

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : X
DATE : 15.01.22 to 08.02.22

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>CH – VOLUME AND SURFACE AREA (EX – 13.1, 13.2, 13.3)</p> <p>CH – CIRCLES (EX – 10.1, 10.2)</p> <p>CH – CONSTRUCTION (EX – 11.2)</p> <p>NOTE: - KINDLY SOLVE DIFFERENT QUESTION FROM RS AGARWAL BOOK RELATED TO ABOVE TOPIC.</p>
SCIENCE	<p><u>PHYSICS</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Derive the equation to determine the equivalent resistance of 3 – resistance in <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Series connection Parallel connection What is ohm's law? Explain the ohmic and non – ohmic conductor's with reference to V/I graph? What are the factors of resistance of a conductor? What are possible equivalent resistance with 3 resistance 2Ω, 4Ω and 8Ω. <p><u>CHEMISTRY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is catenation property of carbon? What is Carbonyl group? How does it help to determine Aldehyde and Ketone group? How many structural isomers can be drawn from hexane? Write the rules of I.U.P.A.C. nomenclature? What are homologous series? Explain with examples. <p><u>BIOLOGY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What do you mean by (i) homozygous alleles and (ii) heterozygous alleles What is law of independent assortment? Write the ratio (genotype and phenotype) of a monohybrid cross? How does the sex of a child be determined genetically at the time of conception in human being? What are acquired and inherited traits?
HINDI	<p style="text-align: center;">साहित्य</p> <p>मानवीय करुणा की दिव्य चमक</p> <p>1. फ़ादर की उपस्थिति देवदार की छाया जैसी क्यों लगती थी ? उत्तर: जिस तरह देवदार का वृक्ष विशाल होता है एवं सबको अपनी छाया में शरण देकर शीतलता प्रदान करता है ,उसी तरह फ़ादर अपने करुण व्यक्तित्व की वृहद छाया में सबको लेकर प्रेम और वातसल्य से भर देते थे, एवं अगर किसी के भी दुःख दर्द में सामान रूप से डट कर खड़े रहते थे।</p> <p>2. नम आँखों को गिनना स्याही फैलाना है। कैसे? उत्तर: उपरोक्त पंक्ति का आशय है की फादर की मृत्यु पर शोकाकुल होने वालों के नाम गिनने का प्रयत्न भी बेकार है क्योंकि फादर के व्यवक्तित्व का प्रभाव ऐसा था की शायद ही कोई हो जो उनके इस तरह से चले जाने के शोक में न हो।</p>

3. फ़ादर को याद करना एक उदास शांत संगीत को सुनने जैसा है।

उत्तर: जिस तरह एक उदास संगीत मन को एक स्मृति से भर देता है और मन को भी शांत कर देता है, जैसे की यह हमें अपने दुनिया से दूर स्मृति की एक अलग दुनिया में ले जाती है। उसी तरह फादर की स्मृति भी मन को एक असीम शांति प्रदान करती है एवं लेखक को उनके स्मृति के अलग शहर में ले जाती है।

4. बहुत सुंदर है मेरी जन्मभूमि - रेम्सचैपल।” - इस पंक्ति में फ़ादर बुल्के की अपनी जन्मभूमि के प्रति कौन-सी भावनाएँ अभिव्यक्त होती हैं?

उत्तर-बहुत सुंदर है मेरी जन्मभूमि - रेम्सचैपल।” - इस पंक्ति में फ़ादर बुल्के की अपनी जन्मभूमि के प्रति प्रेम एवं लगाव का भाव व्यक्त होता है, इस पंक्ति से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि फादर को अपने जन्मभूमि से कितना प्रेम एवं लगाव था, वह उसको कितना याद करते थे। मनुष्य भले ही कहीं भी क्यों न पहुँच जाये किन्तु जन्मभूमि से हमेशा ही जुड़ा रहता है।

5. फ़ादर को याद करना एक उदास शांत संगीत को सुनने जैसा है।

उत्तर: जिस तरह एक उदास संगीत मन को एक स्मृति से भर देता है और मन को भी शांत कर देता है, जैसे की यह हमें अपने दुनिया से दूर स्मृति की एक अलग दुनिया में ले जाती है। उसी तरह फादर की स्मृति भी मन को एक असीम शांति प्रदान करती है एवं लेखक को उनके स्मृति के अलग शहर में ले जाती है।

जार्ज पंचम की नाक

1. रानी एलिजाबेथ के दरज़ी को परेशानी का क्या कारण था? उसकी परेशानी को आप किस तरह तर्कसंगत ठहराएँगे?

उत्तर-दरज़ी रानी एलिज़ाबेथ के दौरे से परिचित था। रानी पाक, भारत और नेपाल का दौरा करेंगी, तो उस देश के अनुकूल वेश धारण करेंगी। दरज़ी परेशान था कि कौन-कौन से देश में कैसी ड्रेस पहनेंगी? इस बात की दरज़ी को, कोई जानकारी नहीं थी, न कोई निर्देश था।

2. और देखते ही देखते नई दिल्ली का काया पलट होने लगा? - नई दिल्ली के काया पलट के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयत्न किए गए होंगे?

उत्तर-नई दिल्ली के कायापलट के लिए सबसे पहले गंदगी के ढेरों को हटाया गया होगा। सड़कों, सरकारी इमारतों और पर्यटन-स्थलों को रंगा-पोता और सजाया-सँवारा गया होगा। उन पर बिजलियों का प्रकाश किया गया होगा। सदा से बंद पड़े फव्वारे चलाए गए होंगे। भीड़भाड़ वाली जगहों पर ट्रैफिक पुलिस का विशेष प्रबंध किया गया होगा।

3. जॉर्ज पंचम की लाट की नाक को पुनः लगाने के लिए मूर्तिकार ने क्या-क्या यत्न किए?

उत्तर-जॉर्ज पंचम की लाट की नाक को लगाने के लिए मूर्तिकार ने अनेक प्रयत्न किए। उसने सबसे पहले उस पत्थर को खोजने का प्रयत्न किया जिससे वह मूर्ति बनी थी। इसके लिए पहले उसने सरकारी फाइलें ढूँढवाईं। फिर भारत के सभी पहाड़ों और पत्थर की खानों का दौरा किया। फिर भारत के सभी महापुरुषों की मूर्तियों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए पूरे देश का दौरा किया। अंत में जीवित जीवित व्यक्ति की नाक काटकर जॉर्ज पंचम की मूर्ति पर लगा दी।

4. जॉर्ज पंचम की लाट पर किसी भी भारतीय नेता, यहाँ तक कि भारतीय बच्चे की नाक फिट न होने की बात से लेखक किस ओर संकेत करना चाहता है।

उत्तर-अखबारों में जिंदा नाक लगने की खबर को कुछ इस तरह प्रस्तुत किया कि जिंदा नाक को भी शब्द और अर्थ का घालमेल कर पत्थरवत् बना दिया। अखबार वालों ने खबर छापी कि-जॉर्ज पंचम की जिंदा नाक लग गई है-यानी ऐसी नाक जो कतई पत्थर की नहीं लगती है। इस तरह जिंदा नाक लगने की खबर को शब्दों में ताल-मेल वाक्पटुता से छिपा लिया।

5.नई दिल्ली में सब था ... सिर्फ नाक नहीं थी।” इस कथन के माध्यम से लेखक क्या कहना चाहता है?

उत्तर-नई दिल्ली में सब था, सिर्फ नाक नहीं थी-यह कहकर लेखक स्पष्ट करना चाहता है कि भारत के स्वतंत्र होने पर वह सर्वथा संपन्न हो चुका था, कहीं भी विपन्नता नहीं थी। अभाव था तो केवल आत्मसम्मान का, स्वाभिमान का। संपन्न होने पर भी देश परतंत्रता की मानसिकता से मुक्त नहीं हो सका है। अंग्रेज का नाम आते ही हीनता का भाव उत्पन्न होता था कि ये हमारे शासक रहे हैं। गुलामी का कलंक हमारा पीछा नहीं छोड़ रहा है। इसलिए लेखक कहता है कि दिल्ली में सिर्फ नाक नहीं थी।

CHAPTER - The Sermon at Benares

Question Answers

1. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house. What does she ask for? Does she get it? Why not?

ANS. When her son dies, Kisa Gotami goes from house to house requesting for a wonder drug that could bring her son back to life. No, she could not get it because there is no medicine that can bring a dead man back to life.

2. Kisa Gotami again goes from house to house after she speaks with the Buddha. What does she ask for, the second time around? Does she get it? Why not?

ANS. Upon seeing the Buddha, Kisa Gotami is refilled with hope and thus, she goes again from house to house looking for mustard seeds just as Lord Buddha had asked her. Many had mustard seeds to offer but none of them could fulfill Lord Buddha's condition of having seen no deaths in the family. Therefore, she couldn't find mustard seed for her son.

3. What does Kisa Gotami understand the second time that she failed to understand the first time? Was this what the Buddha wanted her to understand?

ANS. When Kisa Gotami failed to find mustard seeds that could fulfill Lord Buddha's condition of having seen no deaths in the family, she became disheartened. After deep reflection, she realised that the man's fate was just like the city lights that flickered and extinguished repeatedly. The cycle of birth and death was nature's way of working. Suddenly, she became conscious as to how selfish she had been in her sorrow and that one who was born must rest eternally. Men are mortal. Yes, this is exactly what Lord Buddha wanted her to understand.

4. Why do you think Kisa Gotami understood this only the second time? In what way did the Buddha change her understanding?

ANS. Kisa Gotami was too overwhelmed with sorrow and pain that her ability to think clearly got clouded. She couldn't realise that no one can escape the cycle of death. When Kisa Gotami failed to find mustard seeds that could fulfill Lord Buddha's condition of having seen no deaths in the family, she became disheartened. After deep reflection, she made peace with the terms of the world. Lord Buddha played a major role in facilitating the shift in her understanding by teaching her a lesson that one must not grieve for what is bound to happen for it will only deepen the pain and suffering.

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Question 1.

Gautama Buddha (563 B.C.- 483 B.C.) began life as a prince named Siddhartha Gautama, in northern India. At twelve, he was sent away for schooling in the Hindu sacred scriptures and four years later he returned home to marry a princess. They had a son and lived for ten years as befitted royalty.

ENGLISH

- (a) Who was Gautama Buddha?
- (b) What did Gautama Buddha study?
- (c) Find the exact word from the extract which means ‘people of royal family’.
- (d) When did Gautama Buddha marry?

Answer:

- (a) Gautama Buddha was a prince born in North India.
- (b) Gautama Buddha studied Hindu Sacred Scriptures.
- (c) ‘Royalty’ from the extract means ‘people of royal family’.
- (d) Gautama Buddha married after his schooling at the age of sixteen years.

Question 2.

At about the age of twenty-five, the Prince, heretofore shielded from the sufferings of the world, while out hunting chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms. These sights so moved him that he at once went out into the world to seek enlightenment concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

- (a) Why did Gautama Buddha go out to seek enlightenment?
- (b) What did Gautama Buddha see while hunting?
- (c) Find the exact word from the extract which means ‘a state of high spiritual knowledge’.
- (d) Describe the thought of Gautama Buddha while he encountered with the different stages of life.

Answer:

- (a) Gautama Buddha was highly moved by seeing the sufferings of man. So he went out to seek enlightenment.
- (b) Gautama Buddha chanced upon a sick man, then an aged man, then a funeral procession, and finally a monk begging for alms while hunting.
- (c) ‘enlightenment’ from the extract means ‘a state of high spiritual knowledge’.
- (d) Gautama Buddha was so upset and worried while encountering the different stages of life as a sickman, an aged man, a funeral and a monk begging for alms.

CHAPTER - The Proposal

Question Answers

1. What does Chubukov at first suspect that Lomov has come for? Is he sincere when he later says “And I’ve always loved you, my angel, as if you were my own son”? Find reasons for your answer from the play.

A. Chubukov suspects that Lomov has come to ask for money. He is not sincere when he says that he has loved him as his son because we notice that Chubukov tries to be friendly and loving on the face while he is rude and selfish within.

2. Chubukov says of Natalya: “... as if she won’t consent! She’s in love; egad, she’s like a lovesick cat...” Would you agree? Find reasons for your answer.

A. I agree with Chubukov’s statement because when Natalya comes to know that Lomov had come with a marriage proposal, she becomes desperate for him. She starts wailing and asks her father to bring him back.

3. Find all the words and expressions in the play that the characters use to speak about each other, and the accusations and insults they hurl at each other. (For example, Lomov in the end calls Chubukov an intriguer; but earlier, Chubukov has himself called Lomov a “malicious, doublefaced intriguer.” Again, Lomov begins by describing Natalya as “an excellent housekeeper, not bad-looking, well-educated.”)

A. Several words and expressions have been used by the characters to describe each other. Some of them are as follows –
Chbukov – grabber, intriguer, old rat, Jesuit.
Natalya – a lovesick cat, an excellent housekeeper, not bad looking, well educated.
Lomov – a good neighbour, a friend, impudent, pettifogger, a malicious double-faced intriguer, rascal, blind hen, turnip ghost, a villain, a scarecrow, monster, stuffed sausage, wizen faced frump, pup, milksop.

The Proposal- Grammar Exercises

Q. Look up the following phrases in a dictionary to find out their meaning, and then use each in a sentence of your own.

(i) You may take it that

(ii) He seems to be coming round

(iii) My foot's gone to sleep

A. (i) You may take it that – something maybe taken to be true in the manner as told

You may take it that none of us knows him.

(ii) He seems to be coming round – recovering from unconsciousness

Suddenly Lomov blacked out but he seemed to be coming round after a few seconds.

(iii) My foot's gone to sleep – you cannot feel the foot for a short time.

As I kept sitting on the floor, my foot went off to sleep.

Q. Here is an excerpt from an article from the Times of India dated 27 August 2006.

Rewrite it, changing the sentences in direct speech into reported speech. Leave the other sentences unchanged.

“Why do you want to know my age? If people know I am so old, I won't get work!” laughs 90-year-old A. K. Hangal, one of Hindi cinema's most famous character actors. For his age, he is rather energetic. “What's the secret?” we ask. “My intake of everything is in small quantities. And I walk a lot,” he replies. “I joined the industry when people retire. I was in my 40s. So I don't miss being called a star. I am still respected and given work, when actors of my age are living in poverty and without work. I don't have any complaints,” he says, adding, “but yes, I have always been underpaid.” Recipient of the Padma Bhushan, Hangal never hankered after money or materialistic gains. “No doubt I am content today, but money is important. I was a fool not to understand the value of money earlier,” he regrets.

A. 90-year-old A. K. Hangal, one of Hindi cinema's most famous character actors laughed when he asked us why we wanted to know his age. He felt that nobody would give him work if they came to know that he was so old. For his age, he is rather energetic. We asked him what was the secret behind him being energetic. He replied that he eats everything in small quantities and walks a lot. He was in his forties when he joined the industry, the age at which many people retire from work. He doesn't miss being called a star. He is respected, given work while some actors of his age live in poverty and have no work to do. He adds that he does not have any complaints but adds that he has always been underpaid. Recipient of the Padma Bhushan, Hangal never hankered after money or materialistic gains. He regrets that no doubt he is content today, but money is important. He was a fool not to understand the value of money earlier.

Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow

Question 1.

What are you talking about? Oxen Meadows are ours, not yours!

(a) Who is the speaker here?

(b) Who is being referred to by 'yours'?

- (c) Find a word from the extract which means ‘a piece of grassland’.
(d) Who is being referred to as ours?

Answer:

- (a) Natalya is the speaker here.
(b) Lomov is being referred by ‘yours’.
(c) ‘Meadows’ from the extract means ‘a piece of grassland’.
(d) Ours is referred Natalya and his father.

Question 2.

Hear me out, I implore you! The peasants of your father’s grandfather, as I have already had the honour of explaining to you, used to bake bricks for my aunt’s grandmother. Now my aunt’s grandmother, wishing to make them a peasant...

- (a) Who is the speaker here?
(b) What did the peasants do?
(c) Find the exact word from the extract which means ‘to ask something in a very serious way’
(d) What is synonym of ‘high respect in the extract’?

Answer:

- (a) Lomov is the speaker here.
(b) The peasants used to bake bricks for Lomov’s Aunt’s grandmother.
(c) ‘Implore’ from the extract means ‘to ask something in a very serious way’.
(d) The word is ‘honour’.

CHAPTER – THE NECKLACE

Read the following extracts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Question 1.

One evening her husband returned elated bearing in his hand a large envelope. ‘Here’, he said, ‘here is something for you.’

- (a) Why was the husband elated?
(b) What was the reaction from ‘you’?
(c) Find the word from the extract that means the same as ‘wrapper’.
(d) What is the antonym of ‘elated’?

Answer:

- (a) The husband was elated as he brought home an invite to the Minister’s residence. He knew it would make his wife happy.
(b) ‘You’ or his wife, unexpectedly, was not the least happy and she made her displeasure very obvious.
(c) ‘Envelope’ means the same as ‘wrapper’ from the extract.
(d) Its antonym is ‘sad’.

Question 2.

He threw around her shoulders that modest wraps they had carried whose poverty clashed with the elegance of the ball costume. She wished to hurry away...

- (a) What precedes these fines?
(b) ‘She’ wished to hurry away. Why?
(c) Which word in the given extract is a synonym of ‘not expensive’?
(d) What is the opposite of ‘poverty’?

Answer:

- (a) These lines follows Matilda’s success at the ball where she was idolised. Her beauty and elegance was praised by everyone.
(b) She, ‘Matilda’ did not wish to shatter the illusion of her grandeur that she had so successfully managed to convey others by putting on such a shabby wrap. So, she wished to hurry away to escape the notice of the rich women.

- (c) 'Modest' is the synonym of 'not expensive' from the extract.
(d) Its opposite is 'affluence'.

Question 3.

Mme Forestier was touched and took both her hands as she replied, "Oh! My poor Matilda! Mine were false. They were not worth over five hundred francs."

- (a) Why was Mme Forestier touched?
(b) "Mine were false." What does 'mine' refer to in these words?
(c) Find the word from the extract that means same as 'agitated'.
(d) What is the opposite of 'poor'?

Answer:

- (a) Mme Forestier was touched by Matilda's plight which could have been avoided if only Matilda had told the truth.
(b) 'Mine' refers to the diamond necklace that Mme Forestier had lent to Matilda.
(c) 'Touched' means the same as 'agitated' from the extract.
(d) Its opposite is 'rich'.

Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

What would Matilda often dream of?

Answer:

Matilda would often dream of all the delicacies, luxuries, elegant dinners, marvellous dishes, rich silver, beautiful dresses, jewels, adoration and a life of glory. She would escape into her dreams from the dullness of her very humble existence.

Question 2.

Why did Matilda throw the invitation spitefully?

Answer:

Matilda was simply displeased when her husband showed the invitation. She felt humiliated and threw the invitation spitefully as she had nothing beautiful enough to wear to such a grand gathering.

Question 3.

Describe Mme Loisel's success at the ball.

Or

Do you think M Loisel had an enjoyable evening at the ball? Give reasons for your answer.

Answer:

Mme Loisel was the centre of attention at the ball. Her beauty, her grace, her joy and the gorgeous smile captivated all. Men sought to be presented to her. She danced happily at her conquest of all.

Question 4.

What excuse did Loiseles put up to explain the delay in returning the necklace?

Answer:

Loiseles had lost the necklace and needed time to find an identical one. Thus, Loiseles wrote a letter to Mme Forestier with an excuse that the clasp of the necklace was broken and they needed time to get it repaired.

Analytical Paragraph Writing Format

An **analytical paragraph** shall be divided into **three** parts-

Introduction

Body of the paragraph and;

Conclusion

Format of Analytical paragraph writing

Introduction

(explain in one or two lines the subject of the graph given)

Body

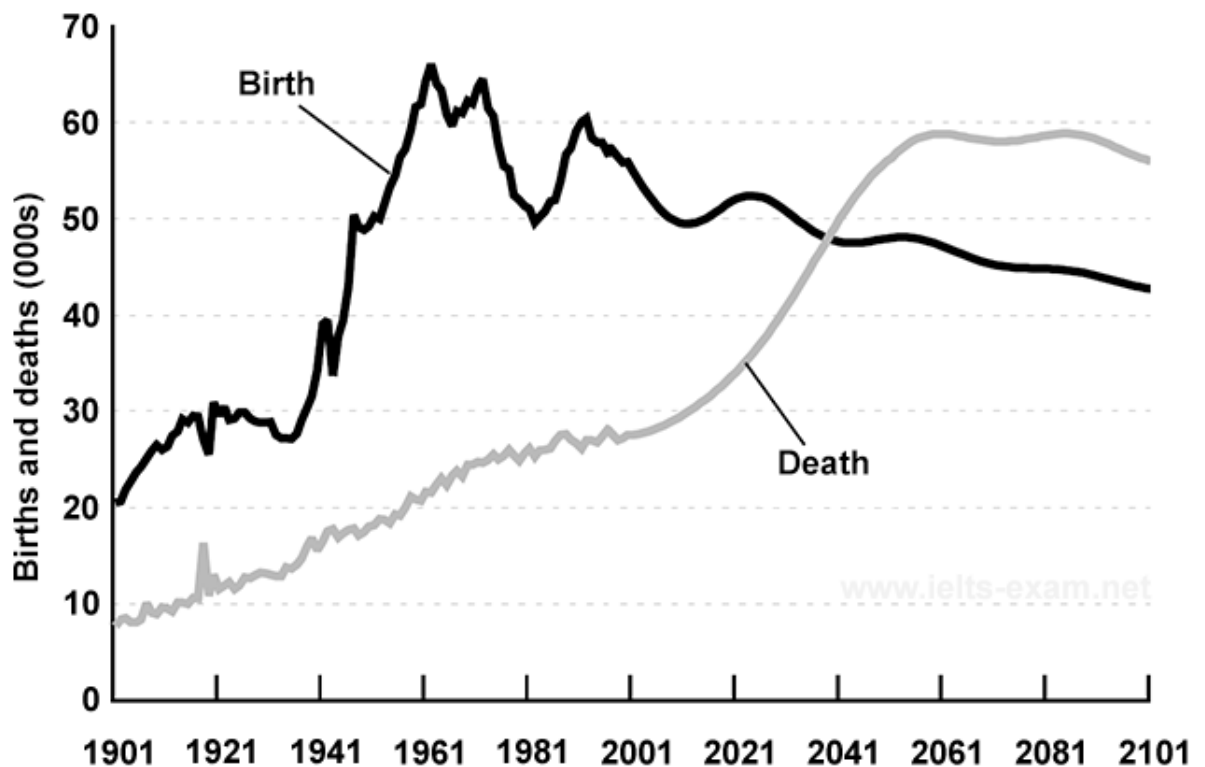
(explain in detail what the graph is about, use relevant figures, explain trends, make comparisons and contrasts, divide into sub paragraphs, if required)

Conclusion

(conclude the paragraph giving the overall view or summary of the graph)

Analytical paragraphs Examples, samples

Question 1: Below is a graph given showing birth and death rates in a country from 1901 to 2101. Write an analytical paragraph (100-150 words).



Answer :

The graph shows birth and death rates starting from 1901 till 2101.

Since 1901, the birth rate has remained more than the death rate until 2041. Birth rate was 20000 in 1901 and started increasing gradually. It peaked in 1961 to around 65000. From 1961, birth rate has fluctuated multiple times between 50000 and 60000. It is expected to decline for the coming years reaching approximately 42000 by 2101.

On the other hand, the death rate stood at around 10000 in 1901 and then has increased steadily. It is expected to rise strikingly from 2021 before levelling off to approximately 60000 between 2061 and 2081. The graph indicates a slight decline in deaths in the year 2101.

The graph shows the huge gap between birth rate and death during 1961 to 2001. However, this gap is expected to reduce in the later years. Overall, as opposed to the prevailing trends, the death rate will be more than the birth rate in the latter half of the 21st century.

Letter of Enquiry Format

The **Enquiry Letter Format** is as follows –

1. **Sender's address:** Include an email and phone number, if required.
2. **Date:** Below address. Leave one space or line.
3. Receiver's address
4. The subject of the letter
5. Salutation (Sir / respected sir / madam)
6. Body

Paragraph 1: Introduce yourself and the purpose of writing the letter

Paragraph 2: Detail of the enquiry

Paragraph 3: Conclude / end

7. Complimentary Closing
8. Sender's name, signature and designation (if any)

Question 1.

You are Anshul/Anshika, a student of class X and resident of 56 D, Ring Road, ITO, New Delhi, and wants to be a choreographer. Write a letter to the director, National Institute of Choreography, Noida, seeking information about their course, admission procedure, eligibility criteria and other necessary details.

Answer:

56 D, Ring Road,
ITO
New Delhi 1100XX

1 July 20XX

The Director
National Institute of Choreography
Sector 16, Noida 102XXX

Subject: Inquiry regarding course in choreography

Dear Sir

Refer to your advertisement regarding the courses in choreography offered by your reputable institute, I want to state that I am currently in X class and preparing for my final exam. I am very much interested in dancing and want to take it as a career.

I am also given to understand that this institute is by far the best so far as choreography is concerned and I would very much like to be part of it. Kindly send me the prospectus and the application form. I would be highly grateful if you could provide me with the following information:

- The department and programme faculty
- Funding opportunities
- Scholarships available
- Admission procedure
- Eligibility criteria
- Hostel facilities

Kindly send me, the brochure along with the enrolment form at the earliest so that I could register myself for the course.

Yours faithfully
Anshul

Letter of Placing Order

Q) You are the sports secretary of XYZ Public School, New Delhi. As the sports day of your school is coming next month, you are required to place an order for various sports items to ABC Pvt Ltd New Delhi.

XYZ Public School
New Delhi
India

Ref No- XYZ/2020/PD/502

20th March 2020

The Sales Manager
ABC Pvt Ltd
New Delhi

Subject : Order Placement for various sports items

Sir

This is in with reference to your letter (Ref No – ABC/2020/SD/203) dated 25th February 2020. In that letter, a quotation from your firm was received by us. We are feeling great pleasure to inform you that your prices have been approved by the management. So we wish to place the order of the following sports item.

SNO	NAME OF ITEM	BRAND	QUANTITY
1	BASKETBALL	NIVIA	20
2	CRICKET BAT	SG	15
3	CRICKET BALL	SG	15

4

FOOTBALL

NIKE

10

Please note that these equipment are required urgently before 10th April 2020 as our school will be celebrating the 21st Annual Sports Day the following week. In case of any fluctuation in delivery, we reserve the right to cancel the whole consignment/order.

With this letter, we are enclosing a demand draft of Rs 10000/- as an advance payment. The rest of the amount shall be paid on receiving the order after deduction of 10% discount offered by you in the quotation letter.

Hoping for good business relations.

Yours truly

PQR

Head Sports Department

XYZ Public school

New Delhi

ENCLOSURE- 1) Demand Draft of Rs 10000/-

LITERATURE

CHAPTER - The Hack Driver Question Answers

Q1-When the lawyer reached New Mullion, did 'Bill' know that he was looking for Lutkins? When do you think Bill came up with his plan for fooling the lawyer?

A1- No, Bill didn't know anything about the lawyer. It was a matter of chance that he went himself to Bill and enquired about Oliver Lutkins. Bill at once came up with the plan of fooling the lawyer when he was enquired by the lawyer about Lutkins because as per the story he was a very cunning man who had to pay off many people. Therefore, we can say that he was ready with a plan to befool him.

Q2-Lutkins openly takes the lawyer all over the village. How is it that no one lets out the secret? (Hint: Notice that the hack driver asks the lawyer to keep out of sight behind him when they go into Fritz's.) Can you find other such subtle ways in which Lutkins manipulates the tour?

A2- Lutkins (Bill) was a very cunning man who cooked up a story for the lawyer that Lutkins would run away if he saw a man dressed like a lawyer enquiring about him. So, he suggested him to stay behind. It was Lutkins, who used to go into the various shops first, due to this no one could able to answer the truth as he would come up with another story for the villager or may take them in confidence. Even when they went to search for Lutkins at his mother's place, he described his mother as very horrible and there also he introduced himself as bill the hack driver to his mother and informed her about the lawyer who was searching for Lutkins. This made his mother to help him out as she knew that she was not supposed to disclose anything to the lawyer.

Q3- Why do you think Lutkins' neighbours were anxious to meet the lawyer?

A3-Lutkins took the lawyer all across the town in search of Lutkins himself. He was able to fool a lawyer with his cooked up stories about Lutkins and other villagers. All this must have become the talk of the town as how a man could fool the other man in his own search. Everyone had seen this happening. So, Lutkins' neighbours were keen to see him as they missed seeing him that day.

Q4-After his first day's experience with the hack driver the lawyer thinks of returning to New Mullion to practise law. Do you think he would have reconsidered this idea after his second visit?

A4- Yes, he may have reconsidered his idea of practicing law at New Mullions. He had taken this decision because he was impressed by the noble and friendly nature of Bill. He found that the villagers were nice, innocent and kind. They were far better than the city people who were not so simple and humble. But on the second visit when he realized that Lutkins had fooled him, he would rethink over his idea and would decide not to settle in New Mullion.

Q5- Do you think the lawyer was gullible? How could he have avoided being taken for a ride?

A5- Yes, the lawyer was very gullible as he was taken away with whatever he was told by the hack driver. He never thought of cross checking it. The lawyer could have checked everything himself by going to the people himself but he let Bill to do this. He was so impressed by Bill's friendliness and cheerfulness that he never cross checked with what he was told by the Bill and made it easy for the hack driver to fool him.

CHAPTER - Bholi (Question Answers)

Q1- Bholi had many apprehensions about going to school. What made her feel that she was going to a better place than her home?

A1- In the beginning, Bholi was scared of the idea of going to school. She was reminded of their cow Lakshmi who had been turned out of the house and sold off. It was when for the first time in her life that she was bathed, her hair washed and oiled and was dressed in clean clothes, that she felt that she was going to some better place than her home. She had never received such attention and care before.

Q2- How did Bholi's teacher play an important role in changing the course of her life?

A2- Bholi was always laughed at by everyone. People used to call her dumb and laughed at her when she would fumble while speaking. This made her sad and a low confident child who would remain quiet and sit with her head bent down into her knees. It was on the first day of her school that her teacher discovered her problem of being low confident due to her inability to speak clearly. She encouraged Bholi and treated her in a polite manner. Bholi was never treated like this by anyone. Her teacher told her that with practice she could become a learned person who could speak properly without stammering. This filled her with hope and led to a change in the course of her life.

Q3- Why did Bholi at first agree to an unequal match? Why did she later reject the marriage? What does this tell us about her?

A3- Bholi agreed to marry an unequal match because she had heard her parents discussing the marriage proposal. They said that she was lucky to get a bridegroom who was rich and was ready to marry her without taking dowry. He was unaware of Bholi's pockmarks and dumbness. She had heard her mother say that if they did not accept the proposal, Bholi might remain unmarried all her life. Later, Bholi refused from the marriage because the bridegroom demanded five thousand rupees as dowry from her father. Moreover, it was unbearable for her to see her father pleading in front of him for the sake of his daughter and family's honour. Her self-respect made her refuse from marrying a greedy coward.

Q4- Bholi's real name is Sulekha. We are told this right at the beginning. But only in the last but one paragraph of the story is Bholi called Sulekha again. Why do you think she is called Sulekha at that point in the story?

A4- The word "Bholi" means simpleton. On the other hand, the word Sulekha means a person with good handwriting. Throughout the story Bholi was sketched as a person who was a simpleton and never raised her voice for her betterment. At the end of the story she raised her voice for her self-respect and for her father's dignity and refused to marry a greedy old man. The word Sulekha is used in the end to show her confidence, knowledge and ability to speak up against injustice.

POEM - The Tale of Custard The Dragon (Question Answers)

Q1- Who are the characters in this poem? List them with their pet names.

A1 Following are the characters of the poem:

A little girl named Belinda.

A little black kitten whose name is ink.

A little gray mouse named blink.

A dog named mustard because he is yellow in colour.

A coward dragon whose name is Custard.

Q2- Why did Custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why the dragon is called "cowardly dragon"?

A2- Custard cries for a safe cage because he is A coward. He is called cowardly dragon because other characters are defined to be very brave in the following manner:

Belinda is described to be as brave as a barrel full of bears

Ink and blink can chase lions down the stairs

Mustard was as brave as a tiger in rage.

Q3- "Belinda tickled him, she tickled him unmerciful..." Why?

A3- Belinda tickled him unmerciful because custard the dragon was a coward. He always demanded a safe cage. That is why all of them made fun of him.

Q4- The poet has employed many poetic devices in the poem. For example: "Clashed his tail like iron in a dungeon" — the poetic device here is a simile. Can you, with your partner, list some more such poetic devices used in the poem?

A4- The poet has used many poetic devices to enhance the beauty of the poem. Like, to create rhyme with 'Belinda', he used the word 'winda' instead of 'window'. Other such rhyming words are 'household' used with 'mouseholed' and 'wagon' with 'dragon'. Not only this, he also uses poetic device of repetition for example the word 'little' is used many times to describe her house and her pets. There is also the use of poetic device of refrain because we can see the repetition of line "And her realio, trulio little pet dragon" in many stanzas.

Q5- Read stanza three again to know how the poet describes the appearance of the dragon?

A5- The looks of the dragon are explained in a way that it has big sharp teeth and spikes on top. This means its skin is pointed on the top. On the lower part it has scales which are bony plates meant to protect the skin. His mouth has been compared to a fireplace because it is assumed that

the dragons can release fire from the mouth. Even his nose is compared to a chimney which is used to pass out the smoke. His feet are like a sharp knife i.e. a dagger.

Q6- Can you find out the rhyme scheme of two or three stanzas of the poem?

A6- Rhyme scheme of the second and third stanza is aabb.

Q7- Writers use words to give us a picture or image without actually saying what they mean. Can you trace some images used in the poem?

A7- Following are the words used to give us picture or image:

Mouth like a fireplace

Chimney for nose

Barrel full of bears

Brave as a tiger in the rage

He went at the pirate like a robin at a worm

Q8- Do you find The Tale of Custard the Dragon to be a serious or a light-hearted poem? Give reasons to support your answer.

A8- The Tale of Custard the Dragon is a light hearted poem. All the characters have names which are rhyming with each other. They all are defined to be very brave except the dragon. But in reality the dragon proves to be the real hero. When they are attacked by the pirate, the dragon gulps him. Though all the other characters were not brave enough to handle the pirate but still they define themselves as more powerful than the dragon after the incident is handled by the dragon alone. Though, the dragon was defined as a coward by the poet right from the beginning of the poem.

CHAPTER - The Making of a scientist Question Answers

Q1) How did a book become a turning point in Richard Ebright's life?

Ans) After Richard had collected all the 25 species of butterflies that were found in his surroundings, he thought that it would be an end to butterfly collection when his mom bought him a book named 'Travels of Monarch X' which told him about how butterflies migrated to Central America. This book aroused an interest in him for exploring more of what was to come and started studying more about monarch butterflies.

Q2) How did his mother help him?

Ans) His mother played a turning role in the life of the scientist as she used to buy him telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting equipment and used to try to help him by getting him things to learn in the evening when he used to be free. She also used to take him out on field trips and the book Travels of Monarch X was also bought by her. So we can say that the mother played a very important role in the making of what he was.

Q3) What lesson does Ebright learn when he does not win anything at a science fair?

Ans) He learnt that just by showing neat and clean simple slides won't make him win anything but the actual experiment that he will perform will help him win the prize at any fair.

Q4) What experiments and projects does he then undertake?

	<p>Ans) He did an experiment to see the cause of the viral disease that kills nearly all the monarchs after a few years and also took up a project to prove that the viceroy butterflies copy monarchs to survive by behaving like them.</p> <p>Q5) What are the qualities that go into the making of a scientist?</p> <p>Ans) According to the chapter, there are three qualities that a person needs to have to be a scientist. Firstly, a first – rated mind, secondly, curiosity and thirdly, the will to win for the right reasons.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Manufacturing Industries</p> <p>Short Answer Type Questions</p> <p>1. Classify industries on the basis of capital investment. How are they different from one another? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Ans. On the basis of capital investment, the industries are classified into small scale industry and large scale industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The maximum investment in small scale industry is up to 1 crore, e.g., toy industry. <input type="checkbox"/> If the investment is more than one crore rupees, then it is known as large scale industry, e.g., iron and steel industry. <p>2. “The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain”. Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans. The textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e. from raw materials to the highest value added products.</p> <p>The statement can be justified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Textile industry is dependent on agriculture and provides jobs to farmers, cotton boll pluckers and workers engaged in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, packaging, tailoring and sewing. The industry by creating demand support industries like dyeing. <input type="checkbox"/> It contributes significantly to industrial production. India has world-class production in spinning and capable of using all the fibers that are produced. <input type="checkbox"/> Textile industry has been a major foreign exchange earner with increase in foreign trade across the world. <input type="checkbox"/> It contributes significantly to the National GDP. <p>3. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?</p> <p>Ans. On the basis of the sources of raw materials used industries are classified into agro-based industries e.g. cotton, silk, rubber, tea etc. and mineral based industries, e.g., iron and steel, cement etc.</p> <p>They are different from each other in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Agro based industries are based on agricultural raw materials, e.g. cotton, wool, sugarcane etc. Mineral based industries use minerals and metals as raw materials e.g. iron ore, bauxite etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Agro based industries depend on manufacturing industries for machinery, tools and implements. On the other hand, mineral based industries feed manufacturing industries <p>4. Suggest any three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by the industrial development in India.</p> <p>Environmental degradation can be minimized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Proper fuel selection and utilization, e.g., CNG should be used in automobiles instead of diesel or petrol.

Equipment to control aerosol emissions like inertial separators, filters, precipitators and scrubbers should be used.

Smoke can be prevented by the use of oil instead of coal in industries.

5. India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world.

Yet we

are not able to perform to our full potential". Suggest and explain any three measures to get full potential.

Ans. The following measures can enable us to perform to our full potential:

Liberalisation and Foreign Direct Investment can encourage our entrepreneurs to boost production.

Resources need to be allocated for research and development to add up steel production.

Apart from this regular supply of coking coal and electricity has to be dealt with.

Productivity of labour needs to be increased through proper training.

Efficient system of roadways and railways has to be maintained for quick delivery of raw material and finished goods.

Moreover domestic demand of iron and steel has to be increased

6. Classify industries on the basis of their main role. How are they different from each other?

Ans. According to their main role the industries are classified as:

Basic or key industries. These industries supply their raw materials to manufacture other goods, e.g., iron and steel, copper smelting etc.

Consumer industries. These industries produce goods for direct consumption by consumers, e.g., sugar, fans paper, toothpaste, etc.

7. Explain with examples, how do industries give boost to the agriculture sector?

Ans. The economic strength of the country depends upon the development of manufacturing industries. Manufacturing industries give major boost to agriculture in the following ways.

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, but also reduces the dependence of people on agricultural income by providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

Agro industries boost agriculture by increasing its productivity. They depend on raw materials from agricultural sector.

The industries sell their products like irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, machines and tools to the farmers. The manufacturing industries thus make production process efficient.

Industries boost agriculture by transporting the goods produced to various markets.

8. "Agriculture gives boost to the industrial sector." Support the statement with arguments.

Ans. Agriculture boost industrial sector by providing raw materials to agro-based industries.

It depends on industries for irrigations pumps, machines and tools thus providing industries to set up production units.

Agriculture allows industries to make production process efficient.

9. Why has the „Chotanagpur Plateau Region“ the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries? Analyse the reasons

Answer:

The Chotanagpur region has the maximum concentration of Iron

and Steel industry due to various locational advantages.

- Iron and Steel industry requires, coal, limestone and manganese which are available in close proximity to the region.
- Availability of cheap labour from adjoining states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.
- The region is well connected with good network of roads and railways.
- Nearness to huge market for iron and steel goods.
- Nearness to the port of Kolkata provides market, financial services, consultancy services, insurance and export of iron and steel goods.
- The rivers provide the cheapest inland water transport for iron and steel goods. (any three)

Hence there is maximum concentration of iron and steel plants like Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Burnpur, Bokaro and Rourkela in the Chotanagpur region.

10. Describe three major problems faced by the weaving and processing sectors in cotton textile industry.

Ans. The three major problems faced by the weaving and processing sectors in cotton textile industry are: Most of the production is carried out in fragmented small units. Power supply is erratic in nature. Machinery used by the weavers is outdated. The labour has low productivity. Textile industry faces stiff competition from synthetic fibre industry. Much of the high quality yarn is not used by our weavers as it is exported.

Long Answer Type Questions [5 Marks]

1. "The economic strength of the country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries". Support the statement with arguments.

Answer: The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Industries create a variety of goods and thus reduce the dependence of people on agriculture and contributes to modernisation of agriculture. Industrial development helps to reduce unemployment and poverty levels by initiating income and high standard of living. Export of manufactured goods add value to the economy. It expands trade and commerce and brings to foreign exchange. Industries utilise primary materials and convert them into articles of utility, thus adding value to the raw materials. Countries that transform their raw material into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in diversifying its manufacturing industries

2. Why are sugar mills concentrated in sugarcane producing areas?

Explain any three problems faced by sugar industry in India.

Answer: The sugar industries are concentrated in the sugar producing areas because the raw materials (sugarcane) used by this industry is bulky. To reduce the cost of transporting sugarcane to sugar industries, they are concentrated in sugarcane producing areas. The three problems faced by the sugar industry in India are: Old and inefficient methods of production Delay in transporting sugarcane to the factories The need to make maximum use of baggase. Above all seasonal nature of the industry is also a major issue.

3. Explain any five factors affecting the location of an industry.

Answer: The following factors affect the location of an industry: Availability of raw materials: Close proximity to raw material, regular supply at cheap cost are of utmost significance, e.g. concentration of heavy industries in Chattisgarh. Labour: Modern industry requires both skilled and unskilled labour at low cost. It also determines the location of industry, e.g., cotton textile industry in Maharashtra.

- Capital: Industries are capital intensive. Banks and other financial institutions, insurance etc. play an important role in setting up production units.
- Power: All production units depend on one or other sources of power like coal, oil, gas etc. Regular and cheap supply of power is

required to keep industries operational, e.g., iron and steel industries near Raniganj and Jharia coal fields.

Market: Goods manufactured need to be sold in the market to maintain the demand and supply.

4. What is the manufacturing sector? Why is it considered the backbone of development? Interpret the reason.

Answer:

Manufacturing sector refers to the secondary sector of the economy which deals with production of goods in large quantities with the help of machines, where raw materials are transformed into more valuable products. Manufacturing is considered as the backbone of economic development because:

Manufacturing has contributed to modernisation of agriculture and reduced the dependency on agriculture by providing jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.

It has helped in reducing the poverty and unemployment and aimed at reducing the regional disparities by setting up of industries in rural, backward and tribal areas.

Export of industrial goods contributed to valuable foreign exchange earnings.

It has added value to raw materials by converting them into finished goods.

The prosperity of a nation depends upon the development and diversification of manufacturing. Thus, it has not only made India self-sufficient but more competitive in terms of international market.

It brings down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.

Industrial sector contributes substantially to GDP.

5. Why was the cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years? Explain.

Answer:

The cotton textile industry was mainly concentrated in the cotton growing areas because of the following reasons:

Abundant availability of raw cotton due to favourable climate and presence of black soil.

Huge market for cotton textile in and around Mumbai.

Well-developed means of transport including the port facilities in Mumbai.

Cheap labour from the adjoining areas.

Mild and moist climate is favourable for spinning the cotton yarn.

6. Explain the pro-active approach adopted by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources

Ans. NTPC has a pro-active approach for preserving the natural environment and resources like water, oil and gas in places where it is setting up power plants. The approaches are as follows:

Optimum utilisation of equipment by adopting latest techniques and upgradation of existing equipment.

Minimising waste generation by maximising ash utilisation.

Providing green belts for nurturing ecological balance.

- Reducing environmental pollution through ash pond management, ash water recycling system and liquid waste management.
- Ecological monitoring, reviews and on-line database management for all its power stations.

7. What is manufacturing sector? Describe the four types of manufacturing sectors on the basis of ownership.

Ans. Manufacturing sector refers to the secondary sector of the economy deals with production of goods in large quantities with the help of machine, which converts the raw materials into valuable products. On the basis of ownership, manufacturing is classified into four types:

- Public sector: Public sector industries are owned and run by government agencies like BHEL, SAIL etc.
- Private sector: Private sector industries are owned and run by individuals or a group of individuals. Example: TISCO, Bajaj Auto Ltd.
- Joint sector: Joint sector industries are jointly run by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Example: OIL (Oil India Limited) is jointly owned by private and public sector.
- Cooperative sector: Cooperative sector industries are owned and run by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both or cooperative societies who pool their resources. They share the profit or loss proportionately, for example, sugar mills, coir industry and handloom textiles.

8. Describe any five factors responsible for the concentration of jute mills along the banks of the Hugli river.

Answer:

The five factors responsible for the location of jute mills along the Hugli basin are:

- Proximity or nearness to the jute producing areas.
- Inexpensive water transport.
- Good network of roadways, railways and waterways which helps in the movement of raw material to the mills.
- Availability of abundant water for processing of raw jute.
- Cheap labour from West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- Kolkata being a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods.

9. Describe any five factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industry in and around Chotanagpur Plateau region.

Ans. Chotanagpur region is the hub of many iron and steel plants because:

- Iron and steel industry requires iron ore, coal, limestone and manganese which are available in close proximity.
- Good network of roads and railway facilitates the movement of raw materials to iron and steel plants.
- Rivers provide the cheapest means of inland water transport for iron and steel goods.
- Nearness to the city of Kolkata provides huge market, banking, insurance and financial services for iron and steel plants.
- Availability of cheap labour from Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

Hence due to these locational advantages iron and steel plants like Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Burnpur, Bokaro and Rourkela are confined

to the Chotanagpur region

10.Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli basin.

Answer:

The five factors responsible for the location of jute mills along the Hugli basin are:

- Proximity or nearness to the jute producing areas.
- Inexpensive water transport.
- Good network of roadways, railways and waterways which helps in the movement of raw material to the mills.
- Availability of abundant water for processing of raw jute.
- Cheap labour from West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- Kolkata being a large urban centre provides banking, insurance and port facilities for export of jute goods

Ch- Globalization of national economy

I. MCQ

1. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is called:

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Investment
- (c) Favourable trade
- (d) Free trade

Answer a

2. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as:

- (a) Privatisation
- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Socialisation

Answer b

3.Which of the following organisations lays stress on liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment?

- (a) International Labour Organisation
- (b) International Monetary Fund
- (c) World Health Organisation
- (d) World Trade Organisation

Answer d

4. Investments made by MNCs are termed as:

- (a) Indigenous investment
- (b) Foreign investment
- (c) Entrepreneur's investment
- (d) None of the above

Answer b

5. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multi-National Company?

- (a) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.
- (b) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.
- (c) It organises production in complex ways.
- (d) It employs labour only from its own country.

Answer d

II. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ in the labour laws can attract foreign investment.

Ans.Flexibility

2.The main channel that connected the countries in past was _____

Ans. Trade

3. Multinational corporations have succeeded in entering global markets through _____

Ans. WTO

4. In _____ year the government decided to remove barriers on foreign trade and investment in India.

Ans. 1991

5. The main channel connecting countries in the past is _____

Ans. Trade

III Short type Questions and Answers

1. Why do governments try to attract more foreign investment?

Answer: More foreign investment in a sector helps in increasing the economic activities. This helps in employment generation. That is why governments try to attract more foreign investment.

2. What are the various ways in which countries can be linked?

Answer: Countries can be linked through trade, tourism and through educational institutions. Now-a-days, internet and telecommunication are also helping in interlinking different countries of the world.

3. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.

Answer: Trade with different countries is called foreign trade and it includes import and export. Foreign investment is the inflow of capital from another country to our own country. Foreign investment is just limited to the inward flow of capital, while foreign trade is about flow of goods.

4. What do you think can be done so that trade between countries is more fair?

Answer: All countries should remove trade barriers to make for a fair international trade. Developed countries should desist from forcing the developing countries in agreements which they themselves may not obey

5. Why had the Indian government after independence put barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment?

Answer:

The Indian government put barriers to protect the producers within the country from foreign competition. Industries were just coming up and the competition from imports would not allow the Indian industries to come up.

IV. Long Type Questions and Answers

Q1.—Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries. Justify the statement with examples.

Answer:

The factors that have enabled globalisation are as given below :

a) Technology :

In the past fifty years, several improvements in technology have taken place. For example, in transportation technology, containers are used for the transportation of goods which are placed in containers that can be loaded intact on to ships, railways, planes and trucks. Containers have led to huge reduction in port handling costs and increased the speed with which exports can reach markets.

fallen. This has enabled much greater volumes of goods being transported by airlines.

b) Information technology :

Telecommunication facilities – telegraph, mobile phones, fax – are used to

contact one another around the world and to communicate from remote areas. This has been facilitated by satellite communication devices.

Internet enables to send instant electronic mail and talk across the world at negligible costs.

Now a news magazine published for London readers can be designed and printed in Delhi.

The designing is done on a computer.

After printing, the magazines are sent by air to London.

Even the payment of money for designing and printing from a bank in London to a bank in Delhi is done instantly through the Internet e., e-banking.

c) Liberalisation of foreign trade and foreign investment policy :

Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is liberalisation.

Under liberalisation goods can be imported and exported easily. Foreign companies are allowed to set up factories and offices in other countries.

Thus liberalisation has enabled MNCs to increase their investments in other countries as India.

As a result of greater foreign investment and greater foreign trade, there is greater integration of production and markets across countries.

Globalisation is this process of rapid integration of interconnection between countries.

Q2."Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers. Give arguments in support of this statement.

Answer:

Globalisation and competition among producers has been of advantage to the consumers in the ways as mentioned below :

Now there is more choice for the consumers in the markets. For example in the field of toys, the markets are flooded with Chinese toys which are cheaper and of better quality than Indian toys. People now have a choice between Indian toys and Chinese toys.

The consumers now have products of better quality.

The prices of various products have come down due to competition among the producers/manufacturers.

Globalisation has led to improvement in the standard of living of people.

Q3. Write a short note on World Trade Organisation.

Ans.

(a) World Trade Organisation was set up in 1995 at the initiative of the developed countries. Its aim is to liberalise international trade. Its headquarters is at Geneva. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade among countries of the world in an open, uniform and nondiscriminatory manner. In 2006, 149 countries of the world were its members.

b) With the liberalisation of foreign trade and investment, it is necessary to have an international organisation to supervise the trade between countries.

It sees that all the countries in the world liberalise their policies.

It allows free trade for all i.e., in developing and developed countries.

It implements the rules for trade in all the countries.

WTO looks after to make globalisation more fair to create opportunities for all and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better.

Q4. What steps have been taken by the government to attract foreign investment ?

Answer:

The steps taken by the government to attract foreign investment are as mentioned below :

Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up.

SEZs are to have world class facilities : electricity, water, roads, transport, storage etc.

Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

The government has also allowed flexibility in labour laws g., workers can be hired for short period.

Q5.Describe the steps that may be taken make globalisation more _fair‘.

Answer:

The following steps may be taken to make globalisation more fair :

Labour laws should be implemented properly to avoid exploitation of the workers.

The government should protect the interest of the small producers by using trade and investment barriers till they are in a position to compete with large producers or MNCs.

The government should negotiate at the WTO for —fairer rules.‡.

The government should align with other developing countries to fight against the domination of developed countries.

Chapter - Lifelines of National Economy

I. MCQ

1.Lifelines of National Economy Question

1. The highway projects in India are being implemented by which organisation?

- (a) GAIL
- (b) NTPC
- (c) NHAI
- (d) NDDDB

Answer: c

2. What is the historical Sher Shah Suri Marg now called?

- (a) NH 4
- (b) NH 1
- (c) NH 3
- (d) NH 7

Answer: b

3. Which of the following national highways covers most of Rajasthan?

- (a) NH 2
- (b) NH 34
- (c) NH 23
- (d) NH 15

Answer: d

4. Roads linking a state capital with different district headquarters are known as

- (a) National highways
- (b) District roads
- (c) State highways
- (d) Other roads

Answer: c

5. Which organisation constructs and maintains roads in the border areas?

- (a) NHAI
- (b) BRO
- (c) Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana
- (d) BSF

Answer: b

II. Fill in the blanks

1.National Waterway No. 1 is navigable between _____ places.

Ans. Allahabad and Haldia

2. _____ Port was developed as a subsidiary port in order to relieve growing pressure on the Kolkata port.

Ans. Haldia

3. _____ is considered as the first-class mail by the Indian postal network.

Ans. Cards and envelopes

4. _____ is the oldest artificial port of the country.

Ans. Chennai

5. The helicopter services to Oil and Natural Commission in its offshore operations are provided by _____

Ans. Pawanhans helicopters

III. Short Questions and Answers

1. What is Golden Quadrilateral Project?

ANS. This is a major road development project linking Delhi-Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North-South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project.

2. What does "favourable balance of trade" means?

ANS. When the value of export exceeds the value of imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade

3. Classify the roads in India on the basis of the type of material used for their construction.

Ans. Roads can be classified on the basis of the type of material used for their construction such as metal led and unhealed roads:

(1) Metal led roads may be made of cement, concrete and coal. These are all weather roads.

(2) Unhealed roads may be made of soil, mud, bricks, etc. Such roads are difficult to use in the rainy season.

4. Distinguish between means of personal communication and mass communication.

Ans.

(i) Personal communication: Communication between two or more persons at personal level.

(ii) Mass communication: Communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.

5. Suggest any three ways to reduce the burden on Indian Railways.

Ans. (1) There should develop more and more other means of transport like road, waterways, etc.

(2) We should reduce the cost of road transport for carrying passengers and goods.

(3) We should promote pipeline transportation for petroleum and natural gas transportation

IV Long type Questions and Answers .

1. Distinguish among trade, local trade and international trade.

Or

Distinguish between local trade and international trade.

Ans. Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade. The market is the place where such exchanges take place.

Local Trade: Local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages. It is done mainly through land routes.

International Trade: Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes. Exports and imports

are the two components of this trade.

2. Highlight any five reasons suitable for the use of airways in preference to waterways.

Ans. The air transport is more useful now-a-days because:

- (1) The air travel today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- (2) It can cover very difficult terrain like high mountains, deserts, dense forests and long oceanic stretches with great ease.
- (3) The air travel has made access easier.
- (4) (4) It helps oil and natural gas companies in their offshore operations.
- (5) It is also very useful for the rescue operations during natural and humanmade calamities like floods, earthquakes, famines, epidemics and war.

3. Name any three waterways which have been declared as National Waterways by the government. State any two advantages of waterways as a means of transport.

Ans. (1) Three waterways which have been declared as National Waterways by the government are as under :

- (i) The Ganga river between Allahabad and Haldia (1620 km) N.W. No. 1.
- (ii) The Brahmaputra river between Sadiya and Dhubri (891 km) N.W. No. 2.
- (iii) The West-Coast Canal in Kerala (Kottapurma-Kollam, Udyogamandal and charripakkara canals 205 km) N.W. No. 3.

(2) Two advantages of waterways are as follows :

- (i) Waterways are the cheapest means of transport.
- (ii) They are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.

4. 1.Explain the role of pipelines in the economic development of India.

Ans. (1) Pipelines transportation are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases in large quantities over long distances.

(2) It is used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas.

(3) Solids can also be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.

(5) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running cost are minimal.

(6) The far inland location of refineries like Bahraini, Mathura and Pan pat and gas based fertilizer plants could be set-up due to pipeline transportation.

(7) Hahira — Vijaipur — Jagdishpur is the longest pipeline transportation of India.

(8) They can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.

(9) They are free from environmental pollution.

5. Describe the significance of the „Border Roads“.

Or

What are Border Roads? Describe their significance.

Ans.

(1) The Border Roads organization, a Government of India undertaking, constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country.

(2) These roads are of strategic importance in the northern and north-eastern border areas.

(3) These roads improve accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and high altitude such as Manila to Lehn.

(4) It helps in the economic development of these areas.

(5) These roads are strengthening our defense system in the border areas.

Ch 3.Money and Credit

1. Money-lenders usually demand a ‘security’ from the borrower. What is the formal

word used for the 'security', such as land, vehicle, livestock, building, etc.?

- (a) Deposit
- (b) Collateral
- (c) Credit
- (d) Guarantee

Answer: b

2. What do the banks do with the deposits which they accept from the customers?

- (a) Banks use these deposits for charitable activities.
- (b) Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans.
- (c) Banks use deposits to give bonus to their employees.
- (d) Banks use deposits to set up more branches in the country.

Answer: b

3. What is the main source of income of a bank?

- (a) Bank charges that the depositors pay for ; keeping their money safe is the main ; source of the bank's income.
- (b) The difference between what is charged from the borrowers and paid to the depositors is the main source of bank's income.
- (c) Banks earn huge amounts of money by investing the money of the depositors in various company shares.
- (d) The Government of India gives huge amounts of money to the banks to help their smooth functioning.

Answer: b

4. Which among the following options will be the cheapest source of credit in rural areas?

- (a) Bank
- (b) Cooperative Society
- (c) Money-lender
- (d) Finance Company

Answer: b

5. Why is currency accepted as a medium of exchange?

- (a) Because the currency is authorized by the government of the country.
- (b) Because it is liked by the people who use it.
- (c) Because the use of currency has its origin in ancient times.
- (d) Because the currency is authorized by the World Bank.

Answer: a

Fill in the blanks

1. implies the direct exchange of goods against goods without the use of money.

2. may be defined as anything which is generally accepted by people in exchange of goods and services or in repayment of debts.

3. In India, the law legalises the use of as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling any transaction.

4. Money as a medium of exchange has removed the problem of of wants.

5. Modern forms of money include currencies which are and

Answers:

- 1. Barter system
- 2. Money
- 3. rupee
- 4. double coincidence
- 5. paper notes, coins

Short type answers

1. What is the meaning of 'barter system'?

Answer:

Barter system refers to the system of exchange of goods and services. It is the system by

which one commodity is exchanged for another without the use of money. Before money was introduced, people practiced barter system.

Example: A farmer could buy a dhoti from a weaver or a pair of shoes from a cobbler in exchange of grains he produced.

2. What is meant by double coincidence of wants?

Answer:

Double coincidence of wants means when both parties have agreed to sell and buy each other's commodities.

3. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India.

Answer:

There is great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural India because:

There is no organization that supervises the credit activities of lenders in the informal sector. They lend at whatever interest rate they choose.

4. Which country has successfully organized SHGs? Who had initiated the programme?

Answer:

Bangladesh has successfully organized SHGs. Grameen Bank of Bangladesh is the biggest success story in reaching the poor to meet their credit needs at reasonable rates. Grameen Bank has now over 6 million borrowers in 40,000 villages across Bangladesh. Most of the borrowers are women and belong to the poorest section of society. This idea is the brain child of Prof. Mohammad Yunus, recipient of 2006 Nobel Prize for Peace. one can stop rural money-lenders from using unfair means to get their money back.

5. What are the modern forms of money? Why the 'rupee' is widely accepted as a medium of exchange? Explain two reasons.

Answer: Modern forms of money currency in India include paper notes and coins which are known as Rupees and Paise. It is accepted as a medium of exchange because the currency is authorized by the Government of India. In India, the Reserve bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the Central Government of India. The law legalizes the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transaction in India. No Individual in India can legally refuse a payment made in rupees. Therefore, the rupee is widely accepted as a medium of exchange.

6 What is collateral? Why do lenders ask for collateral while lending? Explain.

Answer: Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns (land, building, vehicle, livestock, land documents, deposits with banks etc.) which stands as a security against the money borrowed. In case the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to recover the loan money. Most lenders ask for collateral while lending as a security against their own funds.

Long type questions

1. Explain three terms of credit.

Answer:

(1) The terms of credit are as mentioned below :

Interest rate.

Collateral and documentation requirement.

Mode of repayment.

(2) The terms of credit vary substantially from one credit arrangement to another.

(3) Interest rate in the formal sector i.e., banks and cooperative is about 9-10 per cent but in informal sector, the moneylender and grain merchants etc. charge much higher interest. Thus the cost to the borrower of informal loans is much higher.

(4) Moneylenders take collateral such as land. As the interest rate is higher and if the borrower is unable to repay for any reason, they try to exploit the borrower by taking control of the collateral e., land etc.

(5) Banks insist on documentation requirement and collateral before granting loans.

That is why it becomes difficult for the poor to get loans from the banks.

2. Describe two different credit situations where credit plays a positive role and a

negative role.

Answer: Two different credit situations where credit plays a positive and a negative role are as given below : Credit and a positive role : A trader obtains credit to meet the working capital needs of

production. The credit helps him to meet the on going expenses of production, complete production on time and thereby increase his earnings. Thus he is able to repay the loan that he had borrowed in time. In such a situation credit plays a positive role and the borrower is able to improve his condition. Credit and a negative role : A farmer takes a loan to meet the expenses of cultivation

hoping that there would be good harvest and he would repay the loan. The harvest, however, fails and the farmer is unable to repay the loan. Next year again he takes loan but the crop is not good and loan repayment can not be made. The borrower has no option but to sell a part of his land to pay off the loan. Loan/credit instead of helping the farmer improve his condition left him worse off. He falls into debt-trap. Credit in this case pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful. Thus

Two different credit situations where credit plays a positive and a negative role.

3. What is the basic objective of ‘Self Help Groups’? How do they work? Describe any four advantages of ‘Self Help Groups’ for the poor.

. Answer: The basic objective of ‘Self Help Groups’ is to organize rural poor, particularly women belonging to one neighborhood into small Self Help Groups (15-20 members). These members save regularly and the amount varies from ₹25-100 or more depending upon their ability to save. The four advantages of ‘Self Help Groups’ are as follows: The members can take small loans from the group itself to meet their needs. The group charges interest on these loans which is still less than what moneylenders charge. After a year or two, if the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loan from the bank which is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities. All important decisions regarding loan, purpose, amount of

Interest, non-payment of loan are taken by the group members. For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, meeting working capital needs, for acquiring assets like sewing machines, handlooms, cattle etc Since non-repayment of loans is dealt with seriously by group members, therefore banks are willing to lend to the poor women when organized in SHGs, even though they have no collateral as such. Thus, the SHGs help women to become financially self reliant.

The regular meetings of the group provide a platform to discuss and act on a variety of social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.

4. .What are the various sources of credit in rural areas? Which one of them is the most dominant source of credit and why?

Answer: Moneylenders are the most dominant amongst sources of credit for rural households. They constitute an informal source of credit. They charge a very high rate of interest on loans as they do not require any collateral. They are the most convenient source of credit in the rural areas. Other sources of rural credit: Cooperative Societies are another major source of rural credit. They are a source of formal sector credit. Members of a Cooperative pool their resources for helping one

another, e.g., Farmers’ Cooperatives, Weavers’ Cooperatives, etc. They offer cheap credit in rural areas for their members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of loans is offered. Agricultural traders, relatives and friends are other informal sources of rural credit.

Some farmers borrow from agricultural traders who supply the farm inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) On credit at the beginning of the cropping season and repay the loans after the harvest. Commercial banks also give loans to rural households. However, not many rural Households borrow from banks as they require proper documentation and collateral

Ch- Outcomes of Democracy

1. Which one of the following is an example of outcomes of a democracy that produces an accountable government?

- (a) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation
- (b) Open in promoting economic development
- (c) Open in reducing economic inequalities
- (d) Open to rulers elected by the people

Answer

- (a) Open to public debates on major policies and legislation

Question 2.

Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?

- (a) Dictatorship
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Military rule
- (d) Democracy

Answer: (d) Democracy

3. Democratic government is better than non-democratic because

- (a) it is a legitimate form of government.
- (b) overwhelming support for the idea all over the world.
- (c) it leads to a just distribution of goods and opportunities.
- (d) it ensures faster economic growth.

Answer: (a) it is a legitimate form of government

4. To measure democracies on the basis of expected outcomes, which of the following practices and institutions would one look for?

- (a) Regular, free and fair elections
- (b) Open public debate on major policies
- (c) Citizens' right to information about the government
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

5. Why is there a delay in decision-making and implementation in a democracy?

- (a) The government don't want to take decisions
- (b) The government is hesitant in taking decisions
- (c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation
- (d) A democratic government is not interested in taking quick decisions

Answer: (c) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation

II. Fill in the blanks

1. If a government is providing its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, then it is _____ government

Ans. Accountable government

2. In _____ year democracy was introduced in India.

Ans. 1950

3. If in a democracy, a citizen has a right and means to examine the process of decision making, it is known as _____

Ans. Transparency

4. A democratic government is much better than non-democratic because it is a _____ form of government .

Ans- Legitimate

5. A public expressionof shows the success of the democratic project.

Ans- Dissatisfaction with democracy

III. Short type Questions and Answers

1. What is transparency in a democracy?

Answer:

In a democracy, if a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. He/she has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making. This is known as transparency.

2. Non-democratic rulers are very quick and efficient in decision making and implementation. What is the reason behind it?

Answer:

Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation in assemblies or worry about majorities and public opinion.

3. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?

Answer:

It produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the need and expectations of the citizens.

4. What is the most basic outcome of democracy?

Answer:

It produces a government that is accountable to the citizens and responsive to the need and expectations of the citizens.

5. What is the dilemma about democracy?

Answer:

Democracy is seen to be good in principle, but felt to be not so good in its practice.

IV. Long type Questions and Answers

1. How is democracy accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens? Analyse.

Answer:

(i) Democracy ensures that people will have the right to choose their rulers and

they will have control over the rulers. Whenever possible and necessary, citizens should be able to participate in decision making that affects them all.

(ii) Democracy ensures that decision making will be based on norms and procedures. So, a citizen who wants to know if a decision was taken through the correct procedures can find this out. He/she has the right and the means to examine the process of decision making.

(iii) Democracy carries regular, free and fair elections. There is open debate on major policies and legislations. Citizens enjoy the right to information about the government and its functioning.

2. —Some people think that democracy produces a less effective government. Analyse the statement.

Answer:

There are many reasons why people think democracy a less effective government—

Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population.

Most democracies fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and is subjecting every decision to public debate.

Democratic governments do not have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens.

Democracy is unable to achieve higher economic development. It has also showed failure in reducing economic inequalities.

Democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address

the question of poverty as we would expect them to.

3 .Has democracy led to the promotion of dignity and freedom of citizens?

Discuss with example.

Answer: Democracy is much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of individuals. Democracy ensures that the conflicts that arise among the individuals because they might feel alienated or unequal are checked and equality of socio-political and economic kind is ensured to all. The passion for respect and freedom are the basis of democracy. This principle is universally recognized. Most societies are male dominated and women do not get equal chance. In democracies equal respect and treatment to women has been accepted. Democracies especially in countries with diversity such as India have recognized the claims of the backward and disadvantaged sections of society and they are granted equal status and opportunity. People can publicly express their dissatisfaction with democracy and thus make it more legitimate and responsive

4.Explain any four consequences on which democracy has failed.

Answer:

(i) Democracy is considered a better government than any other forms of government. So it is obvious that one can expect better economic growth and development. But evidences show that in practice many democracies have failed on this point. If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.

(ii) Perhaps more than development, it is reasonable to expect democracies to reduce economic disparities. But the fact is that we see a wide gap between the rich and the poor. A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon.

(iii) In substantive terms it may be reasonable to expect from democracy a government that is attentive to the needs and demands of the people and is largely free of corruption. The record of democracies is not impressive on these points. Democracies often frustrate the needs of the people and often ignore the demands of a majority of its population. The routine tales of corruption are enough to convince us that democracy is not free of this evil. We have seen that democratically elected governments do not appear to be as keen to address the question of poverty as we would expect them to. For example, in Bangladesh, more than half of its population lives in poverty.

5. —Democracy is seen to be good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice. Justify the statement.

Answer: Most of the people support democracy against other alternatives, such as rule by a monarch or military or religious leaders. But not so many of them would be satisfied with the democracies in practice. Although democracies produce good governments, they usually fail to produce development. Evidence shows that in practice many democracies did not fulfill this expectation.

Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives. But they fail to bring economic equality A small number of ultra-rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes. Those at the bottom of the society have very little to depend upon. In actual life, democracies do not appear to be very successful in reducing economic inequalities.

Political Parties

Q.1. What is meant by a political party?

Answer: Political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and to hold power in the government. They agree on some policies to promote collective good. They seek to implement those policies by winning popular support through elections. Thus political parties

tend to fill political offices and exercise political power.

Q2. What are the three main components of a political party?

Answer: The leaders;
The active members; and
The followers

Q. 3. How many parties are needed in any democratic system to compete in elections and provide a fair chance for the competing parties to come to power? (2012 D)

Answer: At least two parties.

Q. 4. What is the source of inspiration of the 'Bhartiya Janata Party'?

Answer: The source of inspiration of the Bhartiya Janata Party or the BJP is ancient Indian culture and values.

Q 5. In which state does 'Biju Janata Dal' exist as a regional party?

Answer: Odisha (Orissa)

Q 6 In which state does the 'Rashtriya Lok Dal' exist as a regional party?

Answer: Uttar Pradesh

Q 7. What is a recognised political party?

Answer: A recognised political party is a party, recognised by the 'Election Commission' with all the privileges and facilities.

Q. 8. What does Universal Adult Suffrage stand for?

Answer: Universal Adult suffrage stands for the 'Right to Vote'.

Q. 9. Given one point of difference between a pressure group and a political party.

Answer: A pressure group is an organized or unorganized body that seeks to promote its interests while a political party is a body that seeks to attain political power by contesting elections.

Q 10. Which special privilege is given to recognised political parties by the Election Commission?

Answer: RPP are given a special election symbol. Only official candidates of that party can use the election symbol.

Q. 11. Name the national political party which draws inspiration from the teachings of Sahu Maharaj, Mahatma Phule, Naicker and Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Answer: Bahujan Samaj Party.

Q.13. Name any two regional parties of West Bengal.

Answer: Forward BLOCK (1940),
TRINAMOOL CONGRESS (1997).

Q. 14. What is the guiding philosophy of Bhartiya Janata Party? (2015 OD)

Answer: The source of inspiration of Bharatiya Janata Party is the ancient Indian culture and values. Cultural nationalism (Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.

Q. 15. Name any one political party that has national level political organisation but not recognised as a national political party.

Answer .State parties like the Samajwadi Party, Samata Party and Rashtriya Janata Dal have national level political organisations with units in several states but are not recognised as national parties.

Q. 16. Why did India adopt multi-party system? Give reasons. (2016 OD, 2013 D)
 Answer: India adopted multi-party system because: India is a large country and has social and geographical diversities. It is easy to absorb different diversities in a multi-party system.

Q. 17. Why do political parties involve partisanship?
 Answer: Partisanship is marked by a tendency to take a side and inability to take a balanced view on an issue. Parties reflect fundamental political divisions in a society. Parties are a part of the society and they involve partisanship.

Q 18. Mention the ideology of Indian National Congress.
 Answer: Under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress sought to build a modern secular democratic republic in India. The party propagates secularism and welfare of the weaker sections and minorities of society. It supports new economic reforms but with a human face.

Q.19. Name any one political party of India which grew out of a movement. (2017 OD)
 Answer: Asom Gana Parishad.

Q 20. Name the national political party which gets inspiration from India's ancient culture and values. Mention four features of that party.
 Answer: Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) founded in 1980 draws inspiration from India's ancient culture and values.

Features:
 Cultural Nationalism (Hindutva) is an important element in its conception of Indian nationhood and politics.
 Wants full territorial and political integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India.
 A uniform civil code for all people living in the country irrespective of religion and ban on religious conversions.
 Earlier limited to north and west and to urban areas, the party expanded support in the south, east, the north-east and rural areas.

Q. 21. "No party system is ideal for all countries and in all situations." Justify the statement with five arguments.
 Answer: Parties are a necessary condition for a democracy. The rise of political parties is directly linked to the emergence of representative democracies. Party system is not something any country can choose. It evolves depending on the nature of society, its social and regional divisions, its history of politics and system of elections.

Ch. 01: Introduction to the Internet

COMPUTER

1. What is web browser? Give one example
 Ans. A web browser is a program that enables a user to access and interact with text, images, sound and other information located on a web page of the website in world wide web. Eg. Google chrome.

2. What do you understand by publishing a web page.
 Ans. Publishing a web page refers to the transfer of a web page to a computer or a site on the internet from where it can be accessed.

3. What is letter addressing system?
 Ans. The web address of any computer or a network can be expressed using letter of the alphabet of language such as English, hindi. It is also called DNS (Domain Name System). The three letters that appear after the period at the end of the address provide information about the organization.
 edu: educational institute
 org: non-profit organization

net: networking organization
mil: military
com: commercial organization
gov: government department
int: international organization

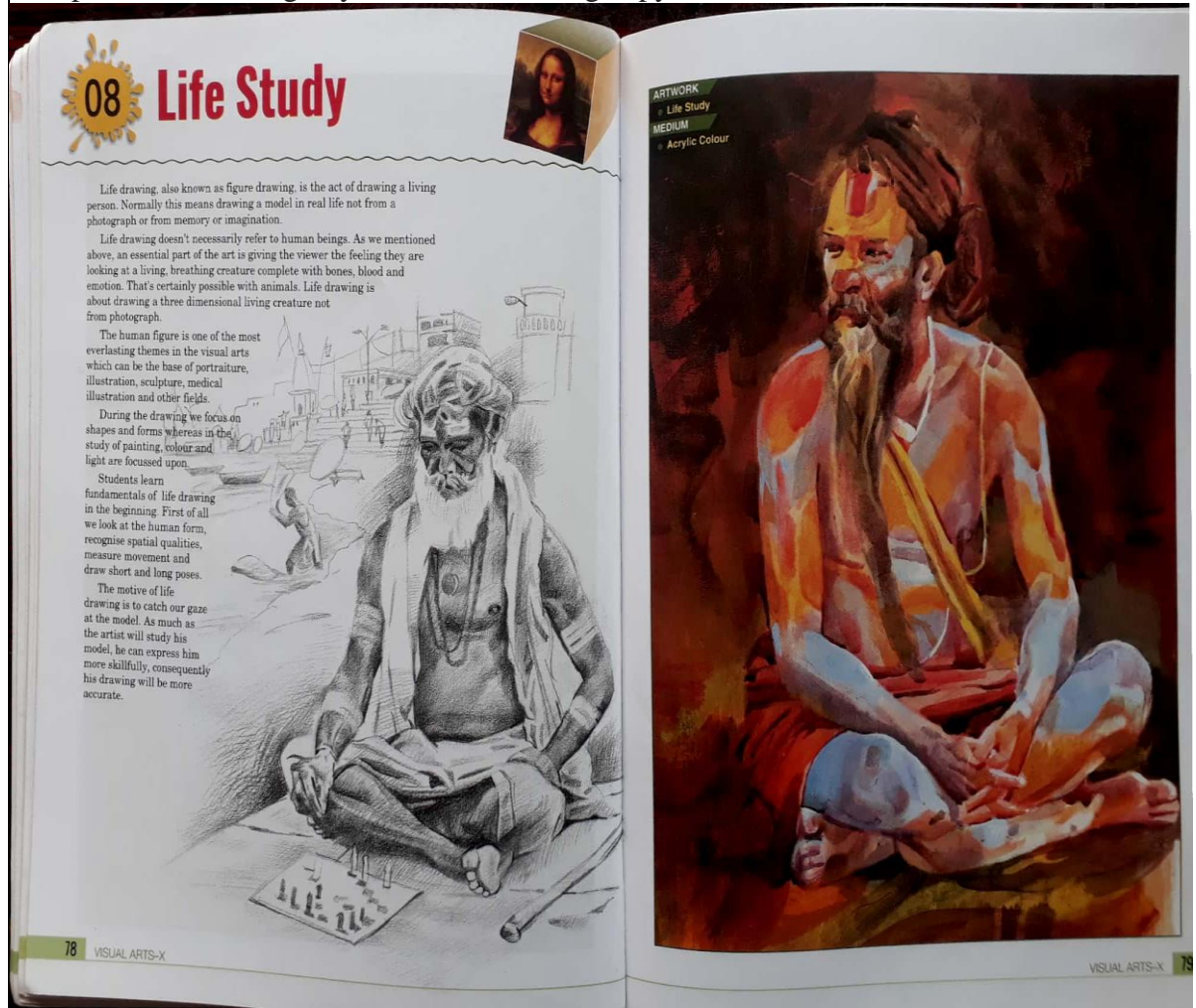
4. What is number addressing system?

Ans. Every TCP/IP network on the internet requires network number and every host on a network requires a unique IP address. This is called number addressing system. It has got 2 parts i.e. a host part and a network part. An IP address has 32 bit number. Each 8 byte of an IP address has dotted decimal format.

Topic- life study

Complete this drawing in your school drawing copy.

DRAWING



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