

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Power Sharing

Q1: What are the different forms of Power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.

Ans: Horizontal power sharing: In a democracy, power is shared among the different organs of the government such as Legislature, executive and judiciary. This is called the horizontal distribution of power because it allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers. Under this kind of power sharing arrangements, no one can exercise unlimited powers. Each organ has its own powers, and it can also check the powers of other. So this results in a balance of power among the various institutions.

Power Sharing among governments at different levels: Under this, people choose separate government at separate level, for example, a general local government for the entire country and local government at the provincial, sub national country is usually called a federal government.

Power sharing among different social groups: In democracy, especially, in a multi ethnic society, power is also shared among social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. “Community Government” in Belgium is a good example of this arrangement. In some countries there are constitutional and legal arrangements whereby socially weaker sections and women are represented in the legislatures and administration.

Power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements: In a democracy, power is also shared among different political parties, pressure groups and movements. Democracy provides the citizens a choice to choose their rulers. This choice is provided by the various political parties, who contest elections to win them. Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand.

Q2: State one prudential reason and moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

Ans: A prudential reason for power sharing is that it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between the various social groups. Since social conflict often leads to violence and political instability, power sharing is a good way to ensure political stability. Imposing the will of the majority community over other may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run, it undermines the unity of the nation. In India, seats have been reserved in the Legislatures for the socially weaker sections keeping in mind the prudential reason for power sharing.

A moral reason for power sharing is that it upholds that spirit of democracy. In a democratic set up, the citizens too have a say in governance. People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. In India, the citizens can come together to debate and criticize the policies and decisions of the government. This in turn puts pressure on the government to re-design its policies and reconsider its decisions. This active political participation is in keeping with the moral reason for power sharing.

Q3: After reading this chapter, three students drew different conclusions. Which of these do you agree with and why?

Thomman- Power sharing is necessary only in societies which have religious ,linguistic or ethnic divisions .

Mathayi- Power sharing is suitable only for big countries that have regional divisions.

Ouseph–Every society needs some form of power sharing even if it is small or does not have social divisions.

Ans. (i) I agree with Ouseph. This is because social divisions of one kind or another exist in most societies and can take different forms in different societies .It means that groups that share a common interest on one issue ,are likely to be on different sides on a different issue .It provides equality to all and is helpful in sharing views in the existing society .

Q4: The Mayor of Merchtem, a town near Brussels in Belgium has defended a ban on speaking French in the town's schools. He said that the ban would help all non-Dutch speakers integrate in the Flemish town. Do you think that this measure is in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangements? Give your reasons in about 50 words.

Ans: This measure has not been taken in keeping with the spirit of Belgium's power sharing arrangement. As per the power sharing arrangement in Belgium, Dutch speakers and French speaker have stake in power. The Brussels government has equal representation from French speaking people and Dutch speaking people, which shows that both groups have to respect each other's rights. By banning French, there will be civil unrest in the country. Both the languages should be made acceptable in the town schools as the main purpose of the power sharing arrangement is to maintain peace between the French and the Dutch speaking constituencies. This bi-lingual education system will be a better way to integrate the people of the town. Hence, the Mayor of Merchtem is wrong in banning the French language in the schools.

Q.5. Read the passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this.

Ans. Reducing corruption by giving power into the hands of the concerned people and making them responsible for their own decisions

Q.6. Different arguments are usually put forth in favour and against power sharing .Identify those which are in favour of power sharing and select the answer using codes given below.

Ans. (a) A,B,D,E

Q.7. Consider the statements about power sharing in Belgium and Sri Lanka .Which of the statements is correct?

Ans .All the statements are correct.

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A is correct because the Mayor of Merchtem had imposed a ban on speaking French in the town schools falling in Dutch speaking majority.

B is correct because of the majoritarianism adopted there. C is correct because it is the voice of the minority people in Sri Lanka kept aloof from fundamental rights.

D is correct because the people of Belgium are so pastured as they wanted a cocoon like community government as if they were insects .

Q.8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

Ans.

List I	List II
1. Power shared among different organs of government.	1. Federal Government.
2. Power shared among governments at different levels.	2. Separation of powers
3. Power Shared by different social groups.	3. Community Government.
4. Power shared by two or more political party.	4. Coalition Government.

Thus , D, B, A, C is the correct answer.

Q9. Consider the statements given below and state which are true and which false?

Ans .(a) A is true and B is false.

FEDERALISM 10TH (Political Science)

Q.1: Locate the following States on a blank outline political map of India:

(a) Manipur, (b) Sikkim, (c) Chhattisgarh and (d) Goa.

Answer:



Q.2. Identify and shade three federal countries (other than India) on a Blank outline political map of the world.

Answer:



Q.3. Point out one feature of federalism practiced in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.

Ans.

- (i) Like Belgium, India also has regional and cultural differences, and many languages are spoken. So no one language is made the national language and equal importance is given to different cultures and languages.

- (ii) Though in India there are central and state governments that share power, but the centre is made stronger than the states. It has more powers. In Belgium, the state governments are not subordinate to the central government.

Q.4. what is the main difference between a Federal form of government and a Unitary one? Explain with an example.

Ans. The difference between the two systems are:

1. In federal form of government, the power is divided between the central authority and various constituent units of the country, whereas in the unitary system, there is a concentration of power in the central government.
2. A federal government makes provision for separate Legislatures and executives for the units, whereas a unitary government provides for a sovereign central Legislature.
3. In a federal system, the central government cannot order the state government to do something. State government has powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government, where as in unitary system, if the subunits exist, they are subordinates to the central government .
4. Example: Federal – USA, Switzerland. Unitary – France, Italy Belgium

Q.5. State any two differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.

Ans: A major step towards decentralization was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.

Before 1992, elections were not regular but now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies. Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. At least one-third of all positions are reserved for women.

Till 1992, Elections were controlled by the state government, whereas now an independent institution called the State Election Commission has been created in each State to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. The State governments are required to share some powers and revenue

with local government bodies. The nature of sharing varies from State to State.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

QNO:-Why is India called a Federal country?

ANS:-

1. **Division of power:-**In India constitution has divided the powers of Union and state govt. in accordance of the following lists:
 - a. Union list- subjects of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, railways, post and telegraph etc. are included in the union list. Only union govt. can pass laws on subjects mentioned in this list as these are important for the whole country. This list has 97 subjects.
 - b. State list- it has 66 subjects on which the state govt. has passed laws. E.g. police, local govt., trade, agriculture.
 - c. Concurrent list- it has 47 subjects which are of common concern to both union and state list and both can make laws on subjects mentioned in these lists. However, if there is conflict between centre and state over a subject, then central and union law will be effective. This list includes subjects like civil and criminal procedures, economic planning, education structure etc.
 - d. Residuary list of powers- Matters which are not included in any list are known as residuary powers. The central government has been given the power to legislate on residual subjects.
2. **Three Tier System:-**In India, we have a three tier system of government, i.e. union government, state government, local government.
3. **No equal power to all administrative units:-**There are some units of Indian union, which enjoy very little power. These are areas which are too small to become independent states and cannot be merged with any of the existing states. These areas, like Chandigarh or Lakshadweep are called union territories. These territories do not have the power of state. The central government has special powers in running these areas.
4. **Consent of both level of government:-** The constitution cannot be changed unilaterally by one level of the government. Any change or amendment to constitution has to be first passed by both the houses of parliament with at least 2 / 3 rd majority. After this majority, it has to be ratified by state legislatures of at least half the total states.

5. **Supremacy of judiciary:-**In Indian federation, the judiciary is supreme.
Any dispute between center and state are to be referred to the Supreme Court and its verdict is final.
6. **Separate source of income:-** There are separate sources of income for central and state governments e.g. income tax, excise duty etc. are collected by union govt. whereas stamp revenue, stamp duty etc. are collected by state govt.

QNO:-Discuss the key features of a federal government?

ANS: -

- a. **Two or more levels of govt:-** it is a system of govt. in which power is divided between central authority and various constituent units. E.g. in India, there are three levels of govt. i.e. union state and local.
- b. **Separate jurisdiction:** different tiers of the govt. govern the same citizen but each tier has its own jurisdiction (area of working and control) in specific matters of taxation, legislation and administration.
- c. **Specification of jurisdiction:** the jurisdiction of different levels of govt. are specified in the constitution so that existence and authority of each level of govt. is constitutionally guaranteed.
- d. **Rigid constitution:** the fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be changed by one level of the govt. Such changes require consent of both the levels of govt.
- e. **Separate sources of income:** sources of revenue for each level of govt. are clearly specified to ensure financial autonomy.
- f. **Dual objective:** federal system has dual objective for:-
 - i. To safeguard and promote unity of the country.
 - ii. To accommodate the regional diversity g. Supremacy of judiciary.
In federal government judiciary is given supremacy over the above organ of the government for:
 - a. Protecting the constitution
 - b. Interpreting the constitution
 - c. Deciding the dispute between center and state.

QNO.:- How is federalism practiced in India?

ANS:- Constitutional provisions are necessary for the success of federalism but these are not sufficient. The nature of democratic policies adopted by the

governments from time to time has played a vital role in making federalism successful.

1. Linguistic states.
2. Language policy.
3. Centre-state relationships.

QNO.: - What is federalism?

ANS:- Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituents of the country. Federalism usually has a two level government i.e. central and the state government.

QNO.:- What is the difference between federation and unitary governments?

ANS:- Federal System:- The central government cannot order the state government to do something.

The state government has the powers of its own for which it is not answerable to the central government. Both the governments are separately answerable to the people.

Unitary System:- Either there is only one level of government or the sub units are subordinate to the central government.

The central government can pass orders to the provincial or the local government.

QNO:- What is decentralization?

ANS:- When power is taken away from the central and state government and given it to the local government is called decentralization.

QNO: - What is the basic idea behind decentralization?

ANS:-

1. Large number of problems and issues which are the best settled at the local level.
2. People have a better knowledge of problems in their locality.
3. Better ideas on where to spend of money.
4. On how to manage things more efficiently.
5. People participate directly in decision making.

QNO:-What steps were taken by the government to promote decentralization?

ANS:-The year 1992 was a landmark year in which constitution was amended to make third tier of the government more powerful in following ways:-

1. Constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to government local bodies.
2. Seats are reserved for SC/ST/OBC.
3. 1/3RD seats were reserved for women.
4. State election commission was formed to conduct Panchayat and municipal election.
5. State government had to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

QNO: - What are the advantages of the local government?

ANS:-

- a) it has helped to deepen the democracy in our country as more people can participate.
- b). increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.

QNO: - What are the drawbacks associated with local government?

ANS:-

- a) Elections are held regularly, but Gram Sabhas are not held regularly.
- b). Most of the state governments have not transferred significant powers to the local government. Nor have they given adequate recourses.

Gender, Religion and Caste

Q1: Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India?

Ans: In India women are discriminated and disadvantaged in the following ways:

- 1. Education:** Women are not provided adequate education. The literacy rate among women is only 65.46% compared with 82.14% among men. They usually drop out from the educational institutions because their parents prefer to spend their resources for their boy's education rather than spending equally on their sons and daughters.
- 2. Job Opportunities:** The proportion of women among the highly paid and valued jobs is still very small. On an average, an Indian woman works one hour more than average men every day. Yet more of her work is not paid and therefore often not valued.
- 3. Economic Rights:** The equal wages Act provides that equal wages should be paid to equal work. However almost all areas of work, from sports and cinema, to factories and fields, women are paid less than men, even when both do exactly the same work.
- 4. Social Status:** Due to the preference for the boy child, female foeticide is practised in many parts of country. Such practices have led to a decline in child sex ratio in our country to merely 927 girls per thousands boys. There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women.

Q2: State different forms of communal politics with one example each.

Ans: Different forms of communal politics are:

- 1. Communalism in daily beliefs:** The most common expression of communalism is in everyday beliefs. These routinely involve religious prejudices, stereotypes of religious communities and belief in the superiority of one's religion over other religions. For Example, Militant religious groups.

- 2. Formation of political parties based on religious communities:** A communal mind of leaders leads to a quest for political dominance of one's own religious community. For example belonging to the majority community, this takes the form of majoritarian dominances of those belonging to the minority; it can take the form of a desire to form a separate political unit. Separatist leader and political parties in many parts of India are an example of this kind of communalism.
- 3. Political mobilization on religious lines:** Political mobilization on religious line is a frequent form of communalism. This involves the use of scared symbols, religious lectures and emotional appeals in order to bring the followers of one religion together in the political arena. For example, this technique is applied by many politicians to influence voters of one religion in preference to others.
- 4. Communal Riots:** Communalism can be the ugliest if it takes the shape of communal violence or riots and massacre. For Example, India and Pakistan suffered some of the worst communal riots at the time of the partition.

Q3: State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India?

Ans: Caste inequalities have not completely disappeared from contemporary India. Some of the older aspects of caste have persisted. Even today most people marry within their own caste. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition. Effects of centuries of disadvantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today. The caste groups that had access to education under the old system have done very well in acquiring the modern education while those groups that did not have access to education have naturally lagged behind. Economic status is also closely linked to the caste system. The poor are mostly the low castes while the rich are the high castes, thereby showing that caste inequalities are still continuing in India.

Q4: State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India?

Ans: Caste alone cannot determine the election results in India because of the following reasons:

- 1) No parliamentary constituency in the country has a clear majority of one single caste so every candidate and party needs to win the confidence of more than one caste and community to win the elections.
- 2) The ruling party and the sitting MP or MLA frequently lose elections in our country. It could not have happened if all castes and communities were frozen in their political preferences.

Q5: What is status of women's representation in India's Legislative bodies?

Ans: In India, the proportion of women in the Legislative bodies has been very low. In this respect, India is among the bottom group of nations in the world. Women's representation has always been less than 10% in the Lok Sabha and 5% in the State Legislative Assemblies. In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the percentage of women in the Indian parliament was around 12%. It still remains far below the global average of around 21%. On the other hand, the situation is different in the case of local governmental bodies. As one-third of seats in local governmental bodies are reserved for women. There are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.

Q6: Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state?

Ans. The two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state are as under:

- 1) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Unlike the states of Buddhism in Sri-Lanka, that of Islam in Pakistan and that of

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Christianity in England, the Indian constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

- 2) The constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.

Jk Study Materials

Political Parties

Q1: State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy?

Ans: Basically political parties fill political offices and exercise political powers. Parties do so by performing a series of functions:

1. **Contest election:** In most democracies, elections are fought mainly among the candidates fielded by political parties select their candidates in different ways.
2. **Put forward political programmes:** Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.
3. **Provide base to the ruling party:** A party reduces a vast multitude of opinions into a few basic positions which it supports. A government is expected to base its policies on the line take by the ruling party.
4. **Making laws:** Political parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.
5. **Running government:** To run the government political parties (ruling party) prepares the council of ministers by training and recruiting the leaders.

6. **Government machinery and welfare schemes:** Political parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare scheme implemented by government.
7. **Role of opposition:** The party which loses election plays the role of opposition. Opposition party tries to put check on the ruling party by criticizing government for its unjust policies.
8. **Shape public opinion:** One of the most important functions of the political parties is to shape public opinion on relevant issues for proper functioning of the government and to deepen the concept of democracy.

Q2: What are the various challenges faced by political parties?

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

- a) **Lack of internal democracy:** Political parties face the problem of internal democracy which implies
 - Power is concentrated in one or few leaders of the party at top.
 - Parties do not hold organizational meeting.
 - No regular election to elect their party leaders.
 - Membership of the party members is not fairly registered.
- b) **Dynastic succession:** Another challenge is that in most of the political parties the top posts are always assigned to the members of one family which is very unjust for democratic principles.

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- This also reveals that other members do not have capability or popular support to hold that position.
 - The challenge of dynastic succession is present in most of the dominant democratic countries of the world which is very unfair to other experienced party members.
- c) **Money and muscle power:** Nowadays elections are focused mainly on winning at any cost so parties try to use shortcuts like using money and muscle power.
- They try to select or rather nominate those candidates who can raise money or provide muscle power.
 - Sometimes wealthy people and big companies also get involved in the democratic politics for their own interests and like to influence decision making process.
- d) **Absence of meaningful choice:** In the present politics scenario, there is no ideological difference among the political parties so they do not provide meaningful choice to voters. • Those voters who really want a change in the government and its policies never get any positive option.
- For instance, in Britain having Bi-party system there is a little difference between the “Labour Party and Conservative Party”.

Even in India having multiparty system the differences between the parties over the economic matter have got decline and people do not have any meaningful choice.

Q3: Suggest some reforms to strength parties so that they perform their functions well?

Ans: As political parties are facing various challenges so there is need to bring some changes or reforms in the system. Some reforms are as under

1. **Anti Defection law:** The constitution was amended and a new anti-defection law has been passed to prevent elected MLA's and MP's from changing parties. This was done because many elected representatives were indulging in defection not become ministers or for cash rewards.
2. **Affidavit:** In order to reduce the influence of money and criminal power the Supreme Court has passed an order in the form of "Affidavit". Now it is mandatory for a candidate to file an Affidavit detailing of his property and criminal cases pending against him.
3. **Organizational meeting for political parties:** The election commission passed an order making it necessary for political parties to hold their organizational elections and file their income tax returns. The parties have started doing so but sometimes it becomes a mere formality. Besides these many suggestions are often made to reform political parties.
4. **Regulation of party's internal affairs:** A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties. It should be mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one third, to women candidates.

5. **State funding:** There should be state funding elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses to avoid corruption.

Q4: What is a political party?

Ans: A political party is a political association or a voluntary group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies and programmes.

Q5: What are the characteristics of a political party?

Ans: The Characteristics of political party are:

1. A Political party is an organised group
2. They share the common views on political and social – economic problems of the country.
3. They aim at capturing political power through a peaceful and constitutional means.
4. They agree on some policies and programmes for promoting the national interest.
5. Political parties reflect fundamental political division of a society.
6. Parties are a part of society and this involve partnership.
7. A political party has three components: leaders, the active members and the followers.

Outcomes of democracy

Q1: How does a democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?

Ans: A democracy can produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government through the following ways:

- i) Ruling party is responsible for its decisions or actions and describes them with so asked by people under democracy. It is its accountability.
- ii) Democracy is responsible to the people of the country. It cares about the opinions, requirements and expectations of the citizens.
- iii) Democracy is a legitimate government as after every four or five years people are given the right to elect their government. Hence, the majority party or groups of political parties form government.

Q2: What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?

Ans: The conditions under which the democracies accommodate social diversities are as under:

- i) Power sharing at grassroots levels.
- ii) Allowing equal participation in political processes.
- iii) Majority is not acquired in terms of perception i.e., recognition, ethnicity, language, etc. whereas in concept all reasonable and duly thought over.
- iv) Rule by majority should not become rule by majority community in terms of religion or race or linguistic group. Every citizen should have a chance of being a part of majority in one case or another.

Q3: Give arguments to support of oppose the following assertions:

- a) **Industrialized countries can afford democracy but the poor need dictatorship to become rich.**
- b) **Democracy can't reduce inequality of income between different citizens.**
- c) **Government in poor countries should spend less on poverty reduction, food, clothing, health, education and spend more on industries and infrastructure.**

d) In democracy all citizens have on vote, which means that there is absence of any domination and conflict.

Ans:

- a) **Opposition:** Although it is true that rates of economic growth in poor countries under dictatorship are a little bit greater than poor countries but poor countries under democracy so far are living with dignity and respect to live poor under democracy than dictatorship.
- b) **Support:** The statement is wrong that state democracy cannot lessen inequality of incomes between different citizens. Democracy gives political equality i.e., right to vote and other rights but rich people enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth as well as incomes. They dominate the politics of the country. Rich people are becoming richer and the poor get it difficult to fulfil their basic requirements.
- c) **Opposition:** These are all basic needs to see each citizen has access to them. Thus, priority to expenses on eradication of poverty, food, clothing, health and education is to be provided over industries and infrastructure. The latter are for citizens and citizens are not for them. Healthy and educated people naturally will seek out such means of survival when they are brought up to their prime.
- d) **Support:** I agree to this statement while it is difficult to arrive at that level of conscience in each individual. The British has infected virus of domination and subordination within the veins of people in third world countries including India. Everyone here escapes from fundamental duties but each one is tempted to have fundamental rights. People here are habitual to live on that earned by other and call it skilled administration. That's why cycle of people here are bound to live rebirth as proper to taste the fruit of domination they practiced on those presently, called elites.

Q4: Identify the challenges to democracy in the following descriptions. Also suggest policy/institutional mechanism to deepen democracy in the given situations:

- a) **Following a High Court directive a temple in Orissa that had separate entry door for dalits and non-dalits allowed entry for all from the same door.**

- b) A large number of farmers are committing suicide in different states of India.**
- c) Following allegation of killing of three civilians in Gandwara in a fake encounter by Jammu and Kashmir Police, an enquiry has been ordered.**

Ans:

- a) Democracy increases the dignity of an individual.**

Suggestion: It is elimination according to social hierarchy. Anti-untouchability laws should be followed strictly even prior to intervention of judiciary or law courts.

- b) There is a challenge of the Poverty.**

Suggestion: Farmers associations, sectional pressure groups and local MLA's and MP's should put pressure on the government to run agricultural insurance and credit policy in an efficient way.

- c) This is a challenge to expansion of democracy.**

Suggestion: Government should amend the laws conferring right to encounter operations with law enforcing agency.

**Q5: In the context of democracies which of the following is correct:
Democracies have successfully eliminated:**

- a) Conflicts among people,**
- b) Economic inequalities among people,**
- c) Differences of opinion about how marginalized sections are to be treated,**
- d) The idea of political inequality.**

Ans:

- a) Incorrect, b) Incorrect, c) Incorrect, d) Correct.

Q6: In the context of assessing democracy which among the following is odd one:

Democracies need to ensure:

- a) Free and fair elections,**
- b) Dignity of the individual,**
- c) Majority rule,**
- d) Equal treatment before law.**

Ans: Equal treatment before law.

Q7: Studies on political and social inequalities in democracy show that:

- a) Democracy and development go together,**
- b) Inequalities exist in democracies,**
- c) Inequalities do not exist under dictatorship,**
- d) Dictatorship is better than democracy.**

Ans: Inequalities exist in democracies.

JK Study Materials

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Exercise

1. Multiple choice questions.

Ans:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| i. d –non- renewable | iv. d- Uttaranchal |
| ii. a – Replenishable | v. b- Gujarat |
| iii. c - Overirrigation | |

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

i. Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.

Ans: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Cotton is mainly grown in black soil.

ii. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this types of soil.

Ans: Alluvial soil is found in the eastern coastal plains.

Features of the Alluvial Soil:

- a) Alluvial soil is the most widespread and important soil.
- b) The entire northern plains are made of this soil. These have been deposited by three important Himalayan river systems-The Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- c) Alluvial soil also extends to Rajasthan and Gujarat through a narrow corridor.

iii. What steps can be taken to control soil-erosion in the hilly areas?

- Ans:**
- a. By terrace farming.
 - b. By ploughing along the contour lines.
 - c. By strip cropping.
 - d. By growing shelter belts.

iv. What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

Ans: **Biotic resources:** Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere, e.g. Forests and their products, agriculture crops, birds, animals, fish, grass.

Abiotic resources: Resources obtained from non-living things. For example, rocks and metals.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Explain land use pattern in India and why has the land under forest not increased much from 1960-61?

Ans: The total geographical area in India is 328.73 million hectares but land use data is available only for 305.94 million hectares (2012-13) which is about 93% of the total area. The uses of land in India are:

- a. **Net Sown Area (NSA):** Net Sown Area is the area actually available for cultivation. It is the most important land use pattern in India. NSA is 139.93 million hectares or 45.74% (in 2012-13) of the total land area in India (2008-09)

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- b. **Forest:** it is the second most important land use in India. Various organizations are making efforts to increase area under forests for maintaining ecological balance and sustainable development.
- c. **Land not available for cultivation:**
- Barren and wastelands are economically unproductive land, e.g., sandy wastes, marshes, rocky and snow covered surfaces, steep slopes. Man is creating wastelands by deforestation, improper farming techniques, dumping industrial chemical wastes.
 - Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g., built-up area ____ buildings, commercial complexes, roads, hospitals, stadiums, industries, historical buildings.
- d. **Other uncultivated land:** (excluding fallow lands)
- Permanent pastures and grazing lands.
 - Pastures account for only 3.35% of total land use in India in 2012-13.
 - It is not sufficient to support our vast cattle population. To meet requirements of fodder, animals are fed with grain chaff, few fodder crops, farm green wastes.
 - Pasturelands too, in past, were brought under farming.
 - Land under miscellaneous tree crops/orchards or just tree plantation farms.
 - Culturable wastelands: These lands are left uncultivated for more than five agriculture years.
- e. **Fallow lands:** It is agricultural land left uncultivated for few months to few years for regaining soil fertility. Percentage of fallow land is declining because government and farmers are making efforts to cultivate them by:
- Expanding irrigation facilities.
 - Adopting crop rotation.
 - Using manures and fertilizers.
- Fallow land is divided into two parts:**
- Current fallow land:** The farming land left uncultivated for few months to one agricultural year.
 - Other than current fallow land:** The farming land left uncultivated for one to five agricultural years.

Fallow land is productive agriculture land. It should be cultivated for

1. Meeting requirements of food and agricultural raw materials.
2. Keeping the farmer busy and employed.
3. Bringing economic benefits to farmers and local area.

Figure

Land under forest has not increased since 1960-61 due to the following reasons:

- Population of India is increasing very rapidly. Land is being used for construction of houses and other buildings for the increasing population for our country. India is a developing country. Factories, mills and other business establishments are being constructed frequently all over India. Roads are constructed, railway lines are extending and bridges are fabricated.
- Local people are not using forest land properly. They are cutting trees without proper planning. People are not planting new trees and intensive farming is not practiced.
- Waste land reclamation plans are not implemented.
- The demand for residential land is increasing in villages and towns.
- The land has been increasingly utilized to expand industry, commerce and recreation facility.

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(vi) Conditions of desertification are at rise.

(ii) How have the technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

Ans:(i) It has set-up a number of manufacturing units in the field of consumer durables, capital goods, luxury items, like cosmetics that tend to consume more and more resources as raw materials.

(ii) Human beings are tempted to western line of consumption.

(iii) A new middle class has emerged on account of exparte economic development, therefore, trend of consumption is increasing year by year.

(iv) Information technology has brought boom in human choices, interests, hobbies, life-style and status-symbols.

Project /Activities

1. Make a project showing consumption and conservation of resources in your locality.

Ans: Consumption of resources in my locality: (i) air, (ii) water, (iii) parks, (iv) electricity, (v) fossil fuels.

Conservation of Resources:

(i) Air: (a) Vehicular pollution has been reduced to minimum level because of the use of CNG kits.

(b) Industries have been shifted to distant places a-mid-dense vegetal cover.

(c) Municipality has deployed staff colony-wise to remove garbage and domestic waste on daily basis.

(d) Highways are under supervision of sanitary inspectors and dustbins have been stalled by and large.

(ii) Water: (a) Roof-top water harvesting system are installed.

(b) People are conscious enough saving water because of__ consumption based extra-billing schedule __ adopted by the Water Board.

(c) Pipe lines are checked every now and then in our area and people are requested to report instantly whenever they find pipes are cracked, valves are disrupted or ruptured.

(d) Media reports suggest various measures for water saving in locality.

(iii)Parks: (a) These are under supervision of municipality staff.

(b) Instructions not to throw wrappers, satchets etc. of eatables have been affixed at the gate and inside the fence.

(c) Penal provisions are strictly implemented for miscreants in the park area.

(d) Flower plants and trees are trimmed, weeding carried out and watered time to time by the municipal staff.

(iv)Electricity: (a) Electronic meters have now replaced old meters and new devices for meter-reading have been developed .

(b) In order to maintain proper supply, to grip the theft events and redress consumers grievances: special arrangements have been made.

(c) Billing slabs proportionate to consumption have been made so as consumer's may not mis-use electricity because it would now cause excess burden on their pockets.

(v) Fossil Fuels: (a) Use of CNG and electricity has reduced the level of fossil fuel consumption.

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(b) Strict laws have been passed in order to prevent burning of fossil fuels in the open air.

(c) Solar energy is being used for cooking ironing and in operation of small machines.

2. Have a discussion in the class-how to conserve various resources used in your school.

Ans: Self Attempt

3. Imagine if oil supplies get exhausted, how will this affect our life style?

Ans: Crude oil is a non-renewable resource. This resource takes millions of years in its formation. If oil supplies get exhausted, we will be in great trouble. It will definitely and adversely affect our daily life. We will not get our school bus because of lack of petrol or diesel. We will have to come to our school either on foot or bicycle etc. There will be no gas cylinder in our chemistry lab. Our canteen will not get fuel for cooking and preparing eatables and drinks. Economy of the entire nation will be shattered.

4. Solve the puzzle by following your search horizontally and vertically to find the hidden answers.

Ans:

- (i) Resource
- (ii) Minerals
- (iii) Black Soil

- (iv) Laterite
- (v) Afforestation
- (vi) Alluvial

Jk Study Materials

AGRICULTURE

- **Introductions :**

India is an agriculturally important country as two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Types of Farming

- There are various types of farming systems in different parts of India are:

→ **Primitive Subsistence Farming:** It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. It is done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, Dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. The farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

→ **Intensive Subsistence Farming:** This type of farming is labor-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. This method is commonly done where less land holding is available.

→ **Commercial Farming:** This type of farming is done using higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.
- in this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

- **India has three cropping seasons**

→ **Rabi** - Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

→ **Kharif** - Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean.

→ **Zaid** - In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Important crops grown are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, Vegetables and fodder crops.

Major Crops

- Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc.

• Rice:

- Staple food crop
- Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.
- It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
- It is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.

• Wheat:

- The second most important cereal crop
- it is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country
- This rabi crop requires a cool growing season with 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- Wheat growing regions are the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west and black soil region of the Deccan.

• Millets:

- Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.
- These have very high nutritional value.

• Pulses:

- India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.
- Major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- These need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.
- Major producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Food Crops other than Grains

• Sugarcane:

- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.

→ It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm. and 100 cm.

→ Major producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

• Oil Seeds:

→ The oil seeds covers approximately 12 percent of the total cropped area of the country.

→ These are used as cooking mediums as well as used as raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.

• Tea:

→ Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture.

→ It is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British.

→ It requires warm and moist frost-free climate with frequent showers all through the year.

→ Major producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

• Coffee:

→ Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.

→ Its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

• Horticulture Crops:

→ India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.

→ India produces about 13 percent of the world's vegetables.

Non-Food Crops

• Rubber:

→ It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.

→ It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm. and temperature above 25°C.

→ It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.

• Fibre Crops:

→ Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.

→ Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.

• Cotton:

→ It is a kharif crop grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.

→ It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.

→ Major producing states are – Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

• Jute:

→ It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.

→ Major jute-producing states West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

→ It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

- More than 60 percent of India's population depends on agriculture.

- After independence, major institutional reforms such as Collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority.

- In 1960s and 1970s, technical reforms such as Green Revolution and White Revolution also introduced to improve the condition of agriculture.
- In 1980s and 1990s, various provisions for crop insurance, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- Minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

Contribution of agriculture to the national economy, employment and output

- In 2010-11 about 52 percent of the total workforce of India was employed by the farm sector.
- India's GDP growth rate is increasing over the years but it is not generating sufficient employment opportunities in the country.

Food Security

- The government designed national food security system to ensure the food security to every citizen:
→ It consists of two components
 - (a) buffer stock and
 - (b) public distribution system (PDS)

- Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking food grains, whereas

distribution is ensured by public distribution system (PDS).

- PDS is a programme which provides food grains and other essential commodities at subsidized prices in rural and urban areas.

- The primary objective of national food security are:

- Ensure availability of food grains to the common people at an affordable price.
- The poor should have access to food.
- Growth in agriculture production
- Fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks.

Impact of Globalization on Agriculture

- Globalization is present at the time of colonization.
 - During the British period, cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries.
- After 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges under globalization.
 - The agricultural products of India are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidized agriculture in those countries.
- Genetic engineering is revolutionizing the agricultural production now a days. • Organic farming is also in fashion these days because it is practiced without factory made chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner.
- Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops which will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

ANSWER KEY (CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE)

Q.1. Multiple Choice Questions

Ans.

- i. Plantation agriculture
- ii. Gram
- iii. Pulses

Q.2. Answer the following questions in 30 words:

(i) Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.

Ans. Tea is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. The tea plant grows well in tropical and subtropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

(ii) Name the staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

Ans. Cotton is very important staple crop in India. Major cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

(iii) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

Ans.

- (i) Oilseed Development Programme
- (ii) National Pulse Development Project
- (iii) Accelerated Maize Development Programme
- (iv) Post-Harvest Technology
- (v) Oil Palm Development Programme
- (vi) Crop Production Programme
- (vii) Intensive Cotton Development Programme
- (viii) National Agriculture Technology project (Rainfed agro-ecosystem Programme).

(iv) The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?

Ans. Consequences of reduction of the land under cultivation day by day are the following:

- (i) India may go from food surplus to deficit.
- (ii) India may face food and even problem of some raw material for agriculture based industries.

- (iii) India will force to import certain agricultural items from other countries. She will have to pay invaluable foreign exchange.
- (iv) The poor farmers will become poorer. They will be forced to take loan from other people, bank or government agencies.
- (v) There will be sharp rise in the agricultural articles, produced, grains and crops.

Q.3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words:

- (i) Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.**

Ans.

- i. Government has established Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to modernize agriculture.
- ii. Agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. were given top priority to improve Indian agriculture. Apart from this, improving the rural infrastructure was also considered essential for the same.
- iii. The food corporation of India (FCI) procures food grains from the farmers at the government announced minimum support price (MSP). Government used to provide subsidies on agricultural input such as fertilizers, power and water.
- iv. The government is taking essential measures to make investment in vital agriculture infrastructure, credit linkage and encouraging the farmers to use latest techniques in the field of agriculture to increase production.

- (ii) How did the partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry?**

Ans.

- i. India stands at the second place as an exporter after Bangladesh. It is also due to partition of the country.
- ii. Most of the jute mills fall within Indian territory while jute growing areas have gone to Pakistan.
- iii. Pakistan was giving stiff competition to India since 1947. The place of Pakistan was taken by Bangladesh since 1971.

- (iii) Describe the geographical condition required for the growth of rice.**

Ans. Rice: It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, i.e. above 25°C and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

Rice is grown in the plains of North and North-Eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions. Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells has made it possible to grow rice in the areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.

PROJECT WORK

1. Group discussion of the necessity of literacy among farmers.

Hints:

- (i) Illiteracy is a curse for everyone including farmer. Without literacy farmers will be unable to read books, newspapers and other printed materials. In such position, he will not get knowledge about latest technological and other developments taking place in the field of agriculture, cattle-rearing, fishery, etc.
- (ii) An illiterate farmer will not know his rights and duties fully. About 70 percent people are farmers in India. Democracy requires well-educated and well-informed citizens.
- (iii) Modern agriculture practices demand ability to read and understand make use of learning outcome in magazines, projects, programmes and methodologies developed from time to time by agronomists and published in magazines, bulletins, periodicals etc.
- (iv) It is a branch of science, therefore, sensitivity to understand the usefulness of new programmes on agriculture is mandatory. It is possible only when peasants of our country would be literate and enlightened coincide to the expected extent seminars-not in paper but by directing so-called A.C. groomed Scientists / Agronomists from the farming lobby in fields and making their entitlement 50% of salary only when farmers consent in their areas they will submit in personnel department.

2. Solve the puzzle by following your search horizontally and vertically to find the hidden answers.

- 1. The two staple food crops of India.
- 2. This is the summer cropping season of India.
- 3. Pulses like arhar, moong, gram, urad contain.....
- 4. It is a coarse grain.
- 5. The two important beverages in India are.....
- 6. One of the four major fibers grown on black soil.

Ans. 1. Rice and Wheat , 2. Kharif, 3. Protein, 4.Maize, 5. Tea and Coffee 6.Cotton

A	Z	M	X	N	C	B	V	N	X	A	H	D	Q
S	D	E	W	S	R	J	D	Q	J	Z	V	R	E
D	K	H	A	R	I	F	G	W	F	M	R	F	W
F	N	L	R	G	C	H	H	R	S	B	S	V	T
G	B	C	W	H	E	A	T	Y	A	C	H	B	R
H	R	O	K	A	S	S	E	P	H	X	A	N	W
J	I	F	S	J	O	W	A	R	J	Z	H	D	T
K	C	F	A	E	G	A	C	O	F	F	E	E	Y
L	T	E	F	Y	M	T	A	T	S	S	R	G	I
P	D	E	J	O	U	Y	V	E	J	G	F	A	U
O	U	M	H	Q	S	U	D	I	T	S	W	S	P
U	O	A	C	O	T	T	O	N	E	A	H	F	O
Y	O	L	F	L	U	S	R	Q	Q	D	T	W	I
T	M	A	I	Z	E	G	Y	K	T	R	A	B	F
E	A	K	D	G	D	Q	H	S	U	O	I	W	H
A	Q	Z	C	X	V	B	N	M	K	J	A	S	L

3. On an outline map of India. Show wheat producing areas.



Minerals and Energy Resources

Minerals

- Mineral are a “homogenous, naturally occurring substance with a definable internal structure.
- These are found in varied forms in nature, ranging from the hardest diamond to the softest talc.

Mode of Occurrence of Minerals

Minerals are usually found in 'ores'. The accumulation of any mineral mixed with other elements is called ore.

Minerals generally occur in these forms:

- In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. Example: tin, copper, zinc and lead etc.
- In sedimentary rocks, a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. Example: Coal, iron, gypsum, potash salt, sodium salt etc.
- Minerals also found in the decomposition of surface rocks, and the removal of soluble constituents, leaving a residual mass of weathered material containing ores. Example: Bauxite.
- Minerals may occur as alluvial deposits in sands of valley floors and the base of hills known as ‘placer deposits’. Example: Gold, silver, tin and platinum etc.

- The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals. Example: Common salt, Magnesium and Bromine etc.

Classification of Minerals

Minerals can be classified into three types:

- a. Metallic Minerals
- b. Non-Metallic Minerals
- c. Energy Minerals

a) Metallic Minerals

These minerals contain metals and are of following types:

1. Ferrous minerals:

- These minerals contain iron and accounts for about three- fourths of the total value of the production of metallic minerals.
- They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.

Iron Ore

It is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development.

Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a very high content of iron up to 70 percent.

Hematite ore is the most important industrial iron ore in terms of the quantity used, but has a slightly lower iron content than magnetite. (50-60 percent).

India is rich in good quality iron ores.

The major iron ore belts in India are:

- Odisha-Jharkhand belt.
- Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur belt in Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.
- Bellary-Chitradurga-Chikmagalur-Tumkur belt in Karnataka.
- Maharashtra-Goa belt in Goa and Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.

Manganese

- It is mainly used in the manufacturing of steel and ferro-manganese alloy.
- It is also used in manufacturing bleaching powder, insecticides and paints.
- Orissa is the largest producer of manganese ores in India.

Non-Ferrous Minerals

These minerals do not contain iron.

- They play role in a number of metallurgical, engineering and electrical industries.
- Example of Non-ferrous minerals includes copper, bauxite, lead, zinc and gold.

Copper

- It is malleable, ductile and a good conductor, therefore, copper is mainly used in electrical cables, electronics and chemical industries.
- The Balaghat mines in Madhya Pradesh, Khetri mines in Rajasthan and Singhbhum district of Jharkhand are leading producers of copper.

Bauxite

- It is a clay-like substance from which alumina and later aluminum is obtained.
- Aluminum is an important metal because it combines the strength of metals such as iron, with extreme lightness and also with good conductivity and great malleability.
- In India, mainly found in the Amarkantak plateau, Maikal hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni.

b) Non-Metallic Minerals

These minerals do not contain metal.

Mica

It is a mineral made up of a series of plates or leaves.

It can be clear, black, green, red yellow or brown.

Mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries due to its excellent di-electric strength, low power loss factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage,

Leading producer are northern edge of the Chota Nagpur plateau. Koderma Gaya – Hazaribagh belt of Jharkhand.

Also produced in Ajmer, Rajasthan. Nellore mica belt of Andhra Pradesh.

Limestone

- Limestone is found in association with rocks composed of calcium carbonates or calcium and magnesium carbonates.
- It is the basic raw material for the cement industry and essential for smelting iron ore in the blast furnace.

Conservation of Minerals

Why to conserve minerals?

- Mineral deposits are present in very less quantity in the world i.e. one per cent of the earth's crust.
- The geological processes of mineral formation are so slow while the consumption rate is very fast therefore, mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.
- So, we have to conserve minerals so that it is available for future generation.

How to conserve minerals?

- A joint effort has to be made in order to use our mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner.
- Improved technologies need to be constantly evolved to allow use of low grade ores at low costs.
- Recycling of metals, using scrap metals and other substitutes.

c) Energy Resources

Energy is needed to cook, to provide light and heat, to propel vehicles and to drive machinery in industries.

It can be generated from fuel minerals like coal, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and from electricity.

Energy resources can be classified as:

- Conventional sources: include firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas and electricity.
- Non-conventional sources: include solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas and atomic energy.

Conventional sources of Energy.

Coal

- It is the most abundantly available fossil fuel.
- It is used for power generation, to supply energy to industry as well as for domestic needs.
- Coal is formed due the compression of plant material over millions of years.
- There are various types of coals (on the degrees of compression and the depth and time of burial):

Peat: Low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity.

Lignite: Low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture content.

Bituminous: Buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures. Most popular coal in commercial use.

Anthracite: Highest quality hard coal.

In India, coal occurs in Gondwana and tertiary rock stages. The major resources of Gondwana coal are located in

- Damodar valley (West Bengal-Jharkhand).
Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro.
- The Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys.
- Tertiary coals occur in the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

Petroleum

- It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for manufacturing industries.
- Petroleum refineries act as a “nodal industry” for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries.
- About 63 per cent of India’s petroleum production is from Mumbai High, 18 per cent from Gujarat and 16 per cent from Assam.

Natural Gas

- It is used as a source of energy as well as an industrial raw material in the petrochemical industry.
- It is considered an environment friendly fuel because of low carbon dioxide emissions.
- Natural gas have been discovered in the Krishna- Godavari basin, Mumbai High and allied fields, Gulf of Cambay. Andaman and Nicobar islands.

Electricity

It has a wide range of applications in today's world.

Electricity is generated mainly in two ways:

- by running water which drives hydro turbines to generate hydro electricity
- By burning other fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas to drive turbines to produce thermal power.

Hydro electricity is generated by fast flowing water

It is a renewable resource.

Multi-purpose projects like the Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley Corporation, the Kopili Hydel Project etc. produce hydroelectricity.

Thermal electricity is generated by using coal, petroleum and natural gas.

The thermal power stations use non-renewable fossil fuels for generating electricity.

Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

Nuclear or Atomic Energy

- It is obtained by altering the structure of atoms.
- It is used to generate electric power.
- Uranium and Thorium are available in Jharkhand and the Aravalli ranges of Rajasthan.
- The Monazite sands of Kerala is also rich in Thorium.

Solar Energy

- India is a tropical country, therefore it has enormous possibilities of tapping solar energy.
- Photovoltaic technology converts sunlight directly into electricity.
- Solar energy is fast becoming popular in rural and remote areas which help in minimizing the dependence of rural households on firewood and dung cakes that will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate supply of manure in agriculture.

Wind Power

- India has great potential of wind power.

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- Largest wind farm cluster is located in Tamil Nadu from Nagarcoil to Madurai.
- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Lakshadweep have important wind farms.
- Nagarcoil and Jaisalmer are well known for effective use of wind energy in the country.

Biogas

- Shrubs, farm waste, animal and human waste are used to produce biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas.
- Biogas plants using cattle dung are known as 'Gobar gas plants' in rural India.
- Biogas provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure.

Tidal Energy

- Oceanic tides can be used to generate electricity.
- In India the Gulf of Khambhat, the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat on the western coast and Gangetic delta in Sunderban regions of West Bengal provide ideal conditions for utilising tidal energy.

Geo Thermal Energy

The heat and electricity produced by using the heat from the interior of the Earth is called Geo thermal Energy.

- Groundwater in high temperatures area absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot. It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface, it turns into steam.
- This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.
- Two experimental projects have been set up in India to utilize geothermal energy:
 - Parvati valley near Manikarn in Himachal Pradesh
 - Puga Valley, Ladakh.

Conservation of Resources

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development.

There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development.

There are two ways for adopting the path of sustainable development of energy:

- Promotion of energy conservation
- increased use of renewable energy sources

Some steps in this direction are:

- Using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles
- Switching off electricity when not in use
- Using power-saving devices
- Using non-conventional sources of energy.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Q. What is meant by the term 'Industry'? What is the importance of industries?

Industry is the enhancement of the value of the raw materials through the manufacturing process in a factory for instance, making cloth from cotton.

Importance of Industries:-

- i) The industrial products provide us with comfort.
- ii) They help in generating employment.
- iii) They help in the raising of the standard of living.
- iv) They help in increase the national income.

Classification of Industries:-

Industries can be classified in to several groups. A brief account is given below:

On the basis of strength of Labour:-

- a) **Large-scale Industries.** Industries which employ a large number of labour in each unit, are called large – scale Industries. Cotton or jute textile industries are large – scale industries.
- b) **Medium – scale Industries.** The industries, which employ neither a very large number of labour nor a small number and have investment of about one million rupees, are put in the industry, radio and television industries are some examples of medium-scale industries.
- c) **Small – scale Industries.** Industries, which are owned and run by individual and which employ a small number of labour, are called small – scale industries. Powerloom industry is an example of small scale industry.

On the basis of Raw – Material and Finished Goods:-

- a) **Heavy Industries.** Industries which use heavy and bulky raw – materials and produce products of the same category are called heavy industries. Iron and steel industry presents good example of heavy industries.
- b) **Light Industries.** The light industries use light raw-materials and produce light finished products. They usually employ female labour. Textile industry, electronics fans, sewing machines are light industries.

Own the basis of Ownership:-

- a) **Private Sector Industries.** Industries owned by individual or firms as Bajaj Auto or TISCO situated at Jamshedpur are called private sector industries.
- b) **Public sector Industries.** Industries owned by the state and its agencies like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, or Bhilal Steel Plant of Durgapur Steel Plant are public sector industries.

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- c) **Joint Sector Industries.** Industries owned jointly by the private firms and a the state or this agencies such as Gujarat Alkalies Ltd., or Oil India Ltd., fall in the group of joint sector industries.
- d) **Cooperatives Sector Industries.** Industries owned and run cooperatively by a group of people who are generally producers of raw materials of the given industry such as a sugar mill owned and run by farmers are called co-operative sector industries.

On the basis of source of Raw Material:-

On the basis of source of raw materials, industries are classified as under:

- a) **Agro – based Industries.** Agro – based Industries are those indusustreis which obtain raw – materials from agriculture. Cotton textile, jute textile, silk , sugar, vegetable oil and paper industry are representative industries of agro-based group of industries .
- b) **Mineral – based Industries.** The Industries that receive raw materials primal fro minerals such as iron and steel, aluminum and cement industries fall in this category.
- c) **Forest based industries.** These industries draw their raw materials from the forests. Paper, cardboard, lac, rayon, resin, tanning of leather, hide, leave – utensils, basket industries are included in this type of industries.

Miscellaneous Industries:

The industries are also classified in to the following categories.

- a) **Village Industries.** Village industries are located n villages and primarily cater to the needs of the rural people. They usually employ machinery such as oil extraction. Flour – grinding and agricultural implements.
- b) **Cottage Industries.** Industries which artisans set up in their own houses work with wood, cane, brass, stone, etc, are called cottage industries. Handloom, Khadi and leather work at the artisans house fall in this category.
- c) **Consumer Industries.** Consumer Industries convert raw materials or primary products into commodities directly used by the people. Textile industry, bakeries etc, are some of the consumer industries.
- d) **Ancillary Industries.** The industries which manufacture parts and components to be used by big industries for manufacturing heavy articles like trucks, buses, railways engines, and tractors are called ancillary industries.
- e) **Basic Industries.** Industries on which depend many other industries for their manufacturing processes are called basic industries. Iron and steel industry and power generating industry are included in this category.

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- f) **Capital Intensive Industries.** Industries requiring huge investments are called capital intensive industries. Iron and steel, cement and aluminium are capital – intensive industries.
- g) **Labour – Intensive Industries.** Such industries as require huge labour force for running them are called labour-intensive industries. In these industries, labour is more important than capital. Shoe-making and bidi-manufacturing, etc., are included in these industries.

Q. Answer briefly the following:

i) Name three physical factors that affect location of industries.

- a) Availability of raw materials.
- b) Power resources and water and
- c) Favourable climate.

ii) Name three human inputs that control location of Industries.

- a) Labour
- b) Market
- c) Transport facilities and
- d) Banking facilities and government policies (any three).

iii) What are light industries?

Industries which use light raw materials and produce light good are called light industries. Industries producing electric fans and sewing machine are examples of light industries.

iv) Name four important cotton textile centres of Maharashtra.

Mumbai, Solapur, Pune, Wardha, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Jalgaon. (Any four preferably first four)

v) Why are most of the Jute mills of India located in West Bengal?

- a) Location of jute producing area close to the jute mills;
- b) Inexpensive water transport;
- c) Cheap labour
- d) Banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute products.

vi) Name two most important sugar producing states of India.

Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra.

(Others Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat)

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vii) Name two iron and steel producing plants of Karnataka and west Bengal.

Karnataka – Visweshwaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati.

West Bengal – Durgapur steel plants (British Collaboration)

viii) Name five electronic goods producing centres of India:

Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai. (Others : Kolkata, Kanpur, Pune, Lucknow, colmbatore)

ix) What is the annual production of cement in the country at present?

The annual production of cement in the country at present is 100 million tones.

Q. Describe briefly the distribution of railway equipment industries in India.

Equipment of rolling stock of railways consists of railway engines, wagons and coaches. Their distribution is as under:

- Railway engines are manufactured at chittranhan in West Bengal , Varsanasi in Uttar Pradesh and Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
- Railsw and sleeper bars are manufactured at iron and steel plants.
- Coaches are manufactured at Perambure, Banglore, Kapurthal and Kolkata.
- Wagons are produced in private sectors and railway workshops.

Q 3. Why is the iron and steel industry located in peninsular India only:

Iron and steel industry is mainly located in peninsular India for the following reason.

- Nearness of raw materials:** Large quantities of raw materials are needed for iron and steel quantities in peninsular India.
- Power resources:** coal, oil and water power are available in peninsular India.
- Skilled labour:** Cheap and skilled labour is available .it can be also had from Bihar Orissa, West Bengal and M.P. Besides skilled labour is also locally available.
- Nearness to market:** besides large indigenous market, port facilities are available for the export of iron and steel manufactured goods.
- Early start:** there was an early start of this industry in the peninsular India. Hence it picked up momentum there.
- Climate for this industry in peninsular India is suitable.

Q 4. Describe briefly the distribution of silk textile industry in India.

India well known fro the production of silk and silk goods produces four varieties of silk namely mulberry, tusar eri and muga. There are about 90 silk textiles mills in India, besides small and medium units engated in the production of silk textiles. More than

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nine-tenths (out of 8.5 lakh kg of silk yams) of the production comes from Karnataka, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir.

Main Silk manufacturing centres are:

- a) Karnataka : Bangalore , Kolar, Mysore and Belgaun.
- b) West Bengal : Murshidabad and Bankura;
- c) Jammu and Kashmir: Anantnag, Baramulla and Srinagar.

Q 5. Describe the distribution of ship building industry in India.

Ship building is a large industry which requires large capital.

- a) At present there are five major shipbuilding centres in India. They are Visakapatnam, Kolkata, Kochi, Mumbai and Mainmagao. They are all in public sector.
- b) Private sector shipyards look after the local needs. Large ships take years to complete once the work begins.
- c) The maximum ship that can be constructed at Kochi and Visakhapatnam are 10000 dead weight tonnage (DWT) and 50000 DWT respectively.
- d) For repair of ships there are 17 dry docks in India.

Q 6. How does industrial pollution degrade environment?

Manufacturing industries are the main polluters and degraders of environment, Industries create four types of pollution namely air, water, land and noise.

Role of Industries in Air Pollution.

- a) Smokes emitted are the main pollute air and water very badly.
- b) Air pollution is caused by the presence of a higher proportion of undesirable gases such as carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide, which is found in smoke emitted by industries.
- c) Dust, fume mist, spray and smoke which contain both solid and liquid particle are air. Born particulate materials which pollute the air.
- d) Human made sources of pollutants are normally industrial and solid wastes, which have their share in the pollution of air.

Role of Industries in Water Pollution.

- a) The smokes emitted by the industries pollute water very badly.
- b) The second is industrial effluents that are discharged into rivers. They are both organic and inorganic.

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- c) Coal, dyes, pesticides, fertilizer, plastics and rubber are some common pollutants in water.
- d) The principal industries which create water pollution are paper pulp, textile, chemical, petroleum refining, tannery and electroplating.

Role of Industries in Land Pollution.

- a) Industrial wastes containing toxic metals pollute land and soil.

Role of Industries and means of Transport.

- a) Noise pollution arises primarily from industries and means of transport.
- b) Industrial noise particularly from mechanical saws and pneumatic arms is unbearable and is a nuisance to the public. Noise causes impairment of hearing.

Q. What is the meaning of chemical Industry? Write two points regarding the importance of chemical industry.

The industry which deals with the production of various chemicals like drugs, dye, stuffs, particles, Paints and plastic etc., is called the chemical industry. The chemical industry is the fourth biggest industry in size next to iron and steel, engineering and textile. India manufactures different chemicals like drugs, dye, stuffs, pesticides, paints and plastic etc. Pesticides are an important input in agriculture. These days petrochemicals are substituting raw materials like glass, wood and metal. They are used in domestic agricultural and industrial fields. Plastics have played a vital role in industrialization. We are deriving thousands of products from crude petroleum such as lubricating oil, diesel oil, kerosene, cooking gas, petrol, naphtha, spirit, nylon, polyester. Etc, petrochemical industry is chiefly located near Mumbai and Vadodra.

Q. Short note on Sugar Industry.

Importance of sugar Industry:- In Sugar, Khandsar and gur or jaggery production put together. India leads the world. In spite of all this, our consumption of sugar exceeds our production. So we have to import sugar. As it involves the depleting of our foreign exchange resources, we should be economical in its use.

Q. Why is iron and the steel industry located around the Chotanagar Plateau?

Iron and steel industry is located near the iron and steel deposits of Jamshehpur in Bihar of the Chotanagar plateau (bordering W. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and M.P) because of the following reasons:

- a) All the essential raw materials (iron-ore, cooking coal and lime stone) are available in the area.
- b) Since all the raw materials of this industry are heavy and bulky, so its location is governed by the close proximity to raw materials.
- c) There is a network of railways and roads in this area. So finished goods can easily be distributed within the country and also exported to other countries.

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d) Labour, power and banking facilities are also available in this area.

Q. how would you distinguish between Primary and Secondary Industries?

Primary Industries:

- i. It is an organized human effort to obtain the products provided by nature.
- ii. These industries include mining, cattle rearing, farming, lumbering, fishing, dairy –fishing etc.
- iii. We do not pay anything to nature for the products. These products off this industry are called as primary products like cotton, jute, sugarcane etc.

Secondary Industry:

- i. It is an organized human efforts where the primary products are converted into secretary ones by making them more useful and refined, value added products.
- ii. These industries include iron and steel industry, sugared, cotton textile, jute and paper industry.
- iii. Huge investments are made in secondary industry.

Q. Distinguishes between public sector and private sector industries with suitable examples.

Public Sector Industry:-

- i. These are industries which are either nationalized or owned by the government of the country.
- ii. Indian railways. Oil India Ltd., steel plants at Bhilai, Bokar, Durgapur etc are good examples of these industries.
- iii. All or more than 50 % of the capital is invested by the government.

Private Sector Industry:-

- i. These industries are owned by individuals, groups of individuals or firms.
- ii. Tata Iron and steel industry, D.C.M. Biria Mills, are good examples of these industries.
- iii. All the capital is invested by the individuals or private firms. All the profit goes to the owners and they pay all the debts incurred by the industries.

Q. Distinguish between Large scale and Small scale industries. Large Scale Industries:-

- i. These industries manufacture large quantities of finished goods.
- ii. In these industries quantity of raw material and capital investment is very large.

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- iii. Woman workers are not generally employed in these industries.
- iv. Iron and steel, cotton textile, cement are such industries.

Small Scale Industries:-

- i. These industries manufacture small quantities of finished foods.
- ii. No huge quantity of raw material and capital is required in these industries.
- iii. Woman workers are employed in large number.
- iv. Garment industry, soap making, hosiery, television, radio industries are such industries.

Q. Distinguish between Agro-based and Mineral-based industries and give one example of each.

Agro – based industries:

- i. These industries derive their raw materials from agriculture.
- ii. They provide employment in rural areas.
- iii. They mostly produce consumer goods.
- iv. Example: Textile, sugar, Jute, vegetable oil, plantation industries.

Mineral - based Industries:

- i. These industries derive their raw materials from minerals.
- ii. They provide employment both in rural and urban areas.
- iii. These produce both consumer and value based goods.
- iv. Example: Iron and steel, engineering industry, ship building, machine tools etc.

Q. Note on the Aluminium smelting industry in India.

- i. Aluminium smelting is the second important metallurgical industry of India. Because of its flexibility and good conductivity of electricity and heat. Aluminium is a universal accepted metal for a large number of industries.
- ii. Aluminium is gaining popularity as a substitute to steel, copper, zinc and lead in a number of industries.
- iii. For the production of one tonne of Aluminium approximately 6 tonnes of bauxite and 18600 kwh of electricity are needed. Electricity alone snarls 30 to 40 percent of the production cost. This indicates that location of the industry is influenced by the availability of bauxite and inexpensive electricity.
- iv. Jharkhand and Orissa share over 58 percent of bauxite production for India.

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v. There are 8 Aluminium plants in the country today. They are located in Orissa W. Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. These together produce about 620 thousand tones of Aluminium per annum.

Q. Note on the copper smelting industry in India.

- i. The copper smelting plant in India was set up by the Indian copper corporation at Ghatshila in Jharkhand. The Hindustan Copper Ltd. Took over the Indian copper corporation in 1972 and since then it is the sole producer of copper in the country.
- ii. This industry has two centres at Manbhandar near Ghatshilla in Singhbhum district and the other at Ketri in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan. Copper ore obtained from the mines of those districts, where the plants there smelting are located.
- iii. Malankhand mines of Balaghat district (M.P) supplement the supply of copper ore to Khetri.
- iv. A new copper project based on imported ore is being setup at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.
- v. India produces 43 thousand tones of copper (partly purified) which is only half of the requirement and the remaining half is imported from Zambia, Chile, United States of America and Canada.

Q. Describe the growth and distribution of Fertilizer industry in India.

- i. The first fertilizer plant in India was setup at Ranipat in Tamil Nadu in 1906. The real growth of the industry began with the establishment of a plant at Sindri by the Fertilizer Corporation of India in 1951.
- ii. The increased demand of fertilizer as a result of Green Revolution led to the spread of this industry in several parts of India.

Distribution:

- i. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala produce more than half of the total fertilizer production in India.
- ii. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are other important producers.
- iii. Because of the easy availability of natural gas the fertilizer industry is widely spread in the country.

Production:

India produces about 1 million tones of nitrogenous, 4 million tones of phosphatic and 1.7 million tones of potassic fertilizers. The country is required to import potassium from abroad.

Cement is essential for building houses, factories, road and dams.

- i. Manufacturing of cement requires heavy materials like limestone, silica, alumina and gypsum and hence this is a raw material oriented industry.
- ii. Coal and electric power are its other requirements.

Road transport is far more wide spread than the railways.

- i. At present commercial vehicles like trucks, passenger buses, cars, motor cycles, scooter etc. are manufactured in large numbers.
- ii. India is second largest producers of three wheelers in the world.
- iii. Tractors and bicycles are also manufactured in large number/.
- iv. India currently produces about 15 million bicycles and 3.8 million scooter and motorcycles in a year.
- v. The industry is widely distributed around Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, Jamshedpur and Bangalore.

- i. India has not yet entered into civil aircraft industry.
- ii. But for defense requirement we have developed aircraft industry at Bangalore, Koraput , Nasik, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Lucknow, each place specializes in the manufacture of a certain type of aircraft.
- iii. India manufactures jet trainer planes and helicopters also.

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Life Line of Indian Economy

Q.1. Answer the following questions in about 30 words

(i) State any three merits of roadways

Ans.

1. Roads are important for transport of goods and passengers for short and medium distance.
2. They are cheap and easy to construct and maintain.
3. Roads can be built and used in uneven and undulating terrain.
4. Roads provide quick transport for perishable commodities.
5. They provide door-to-door service, thus cutting down the cost and inconvenience of loading and unloading.
6. Roads connect fields with markets, factories with farms and can be used as feeder to other modes of transport and provide a link between railway stations, air and seaports.

(ii) Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

Ans. Where: Railway transport is the most convenient means of transportation in plains.

Why:

- (i) Railways are the principal mode of transportation for goods and passengers in India.
- (ii) Railways conduct multifarious activities like business sight-seeing. Pilgrimage and transportation of goods over longer distances.
- (iii) Railways have been a great integrating force for more than 150 years.
- (iv) Railways in India accelerate the development of the industry and agriculture.
- (v) Contribution of railways to GNI is greater than any other mode of transportation.

(iii) What is the significance of the border roads?

Ans. Significance of Border Roads:

- (vi) These are very important from strategic point of view in the northern and north eastern border areas of our country.

(vii) These roads have increased accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.

(viii) These roads have helped in the economic development of northern and north eastern areas of India.

(iv) What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?

Ans. Meaning of Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

National Trade	International Trade
1. This type of trade takes place within the boundaries of a country, e.g., the trade between the states of a country. 2. Surplus products of one region and sent to another region within the country. 3. It reduces regional imbalances. 4. Example: Punjab and Haryana send their surplus wheat to other states.	1. This type of trade takes place with other countries. 2. Surplus products of one country are sent to other countries. 3. It reduces imbalances between countries. 4. India exports its surplus iron-ore to foreign countries and imports other products to meet its domestic demand.

Q.2. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

Ans.

- Development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services and their movement to places where these are consumed.
- These means save time and money.

- (iii) These make possible interaction between people of a location, province, nation and people in abroad.
- (iv) With the pace of development in science and technology, human needs are now varied and numerous, these can be catered to by quick means of transport and communication.
- (v) Goods are manufactured in industries set-up different regions as per availability of raw material, man-power and machines therefore, these can be sent to distant markets through the means of transportation.
- (vi) Global trade can be carried on in the presence of means of communication and transportations.

(ii) **Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade in the last fifteen years.**

Ans.

- (a) In the 90's India's main items of export were only agricultural products but India has recorded high growth in the export of services. India has emerged as a software giant at the international level.
- (b) Tourism in India has grown over the last two decades. Foreign tourist's arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of 23.5%.
- (c) India has also exported manufactured goods to other countries during the last fifteen years.
- (d) We are having increasing trade relations with USA, Canada, Australia, Japan, Russia, Europe and oil producing countries rather than with Great Britain.
- (e) India's trade relations with the SAARC countries will soon increase.
- (f) China has emerged as India's main trading partner after US and UAE.

QUIZ DRIVE

1. Northern terminal of the North-south corridor.

Ans. Srinagar

2. The name of National Highway No. 2.

Ans. Golden Quadrilateral

3. The headquarter of the southern railway zone.

Ans. Chennai

4. The rail gauge with a track width of 1.676m.

Ans. Broad Gauge

5. The southern terminal of the National Highway No. 7.

Ans. Kanyakumari

6. A Riverine Port.

Ans. Kolkata

7. Busiest railway junction in Northern India.

Ans. Delhi

JK Study Materials