many scholars have contributed various aspects of mathematics in their works and books. Two of these scholars were Katyayan and Bhaskaracharya.

Question 2. Write a short note on : Astronomy of ancient India.



Answer: Many works i.e. 'grantha' related to astronomy have been written in India. Ancient universities of India did systematic and deep study of astronomy. Indian scholars studied planets and their movements, constellations and other celestial objects in several mathematical calculations. Based on these calculations they made remarkable progress in the fields of astronomy. They also used to make several predictions by studying the movement of planets. Aryabhata made a remarkable contribution in field of astronomy. As a result, when India launched its first satellite, named 'Aryabhata'. He declared that the earth rotates on its own axis. He proved that the basic reason for lunar eclipse is the shadow of the earth.

Question 3. Write contribution of India in the field of astrology.

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Answer: Ancient universities of India did systematic and deep study of astrology. Indian scholars studied planets and their movements, constellations and other celestial objects in several mathematical calculations. Based on these calculations they made remarkable progress in the field of astrology. They also used to make several predictions by studying the movement of planets. One of the greatest astrologers and astronomers Varahmihir divided astrology into three sections namely Tantra', 'Hora' and 'Samhita'. He wrote a book called 'Brihat Samhita'. This book gives information about effects of planets on man's future, his characteristics, various classes of animals, the auspicious time of marriage, digging ponds and wells and making gardens.

Question 4. Which information is included in Vastushastra?



Answer: Vastushastra means the science of architecture. It gives guidelines for constructing things on the principles of Vastu. In the ancient times Vastushastra gave information for constructing houses, temples, palaces, horse stables, forts, store-house of ammunition and also town planning. Vastushastra provides information for selecting a location, shapes, structure, planning of things, planning of temples and Bhramsthan (planning room), planning dining-room bedroom, etc.

III. Answer the following in short.

Question 1. What is meant by science and technology?

Answer: Science means 'systematic knowledge' and technology means 'the practical utility of systematic knowledge'. Although 'Science' and 'Technology' are two different words, they are linked to each other.

Question 2. Write about the contribution of Nagarjuna in the field of chemistry.

Answer: Acharya Nagarjuna, a learned Buddhist of Nalanda University, is known as the pioneer of Chemistry. He suggested that people should use allopathic medicines also along with herbal medicines. It is believed that it was Acharya Nagarjuna who first introduced the use of mercury ash as a medicine. He wrote books namely, 'Rasa-ratnakar

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i.e. juice ratnakar' and 'Arogya-manjari'. In his book Rasa- ratnakar, he mentioned about the main juice i.e. 'maha rasa', 'uprasa' and 10 types of poisons, various types of salts and ash to minerals that are found in chemistry. Nagarjuna was the head of Nalanda University where he had set-up school of chemistry and fumance for study and research purpose.

Question 3. Write a note on discoveries made by Aryabhatta in mathematics.

Answer: Aryabhatta is known as the 'father of Mathematics'. He discovered 'zero' (0). He wrote a book called 'Aiyabhattyam'. In this book, he gave an approximate value of $x(\text{Pi})$ as '3.14'. He also suggested that it(pi) is the constant which works as a multiplier in the equation of circumference and diameter of circle. He also gave information about Ashtang method of multiplication, addition, subtraction, square-root, cube-root, etc. Aryabhatta also wrote books like 'Dash Gitika' and 'Aryabhattyam'. In his book 'Aiyasiddhanta', he had described the main principles of astronomy. He also found the solution of various fundamentals of arithmetic and geometry.

Contribution in astrology and astronomy:

Aryabhatta made a remarkable contribution in the field of astronomy. As a result, when India launched its first satellite, named 'Aryabhatta'. He declared that the earth rotates on its own axis. He proved that the basic reason for lunar eclipse is the shadow of the earth. The Indian scholar used to call this shadow as 'Ajarbhar'.

Question 4. Into how many sections is astrology divided?

Answer: Varahmihir who was one of the greatest astrologers and astronomers of India, divided astrology into 3 sections namely Tantra'. 'Hora' and 'Samhita'.

Question 5. Name the pioneers of Vastushastra.

Answer: Brahma, Narad, Brahaspati, Bhruugu, Vashishtha, Vishwakarma, Varahmihir, etc. are considered pioneers of Vastushastra in India.

IV. Choose the correct option and answer the following questions.

Question 1. Which sculpture has international significance from the art point of view?

(a) Buddha (b) Nataraja (c) Bodh Gaya (d) Rama – the archer

Answer: (b) Nataraja

Question 2. Which is not correct statement from the following:

- (a) Nagarjuna is considered as an Acharya of chemistry.
- (b) The use of mercury ash as a medicine has been initiated by Nagarjuna.
- (c) Chemistry is not a science of experiment
- (d) Description of metallic ashes is seen in the works (books) of chemistry.

Answer: (c) Chemistry is not a science of experiment

Question 3. Maharshi Charak: Charak Samhita, Maharshi Sushruta:

- (a) Sushruta Samhita
- (b) Charak Shastra
- (c) Vagbhatta Samhita

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(d) Sushruta Shastra

Answer:(a) Sushruta Samhita

Question 4. In the class of a school, various students discuss about mathematics. Which one is true among them?

Shreyas: Bhaskaracharya has written books named Lilawati Ganit and Bij Ganit.

Yash: Boddhayan discovered decimal system.

Mansi: Aryabhata is acknowledged as the father of Mathematics. Hard : India discovered zero (0).

(a) Yash (b) Hard (c) Shreya (d) Shreya, Mansi, Hard

Answer:(d) Shreya, Mansi, Hard

Question 5. Book written by Bhrambhavya Panchal is _____ .

(a) Chikitsasangraha (b) Prajananshastra (c) Kamasutra (d) Yantra Sarvaswa

Answer:(b) Prajananshastra

Question 6. In ancient India, who wrote 'Brahma- siddhanta' which declares the law of gravitation?

(a) Vatsayayan (b) Grutsamad (c) Brahmagupta (d) Maharashi Patanjali

Answer:(a) Vatsayayan

Question 7. Which science from the following suggests about the principle of direction while constructing temples, palaces, ashwashala, forts etc. ?

(a) Mathematics (b) Chemistry (c) Science of medicine (d) Vastushastra

Answer:(b) Chemistry

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Describe architectural style of Taj Mahal.

Answer:Taj Mahal: It is located on the bank of river Yamuna at Agra in Uttar Pradesh. Taj Mahal is one of the seven Wonders of the world. Also, it is one of the best tombs of the world. Mughal King Shahjahan (grandson of Akbar) constructed it in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal and named it after her as Taj Mahal.



Taj Mahal is the tomb (maqbara) of Mumtaz Mahal. Shahjahan started its construction in 1631 AD after his wife death in 1630 AD. Mumtaz Mahal died in 1630 AD. It took 22 long

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years to complete the Taj Mahal. The construction got over in 1653 A.D. Shahjahan hired expert Indians, Iranian, Arabians, Turkish and European sculptors and artisans for building it. Shahjahan deeply wished to make Mumtaz Mahal's name immortal. By building Taj Mahal he had finely achieved his wish.

The Taj Mahal is spread in rectangular shape from North to South. The grave of Mumtaz lies at the centre of Taj. The grave is surrounded by beautiful artistic octagonal fence carved out of stone. A beautiful saying is inscribed on one of its arches which says "Pious hearts are welcomed in the garden of paradise". The architecture of Taj glorifies the rich heritage of India and is the highest epitome of Mughal architecture. The grandeur of the Taj attracts thousands of people every year.

Question 2. Write a note on the places of cultural heritage of Gujarat.

Answer: Gujarat is famous for its rich and varied cultural and natural heritage. Sahastralinga Lake, Step-well of Queen (Rani-ni-Vav) and Rudra Mahalaya Temple of Siddhapur are worth seeing architectures of Patan. The ruins of Rudra Mahalaya temple in Siddhapur depicts the grandeur of Siddhapur which is located 26 km away from Patan.

Ahmedabad has a rich ancient heritage consisting of Bhadra Fort, Jama Masjid, Mosque of Queen Sipri, Roza of Sarkhej, Kankaria Lake, Shaking Minara (Jhulta-Minara), Sidi Saiyad Jali (Grill), Mosque of Queen Roopmati, etc.

Dholavira is known for its ideal town planning. Due to a part of Harappan culture, it was quite famous as a centre of trade and commerce. Archaeologists discovered about 5000 years old bead and ornament making factories in Dholavira.

Lothal is a rich architectural site depicting the great Indus Valley Civilization. The famous buildings of Champaner include Moti Masjid, Jama Masjid and the historical fort. The fort of Vadnagar, Sharmishta lake and arches are monuments worth seeing. The arches are created on the two erected pillars creating bow-like shapes.

Shamlaji temple near Meshwo River is also an ancient place for pilgrimage. There were also many Stupas and Viharas built in Gujarat during Kshatrap period. The remains of Buddhist Stupas can be found from Bordevi of Junagadh district, Dev ni mori near Shamlaji, Intva stupa in Gimar near Junagadh, etc.

Gujarat also boasts of many other architectures such as Dev ni mori Bavapyara, Uparkot, Khapra Kodiya, Khambhaliya, Talaja, Sana, Dhank, Jhinhurijhar, Kadiya Dungar, etc. Ancient Jain temples on Shetrunjya mountains at Palitana in Bhavnagar district are extremely artistic. After of these temples were built in 11th century.

Taranga is another Jain pilgrim situated on the hill near Timba village at Kheralu taluka in Mehsana district. The temple of Taramati is also situated here. Somnath temple at Gir-Somnath district and Dwarkadhish temple of Devbhoomi Dwarka have beautiful historical

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heritage. Many such beautiful places are there in Gujarat which makes our cultural heritage rich and prosperous.

Question 3. Write a note on the Red Fort of Delhi.



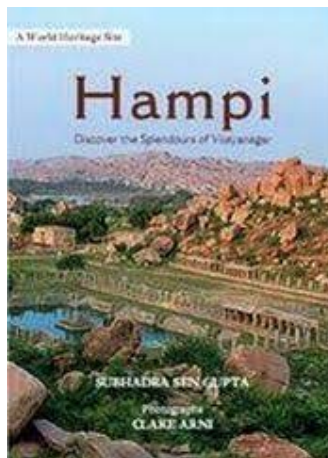
Answer: Red Fort: It is located in Delhi. It was built by Shahajahan in 1638 A.D. This fort is made of redstone and hence is called Red Fort. In this fort, Shahajahan, founded the city called Shahajanabad on his name. The Red Fort includes Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas, Rang Mahal, etc. Diwan-e-Khas is more magnificently decorated than other buildings. It is decorated with gold and silver and embedded with precious stones.

The other important buildings in Red Fort which catches the attraction are Rang Mahal, Mirror Palace (Aaina Mahal) of Mumtaz, Lahori Gate, Meena Bazar, Mughal Garden, etc. Shahajahan also got build a beautiful peacock throne for himself. However, Nadir Shah took it to Iran. Red Fort is one of the finest buildings among the Mughal architecture. Every year, during national festivals India hoists its National Flag on Red Fort.

II. Answer the following questions point-wise:

Question 1. Explain art and architecture of Hampi.

Answer: Hampi: It is a village and temple town situated near Hospet city in Ballary district of Karnataka. Hampi lies on the bank of river Tungabhadra. Hampi was the capital city of Vijayanagar Kingdom. The rulers of Vijayanagar kingdom were lovers of art. So, they developed a peculiar type of architecture during their region.



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The period of Krishnadevaraya was considered to be the golden period of this art because art reached to its highest peak in his era. The main feature of architecture style of Vijayanagar was to carve out huge and magnificent pillars from the stones. Pillars and columns were artistically adorned with the figures of Gods, Goddesses, humans, animals, warriors and dancers. The Vithala temple and Hajra temples were built in Hampi during the reigns of Krishnadevaraya. Besides, Virupaksha temple, Achyutaray temple of Lord Krishna which is also one of the best examples of architecture was also built.

Question 2. Write about Khajuraho temples.

Answer: Khajuraho temples: Khajuraho is a small village in Chattarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. It contains world-famous Khajuraho temples. Khajuraho was the ancient capital city of the Chandela Rajputs of Bundelkhand. These kings built the Khajuraho temples between 905 and 1050 AD. Today there are 25 temples in Khajuraho. Most of these are Shaiva (Shiva) temples. Some of them are also Vaishnav and Jain temples.



All these temples have similar type of architecture and sculpture. The '64 (Chausath) yogini temple' is the main and earliest temple built by Chandelas. The torch (Arch) of the temple is the best example of ornamental style of architecture. All the temples of Khajuraho were constructed with granite stones. These temples were constructed in Naagar styles. Art of sculpture and Vastu of Khajuraho temples is magnificent.

Question 3. Write a brief note on Sun Temple of Konark.

Answer: Sun Temple of Konark: It is situated in Konark in Puri district of Odisha. It lies near the Bay of Bengal. This temple was constructed in 13th century during the reign of King Narsinh Verman-I of Garg dynasty. The Sun Temple is in the shape of a gigantic chariot. The Temple is dedicated to the Sun God. The structure of chariot temple has twelve pairs of carved stone wheels and is pulled by a set of seven horses. It has 12 massive wheels which provide beauty to the pedestal of temple. These wheels reflect 12 months and each wheel has 8 spokes which shows 8 prahars of the day. The temple has been build using black stones. Hence, it is also called as 'black pagoda'. The remains of this temple reflect the sculpture and civilization of 13th century Odisha.

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Question 4. Write a brief note on Brihadeswar Temple.

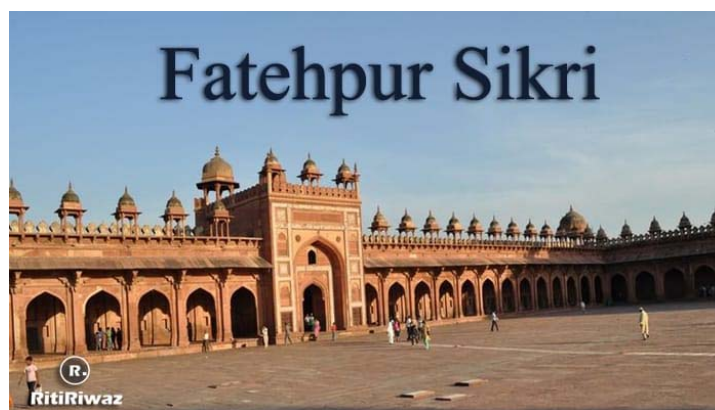
Answer: Brihadeswara Temple:

It is a Shiva temple located at Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu. It was built between 1003 AD. and 1010 AD. in Dravidian style of architecture. It was built by king Rajraja-I of Chola dynasty. So, it is also known as Rajrajeshwar temple. The temple is 500 feet high and 250 feet wide. Its summit is 200 feet high above the ground and so this temple attained the place in the temples having high pinnacles. Owing to its huge size, grandeur and architecture, this temple is an excellent heritage of architectural art of India. It has also secured a very important place among the best temples of South India.



Question 5. Write a note on Fatehpur Sikri.

Answer: Fatehpur Sikri: It is a small place 26 miles away from Agra in Uttar Pradesh. Akbar shifted his capital from Agra to Sikri in 1572 AD. in the memory of Sufi saint. Shaikh Salim Chisti. The building construction of Sikri started in 1569 AD. and got completed in 1572 AD. The best buildings of Sikri includes the palace of Birbal, Golden palace of Bibi Mariam, palace of Turkey Sultan, Jama Masjid and Buland Darwaza. Buland Darwaza (Very Huge Gate) is 50 m high and 42 m wide. Another well-known and remarkable buildings of Sikri are palace of Jodhabai, Panch Mahal, Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti, Diwan-e-Aam, Diwan-e-Khas and Jyotish Mahal.



III. Answer the following questions in short.

Question 1. Write a brief note on the Kailash Temple at Ellora.

Answer: Famous Kailash temple is situated in cave No. 16 of Ellora cave. The temple is 50 m long, 33 m wide and 30 m high. This temple is carved out of a single massive rock. It is

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adorned with beautiful doors, balconies and series of pillars. The beauty of temple is indescribable in words.



Question 2. Write a note on Elephanta caves.

Answer: Elephanta caves: These caves are situated on a small island near Gharapuri village in Arabian Sea, 12 km away from Mumbai in Maharashtra. It consists of 7 caves. The Portuguese named the island Elephanta Island in honour of a huge rock-cut stone statue of an elephant that one existed there. This is how the caves came to be known as Elephanta caves.

The caves contain many beautifully carved things. Among them the magnificent Trimurti temple in cave No. 1 is the best specimen of sculpture. In 1987 AD. UNESCO declared Elephanta Caves as a world heritage site. 'Gharapuri' means city of caves. So, locals also call Elephanta caves as Gharapuri.

Question 3. Write a short note on Qutub Minar.

Answer: Qutub Minar: It is a minaret in Qutub complex. It is located in Delhi. Qutub Minar was built in the 12th century by Qutubuddin Aibak, the founder of Ghulam dynasty. He died before completing this monument. Hence, after his death the remaining work was completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish. The minaret is a 72.5 m tall skyscraper made out of round red stones and marbles. Its circumference is 13.75m at its base and it gets reduced to 2.75 m at the top. Verses of Quran have been engraved on the minaret. It is the tallest stone minaret of India.

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Question 4. Write a short note on cathedrals (churches) of Goa.

Answer: The Christian missionaries along the Portuguese came to India to spread Christianity. Portuguese considered Goa as their pride as well capital . in India. Together they built many churches in Goa. The famous ones include church of Basilica of Bom Besus and Basalica of God Jesus in old Goa. The relics of St. Francis Xavier are preserved in a coffin in Basilica of Bom Jesus. Miraculously his dead body has not decayed even after so many years. Goa is also well known around the world for its beautiful beaches and artistic churches.



Question 5. Make a list of the places (monuments) of Cultural heritage of Gujarat:

Answer: Famous Places of Gujarat

Location	Famous places and monuments depicting cultural heritage
Champaner	Moti Masjid, Jama Masjid and Champaner Fort
Dholavira and	Lothal Famous for their town planning and was important trade and commerce centres

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Junagadh	Stone inscription of Ashoka, Buddhist caves of Khapra Kodiya, Vav (step-well), Old Raj Mahal, Navghan well, Tomb of Bahauddin Vazir's Itva, Stupa etc.
Ahmedabad	Bhadra fort, Jama Masjid, Mosque of Queen Sipri, Roza of Sarkhej, Kankaria Lake, Shaking Minara (Jhulta-Minara), Adalaj Vav, Sidi Saiyad Jali (Grill), Temples of Hutheesing, Mosque of Queen Roopmati, etc.
Patan	Sahastralinga Lake, Step-well of Queen (Rani-ni-Vav) and Rudra Mahalaya temple of Siddhapur.
Vadnagar	Fort of Vadnagar and Sharmishta Lake
Aravalli district	Shamlaji temple, Dev ni mori
Palitanga	Jain Temples
Taranga	Jain temple and Temple of Taramati
Somnath	Somnath Temple
Dwarka	Dwarkadhish Temple

IV. Answer the following questions selecting the correct option from these given below:

Question 1. In which state are Ajanta caves located?

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

Answer: (b) Maharashtra

Question 2. Which is not a correct statement?

- (a) Kailash temple is located in Ellora caves. (b)

Total 34 caves are located in Ellora.

- (c) Hindu religion caves were built during Rashtrakuta dynasty. (d)

Ellora caves are divided in four sections.

Answer: (d) Ellora caves are divided in four sections.

Question 3. Match the pairs and choose the correct order.

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Temples		State	
1.	Sun Temple of Konark	(A)	Madhya Pradesh
2.	Virupaksha Temple Pattadakal	(B)	Tamil Nadu
3.	Brahadeshwar Temple	(C)	Karnataka
4.	Khajuraho Temple	(D)	Odisha

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

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

(c) 1-C 2-D 3-B 4-X

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

Answer:(a) 1-D 2-C 3-B 4-A

Question 4.Taj Mahal : Shahjahan; Tomb of Humayun :.....

(a) Jahangir (b) Shahajahan (c) Hammeda Begum (d) Akbar

Answer:(c) Hammeda Begum

Question 5.Who founded city named Fatehpur Sikri?

(a) Humayun (b) Shahjahana (c) Babar (d) Akbar

Answer:(d) Akbar

Question 6.Which is the correct option if we arrange these historical places of India in the sequence, from North to South

(a) Taj mahal, Khajuraho, Brihadesh- war, Ellora

(b) Ellora caves, Taj Mahal, Khajuraho, Brihadeshwar

(c) Taj Mahal, Brihadeshwar, Khajuraho, Ellora

(d) Taj mahal, Khajuraho, Ellora, Brihadeshwar

Answer:(d) Taj mahal, Khajuraho, Ellora, Brihadeshwar

Question 7.

Join the given pair and find out the correct pair.

Answer:

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

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CHAPTER-7 PRESERVATION OF OUR HERITAGE



I. Answer the following questions in detail:

Question 1. Why should we preserve and conserve our heritage?

Answer: Our multifaceted and diverse heritage has always brought glory to India.

- Cultural heritage includes sculpture, architecture, literature, various arts, etc.
- Both, natural and manmade factors are adversely affecting our heritage and so it is necessary to preserve it.
- Various forms of arts and architecture are vanishing. Preserving them will inspire the coming generations for the works done by our ancestors.
- Our heritage makes us feel proud. For example, we feel proud about Taj Mahal, great south Indian and Jain temples, forts and palaces, etc., which mesmerizes and attract the whole world.
- Country's heritage is country's identity.
- The country which ignores it does not have any future.
- Heritage guides about how to develop the nation. It is necessary for transmitting new consciousness across the country.
- Greater damage has been done to our heritage because of the invasion of foreign tribes and our unawareness.
- Therefore, it is necessary to develop positive attitude for maintaining and managing the great heritage which gives us our proud identity.
- As individuals, we do not know our which act and activities cause damage to this heritage. Hence, it becomes extremely important for the nation to set-up proper teams and organizations who can help in preserving heritage along with the support of people.
- The errors of the past can be rectified in the present by taking necessary steps and saving the heritage in the future.
- People should be made aware about the damage done to the places of cultural and natural heritage so that they become responsible about their duties in preserving heritage.
- It is the moral duty of the government as well as of common people to conserve, and preserve our heritage.

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Question 2. Mention the steps taken for the preservation of the heritage.

Answer: Efforts made for the preservation and conservation of natural heritage:

(A) Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL):

- Government of India formed the Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) in 1952 to protect our wildlife. The board forms various strategies and plans to preserve the wildlife.
- Based on its study the Board also suggests the government to develop national park, bird sanctuary and geological gardens at suitable places. The board also undertakes activities for creating awareness for protection of wildlife.

(B) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:

- Wildlife Protection Act came into force in 1972. This act gave a firm status to National Parks, Sanctuaries and Bio reserves.
- Several new national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and bio-reserves have been established.
- Government has made several laws for preserving the natural heritage. These laws are quite comprehensive and are very widespread.
- Strict laws have been framed to stop the destruction of vanishing vegetation and wildlife.

(C) Role of Societies and Organizations:

- Apart from government, there are several societies and organization which have been actively taking up the task of protection of wildlife and environment. The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) is one such organization. It is the oldest organization and it was established in 1883.
- Several other such organizations such as Gir Foundation, Natural Club, etc., are also doing noble work of environment preservation.
- Owing to the utmost importance of natural heritage, government has made it mandatory to include preservation of natural heritage in our Constitution.

Question 3. Explain our role in the preservation of our heritage.

Answer: The Central and state governments, UNESCO, and NGO are already performing their duties to preserve our valuable heritage.

- It is the duty of every citizen to support the preservation activities done by the government and various agencies.
- If the art and architecture, sculpture and historical monuments get destroyed, it is very difficult and at times impossible to restore them.
- Teachers in the school and colleges should impart the knowledge of India's glorious heritage.
- Students as well as general public should gain the knowledge of unfamiliar places, monuments, ancient remains, sites, etc., and help in their preservation and protection.

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- We should maintain valuable things. We should play our part to see that these things do not get destroyed, damaged or stolen.
- Schools, colleges and NGOs should conduct visits to the historical places and sites and speeches, exhibitions, discussions, seminars, etc., must be done to create awareness towards heritage and its preservation.
- Thus, it is the moral responsibility of each and every citizen to preserve our heritage.

Question 4. Write about the acts which have been passed to preserve ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains.

Answer: As the world advances human activities go on increasing and expanding. This constantly increases the threat to both natural and cultural heritage. As a result, time and again the government forms stricter laws and make them even stricter so that heritage can be preserved.

- The government framed 'Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act' in 1958. This act works as a guideline for preserving antique artistic work, religious places, historical memorials and archaeological sites, etc.
- This archaeological act ensures that no person or agency can conduct archaeological excavation without the prior permission of government.
- This act helped in stopping excavation done either illegally or with unethical means. This has helped in preserve our various heritage sites.
- It is important to note that just framing the laws will not save the heritage. The laws should be strictly followed. Moreover, it is also the moral duty of the citizens to adhere to the laws and support the preservation.

Role of Department of Archaeology in preserving the monuments:

- The government of India declared some historical places as 'National Monuments'.
- Department of Archaeology is responsible to take care for the preservation of these monuments as well as other important heritage sites which are either destroyed or on the verge of destruction.
- The department of Archaeology does the maintenance work in such a manner that the monuments and sites remain preserved in their original shape, size and condition.
- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is an organization that takes care about archaeological research and protecting cultural heritage. It has more than 5000 monuments and sites under its protection.
- The department has done wonderful jobs countless times. For example, due to the construction of Nagaijunsagar Multipurpose Project, Sangameshwar temple and Papnasham temples in Andhra Pradesh were about to submerge in the sea. To save these temples, they were successfully shifted to Alampur at Mehboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh.
- Another example is of Taj Mahal of Agra which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

- Mathura oil refinery and other industries near the Taj were causing very high level of pollution. The pollution was making the white marble of Taj Mahal pale and yellowish.
- The department of archaeology took active steps and got the pollution causing industries shut. Moreover, the department also performed regular cleaning of the monument and brought its brightness back.

II. Answer the following questions pointwise.

Question 1. Explain the importance to preserve and conserve our heritage.

Answer: The heritage of India is multifarious and also a matter of pride. It includes both cultural heritage and natural heritage.

- Natural and man-made factors are adversely affecting our heritage. Its preservation is therefore important.
- We should protect art and architecture developed by our forefathers. This will inspire forthcoming generations.
- Our heritage has been glorifying the people of nation considering it as identity, they should honour the heritage. It is prerequisite to be optimistic.
- Our negligence is chiefly responsible for its deteriorations. So, its preservation has become necessary.

Question 2. Write a note on the preservation of Museums.

Answer: According to the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1876, if any citizen suddenly finds any ancient or antique thing from a house, field, well, lake etc., then he has to immediately inform the archaeological officers so that they can preserve them in museums or at other safe places.

- Bypassing a law in 1972 for ancient or expensive artistic pieces the government has also tried to obtain information regarding personal or private museums.
- Museums preserve manuscripts written in Sanskrit, Ardha Magadhi, Prakrit, Pali etc. ,
- Museums provide proper and scientific knowledge to the historians and researchers to preserve important office documents of each state.
- Museums preserve antique pieces of art and valuable things carefully.
- Hence, it is a holy duty of government to show awareness towards the preservation and conservation of all the museums.

Question 3. What precautions should be taken while taking up the work of maintenance of monuments?

Answer: While taking up the work of maintenance of monuments one thing should always be kept in the mind that they should be repaired in such a manner that it retains its original shape and condition.

- By doing proper planning of such places or historical monuments, keeping in mind instructions and advises of experts, government starts maintenance work that is proper.

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- Presently, the Archaeological Survey of India(ASI) has nearly 5000 monuments and sites under its protection.
- Environmental conditions have been taken in consideration while repairing/ maintenance is planned for monuments located away from land routes in the interior, at heights or at unreachable places or difficult to reach at places.
- Maintenance work/repairing work should be done in accordance with modern science and technology and original form of the heritage is not harmed.

Question 4. Write your views regarding cleanliness and preservation of tourist spots.

Answer:Waste should be disposed of properly.

- One should not spoil historical monuments either by writing or drawing picture.
- One should not pollute surrounding of historical monuments.
- Extensive care should be taken of historical monuments which constitute step wells, lakes, ponds, stream etc., during monsoon.
- Be cautious while cleaning monuments with Archaeological chemical methods.
- Sensitized domestic and foreign visitors to avoid damage of our historical heritage.
- If natural disaster have caused damage to the historical places, make efforts to bring it again in the original form.
- It is our responsibility to maintain beauty and cleanliness of tourist place as they bring fame and prosperity to the nation.
- One should not litter at picnic places, must use dustbin.
- One should not spit here and there.
- One should not use plastic.

Question 5. Write a note on “Unity in Diversity” in India.



Answer:India has varied and rich cultural heritage. India has a fine amalgamation of different caste, community, religion and tradition, culture and languages.

- India has proved the feeling of ‘Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam’. This feeling exists in India since Vedic period.
- Let us get good news from all four directions with the message of Rigveda, which shows wide heartedness of Indian culture.
- India has shown religious tolerance towards other religions of the world. Swami Vivekananda said in the World Religious Conference which was held in

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Chicago (US) that “I am proud to say that, I represent the religion that has taught the lessons of compassion and brotherhood to the world’.

- People of India believing tolerance and universal brotherhood welcomed various foreign tribes.
- India has been as an amalgamation of chief religious of Indian Society from religions point of view and its influence can be seen on Indian culture. It is called ancient culture.
- Torchbearer of ancient India named our country as ‘Bharat Varsha’ by stressing on its unity.
- Holy names of 7 sacred rivers have been used in prayers.
- People including great sages and sufi saints, Swami Vivekananda, Dayanand Saraswasti and Mahatma Gandhi always stressed upon peace, coordination and universal brotherhood. It is a pride for India.
- Unity in diversity is a unique feature of India. As at the end, all the rivers amalgamate into the great ocean equivalently our country conglomerates different religions, castes, languages, tradition and customs and festivals.
- Thus, the people of India have conserved ‘Unity in Diversity’ in the world and have enhanced it.

III. Answer the following questions in short.

Question 1 Describe the advantages of tourism industry.

Answer: Local people get employment and keep extinct art alive of course by this industry heterogeneous culture is introduced that enlightens the talent of the country.



- Facilities like metalled road, railway, water, communication etc., are developed around tourist places.
- Tourism topic has been added in the field of education which is eventually promoting tourism guide as a business.
- Various visitors from country and abroad come to visit and enjoy and for doing research on our cultural and natural heritage which boosts our tourism industry and transportation industry as well.
- India gets foreign currency from the incoming foreign visitors. Thus, tourism industry provides proper platform to show our multifarious cultural arts and traditions in front of the world.

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- Various sites of natural and cultural heritage of India have been accommodated in the list of the world heritage by UNESO. In that 32 places of heritage of Gujarat included.

Question 2.In what different ways do people spoil damage our heritage?

Answer:To throw garbage at any place.

- To draw or write unnecessarily on historical monuments.
- To pollute the surrounding of historical monuments.
- Damage of our historical heritage knowingly or unknowingly by our domestic or foreign visitors.
- Our negligence and less awareness about our heritage. Hence, our heritage places are damaged due to unfavourable effect of man-made factors.

Question 3.When was Bombay Natural History Society established? What are its functions?



Answer:The Bombay Natural History Society the oldest one of its kind was established in 1883. It works for environmental and wildlife preservation.

Question 4.Which functions are formed by ‘Departments of Indian Archaeological Survey’?

Answer:The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has nearly 5000 monuments and sites under its protection. Sangameshwar temple and Pappannasham temples in Andhra Pradesh were going to be submerged into sea due to the construction of Nagarjunsagar Multipurpose Project. Therefore, these temples have been successfully shifted to Alampur at Mehboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh.

Question 5.What did Swami Vivekananda say about religion in the ‘World Religious Conference’?

Answer:Swami Vivekananda said the following words in the ‘World Religious Conference’ held in Chicago (US) “I am proud to say that, I represent the religion that has taught the lessons of tolerance, compassion and universal fraternity, brotherhood to the world”.

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IV. Choose the correct answer from the following options.

Question 1. Match the pairs and choose the correct option.

Answer:

(d) (4 – b), (1 – d), (3 – c), (2 – a)

Question 2. Which of the following statements is not correct?

(a) India proved the feeling of “Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam” in the world. (b)

“I am proud to say that I represent the religion that has taught the lesson of compassion and brotherhood to the world” – Swami Vivekananda.

(c) Indian who believed in tolerance and universal brotherhood even welcomed Dutch and Britishers.

(d) Ancient Indian Torchbearers stressed upon economic unity of India.

Answer: (b) “I am proud to say that I represent the religion that has taught the lesson of compassion and brotherhood to the world” – Swami Vivekananda.

Question 3. Why did the white marble of Taj Mahal turned pale and dull?

(a) Land pollution

(b) Water pollution

(c) Air pollution

(d) Noise pollution

Answer: (c) Air pollution

CHAPTER-8

NATURAL RESOURCES

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. What is meant by resource? Describe its usages.

Answer: Things on which man is dependent which can fulfil his needs and for which man has the physical and intellectual capacity to utilize them are called as resources.

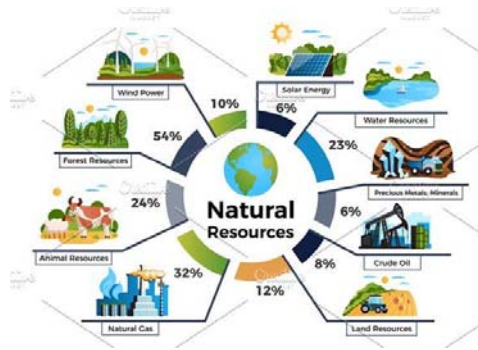
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Usage of Resources:

(i) Resources as food: The resources obtained from nature feed us. Fruits, crops, milk and milk products and meat obtained from domestic animals, fish and other aquatic animals from reservoir, honey prepared by honey bees, etc, are used as food. Thus, nature serves as a food resource. (ii)

Resource as a source of raw material: Nature gives a large variety of products from forests. Agro products, wool, hides and meat available from animals, minerals ores, etc, serve as raw material for many industries.

(iii) Resource as energy resources: Nature gives us coal, petroleum, natural gas, etc. These resources are used as fuel in industries as well as domestic fuel. Moreover, elements of nature such as sun, wind, sea waves, tides and ebbs and waterfalls, etc, are also used in generating energy.

Question 2.What is meant by soil conservation? State the remedies of soil conservation.

Answer:Soil conservation refers to the prevention of soil erosion and to maintain its quality. The most important aspect of soil conservation is to retain the soil particles at their original place.

Remedies for Soil Conservation (erosion):

1. The roots of the forest cover hold up the soil particles. So, more trees should be planted.
2. Plant trees in the river gorges and on mountain slopes.
3. A series of trees should be grown near a desert region to prevent the winds with more velocity. It will stop the advancing desert.
4. The river floods should be controlled by diverting their flow in other rivers or in dry river beds.
5. Unrestricted grazing loosens the soil layer on the mountains. Hence, it should be prevented.
6. Methods like horizontal cultivation, terraced farms, etc, should be implemented.
7. Humus content should be added to the soil whose fertility is lost.
8. Government, society and the people should work together for soil conservation.

II. Answer the following questions as directed.

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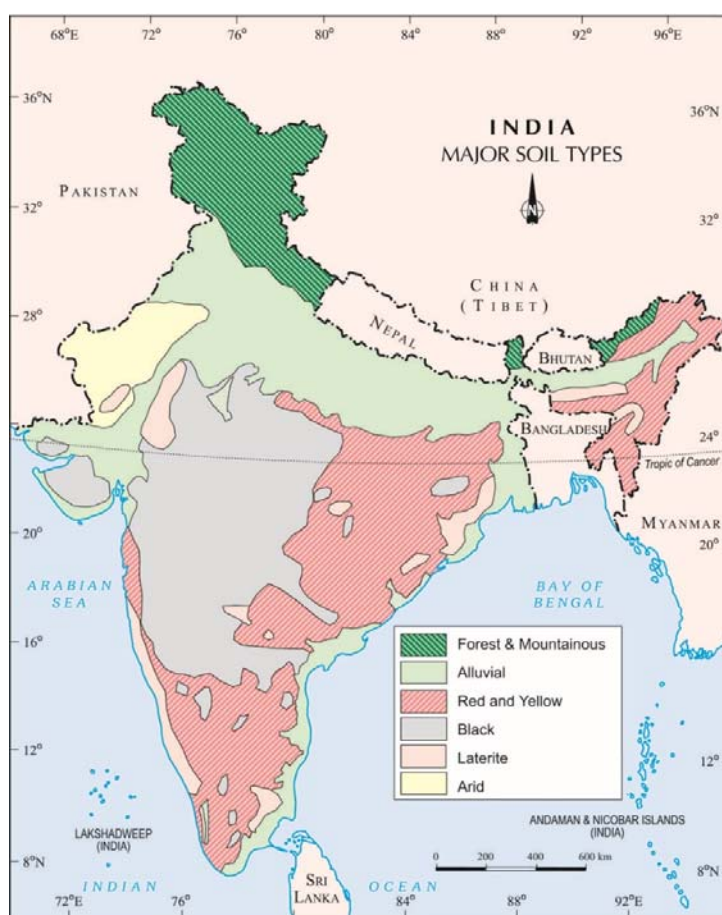
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Question 1. Describe the process of soil formation and state on which basis these are classified.

Answer: Soil is a thin layer on the surface of the earth and is composed of various elements. The part of the surface of the earth where the vegetation grows is known as 'soil'. In other words, the soil is a natural mixture of minerals and biotic elements which have the capacity to grow and develop vegetation.

Soil formation takes place on the parental material also called parental rocks. Natural factors like temperature, climate, vegetation, topography, time, etc., result in the denudation of the flat top portion of rocks. This process results in the formation of a thin layer of small rocks, clay and dust. The humus formed due to the disintegration or decay of vegetation or insects is added to this thin layer. These biotic elements play an important role in the development of vegetation. Together all these form a crust of land or soil. Soils are classified on the basis of their colour, climate, parental rocks, structure, humus, etc.



Question 2. Write a short note on alluvial soil.

Answer: Alluvial soil is formed due to the alluvium that the river's deposits along their banks. This soil contains potash, phosphoric acid and limestone in large proportion whereas nitrogen and humus in small proportion. About 43% area of India is covered with

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alluvial soil. This soil is found in the northern plain from the Brahmaputra Valley in the east up to Satluj in the west and in the delta regions of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers. The nitrogen content of the alluvial soil can be stabilized if crops of pulses are grown in it. Crops like wheat, paddy, sugarcane, jute, cotton, maize, oilseeds etc can be grown in this soil.

Question 3. Write note on black soil.

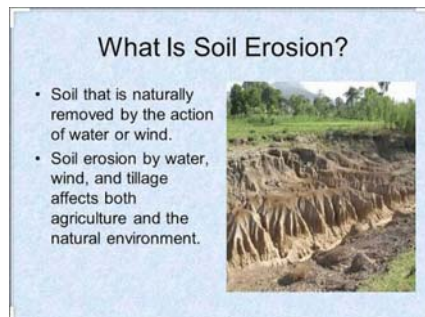
Answer: It is believed that black (Regular) soil was formed due to the solidification of lava spread over large areas during volcanic activity in the Deccan Plateau, thousands of years ago. So, we can say that rocks and climate played an important role in the formation of black soil. Black soil is very fertile. It has good capacity of retaining moisture. Whenever the moisture dries up, the soil develops fissures and then cracks.

Black or regur soil covers about 15% of the total area of India. It is found in entire Maharashtra, Western Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and certain area of Karnataka. In Gujarat, it is found in Surat, Bharuch, Narmada, Vadodara, Tapi and Dang districts. Black soil contains iron, lime, calcium, potash, aluminium and magnesium carbonates in more proportion. Crops like cotton, linseed, mustard, groundnut, tobacco and urad are grown in this soil. The soil is quite suitable for cultivating cotton and hence is also known as cotton soil.

III. Answer the following questions in brief:

Question 1. What is soil erosion? State the measures to prevent it.

Answer: Soil Erosion: When land particles get transferred from one place to another due to fast-moving air i.e. wind and water, it is called soil erosion.



It takes many years to form the upper layer of soil. When this top layer of soil erodes due to heavy rain or by stormy wind, the agricultural production on that soil decreases. Hence, it is extremely important to check that the soil does not erode. Measures to prevent soil erosion:

1. Control grazing activity on the land.
2. Plantation should be carried out in contour method in sloppy regions.
3. Trees should be planted in fallow land.
4. Construct check dams on streams.

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5. To reduce the speed of the water cultivation should be done very deeply in the fields.

Question 2. What is called as Mountain Soil?

Answer: Mountain Soil: The layer of the mountain soil is very thin and is underdeveloped. Mountain soil is found in the valley and sloppy regions of Himalayas at an altitude of about 2700 to 3000 metres. This soil is found in Assam, Darjeeling, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir. This soil is found in the regions of pipe and child trees in Himlayas.

Question 3. Write short note on the Desert Soil.

Answer: Desert soil is sandy and infertile. It contains more of dissolved minerals and lacks organic matter. Desert soil is found in areas having arid or semi-arid climate. This soil is found in Rajasthan, Haryana and Southern Punjab. In Gujarat, this type of soil is found in Kachchh and some parts of Saurashtra. If proper irrigation facilities are used, then crops like millet and jowar can be cultivated in this soil.

IV. Select the correct option and write answer.

Question 1. The resource available at one or two places in the world is

- (a) Universal resource (b) Common available resource (c)
Rare resource (d) Solitary resource

Answer: (d) Solitary resource

Question 2. Soil information takes place due to elements of parental rocks.

- (a) Weathering and erosion (b) Transportation and stagnancy
(c) Sequence and non-sequence (d) Vertical and headwords

Answer: (a) Weathering and erosion

Question 3. Which is the other name of Padkhau soil?

- (a) Alluvial soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Black soil (d) Red soil

Answer: (a) Alluvial soil

Question 4. Recently the soil of India are classified into types by Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR).

- (a) Seven (b) Sixteen (c) Five (d) Eight.

Answer: (d) Eight.

Chapter 9

Forests and Wildlife Resources

I. Write the following questions in detail.

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Question 1. Write a detailed note on types forest.

Answer: Types of forests according to administration:



1. **Reserved Forests:** The forests where government puts restriction on cutting and collecting wood as well as on pasturing are known as reserved forests. Such forests are under the direct control of the government.
2. **Protected Forests:** The forests where local people are permitted to collect the wood and to graze their animals without causing any harm to the trees are called protected forests. These forests are under the control of local administration.
3. **Unclassified Forests:** These types of forests are still not classified. So, there is no restriction on deforestation or animal grazing.

Types of forests according to ownership, administration and management:

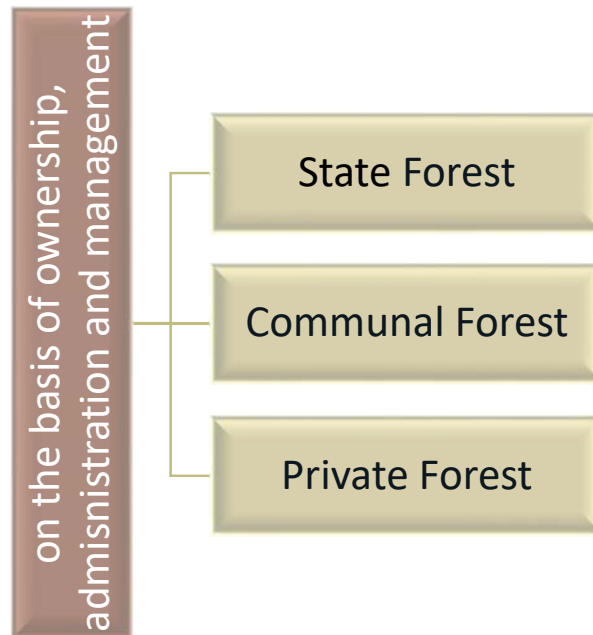
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1. **State Forest:** Most of the forests of the country fall under this category. The Central or the State Government controls such forests.
2. **Communal Forests:** Local self-government, institutions like gram panchayat, municipalities, municipal corporations, district panchayat, etc. have control over such forests.
3. **Private Forests:** Forest land owned by individuals is called private forest. These types of forests are found more in Odisha, Meghalaya, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Some of the forests of here are in haphazard condition whereas some of them are totally barren.

Question 2. State the remedies for forest conservation.

Answer: Following are the Remedies for Forest Conservation:



(i) Research should be carried out to find the alternative of wood. This will reduce the usage of wood and hence, forests. In case if the trees are to be cut for development activities then new trees of the same species should be planted. Cutting of trees that have not grown fully should be banned.

(ii) Industries that directly receive their raw material from the forests should be enforced to grow trees to prevent to future dearth. Although eco-tourism should be encouraged but, it should be strictly taken care that the forests do not get damaged due to these tourism activities.

(iii) Public awareness programmes should be organized among the local people and effort should be made to reach maximum people.

(iv) The importance of forest and ways to conserve them should be included in school and college syllabus.

(v) Social forestry and agro-forestry should be developed intensively by taking planned steps for the necessity of fodder and firewood. In place of firewood, alternative options like solar energy, natural gas, etc. should be brought in use.

(vi) Forest resource should be used judiciously. Infected trees should be either cured or if not possible removed so that the infection does not spread. This will also increase the health and speed of growth.

(vii) Forest fire cause heavy damage to forests. Hence, a separate special force should be formed at national level to do use the forest fires.

(viii) The transport has become quite fast and comfortable now. So, the number of people going on pilgrimage has increased drastically. These people visit religious places in forest area to attend the bhandara, fairs or the parikrama. They leave a lot of litter behind. This

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litter should be prevented. Also, it should be cleaned properly and regularly to prevent forests from getting polluted.

(ix) Some part of forest areas should be systematically reserved for animal pasture.

Question 3. Describe various projects for wildlife protection.

Answer: Under Wildlife Protection Scheme, The government has started several projects to protect wildlife. Some of these projects are especially for those animals which are either in danger or may get extinct in near future.



The Projects are discussed below:

1. Project Tiger: As per an estimate, there were more than 40,000 tigers in India in the beginning of 20th century. At that time there were no strict laws on hunting tigers or cutting trees from forests. The unrestricted illegal hunting and deforestation posed a major danger for the existence of tigers. Hence, in order to save tigers, the government started Project Tiger in 1971. Under the project, the government took several steps to protect natural habitat of tigers and to maintain ecological balance at national level. Till now this project is implemented in about 44 regions of India.

2. Project Elephant:



This project was started in 1992. The main aim of this project was to protect elephants in their natural habitats and to protect their migratory corridors. Due to constant effort of the government today, the number of elephants has increased considerably. Today, there are about 26 protection zones for elephants in India. Over and above protecting elephants of the forest this project also works for the protection and proper care of domesticated elephants.

3. Project Rhino: It was started for protecting One-Horned Rhino of India. In India most of the rhinos are found in Sunderbans, West Bengal. Under the 'Rhino Vision 2020', the government has targeted to increase the number of rhino to 3000.



4. Project Crocodile: In the decade of 1970, the species of alligators found in freshwater was on the verge of extinction. At that time the Government of India started this project and saved this species.



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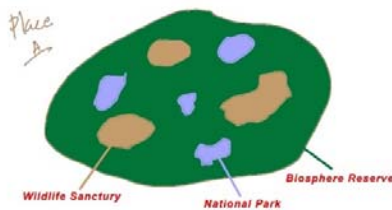
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5. **Project Vulture:** Vulture is said to be the 'cleaner of the nature'. It eats the meat of dead animals and this way keeps the nature clean. There are about 9 sub-species of vulture in India. This project was started in 2004 when their number started decreasing drastically.

6. **Project Snow Leopard:** This animal is found at an altitude of about 3000 metres in Himalayas. As the name suggests it is found only in the snowy region. This project was started in 2000 with the objective of increasing the knowledge about snow leopard among the local people, so the people would become aware and protect it.

7. **Other Projects:** Besides these projects the government has also started projects like Kashmiri Hangool Project, Red Panda Project, Manipur-Tamil Project for the special species of deer found in Manipur, Ganga-Dolphin Project on Ganga-Brahmaputra rivers, etc.

II. Answer in brief.



Question 1. What is meant by bio-reserve zone?

Answer: Biosphere reserve or Bio-reserve is a very large area of land which may cover multiple National Parks, Sanctuaries and Reserves as well. It is established as per international norms. The purpose of bio-reserve is to protect the physical and cultural diversity of a region. The bio-reserve also protects insects, birds and animals, land of that area and even the life style of the people living there.

The government conducts programmes for encouraging research and training about bio-reserve. No external human movement is allowed in a bio-reserve. The average area of such zone is more than 5000 sq. kilometres. Nilgiri, Gulf of Mannar, Great Nicobar, Sundarban, Pnachmadhi, etc. are important bio-reserves of India. The Rann of Kachchh of Gujarat was declared as a bio-reserve zone in 2008.

Question 2. Where would, we find tigers in Gujarat ?

Answer: In the pasts tigers could be seen in the forests of Idar, Ambaji and Danta in Gujarat.

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Question 3.

State the reason for forests destruction.

Answer: Forests get destroyed in two ways.

They are

(a) Natural reasons; and

(b) Man-made reasons. The rate of natural destruction of forests is quite less compared to that by man-made reasons.

The main reasons are :



Cutting of forests by humans for their own benefits. Human greed to gain more land.

- To build canals and multipurpose projects.
- To make roads, airports and railways.
- To do farming.
- Cutting trees for jhoom farming (shifting agriculture).
- To get raw materials for industries. To get wood for construction.
- To expand & develop cities and towns.
- To build new industries. Cutting trees for jhoom farming (shifting agriculture)

Question 4. Write notes about the wildlife on the verge of extinction.

Answer: Today many wild animals of the world are on the verge of extinction. A few of them have become extinct. In the last century, tigers were found throughout India. One could see tigers even in Gujarat in the forests of Idar, Ambaji and Danta. Today, the

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have become completely extinct from Gujarat. Cheetah is also becoming extinct from Indian forests. Many species for birds which were very easily seen in Indian forests are now hardly seen. Birds like vulture, duck with pink throat, cranes and owls are on the verge of extinction. Chilotro bird which was once found in abundance in Arunachal Pradesh is hard to find today.

The fresh water alligators and Ganga River dolphins are on the verge of extinction. The number of sea turtles that used to come to the coasts of Odisha and Gujarat is constantly decreasing. Water-fowls (Jalbiladi) once found frequently in Narmada, Tapi, Mahi and Sabarmati rivers of Gujarat are almost extinct. Looking such a condition of dwindling wildlife, it is utmost necessary that we make concrete effort to save what is left. Reasons for the destruction of wildlife Human interference in grasslands and in watershed area of the forests has increased. This has put natural habitat of the wild animals in danger. Destruction of forests is the main reason for natural imbalance. When natural imbalance takes place the number of wild animals decrease.

Hunting the animals to obtain hair, skin (hide), bones, horns or nails is also responsible for reduction of wildlife. To fulfil his greed and need, man exploits forests to his maximum capacity. He keeps on building, roads, multi-purpose projects, mining minerals, expanding new settlements, etc. Thus, man has entered forests, cut them and has displaced wild animals. Forest fire is another reason in which several animals, birds and insects die.

When the forest fire occurs at the procreative time of animals or the time of hatching of eggs, it creates a very adverse effect on the number of wild animals in the forest. Due to the loss of their natural habitats animals become homeless. Hence, they enter into areas of human dwellings and even attack them and their domestic animals. To this humans attack wild animals and also kill them many a times. Humans also hunt animals to make certain medicines, perfume, etc. This also reduces their number.

III. Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 1. What is meant by a Sanctuary?

Answer: A wildlife sanctuary is quite similar to a national park, except that local people living there can continue living and the human activities are permitted. A wildlife sanctuary is basically established for protecting some specific species. Domesticated animals are allowed to graze after obtaining permission from the authorities. For example, Gir, Periyar, Chandraprabha, Eturunagaram, etc. are famous sanctuaries.

Question 2. What is National Park?

Answer: A national park is a forest area and if need be the surrounding areas as notified by the government established for the protection and propagation of the flora and fauna of the area. National Parks do not allow any human activities inside the marked area of national park. In this regard, it is more protected zone compared to the sanctuary.

Unlike a sanctuary, it is not centered around one species. Hence, we can find more than one ecosystem in a national park. There is complete ban on animal grazing. It is

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established through the coordination of state and central government. Kaziranga, Corbett, Velavadar, Marine National Park, Gir, Dachigam, etc. are important National Parks.

Question 3. In which state is the Nal Sarovar located?

Answer: Nal Sarovar is located in Gujarat State.

IV. Select the correct option from the options given for each questions and write the answer:

Question 1. Which wildlife has become extinct from Gujarat

(a) Ghudkhar (b) Bear (c) Tiger (d) Leopard

Answer: (c) Tiger

Question 2. Forests over which the local self-government institutions (Gram Panchayat, Municipality, Municipal Corporation) have control

(a) Village forests (b) Sanctuary forest (c) Collective community forest (d) Jhoom forest

Answer: (c) Collective community forest

Question 3. How many species of animals and birds are there in the world?

(a) Twelve lakh (b) Twenty-one lakh (c) Seven lakh (d) Fifteen lakh

Answer: (d) Fifteen lakh

Chapter 10

Agriculture

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Write notes on types of agriculture.

Answer: Types of farming:

(1) Subsistence farming: Farming done on small farms using simple and basic tools is called subsistence farming. The farmers doing this farming are very poor. So, they cannot afford good fertilizers, quality seeds and pesticides. The production out of this farming is so low that it is consumed mainly by the farmer and his family.

(2) Dry farming: Farming done by using the moisture accumulated within the land is known as dry farming. It is done in areas where rainfall is less and irrigation facilities are inadequate. Only one crop can be taken through dry farming. People who practice dry farming grow crops like jowar, millet and pulses which can grow with less water. In Gujarat, wheat and gram are grown in the humid soil after the monsoon is over.

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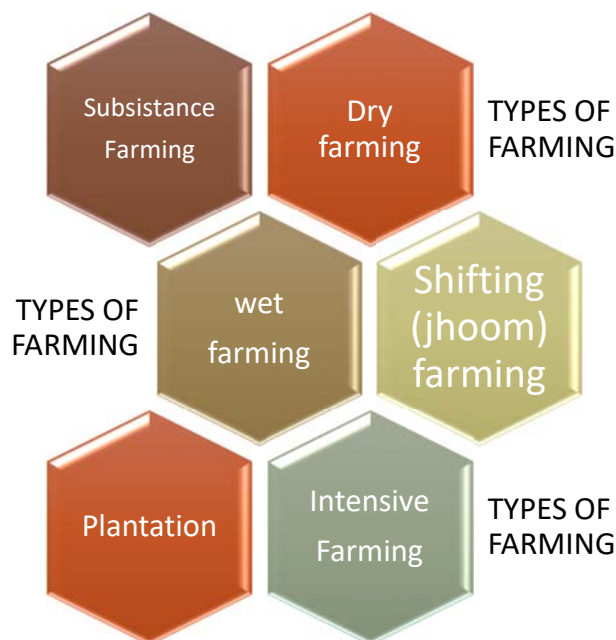
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(3) **Wet farming:** The farming practiced in areas receiving heavy rainfall or having good and adequate irrigational facilities is called wet farming. At least two crops are taken under wet farming. In case of less rain, the second crop is taken using irrigated water. Crops such as paddy, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and vegetables which require more water are grown using wet farming.

(4) **Shifting (Jhoom) farming:** In this type of farming, first a piece of forest land is cleared by cutting trees and burning trunks and branches. After this, the crops are grown for two or three years. When the fertility of soil reduces the farmers leave the land and start farming with the same method in some other land. This type of farming is also called jhoom farming. Here, the per-hectare production is low. Cereals or vegetables are grown in this type of agriculture.

(5) **Plantation agriculture:** It means farming of trees or bush. A lot of capital, technological knowledge good fertilizer, irrigation facility, transport facility, managerial skills, etc. are needed for plantation agriculture. It also takes long time to grow plantation crops and requires lot of care. Rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and different fruits like apples, mangoes, oranges, amla (myrobalan), khaerek: (Khalela, dried date), etc. are grown through plantation agriculture. It is mainly practiced in hilly regions.

(6) **Intensive farming:** Farming done using mechanized tools, proper irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc. is known as intensive farming. Cash crops such as cotton, tobacco, rubber, etc. are grown more in this type of farming. Due to intensive farming, our per hectare production and net sown area has increased drastically. Here, economic return is given more importance and hence, it is also known as 'Commercial farming'.



Question 2. State the institutional reforms made in agrarian field.

Answer: Subsidy The reforms in areas like land ownership, crop subsidy and sale of farm produce are considered to be the institutional reforms in India.

Following institutional reforms have taken place in Indian Agriculture:

The government has abolished the zamindari system to stop the exploitation of farmers. It has framed the Land Tenancy Act under the concept of 'land to the tiller'. This law gives the tillers to own the land on which they are tilling. The disparity among the landowners has been removed by Land Ceiling Act. Farmers are given financial help for crop subsidy by Kisan Credit Card and by Nationalized and Cooperative Banks.

Under Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana), farmers can get their crops insured. The government provides financial assistance farmers in case the crops fail due to natural calamities like floods and famines. The government has developed a system to conduct open auction for the sale of farm products in the marketing yards. This system is transportation and communication, etc. are been provided so that the farmers can get the minimum support price of their farm products.

Following organizations are operating for the purchase of the farm products from the farmers at support prices :

1. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED).
2. Gujarat Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation (GROFED).
3. National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

Question 3. Write a note on 'Global market and Indian agriculture'.

Answer: India has adopted the policy of globalization under the economic reforms of 1991. One of the objectives of the policy was to enable the Indian farmer to sell his farm products in world markets and earn good profit.

Following are the impacts of globalization on Indian Agriculture.

Positive impact: Due to globalization many changes took place in Indian agriculture. The government has simplified the process to export or import crop productions which has helped Indian agriculture to reap the benefits of globalization.

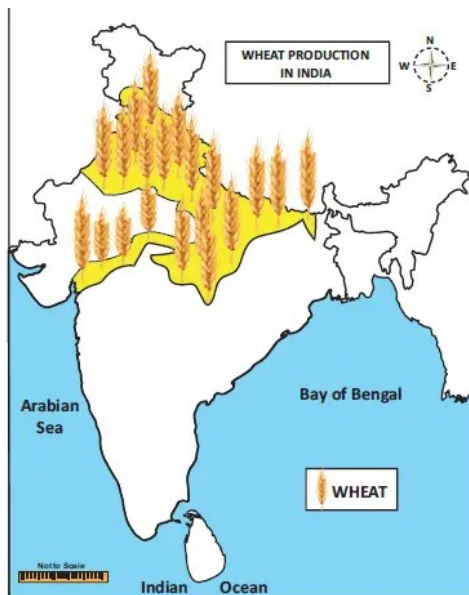
For example, owing to government policies, we now export cotton, chilies and til to China and other countries. Similarly, fruits from various parts of the world are now available in Indian market. The costly 'generally modified' seeds sold by the multi-national companies are now available in India. Although use of these seeds is costly, but it has increased our production of cotton and maize.



Negative impacts: Our some products like turmeric are unique and sold globally. There is now strong need for India to patent such products at world level to save them. The negative aspect of easy imports is that Indian agricultural products now face foreign competition.

Moreover, to compete with international products in foreign market India will have to adopt new production technologies to increase production and productivity and improve quality. If we are unable to do so then this may pose a serious threat to export income and also prices of local production. As a result, India has to prepare itself for another Green Revolution to stand in competition with the foreign nations.

Question 4. Describe the 'Wheat crop of India'.



Answer:Wheat is the second most important crop of our country after paddy. It is grown over 1 / 3rd area of arable land of India. Wheat is the staple diet of north and west India. It is now cultivated with mechanized methods. Hence, it can now be produced with less labour. After the Green Revolution, the wheat production has almost doubled.

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Favorable conditions: Wheat is a rabi crop of temperate zone. It requires black or fertile loamy soil and more than 75 cm of annual rainfall. If proper irrigation is available, then wheat can also grow in the regions having lesser rainfall. Wheat cannot be grown in the area receiving more than 100 cm rainfall.

Producing States: Wheat cultivation is carried out mostly in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. These states produce about 2/3rd of the total national production. There are very good irrigation facilities in these states and hence the per hectare production of these states is quite good. Punjab is a land of five rivers.

So, there is a very strong canal water network and hence wheat is produced in abundance. Hence, Punjab is known as the 'Wheat Bowl' of India. Wheat is also produced in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, etc. In Bhal region of Gujarat a variety called 'Bhaliya wheat' is produced. It is also produced in Mehsana, Rajkot, Junagadh, Kheda, etc.

Uses of Wheat: It is the most nutritious of all grains. Hence, it is considered the best among all foodgrains used in our daily meal. Many items like roti, bhakhri, sev, shiro, lapsi, ladu, sukhadi, bread, puri, cake, biscuits etc. are prepared from wheat. Owing to all these reasons wheat is called the 'King of Grains'.

Question 5. State about the 'Oil Seed Crops of India'.



Answer: India grows almost all the oil seed crops. The major ones are discussed below:
 (1) **Groundnut:** India ranks 2nd after China in the world in groundnut production. It grows well on black, vital and a mixture of loamy and sandy soil, land which would not retain water, 20° to 25° C temperature and 50-70 cm rainfall. Although groundnut is a Kharif crop, if proper irrigation facility is available then it can also grow during summer as a Zaid crop.

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Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are major producers of groundnut. Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut in India. Junagadh, Gir, Somnath, Amreli, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, etc. are other major producers. Gujarat makes maximum use of groundnut oil as edible oil.

(2) Sesame Seeds / Til: Til is used as edible oil in almost entire world. India is the largest exporter of Til in the world. North India grows Til as a Kharif crop whereas south India f” as a Rabi crop and occasionally as Zaid crop. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are major Til producing states. Gujarat ranks in India in terms of Til production and the area sown. Banaskantha region is the largest Til producing region of Gujarat.

(3) Mustard (Sarso): Mustard is a Rabi crop. It is quite impotent crop of North India. Mustard seed and its oil are used for edible and medicinal purposes. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are major producers of mustard.

(4) Coconut: It grows in hot and humid coastal climate and saline land. In India, the coconut plantations are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman-Nicobar, etc. Gujarat’s coastal regions also grow coconut. In south India, coconut oil extracted from the coconut kernel and used as edible oil. Water of green coconutis widely used as a health drink.

(5) Castor Seed: Castor is both Kharif as well as a Rabi crop. India ranks first in castor production in the world. It produces 64% castor of the world. China is the second-largest and Brazil is the third-largest producer in the world. Out of India’s total production, about 80% is produced by Gujarat. Banaskantha, Patan, Sabarkantha, Rajkot, Junagadh, Amreli, etc. produce castor in small quantities. Castor is also produced in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

II. Write to the point answer of the following questions.

Question 1. Why there is more inclination for organic farming?



Answer:The method of farming done without using any type of chemical fertilizer, urea, insecticides, etc. is known as organic farming.

- Things like crop waste, cow dung, earthworm fertilizer, compost fertilizer, etc. are used to maintain the nutrition of crops. Moreover, cow urine, neem solvents, buttermilk, etc. are used for protecting the crops from various pests.
- The demand for pure agricultural products is rising and so farmers have started adopting organic farming.
- It also earns more returns for the farmers and helps them to come out of poverty.

Need for Organic Farming: Today, farming extensively uses chemical fertilizers and the insecticides.

- Consuming crops produced by using uncontrolled and unregulated proportions of chemicals ruin the nutritive values of the crops.
- Moreover, they also cause damage to our body and also the environment. The chemicals also reduce the soil fertility.
- As a result, in long run, the productivity of the land decreases.
- On the other hand, since products are produced completely sign organic methods, they are full of nutrition.
- They contain natural taste, sweetness and aroma.
- They are rich in minerals, vitamins and life-energizing elements.

Question 2.Give difference between Kharif crop and Rabi crop.

Answer:On the basis of our seasons, we can divide the agricultural crops of India into three categories. They are:

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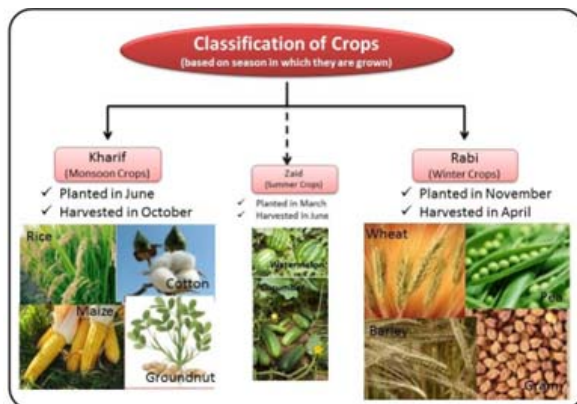
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- (1) Kharif Crop
- (2) Rabi Crop
- (3) Zaid Crop



Kharif (monsoon) crop	Rabi (winter) crop	Zaid (summer) crop
Crops which are grown during rainy season are called Kharif crops.	Crops which are grown during winter are called Rabi crops.	Crops which are grown during summer are called Zaid crops.
These crops are grown from June-July to October-November.	These crops are grown from October-November to March-April.	These crops are grown from March to June.
Paddy, maize, jo war, millet, cotton, til, groundnut and mung math.	Example – Wheat, gram, barley, mustard, linseed, etc.	Example- watermelon, cucumber, musk melon, etc.

Question 3. Describe the contribution of agriculture in the economy of India.



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Answer:Agriculture is the main occupation in India and feeds the giant Indian population.

- Today, the other sectors namely industry and service have made considerable progress.
- Even then, agriculture has a very high contribution in the Indian economy. Agriculture provides employment to about 50% of India's population. It contributes about 17% to our total Gross Domestic Production (GDP).
- India ranks second in the world in terms of agricultural production.
- Crops like paddy, wheat, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, potatoes, etc. are major agricultural products of India and they help India earn quite a good amount of foreign exchange.
- Agriculture provides raw material to several industries like cotton textiles, sugar, paper, oil, food processing industries, etc.
- However, we are not able to contribute consistently in the world agriculture market because of irregular and uncertain rain and inadequate irrigation facilities.
- Agriculture has brought food security to India. Before we used to import foodgrains but since Green Revolution we have become self-sufficient in agriculture.

Question 4. 'Paddy' is the most important crop of India. Explain.



Answer:Paddy is India's most important crop. Majority of the world population and about half of India's population use rice.

- In terms of paddy production, India stands 2nd in the world after China.
- Paddy is sown over 1/4 of our total sown area. Paddy is a crop of torrid zone.

III. Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 1. State the uses of maize.

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Answer:Maize contains starch, oil-protein, bio-fuel, etc. Hence, it is used more in industries. It is also used in making rotis, popcorn and edible oil. Usage of maize is now increasing as cattle and buffalo food.

Question 2.State the favorable conditions for the growth of coffee.



Answer:Coffee is grown on mountain slopes in the shades of large trees in such a way that direct sunlight does not falls on the coffee leaves. Coffee crop needs 150-200 cm rainfall, 15° C to 28° C temperature and sloppy mountain land.

Question 3.Which type of farming is carried out in Bhal region and which crop is cultivated?

Answer:The Bhal region of Gujarat produces a special variety of wheat called ‘Bhaliya wheat’.

Question 4.What is meant by Green Revolution?

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Answer:The extraordinary increase in the agricultural production because of improved seed, increased Use of chemical fertilizers, intense efforts of the farmers, widespread arrangement for electricity distribution, improved facilities in irrigation, etc. is known as 'Green Revolution'. It took place in India in the decade of 1960.

Achievements: Before Green Revolution, India was facing problem of acute shortage of foodgrains. In spite of being an agrarian country, India had to import-foodgrains. All this changed after Green Revolution. The main objective of the Green Revolution was to increase agricultural production. To do so, farmers were encouraged to use chemical fertilizers and insecticides too. This saved the crops from getting destroyed and increase land productivity. Due to Green Revolution, the production of wheat and rice increased drastically.

We became self-sufficient in foodgrains. The self-sufficiency in foodgrains is a landmark of historic achievement of Green Revolution. There was a time when famine was a regular problem that haunted Indian agriculture. This terror has almost vanished after the Green Revolution. Two major reasons that overcame this terror are drastic improvement in irrigation facilities and huge buffer stock of foodgrains produced due to Green Revolution.

Question 5.Name the institutions working on agricultural research at National Level.

Answer:Institutions like Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) work at National level for research and development in agriculture.

IV. Select the correct option for each question.

Question 1.Which of the following farming types has the lowest per hectare production ?

(a) Plantation (b) Jhoom Cultivation (c) Intensive Cultivation (d) Wet Farming

Answer:(b) Jhoom Cultivation

Question 2.In which of the following farming types, the chemical fertilizers and insecticides are not used?

(a) Organic farming (b) Mixed farming (c) Plantation (d) Sustainable farming

Answer:(a) Organic farming

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Question 3. Which state produces maximum groundnut?
(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat
Answer: (d) Gujarat

Question 4. From what is the chocolate made from?
(a) Til (b) Cocoa (c) Rubber (d) Tea
Answer: (b) Cocoa

Question 5. In the production of which of the following condiments is Gujarat first?
(a) Isabgul (b) Fenugreek (c) Mustard (d) Corriander
Answer: (a) Isabgul

Question 6. Which of the following pulses is a rabi crop?
(a) Udad (b) Mung (c) Gram (d) Math
Answer: (c) Gram

Chapter 11

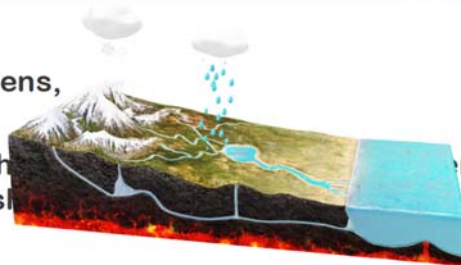
India: Water Resources

I. Answer the following question in detail.

Question 1. State the remedies to conserve the water.

Answer: One should be use water economically for gardens,

vehicles, in toilets and washbasins. Public awareness should be created and water should be used judiciously and managing water usage skillfully. Water saving should be made wherever possible.



Steps should be taken to save the reservoirs from getting polluted. Water harvesting should be increased with all possible resources like wells, tube-wells, khet talavadi, etc. A close eye is necessary on uses of groundwater in different regions. Water storage units such as tanks should be well maintained. Any damage in the pipeline should be immediately repaired. Co-operation of general public should be taken for the development and management of water resources of a region:

1. Construct more reservoirs for storing water.
2. Connect basins of rivers with each other to bring the groundwater at higher level.
3. Maximize watershed development.

Question 2. Describe the circumstances creating water crisis in India.

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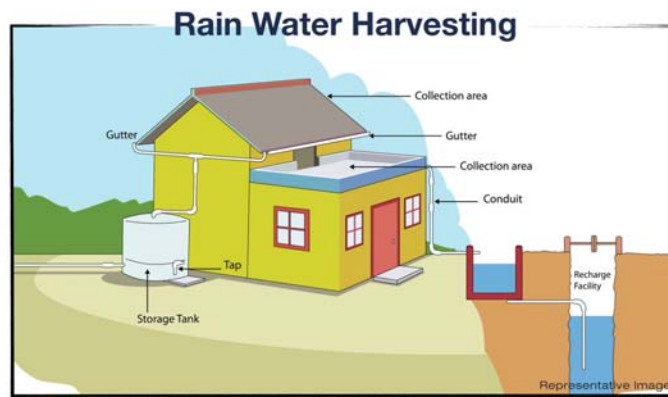
Answer:Water is an invaluable natural resource. Today, there is a severe crisis of water all over the world. Constant rise in population, demand to grow more food grains and cash crops for rising population, increasing urbanization, changing lifestyle industrialization, etc. are some of the major causes that has led to water crisis.

The current situation of water supply and the inequality, as well as inefficiency in its distribution, poses severe problems for livelihood of human beings and economic development. Water crisis is a very serious problem in arid regions of Western Rajasthan and the interior area of southern peninsular plateau. We need pure potable water for our survival. But, the quality of water has deteriorated at many places. This results in several water-borne diseases.

Although the government puts hard efforts to increase the facility of potable water, there exists a large difference between the demand of water and its supply. About 8% of Indian towns face severe shortage of drinking water. About 50% of our village still does not get pure drinking water. Same is the case for water crisis in irrigation. Although, we have made very good progress in our irrigational facilities as 2/3rd area under agriculture still depends on rainwater.

Question 3. Give Information about rainwater harvesting.

Answer: Rainwater harvesting is a technique for conservation of water. It is done to increase the groundwater. For rainwater harvesting, special methods are used to collect rainwater in wells, small dams, ponds, khet talavadi (farm ponds), etc. This raises the groundwater level. This water is then used for domestic use and agriculture.



Main Objectives of rainwater harvesting:

1. To increase the capacity to conserve the groundwater and increase the underground water table.
2. Reduce water pollution.
3. Improve the quality of groundwater.
4. To save the land routes from waterlogging.
5. Fulfil the requirement of domestic water requirements during summer and during long dry spells.
6. Fulfil the increasing demand of water.
7. Make arrangement to store rainwater in underground tanks in multistorey residences in large cities or to make arrangement so that the water percolates in the ground.

II. Write to the point answer of the following questions.

Question 1 State the importance of multi-purpose projects.

Multipurpose Projects

A multipurpose project is a large scale hydro project often including dams for water retention, canals for irrigation, water processing and pipe lines to supply water to cities and power generation. These often include transportation improvements and industrial growth. They are also developed to reduce the dangers of flooding. Some of the multipurpose projects in India are:

- Bhakra-Nangal Projects
- Hirakud Dam Projects
- Mayurakshi Project
- Damodar Valley Project
- Sardar Sarovar Project
- Western Yamuna Canal
- Eastern Yamuna Canal
- Periyar Vagai Project

The collage contains several images of large-scale hydroelectric projects, including the Bhakra-Nangal dam, the Hirakud dam, and the Sardar Sarovar dam, showing their massive concrete structures and the water they manage.

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Answer: Multi-purpose projects help India solve various problems associated with river valleys. These problems include flood control, prevention of soil erosion, water for drinking and irrigation, industries, water provided to settlements, electricity generation, internal water transportation, entertainment, wildlife protection, development of fishery, etc.

Question 2. Write about the distribution of irrigation.

Answer: After the Independence, India's area under irrigation has increased four times. Coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, delta regions of Godavari and Krishna rivers, Mahanadi delta in Odisha, Kaveri delta in Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, etc. are regions which are intensively irrigated. In India, the area under irrigation and irrigation facilities greatly vary from state to state. Today, about 38% of net sown area is under irrigation.

Out of the total sown area of Mizoram, only 7.34% area is under irrigation whereas in case of Punjab it is 90.8%. A vast difference lies between the total area under irrigation in respect to the total sown area. It is worth mentioning that more than 40% area of the total area sown is under irrigation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Manipur.

III. Write answers for the following questions in brief.

Question 1. State the uses of groundwater.

Answer: The groundwater is used as potable water, for household works and in agriculture.

Question 2. Which factors should be considered for water management?

Answer: Following factors should be considered for water management:



1. One should use water economically for gardens, vehicles, in toilets and washbasins.
2. Public awareness should be created for using water judiciously and managing water usage skillfully.
3. Water should be recycled as much as possible.
4. Steps should be taken to save the reservoirs from getting polluted.

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5. Water harvesting should be increased with all possible resources like wells, tube wells, khet talavadi, etc.
6. A close eye should be necessary on uses of groundwater in different regions.
7. Water storage units such as tanks should be well maintained.
8. Any damage in the pipeline should be immediately repaired.
9. Co-operation of general public should be taken for the development and management of water resources of a region.
10. Construct more reservoirs for storing water.
11. Connect basins of rivers with each other to bring the groundwater at higher level.
12. Maximize watershed development.

IV. Select the correct option from the options given for the following questions and write answer.

Question 1. Which is the main source of surface water?

- (a) Rainfall (b) Ponds (c) Rivers (d) Lakes

Answer: (a) Rainfall

Question 2. Connect the following multipurpose projects with the beneficiary states and select the correct order.

Answer: (b) (1 – b), (2 – a), (3 – d) (4 – c)

Question 3. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) Compared to canals, the irrigation through wells and tube wells is more in India.
 (b) Himalaya rivers are called seasonal rivers.
 (c) Water which is soaked from the surface into the ground is called groundwater.
 (d) Punjab and Haryana are leading states in irrigation.

Answer: (b) Himalaya rivers are called seasonal rivers.

Question 4. Which statement regarding 'Khet Talavadi' presented in the classroom during the student's debate is true?

- (a) Jay: It is an important source to obtain drinking water.
 (b) Yash: It is an important part of 'Grow more trees' movement.
 (c) Yug: It is modern technique to prevent soil erosion.
 (d) Daksh: It is part of rainwater harvesting.

Answer: (d) Daksh: It is part of rainwater harvesting.

Question 5. After arranging the following multipurpose projects from North to South which option seems to be correct?

- (a) Chambal Valley, Bhakra Nangal, Narmada Valley, Nagaijunasagar
 (b) Bhakra Nangal, Nagarjunsagar Narmada Valley, Chambal Valley
 (c) Nagaijunasagar, Chambal Valley, Narmada Valley, Nagaijunasagar
 (d) Bhakra Nangal, Chambal Valley, Narmada Valley, Nagaijunasagar

Answer: (d) Bhakra Nangal, Chambal Valley, Narmada Valley, Nagaijunasagar

Chapter 12 India: Minerals and Energy Resources

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Give a detail information about mineral oil.

Answer: Mineral oil or petroleum is found in the strata of stratified rocks which contain limestone, shale, etc. Mineral oil was formed when large quantities of animals and vegetation got buried under the earth containing sedimentary rocks and remained there for thousands of years.

The heat and pressure of the interior portion of the earth converted the buried matter into viscous liquid containing hydrocarbons i.e., mineral oil. When tectonic movement took place in the earth, it pushed this liquid to the higher strata of earth. Some part of liquid also got pushed towards the seafloor.

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Question 2.State the remedies to preserve the minerals.
 Answer:Remedies for preserving minerals:

1. Use of proper technology: Wastage of minerals can be reduced by making use of proper and advanced technology for extracting minerals.

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2. **Recycling:** The scrap of minerals like iron, copper, aluminum and tin should be recycled and reused.
3. **Alternate use of minerals:** Alternatives should be found out for minerals which exist in less quantity. For example, making use of solar energy instead of electricity, aluminum instead of copper, CNG instead of petrol, etc.
4. **Use of Non-conventional means:** The use of non-conventional sources like water, solar, wind, biogas, etc. should be increased.
5. **Sustainability:** Attempts should be made to maintain the purity of the environment so that the coming generations can have a clean environment. Attempts should be made for pollution-free environment.
6. **Proper planning:** Once the mineral reserves are properly estimated, planning should be done for utilizing them effectively and efficiently. This step is very important to preserve and enhance the minerals.

Question 3. Write about electricity in brief.

Answer: Electricity was invented during the industrial revolution. Electricity is used for industrial purpose and that for domestic purposes. At industrial level, it is used to run the industries, machines, transportation, etc. At domestic level it is used for running various household gadgets like fans, televisions, radios, washing machines, refrigerators, tube lights, etc.

There are mainly three forms of electricity. They are:

1. Thermal electricity,
2. Hydroelectricity and
3. Nuclear electricity.

Coal, mineral oil, natural gas, etc are conventional sources of producing electricity. Electricity produced through flowing water or rivers and dams is an example of hydroelectricity whereas electricity produced through atomic minerals is an example of nuclear electricity. Minerals are scarce in comparison to their usage. Hence, it is extremely important to switch to non-conventional sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy and geothermal energy to produce power.

II. Answer the following questions pointwise.

Question 1. State the uses of limestone.



Answer: Limestone is a sedimentary rock which mainly consists of calcium carbonate.

Uses:

1. Limestone is largely used in producing – cement.
2. It is also used for melting iron, in chemical industry, in making soda ash, soap, colours and chemicals, building construction, paper and for refining sugar.

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Producing regions:

1. Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu produce about 70% of India's limestone.
2. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh are other states producing limestone.
3. Jamnagar, Kachchh, Amreli and Kheda districts are major limestone producing regions of Gujarat.
4. Limestone is also produced in Banaskantha, Mahesana, Sabarkantha, Vadodara Panchmahal, Bharuch, Narmada, Surat, Bhavnagar and Rajkot.
5. The rocks found in Jamnagar district contain about 97% lime.

Question 2.State about Mica.



Answer:India ranks first in the world mica production. It is fire resistant and a bad conductor of electricity. So, it is used in making electrical goods such as electric motors, dynamo, radio, telephone, cars, steamers, etc. Producing regions: Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are major producers of mica in India. Mica is also found in Karnataka, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. India is a large producer of a type of mica called muscovite mica.

Question 3.Mention the utility of Copper.



Answer:Copper is used since primitive times. In fact, it was the first metal to be used by man. Copper has quite good mixing property which makes it a very important metal. When copper is mixed with tin it becomes bell metal. Similarly when copper is mixed with zinc it becomes brass.

Uses: Copper is a good conductor of electricity. So, it is used in making electric wires, telephone, radio, television, etc. It is also used in making coils of refrigerators and air

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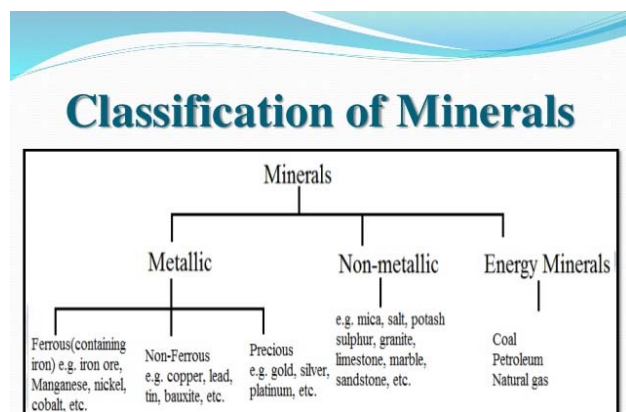
conditioner. Copper is also used in insecticides, explosive, colored glass, coins and in printing.

Producing states: Copper is produced mainly by Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Copper is also found in Sikkim and Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Question 4. Write about the classification of minerals.

Answer: With respect to their use, minerals can be classified as metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals and minerals used as energy resources.

The classification of minerals can be understood from the following chart:



III. Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 1. Modern age is known as mineral age. Why?

Answer: Requirements of primitive man were limited. He worked only to sustain his life. Man conquered the heights of evolution and technological development. Minerals play a very large role in the human progress. In stone age, man used stones for hunting but now he is traveling into space. The use of minerals has tremendously increased after the industrial revolution.

With time new inventions and developments keep on taking place in all the fields. Every day there is some or the other product coming up in the world. All these inventions and discoveries result in producing products to cater the demand. We use a lot of gadgets, vehicles, services, etc. compared to the past. All these involve use of minerals. Hence, we can say that modern age is mineral age.

Question 2. Why there is an increase in the usage of non-conventional energy today?

Answer: Coal and mineral oil are conventional but non-renewable sources of energy. This means they are available in limited quantity and will exhaust one day. To overcome this problem, the world started means to conserve them and find out alternative sources of energy. As a result man started making use of alternate sources such as wind energy, solar energy biogas, tidal energy and geothermal energy.

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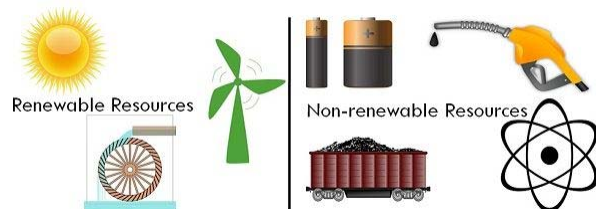
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All these are renewable energy resources or say inexhaustible energy resources. Many countries have already started making use of these energy resources. US, Russia, France, Canada, Australia, Netherlands and Japan are advancing in this field effectively. In 1981, India formed 'Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) for identifying and using renewable sources of energy. In Gujarat, Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is working in this direction.



Question 3. State the major places where iron is available.

Answer: Iron producing states: Karnataka produces maximum amount of iron ore in India. Iron is also obtained from Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh in good quantity. Iron ore is also found in Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Assam.



Question 4. Which states in India produces manganese?

Answer: Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Goa are major manganese producing states. Manganese is also obtained from Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat.



IV. Select the correct option for the following questions and write answer:

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Question 1. A school in Palampur wants to show a bio-gas plant to its students of class 10th. Which nearest place will it select?

(a) Dhuvanan (b) Dantiwada (c) Maithan (d) Undrel

Answer: (a) Dhuvanan

Question 2. Some officers from Government of India want to visit Gujarat to survey the possibility of using the geothermal energy in future in Gujarat. Which place they should avoid?

(a) Tulsishyam (b) Unai (c) Saputara (d) Lasundra

Answer: (c) Saputara

Question 3. Match the correct pairs and find the answer:

Answer: (b) (a – 3), (a – 4), (c – 1), (d – 2)

Chapter 13

Manufacturing Industries

I. Answer the following questions in details.

Question 1. Where are sugar factories located? Why?



Answer: Sugar is obtained from sugarcane. It is necessary to extract the juice of sugarcane within 24 hours of reaping. If it is not done, the water level of the sugar can decrease. If the water level of sugarcane reduces, i.e., sugarcane dehydrates, it will give lesser sugar. Hence, the sugar factories are located near sugarcane growing centres.

Question 2. Write a note on the iron and steel industry of India.

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Answer:Iron is one of the most important mineral of the modern world. So, iron and steel industry is the base of modern industries and economic development. It also falls in the category of basic industries on which machines, construction and other such industries develop. The process of making iron is very old in India. In olden time, people of Damascus used to buy iron from India to make swords. Today, India ranks fifth in the world in iron and steel production. The first factory in India to produce iron was established at Portonovo in Tamil Nadu.

However, it was closed due to some reasons. In 1874, India's first blast furnace was established at Kulti in West Bengal for making iron ore. In 1907, Jamshedji Tata started Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) at Jamshedpur for large scale production of iron and steel.

Then large scale factories for iron and steel were also established at Bumper and Durgapur in West Bengal, Bhadravati in Karnataka, Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, Vishakhapatnam and Salem. A mini steel plant has been found near Hajira in Gujarat. Iron ore, coal, limestone and manganese are used as raw material for producing iron and steel. The administration of all iron and steel factories except that of Tata is done by 'Steel Authority of India Limited' (SAIL).

Question 3. Write short note on the importance of industries.

Answer: The process in which man can change the natural resources into usable conditions according to his intellectual, cultural and economic capacity is called industry. **Importance of Industries:** In today's time, the existence of nations largely depends on industries'. It is impossible for a nation to achieve economic development without developing its industries. The countries that have focused more on their industrial development have achieved high economic growth.

Countries like US, Russia, Japan, South Korea, etc. are prosperous and developed due to their high industrial development. On the other hand, countries, where the industries are either not developed or are less developed, are not able to utilize their natural resources properly and fully.

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As a result they have to sell their natural resources at a cheaper price and purchase goods made from the same raw material from foreign countries at a higher price. In this, manufacturing industries contribute about 29% of the national production.

Question 4. Write a short note on cotton textile industry of Indian.



Answer: The cotton textile industry plays a very important role in India's economy. Among all the industries, this industry employs maximum people in India which is about 3.5 crore people. India holds second rank after China in the export of cotton textile. Thus, cotton textile is the main industry from employment as well as production point of view. In the initial years, the cotton textile mills were mainly established in Mumbai and Ahmedabad.

India's first cotton mill was started in Mumbai. Then, Shahpur Mills and Calico Mills were established in Ahmedabad in Gujarat. Cheap cotton, availability of labour, transport facilities, ports for export and favourable markets were among the chief reasons for the establishment of these industries. Today, cotton textile mills have spread across the country. They are now located in about 100 cities of India.

However, the main centres are Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bhiwandi, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Indore and Ujjain. A very large number of cotton mills exist in Mumbai and so it is also called as Cottonpolis of India. Cotton textile is also present at other cities of Maharashtra such as Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Jalgaon, etc. There are a very large number of cotton textile industries in Ahmedabad.

So, it is called as 'Manchester of the East' and also 'Denim City of India'. Cities like Vadodara, Kalol, Bharuch, Surat, Porbandar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot etc. also have a good number of textile units. Coimbatore is the main centre of Tamil Nadu, Chennai and Madurai cities are other important centres of textile in Tamil Nadu.

Kanpur, Itawah, Agra, Lucknow, etc are main centres of cotton textile in Uttar Pradesh. Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Devas are main centres in Madhya Pradesh. In West Bengal Kolkata, Howrah, Murshidabad are major centres of cotton textile. Cotton textile industry is also present in Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. As can be seen the cotton industry is not concentrated at specific states but is spread across India. Reason for this includes huge Indian market and well-established infrastructure such as transport, banks, electricity, etc.

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Today, India's cotton textile industry has grown so much that it exports cloth to Russia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Sudan, Nepal, Australia, France and South African countries. The downside of this industry is that it is facing a tough competition due to the factors like inadequate supply of best variety of cotton, use of old machinery, irregular electric supply, competition from artificial fibre cloth and competition given by global brands.

II. Write to the point answer of the following questions.

Question 1. Mention the steps to curb environmental degradation.

Answer: Steps to curb environmental degradation: Industries are the pillars of national economy. They should be developed to solve several problems of the country. The country should develop the industries in such a way that industrial progress and development does not cause much harm to the environment.

The amount of pollution and quality of pollution can be reduced with proper planning, methods and equipment. Pollution can be also reduced by using correct raw material and fuel. The air pollution can be controlled by using filter, scrubber, precipitators, etc. in the factories. The water pollution can be prevented by releasing industrial effluents only after properly treating them. Moreover, industrial water can be purified after treatment and re-used.

Question 2. Describe the classification of industries.

Answer: Industries can be divided on the basis of

- (A) Human labour,
- (B) Ownership and
- (C) Sources of raw material.

(A) Human labour: On the basis of human labour, the industries can be divided as 'Small Scale' industries and 'Large Scale' industries.

(i) Large Scale Industry: An Industry which employs a very large number of people is known as large scale industry. For example, cotton textile industry.

(ii) Small Scale Industry: Industry which is generally owned by individual and which employs very less people is known as small scale industry. For example, readymade garment unit, dairy industry, etc.

(B) Ownership: Industries can be private, public, collaborative and cooperative.

(C) Sources of raw material: On the basis of the source of the raw material, the industries can be classified into

1. Agro-based industries and
2. Mineral-based industries.

III. Write answer to the following questions in brief.

Question 1. How many shipbuilding centres are there in India? Which are they?

Answer: There are five major shipbuilding centres in India. Public sector shipbuilding

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industries at Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata, Kochi, Mumbai and Marmagao produce modern ships. Out of these, Kochi and Vishakhapatnam build large size ships.

Question 2. Which raw material is needed for manufacturing cement.

Answer: Limestone, coal, gypsum, bauxite, clay, etc. are the raw material used for making cement.

Question 3. Where are the centres of chemical industry located in Gujarat?

Answer: Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Ankleshwar, Bharuch etc. are major centres of chemical industry in Gujarat.

Question 4. State four centres of paper industry in India.

Answer: Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Odisha, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, etc. are major centres of paper industry in India.

IV. Select the correct option of the following questions.

Question 1. Which of the following cities is called cotton polos of India for cotton textiles?

(a) Indore (b) Mumbai (c) Ahmedabad (d) Nagpur

Answer: (b) Mumbai

Question 2. Which place does India hold in the export of jute in the world?

(a) Second (b) First (c) Third (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Second

Question 3. Which Indian city is well-known as 'Silicon Valley' of India?

(a) Delhi (b) Bengaluru (c) Jaipur (d) Nagpur

Answer: (b) Bengaluru

Question 4. Where is the mini steel plant located in Gujarat?

(a) Kandla (b) Okha (c) Dwarka (d) Hajira

Answer: (d) Hajira

Question 5. Which of the following pairs is false?

(a) Bengal-Kulti (b) Jharkhand-Jamshedpur

(c) Karnataka-Bhadravati (d) Andhra Pradesh-Bumpur

Answer: (d) Andhra Pradesh-Bumpur

Chapter 14

Transportation, Communication and Trade

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Write a short note on national highways.



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Answer:The highways that connect one state with other is called national highways. For example, National Highway No.8 (NH 8) connects Gujarat with Mumbai. Highways are extremely important for economic development of the nation. They are also a very safe means of transport. It is the central government who builds and takes care of the national highways.

National highways inter-connect state capitals, large industrial and commercial cities and major ports. These roads also connect India with neighboring countries like Myanmar, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and China. National Highway No.7 is the longest highway of the country. It extends from Varanasi in, Uttar Pradesh to Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu. The Golden Quadrilateral is a national highways network which connects all the four metro cities of India namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. National Highways No. 27, 41, 47, 141, 147, etc. pass through Gujarat.

These numbers were changed by the Government of India in 2011. The length of national highways in the union territories namely Chandigarh, Puducherry and Delhi and state of Goa is more as compared to their population.

Next comes the states of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, etc. The total length of national highways is less in states like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat where there is more population.

Question 2. Mention the steps to stop traffic problems.

Answer: Steps for maintaining road behaviour, safety and solve the problem of traffic:



1. Students who do not have driving license should not drive. This will decrease some vehicles from the road. Do not overtake unless, it is absolutely necessary.
2. Two-wheelers like bicycles, scooters, etc. should be driven only on the left side of the road. They should not be driven on wrong sides.
3. Do not talk on cell phones (mobiles) while driving. If possible, show the sides, stop the vehicle on the left side of the road and then talk.
4. Vehicles such as ambulance and fire brigade should be given the priority to pass.
5. Do not create noise by unnecessary honking.
6. Follow traffic signals and do not jump them. Walk down to nearby places or use a cycle.
7. At night, use the light in dipper mode. Use high beam only when it is absolutely necessary.

Question 3. Which are the main National Waterways of India?

Answer: International (or Inland) Waterways: The system of transport on internal water bodies of a country such as rivers and canals is called internal or inland waterways. Internal water transportation services are developed more in the north-east state of

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Assam, West Bengal and Bihar as well as in Tamil Nadu and some other south Indian states. Steamers and large boats ply on waterways of these states.

River/ Canal	Total length
1. Ganga between Haldia-Allahabad	1620 km
2. Brahmaputra between Dhubri-Sadia	891 km
3. West Coast Canal between Kollam Kottapuram	250 km
4. Godavari and Krishna River between Kakinada-Puducherry	1078 km
5. Brahmani River between Goenkhal- Talcher	588 km

II. Write to the point answer for the following questions.

Question 1. What is included in mass communication?

Answer: Mass communication system consists of

1. Print media, and
2. Electronic media.

Print media includes newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc. Electronic media includes TV, Radio, internet, etc.

Question 2. Which are the main commodities exported from India?

Answer: India's export includes iron ore and minerals, engineering goods such as cycle, fans, sewing machines, cars, railway coaches, computer software, etc. We also export chemicals and related items, gemstones, hide and leather goods, cotton textile, fish and fish products, handicrafts, tea-coffee, jute and jute products, readymade clothes etc.

III. Write answer of the following questions in brief.

Question 1. Where are the ropeways located in Gujarat?

Answer: The ropeway services in Gujarat are available at Pavagadh, Saputara and Ambaji. Work for a ropeway has started at Gimar in Junagadh.



Question 2. Which are the effective gadgets in individual communication?

Answer: Internet and smartphones are the most effective gadgets for individual communication system.

Question 3. What is internal trade?

Answer: The commercial transaction of goods or services among the various states or regions of the same country is known as internal trade. For example, Gujarat and Assam supply mineral oil to other states of India while West Bengal supplies coal to Gujarat.

Question 4. How was the communication carried out in earlier times?

Answer: In ancient times, messages for communication were delivered by playing the dhol (drum) and speaking loudly, by generation smoke, by pigeons and through other animals.

IV. Select the correct option of the following questions.

Question 1. Who works as the porters during the ascent of Everest?

(a) Nepali (b) Bhotia (c) Bhaiyajee (d) None of them

Answer: (b) Bhotia

Question 2. Which is the longest National Highway in India?

(a) No.3 (b) No.8 (c) No.7 (d) No.15

Answer: (c) No.7

Question 3. Who is responsible for the construction of National Highways?

(a) State Government (b) Central Government (c) District Panchayat (d) None of them

Answer: (b) Central Government

Chapter 15

Economic Development

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Discuss any five features of the developing economy.

Answer: World Development Report, 2004 categorizes countries having less than \$735 per capital income as developing economy.

The features of the developing economy are as follows:

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(i) **Low per capita income:** The per capita income in the developing countries is low. Their lesser national income gets divided by a larger population. As a result, the standard of living is poor.

(ii) **Higher population growth rate:** The population growth rate per annum is 2% or more in these countries. There is pressure of population on the natural resources such as land.

(iii) **Agrarian economy:** The principal economic activity in these countries is agriculture. More than 60% of the total population is engaged in agriculture. The contribution of agriculture to the national income is about 26%.

(iv) **Uneven distribution of income:** There is concentration of wealth and income. 20% rich account for 40% of the national income. On the other hand, the poorest 20% account for about 10% of the national income. Disparity in income between the rural and urban areas is another indication of the uneven distribution of income.

(v) **Unemployment:** The ratio of unemployment is more than 3% of the entire labour force. There is seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment in the rural areas. Industrial unemployment exists in the urban areas.

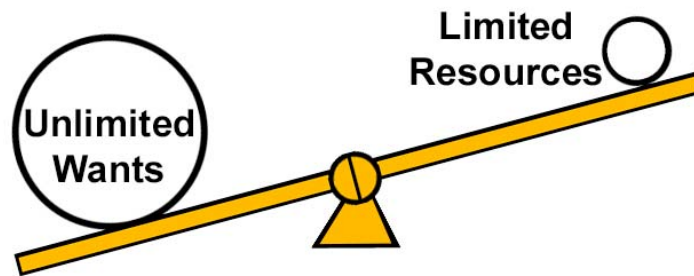
(vi) **Poverty:** About one-third of the population lives in dire poverty. They are unable to satisfy their basic needs of food, clothing, shelter, education and health.

(vii) **Dual economy:** In these countries, backward village economy and traditional society exists side by side with the modern urban economy.

(viii) **Inadequate infrastructure:** Means of transport and communication, education and health and banking facilities are inadequate. This hampers economic development.

(ix) **Adverse balance of trade:** These countries export agro products. Their income from exports is less than expenditure on imports. Due to adverse balance of trade their foreign debt goes on increasing.

Question 2. Wants are unlimited. Explain.



Answer: Human wants are unlimited and insatiable. On the other hand, the resources to fulfil these wants are limited/scarc. Owing to the scarcity of resources, it becomes necessary to determine priority to satisfy wants.

First priority is always given to satisfy the basic needs – necessities of food, clothing and shelter. Thereafter lesser wants in the form of comforts and luxuries are satisfied.



Question 3. Discuss the limitations (disadvantages) of market system.

Answer: In spite of having many virtues, the capitalist/market system is imperfect. Some of its serious defects/ limitations/disadvantages are as follows:

1. Maximisation of profit is the main objective of the capitalist system. The industries focus on the production of luxury and comfort goods and reduce or neglect production of the essential goods.
2. The natural resources are over-utilised and wasted as there is no control of the government.
3. Consumers are exploited as they do not have adequate knowledge of market.
4. Concentration of wealth and income in the hands of a few rich increases disparity in income.
5. The capitalist class exploits the labour by paying low wages.
6. The possibility of monopoly is ever present.
7. Fluctuation in market leads to economic instability and such occurrences like collapse of market leads to worldwide depression.

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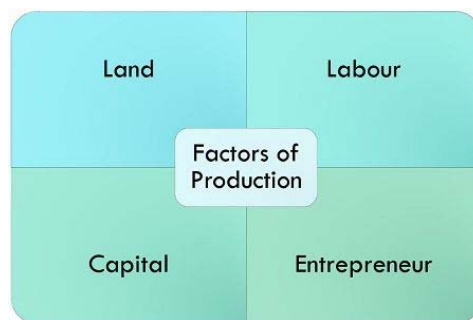
Question 4. Discuss the allocation of resources in mixed economy.

Answer: There is co-existence of public sector and private sector in mixed economy. The central planning authority allocates resources to the public sector. There is private ownership in agriculture, trade, commerce, small and medium scale industries, consumer industries. Later, the private sector has entered transport and communication.

The resources for these activities are raised by individuals or institutions. The public sector owns basic and heavy industries, defence industries, atomic energy, generation and supply of electricity. The funds for these activities are provided by the state as these activities are owned and managed by the public sector enterprises.

II. Answer the following questions as per requirement.

Question 1. Explain land as a factor of production.



Answer: In the conventional usage the term land indicates the upper layer/crust of the surface of earth. In economics, land is regarded as a natural factor of production. Besides agricultural land, it includes forests, mountains, rivers and other source of water on the surface of the earth; as well as mineral below the surface of earth. These resources are put to use for productive uses. Therefore, it is regarded as a natural resource for production.

Land is a free gift of nature. However, owing to its scarcity, it has become a 'priced commodity'. Availability of land is limited and cannot be increased. Therefore, efficient use of land requires planning and technology.

Land is immobile factor of production. It cannot be shifted from one place to another. Fertility and usefulness of land differs from one place to another. Land in Rann of Kachchh is less fertile in comparison to Gangetic plains. However, the availability of mineral oil has made the deserts in West Asia very precious.

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Question 2. Write the limitations of the socialist system.

Answer: The socialist system that has noble intentions of social welfare and classless society has the following limitations:

1. There is no motivation to increase production as there is state ownership of industries.
2. No need is felt for innovation and quality improvement as there is no competition.
3. There is total denial of economic freedom to the citizens.
4. There is fear of bureaucracy due to dictatorial nature of the state.
5. Every aspect of people's life is regulated by the state.

Question 3. Discuss the difference between economic growth and economic development.

Answer: Difference between economic growth and economic development:

(i) On the basis of development process: Economic growth is a quantitative term, whereas economic development is a qualitative term. Economic growth merely indicates increase in the GDP, whereas economic development indicates increase in the GDP, per capital income and changes in the standard of living of the people.

(ii) Later and subsequent: Earlier economists did not make any distinction between these two terms. However, the qualitative aspect was indicated by the later economists by using the term economic development.

(iii) According to the changes taking place in economy: Increase in agricultural production by mere increase in the land under cultivation is economic growth. On the other hand, increase in agricultural production by application of scientific knowledge and technology such as hybrid seeds indicates economic development.

Question 4. Describe the structure of the Indian economy.

Answer: The economic activities in the Indian economy are divided into the following three sectors:

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THE ECONOMY



(i) **Primary sector:** It is the dominant sector of the Indian economy. It consists of agriculture and allied activities such as animal husbandry, fishery, poultry, forestry and mining. These activities make substantial contribution to the national income and generate maximum employment. The significance of the primary sector has gradually declined with economic development.

(ii) **Secondary sector:** It consists of the manufacturing activities, construction, supply of water, electricity and gas. Importance of secondary sector gradually increases with economic development.

(iii) **Service sector:** It includes trade and commerce, transport and communication, education and health, banking and insurance, tourism and entertainment. It is the fastest-growing sector of the Indian economy. It has surpassed the contribution of the primary and the secondary sectors to the national income.

Question 5. Distinguish between Economic activities and Non-economic activities.

Answer:

Difference Between Economic & Non-Economic Activities



Economic Activity



Non-Economic Activity



Economics activities	Non-economic activities
An economic activity means earning (income) or spending money (expenditure). Money is used for exchange of goods (commodities) and services.	A non-economic activity is not undertaken to earn money.
Production of goods and services is undertaken to earn money.	Free of cost services are provided by the non-profit organisations to serve the society.
Activities undertaken by an industry a farmer, an artisan, educational institution, private hospital are some of the example of economic activities.	The selfless work of social workers, charitable hospitals, mother nurturing her child are some of the examples of non-economic activities.

III. Answer the following questions.

Question 1. What is economic development?

Answer: Economic Development: Every country aims to achieve development. When we talk about development, it is not restricted to only 'economic development'. It also includes development of the society i.e. 'social development'.

Economic development shows constant increase in National income of a country. It means:

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1. Constant increase in national income of a country.
2. Increase in per capita income of a country.
3. Change in lifestyle of the people/ change in living standard of the people.

Question 2.What are the factors of production? Name them.

Answer:Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship are the main factors of production.

Question 3.What is the meaning of 'economic activity'?

Answer:Economic activity means any activity such as agriculture that involves earning or spending money for the exchange of goods (commodities) and services.

Question 4.Which economic system has been followed by India?

Answer:India, England and France have adopted mixed economy.

Question 5.What do you mean by alternative uses of resources?

Answer:Alternative uses of resources mean/ imply that a single resource can be used in more than one way, for example, electricity can be used for domestic purposes or industrial activities.

IV. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct alternatives.

Question 1.Economically, India is which type of country?

- (a) Developed (b) Backward (c) Developing (d) Poor

Answer:(c) Developing

Question 2.According to World Bank Report, 2004, what is the minimum per capita income (in dollars) for a country to be called a developing country?

- (a) \$480 (b) \$520 (c) \$735 (d) \$250

Answer:(c) \$735

Question 3.Which system is called Free Economy?

- (a) Socialist system (b) Mixed Economy(c) Market System (d) None

Answer:(b) Mixed Economy

Question 4.Cattle rearing is included in which sector of economy?

- (a) Secondary (b) Primary (c) Service Sector (d) All of these

Answer:(b) Primary

Chapter 16

Economic Liberalization and Globalization

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

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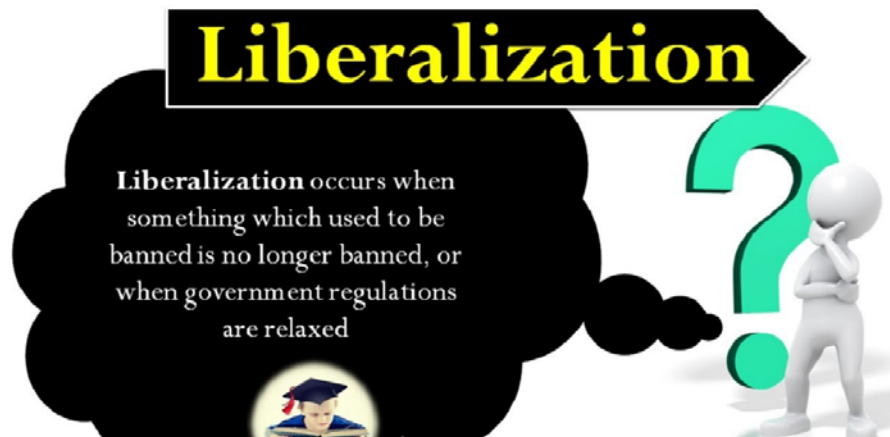
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Question 1.What is the meaning of liberalization? Mention its benefits.

Answer:Liberalization is the gradual removal of restrictions imposed on the private sector to encourage economic development.

Benefits of liberalization are as follows:

Private sector was provided with an opportunity to make unconstrained development. This led to increase in industrial production. It gave impetus to global trade and led to increase in India's global trade. Increase in foreign trade led to increase in the foreign exchange reserves. This resulted in improvement in the infrastructure facilities within the country.



Question 2.Mention the advantages and disadvantages of privatization.

Answer:Advantages of privatization: Privatisation led to an increase in the number of production units in the industrial sector. It resulted in increase in production in capital intensive and consumer industries. Privatization of public sector units led to efficient and fullest utilization of producing capacity of these units.

Disadvantages of privatization:

Concentration of economic power led to increase in the evil of monopoly. It adversely affected the development of cottage industries. Privatization has led to inflation.

Question 3.What steps have been taken to protect the environment?

Answer:Earth conference was organized for the first time at Stockholm in Sweden in 1972 to discuss measures to protect the environment at the global level. Thereafter, many such conferences and conventions have taken place to discuss the environment-related issues. India has actively participated in these global events and adopted the resolutions passed for the protection of the environment.

Following are the steps taken in India for the protection of environment:

Information of the pollution level in the major cities is collected and published. National and State Pollution Control Boards have been set up. 5th June is celebrated as the Environment Day. Air Pollution Control Act was enacted in 1981. International agreements

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have been signed about deteriorating level of ozone, disposal of nuclear waste and maintenance of biodiversity. Steps have been taken to create awareness regarding the protection of environment in the country.

Question 4. Explain the strategy of sustainable development.



Answer: Sustainable development is the process of development which meets the needs of present generation without compromising with the capability of the future generation to meet their needs. Strategy of sustainable development is meant to conserve and preserve the natural resources by taking the following steps:

1. Careful use of the renewable natural resources like land, forest and water
2. Judicious use of the non-renewable resources like coal, minerals and petroleum products.
3. Minimization of the transportation cost by suitably locating industries.
4. Strive to achieve eco-friendly development.
5. Undertake multi-purpose development projects like Damodar Valley Corporation wherein the same natural resources could be used for different activities, such as irrigation, generation of electricity, water transport and flood control.
6. Judicious use of natural resources and check on wastage.
7. Careful planning and management of disposal of industrial waste and poisonous chemicals.
8. Steps to prevent emergence and spread of slums in the urban areas.
9. Emphasis on the development and use of the non-conventional sources of energy such as solar and wind energy.

II. Answer the following questions point-wise.

Question 1. Explain the benefits of globalization.

Answer: India has secured the following benefits of globalization:

- There is considerable increase in the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- Quality products from the developed countries have become available in India.
- Capability has been built up to withstand competition.

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Question 2. Mention the objectives Of the World Trade Organization.

Answer: The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on 1st January, 1995. Its headquarters are at Geneva in Switzerland.

1. The objectives of the WTO are as follows:
2. To remove obstacles in the international trade.
3. To overcome the protection given to domestic industry to facilitate global trade.
4. To coordinate domestic trade policies with world trade policy.
5. To resolve international trade related disputes.
6. The following steps have been taken to realize these objectives:
7. An international body has been set up to implement international agreements related to trade.
8. The WTO serves as a forum for regulating international trade.
9. The WTO promotes discrimination free international trade.
10. The WTO observes domestic trade policies of the member-states and suggests required improvements there in.

Question 3. Mention the ways (methods) of privatization.

Answer: The ways (methods) of privatization are as follows:

- Opening up of the areas reserved for the public sector, such as banking and insurance, to the private sector.
- Transfer of ownership and Control of public sector enterprises to the private entities.
- Disinvestment of the capital invested in the public sector enterprises.



III. Answer the following questions in short:

Question 1. Explain the concept of globalization.

Answer: Globalization is the process of connecting one country economy with the world economy. As the result of which flow of goods, services, technology and labour is easily available in the world.



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Following improvements have taken place due to globalization:

1. Obstacles of trade between two nations have been removed.
 2. Such a condition has been created so that capital exchange can easily take place between two nations.
 3. Obstacles in the way of exchange of technology have been removed.
 4. Free exchange of labour may be there among different nations of the world.
- Mixed-effects of globalization have been there on Indian economy.

Question 2.When were the economic reforms introduced in India?

Answer:The economic reforms were introduced in India in the year 1991.

Question 3.When was the WTO established?

Answer:The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established on 1st January, 1995.

Question 4.Explain the concept of 'Sustainable development'.

Answer:Sustainable development has been defined as a process of development wherein most of the requirements of the present generation are met without compromising with the capability of the future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable development is advocated due to the extreme adverse effects of human activities on ecology. If the present generation uses the natural resources at high speed, the resources will get depleted and nothing will remain for the future generations. To protect the interests of the future generations some restraints have been suggested in the strategy of sustainable development.

IV. Answer the following questions by choosing the correct alternative.

Question 1.Where are the headquarters of the World Trade Organization?

(a) Stockholm (b) Geneva (c) London (d) Kolkata

Answer:(b) Geneva

Question 2.When was the "Earth Conference" organized to bring awareness about environment?

(a) 1972 (b) 1951 (c) 1992 (d) 2014

Answer:(a) 1972

Question 3.When is the World Environment Day celebrated?

(a) 8th March (b) 11th June (c) 5th June (d) 12th June

Answer:(c) 5th June

Question 4.The process of connecting the economy of the country with the world economy is

(a) Privatization (b) Globalization (c) Liberalization (d) None of these

Answer:(b) Globalization

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Chapter 17 Economic Problems and Challenges: Poverty and Unemployment

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Explain the poverty alleviation programmes.

Answer: Poverty alleviation programmes in India can be broadly classified into:

1. Wage based employment programmes,
2. Self-employment programmes.
3. Programmes related to food security.
4. Programmes related to social security.
5. Programmes related to reduction of poverty in the urban areas.

A brief narration of some of these programmes is as under:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): This is a wage-based employment programme. One person from every family is guaranteed wage employment for minimum 100 days in the financial year. The daily wages are fixed by the government and if it fails to provide work, unemployment allowance is paid. Rural Development activities such as horticulture, land levelling, tree plantation, water conservation, cleaning of canals, etc. are undertaken.



(ii) Chief Minister's Village Road Scheme: Village Panchayats are provided financial assistance to build approach roads and thereby connect the village to the nearby villages and highways.

(iii) Deendayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana: This programme of rural electrification proposes unhindered supply of electricity to 18000 villages which are without supply of

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electricity. It proposes to supply electricity for domestic use and agriculture at a concessional rate, provide subsidy to farmers to purchase electric motors and set up new power sub-stations. It provides subsidy to purchase solar energy equipment.

(iv) **Maa Annapurna Yojana:** The Antyodaya families in the cities and villages are provided 35 kg food grains free of cost per month. The other poor persons are provided 5 kg food grains at a very low rate. This programme is a part of the food security activity in Gujarat.

(v) **Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana:** Every member of Parliament is provided ten crore rupees to be spent on the development of an adopted village. The activities include improvement in education and health services and generate employment opportunities. In their endeavour to make an ideal village, they build permanent public assets, promote social harmony and preserve cultural heritage.

(vi) **Mission Mangalam:** It is meant to encourage women to form Self-Help Groups. They are provided skill-training for household economic employed and come out of the vicious circle of poverty.

(vii) **Dattopand Thengdi Vyaj-Sahay Yojana:** It is a scheme through which the government provides loans to village artisans at a low rate to purchase raw material for their handicraft and cottage industries.

(viii) **Jyoti Gramodyog Vikas Yojana:** It is the 'Start-up India' scheme for unemployed persons in the rural areas. They are provided financial help and subsidies to undertake production activities and overcome poverty.

(ix) **Vajpayee Bankable Yojana:** It is meant for the unemployed persons who are in the age group of 18 to 65 years and have completed primary education. They are provided skill training and financial help to undertake their production activities. This scheme is meant for the unemployed persons in the rural as well as urban areas.

Question 2. Discuss the steps taken by the government for poverty alleviation programme in the agricultural sector and the programme 'Gramodayathi Bharat Uday'.

Answer: The Steps for Poverty alleviation in the agriculture sector are as follows:

(i) **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana:** This scheme is meant to increase irrigation facility for agriculture. It proposes to provide irrigation facility to the entire agricultural land, promotion of drip irrigation and construct small, medium and big size check dams. Such activities will also generate employment and income for the rural poor.

(ii) **Prime Minister Farm Security (Insurance) Plan:** This plan proposes to provide farm security, provide financial assistance for loss/damage to the crops, purchase cotton and provide remunerative prices to the agricultural produce.

(iii) **National Drinking Water Programme:** Like PM's Krishi Sinchai Yojana, this programme proposes to extend irrigation facility to improving the existing canal network provide tube

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wells, check soil erosion and salinity. Digging ponds, watershed development, construction of tanks, rainwater harvesting, lining of canals, renovation/revitalization of the check dams are the related activities.

(iv) Enam Scheme: Under this scheme, the farmers enlist their products and the buyers are put in direct contact. Thereby intermediaries are eliminated. The farmers get remunerative prices due to competition among the buyers,

(v) Integrated dairy development scheme for the tribal women provides help for development of geonics and plantation agriculture.

(vi) Organic farming: It is encouraged by providing training and finance at a low interest rate and setting up markets,

(vii) Gramodayathi Bharat Uday: This is the most ambitious programme of the present government for attaining economic development of India by means of rural development. Steps are proposed to prevent losses to the farmers. Record of land survey are maintained. Finance is made available for the mechanized farming and computerization in agriculture. Soil Testing laboratories are set up and advice is given to the farmers on cultivation of remunerative crops. All irrigation related activities are undertaken and additional employment is generated in the rural areas. Thereby, poverty alleviation will take place and farmers will be freed from the debt trap.

Question 3. Give information about the efforts made by the government to reduce poverty.
Answer: The strategy adopted by the government in the post-independence period can be stated as under:

(i) The strategy of 'Garibi Hatao' was launched along with emphasis on the economic development. It was expected that generation of employment will enhance income and thereby reduce poverty. However, the benefits of development did not percolate down and the poor continued to remain poor.

(ii) The strategy of 'Green Revolution' gave boost to agriculture and increased agricultural production to a large extent. However, the Green Revolution entailed capital-intensive technique of production. The rich farmers made capital investment and reaped the benefits of the Green Revolution. The poor could not buy inputs, such as fertilizers. Insecticides and pesticides.

They could not afford mechanization and water-saving techniques of irrigation. The strategy of the 'Green Revolution' failed to reduce poverty. The disparity in income meant that the rich became richer and the poor remained where they were or became poorer.

(iii) Economic development was slow and sluggish. The land reforms intended to reduce poverty in the rural segment were not properly implemented.

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- (iv) Rapid industrialization did take place but it added to the wealth of the urban rich. The higher taxation on the high-income groups and the heavy taxes on the luxurious good had little impact on the rich.
- (v) The government resorted to public distribution system to provide essential commodities to the common people at subsidised price through fair price shops: This was intended to raise the standard of living of the poor.
- (vi) The government encouraged the activities allied to agriculture such as dairy, forestry, pisciculture to enhance the income and provide alternate sources of employment in the rural areas.
- (vii) Encouragement was given to the small and cottage industries to generate employment in the rural areas. Laws were enacted to provide protection to the small and cottage industries by reservation of production of certain goods. Arrangements were made to provide skill training to the unemployed young persons to enable them to undertake self-employment activities.
- (viii) Steps have been taken to spread education, provide health services, provide agricultural credit, built infrastructure facilities, provide agricultural inputs such as the quality seeds and fertilizers at a subsidized rate. The government has started polytechnics and vocational training centres.
- (ix) Encouragement has been given to women to form Self-Help-Groups and undertake self-employment activities.
- (x) A number of social welfare activities were undertaken to improve the living standard of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and economically backward sections of the society.

Question 4. Explain the schemes and programmes undertaken by the government to reduce unemployment (main four).

Answer: (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): This is a wage-based employment programme. One person from every family is guaranteed wage employment for minimum 100 days in the financial year. The daily wages are fixed by the government and if it fails to provide work, unemployment allowance is paid. Rural development activities such as horticulture, land levelling, tree plantation, water conservation, cleaning of canals, etc, are undertaken.

(ii) Mission Mangalam is meant to encourage women to form Self Help Groups. They are provided skill-training for household economic employed and come out of the vicious circle of poverty.

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(iii) Jyoti Gramodyog Vikas Yojana is the 'Start-up India' scheme for unemployed persons in the rural areas. They are provided financial help and subsidies to undertake production activities and overcome poverty.

(iv) Integrated dairy development scheme for the tribal women provides help for development of geonics and plantation agriculture.

II. Answer the following questions in point-wise.

Question 1. What is poverty? What are the characteristics of the people living below poverty line?



Answer: Poverty is a qualitative term that denotes the lowest (sub-human) level of life. It is a situation wherein a large number of people are unable to satisfy even their basic requirements of food, clothing, shelter, education and health.

The following characteristics of the people living below poverty line have been observed:

- Inability to get two meals a day.
- Non-availability of adequate place of dwelling and as such forced to live in slum areas.
- Income inadequate to meet the required expenditure.
- Mostly illiterate.
- Lifespan below the national average.
- High death rate due to malnutrition and starvation.
- Lack of nutritious food accounts for high infant mortality rate.
- Child labour forced upon the family.

Question 2. Explain the poverty in India.

Answer: Poverty is the serious and complex economic problem before India.

- India is in the grip of poverty since age and this chronic problem is difficult to resolve.
- The landless and farm labourers, the small and marginal farmers, the village artisans the inhabitants of forests and mountainous regions and the tribals are the rural poor.

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- The temporary (casual) workers in the industries, the daily wage earners, the domestic workers, rickshaw drivers, the workers in tea stalls, hotels and the dhabas are among the urban poor.
- On the basis of monthly expenditure of ₹ 4080 for family in the rural areas and ₹ 5000 in the urban areas was declared as the poverty line by the Planning Commission 2011-12.
- Those families whose income was less were deemed as the “Below Poverty Line’ (BPL) families.
- The estimated “BPL’ population was 27 crores. It was 21.9% of the total population of India.
- As per the UNDP Report, 21.92% population of India lived below poverty line in 2011-12.
- The proportion of poverty in the rural and urban areas was 25.7% and 13.7%. Chhattisgarh is the poorest state in India, with 36.9% BPL population.
- On the other hand, Gba has the lower BPL population of 5.09%.
- In Gujarat 16.63% population live below poverty line. Besides Chhattisgarh, the other states having more than 30% BPL population are Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha.
- India has rich natural resources which have not been fully utilized.
- As a result, a large number of people live in poverty. It is said that, “The poor live in rich India”.

Question 3.What are reasons for the emergence of poverty in India?

Answer:The reasons for the emergence of poverty in India are as follows:



- Irregular rainfall and inadequate irrigation facilities are responsible for the decline in income from agriculture.
- Seasonal nature of employment and absence of alternative employment in the rural area.
- The illiterate people are engaged in agriculture for ages. They do not possess required

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knowledge,

skills or training for the high-paying professions. Sway of customs, traditions and (blind) religious beliefs force people to indulge in huge unproductive expenditure. They borrow money from the village moneylenders at exorbitant rate of interest by mortgaging their land. As a result, more than 90% villagers are caught in the debt trap.

- The illiterate villagers are exploited by the landlords and moneylenders.
- The illiterate villagers are unable to derive their benefits as they do not possess information of the welfare schemes of the government.
- The British rulers encouraged cultivation of cash
- The British rulers imposed exorbitant land revenue and made it compulsory to make its payment in cash. They did not grant relief even in time of natural calamities. The farmers had no other alternative but to approach money-lenders to raise funds for the payment of the land revenue. The exploitative British rule was mainly responsible for the rural poverty crops. This reduced the land under cultivation of the food- grains. As a result, production of foodgrains declined. This triggered scarcity of food grains and increase in the prices.
- Development of agriculture was neglected during the era of planning. Benefits of development did not reach the poor and they continued to live in poverty.
- Economic reforms introduced in 1991 have adverse effect on agriculture, small scale and cottage industries. The poor in the rural areas migrated to the urban areas in search of employment. This resulted in the collapse of agriculture as an economic activity.
- Malnutrition and starvation are common among the poor. They suffered form many ailments. Expensive medical treatment cause further hardship.
- Technological change have led to the closure of many traditional crafts and industries. The workers have been rendered jobless.
- Progress in medical science has increased the expectancy of life. Population has increased due to low death rate.
- The supply of labour has increased manifold. However, employment opportunities are insufficient. This led to unemployment and unemployment has further triggered poverty.
- The purchasing power of the people has declined. As, a result, the standard of living deteriorated. This is a reflection on the state of poverty in India.

Question 4.What are the steps taken by the government to provide social security and food security?

Answer:The Government of India has enacted the National Food Security Act in 2013.

- Food security means provision of nutritious food to enable every individual to live an active and healthy life.
- The government of Gujarat launched 'Maa Anapurna Yojana' to provide food security in Gujarat.
- The Antyodaya families which are the poorest among the poor are provided 35 kg foodgrains free of cost, per month.
- The poor families are provided 5 kg food grain per person per month at high subsidized rates.
- About 3.62 crore people in Gujarat have been provided food security by "Maa Annapurna Yojana'.

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Question 5. Explain 'poors live in rich India'.

Answer: India is said to be a rich country of the poor people. The riches of India had attracted the foreign invaders since the ancient times.

- The British exploited the rich natural resources of India.
- The British industries and the industrialists prospered. They exploited not only resources but also people of India. They made India country of the poor people.
- A small rich class had always existed in India. They acquired riches and wealth by exploiting millions of the poor. Even today the industrialists exploit the workers and the Zamindars exploit the farm labour.
- There is a small rich class and the large majority is poor.
- Even today, about 30% of the people in India live below the poverty line. Thus, poor live in rich India.

Question 6. State the reasons for unemployment.

Answer: Prior to the advent of the British rule, India had a self-sufficient village economy and the problems of unemployment did not exist.

- The exploitative land revenue policy of the British uprooted the farmers and made them landless labourers.
- In times of natural calamities, the rural poor migrated to the urban areas and added to the number of people seeking employment.
- The British destroyed the traditional village and cottage industries and the craftsmen were rendered jobless.
- There was explosion of population in India.
- The supply of labour was in excess of demand and the industries were not in a position to absorb the entire available labour force.
- Indian capitalists did not have enough capital to start a large number of industries and provide employment. Natural calamities reduced the employment in agriculture.
- India did not have technically qualified engineers/technicians to take up the skilled labour positions in industries.

Question 7. State the effects of unemployment.

Answer: Unemployment is a serious and complex problem before the Indian economy. Its (adverse) effects are as follows:

- Unemployment is the root cause of poverty in India. When there is no employment there is no income and when there is no income there is poverty and hardship for the poor.
- Unemployment leads to poverty and poverty leads to low standard for living. The unemployed poor live in slums, suffer malnutrition, starvation, diseases and early death.
- The failure to find employment make the educated and intelligent young people to migrate to other countries. The brain-drain is a major loss due to inadequate employment opportunities.

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- The illiterate and semi-literate unemployed youth is lured by the criminals to indulge in antisocial activities.
- A new problem of suicide by the farmers has emerged in recent times in some parts of India as the poor farmer has neither money nor job to repay the loans.

III. Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 1. Explain relative poverty of absolute poor.

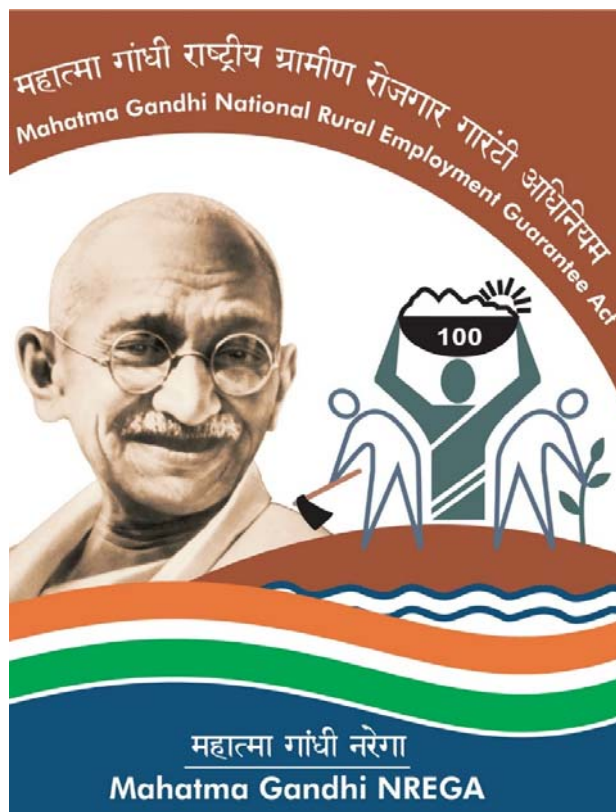
Answer: Those persons in the developing countries who are unable to fulfil the basic necessities are called absolute poor and that condition is known as absolute poverty. The society in developed countries have different classes. There is a wide disparity in the income of these classes. There are families whose income and standard of living is inferior than the families of well-off classes. These families are considered to be relatively poor. This situation of comparative riches is described as relative poverty.

Question 2. Explain Agro-Business Policy.

Answer: The government of Gujarat has declared Agro-Business Policy-2016. It proposes to provide employment to 10 lakh people by setting up agro-processing units in the State. It also proposes to export processed agro products which will generate sufficient income and reduce poverty.

Question 3. Classify MGNREGA programme.

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee ACT (MGNREGA) is a wage-based employed programme. One person from every family is guaranteed wage employment for minimum 100 days in the financial year. The daily wages are fixed by the government and if it fails to provide work, unemployment allowance is paid. Rural Development activities such as horticulture, land levelling, tree plantation, water conservation, cleaning of canals, etc are undertaken.



Question 4.What is industrial unemployment?

Answer:Industrial unemployment is the result of conflicts between the employers and employees, leading to strikes, lockouts and closure of industry.

Question 5.Explain the idea of 'World Labour Market'.

Answer:The phenomena of international mobility of labour has given rise to the idea of World Labour Market in the era of globalization. Globalization assumes, among other things, free flow of labour across the world. This process started much before the onset of globalization. The bright students from the well-to-do families in India used to go to either England or America for higher education. Getting accustomed to better working conditions, much higher salary, comfortable life and social status, many of them did not return to India. This loss of the most intelligent people was described as 'brain-drain'.

World Labour Market is a new form of brain-drain. A much large number of people enrol themselves in the world market and seek employment anywhere in the world. This has become a transnational phenomenon and people of one country migrate to another country. Thus, world has become a single market for the employers to select their prospective employees from anywhere in the world. Those seeking employment are willing to serve employers anywhere in the world.

This hunt for employees on the one hand and the jobs, on the other hand, is more pronounced in high technical areas due to information technology, biotechnology, communication and medical science. India is among the loser countries in the World

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Labour Market. However, the remittances of the foreign exchange by the NRIs adds to the country's foreign exchange reserves.



IV. Select the correct option of the following questions.

Question 1. Which state in India has higher rate of poverty?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Odisha (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Bihar

Answer: (c) Chhattisgarh

Question 2. What was the rate of poverty in India in 2011-12 (in crores)?

- (a) 21.65 (b) 26.93 (c) 36.93 (d) 21.92

Answer: (b) 26.93

Question 3. Which scheme has been started to connect women empowerment, skill development training, self-employment and market?

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana
(b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
(c) Mission Mangalam Yojana
(d) Agro Business Policy-2016

Answer: (c) Mission Mangalam Yojana

Question 4. In which Indian state the rate of unemployment is highest?

- (a) Bihar (b) Jharkhand (c) Kerala (d) Chhattisgarh

Answer: (c) Kerala

Question 5. Which was implemented under the Food Security Act in Gujarat?

- (a) Maa Annapurna Yojana (b) MGNREGA
(c) Antodaya Yojana (d) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

Answer: (a) Maa Annapurna Yojana

Question 6. Which scheme encourages unemployed Youth with new ideas to become entrepreneur and get self-employed?

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(a) Make in India (b) Start-Up India (c) Digital India (d) Swachchh Bharat Abhiyan

Answer:(a) Make in India

Question 7.For elimination of unemployment which government organization helps employer?

(a) Employment Exchange Centre (b) Labour Ministry

(c) Model Career Centre (d) Gram Panchayat

Answer:(a) Employment Exchange Centre

Question 8.Who is helped under 'Shri Bajpai Bankable Yojana'?

(a) Urban Unemployed (b) Rural Unemployed

Trained Unemployed (d) Unemployed Women

(c)

Answer:(c) Trained Unemployed

Chapter 18 Price Rise and Consumer Awareness

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

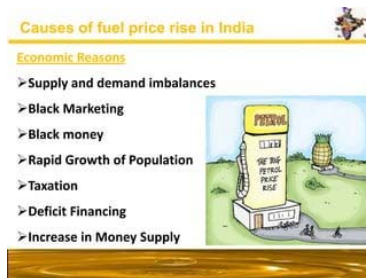
Question 1.Discuss the reason for price rise.

Answer:The reasons for the price rise are as follows:

(i) Increase in the supply of money in the economy takes place when

1. the government resorts to deficit financing and prints new currency.
2. Increase in cash transactions in the market.
3. Additional money made available by reducing the rate of interest on the loans.

The increase in the public expenditure, Expenditure on defence unplanned expenditure, expenditure on welfare scheme lead "to increase in supply of money in the market.' The increase in supply of money increases the purchasing power of the people. However, the supply of the goods and services do not increase to the extent of demand. This imbalance between the demand and supply results in the price rise.



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(ii) **Population growth:** Population of India has increased from 102.70 crore in 2001 to 121.02 crore in 2011. Additional population means additional demand for goods and services. The imbalance between demand and supply results in the price rise.

(iii) **Increase in export:** The encouragement given by the government has considerably increased export of the Indian goods. Thereby the availability of the goods in the domestic market has decreased. This results in the shortage/scarcity of goods and increase in price.

(iv) **Shortage of raw material:** The shortage of raw material leads to increase in the prices of their products. This contributes to price rise in the market.

(v) **Price rise by the government:** Petroleum products are imported by the international market find reflection in the increase of the prices of the petroleum products by the government. The government fixes support prices for the agricultural produce. Any increase in the support prices by the government contributes to the price rise.

(vi) **Natural calamities:** The natural calamities like excess rainfall, scanty rainfall, earthquakes, floods and epidemics adversely affect the production and supply of the agricultural products. This shortage in supply results in price rise.

(vii) **Man-made disasters:** The disasters like war, riots, strikes, lockouts and industrial unrest adversely affect the supply of essential commodities and trigger price rise.

(viii) **Anti-Social activities:** Black money, smuggling, hoarding and black marketing are anti-social activities. Hoarding of the goods creates artificial shortage and these goods are sold in the black market at higher price than their normal price.

Question 2. Discuss main measures for controlling the price rise.

Answer: The following steps have been taken to control price rise.

(i) **Monetary Measures:** The Reserve Bank of India takes the following monetary measures to control price rise:

It increases the Bank rate; i.e, the rate at which it lends money to the commercial banks. As a corollary, the commercial banks increase the rate of interest while lending money to their customers. The increase in the interest rate curbs the tendency to borrow money and invest the same in speculative ventures.

The increase in the rate of interest on the deposits encourages the consumers to invest their surplus funds. Thereby surplus funds go out of circulation. The tendency to make unnecessary purchases is curbed. This reduces the demand for the goods. The Reserve Bank withdraws surplus funds from the market by selling the government securities. It increases the Cash Reserve Ratio and reduces the availability of funds with the commercial banks.

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(ii) Fiscal Measures are taken by the government to control price rise. These are: The government reduces the public expenditure, postpones plans involving heavy expenditure and curbs wasteful expenditure. It increases the level of existing taxes and imposes new taxes and thereby reduces spending capacity of the people. It borrows money from the market, private individuals and institutions. Thereby, it curtails excess purchasing power and demand for goods and services.

(iii) Control on investment is a direct step to curb price rise. It encourages productive investments in agricultural and consumer goods industries. Thereby the supply of food grains and consumer goods is increased. At the same time, it discourages speculative investments.

(iv) Price Regulation and Rationing was introduced in India for the first time during the Second World War and continued till 1972, when India became self-sufficient in production of food grains. The price control continues even today. Essential commodities are made available to the weaker sections through the public distribution system of the society. For this purpose a chain of Fair Price Shops has been set up. The government gives subsidy of food grains, petroleum products and gas to keep prices under control.

(v) Administered Price Mechanism the government has made it obligatory for all the manufacturers to state the MRP (Maximum Retail Price) on their products, which are inclusive of all taxes. Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lays down the level of stocks to be maintained and their display. The traders are required to maintain stock registers. Any disparity between actual stock and that mentioned in stock register attracts punishment.

Question 3. Explain the rights and duties of the consumer.

Answer: Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has conferred the following rights of the consumers:



1. Right to safety: Consumer has right to be protected if the commodity or service is dangerous or harmful to health. They also have right to lodge a complaint if anybody creates pollution.
2. Right to be informed: Consumers must be provided complete information about quality, purity, price, quantity and the standard of goods and preference.

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3. **Right to choose:** Consumers have the right to make a choice from variety of goods and services as per their purchasing power and preference.
4. **Right to be heard/represented:** Arrangements are made so as to make the concerned party hear the views of the consumers either by themselves or through their representative.
5. **Right to seek redressal:** Consumers have a right to seek redressal of their grievances related to price and quality of goods and services. They have a right to ask the seller or the manufacturer to repair or replace the defective goods. They can approach the District Forum, the State Commission and the National Commission for the redressal of their grievances.
6. **Right to consumer education:** Consumers have right to receive education regarding all matters connected with their interests.

The duties of the consumers are as follows:

- To be quality conscious and aware of rights to restrict business malpractices.
- To beware of misleading advertisements.
- To insist on a bill, a receipt and guarantee/warranty card by the seller.
- To compare the quality, price, durability, after-sale service, etc. of the products.
- To inspect carefully variety of goods and make the best choice.
- To purchase the product only in sufficient quantity and be aware that the other consumers too need these products.
- To participate in consumer education activities, form consumer's organization at the local level and protect the rights of the consumers.

Question 4. Describe the provisions of the consumer courts.

Answer: Provisions of the Consumer Court:

(i) District Courts or Forums have been set up in every district. Approximately, 571 District Courts-Forums are working throughout to the Country. These courts have been given power to decide compensation claim upto? 20 Lakh. The application can be filed by paying the prescribed fees. A party dissatisfied with the decision can file an appeal with the State Commission within 30 days by depositing 50% of the claim amount or? 25,000, whichever is less.

(ii) The State Commission has been established in all states and the Union Territories. It has been given power to decide compensation claims between? 20 lakh and 1 crores. It consists of a five-member bench. It is expected to decide the case within 90 days of filing case. A party dissatisfied with the decision can file an appeal with the National Commission within 30 days by depositing 50% of the claim amount or ? 35,000 whichever is less.

(iii) The National Commission is the apex consumer court in India. It consists of a bench of five members. It has been given the power to decide compensation claims above X 1 crore. It is expected to decide the case within 30 days of filing case. A party, either applicant or respondent, dissatisfied with the decision can file a review petition with the Supreme Court of India by depositing 50% of the compensation claim amount of? 50,000 whichever is less.

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[Note: A consumer court can order fine or imprisonment for non-compliance of its order. People below poverty – line, handicapped persons and senior citizens have been exempted from payment of fees under the prescribed conditions. They are also provided free legal aid by the District Free Legal Service.]

Question 5. Describe the national and international institutions for quality standard.

Answer: (i)



ISI: The Government of India had established Indian Standards Institute (ISI) in 1947 to regulate the quality of industrial products. Since, 1986, it is known as Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). It awards ISI mark to the products that meet the prescribed standards. The BIS allows the use of ISI mark on textile, chemicals, rubber products, cement, electronic goods, pesticides and insecticides.



(ii) AGMARK: The practice of awarding AGMARK to the farm, horticulture and animal products was started in 1937. It is awarded by Directorate of Marketing and Intelligence – (DMI), within the Ministry of Agriculture. Complaints regarding quality of any product can be lodged with the regional office of BIS.

(iii) BIS



marks assure the quality/purity of gold. The purity number 916 indicates 22-carat gold. Along with the number, Hallmark logo is given which indicates the year of manufacture of the gold ornament. [916 = 22 carat J = Manufacture in 2008]

(iv) FPO



mark is used for the tinned jam, fruit juices, squash, fruits and vegetables.

(v) Woolmark

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is given for woollen products.

(vi) MPOmark is given for meat and mutton products.

(vii) ACCP, i.e. Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point is given to the processed foods.

(viii) Eco mark is given to soaps, detergents, paper, lubricants, packing material, color, chemicals, power coating, battery, cosmetics, leather and plastic products.

Question 6.What precautions should be undertaken while purchasing?



Answer:The consumer should take the following precautions while purchasing goods:

1. The consumer should purchase products that have good quality, reasonable prices and guarantee warranty of after-sales service. They should ascertain that the goods have BSI/ISI/AGMARK which ensure their quality.
2. They should obtain all possible information of the product before making purchase. They should preferably purchase branded goods. When there is a variety of products available, they should be discreet and make the right choice.
3. They should insist on the original bill, standard receipt of the goods purchased or service availed.
4. They must check packaging, rate, date of manufacture, patent number, weight, date of expiry, name and address of the manufactures. This will enable them to lodge a complaint if the product is defective.
5. If they notice any defect in the product at the time of purchase, they should bring the same to the notice of the trader immediately. They should refuse to purchase defective products.
6. They should not be attracted by the attractive advertisement or from the sale. They must not purchase unnecessary products and waste money.
7. They must test check electrical/ electronic goods as the defective products many endanger their lives.
8. They must check that the seal of the gas cylinder is intact. While riding rickshaw/taxi they should check meter reading and insist on zero meter reading.

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II. Answer the following questions pointwise:

Question 1. Explain “Price rise is beneficial to economic development. ”



Answer:(A) Price rise is beneficial to economic development: Moderate price rise, along with economic stability is beneficial to economic development. Increase in price of the manufactured goods means increase in the profit for the entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurs strive to increase their profit by reducing the cost of production. The profits provide capital required for the new ventures.

New production units create more employment. They offer higher wages and better service conditions to the workers. Better wages means increase in purchasing power. People spend money to improve their standard of living. Thus price rise gives momentum to industrialization and industrialization serves as engine of economic development.

(B) Price rise is a hindrance in economic development: Unrestrained price rise is called hyper-inflation. It is a hindrance to economic development. It results in the fall in the value of money and purchasing power. The high prices of goods and services are beyond, the reach of common people. The middle class and the poor suffer. It reduces saving and adversely affects capital formation.

High volatility in economy discourages the entrepreneurs from launching new ventures. The entrepreneurs prefer production of luxury goods and neglect production of the essential goods to earn more profit. The scarcity of essential goods leads to hoarding and black marketing. Economy loses its momentum due to the chaos created by the hyperinflation. Thus, price rise is a hindrance in economic development.

Question 2. “Black money one of the reasons for (causes of) price rise? Explain.

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Answer:Black money is unaccounted money. Many economic transactions are not mentioned in the books of account to evade taxation. Excess income is hidden in the form of black money. Black money constitutes parallel economy in India, whereby such persons invest in land and real estate; or they lend money to those who indulge in unfair trades like smuggling and speculative trade. They are afraid being caught and therefore prefer to spend money on luxurious lifestyles. They store their money outside the country in foreign banks. In this way, black money is a contributing factor to the price rise.

Question 3. Clasify the role of the public distribution system in controlling price rise.



Answer:During the Second World War period, there was acute shortage of foodgrains and other essential goods. The British government had introduced rationing in 1942. For this purpose a chain of fair price shops was set up across the country. The statutory rationing continued even after independence as her was acute shortage of food grains. After India became self-sufficient in food requirements the statutory rationing was lifted in 1972. However, as a poverty alleviation measure, the Public Distribution System was introduced in 1977.

The PDS supplies essential goods to the low-income groups and the people living below poverty line at a reasonable price through a chain of 4.92 lakh fair price shops. The difference between the open market price and prices in the fair price shops, are borne by the government by giving subsidy. The PDS has become a boon for maintaining adequate standard of living for the lower classes. However, there is need to strengthen administrative machinery, ensure regular supply of the required quantity of essential

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goods and honesty among the shopkeepers. [Please note some details in the textbook were incorrect and incomplete. These have been corrected in the answer.]

Question 4. Describe the reasons of consumer exploitation.



Answer: Besides the selfish attitude of the traders and the manufacturers to exploit the consumers to earn extra profit, the following factors are responsible for the exploitation of the consumers:

1. **Consumers:** Most consumers are ignorant about the prevailing market conditions. They are unaware of their rights and are unwilling to organize themselves to fight against exploitation.
2. **Limited information:** The consumers have very little information about products and their quality and utility. They are not aware of the guarantee and warranty. Moreover, the salesmen do not provide such information.
3. **Limited supply:** The traders create artificial scarcity of popular products. The traders take undue advantage of scarcity.
4. **Limited competition:** The manufacturers/traders form cartels and create monopolistic situations. The consumers find themselves in market where there is limited or no competition and get themselves exploited.

Question 5. Classify the role of consumer society in providing consumer protection.



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Answer:The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 envisages one establishment of the Consumers Society (Consumer Protection Council) at the taluka, district, state and national level. These are non-political, non-profit voluntary organizations. The consumers themselves take an initiative in their establishment.

They serve as a watchdog and protect consumers from unfair trade practices. For this purpose, they undertake consumer's education activities and create awareness among consumers. They offer suggestions to the government in framing policies related to consumers. They review the existing legal provisions and suggest necessary changes in the Acts. They published periodicals like 'Grahak Suraksha', 'Insight', 'The Consumer', 'Grahak Manch', etc. to create awareness among the consumers.

They help consumers in filing complaints and, at times, represent the consumers. They help consumers in filing complaints and, at times, represent the consumers in the proceedings of the consumer courts. They serve as a check on unfair trade practices and discourage the traders to indulge in these practices by the treat of legal proceedings.

Question 6.Who can file a complaint? Describe the information included in complaint.

Answer:A complaint to the District Consumer Forum can be filed by



1. the consumer
2. the Government of India, State Government and the Government of Union Territory
3. Consumer Society
4. Representative of consumer, and
5. any member of the family of the consumer who had purchased goods or services.

A complaint can be either handwritten or typed or sent through e-mail. When a complaint is lodged in a forum/ court, it has to be accompanied by affidavit, giving information about name, address and contact number. The reasons for filing complaint should be clearly stated. Xerox copies of the supportive documents/ evidences related to complaint should be enclosed. Bills and receipts of payment should be enclosed.

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Details of cheque should be given when the payment is made by cheque. Other evidences such as copy of advertisement, pamphlet; prospectus and terms/conditions offered by the seller should be enclosed. Bills and receipts of payment should be enclosed. Details of cheque should be given when the payment is made by cheque. Other evidences such as copy of advertisement, pamphlet; prospectus and terms/conditions offered by the seller should be enclosed. A complaint has to be filed within two year of the incident. Consumer may Call 1800-233-0222 of Gujarat state helpline or 1800-114000 . of national helpline to file complaint and to seek legal information and guidance.

III. Answer the following questions in short.

Question 1. Why has it become necessary to control price rise?



Answer: It has become necessary to control rise due to its undesirable effects. These are:

1. The value of money and its purchasing power declines. This leads to decline in saving and capital formation.
2. The decline in capital formation has adverse effect on production activity, employment in industries and supply of essential consumer goods.
3. Foreign investment declines as the investment is not profitable.
4. It creates scarcity of essential goods. The government spends available funds on import of essential goods, like food grains.
5. As the production cost increases, the domestic goods become expensive. On the other hand, the imported goods are cheap and their import increases. This creates imbalance in the import-export trade.
6. The lives of the middle class and the lower classes become miserable. Their standard of living deteriorates.
7. It leads to moral degradation. The poor indulge in theft and robbery. The poor women are forced into prostitution. The unscrupulous businessmen indulge in speculation, hoarding, black marketing and profiteering by offering bribes to the corrupt government servants.
8. Price rise is a hindrance to the economic development of the country.

Question 2. Describe the effects of the price rise on capital investment.

Answer: The uncontrolled price rise, described as hyperinflation, has the following effects on capital investment:

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1. It leads to fall in value of money and decline in purchasing power leading to reduced savings and capital investment.
2. The shortage of capital discourages the entrepreneurs from taking risks in production activities.
3. As the value of money declines progressively, the moneyed people change their option of investment. They invest in precious metals like gold and real state and thereby funds are not available for the productive activities.
4. For want of capital, new industries are not started which halts generations of employment.
5. The entrepreneurs divert available capital to the production of more profitable luxury goods. This results in the shortage of consumer goods.
6. It discourages the flow of foreign funds in production activities as investments become less profitable.

Question 3.What is the role of price mechanism system in price regulation?

Answer:Administered Price Mechanism: The government has made it obligatory for all the manufacturers to state the MRP (Maximum Retail Price) on their products, which are inclusive of all taxes. Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lays down the level of stocks to be maintained and their display. The traders are required to maintain stock registers. Any disparity between actual stock and that mentioned in stock register attracts punishment.

Question 4.Who is ‘consumer’?

Answer:As per the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a consumer is a person who has made payment or has agreed for any offered mode of payment in lieu of purchase of any commodity or service. The person who pays the value of product, either in the form of installments or by hire- purchase system- or either hires a service or receives a service called a consumer. Such persons are covered under the Act as ‘consumers’ and receive protection provided by the Act.

Question 5.Give information about ISI, ECO, FPO, AGMARK.

Answer:(i) ISI: The Government of India had established Indian Standards Institute (ISI) in 1947 to regulate the quality of industrial products. Since, 1986, it is known as Bureau of Indian Standards- (BIS). It awards ISI mark to the products that meet the prescribed standards. The BIS allows the use of ISI mark on textile, chemicals, rubber products, cement, electronic goods, pesticides and insecticides.

(ii) ECO: This mark is given to soaps, detergents, paper, lubricants, packing material, color, chemicals, power coating, battery, cosmetics, leather and plastic products.

(iii) FPO: This mark is used for the tinned jam, fruit juices, squash, fruits and vegetables.

(iv) AGMARK: The practice of awarding AGMARK to the farm, horticulture and animal products was started in 1937. It is awarded by Directorate of Marketing and Intelligence (DMI), within the Ministry of Agriculture Complaints regarding quality of any product can be lodged with the regional office of BIS.

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IV. Choose the correct alternative and answer the following questions.

Question 1. Government decides the prices of which products?

(A) Vegetable (B) Medical treatment (C) Petrol-Diesel (D) Dining in hotel

Answer:(C) Petrol-Diesel

Question 2. Increase by Government in supply of what leads to price rise?

(A) Commodities (B) Grains (C) Raw materials (D) Money

Answer:(D) Money

Question 3. Due to prediction that prices are going to rise in future what do the people do?

(A) Black marketing (B) Profiteering (C) Betting (D) Hoarding

Answer:(D) Hoarding

Question 4. 15th March is celebrated as which day in India?

(A) Consumer Rights Day (B) World Consumer Day

(C) Consumer Awareness Day (D) National Consumer Rights Day

Answer:(B) World Consumer Day

Question 5. Which organization has been set up by the Central Government for consumer-related laws?

(A) Consumer Dispute Removal System (B) National Consumer Commission

(C) National Customer Commission (D) Consumer Protection Commission

Answer:(B) National Consumer Commission

Question 6. Which periodical is published for consumer education and awareness?

(A) Insight (B) Consumer Awareness Forum

(C) Consumer Education (D) Consumer Act

Answer:(A) Insight

Question 7. Which is the voluntary organization regulating the quality of edible items?

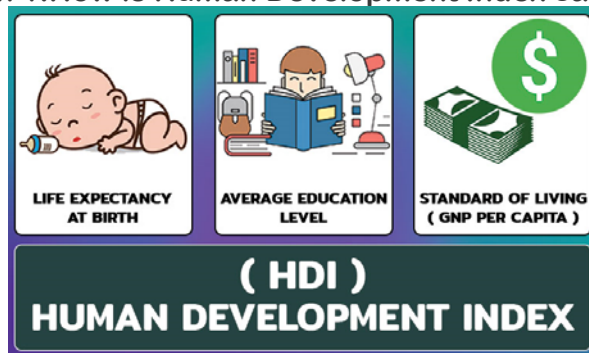
(A) BIS (B) CAC (C) ISO (D) FPO

Answer:(B) CAC

Chapter 19 Human Development

I. Answer the following questions in detail:

Question 1. How is Human Development Index calculated?



Answer: Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated on the basis of three dimensions that is

1. Life expectancy index (LEI) or average age,
2. education index (EI) and
3. income index (II) or lifestyle.

Before 2010, HDI had been calculated on the basis of average age (health), knowledge and living standard (per capital income).

Question 2. Describe the challenges the human development.

Answer: India has a long way to go and still a lot of work needs to be done to fulfil the parameters of health, education and women empowerment.

The challenges to progress in human development are as follows:

(i) **Health:** The impediments in the fulfilment of the parameters in the area of health are population growth, widespread common and contagious diseases, malnutrition, physically disabled handicapped and mental disorder. Environmental pollution and crowded habitat created by increasing urbanization are health-related obstacles.

(ii) **Sex ratio:** The ratio of the female population to the male population is unfavourable. As per the Census of 2011. Female population was 48.46% to 51.54% male population. The sex ratio was most unsatisfactory in the states like Punjab and Haryana. The proportion of female illiteracy is larger, their per capita income is lower, fewer women have employment opportunities. Gender-based discrimination and inequality in economic, political, social-cultural and religious fields poses a huge challenge to human development in India.

(iii) **Women empowerment:** Women are victims of unhealthy social traditions and gender-based discrimination. Women are 'powerless' in comparison to men. Women lack

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financial independence and this dependence – makes them “helpless’. A number of steps have been taken in the direction of women empowerment, such as 50% reservation of seats in local self-government and encouragement to the formation of the Self-Help Groups of women. However, more efforts are necessary to empower women.

Question 3. In what ways are the women discriminated in India?



Answer: Gender-based discrimination, also described as discrimination against women is a major challenge to human development in India.

Discrimination against women is found in many social customs and traditions like child marriage, female infanticide, uneven marriage, ill-treatment of women in the form of tonsure after the death of husband, dowry, the practice of Sati, and polygamy prevailed in India. The ‘Purdah’ and ‘Burkha’ (veil) systems were blatant disrespect towards women. A male child was always a preference of the Indian families.

Discrimination was made between male child and female child in their upbringing. Until the end of the 19th century, women were denied education. Even after independence, the percentage of women literacy is less. The dowry system has flourished and taken inhuman form of physical and mental torture and ultimately bride burning and/or suicide committed by women.

According to 2011 Census, the male-female ratio of population is uneven. The male population is 51.54% as against 48.46% female population. In some states the ratio of female population to male population is 1000:800 less. The most striking are the findings of the Human Development Report of 2015.

Criteria	Male	Female
1. HD Index	0.661	0.525

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2. Expectancy of life	66.6 years	69.5 years
3. Expected schooling period	11.8 years	11.3 years
4. Average schooling	7.2 years	3.6 years
5. Per Capita Income	\$8656	\$2116
6. Employment	79.9%	27%
7. Literacy rate	88.4%	74.4%
8. Representation in Parliament	87.8%	12.2%

In other words, women suffer discrimination in every area even today.

Question 4. Describe the work done in the field of health improvement.

Answer: Health is an important and valuable asset. Developing countries like India face the challenges of rapid population growth, contagious and common diseases, malnutrition and physical/mental disabilities. However, India has done a lot of work in the or post-1947 period in the field of health improvement.

(i) **Child Health:** Infant mortality rate has been considerably reduced by undertaking Universal Immunization Programme. Vaccination for various diseases is provided at childbirth and during early infancy. These include OPV for Polio; BCG for Tuberculosis; DPT for Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus; MMR for Measles, Mumps and Rubella; Vaccination for Hepatitis-B; and Typhoid. With the decline in infant mortality rate, a marked improvement in child health has been noted.

(ii) **Control over population growth:** Family Welfare Programme (Earlier Family Planning Programme) has enabled India to reduce birth rate to 1.9%p.a.

(iii) **Pollution control:** Steps have been taken to control environmental pollution by enacting laws relating to water and air pollution.

(iv) **Nutrition:** To overcome the programme of malnutrition, mid-day nutritious meal programme for school-going children has been started.

(v) **Health services:** A network of primary health centres, cottage hospitals and civil hospitals in the rural and urban areas have been set up. They provide health services either free or at a nominal fee.

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Question 5. Which schemes have been started by the Government of Gujarat to ensure equality to women? Explain

Answer: The Government of Gujarat has started the following schemes to elevate the status of women (to ensure equality to women) and for empowerment of women:

(i) **Education** Realising the role of education in raising the status of women, the following schemes have been implemented: School entrance ceremony and chariot festival to encourage girl's education. Vidyalaxmi bond to women living below poverty line in the urban areas and villages having less than 35% literacy.

Saraswati Sadhana Yojana to provide free bicycles to 1.5 lakh girls per annum and free ST Bus pass to girls who are required to go outside their village for education. Sabla Yojana provides nutritious food and skill training to adolescent girls.

(ii) **Employment:** Gujarat government has reserved 33% jobs in the government services for women.

Mission Mangalam Yojana provides financial help to Sakhi Mandal (self-help groups) of women to make them self-reliant.

(iii) **Political empowerment:** Gujarat government has raised the quantum of reserved seats for women in the local self-government from 33% to 50%.

(iv) **Women's Welfare:** Pension is provided to destitute, widows and labourers under the Rashtriya Swavlamban Yojana.

- **Beti Bachao Abhiyan** has been started with the slogan **Beti Bachao, Beti Vadhao** and **Beti Padhao**.
- **E-Mamta Programme** provides financial help and health services to the pregnant women.
- **Chiranjeevi Yojana** provides medical services free of cost to pregnant women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
- **Department of Women and Child Welfare** as started in 2001 to implement schemes related to welfare of women and children.

II. Answer the following questions pointwise.

Question 1. Human development is related with which things of human life?

Answer: Human development covers all areas of human life. The significant among these are: Peaceful and prosperous life. Opportunity to live a successful and creative life as per one's abilities, wisdom and interest. Long, healthy and qualitative life. Knowledge acquired through education. Opportunity to earn livelihood. Equal Opportunities to avail natural resources and live a qualitative life. Personal and social security. Opportunity to exercise human rights.

Question 2. Explain women welfare schemes of the Indian Government chronologically.

Answer: Many government schemes for the welfare of women have been implemented since 1980. These include:

Establishment of National Commission for Women in the year 1992. Setting up a separate

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Department of Women and Child Welfare in 1985. 92nd and 93rd Constitutional Amendments (wrongly given as 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in the textbook) in 1992 to provide 33% reservation of seats for women in the local self-government. Enactment of National Policy on Empowerment of Women in 2001.

Undertaking programmes of capacity building, employment, income generation, welfare and supportive services, gender equality and sanitation for women. Celebration of the year 2002 as Women Empowerment Year. Enacting laws to provide equal share in the family property to women.

Establishment of family courts and women welfare centres. Enacting Domestic Violence Act in 2005 to protect women from physical violence and mental torture. Making law related to prevention of dowry more stringent. Raising minimum marriageable age for women to 18 years.

Question 3. What is 'Abhayam Yojana'? Explain.



Answer: 181 Abhayam Yojana' is a helpline to provide help to women in distress and those who are suffering from various types of violence. It is meant to provide them security as well guidance about development schemes for women.

Question 4. Human Development Index is affected by which things around us?

Answer: A lot of unhealthy things around us have adverse effect on the Human Development Index. These are:

1. Pregnant women suffering from malnutrition,
2. Birth of underweight children,
3. Children suffering from malnutrition,
4. Starvation death and suicide of farmers,
5. Children not going to Aanganwadi.
6. School going children lacking capability to read and write,
7. Children 'dropping out' from school to work as child labour,
8. Parents refusing opportunities of higher education to their daughters,
9. Educated and uneducated unemployed young people,

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10. Untimely death due to accidents,
11. Person suffering from chronic ailments.

III. Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 1. What is Human Development?

Answer: Human Development: The shift in emphasis from economic development to human welfare finds expression in the term 'Human Development'. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), "Human Development is a process of extending human aspirations and essential subsistence services." Human development is not merely an increase in per capita income, but also utilization of that income. It provides opportunity to live a creative life according to one's skills, intelligence, capabilities and taste.

Question 2. Which new techniques are used, to measure the Human Development Index?

Answer: Since 2010, the UNDP has revised its earlier indicators to measure the human development in the following three areas:

1. Life expectancy Index
2. Education Index
3. Income Index

Question 3. What was India's rank and score in the Human Development Report of 2015?

Answer: In the Human Development Report of 2015, the rank of India was 130 and the score was 0.609.

Question 4. Which neighbouring countries are ahead of India in the Human Development Index?

Answer: In the Human Development Report, 2015 the neighbouring countries China, Sri Lanka and Maldives are ahead of India.

Question 5. Which vaccines are given children under Child Vaccination Programme?

Answer: Under the Universal (Child) vaccination or immunization programme in India, the following vaccines are administered to the children:

1. OPV for Polio
2. BCG for tuberculosis
3. DPT for Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus
4. MMR for Measles, Mumps, Rubella
5. Vaccination for Hepatitis-B and Typhoid.

IV. Answer the following questions by choosing correct alternative:

Question 1. Which international organization is working for human development.

(A) Unesco (B) Unicef (C) Fao (D) Undp

Answer: (D) Undp

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Question 2. Which of the following countries has highest Human Development Index?

(A) India (B) Niger (C) Norway (D) C

Answer: (C) Norway

Question 3. Among the countries given below, which pair is correct in decreasing order of Human Development Index?

(A) India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan

(B) Sri Lanka, Bhutan, India, Nepal

(C) Sri Lanka, India, Bhutan, Nepal

(D) Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bhutan

Answer: (C) Sri Lanka, India, Bhutan, Nepal

Question 4. Which year was celebrated as the Women Empowerment Year in India?

(A) 1975 (B) 2002 (C) 1985 (D) 1999

Answer: (D) 1999

Question 5. Which economist of Indian origin got the Noble Prize?

(A) Mahboob-Ul-Huq (B) Amartya Sen (C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) C.V. Raman

Answer: (B) Amartya Sen

Chapter 20 Social Problems of India and Challenges

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Give an introduction of constitutional provisions for welfare and development of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.

Answer: The Constitution-makers were aware of the fact that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were the weaker sections of the Indian society. The following constitutional steps have been taken for the welfare and development of the Scheduled Castes (SC) and the Scheduled Tribes (ST):

1. Article 15 has provided access to all public places to the SC and the ST.
2. Article 16(4) empowers the state to make reservation in the government services for the SC and the ST.
3. Article 17 has abolished the practice of untouchability and prohibited its practice in any form.
4. Article 46 directs the state to protect the SC and the ST from exploitation and to look after their educational, social and economic welfare.
5. Articles 330, 332 and 334 provide reservation of seats for the SC and the ST in proportion to their population in the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas of the States.
6. There is reservation of seats for the SC and the ST in the rural and urban local governments.

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7. Article 19(5) has given power to the state to restrict the movement and right to settle down in the tribal areas to protect the interests of the Scheduled Tribes.
8. The Constitution has set up the National Scheduled Castes Commission as well as the Scheduled Tribes Commission to protect interests and their rights as well as promote welfare and development of the SC and the ST.

(Please note that the Question is on constitutional provision – the textbook has mixed up constitutional provisions, legal provisions and welfare programmes. The above given answer is (As per the requirement of the question).



Question 2. State the social effects of terrorism.

Answer: The social effects of terrorism are as follows:

1. Terrorism creates feeling of fear and anxiety among the people. They become suspicious of the sections of people that indulge in the anti-social activities like looting and robbery, stabbing and other violent acts.
2. The effects of terrorism are felt by people of all age groups. Parents are worried about their children, wives are worried about their office-going husbands and children are worried about their elderly parents.
3. It has adverse effect on education in the areas affected by terrorism, like Jammu and Kashmir.
4. There is atmosphere of distrust, mutual suspicious which destroys social harmony and feeling of brotherhood among the people.
5. It creates social tension and communal conflicts. That results in chaos and uncertainty which shatters normal day-to-day life of the people cannot celebrate social occasions with festivity.
6. It results first in social disintegration and later threatens national integration.



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II. Answer the following questions in point-wise.

Question 1. State the steps which should be taken to eradicate communalism.

Answer: Communalism is a hindrance to the progress of individual, society and nation. The first step in this direction was taken by the Constitution makers themselves. They declared India as a secular state and provided the right to freedom of religion to the citizens of India. Besides these, the following steps should be taken to eradicate communalism:



- The government should take punitive action against those who indulge in communal activities.
- Education plays a big role in promoting communal harmony. The prayers of all religions should be sung at the School Assembly. Religions festivals of all the religions should be celebrated so that at a very young age children develop respect for other religions.
- The Election Commission should not recognize communal parties. Strict code of conduct should be enforced to check communal propaganda.
- Message of secularism and religious tolerance should be spread across the country through radio, television and cinema. Special attention should be paid to those programs that promote nationalism and national integration.
- The leaders of political parties, along with the heads of the various sects, should work to combat communalism.
- Special efforts should be made to inculcate secular and scientific attitude among the youth. For this purpose government should take help of civil society organizations.
- People should be made to realize that national interest is above religions. They should rise above narrow communal interests, strive for national integration and nurture nationalism.

Question 2. Give an introduction of constitutional provisions for welfare and development of minorities.

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Answer:The term minorities imply the religions minorities that include the Muslims, the Christians and the Zoroastrians. After the linguistic reorganization of the states, every state has some linguistic minorities. For example, the Gujaratis are linguistic minority in Maharashtra. The Indian Constitution has made the following provisions for the welfare and development of religious and linguistic minorities:

- The Preamble declares India as a secular state, implying that there is no official religion of the state. It also promises social justice, equality of status and equality of opportunities to all citizens.
- Right to equality in the Articles 14 to 18 further elaborates that the state shall not discriminate in the matter of public employment and access to public places between the citizens on the basis of religion, caste, race, language, gender or place of birth. It also provide protection of law to every citizen.
- The right to freedom of religion in Article 24 enables the persons belonging to minorities to profess and practise their religion, establish institutions and collect funds for their religious activities.
- No religious instructions can be imparted in the education institutions that receive financial help (grants) from the state.
- Article 29 provides educational and cultural rights to religious, linguistic and cultural minorities to preserve their language, script and culture.
- Article 30 provides them the right to establish 'minority' educational institutions.
- Right to education provides right to free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.
- The Constitution has set up the National Minorities Commission to protect the interests and rights as well as to look after the welfare and development of minorities.

Question 3.State the economic effects of terrorism.

Answer:The economic effects of terrorism are disastrous for individual, trade and commerce and national economy as a whole. These can be listed as under:

- Terrorist acts destroy the houses and property of individuals. The families of persons killed/injured during the terrorist violence suffer for the whole lifetime.

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- Terrorist acts disrupt normal trade and business which results in loss of income.
- In terrorism infested states like Jammu and Kashmir, businessmen migrate to the other parts of the country.
- Tourism industry has suffered a great deal in Jammu and Kashmir due to continuous terrorism. In fact, a number of countries have issued advisory to their citizens not to travel to India.
- Industrialists, businessmen and their children are kidnapped by the terrorists also extort money from business and industries.
- Manufacturing activities along down of completely stop when industrial establishments are attacked by the terrorists.
- The railway lines, radio stations, roads, bridge and the government offices are destroyed. Crores of rupees are spent on reconstruction. In addition, the transport activities are disrupted. Besides this, the government has to spend crores of rupees for the safety and protection of these public premises.
- Terrorist organizations indulge in drug trafficking and black marketing to raise funds for their acts of violence.
- The overall effect is harmful for national economy as the process of economic development slows down.

III. Answer the following questions in brief.

Question 1. Explain the difference between rebellions and terrorism.



Answer: Difference between rebellions and terrorism:

- The dividing line between rebellion (insurgency) and terrorism is very thin. The acts of terrorism in Kashmir is a form of insurgency. A section of the terrorists favour 'Azad Kashmir, whereas Pakistan-sponsored terrorist organizations seek to make Kashmir a part of Pakistan.

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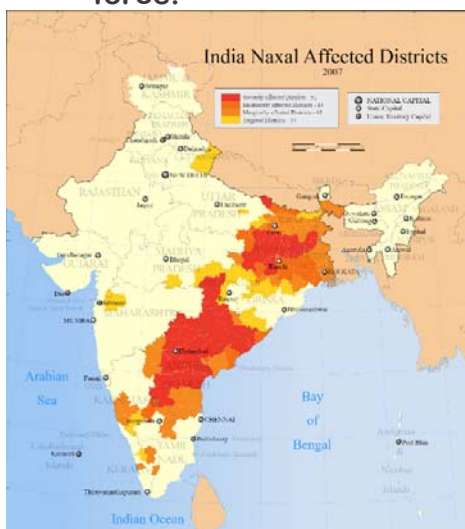
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- In a limited sense, insurgency is a domestic national problem; whereas terrorism has become a domestic as well as a global problem.
- Insurgency is defiance of the sovereign authority of one's own country and
- Seeking independence by secession. Terrorism is an instrument used by the insurgent organizations.
- On the other hand, terrorism, per say, is directed against 'enemy' country and to destroy its major installations and international prestige.
- Insurgency is a local movement and has the support of the local people. The terrorist organizations, operating in a foreign land, may or may not have local support. However, the quantum of local support is insignificant. Only a handful misguided persons are acting against their own country.
- Both insurgency and terrorism are destructive forces and adversely affect the national economy of the subject country and hinder its economic development.

Question 2. Write a note on the Naxalism.

Answer: Naxalite movement emerged in the Naxalbari region in West Bengal in 1967 as an armed protest against the atrocities committed by Zamindars. It was inspired by the Communist Revolution in China led by Mao-tse- Tung. Charu Mazumdar and Kanu Sanyal were the founders of the Naxalite movement. The Naxalites resort to all forms of violence that includes bomb explosions, attack on the military personnel and government buildings, kidnapping of the public, officials and extortion. They forcefully collect money and food-grains from the people in Their territory'.

- Initially exploited peasants and landless workers willingly supported the Naxalites. However, over a period of time popular support has declined due to indiscriminate violence and exploitation of people.
- This movement has spread over 13 states. The most affected states are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
- People's War Group (PWG) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) are two major Naxal organizations.
- They represent localized protests against the state government and its police force.



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IV. Choose the correct alternative of every question given below.

Question 1. On what is India's social structure based?

(a) Communalism (b) Casteism (c) Language (d) Groupism

Answer: (b) Casteism

Question 2. On which basis is the scheduled caste decided?

(a) Untouchability (b) Religion (c) Sect (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Untouchability

Question 3. Under which Article of the Constitution untouchability has been eradicated?

(a) Article 25 (b) Article 29 (c) Article 17 (d) Article 46

Answer: (c) Article 17

Question 4. Which of the following is a global problem?

(a) Casteism (b) Communalism (c) Language (d) Terrorism

Answer: (c) Language

Question 5. Match the following and choose the correct alternative:

Answer: (d) (1 – c), (2 – b), (3 – d), (4 – a)

Chapter 21 Social Change

I. Answer the following questions in detail.

Question 1. Which (Juvenile Rights) are included in the Indian Constitution?



Answer: The United Nations adopted the Charter of Children's Rights in 1992 for the welfare and development of children. These rights have been included in our Constitution. These Juvenile Right/Rights of the children are as follows:

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1. Every child has right to live without discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, language or nationality.
2. It is the right of the child to get proper upbringing by the parents. A child cannot be separated from the parents without any substantial reason.
3. It is legal right of the child, to get education so that he can develop his personality.
4. Every child has a right to healthy life. The child has a right to live happily by participating in games and entertainment.
5. Every child has a right to conserve his culture and live amongst his religious community.
6. Every child has a right to protest against any physical or mental torture, the use of narcotic drugs, protection from inhuman form of punishment or fine.
7. Every child has a right to obtain security and proper standard of living for its mental, physical and moral development.

Question 2. Describe the problems of elderly people and provisions made for their protection and welfare.

Answer: The problems of elderly people are universal. In India the number of elderly people has increased due to the increase in the expectancy of life. This has led to the following social and physical problems:

1. Children are forgetting their moral responsibilities, values and culture due to the influence of the western culture.
2. The joint families have been replaced by the nuclear families.
3. Many elderly people are compelled to live in 'Old Age Homes'.
4. As most elderly people have retired from their professions, they have very little or no income. They are helpless people who depend on their children for the fulfillment of their basic needs.
5. Their physical and emotional needs are neglected. They feel neglected and insecure.

Q3. Provisions made for protection and welfare of elderly:

Ans- Attention was drawn to the problems of the elderly people. The Government of India has adopted the National Policy for the Senior Citizens. The following provisions have been made for the protection and welfare of the elderly people as well as senior citizens:

1. The National Policy has provided pension to elderly people.
2. Higher interest rate is prescribed on their savings with the Post Offices and Banks.
3. They are given 30 to 50 percent concession on buses, rail and air tickets.
4. The state governments have started 'Old Age Homes' in every district with adequate facilities.
5. A number of seats in the public transport are reserved for them.
6. Gardens have been developed in cities wherein they can leisurely sit/walk and participate in Music and Yoga activities with the other elderly people.
7. Parental Care and Welfare Act, 2007 protects them from domestic violence, exploitation an abuse. Any harassment by children is a cognizable offence.

8. The responsibility of maintaining parents is imposed on their children/ relatives.
9. The government honours the senior citizens for their contribution in the making of the nation.

Question 3. Explain the objectives of right to information and explain the process of obtaining information.



Answer: The Right to Information Act was enacted by the Government of India on 15th June, 2005.

Its objectives are as follows:

1. To ensure transparent, clean and simple administration operations.
2. To seek co-operation of people to bring about transparency in administration.
3. To enable people to seek information/ proper reply about their pending work.
4. To seek information about various schemes and related aspects.

The process for obtaining information is as follows:

The applicant has to pay a fixed fee of ₹20/- in cash/postal order/ pay order/- affixing non-judicial stamp along with the application. The BPL families have been exempted from the payment of fee. The application may be handwritten or typed and signed by the applicant.

This can be also e-mailed to the concerned department. Applicant has to pay charges per page for the copy of document. Applications are received by the Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO) who issues receipt/acknowledgment after putting serial – ID number on the application.

ID number has to be mentioned in the subsequent correspondence. The APIO is required to give reply within 30 days from the date of receiving application. The APIO may refuse to give information on the specified matters such as those related with national security. In case the APIO does not furnish information within 30 days, the applicant can approach Public Information Officer (PIO) with 30 days of rejection.

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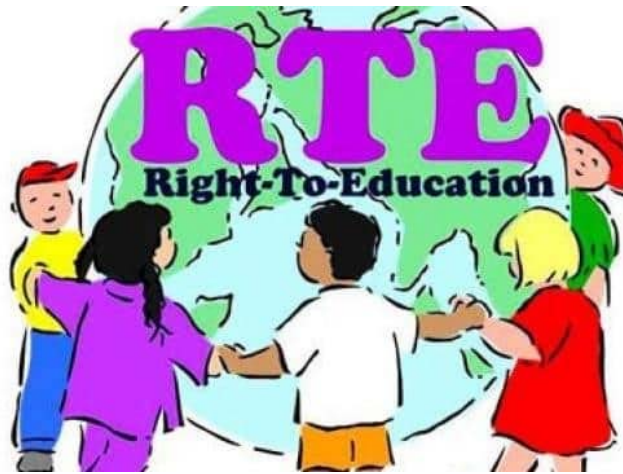
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For the appeal, the applicants are not required to pay any fees. In case the information does not come, the applicant can make an appeal to the Chief Information Officer of the state within 90 days.

Question 4.State the main seven promotions for right to free and compulsory education.



Answer:The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted by the Parliament in 2009. According to this Act, primary education has been made free and compulsory for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.



The main provisions of the Act are as follows:

1. Every child in the age group 6 to 14 years should get admission in a school close to his/her locality. Admission cannot be refused for the failure to provide the proof of age, i.e. birth certificate.
2. The age of admission should be 6 years. In case the parents are not able to provide the proof of age, an age-related affidavit by the parents should suffice.
3. There shall be no discrimination made in the admission.
4. Any type of fees, such as donation, deposits or capitation fee shall not be taken for admission.
5. The practice of taking interview of child and/or parents at the time of admission should be discontinued. Income of parents, their educational qualification and capabilities shall not be taken into consideration while giving admission.

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6. A child having attained 14 years of age but unable to complete primary education should be imparted free education to enable him/her to complete primary education.
7. The pre-primary education to children in the age groups of 3 to 5 years, have been brought within the purview of law. Rules have been framed for special training for pre-primary teachers.
8. 25% seats in the first standards in the government recognized primary schools have been reserved for the children from the BPL families.
9. School teachers are not allowed to take private tuitions.
10. The under-qualified teachers are required to improve their qualification within five years from the date of appointment.
11. Any child who has not completed primary education cannot be terminated from school until being transferred.
12. The fees of the SC/ST students in the private schools shall be paid by the government.
13. To ensure the compliance of these provisions, a scheduled management, tribunal or state council shall be formed. The Director of the Education shall have power to levy line or terminate recognition of the school for non-compliance of the provision of the Act.

Question 5. Discuss in various provisions related to framework for foodgrain distribution and public distribution system the National Food Security Act.



Answer: The Union Parliament enacted the National Food Security Act in 2013 to provide the right to Food Security to means that “every person gets nutritious food for remaining active and living healthy life”.

The objectives of the National Food Security Act are as follows:

1. To satisfy the food requirement of the increasing population of the country by ensuring adequate quality and quantity of the food and to supply the same at a concessional rate.
2. To curb malnutrition by giving encouragement to increase the production of the nutritious food.
3. To provide food security to the Antyodaya and the BPL families.
4. To provide food nutritious food the pregnant and feeding women.

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5. To make the Public Distribution System (PDS) efficient, transparent and simple.

The provisions of the Act are as follows:

1. To provide foodgrains to the needy and poor families in the urban and the rural areas at a concessional rate.
2. These families will be provided food grains and subsidized price as under:
 - Rice 3 ₹ per kg.
 - Wheat 2 rupees per kg
 - Coarse grains 1₹ rupee per kg.
3. They will be also supplied sugar, iodized salt, kerosene and edible oil at a subsidized rate.
4. These foodgrains will be supplied in fixed quantity of 5 kg per person per month.
5. The government would pay an allowance of ₹ 6000 to pregnant women.
6. Food security allowance will be paid to beneficiary in case they decide not to purchase foodgrains.
7. 35 kg foodgrains per month will be supplied free to the Antoyodaya and the BPL families.
8. The state government will prepare the list of those families which will receive the benefits on priority. The same will be updated and displayed in public places and website.
9. Biometric identity cards will be issued to the beneficiaries along with ration card.
10. A mechanism to deal with the complaints will be set up by the state government, Nodal Officers will deal with the complaints.
11. The State Food Commission will be set up and Food Commissioner will be appointed to implement the scheme.

II. Answer the following questions point-wise:

Question 1. Explain the main factors responsible for social change.

Answer: The process of changes taking place in social structure, social institutions social values and the functions of the society is described as social change. Social changes are visible in social relations, family affairs, matrimonial arrangement, values and lifestyle of people as well as in the fine arts. Westernization globalization and urbanization are the main factors responsible for social change. The impact of materialistic culture, means of luxury, modern equipment is visible even in the rural areas.

The changes have taken place in such physical things as the houses of people and their standard of living. The western impact is more visible in the lifestyle of the people in the urban areas.

Question 2. Why it is necessary to have general knowledge about the laws?

Answer: It is necessary for the common people to have general knowledge about the laws for the following reasons:

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1. It will prevent them from committing crime and undergoing punishment for having committed crime. (Lack of knowledge of laws is not an excuse to break the laws.)
2. They will become aware of the exploitative practices and seek guidance to stop their exploitation.
3. They will be able to enjoy the rights conferred on them by the constitution.
4. They will become aware of the legal protection available to them.
5. Their loyalty towards the society, state and nation will enchans.
6. They will be able to perform their fundamental duties and contribute to the society.
7. People can live with self-respect when they have knowledge of laws.

Question 3. Explain “Child development is a pre-condition for economic development”.
Answer: Child development and child welfare is a pre-condition of social development because,

1. The progress of any nation depends on the overall development of the children.
2. When children are protected, looked after and educated, they will become good citizens and will contribute to the well-being of the family progress of society and development of the nation.
3. Children are the property of the nation. Their upbringing and development needs proper care by the family and society for the future, of the nation.

Question 4. Write about the government efforts to curb corruption.



Answer: 1. Central Anti-Corruption Bureau was established in 1964. It undertakes investigation against the government officials who are found guilty of corruption charges. It has offices in all principal cities. Its Gujarat office is in Shahibaug, Ahmedabad.
 2. Anti-Corruption Act was enacted by the Union Parliament in 1988, with the objective of providing transparent public life and to prevent misuse of power and authority by the government officials. If made it obligatory for the politicians (Ministers) and high officials to declare their assents as a punishable offense and empowered the government to

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confiscate these assets.

3. Right to Information and Citizen's Charter were the steps taken in 2005 to curb corruption. Citizen's Charter stipulates the time limit to complete the work. The Right to Information had the objective to bring transparency in the working of the government by giving right to the people to demand information.

4. Black Money Act, 2005 regarded corruption as a criminal offence.

5. Central Vigilance Commission and Gujarat Vigilance Commission undertake departmental inquiry of charges of corruption and misuse of power by the government officials.

6. The other legal provisions are:

- Foreign Exchange Management Act
- Money Laundering Act
- Section 132 Customs Act, and
- Appointment of Lok Pal and Lokayukta.

Question 5. Describe the objectives of the Food Safety Bill.

Answer: The Union Parliament enacted the National Food Security Act in 2013 to provide the right to Food Security to the citizens. Food Security means that "every person gets nutritious food for remaining active and living healthy life."

The objectives of the National Food Security Act are as follows:

1. To satisfy the food requirement of the increasing population of the country by ensuring adequate quality and quantity of the food and to supply the same at a concessional rate.
2. To curb malnutrition by giving encouragement to increase the production of the nutritious food.
3. To provide food security to the Antyodaya and the BPL families.
4. To provide nutritious food to the pregnant and feeding women.
5. To make the Public Distribution System (PDS) efficient, transparent and simple.

II. Answer the following questions briefly.

Question 1. Why is child labour very much in demand?



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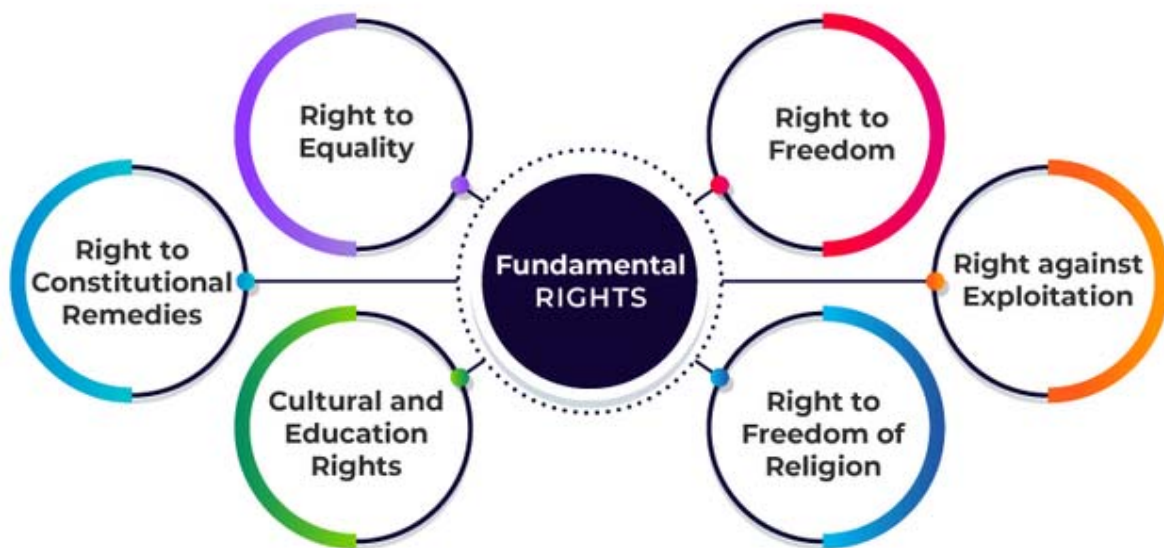
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Answer: Child labour is very much in demand due to the following reasons:

1. Child labour is much cheaper in comparison to adult labour. The employers are able to extract more work and give less wages to the child labourers.
2. Child labour is unorganized and cannot protest against exploitation.
3. Child labour is available in plenty owing to the poverty.
4. Illiterate and poor parents in the rural areas send their children to work to fulfill the family needs.

Question 2. Mention the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Answer: The Constitution of India has conferred the following Fundamental Rights on the citizens:



1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right Against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights and
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

[The Right to Property, a fundamental right earlier, was withdrawn by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1978. It is only a civil right since 1978.]

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Question 3. Describe the various forms of child labour.

Answer: Despite legal provisions, children are employed in hazardous environments such as manufacture of fire crackers kiln.

They are employed in factories and at construction sites. They are employed in shops, hotels, dhabas and tea-stalls. They are employed in agricultural sector, animal husbandry and fishery, and to pick-up plastic and debris, pulling carts and in garages. They are employed as domestic helpers and in distribution of newspapers, etc.

Question 4. "Corruption is one of the causes of price rise". Give reason.

Answer: Corruption generates black money. It increases the purchasing power of corrupt people. They spend lavishly on luxury goods. Thereby the supply of money increases. The corrupt lend their funds to the traders who create artificial shortage of essential commodities. The corrupt indulge in speculative trading activities. All these activities create imbalance between demand and supply in the market and contribute to price rise.

Question 5. Mention the important Provision of 'Maa Annapurna Yojana'.

Answer: The National Food Security Act is implemented in Gujarat under the name of 'Maa Annapurna Yojana'. The main provisions of 'Maa Annapurna Yojana' are as follows:

1. To supply food grains to the needy middle-class families in the urban and rural areas at a subsidized rate.
2. To provide 35 kg foodgrains free to the Antyodaya and BPL families.
3. Under the PDS, the needy middle-class families will be supplied 5 kg grains per person per month at the subsidized rate of rice 3 rupees per kg, wheat 2 rupees per kg and the coarse grains 1 rupee per kg. There are 3.62 crore beneficiaries of 'Maa Annapurna Yojana' in Gujarat.

Gatisheel Gujarat's People Centric Initiative
'MA Annapurna Yojana'

- ❖ 3.82 crore citizens of Gujarat will receive food grains at subsidized rates
- ❖ Wheat 2 Rs per Kg and Rice at Rs 3 will be made available
- ❖ All Antyodaya families will receive 35 kg grains per month
- ❖ Every month, poor and middle class families will receive 5 kg grains per person at concessional rates
- ❖ Food grains will reach to the families of poor in simple, effective and timely manner.

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The infographic features a woman in a red and white sari in the foreground, with circular inset images showing a man in a white shirt, a woman in a blue sari, and a woman in a red sari. The background is a textured, light brown color with a decorative border at the top.

IV. Choose the correct answer of the and write it:

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Question 1. Which is the main factor responsible for social change in India?

(a) Conservative traditions (b) Public opinion (c) Westernization (d) Literacy

Answer: (d) Literacy

Question 2. Who declared manifesto of human rights?

(a) Great Britain (b) United Nation (c) UNICEF (d) World Bank

Answer: (b) United Nation

Question 3. When is 'World Elderly People Day celebrated?

(a) 8th March (b) 1st October (c) 1st April (d) 15th June

Answer: (b) 1st October

Question 4. Which of the following informations may be refused to the given?

(a) Election Commission (b) Government Schemes

(c) Judgment (d) Matter related to sovereignty

Answer: (d) Matter related to sovereignty

Question 5. Which things are forbidden in the law related to free education?

(a) Admission without birth certificate (b) Facility of special training

(c) Admission without entrance test (d) Capitation fee at time of admission

Answer: (d) Capitation fee at time of admission

Question 6. Which new aspects have been implemented to strengthen public distribution system?

(a) Barcoded Ration Card (b) ATM Card (c) Bio-metric Identity (d) Election Identity Card

Answer: (c) Bio-metric Identity

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