

JULY

Map - Sheet
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Chapter - 4

Building block in Economics

I. Answer the following :-

Explain the central Problem of "choice of technique"

The Problem of 'how to produce' means which technique should be employed to produce a good. the techniques for production are classified as

a) capital Labour - Intensive technique :-
using more of labour & than capital Per unit of output

capital - Intensive techniques :-
using more of labour than capital than labour Per unit of output

The techniques which causes least Possible cost to Produce Per unit of a commodity should be adopted

"Markets reward efficiency but may ignore equality". Explain this statement with reference

Markets Promote efficiency because competition and the price mechanism allocate resources

to their most productive uses

However, market outcomes depends on Purchasing Power rather than need, which can result in unequal income and wealth distribution.

Therefore, while free markets maximise output and efficiency, government intervention through taxation, subsidies, and welfare policies is often required to promote equity and social justice.

A Policymaker remarks, "Every Production decision answer three basic question." state what these question are and why they matters

The three basic economic questions are :

what to Produce, how to Produce, and for whom to Produce.

These questions arise due to scarcity of resources and unlimited wants

Every economy must decide which goods to Produce which Production techniques to use, and how output should be distributed among individuals

their answers determine resources allocation efficiency, and equity in the economy.

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Chapter - 5

shaping of the earth's surface

I Answer the following :

10. Mention the natural and human causes for the occurrence of the sand storms

Natural Causes : Dust storms caused due to strong winds for blowing loose sand, arid conditions, droughts, low vegetation etc.

Human Causes : Various human factors causing dust storm include deforestation, overgrazing, improper water management etc.

- Explain in brief the theory of Plate tectonics

The theory states that the lithosphere or earth's crust is divided into several big and small fragments called as "plates"

these plates are continuously moving in a semi-liquid state called asthenosphere

the plates include both the continents and ocean basins

3. Describe how the landforms are categorised depending on elevation and slopes

Landforms are classified into three categories depending on elevation and slope.

1) Mountains: An elevated land portion of the earth's crust is known as hill or mountain. These are highlands with steep slopes and pointed peaks. The three types of mountain are -

Fold Mountains:

When the rocks on the surface of the earth are folded due to endogenic forces are called fold mountains. Fold mountains are created through the collision of tectonic plates. They are rugged relief with high conical relief.

Example: Himalayas, Alps, Ural, Rocky, Andes Atlas etc.

Block Mountains: Block mountains are created when a large landmass is broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted block is known as horst, and lower part is known as graben.

Example: The Rhine valley and Vosges mountains in Europe

Volcanic Mountains :

These mountains formed due to volcanic activities through accumulation of volcanic material.

Example : Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa and Mt. Fujiyama in Japan.

ii) Plateaus :

The flat-topped tableland standing above the surrounding area.

Example : The Deccan Plateaus, the Tibet Plateaus and the western Plateaus.

Plains :

The flat and low lying land surface known as Plains. Plains are generally fertile formed by the actions of rivers.

Examples : Indo-Ganga Plains, Great Plains in USA.

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chapter - 6

state and society (upto 1000CE)

I Answer the following :-

How did the transition to agriculture transform Later Vedic society ?
- mbb

Transition to agriculture transformed Later Vedic society in following ways :

- Agriculture expansion led to Permanent settlements
- Land ownership became more important than cattle wealth.
- Agricultural surplus encouraged trade and social stratification.

2° How did trade encourage technological and cultural exchange.

Trade encourage technological and cultural exchange in following ways :

- Merchants introduced new goods and techniques
- Interaction between regions spread ideas and innovation

- Cultural traditions were exchange through contact

- Explain how the Gotra system helped maintain social order

Gotra system maintained social order in following ways:

- Prevented marriages within the same lineage
- Preserved family and clan identity
- Reduced disputes over inheritance and kinship
- Reinforced varna hierarchy and social norms
- strengthened exogamy and alliances between clans
- Encouraged moral and ritual conformity
- Maintained continuity in family tradition