

Geography LN-3 AGRICULTUREI Short answer type questions:

1. Give one example for each of the following types of economic activities:
- Primary - Secondary - Tertiary.
[P.No. 227]

Ans: Primary activities - Example: Agriculture
Secondary activities - Example: Weaving of cloth
Tertiary activities - Example: Trade

2. Why can agriculture or farming be considered a system?
[P.No. 228]

Ans: * Agriculture or farming can be considered as a system, because it requires certain inputs to work effectively.

* These inputs are - seeds, fertilisers, etc

* Some of the operations in this system involved are - ploughing, sowing, irrigation etc.

* The outputs from the system include crops, wool, dairy etc.

3. Define cooperative farming. Name one country where it is practised.
[P.No. 233]

Ans: Farmers share their resources and the benefits equally.

Land is also tilled collectively, and modern machines are used effectively.

This form of agriculture is practised in Russia.

II Long answer type questions

1. Differentiate between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture.
[P.No. 229 - 231]

Ans:

Sl. No.		Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
1.	Purpose	The farmers grow enough food to feed themselves and their families.	The Farmers are involved in the production of crops which are meant for commercial purposes.
2.	Scale of operation	A small area of land is cultivated intensely.	Crops are grown on a large-scale in huge farms.
3.	Technology	Low-level technology is used	The use of modern technology, machines, irrigation methods and chemical fertilisers.
4.	Examples.	Yam, potatoes, Cassava etc.	Tea, rubber, coffee etc.

CIVICS : LN-3 Parliament and Law-Making.

I. Short answer type questions:

1. Mention any two objectives of the RTI Act.
[P.No: 144]

Ans: The objectives of the RTI Act :

- * Promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.
- * Ensure citizens to access information and ensure government transparency while combating corruption in public administration.

2. What happens if the no-confidence motion is passed in the Lok Sabha?
[P.No: 137]

Ans: If the no-confidence motion is passed in the Lok Sabha, it means the ruling government has lost the support of the majority. As a result, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers must resign.

3. What is question hour?
[P.No: 136]

Ans: Question hour is the first hour of every sitting when the ministers answer questions related to their departments. Through this, MPs can obtain information about

the workings of the government.

4. What happens if no party gets the majority?
[P No. 138]

Ans. When no party gets a clear majority, then two or more political parties come together in the interest of the nation to form a coalition government.

II Long answer type questions:

1. Describe the key functions of the Council of Ministers in detail.

Ans: The Council of Ministers forms an important part of the Executive.

Functions:

- It formulates, executes, evaluates and revises the public policies.
- It coordinates among the various ministers and other organs of the government in case of conflicts, duplication of functions, etc.
- It executes control over administration through appointments, rule-making powers and handling of crises and disasters - natural as well as political.
- It assists in financial management through fiscal control and operation of funds.

His : 2N-4 Tribal communities during the colonial rule.

I Short answer type questions:

1. Which tribal groups are known for cattle herders, goat rearers and shepherds?
[P.No. 47]

Ans: Cattle herders like the Van Gujjars of Punjab hills and the Labadis of Andhra Pradesh, goat rearers like the Bakarwals of Kashmir and shepherds like the Gaddis of Kulu.

2. What did the British demand from tribal communities in exchange for retaining their land?

[P.No: 50]

Ans: The British allowed some tribes to retain their land but in exchange the tribals had to pay them revenue.

In course of time, the British increased their revenue demands and when the tribals were unable to pay them, they were dispossessed of their lands. Now, the landless tribals became labourers.

3. What impact did high interest rates have on tribal communities?
[P.No. 47]

Ans: Traders charged high prices for the goods they sold and the moneylenders charged high rate of interest for the money they lent to the tribals. Therefore, an opinion was formed among the tribals that traders and moneylenders were the cause of their misery and the marketplace meant debt and poverty.

II. Long answer type questions:

1. The tribals were engaged in several means of livelihood. Explain Hunting - Gathering.
[P.No. 46]

Ans: The tribals considered jungles and hills as their homes.

- They depended on nature for all their needs.
- They lived by hunting animals and gathering forest products.
- They gathered roots, fruits and honey for self-consumption and even sold them in the local market.
- Some of the tribal people also worked for peasants and farmers in the fields.
- When the forest resources became scarce, the need to look for work in and around villages became important.