

Economics - 2

Sectors of the Indian Economy

I. ~~18~~

Answer the following

1. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment

	open unemployment	disguised unemployment
(a)	When a person has no job in hand and does not earn anything at all, it is said to be a situation of open unemployment	Sometimes, when people are apparently working but all of them are made to work less than their potentials, it is said to be a situation of disguised unemployment
(b)	It is clearly visible	It is hidden
(c)	This type of unemployment is generally found in the industrial sector. For example: when labourers of a mill	This type of unemployment is generally found in unorganised sector, where either the work is constant or not available or me

are laid due to than required
its closure. people are employed
for a work.

2. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people who are these?

ans: Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people are mentioned below.

- (a) There are highly-skilled and educated workers such as teachers and doctors.
- (b) On the other hand, a large number of workers such as small shopkeepers and repair persons are engaged in services who barely manage to earn a living.

3. Explain the objectives of implementing the MGNREGA 2005

ans: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MGNREGA) is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the right to work.

The MGNREGA was initiated with the objective of "enhancing livelihood

security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work."

Another aim of MGNREGIA is to provide employment to all those who are able to and are in need of work in rural areas. If the government fails in providing employment, applicants are entitled to an unemployment allowance.

JULY

Democratic polity - 3 gender, Religion and Caste

I. Answer the following

1. Mention the provisions that constitute India into a secular state

Ans: (a) There is no official religion for the Indian state. Our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.

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

(c) The constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.

(d) Secularism is an idea constitutes one of the foundations of our country.

(e) At the same time the constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities.

2- What are some ways in which caste demonstrates itself in politics?

- ans:
- (a) When parties choose candidates elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster the necessary support to win elections.
 - (b) Political parties and candidates in elections makes appeals to castes sentiment to muster support.
 - (c) Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.

3- What are the basis of communalism?

Communalism is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. It involves thinking along the following lines:

(a) The followers of a particular religion must belong to one community with the same fundamental interests

(b) It follows that people who follow different religions cannot belong to the same community

(c) If the followers of different religions have some commonalities these are superficial and immaterial. Their interests are bound to be different and involve a conflict

(d) In its extreme form communalism leads to the belief that people belonging to different religions cannot live as equal citizens within one nation

1/7/26

JULY

Geography - 4

AGRICULTURE

I. Answer the following

1. Describe any three impacts of globalisation on Indian agriculture

ans: The three impacts of globalisation on Indian agriculture are:

(a) Farmers now have access to international markets for their products

(b) They have easier access to foreign investment to enhance their products

(c) Collaboration with MNCs have added up their performance and projects

2. Compare primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.

PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING

(a) Small patches of land are cultivated

(b) Use of primitive tools like hoe, dao,

COMMERCIAL FARMING

(a) Large tracts of land are bought under cultivation

(b) Use of modern methods like tractors and

and digging sticks

harvesters

(c) Depends on natural fertility of soil and favourable environmental conditions

(c) Uses chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides

(d) Heavy dependence on monsoon

(d) Little to no dependence on monsoon

(e) Labour intensive with family members engaged in production

(e) Capital intensive due to the use of HYV seeds, technology and migrant labour

3. Name some oilseeds produced in India. How are they used? Name two oilseeds which can be grown both as a rabi crop and Kharif crop.

ans- The oilseeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum and sunflower. Most of the oilseeds are edible and used as a cooking medium. Some of these are also used as raw materials for making soap, cosmetics and ointments. Sesamum and castor seed can be grown both as rabi and kharif crop.

4 Qs. State the three characteristics of primitive subsistence terrace farming

ans: Following are the characteristics of primitive subsistence ^{terrace} farming:

(a) In this type of farming farmers grow crops for self-consumption. This type of farming is still practised in few pockets in India

(b) It is practised on small patches of land

(c) Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks

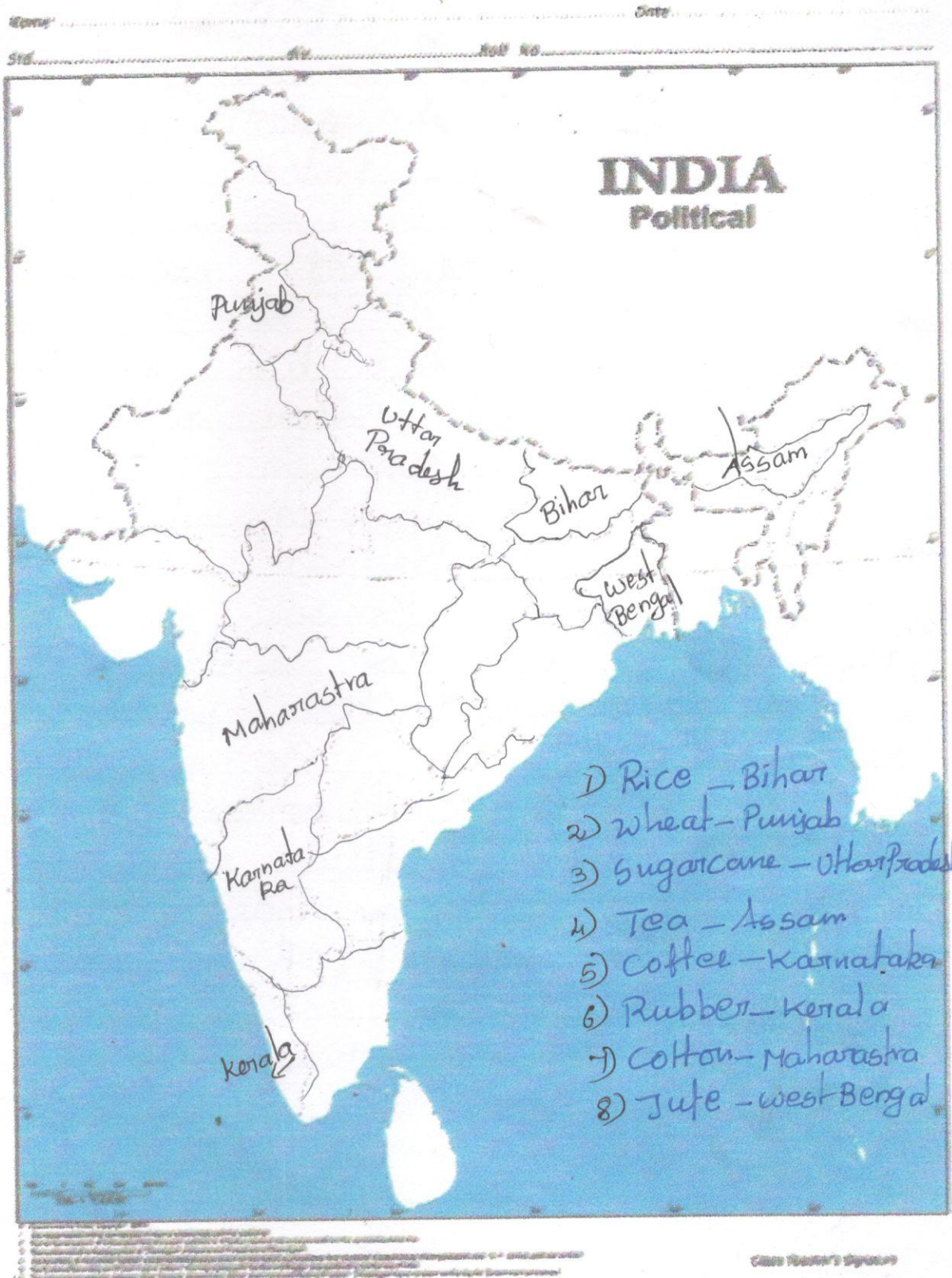
(d) Only family / community labour is used for farming

(e) This type of farming depends upon natural conditions such as monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitable conditions for the crop

(f) It is ^{also} known as 'slash and burn' agriculture

(g) Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmers do not use fertilizers or other modern inputs

Agriculture



History - 3

Making of the global world

I. Answer the following

1. How did silk routes link the world
Explain with three suitable examples

- ans:
- (a) The most well-known silk routes connected China to Europe. West bound Chinese silk cargoes travelled on this route. Chinese pottery also travelled through this route.
 - (b) Several silk routes have been identified by the historians, both over land and sea, connecting vast regions of Asia and linking Asia to North Africa. Through this route, Chinese pottery, Indian textiles and spices from Southeast Asia travelled to Europe and North Africa.
 - (c) Trade and cultural changes went hand in hand. Early Christian missionaries and later Muslim preachers travelled through this route.

2. How did food habits travel from one place to another in the process of cultural exchange?

ans: (a) In the process of long distance cultural exchanges, food habits are often ~~used~~ taken up by others.

(b) Common food such as potatoes, soya, groundnut, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes which are a part of Indian food, were not known to the Indian five hundred years ago. These were brought to Asia, after the discovery of America.

(c) Noodles and pasta, which are supposed to be Italian origin, were originally brought by the Arabs to Sicily.

Life lines of India



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