

Geography - 6

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

I. Answer the following.

1. "The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy." Justify the statement.

ans: (a) The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy, because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earning.

(b) It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw material to the highest value added products.

2. Explain any three factors that affect the location of industries in a region.

ans: Following are the three factors that influence the location of an industry.

(a) Availability of raw materials.

i.e. coal, iron etc is an important factor of industrial location.

(b) Nearness to market offers an important locational factor

(c) Plenty of capital can attract an industry to any location.

3. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water reduced? Explain various ways.

ans: Following are the three measures to reduce the industrial pollution of freshwater resources

(a) Minimising the use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages

(b) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements

(c) Treatment of hot water and effluents before releasing them into rivers and ponds.

4. Manufacturing sector is considered as the backbone of general and

INDIA

Political

Noida
 Kanpur
 Gandhinagar
 Surat
 Mumbai
 Pune
 Hyderabad
 Bhilai
 Bhopal
 Jamshedpur
 Durgapur
 Vijayanagar
 Bengaluru
 Chennai
 Salem
 Coimbatore
 Thiruvananthapuram

☉ - cotton
 ▲ - Iron and steel
 ■ → software

Class Teacher's Signature

Cotton textile industries

1. Mumbai
2. Indore
3. Surat
4. Karpur
5. Coimbatore

Iron and steel plants

1. Durgapur
2. Bokaro
3. Jamshedpur
4. Bhilai
5. Vijaynagar
6. Salem

Software technology

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Noida | 6. Bengaluru |
| 2. Gandhinagar | 7. Chennai |
| 3. Mumbai | 8. Thiruvananthapuram |
| 4. Pune | |
| 5. Hyderabad | |

economic development. Examine the statement in the context of India.

ans: Production of goods in factories in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products, is called manufacturing industry. Manufacturing industry is considered as the backbone of economic development because of the following reasons.

- (a) It helps in modernizing agriculture which is the backbone of our economy.
- (b) Industries reduce the heavy dependence of people on agriculture by providing employment in producing employment in production and service sectors.
- (c) Industries eradicate the problems of unemployment and poverty.
- (d) Setting up of industries in backward areas help reducing regional disparities. It leads to overall prosperity of the nation.
- (e) Export of manufactured goods expand trade and commerce and brings the much needed foreign exchange.

Chapter-3

Economics: Money and Credit

T. Answer the following

1. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?

ans: Usually two types of people come to bank, one, those who have surplus money and two, those who need money.

People with surplus money deposit their money in the bank. Banks keep small portion (15%) of such deposits as cash for themselves to pay the depositors on demand. The rest of the deposited money is used to extend loans to those who need money. The banks offer interest to those people who deposit their surplus money with them and charge an interest from those who take loan from them. In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money.

2. State the role of Reserve Bank of India.

- ans:
- (a) In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government.
 - (b) The RBI supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans.
 - (c) The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.
 - (d) The RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also small cultivators.

3. How does credit play a positive and negative role? Explain with examples.

- ans:
- (a) Banks keep a small amount of deposits with themselves. They manage with this amount, as on any given day, only some depositors will come to withdraw cash.
 - (b) Rest of the depositors are used by the bank to extend loans to the public.
 - (c) In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those

who need these funds, hence solving a problem.

(d) Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.

(e) The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is the banks' main source of income. This interest is their profit.

2.08.26

Economics - 4

GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

I. Short answers

1. Give the benefits enjoyed by a local company in a joint production with a MNC.

ans: The benefits enjoyed by local company in joint production with a MNC are as follows:

- (a) A MNC can provide money for additional investments like buying new machines or faster production.
- (b) A MNC might bring with them the latest technology for production.
- (c) The local companies after setting up production jointly with MNCs, have access to international market.

2. How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India. Explain with example.

ans: (a) The 1991 trade policy liberalized India's economy by reducing tariffs, removing restrictions on foreign

investment, and promoting exports.

(b) For example, allowing 100% foreign direct investment (FDI) in various sectors attracted global companies.

(c) Many MNC's are enhancing technology transfer, job creation and economic growth, thus stimulating globalisation in India.

7/9/26

Democratic Politics - 5

Outcomes of Democracy

I. Answer the following

1. "Democracy accommodates social diversity."
Support the statement with examples

ans: Democracy accommodates social diversities in the following ways

(a) Democracy develops competitive attitude
Democracy usually develops a procedure to conduct competition among the social differences. This reduce the possibility of social tensions becoming explosive or violent

(b) Democracy evolves mechanisms to negotiate
No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups but we can certainly learn to respect these differences and evolve a mechanism to negotiate the difference. Democracies are best suited to produce this outcome

(c) Democracy represents the general view
The majority always needs to work

with the minority so that governments function to represent the general view. Hence, majority and minority opinions are not permanent.

24. Mention the merits of democratic governments

ans: (a) Democratic govt. are transparent, legitimate and accountable whereas nondemocratic govt. are selected and formed at their own description.

(b) Democratic govt. provides dignity and freedom to all without any discrimination.

(c) Conflicts are resolved through debate, discussions and negotiation rather than discretion.

(d) Minority and majority cooperation are the common phenomenon in the democratic govt.

(e) Enhances dignity of all without any discrimination.

3. Explain with three examples how democracy promotes dignity and

freedom of an individual.

ans: Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of an individual. This statement can be explained through the following examples.

- (a) Recognition of the principle of equality has made it easier for women to wage a struggle against what is new legally or morally unacceptable.
- (b) Democracy in India has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.
- (c) A public expression of dissatisfaction with democracy shows the success of democratic project. It transforms people from status of subject into that of citizens.

Annual Portion Completed