

## 5. Manufacturing Industries

### Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs):**
1. c                      2. a                      3. b                      4. c
- B. Fill in the blanks:**
1. **Consumer goods industries** converts raw materials into finished products.
  2. **Large scale industries** employs thousands of workers and heavy machineries.
  3. Some examples of consumer goods industries are **sugar, paper, cosmetics and automobiles**.
  4. Jamshedpur is bordered by the rivers **Subarnarekha and Kharkal**.
  5. **Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto** is an important textile region in Japan.
- C. State whether true or false:**
1. True      2. False      3. True      4. True      5. True
- D. Write the full forms of the following:**
1. SAIL                      **Steel Authority of India Limited**
  2. TISCO                      **Tata Iron and Steel Company**
  3. STP                      **Software Technology Park**
  4. CPU                      **Central Processing Unit**
- E. Very Short answer questions:**
1. Pastoral based industries obtain their raw materials from animals like sheep, goats, cattle etc. They use hides, skins, bones, flesh, horns, milk etc.
  2. Basic, intermediate and consumer goods industries.
  3. Joint sector industries are owned and managed by private firms and government agencies. Oil India Limited, Gujarat Alkalies are example of this type.
  4. Dairy cooperatives industries
  5. Singhbhum district of Jharkhand
  6. Bengaluru
- F. Short answer questions:**
1. Manufacturing industries refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods.
  2. (i) **Pastoral-based industries** : The woolen textiles, leather goods, dairy products etc.  
(ii) **Forest-based industries** : Paper-card board, rayons, lacs, resin, furniture, basket making etc.
  3. Intermediate good industries are those whose products are used as a components to manufacture other finished products. For example tyre, packaging materials etc.  
While consumer goods industries are those whose finished products are directly used by consumers. For example sugar, paper etc.

4. According to the sources of raw materials, industries can be classified into four types— Agro, mineral, pastoral and Forest based industries.

**Distinguish between the following :**

1. Agro-based Industries obtain their raw materials from agriculture. Cotton and jute textiles, sugar, food processing etc. are agro-based industries.

While Mineral-based industries obtain their raw materials primarily from rocks & minerals. Iron and steel, aluminium, cement, etc. are mineral based industries.

2. In a small scale industries less labour is used & less amount of capital is invested. Small scale industries produce cloth, toys, furniture, machine parts, electrical goods etc.

While Large-scale industries employ thousands of workers and heavy machineries. Large-scale industries refer to those industries which require huge infrastructure, manpower and a heavy influx of capital assets. Example Iron & Steel industries, textile industry.

3. Public Sector Industries are fully owned and managed by the government or its agencies. Example Ordnance Factories.

While Private Sector Industries are owned and managed by an individual or a group of individual or firms. Examples Reliance Industries.

**Long answer questions :**

1. According to their size, industries can be classified into three types—cottage, small scale and large scale. Cottage industry is a concentrated form of small scale industry where the productivity of the goods takes place in the house of the labourers and the workers include the members of the family. This industry is mostly based in the rural areas. The products made by the cottage industry include straw baskets, candles, wooden toys, hand made shawl pieces, khadi clothes and embroidery. These products are sold in the local markets.

In a small scale industry less labour is used and less amount of capital is invested. Small scale industries produce cloth, toys, furniture, machine parts, electrical goods, utensils and leather goods. The small-scale industries play a vital role in the growth of the country. A small-scale industry in Bharat is organized on a small scale and produces goods with the help of small machines, hired labour and power.

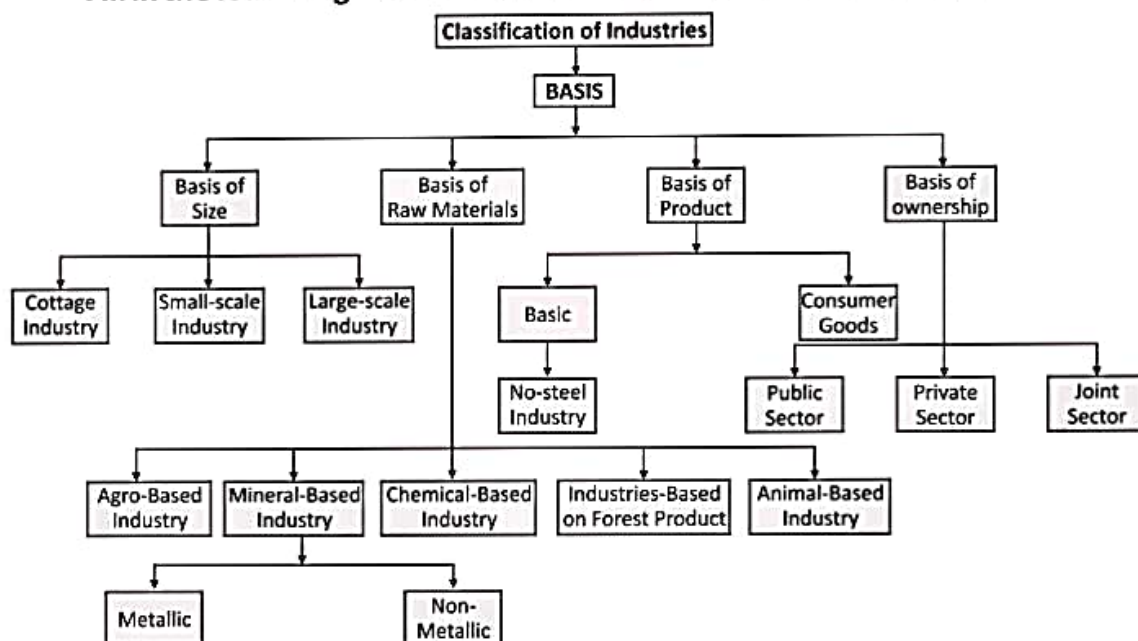
Large-scale industries employ thousands of workers and heavy machineries. Large-scale industries refer to those industries which require huge infrastructure, manpower and a heavy influx of capital assets. All the heavy industries of Bharat like the iron and steel industry, textile industry, automobile manufacturing industry etc fall under the category of large scale industry. The economy of Bharat is largely dependent on these industries for its economic growth, generation of foreign currency and for providing job opportunities for millions of people.



- The development of industries depends on the availability of raw materials, sources of power, labour, capital, means of transport, market, Government policies, etc. The industries can be established in those areas where some or all the above facilities are available. The location of industries always helps in the development and growth of cities as they generate employment.
- Areas which have high concentration of industries are called industrial regions. The major industrial regions of the world are eastern North America, western and central Europe, eastern Europe and eastern Asia.
- The Pittsburgh-Youngstown district is the leading centre of iron and steel industry. Pittsburgh has the following locational advantages :
  - 12/57 : Availability of high grade coking coal from the Appalachian field.
  - Plenty of supply of water from the rivers.
  - Availability of labourers.
  - The great lakes provide easy and cheap inland water transport.
- Bengaluru is one of the most populous city and also known for its information technology industry. Due to the growth and development of this region, numerous multinational companies established their office here. It is also known as "Silicon Valley of India".  
There are many factors which contributed to the development of this region. It is situated near the coast having pleasant climate (equable) throughout the year. In terms of transport, it has an excellent connectivity with other parts of India and overseas. It is also have a good railway network which connects it with other major cities of India.

#### NEP Development of Traditional Knowledge

Fill in the following to know about the classification of industries :



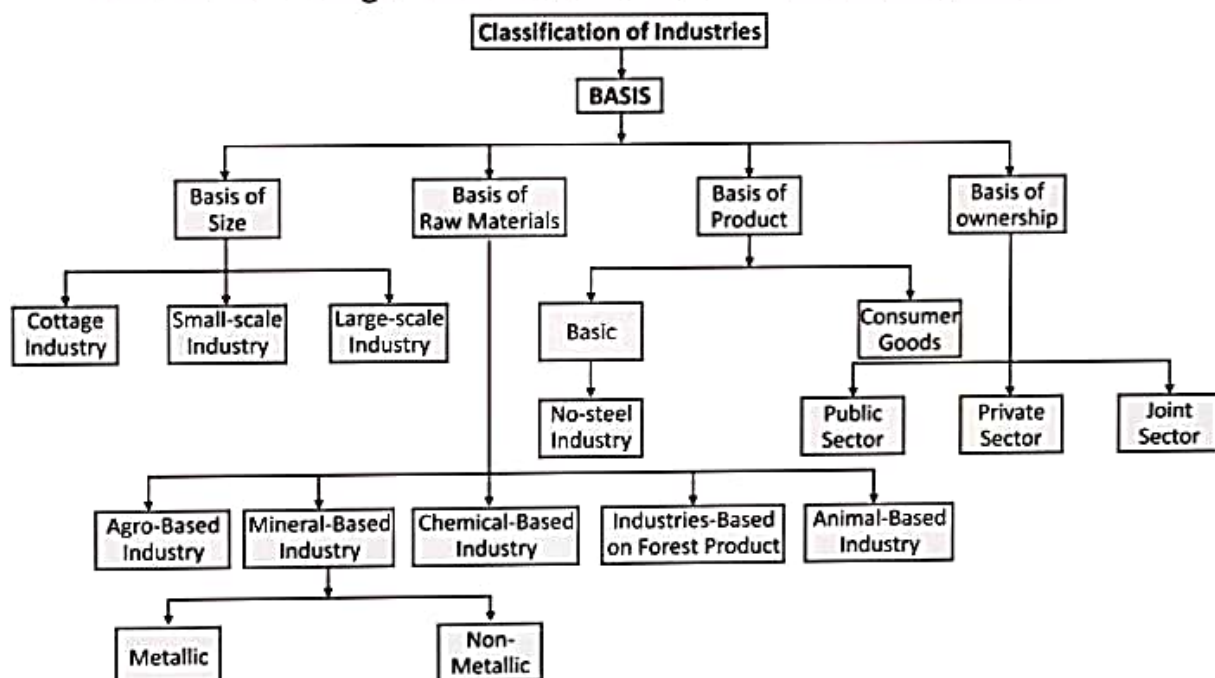
#### Activity

Do it yourself.

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### NEP Development of Traditional Knowledge

Fill in the following to know about the classification of industries :



### Activity

Do it yourself.

## 6. Human Resources

### Exercise

- A. Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs) :**
1. a                                  2. c                                  3. b
- B. Fill in the blanks :**
1. Humans are the most important resource of a nation.
  2. Population distribution means the pattern of where people live.
  3. The areas of deserts support very low density of population.
  4. The average number of years that an individual is expected to live is known as Life Expectancy.
  5. Literacy is a key to acquire information and knowledge.
- C. State whether true or false :**
1. True      2. False      3. True      4. False      5. True
- D. Very Short answer questions :**
1. The population density is a measurement of the number of people in an area. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people by area. Population density is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometer.
  2. Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. It can be permanent, temporary, voluntary or forced.
  3. The process of a government counting the citizens of its country is called a census.
  4. The birth rate is the number of live babies born in a year for every 1000 people in the total population.
  5. Age-Sex pyramid
- E. Short answer questions :**
1. Sex-ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
  2. Generally people prefer to live on plains than mountains and plateaus. Plains are level and more suitable for agriculture, industries and other human activities. For example, the northern plains of India are the most densely populated regions of the world while in mountains like the Himalayas, Alps and Andes the population is very sparse. That is why relief affects the distribution of population.
  3. The birth rate is the number of live babies born in year for every 1000 people in the total population.  
While death rates are number of people dying per 1000 people.
  4. Humans are the most important resource of a nation. This is because only they have the ability to tap the natural resources to create more resources.
- F. Long answer questions :**
1. Population distribution means the pattern of where people live. The



world population distribution is uneven. Places which are sparsely populated contain few people. Places which are densely populated contain many people.

2. Physical factors affecting population density are as follows : Relief, Climate, Natural resources, soil, water, minerals.
3. The average number of years that an individual is expected to live in known as life expectancy. It is an important indicator of the health and the quality of life in a country.
4. Population composition is the description of population defined by characteristics such as age, race, literacy, sex or marital status. These characteristics vary from country to country and from time to time.
5. Push factors are those which force a person to move. This can include drought, famine, over population, lack of job and civil war. While pull factor are those which encourage a person to move. These include a chance of a better job, better education, a better standard of living.

#### NEP The 4Cs : Core Learning Skills

Look at the figures given below and observe them carefully. Summarise all the three situations in :



Birth rate more than death rate : population increases.



Birth rate and Death rate same : population constant.



Death rate more than Birth rate : population decreases.

#### Activity

Do it yourself.

#### History

### 1. The Modern Period

#### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs) :

1. c                                      2. a                                      3. c

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad were called succession states.
2. Sawai Raja Jai Singh built the city of Jaipur.
3. Dividing of history into broad time periods is called **Periodisation**.
4. The sources of information of the Modern Period are of two kinds— **Archaeological** and **Literary**.

5. Letter helps us to understand about the prevailing situation from a personal point of view.

**C. State whether true or false :**

1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. True

**D. Very Short answer questions :**

1. The Modern Period began in eighteenth century in India. After the death of the Mughal emperor, Aurangzeb in 1707.
2. Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad
3. The official records of Government of British India which is important sources of History called archive.
4. Hindu, Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Kesari etc.

**E. Short answer questions :**

1. We have innumerable literary sources of this period comprising of newspapers, journals, plays, novels, letters, diaries, biographies and autobiographies.
2. The following are some feathers of the modern era :  
It has been characterised by advancements in science, literature, the arts, politics, warfare and technology with the growth of metropolitan centres and scientific concepts. It is regarded as a time of exploration and globalisation.
3. Under colonial administration, surveying became important. By the nineteenth century, surveys were done to map the entire country. Surveys were carried out to assess revenue, flora, fauna, topography, patterns of cropping, etc. in the country. From the end of the nineteenth century, census was carried out. All these are very important source in reconstructing the history.

**F. Long answer questions :**

1. Historians have divided history into broad time periods on the basis of some distinctive characteristics. This is called periodisation. It simplifies the study of history and highlights important trends of developments within a particular period.  
The Indian historians chose to divide India's history into the ancient, medieval and modern periods on the basis of important political, economic, social and cultural changes.
2. Survey Reports : Under colonial administration, surveying became important. By the nineteenth century, surveys were done to map the entire country. Surveys were carried out to assess revenue, flora, fauna, topography, patterns of cropping, etc. in the country. Census were also carried out. These helped to know detailed demographic structure of an area, province and the country.

**Official Records :** The archival records of the Government of British India are available in the National Archives of India at New Delhi. There are many archival documents and manuscripts dealing with British India at the India Office Records, London.

3. Large number of nationalist newspapers like the Hindu, Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Kesari, etc. were published. In these newspapers, the British policies were criticised openly putting forth the point of view of Indians. Novels, essays, poems also aroused national consciousness. We also have diaries of people and autobiographies of public figures. Letter are important as they help us to understand about the prevailing situation from a personal point of view. Books also provided information about social, economic and political conditions of a period.
4. In some ways, the Modern Period is really modern. The features and developments that took place during this period changed our traditional society to modern one.

The modern period is associated with growth and progress.

Railways were introduced in this period.

Western education was introduced.

During this period technological development were also introduced for increasing production.

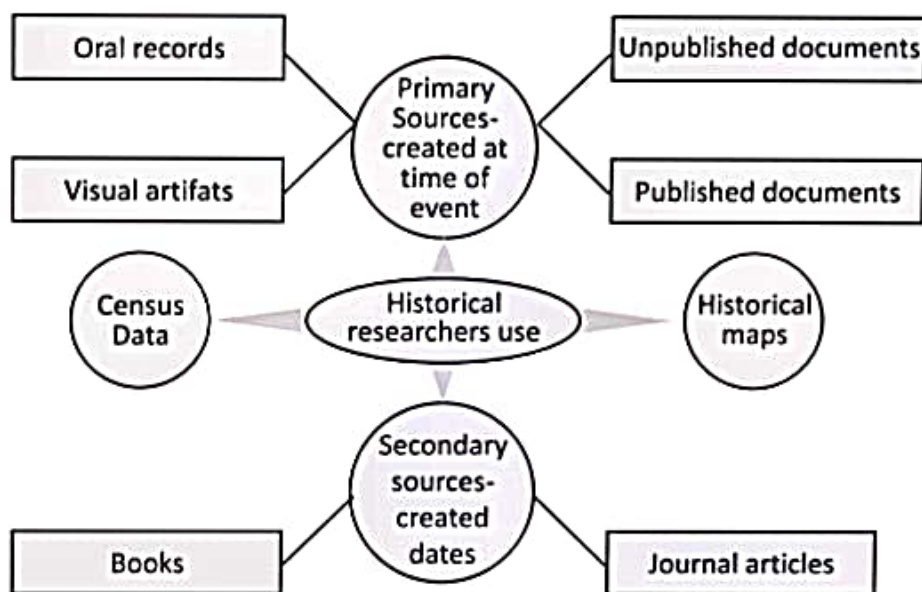
Vernacular Press Act was also introduced.

All these development bought modernisation during the colonial period.

But all these developments took place mostly for the benefit of colonial rulers. Thus, many scholars call this period as colonial period instead of the modern period.

#### **NEP Development of Traditional Knowledge**

Take help from your teacher or the Internet and name the various sources of modern history :





Given below are some pictures. You have to just write down the period of the history of Bharat the following pictures belong to :



### Exercise

1. b

2. a

3. c

**1. The English East India Company was formed in 1600 CE.**

2. The **Battle of Plassey** was one of the most significant events in Indian history.

3. Robert Clive introduced the dual Government in Bengal.

4. The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy devised by Lord Dalhousie.

5. **Bombay, Madras and Calcutta** were called Presidencies under the British administration.

1. True

2. True

3. True

4. True

5. True

1. Lord Wellesley was the Governor General of British India. He introduced Subsidiary Alliance policy.

2. The English East India Company was formed in 1600 CE.

3. Battle of Plessey was fought between Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah & English East India Company's general Lord Clive.

4. Three Presidencies were Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. Each presidency was administered by a governor. The governor-general was the overall head.

1. The First Carnatic War was fought when the French led by Dupleix Captured Madras. However, Madras was restored to the British as a part of the peace settlement in Europe following the Australian War of Succession.

The Second Carnatic War was fought with the British and the French supporting different candidates to the throne of Hyderabad and Carnatic. This time the French were defeated. This war was ended with the Treaty of Pondicherry in 1754.

The Third Carnatic War was fought in 1763. The French were defeated at the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760. The way was clear for the establishment of British power in India.

2. However, the Nawab of Bengal, 'Siraj-ud-Daulah', expelled the British from Calcutta when they expanded their fortifications and misused their trading rights. But the general Lord Clive defeated Siraj-ud-daulah in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. It was one of the most significant events in Indian History.
3. Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal; Shah Alam II, the mughal emperor and Shuja-ud-Daulah, the nawab of Awadh took part in the Battle of Buxar.
4. Robert Clive introduced the Dual Government in Bengal. Under this system Mir Jafar was made the Nawab once again.

With this victory, the Company became the real masters of Bengal. The company exercised control over the entire revenue. A small amount of revenue was handed over to the nawab to run the administration. Through this system, the company had all the powers and no responsibilities and the nawab had all responsibilities but no power to run the administration.

Under the 'Dual System', the Company became the virtual ruler of Bengal. The people of Bengal suffered immensely under this system. The system ended in 1772.

5. Lord Dalhousie introduced a new system 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1848. According to it when the ruler of a kingdom under British protection (subsidiary state) died without a natural heir his territory would not automatically pass to an adopted heir, but would 'lapse' that is become part of the British dominion unless the adoption had been earlier approved by the British. Satara, Jaipur and Sambhalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur fell victim to this policy.

**F. Long answer questions :**

1. In second Anglo-Mysore War, Tipu Sultan, fought with great courage with the combined force of the British, the Marathas and Nizam. At last Tipu was defeated in the fourth Anglo-mysore war. The British won the Battle of Seringapatan in 1799.
2. The Marathas had become weak after their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761. The victory of Ahmed Shah Abdali against the Marathas made it clear that they lacked unity and were divided among themselves. There emerged different seats of Maratha power. There were the Peshwas, Gaekwads, Holkars, Bhonsles and ScBharats. They were always fighting among themselves. The British took advantages of this situation. This led to three Anglo-Maratha wars between 1775 and 1818. In the Third Maratha War (1817-1818) the British defeated the Marathas and broke their power completely. The Peshwa was exiled and his territories were annexed to the British kingdom.
3. The subsidiary alliance, started by Lord Wellesley, was the most effective instrument for the expansion of British territory and political influence in



India. The Indian rulers felt a false sense of security against other rulers while in reality they lost their independence. The British could, on the other hand, maintain a large force at the expense of the Indian rulers and also increase their area of influence.

4. Three main pillars of the British administration were : Civil Services, Army, Police.

#### Civil Service

Lord Cornwallis established the Indian Civil Service (ICS) in 1793 which was called the 'steel frame of the Bharat administration'. Lord Cornwallis separated the commercial and revenue branches of administration. Promotions were based on seniority. His regulations are called Cornwallis Code. Earlier, the Directors of the Company appointed young recruits. After 1853, recruitment was done through a written examination. The native citizens were entitled to the subordinate posts after 1858.

#### Army

The army was important for consolidating and extending the British rule in Bharat. The British needed the army to protect the trading interests of the Company and suppress internal revolts against the British.

The recruitment of the sepoys took place during the time of Carnatic wars. Most of the soldiers were recruited from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand.

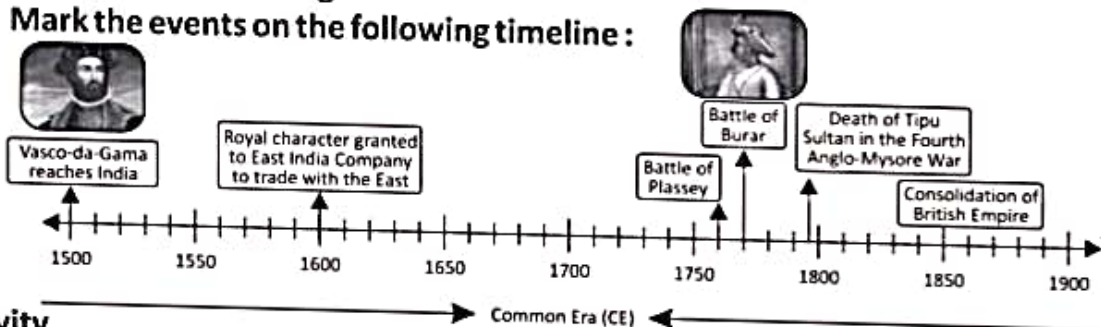
Though people of Bharat formed the majority of the British army, they could not hold high positions. A native soldier could not rise beyond the level of a Subedar. However, they were paid regular salary and remained loyal to their British masters.

#### Police

The third pillar of the British rule was the police, formed by Lord Cornwallis. He introduced a system in which a district was divided into a number of thanas each under a daroga whose responsibility was to maintain peace and order in his area. The District superintendent of police was the head of the police organisation in a district. In the police service also, Bharatns were excluded from all superior posts. Apart from trying to end crimes like dacoity, the police was also responsible for suppressing the rise of any Nationalist Movement.

#### NEP The 4Cs : Core Learning Skills

Mark the events on the following timeline :



#### Activity

Do it yourself.

**C. Very Short answer questions :**

1. Constitution is a set of rules that provide the framework and basis for the functioning of a society/country. These rules determine the fundamental nature of a society.
2. Laws are made to protect people. They serve as a means of establishing a society that favours equality of some sort. In an unequal society like India infested by social evils such as dowry, female foeticide and alcoholism the need for law becomes more important.  
Let us make an example of the Dowry Prohibition Act to understand how laws help correct injustice in our society.
3. The Rule of Law in its most basic form is the principle that no one is above the law.
4. The Dandi March started from 12 March 1930.

**D. Short answer questions :**

1. Laws are made to protect people. They serve as a means of establishing a society that favours equality of some Act.
2. The Salt Satyagraha was an act of protest against the British salt tax in colonial India.  
This action formed the symbolic of focal point of a campaign of civil disobedience in which the state monopoly on salt was the first target. It was hoped that this action would spread across India.

**E. Long answer questions :**

1. The Dowry Prohibition Act was passed in 1961 to prohibit the demanding, giving and taking of dowry. An amendment was made to the Act of 1961 in 1981 which made payment or acceptance of dowry a punishable offence.  
The Act was further amended in 1986. Under this law the person who has been convicted can face up to five years of imprisonment. He can also be fined up to fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more.
2. The Rule of Law in its most basic form is the principle that no one is above the law. The rule follows logically from the idea that truth prevails over everything and therefore, law is based upon fundamental principles which can be discovered but which cannot be created through an act of will.  
The most important application of the rule of law is the principle that governmental authority is legitimately exercised only in accordance with written and publicly disclosed laws adopted and enforced in accordance with established procedural steps that are referred to as due process.



**Collect information and define it according to the given important points.**

**Role of Social worker (sw) :** Advocate → Facilitator → Educator → Counselor  
→ Mediator

**History :** Prevailed in Hindu Community since old days; began at the time girls were not education; the daughter was not entitled to a share in joint family properties.

**Contains 10 sections :** Short title, Definitions, Penalty for Taking Dowry, Penalty for Demanding Dowry, Dowry Agreement, Dowry for Benefits of Hiers & Wife, Scope of Section, Offences Cognizable at Certain Purpose, Power to make Rules, Power of State Government

**Objectives of Dowry Prohibition Act :** To protect rights of women, To Prohibit dowry

**Definitions of Act :** In this act 'dowry' means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly.

- (a) by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage; or
- (b) by the parents of either party to a marriage by any other person, to either party to the marriage or to any other person; at or before or any time after the marriage in connection with the marriage of said parties.

**Penalty for Giving or Taking Dowry :** If any person, after the commencement of this Act, gives or takes or abets the giving or taking of dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, and with the fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees or the amount of the value of such dowry, whichever is more provided that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be recorded in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than five years.

**Penalty For Demanding Dowry :** (i) If any person demands directly or indirectly, from the parents or other relatives or guardian of a bride or bridegroom as the case may be, any dowry, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees : Provides that the court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgement, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months.

### **Other Provisions**

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) shall apply to offences under this Act.
2. Every offence under this act shall be non-bailable and non compoundable.

### Dowry Prohibition Officers

1. The State Government may appoint as many Dowry Prohibition Officers as it thinks fit and specify the areas in respect of which they shall exercise their jurisdiction and powers under this act.
2. Every Dowry Prohibition Officer shall exercise and perform the following powers and functions namely,
  - (a) to see that the provisions of this Act are complied with;
  - (b) to prevent, as far as possible, the taking or abetting the taking of, of the demanding of, dowry;
  - (c) to collect such evidence as may be necessary for the prosecution of persons committing offences under the Act; and
  - (d) to perform such additional functions as may be assigned to him by the State Government, as as may be specified in the rules made under this Act.

ctivity

**Do it yourself.**

## 2. Vision of Our Constitution

### Exercise

- . Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs):
  1. a
  2. b
  3. b
- . Fill in the blanks :
  1. The Constitution of Bharat was enacted on **26 January**.
  2. **Economic** justice means that the gap between the rich and poor is bridged.
  3. **Fraternity** means to show a feeling of oneness and solidarity.
  4. The Constitution prohibits **human trafficking, child labour and forced labour**.
- . State whether true or false :
  1. True
  2. False
  3. True
  4. True
- . Very Short answer questions :
  1. Constitution is a set of rules that provide the framework and basis for the functioning of a society/country. These rules determine the fundamental nature of a society.
  2. Bharat's Constitution begins with an introduction called the Preamble. The Preamble states the ideals that the nation should follow.
  3. Bharat has a parliamentary form of government. In such a system, the legislature and the executive are closely linked. In Bharat, the Prime Minister and other ministers, who hold the real powers of the executive, are member of the legislature.
- . Short answer questions :
  1. Bharat's Constitutional upholds the ideals of socialism, which seeks to



- give everyone equal opportunities to use the country's resources. In the long run, this will help reduce the gap between the rich & poor.
2. Before independence, we were governed by the laws made by the British rulers. There is no such foreign control over us now. We can frame our laws without any external interference. Our head of the state is the president of Bharat. The sovereignty rests in the people of India, who are ultimate masters of their own destiny.
  3. The fundamental rights are grouped under the following categories :
    - (i) Right to Equality
    - (ii) Right to Freedom
    - (iii) Right against Exploitation
    - (iv) Right to Freedom of Religion
    - (v) Cultural and Educational Rights
    - (vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies

**Long answer questions :**

1. The word 'secular' highlights the non-existence of religious bias in the country. All religions are treated with equal respect and people belonging to all the religions enjoy similar rights.
2. Some important features of the Bharatiya Constitution are as follows :
  - (i) Federal Structure
  - (ii) Separation of Powers
  - (iii) Parliamentary Form of Government
  - (iv) Directive principles of state Policy
3. Our Constitution guarantees certain basic rights to every citizen of Bharat that are called Fundamental Rights. These rights are essential not only to run a democratic government, but also for an individual citizen to develop his/her personality.

They are fundamental to every citizen's life and therefore, they are called Fundamental Rights. These rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the government.

Our Constitution guaranteed six such rights that are as follows :

  - Right to Equality
  - Right to Freedom
  - Right against Exploitation
  - Right to Freedom of Religion
  - Cultural and Educational Rights
  - Right to Constitutional Remedies

**EP Computational and Analytical Thinking**

The Preamble given in the Constitution of Bharat is as given below.  
**Complete it :**

WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all it's citizens :

**JUSTICE**, social economic and political **LIBERTY** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, **EQUALITY** of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all.

**FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY the twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION**

**Activity**

Do it yourself.

### 3. The Union Executive

#### Exercise

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs) :**

1. b                      2. c                      3. b                      4. c

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. In a parliamentary type of government, the **council of ministers** is the part of executive.
2. The present strength of Rajya Sabha is **245 seats**.
3. The **Parliament** is the highest law making body in our country.
4. The President appoints the leader of majority part in **Lok Sabha** as Prime Minister.
5. The **Prime Minister** leads the executive branch of the Government of India.

**C. State whether true or false :**

1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. True

**D. Very Short answer questions :**

1. Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
2. 5 years
3. Speaker
4. The real powers of the Union executive rest with the prime minister and his council of ministers. The executive works through different departments of government, including defence, finance, industry, agriculture and various others. Each department is called a portfolio. Usually, a cabinet minister is given charge of a portfolio. Cabinet ministers have ministers of state working under them. A minister of state may also be given independent charge of a portfolio. There are deputy ministers, too, who help the cabinet ministers and ministers of state.

**E. Short answer questions :**

1. Under the following conditions, the Presidents uses his emergency powers :  
(i) In case of financial crisis.



- (ii) In case of failure of constitutional machinery
  - (iii) In case of foreign aggression
2. The maximum strength of the house is 552—upto 530 members to represent the states, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President.
  3. The Prime Minister of India is the chief of government, head of the Council of Ministers and the leader of the majority party in Parliament. The Prime Minister leads the executive branch of the Government of India.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the President to assist the latter in the administration of the affairs of the executive. The present Prime Minister is always a Member of Parliament and is expected to work with other ministers to ensure the passage of bills through the legislature.

#### **F. Long answer questions :**

1. Functions or powers of parliament as follows :
  - (i) Legislative power
  - (ii) Financial power
  - (iii) The Constitutional functions/powers
  - (iv) Executive powers
  - (v) Elective Functions and Judicial powers.
2. The powers of president of India are as follows :
  - (i) Legislative powers.
  - (ii) Executive powers.
  - (iii) Financial powers.
  - (iv) Judicial powers.
  - (v) Diplomatic powers.
  - (vi) Emergency powers.
3. There are three stages through which a bill has to pass in one house of the parliament.
  - (i) **First Reading or Introduction** : When a member introduces the bill in the house, copies of the same are given to all the members, and the introducing member explains the purpose of the bill.
  - (ii) **Second Reading** : After the bill has thoroughly been discussed, members can suggest changes. A committee form among the members will be set up by the speaker. This committee will scrutinise the bill and understand its positive and negative implications.
  - (iii) **Third Reading** : The bill is drafted finally after suitable modifications, as suggested by the members, have been made. Then in its complete form, it is put to vote. If the majority approves of the same, it is passed. It then goes to the other House where similar procedures may be adopted. The bill then becomes an Act.

**NEP Cross-Cultural Learning**  
**Complete the following :**

Declare emergency during crisis

Summon and prorogue the session of Parliament

Dissolve the Lok Sabha before its tenure gets over

Appoint Chiefs of Defence Forces



Sign the bill approved by the Parliament

Appoint Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court

Appoint Governors and Chief Election Officer

Appoint the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

**Compare these powers with that of the President of the United States and the King of the United Kingdom. What difference do you observe while doing so?**

- Although the President of Bharat has been given a vast number of powers, still he is a nominal head of the state. The real power lies with the Prime Minister of Bharat.
- It is not in the case of the President of the United States of America. The President of United States exercises real powers as the USA has a Presidential form of government.
- The king of the United Kingdom is also a nominal head, but the real power lies with the Prime Minister of the UK.

**Activity**

Do it yourself.

## **4. The Judiciary**

### **Exercise**

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs) :**

1. a                      2. b                      3. c                      4. c                      5. b

**B. Fill in the blanks :**

1. The judiciary can give justice **impartially**.
2. Cases concerned with **private** rights are called civil cases.
3. The process of removal of Supreme Court judges is called **impeachment**.
4. The **High Court** hears appeals against the decision of Subordinate Courts.
5. The process of making or defending a claim in a court of law is called **law-suit**.

**C. State whether true or false :**

1. False              2. False              3. True              4. True              5. True

**D. Very Short answer questions :**

1. 34



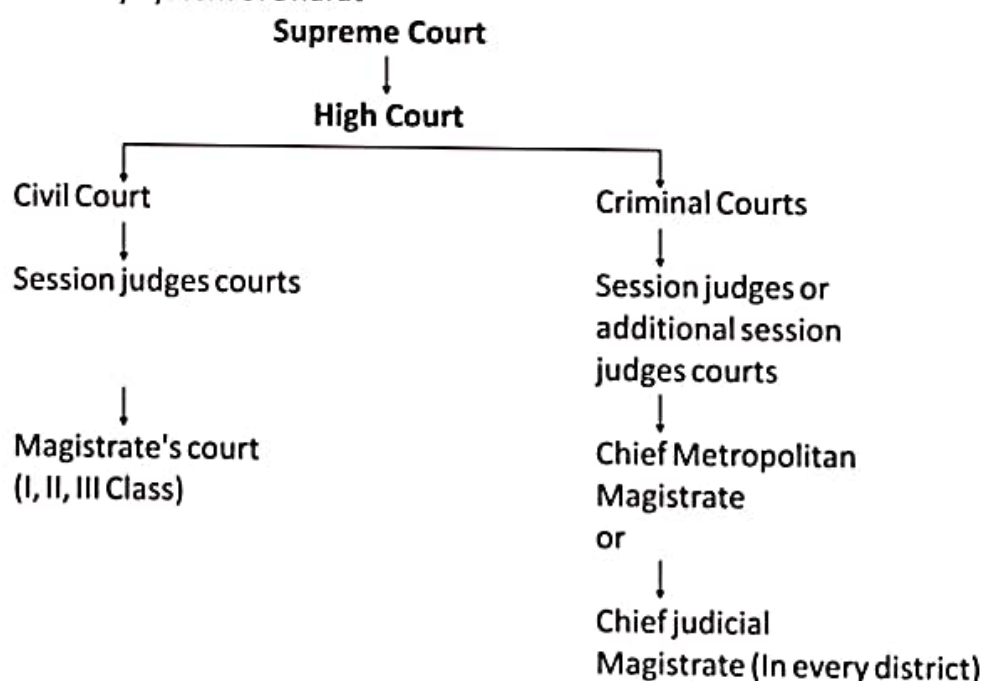
2. The revenue courts deal with cases of land revenue.
3. Cases concerned with private rights are called civil case.
4. The first Lok Adalat was held in Delhi in 1985.

**E. Short answer questions :**

1. It means litigation for the protection of public interest.
2. The Supreme Court, High Court & Subordinate Courts
3. The Supreme Court of India has to perform specific functions within the limitations by the constitution. The function can be elaborated under the following heads :
  - (i) Original Jurisdiction
  - (ii) Appellate Jurisdiction
  - (iii) Writ Jurisdiction
  - (iv) Advisory Jurisdiction
4. Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal and also the protector of the Constitution in the country.
5. To be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court, the person must be :
  - (i) a citizen of Bharat.
  - (ii) have at least, years experience as a judge of High Court, or
  - (iii) at least 10 years as an advocate of a High Court or be
  - (iv) a distinguished jurist in the President's opinion.

**F. Long answer questions :**

1. Judiciary System of Bharat



2. Judiciary is an important organ of a democratic state. In India, we follow a rule of law that means all the citizens are equal in the eyes of law, irrespective of their caste, creed, colour or religion. The judiciary is the organ of government that interprets the law. It applies the law.
3. Independent Judiciary means that the judiciary can do its work without interference from any other organ of government. It can even give verdicts against the government. Besides, it has the power of judiciary

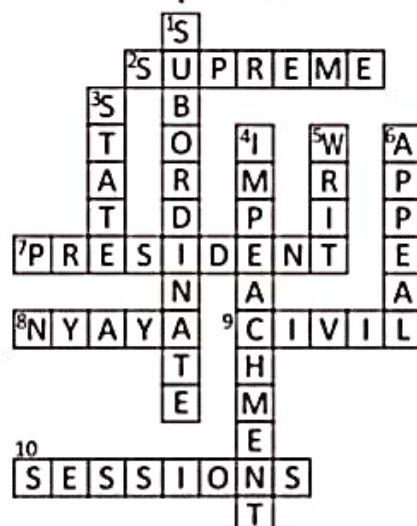
review. If the government passes a law that is against the constitution, the judiciary can declare it void. All this is meant to ensure that the judiciary can give justice impartially & independently.

- The subordinate courts at the district level and lower one deal with civil and criminal cases in accordance with their respective jurisdiction and administer the code of Civil Procedure and Code of Criminal Procedure. Each state is divided into judicial districts. The subordinate judiciary in each district is headed by a District and Session judge.
- In our country, the process of justice is often a lengthy and expensive. To solve this problem, Lok Adalats have been set up. They simplify the legal procedures.

They are presided over by retired judges. The disputing parties put forward their cases, and the matter is resolved without a pleader or an advocate.

#### NEP Multiple Intelligence

Fill in the crossword with the help of clues :



#### Activity

Do it yourself.

### 5. Marginalised Groups and Social Justice

#### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs) :

- a
- c
- b

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

- Scheduled Castes have benefitted by the policy of **Reservation**.
- The practice of **untouchability** in any form is forbidden under the law.
- The **Tribes** have long remained away from the urban culture.
- Minorities** are the communities which are less in number than the rest of the population.

#### C. State whether true or false :

- True
- False
- True
- True

#### D. Very Short answer questions :

- Minorities are the communities which are less in number than the rest of the population.



2. The 'Scheduled Castes' is the legal and constitutional name given to the lowest ranks of the society, who have given certain privileges.
3. Abolition of 'untouchability' and its practice in any form Forbidden under Article 17.
4. In 1992

**E. Short answer questions :**

1. Untouchability is a practice which forbids touching of lower caste of society by people of the higher castes. These lower classes have been referred as 'Depressed Classes' (Scheduled Castes).
2. Women in India have been subjugated to atrocities since time immemorial. Evils like dowry, female infanticide, sati and child marriage were predominant.
3. The Indian Constitution took several steps to uplift the status of women after independence. Some steps taken for the upliftment of women :  
In 1937, the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act was passed which authorized a Hindu widow a share in her husband's property.  
For promoting education among women in India, the Sadler Commission was set up. A gradual expansion of schools and colleges for girls was made inside the country.  
Abolition of dowry and limitation of marriage expenses were some of the steps taken for the promotion of Indian women.
4. The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child defines a child as "a human being below the age of 18 years". Children generally have fewer rights than adults and are not able to make serious decisions.  
The Constitution of India in articles 21A, 24 and 39 of the Directive Principles of state policy pledges its commitment towards the cause for upliftment of children.

**F. Distinguish between the following :**

1. The 'Scheduled Castes' is the legal and constitutional name given to the lowest ranks of the society, who have given certain privileges.  
The 'Scheduled tribes' live in remote areas and generally live away from the civilised society. They speak tribal dialect. Their chief occupations are gathering forest product, hunting etc.
2. Another marginalised community enjoying special privileges is the 'Other Backward Classes'— those who are socially and educationally backward, as have been recognised by the central and the state governments.  
On the other hand Minorities are the communities which are less in number than the rest of the population.

**G. Long answer questions :**

1. Social measures taken for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes are as follows :  
(i) Equality before Law (Article 14).

- (ii) Throwing open by law all Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of Hindus [Art 25 (b)].
  - (iii) Removal of any disability, liability, restriction or conditions with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public resort maintained wholly or partially out of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public [Art 15 (2)].
  - (iv) Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour (Art 23).
  - (v) Abolition of 'untouchability' and its practice in any form Forbidden under (Art 17).
  - (vi) Appointment of commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes (Art 340).
2. The National Commission for Women (NCW) was set up as a statutory body in January, 1992 to review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women; recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.
- The objective of the NCW is to represent the rights of women in India and to provide a voice for their issues and concerns.
3. Social inequality refers to a situation in which individual groups in a society do not have equal social status. The areas of potential social inequality include voting rights, freedom of speech and assembly, the extent of property rights and access to education, health care, housing and other goods.
- Social inequality is different from economic inequality though both are linked. Economic inequality refers to disparities in the distribution of economic assets and income. While economic inequality is caused by the unequal accumulation of wealth, social inequality exists because the lack of wealth in certain areas prohibits these people from obtaining the same housing, health care, etc. as the wealthy in societies where access to these social goods depends on wealth.

#### Activity

Do it yourself.

## 6. Economic Scenario of the Government

### Exercise

#### A. Tick (✓) the correct option (MCQs) :

1. a                      2. b                      3. c                      4. b

#### B. Fill in the blanks :

1. The government of a country is responsible for the **development** of that country.
2. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** is an effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system.
3. **PMRY** and **SJSRY** are the two employment programmes started by the government.



4. **Agriculture** is the backbone of Indian economy.

**C. State whether true or false :**

1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. True

**D. Match the following :**

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Planning Commission                | • Established in 1950                |
| 2. Increasing national income         | • Objective of our economic planning |
| 3. Agriculture                        | • The backbone of our economy        |
| 4. New industrial Policy              | • Announced in 1991                  |
| 5. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna | • An employment Programme            |

**E. Very Short answer questions :**

1. Planning commission was set up on 15 March 1950.
2. Green Revolution

**F. Short answer questions :**

1. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. Export of agricultural crops brings a lot of money from other countries. More than 65% people depend on agriculture for their survival. Agriculture is important as it.
  - (i) fulfils our basic necessities.
  - (ii) provides raw material for industries.
2. Today India has a strong and thriving industrial sector that contributes almost 30% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and employs 17% of the total workforce.

**G. Long answer questions :**

Ans. 1. To improve the agricultural production the following steps were taken by the government :

- (i) Zamindari system was abolished.
  - (ii) Scientific methods were used to increase agricultural production.
  - (iii) Crop insurance schemes were introduced to provide security to the farmers against crop failure.
  - (iv) Rural Banks and Cooperative societies were opened to provide credit to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
  - (v) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced through mass media.
2. The Indian government has taken up various programmes to remove poverty.
    - (i) Employment programmes such as 'Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGYS).
    - (ii) Social security programmes for the aged and pregnant women, especially in rural areas.
    - (iii) Employment programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojna (JGSY).
    - (iv) Distribution of food through Fair Price Shops. Mid-day Meals at

Schools (MDMS) are also being provided to encourage children to come to school.

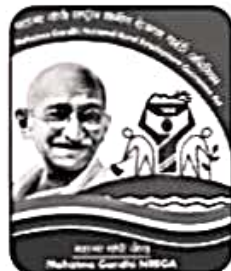
- (v) Programmes to encourage self-employment, such as Swarna Jayanti Gram Sewa-Rozgar Yojna (SGSY).
- (vi) Employment schemes for urban areas such as Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna (PMRY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY) etc.

#### NEP Life Skills

The Government of Bharat has launched a number of schemes to bring out the people from poverty. Given below are logos of some such schemes. Identify them and state their importance in eradicating poverty from our country.

1. **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana** : Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY) offer members of Self Help Groups an alternative household income by facilitating them to operate public transport in backward rural areas.
2. **PMKVY** : Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana extends industry-based skills training to the unemployed youth and college or school dropouts so that they become fit for unemployment. PMKVY contributes to Bharat's economic development by creating a skilled workforce.
3. **Integrated Rural Development Program** : IRDP helps families who live below the poverty line to enhance their state of living and to empower the poor by helping them develop at every level.
4. **Mukhyamantri Annapurna Yojana** : The programme provides a route to independence and a steady stream of income by empowering Self Help Groups (SHGs) to launch their own enterprises.
5. **Indira Awas Yojana** : This scheme provides a grant for construction of houses to members of Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST), freed bonded labourers and to non-SC/ST Category below the poverty line.
6. **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** : It provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural unskilled labour.

All these schemes has increased economic security in the people living near or below the poverty line.



#### Activity

Do it yourself.