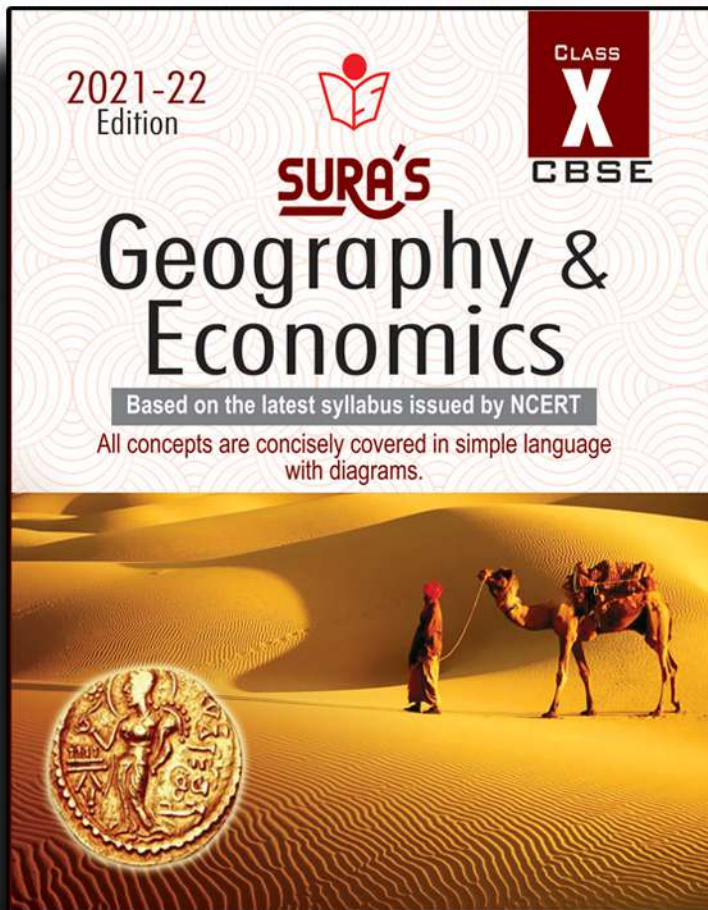


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ISBN: 978-93-5330-220-7

Code No: CB10_07

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Preface

“ Each has his own tree of ancestors,
but at the top of all sits Probably Arboreal. ”

- Robert Louis

Respected Principals, Correspondents, Head Masters / Head Mistresses, Teachers,

From the bottom of our heart, we at SURA Publications sincerely thank you for the support and patronage that you have extended to us for more than a decade.

It is in our sincerest effort we take the pride of releasing **SURA's Guide for Geography & Economics for Class X**. This guide has been authored and edited by qualified teachers having teaching experience for over a decade in their respective subject fields. This Guide has been reviewed by reputed Professors who are currently serving as Head of the Department in esteemed Universities and Colleges.

With due respect to Teachers, I would like to mention that this guide will serve as a teaching companion to qualified teachers. Also, this guide will be an excellent learning companion to students with exhaustive exercises and in-text questions in addition to precise answers for textual questions.

In complete cognizance of the dedicated role of Teachers, I completely believe that our students will learn the subject effectively with this guide and prove their excellence in Board Examinations.

I once again sincerely thank the Teachers, Parents and Students for supporting and valuing our efforts.

God Bless all.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

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All the Best

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Unit-wise Mark Distribution

Unit No.	Unit	No. of Periods	Marks
I	India and the Contemporary World – II	46	20
II	Contemporary India – II	34	20
III	Democratic Politics – II	27	20
IV	Understanding Economic Development	44	20
Total		151	80

Internal Assessment – 20 Marks

Portions Deleted In Social Science

S. No.	Chapter No. and Chapter Name (NCERT Textbook)	Recommended Portion for deletion
CONTEMPORARY INDIA – II (GEOGRAPHY)		
1.	Chapter 2: Forest and Wildlife	Complete Chapter
2.	Chapter 3: Water Resources	Complete Chapter except for Map Items which will be assessed in the Examination
3.	Chapter 5: Mineral and Energy Resources	Complete Chapter except for Map Items which will be assessed in the Examination
UNDERSTANDING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ECONOMICS)		
4.	Chapter 5: Consumer Rights	Project Only

Project in Social Science

1. Every student has to compulsorily undertake any one project on the following topics:
 - Consumer Awareness
OR
 - Social Issues
OR
 - Sustainable Development
2. **Objective:** The overall objective of the project work is to help students gain an insight and pragmatic understanding of the theme and see all the Social Science disciplines from interdisciplinary perspective. It should also help in enhancing the Life Skills of the students. Students are expected to apply the Social Science concepts that they have learnt over the years in order to prepare the project report. If required, students may go out for collecting data and use different primary and secondary resources to prepare the project. If possible, various forms of art may be integrated in the project work.

3. The distribution of marks over different aspects relating to Project Work is as follows:

S. No.	Aspects	Marks
a.	Content accuracy, originality and analysis	2
b.	Presentation and creativity	2
c.	Viva Voce	1

4. The projects carried out by the students in different topics should subsequently be shared among themselves through interactive sessions such as exhibitions, panel discussions, etc.
5. All documents pertaining to assessment under this activity should be meticulously maintained by concerned schools.
6. A Summary Report should be prepared highlighting:
 - objectives realized through individual work and group interactions;
 - calendar of activities;
 - innovative ideas generated in the process ;
 - list of questions asked in viva voce.
7. It is to be noted here by all the teachers and students that the projects and models prepared should be made from eco-friendly products without incurring too much expenditure.
8. The Project Report should be handwritten by the students themselves.
9. Records pertaining to projects (internal assessment) of the students will be maintained for a period of three months from the date of declaration of result for verification at the discretion of Board. Subjudiced cases, if any or those involving RTI / Grievances may, however, be retained beyond three months.

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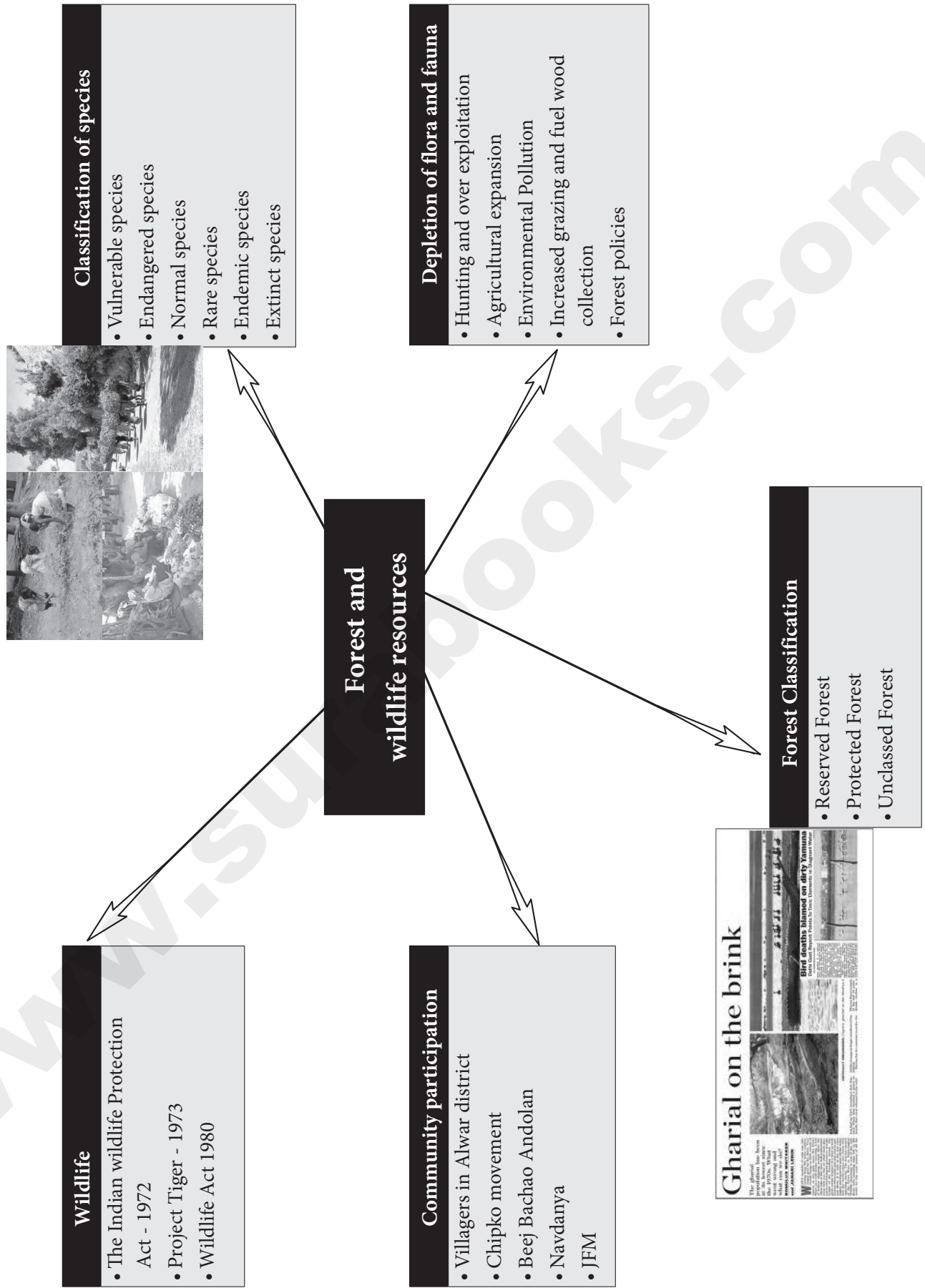
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Concept Map



Forest and Wildlife Resources

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, we shall discuss about -

- Forest
- Vanishing Forests
- Biodiversity
- Classification of Species
- Asiatic Cheetah
- Causes of Depletion of Biodiversity
- Destruction of Forest and Its Consequences
- Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India
- Project Tiger
- Types and Distribution of Forest
- Wildlife Resources
- Wildlife Communities
- Wildlife Conservation Efforts

Forest

We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. Forests play a key role in the ecological system as these are also the primary producers on which all other living beings depend. India has about 22% of its total area under forests. Half of its natural forests have been destroyed.

Vanishing Forests

The forest cover in the country is estimated at 78.29 million hectare, which is 23.81% of the total geographical area. It includes 12.30% dense forest, 8.75% open forest and 0.14% mangrove forest. According to the State of Forest Report (2011), the dense forest cover has increased by 10,098 sq.km since 1997 due to plantation by different agencies. However, these reports fail to deliver accurate information about actual loss of natural forests.

Biodiversity

It refers to the diverse life-forms existing in nature. Biodiversity or Biological Diversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple networks of interdependencies. The various species of plants and animals, interdependent on each other, constitute the biological diversity. India is home to nearly 8% of the world's biodiversity. India has over 81,000 species of fauna and 47,000 species of flora. A large number of animal and plant species in India is in the endangered list.

About 10% of India's recorded wild flora and 20% of its mammals are on the threatened list. Among the larger animals in India, 79 species of mammals, 44 of birds, 15 of reptiles, and 3 of amphibians are threatened. Nearly 1,500 plant species are considered endangered. Flowering plants and vertebrate animals have recently become extinct at a rate estimated to be 50 to 100 times the average expected natural rate.

Animals like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, forest spotted owlet, and plants like madhuca insignis (a wild variety of mahua) and hubbardia heptaneuron, (a species of grass) are at the verge of extinction.

Classification of Species

Based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), we can classify as follows -

- Normal Species:** Their population levels are normal for their survival. E.g. Cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.
- Endangered Species:** They are in danger of extinction as their population is fast dwindling. E.g. Black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion tailed macaque, sangai (brow antler deer in Manipur), etc.
- Vulnerable Species:** Their population has decreased to the level into endangered category in the near future. E.g. Asiatic elephant, blue sheep, Gangetic dolphin etc.
- Rare Species:** Species those are very small in number which may become endangered or vulnerable in future. E.g. Hornbill, Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox etc.

- e) **Endemic Species:** The species that are found only in a particular region and are isolated by natural barriers are called endemic species. E.g. Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig etc.
- f) **Extinct Species:** These species no longer exist on Earth. The species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the whole earth. E.g. Asiatic cheetah, pink headed duck etc.

Asiatic Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubantus*)

It was the world's fastest land mammal. It was a unique and specialised member of the cat family.

It could run at a speed of 112 km/hr. Its distinguishing marks are the long teardrop shaped lines on each side of the nose from the corner of its eyes to its mouth. It was declared extinct in 1952 due to the decline of available habitat and prey. It was mainly found in Asia and Africa.

Causes of Depletion of Biodiversity

- a) Over-exploitation of natural resources for meeting human needs - Himalayan Yew (*Taxus wallachiana*), a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree and has been used to treat some cancers. The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation.
- b) Large scale hunting of animals for their skin and other products such as antlers and fur.
- c) Expansion of agriculture - Expansion of the railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry and mining activities during the colonial period. After Independence, agricultural expansion continues to be one of the major causes of depletion of forest resources.
- d) Deforestation - Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the northeastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by

shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.

- e) Mining - The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.
- f) Over-grazing and fuel wood collection
- g) Environmental pollution - These include unequal access, inequitable consumption of resources and differential sharing of responsibility for environmental well-being.
- h) Large scale infrastructural projects. E.g. Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh that has submerged a large area under forests.
- i) Forest fires

The Himalayan Yew in Trouble

The Himalayan Yew (*Taxus wallachiana*) is a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree, and it has been successfully used to treat some cancers - the drug is now the biggest selling anti-cancer drug in the world. The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation. In the last one decade, thousands of yew trees have dried up in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.



Destruction of Forest and Its Consequences

The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity. These losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many indigenous and other forest-dependent communities, who directly depend on various components of the forest and wildlife for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality, etc. As these resources are depleted, the drudgery of women increases. This causes serious health problems for women and negligence of home and children because of the increased hours of work. The indirect impact of degradation such as severe drought or deforestation-induced floods, etc. also hits the poor the hardest.

Gharial on the brink

The gharial population has been at its lowest since the 1970s. What went wrong and what can we do?

ROMULUS WHITAKER
and **JANA K LENIN**

WISPY tendrils of mist rise delicately from the water surface, tinged gold by the dawn. Your breath hangs as little clouds of vapour as you gaze upon the Girwa River on a cold winter morning. A trio of hollow clapping sounds from the other side of the river, half a kilometre away tells you that an adult male gharial is advertising his presence. It is the height of the breeding season. The place seems trapped in a time in early history when man was still clad in animal skins. It is only as the sun rises higher and burns the mist off the water that the world comes into focus with appalling clarity. The five-km stretch of the Girwa River in Katernighat Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the only three wild breeding sites left in the world for the most unique of all the



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED: Captive gharial at the Madras

hatched by FAO consultant Bob Bustard. When they reached a metre in length, they were released in the wild.

ability to support larger numbers of the animal. During the dry summer months, the

Dhruva Basu compiled of the last 10 years drastic decline in



Bird deaths blamed on dirty Yamuna

Delhi Govt Report Points To Toxic Elements in Stagnant Water

By Neelima Sharma/TNN

New Delhi: It is official now. The recent bird deaths reported in Okhla sanctuary were because of polluted Yamuna water and contaminated fish and not because of bird flu. The wildlife departments of UP and Delhi have sent reports to respective governments saying that more such deaths cannot be ruled out till the polluted water in this sanctuary is cleaned. Fifty-three migratory birds were found dead in Okhla bird sanctuary earlier this month. Later UP authorities had arrested three fishermen and claimed that they had added poison to water to kill fish. These poisonous fish were reportedly



Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

Conservation preserves the ecological diversity and our life support systems – water, air and soil. It also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding. Fisheries too are heavily dependent on the maintenance of aquatic biodiversity.

Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act

- ◆ In the 1960s and 1970s, conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme.
- ◆ The *Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act* was passed in 1972 for conservation of biodiversity of India.
- ◆ It contains a list of protected species in the country.
- ◆ It imposed ban on hunting.

- ◆ It established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries throughout the country.
- ◆ It restricted trade on wildlife.
- ◆ Legal protection was provided to the habitats of endangered species including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or *hangul*, three types of crocodiles – fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the *Gharial*, the Asiatic lion,
- ◆ The Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (*godawan*) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.
- ◆ Projects such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc. that were specific to a particular species were formulated.

Project Tiger

It was initiated in 1973. Tiger population has dwindled to about 1,827 from 55000 in the early 20th century. The main reasons for decline in the number of tigers include

- a) Poaching for trade in tiger skin
- b) Shrinking habitat
- c) Depletion of prey species
- d) Growing human population

There are 27 tiger reserves under the Project Tiger. Some major reserves are

- (i) Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand)
- (ii) Sunderbans National Park (West Bengal)
- (iii) Bandhavgarh National Park (Madhya Pradesh)
- (iv) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan)
- (v) Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam)
- (vi) Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala)

Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the

Forest Department or other government departments. These are classified under the following categories.

- a) **Reserved Forests:** Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable resources. More than half of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forests. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area.
- b) **Protected Forests:** Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest. These forest lands are protected from any further depletion. Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.
- c) **Unclassed Forests:** These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities. All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassified forests managed by local communities.
- d) **Permanent Forests:** Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh constitutes 75% of its total forest area under permanent forests.

Wildlife Communities

In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

Sacred Groves

They are a form of nature worship practised by the tribal people of India. Tribes consider forests as gods and goddesses and preserve them in their pristine

form. Any human interference is banned in these sacred groves. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

Nature Worshipped by Tribes

- ◆ Tribe 1: *Mundas* and *Santhal*
Region: Chota Nagpur Plateau
Revered Tree and Animal: *Mahua* (Bassia latifolia) and *Kadamba* (Anthocaphalus cadamba)
- ◆ Tribe 2: *Bishnoi* tribe
Region: Rajasthan
Revered Tree and Animal: Peacocks, Nilgai and Blackbuck
- ◆ Tribe 3: Tribes of Orissa and Bihar
Region: Orissa and Bihar
Revered Tree and Animal: Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango trees (*Mangifera indica*)

Wildlife Conservation Efforts

a) Chipko Movement

- ◆ It was started in 1970s in Garhwal in Uttarakhand.
- ◆ Trees were prevented from being cut by forming a human circle around them.

b) Beej Bachao Andolan

- ◆ It was started in 1980s in Tehri region of Uttarakhand.
- ◆ It led by farmer and social activist *Vijay Jardhari*.
- ◆ It aimed at saving the traditional seeds of the hills and promoting agricultural biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and local traditions.

c) Joint Forest Management [JFM]

- ◆ It was started in 1988 by the Government of India.
- ◆ It was first launched in Orissa.
- ◆ The members of the local communities were involved the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- ◆ The members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

Gautama Buddha (487 B.C.)

"The tree is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence and makes no demand for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life activity. It affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axe men who destroy it".

Technical Terms

Biodiversity: It refers to rich and varied plant and animal species that exist in a particular area.

Ecosystem: It refers to the inter relationship between all the plants and animals in a given area.

Endangered Species: It is the species which are on the verge of extinction.

Endemic Species: It is the species which are confined to certain areas, isolated by natural or geographical barriers.

Extinct Species: It is the species which are not found on the earth. e.g., Asiatic cheetah, Pink head duck.

Flora: It refers to the natural vegetation cover consisting of forests, grasslands and shrubs.

Fauna: It refers the animals found on the earth in natural environment.

Protected Forests: These include forest areas which are protected from depletion.

Reserved Forests: These forests are meant for conservation of timber and other forest products.

Unclassed Forests: The forests and wastelands that is common to government, private individuals and communities.

Vulnerable Species: Those Species which are rapidly declining and are likely to become endangered in the near future. e.g., Blue sheep, Asiatic elephant.

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- Which of these statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna ? [NCERT]**
 - Agricultural expansion.
 - Large scale developmental projects.
 - Grazing and fuel wood collection.
 - Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.
- Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation? [NCERT]**
 - Joint forest management
 - Beej Bachao Andolan
 - Chipko Movement
 - Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries
- Endangered wild flora is about _____.**
 - 20% (b) 15%
 - 7% (d) 10%
- Most of the forests in the North eastern states belong to the category of.**
 - Wastelands (b) Protected forests
 - Unclassed forests (d) Mangroves
- Endemic species refers to**
 - Species which are extinct.
 - Species which are declining.
 - Species which are confined to specific areas only.
 - None of the above.
- Periyar Tiger reserve is located in**
 - Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala
- 'Chipko movement' is programme started towards conservation of .**
 - Soil (b) Water
 - Minerals (d) Forests
- The Bandhavgarh National Park is located at**
 - Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
 - Bihar (d) Manipur
- The number of Tiger reserves in India is**
 - 19 (b) 11 (c) 23 (d) 27
- Among the following, an extinct species is**
 - Black duck (b) Asiatic elephant
 - Asiatic cheetah (d) Blue sheep
- The Sariska Tiger Reserve is located in**
 - Rajasthan (b) Uttarakhand
 - Gujarat (d) Jammu and Kashmir
- The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was enacted in**
 - 1962 (b) 1967 (c) 1972 (d) 1978
- Asiatic Cheetah was declared extinct in India in _____**
 - 1958 (b) 1989 (c) 1922 (d) 1952
- Which class does crocodile belong to?**
 - Vulnerable species (b) Rare species
 - Endangered species (d) Normal species
- Which is the world's fastest land animal?**
 - Tiger (b) Cheetah
 - Deer (d) Nilgai
- Which one is not worshipped by different communities in India?**
 - Peepal (b) Mahua
 - Kadamba (d) Guava
- Where is Sundarbans National Park located?**
 - West Bengal (b) Assam
 - Manipur (d) Arunachal Pradesh
- Which of the following is a vulnerable species in India?**
 - Blue sheep (b) Asiatic elephant
 - Indian rhino (d) Both (a) and (b)
- Which of the following factor is responsible for depletion of forest and wildlife?**
 - Agricultural expansion
 - Grazing
 - Mining
 - All of the above
- Where is Bandhavgarh National Park located?**
 - Manipur (b) Rajasthan
 - Assam (d) Madhya Pradesh



Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(c)	(d)	(d)	(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(c)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(a)	(c)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(d)	(a)	(d)	(d)	(c)

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The _____ is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.
- Conservation in the background of rapid decline in _____ and _____ has become essential.
- An all India list of _____ was also published.
- In the notification under Wildlife Act of _____ and _____, several hundred butterflies, moths, beetles, and one dragonfly have been added to the list of protected species.
- In India _____ programme furnishes a good example for involving _____ in the management.
- The famous _____ movement in the _____ has successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.
- The central government also announced several projects for protecting _____.
- The animals found on the earth in natural environment are known as _____.
- _____ is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected.
- Project Tiger, one of the well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in _____.

- 1980, 1986
- joint forest management, local communities, degraded
- Chipko, Himalayas
- specific animals
- fauna
- Nature worship
- 1973

III. Reason and Assertion Questions

DIRECTION: In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

1. **Assertion (R):** Forests plays a key role in the ecological system.

Reason (R): Forest are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. **Assertion (A):** Himalayan Yew is a medicinal plant

Reason (R): It has healing qualities.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.



Answers

- biological loss
- wildlife population, forestry
- protected species

3. **Assertion (A):** Destruction of forests and wildlife resulted into the loss of cultural diversity.

Reason (R): The conservation of forests and wildlife is essential to provide a better quality of life.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

IV. Match the following

1. Match the following animals with their category of existence. [NCERT]

	Animals/Plants		Category of existence
1.	Black buck	(a)	Extinct
2.	Asiatic elephant	(b)	Rare
3.	Andaman wild pig	(c)	Endangered
4.	Himalayan brown bear	(d)	Vulnerable
5.	Pink head duck	(e)	Endemic

Ans. 1 - (c), 2 - (d), 3 - (e), 4 - (b), 5 - (a)

2. Match the following: [NCERT]

1.	Reserved forests	(a)	Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities.
2.	Protected forests	(b)	Forests are regarded as most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources
3.	Unclassed forests	(c)	Forest lands are protected from any further depletion

Ans. 1 - (b), 2 - (c), 3 - (a)

V. Source based Questions

1. The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue. The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity. Such losses have increasingly marginalised

and impoverished many indigenous and other forest-dependent communities, who directly depend on various components of the forest and wildlife for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality, etc.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

- (i) The conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme in _____

- (a) 1970 (b) 1960
(c) 1950 (d) both (a) and (b)

Ans. (d) both (a) and (b)

- (ii) An all India list of _____ species was also published

- (a) endangered (b) extinct
(c) protected (d) rare

Ans. (c) protected

- (iii) Which animal has NOT been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India?

- (a) Tiger (b) Monkey
(c) Asiatic lion (d) Kashmir stag

Ans. (b) Monkey

- (iv) _____ is a direct outcome of environmental destruction.

- (a) Degradation (b) Biological loss
(c) Poverty (d) Conservation

Ans. (c) Poverty

2. Even if we want to conserve our vast forest and wildlife resources, it is rather difficult to manage, control and regulate them. In India, much of its forest and wildlife resources are either owned or managed by the government through the Forest Department or other government departments.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

- (i) _____ forests are regarded as the most valuable as far as the conservation of forest and wildlife resources are concerned.

- (a) Protected (b) Reserved
(c) Unclassed (d) Permanent

Ans. (b) Reserved

(ii) _____ and _____ forests are also known as permanent forests

- (a) Reserved; protected
- (b) Unclassed; reserved
- (c) Protected; unclassified
- (d) Unprotected; unreserved

Ans. (a) Reserved; protected

(iii) Which state has the largest area under permanent forests?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Jharkhand

Ans. (c) Madhya Pradesh

(iv) North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of _____ forests.

- (a) protected
- (b) reserved
- (c) unclassified
- (d) permanent

Ans. (c) unclassified

3. Can you find out the reasons for the above mentioned problems?

[Intext]

Gharial on the brink

The gharial population has been at its lowest since the 1970s. What went wrong and what can we do?

ROMULUS WHITAKER
and **JANAKI LENIN**

WISPY tendrils of mist rise delicately from the water surface, tinged gold by the dawn. Your breath hangs as little clouds of vapour as you gaze upon the Girwa River on a cold winter morning. A trio of hollow clapping sounds from the other side of the river, half a kilometre away tells you that an adult male gharial is advertising his presence. It is the height of the breeding season. The place seems trapped in a time in early history when man was still clad in animal skins. It is only as the sun rises higher and burns the mist off the water that the world comes into focus with appalling clarity. The five-km stretch of the Girwa River in Katernighat Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the only three wild breeding sites left in the world for the most unique of all the



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED: Captive gharial at the Madras

hatched by FAO consultant Bob Buxtard. When they reached a metre in length, they were released in the wild.

ability to support larger numbers of the animal. During the dry summer months, the



Bird deaths blamed on dirty Yamuna

Delhi Govt Report Points To Toxic Elements in Stagnant Water

By Neelima Sharma/TNN

New Delhi: It is official now. The recent bird deaths reported in Okhla sanctuary were because of polluted Yamuna water and contaminated fish and not because of bird flu. The wildlife departments of UP and Delhi have sent reports to respective governments saying that more such deaths cannot be ruled out till the polluted water in this sanctuary is cleaned. Fifty-three migratory birds were found dead in Okhla bird sanctuary earlier this month. Later UP authorities had arrested three fishermen and claimed that they had added poison to water to kill fish. These poisoned fish were reexported



Ans. The drastic decline in the *Gharial* population can be attributed to a variety of causes such as over-hunting for skins and trophies, egg collection for consumption, killing for indigenous medicine, killing by fishermen, water pollution.

Very Short Answer Questions

- 1. What is Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri?**
Ans. 1200 hectares of forests declared protected by 5 villagers of Alwar District of Rajasthan.
- 2. Where is Buxa tiger reserve situated?**
Ans. West Bengal.
- 3. Give examples of rare species.**
Ans. Himalayan brown bear, Wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill.
- 4. To which category do cattle, sal, pine and rodents belong?**
Ans. Normal species.
- 5. What was the aim of 'Beej Bachao Andolan'?**
Ans. Crop production without chemicals used.
- 6. Name a movement that resisted deforestation and encouraged community afforestation.**
Ans. Chipko Movement in the Himalayas.
- 7. Where is Narmada Sagar Project located?**
Ans. Madhya Pradesh.
- 8. When and where was the first resolution for Joint Forest Management passed?**
Ans. 1988 in Odisha.
- 9. To which category Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon and Andaman wild pig belong?**
Ans. Endemic species.
- 10. Give examples of endangered species.**
Ans. Black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, sangai etc.

Concept based Questions

- 1. These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. Identify the species.**
Ans. Extinct species.
- 2. Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival. Identify the species.**
Ans. Normal species.

- 3. These are species which are in danger of extinction. Identify the species.**
Ans. Endangered species.
- 4. Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. Identify the species.**
Ans. Rare species.
- 5. These are species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate. Identify the species.**
Ans. Vulnerable species.
- 6. These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. Identify the species.**
Ans. Endemic species.
- 7. It is a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree. Name the plant.**
Ans. Himalayan Yew (*Taxus wallachiana*).
- 8. There are parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form. How are these parts called?**
Ans. Sacred groves.
- 9. The herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them. In which village can you notice this?**
Ans. Bishnoi village, Rajasthan
- 10. Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the northeastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded. Which type of agriculture is responsible for this?**
Ans. Slash and burn agriculture.

Short Answer Questions

1. What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives? [NCERT]

Ans. The variety of flora and fauna in a given geographical area is called biodiversity of that area. Each species on this earth lives in a system of interdependencies on various biotic and abiotic factors. Human beings also depend on several biotic and abiotic factors for their survival. We may be directly taking some resources from certain species, but we indirectly depend on many other species. Hence, biodiversity is important for human lives.

2. How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain. [NCERT]

Ans. Various human activities have resulted in a decline of forest cover. Vast tracts of forest had been cleared to make way for farmland and for making new houses, factories and infrastructure. Mining is another human activity which has destroyed forest in a vast area. Thus, human activities have resulted in significant depletion of flora and fauna.

3. Write a note on good practices towards conserving forest and wildlife.

Ans. All the good practices towards conservation of forest and wildlife should include an active participation from all the stakeholders. Government agencies, local inhabitants, industrialists and wildlife enthusiasts are the important stakeholders in forest management. The government should formulate rules and regulations and provide system and machinery to implement conservation programmes. The local inhabitants should always be included in the conservation programme, because their survival depends on it. Industrialists and wildlife enthusiasts should also be taken under the fold of conservation programmes. A coordinated effort by all the stakeholders will give better results.

4. What are vulnerable species? Give four examples.

Ans. The population of species which has decreased to the level into endangered category in the near future are known as vulnerable species. Examples - Asiatic elephant, blue sheep, Gangetic dolphin etc.

5. Highlight any three differences between endangered species and extinct species.

Ans.

	Endangered species	Extinct species
1.	These are species which are in danger of extinction.	These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur.
2.	The survival of such species is difficult if the negative factors that have led to decline in their population continue to operate.	A species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the entire earth.
3.	Black buck, Crocodile, Indian wild ass, Lion tailed macaque etc. are the examples of endangered species.	Asiatic Cheetah, Pink head duck are the examples of extinct species.

6. What are rare species? Give four examples.

Ans. Species those are very small in number which may become endangered or vulnerable in future. Examples - Hornbill, Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox etc.

7. Explain any three factors responsible for decline of India's biodiversity.

Ans. The three factors responsible for declining of India's biodiversity are -

- Over-exploitation of natural resources for meeting human needs - Himalayan Yew (*Taxus wallachiana*), a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree and has been used to treat some cancers. The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation.
- Large scale hunting of animals for their skin and other products such as antlers and fur.

- c) Deforestation – Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the northeastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of ‘slash and burn’ agriculture.

9. Write a note on Project Tiger.

Ans. ♦ It was initiated in 1973.

- ♦ Tiger population has dwindled to about 1,827 from 55000 in the early 20th century.
- ♦ The main reasons for decline in the number of tigers include,

- Poaching for trade in tiger skin
- Shrinking habitat
- Depletion of prey species
- Growing human population

10. What are the main objectives of JFM?

Ans. The main objectives of JFM are -

- ♦ The members of the local communities were involved the management and restoration of degraded forests.
- ♦ The members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest products and share in the timber harvested by ‘successful protection’.

11. Describe the distribution of different types of forests in India.

- Ans.** ♦ Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra have large percentage of reserved forests.
- ♦ Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests- 75 %
 - ♦ Bihar , Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a large areas of protected forests.
 - ♦ All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of unclassed forests.

12. Find out stories prevalent in your regions which are about the harmonious relationship between human beings and nature. [NCERT]

Ans. Do it Yourself.

13. ‘The tree is a peculiar organisms of unlimited kindness and benevolence and Makes no demand for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life activity. It affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axe men who destroy it’. Study the paragraph and answer the following questions: [Intext]

- What is the nature of a tree?
- What is the moral value that we learn from the life of a tree?
- Who said these words?

Ans. (i) The tree possesses unlimited kindness and benevolence and makes no demand for giving generously its product.

(ii) Though the tree provides us with protection by giving us shade, it does not demand anything from us.

(iii) Gautama Buddha.

Long Answer Questions

1. How is biological loss of forests and wildlife correlated with loss of cultural diversity?

Ans. The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity as follows:

- ♦ These losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many indigenous and other forest-dependent communities, who directly depend on various components of the forest and wildlife for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality, etc.
- ♦ In certain societies women are involved in fuel collection, fodder for animals and water for their basic needs. Due to large scale deforestation these forest products are not available to them and the life of these people, especially women is largely affected.
- ♦ The indirect impact of degradation such as severe drought or deforestation-induced floods, etc. also hits the poor the hardest. Poverty in these cases is a direct outcome of environmental destruction.

2. What measures have the central and state governments taken for the conservation of wildlife?

Ans. The measures taken by the central and state governments for the conservation of wildlife includes -

- ◆ An *Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was passed in 1972* for conservation of biodiversity of India.
- ◆ It contains a list of protected species in the country.
- ◆ It imposed ban on hunting.
- ◆ It established national parks and wildlife sanctuaries throughout the country.
- ◆ It restricted trade on wildlife.
- ◆ Legal protection was provided to the habitats of endangered species including the tiger, the one- horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or *hangul*, three types of crocodiles – fresh water crocodile, saltwater crocodile and the *Gharial*, the Asiatic lion,
- ◆ The Indian elephant, black buck (chinkara), the great Indian bustard (*godawan*) and the snow leopard, etc. have been given legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.
- ◆ Projects such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc. that were specific to a particular species were formulated.

3. Why is it necessary the increase the area of forest in India?

Ans. It is necessary to increase the area of forest in India for the following reasons:

- ◆ Forest absorbs carbon dioxide from atmosphere and maintains ecological balance.
- ◆ They help to raise the level of precipitation by attracting moisture from the atmosphere.
- ◆ They help in the percolation of rain water into the earth.
- ◆ They also regulate the speed of water during floods and minimize the effects of floods.
- ◆ They provide natural habitat to wildlife and help in their conservation and preservation.

4. How many types of forests are classified in India? Explain them.

Ans. The different types of forests are -

- (a) **Reserved Forests:** Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable resources. More than half of the total forest land has been declared as reserved forests. Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Maharashtra have large percentages of reserved forests of its total forest area.
- (b) **Protected Forests:** Almost one-third of the total forest area is protected forest. These forest land are protected from any further depletion. Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan have a bulk of it under protected forests.
- (c) **Unclassed Forests:** These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities. All Northeastern states and parts of Gujarat have a very high percentage of their forests as unclassified forests managed by local communities.
- (d) **Permanent Forests:** Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons. Madhya Pradesh constitutes 75% of its total forest area under permanent forests.

5. What are the effects of the destruction of bio-diversity in India?

Ans. The effects of the destruction of bio-diversity in India includes -

Direct effects:

- (i) Many tribal communities or forest dependent communities are impoverished due to the destruction of forests and wild life.
- (ii) Many species of plants and animals became endangered or extinct.

Indirect effects:

- (i) It destroyed the ecological balance.
- (ii) It leads to severe droughts in some parts and floods in other areas.

- (iii) It affected the health of women and negligence of home and children because of their increased hours of work to collect their requirements.

6. Describe different categories of existing plants and animal species.

Ans. Based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), we can classify as follows –

- (a) **Normal Species:** Their population levels are normal for their survival. E.g. Cattle, sal, pine, rodents, etc.
- (b) **Endangered Species:** They are in danger of extinction as their population is fast dwindling. E.g. Black buck, crocodile, Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, lion tailed macaque, sangai (brow antler deer in Manipur), etc.
- (c) **Vulnerable Species:** Their population has decreased to the level into endangered category in the near future. E.g. Asiatic elephant, blue sheep, Gangetic dolphin etc.
- (d) **Rare Species:** Species those are very small in number which may become endangered or vulnerable in future. E.g. Hornbill, Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox etc.
- (e) **Endemic Species:** The species that are found only in a particular region and are isolated by natural barriers are called endemic species. E.g. Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig etc.
- (f) **Extinct Species:** These species no longer exist on Earth. The species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the whole earth. E.g. Asiatic cheetah, pink headed duck etc.

7. Enumerate the factors responsible for decline in biodiversity of India.

Ans. The factors responsible for decline in biodiversity of India includes -

- (a) Over-exploitation of natural resources for meeting human needs - Himalayan Yew (*Taxus wallachiana*), a medicinal plant found in various parts of Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. A chemical compound called 'taxol' is extracted from the bark, needles, twigs and roots of this tree and has

been used to treat some cancers. The species is under great threat due to over-exploitation.

- (b) Large scale hunting of animals for their skin and other products such as antlers and fur.
- (c) Expansion of agriculture – Expansion of the railways, agriculture, commercial and scientific forestry and mining activities during the colonial period. After Independence, agricultural expansion continues to be one of the major causes of depletion of forest resources.
- (d) Deforestation – Substantial parts of the tribal belts, especially in the northeastern and central India, have been deforested or degraded by shifting cultivation (jhum), a type of 'slash and burn' agriculture.
- (e) Mining – The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining. It has disturbed the natural habitat of many species and blocked the migration route of several others, including the great Indian elephant.

8. What are the negative factors that cause fearful depletion of flora and fauna? [Intext]

Ans. The negative factors include the following

- (a) Cutting of forests for developing agriculture. This leads to decline of habitat as well as prey for the wild animals.
- (b) Depletion of forest resources like wood, bark, leaves, etc for use in manufacture of rubber, medicines, dyes, foodstuffs, etc.
- (c) River water development projects submerging large forest areas.
- (d) Development of roads and railway network.
- (e) Hunting/Poaching of wild animals.
- (f) Expansion of mining activities.
- (g) Commercial plantation of certain trees at the expense of other varieties.

9. Have you noticed any activity which leads to the loss of biodiversity around you? Write a note on it and suggest some measures to prevent it. [Intext]

Ans. The following activities will lead to loss of biodiversity our area:

- (a) Cutting of Sheesham trees for making wooden furniture.

- (b) Hunting of deer and other animals in the nearby forest by illegal poachers.

Suggested measures are as follows:

- (a) People should be made aware about the necessity for maintaining an ecological balance so that biodiversity is not affected. This should be done by government agencies and NGOs.
- (b) Forest department rangers should step up their vigil to prevent poaching and tree cutting

10. Write a short essay on any practices which you may have observed and practised in your everyday lives that conserve and protect the environment around you. [Intext]

Ans. The following practices are done by my neighbourhood to conserve and protect the environment as following:

- (a) We celebrate Van Mahotsav on 1st of July by planting trees saplings and water the plants everyday.
- (b) These saplings are protected from being eaten by stray animals by encircling them with metal guard enclosures.
- (c) We segregate kitchen waste and other household waste into recyclable and biodegradable categories by keeping them in different bins at home and every day disposing of them in similar bins coloured blue (for recyclable waste) and green (for biodegradable waste) in the big bins just outside the colony.

11. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India? [NCERT]

Ans. The communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India in the following ways

- (a) In Sariska Tiger Reserve Rajasthan villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement.
- (b) The famous Chipko Movement launched by the woman of Chamoli in Uttarakhand saved more than 12000 sq km area of forests just by hugging the trees when the lumberjacks attempted to cut them.
- (c) Many states have launched the Joint Forest Management Programme to involve local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. Odisha was the first state to launch this programme.
- (d) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared about 1200 hectares of forest area as the 'Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri'. The community has declared their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

Chapter Test - 2

FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Time: 1 Hr 15 Mins.

Marks: 30

Section A

Answer all the questions.

4 × 1 = 4

- Which of these statements is not a valid reason for depletion of flora and fauna?
(a) Agricultural expansion. (b) Large scale developmental projects.
(c) Grazing and fuelwood collection. (d) Rapid industrialisation and urbanisation.
- Which of the following conservation strategies do not directly involve community participation.
(a) Joint forest management (b) Beej Bachao Andolan
(c) Chipko Movement (d) Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries
- The _____ is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.
- Direction: In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (R): Tiger population is not on the verge of extinction.

Reason (R): Tiger population in forests is increasing rapidly day by day.

- Match the following:

5 × 1 = 5

	Animals/Plants		Category of existence
1.	Black buck	(a)	Extinct
2.	Asiatic elephant	(b)	Rare
3.	Andaman wild pig	(c)	Endangered
4.	Himalayan brown bear	(d)	Vulnerable
5.	Pink head duck	(e)	Endemic

- The destruction of forests and wildlife is not just a biological issue. The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity. Such losses have increasingly marginalised and impoverished many indigenous and other forest-dependent communities, who directly depend on various components of the forest and wildlife for food, drink, medicine, culture, spirituality, etc.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

1 × 4 = 4

- The conservationists demanded a national wildlife protection programme in _____
(a) 1970 (b) 1960
(c) 1950 (d) both (a) and (b)

- (ii) An all India list of _____ species was also published
- (a) endangered (b) extinct
(c) protected (d) rare
- (iii) Which animal has NOT been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India?
- (a) tiger (b) monkey
(c) Asiatic lion (d) Kashmir stag
- (iv) _____ is a direct outcome of environmental destruction.
- (a) degradation (b) biological loss
(c) Poverty (d) conservation

Section B

Answer all the questions.

4 × 3 = 12

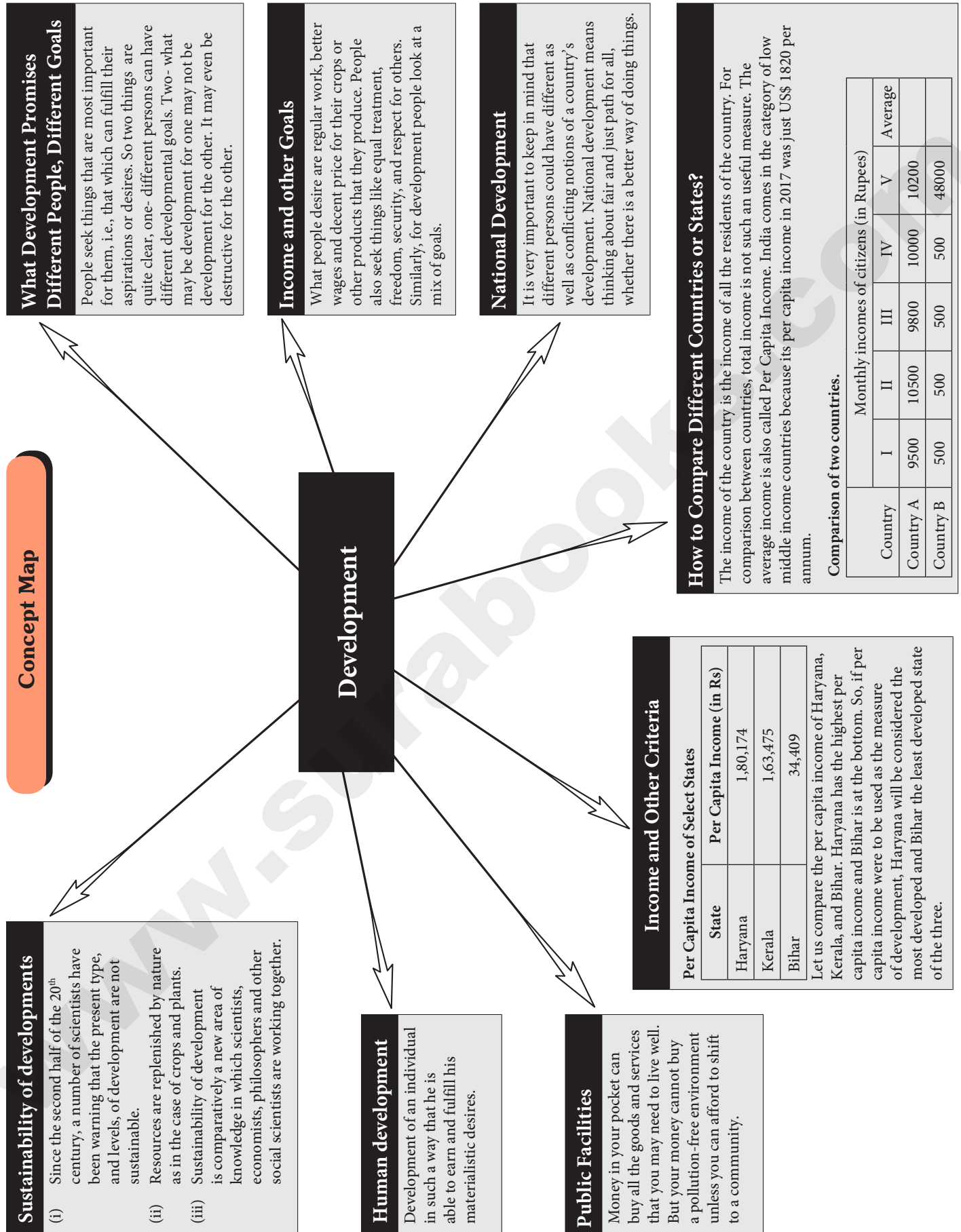
7. What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human lives?
8. How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.
9. What are vulnerable species? Give four examples.
10. Describe different categories of existing plants and animal species.

Section C

Answer all the questions.

1 × 5 = 5

11. Describe different categories of existing plants and animal species.



Development

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, we shall discuss about -

- ☛ What Development Promises – Different People, Different Goals
- ☛ Income And Other Goals
- ☛ National Development
- ☛ How to Compare Different Countries or States?
- ☛ Income and Other Criteria
- ☛ Public Facilities
- ☛ Sustainability of Development

Development Promises

Development involves many questions for better life and the ways in which one can work to achieve goals. Different persons can have different goals and what may be development for one person may not be development, or may even be detrimental, for the other. It pertains to the growth of an individual, a society, a nation or the entire world. Development involves thinking about the betterment of life and working towards progress. Development goals are different for different people according to their needs. What may be development for one may prove to be destructive for the other. For instance, Industrialists may require dams for the generation of electricity for propelling their industries. The same dams may be resented by those who are displaced from their homes.

Income and Other Goals

Generally, people desire to have regular work, better wages and good price for the crops they produce. Apart from earning more income, one may expect to have a better quality of life. The quality of life depends on non-material things such as equal treatment, security, respect for others and freedom in society. For example, women may tend to work in a variety of jobs or start a business to receive a sense of security and freedom in the household and in society. Thus, we can say all developmental goals are co-related.

- a) Increase in income
- b) Equal treatment
- c) Freedom
- d) Security
- e) End of discrimination
- f) Decent standard of living

National Development

It refers to the progress of the nation as a whole. The policy decisions that benefit a large section of a country's population lead to national development. The idea about the national development of a country tends to vary and conflict from person to person. To determine whether the country is developed or underdeveloped, one needs to consider the characteristics of a country. Let us consider income as one of the important attributes to compare countries. If a country has a higher income level than other countries, then it is said to be a well-developed country. Therefore, the average income or the per capita income of a country is measured to compare the developmental status of different nations.

How to Compare Different Countries or States?

It is easier to compare things when we compare them using a particular criterion or characteristic.

Countries with more income are considered more developed than other countries that have less income. The national income is the sum total of the incomes of all the residents of the country. Countries with higher incomes are considered more developed than those with less income. The income of a country is the sum of the incomes of its entire population.

Different countries of the world have different populations, so total income is not a reliable criterion to compare national development. A more reliable criterion for comparing national development is the average income or per capita income.

$$\text{Average income of a country} = \frac{\text{Total income of the country}}{\text{Population of the country}}$$

Income and Other Criteria

The per capita income is the total income of the country divided by its total population. Based on its per capita income, India falls in the category of low-income countries. Per capita income hides individual income disparities. Countries with equitable distribution of income have no rich and no poor. Countries without equitable distribution of income have rich and poor people. Countries with a per capita income of Rs 4,53,000 per annum and above are called rich countries, and countries with a per capita income of Rs 37,000 per annum or less are called low-income countries.

In 2004, India was considered a low-income country because its per capita income was just Rs 28,000. In 2006, the World Development Report to classify countries was based on the average income criterion. According to the Reserve Bank of India, 2011, the per capita income of Delhi has the highest per capita income and Bihar has the lowest per capita income. While looking at other indicators such as the literacy rate and mortality rate, the literacy rate of Kerala was 93.9%, the highest among these states.

State	Per Capita Income for 2015–16 (in Rs)
Haryana	1,80,174
Kerala	1,63,475
Bihar	34,409

Source : *Economic Survey 2018–19, A29.*

We find that of the three, Haryana has the highest per capita income and Bihar is at the bottom. This means that, on an average, a person in Haryana earned Rs 1,80,174 in one year whereas, on an average, a person in Bihar earned only around Rs 34,409. So, if per capita income were to be used as the measure of development, Haryana will be considered the most developed and Bihar the least developed state of the three.

Public Facilities

Income is not an adequate indicator of material goods and services which the people are to use. In many regions, education, health and sanitary facilities are not adequately available to educate and prevent from infectious diseases. Kerala has a low infant mortality rate because it has adequate public facilities. The nutritious status will be low in states in which the public distribution system does not function properly. The level of income is an inadequate measure of the level of development; therefore, other indicators such as health and education are used to compare a country's development. Human Development Report published by UNDP compares countries based on the educational level, health status and per capita income.

a) Infant Mortality Rate [IMR]

It is the number of children that die before attaining one year of age as a proportion of 1000 live births in a year. It indicates the development of health facilities in a country. In India, Kerala has the lowest IMR while Bihar has the highest. This is because, Kerala has adequate provision of basic health and educational facilities. Similarly, in some states, the Public Distribution System (PDS) functions well. Health and nutritional status of people of such states is certainly likely to be better.

b) Literacy Rate

It is the number of people above 7 years of age who are able to read and write with understanding. More is the literacy rate, more developed a country will be. India has a literacy rate of 64%. Kerala has the highest literacy rate and Bihar has the lowest.

Table 1.4 Some Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013–14
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

Source : Economic Survey 2018–19, P.A160. Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

What does this table show? The first column of the table shows that in Kerala, out of 1000 children born, 10 died before completing one year of age but in Haryana the proportion of children dying within one year of birth was 30, which is two times more than that of Kerala. On the other hand, the per capita income of Haryana is more than that of Kerala as shown in Table 1.3.

c) Body Mass Index (BMI)

It is the ratio of the height and weight of a person. It is a major indicator of the health of a person. If the BMI is less than 18.5, then the person is undernourished and if it is more than 25, then a person is considered overweight.

d) Human Development Report

It is published annually by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) since 1990. Comparing countries on the basis of education levels, health status and per capita income in order to gauge their development. Development is measured on the basis of four indices:

- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)
- Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)
- Human Poverty Index (HPI)

India's rank on HDI 2009 is 131 and it is rated as a medium-developing country with an HDI of 0.612. Of the four, HDI is the most important. It ranks 177 countries of the world on the basis of three indicators:

- Life Expectancy at Birth
- Literacy rate for population above 15 years of age and gross enrollment ratio for the primary, secondary and higher education levels.
- Per Capita Income

Table 1.6 Some data Regarding India and its Neighbours for 2017

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150

Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

Source : Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, New York

Notes

1. HDI stands for Human Development Index, HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all.
2. Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
3. Per Capita income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

Sustainability of Development

It refers to a concept of maintaining the present development in such a way that it becomes available to the future generations. Whatever development is taking place currently must be sustainable enough that it can be used by the generations to come. Over-utilization of non-renewable resources has posed a serious threat of their extinction, which means the future generations will not be able to reap their benefits. Let us look into groundwater as an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get exhausted.

The other examples include crude oil that we extract from the earth is a non-renewable resource. However we may find a source of oil that we did not know of earlier. The explorations are being undertaken all the time.

Technical Terms

Economic Development: It refers to a sustained increase in real per capita income that promotes economic welfare by reducing poverty, unemployment and inequalities in distribution of income.

Factors Important for Development (other than Money Income): It includes, freedom, equal treatment, security, peace, respect for others, hygienic environment, medical facilities, etc.

Gross Enrolment Ratio: It refers to enrolment ratio for primary schools, secondary schools and higher education beyond secondary schools.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): In a year, number of children that die before the age of one year per 1000 children born live.

Life Expectancy at Birth: It indicates the number of years a newborn is expected to live.

Literacy Rate: It refers to the number of literate persons per 100 persons.

Low-income Countries: It refers to the countries which have per capita income of \$825 or less in 2004 (According to WDR 2006).

National Income: Total value of all goods services produced within a country plus income coming from abroad.

Per Capita Income (Average Income): It is obtained by dividing the national income by the population of the country, i.e.,

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Mid-year Population}}$$

Public Distribution System (PDS) or Ration Shops: PDS ensures availability, of essential commodities like wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils and kerosene, etc. to the consumers through a network of outlets or fair price shops. It checks the forces of supply and demand.

Rich Countries: It refers to the countries which have per capita income of \$10,066 per annum and above in 2004 (According to World Development Report 2006).

Sustainable Economic Development: It means that development should take place without damaging the environment, and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.

Traditional Notion of Development: Different persons depending on their present status and situation have different views/expectations (and sometimes conflicting also) about development.

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Development of a country can generally be determined by [NCERT]
 - (a) its per capita income
 - (b) its average literacy level
 - (c) health status of its people
 - (d) all the above
2. If industrialists want more dams then why do local people resist it?
 - (a) They will be displaced.
 - (b) Their lands will be submerged.
 - (c) Their will be no source of earning for them.
 - (d) All of the above
3. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India? [NCERT]
 - (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) Sri Lanka
 - (c) Nepal
 - (d) Pakistan
4. Per capita income of Haryana is higher than that of
 - (a) Bihar
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) none of these
5. Assume there are four families in a country. The average per capita income of these families is Rs 5000. If the income of three families is Rs 4000, Rs 7000 and Rs 3000 respectively, what is the income of the fourth family? [NCERT]
 - (a) Rs 7500
 - (b) Rs 3000
 - (c) Rs 2000
 - (d) Rs 6000
6. The calculation of per capita income of all countries is made in _____.
 - (a) Pounds
 - (b) Yen
 - (c) Dollars
 - (d) Rupees
7. The Human Development Report (HDR) published by UNDP compares countries based on literacy rate, health status and
 - (a) National income
 - (b) Per-capita income
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above
8. Dividing the total income of country with its population, we get
 - I. Per-Capita income
 - II. National income
 - III. Average Income
 - IV. Total Income
 - (a) Only III
 - (b) I and II
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of these
9. Which among the following is not a public facility?
 - (a) Transport and electricity
 - (b) Roads and bridges
 - (c) Private schools
 - (d) Government hospitals
10. Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as
 - (a) sustainable development
 - (b) planned development
 - (c) human development Index
 - (d) development

Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(d)	(d)	(b)	(a)	(d)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(c)	(a)

II. Fill in the Blanks

- The average income is also called _____
- The total income of the country divided by its total population is known as _____
- For comparing countries, their _____ is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- Countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called _____
- Countries with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called _____
- India comes in the category of _____ income countries
- Kerala has _____ Infant Mortality Rate.
- _____ does not cover indicators like level of literacy rate, health facilities and public facilities in a country.
- _____ country has better performance in terms of human development than India
- _____ is most important for a comfortable life.



Answers

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. per capita income | 6. low middle |
| 2. average income | 7. low |
| 3. income | 8. Average income |
| 4. rich countries | 9. Sri Lanka |
| 5. low-income countries | 10. Good income |

III. Reason and Assertion Questions

Direction: In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

- Assertion (A):** The crude oil reserves are going down for the entire world, and the countries need to find substitute fuel for crude oil.

Reason (R): A country that is dependent on imports for crude oil will demand more crude oil in the future.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- Assertion (A):** The average income of a country is about US\$ 12,056; however, the country is still not a developed country.

Reason (R): The income levels are highly skewed for the country.

Ans. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Assertion (A):** Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R): The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.

Ans. (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

IV. Source based Questions

- The following table shows the proportion of adults (aged 15-49 years) whose BMI is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m²) in India. It is based on a survey of various states for the year 2015-16. Look at the table and answer the following questions. [NCERT]

State	Male (%)	Female (%)
Kerala	8.5	10
Karnataka	17	21
Madhya Pradesh	28	28
All states	20	23

Source: National Family Health Survey-4, 2015-16,
<http://rchiips.org>

- Compare the nutritional level of people in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh.
- Can you guess why around one-fifth of people in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country? Describe in your own words.

- Ans.** (i) The nutritional level of the people of Kerala is higher than the people of Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) One-fifth of the population in the country are undernourished even though it is argued that there is enough food in the country because of the following reasons:
- The disparity in the distribution of food grains through Public Distribution System (PDS)
 - Nutritious food cannot be afforded by the poor population in the country.
 - Educational backwardness of people results in unemployment because of which people cannot afford the basic necessity of food.
 - There is no proper distribution of ration at the fixed price stores.

2. “Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.” [Intext]

- Why groundwater is overused?
- Can there be development without overuse?
- How?

- Ans.** (a) The groundwater is overused due to
- Over population in some areas.
 - Overwhelming Industrialization and Urbanization.
 - Poor irrigation facilities, which constantly use ground water for field, resulting in rapid decline of water levels.
 - Unsustainable developmental goals.
- (b) Yes, development is possible without over use.

- (c) Promoting sustainable development can to lots to preserve ground water levels.

3. Look at the following data for crude oil.

Crude Oil Reserves

Region/Country	Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels)	Number of Years Reserves will last
Middle East	808	70
United States of America	50	10.5
World	1697	50.2

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, P.12.

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. [Intext]

- Is Crude oil essential for the developments process in a country? Discuss.
- India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?

- Ans.** (a) Crude oil provides 97% of the energy for transportation (cars, trains, airplanes) in the world. In the US, oil and gas make about 20% of the electricity. We also make lubrication oils, plastics, fabrics, petrochemicals from crude oil. It is impossible to imagine an economy developing without oil and natural gas. Hence we can say that it is the basis of every industrialized economy on Earth.

- (b) India cannot afford import of large quantities at high prices. The problems are:
- (i) The value of rupee plays very important role in world market.
 - (ii) Imports are expensive than exports
 - (iii) Rising crude oil prices.

4. Study the table carefully and fill in the blanks in the following paragraphs. For this, you may need to make calculations based on the table.

[Intext]

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for rural children in age group 10-14 years	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	82%

- (a) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is _____ for rural males and _____ for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend school but that there are _____ who are currently not school.
- (b) It is clear from the table that _____% of rural girls and _____% of rural boys are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10-14 is as high as _____ % for rural females and _____ % for rural males.
- (c) This high level of illiteracy among _____ age group, even after more than seven decades of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also we are nowhere near realisation of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by 1960.

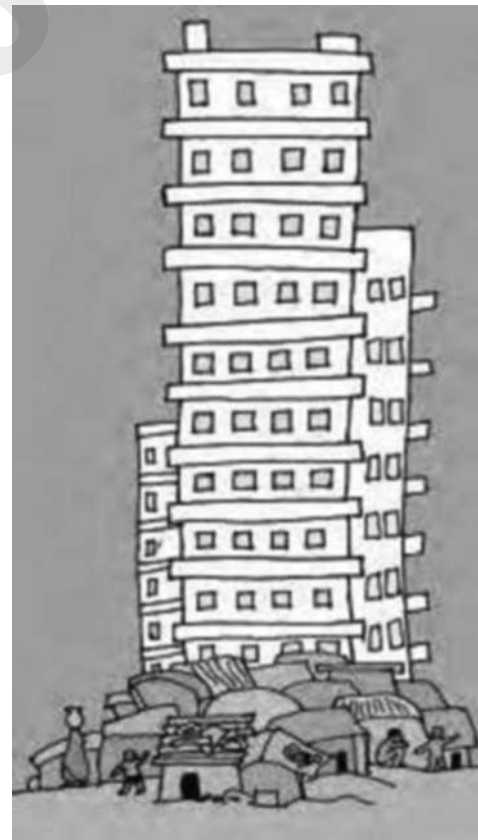
Ans. (a) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is 76% for rural males and 54% for rural females. However, it is not just that these many adults could not attend school

but that there are (100 - 85) 15% male and (100 - 82) 18% female who are currently not in school.

- (b) It is clear from the table that 18% (100 - 82) of rural girls and 15% (100 - 85) of rural boys are not attending school. Therefore, illiteracy among children in the age group 10 - 14 is as high as 13% (100 - 87) for rural females and 10% (100 - 90) for rural males.
- (c) This high level of illiteracy among 10-14 age groups, even after more than seven decades of our independence, is most disturbing. In many other states also we are nowhere near realization of the constitutional goal of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which was expected to be achieved by 1960.

5. Look at the picture.

[NCERT]



- (i) What should be the developmental goals for such an area?
- (ii) What can be some of the developmental goals for your village, town or locality?

- Ans.** (i) The developmental goals in this area are:
- (a) Availability of loans for making pucca houses with own toilets.
 - (b) Ownership of land on which they live.
 - (c) Availability of municipal services like electricity, water and sanitation.
 - (d) Regular employment.
 - (e) Medical facilities in the locality like a dispensary.
- (ii) Sanitation, security, per capita income etc., are developmental goals for our locality.

6. Read this newspaper report and answer the questions that follow: [NCERT]

A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes into open-air dumps in a city and in the surrounding sea. This happened in a city called Abidjan in Ivory Coast, a country in Africa. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhoea etc. After a month seven persons were dead, twenty in hospital and twenty six thousand treated for symptoms of poisoning.

A multinational company dealing in petroleum and metals had contracted a local company of the Ivory Coast to dispose the toxic waste from its ship.

- (i) Who are the people who benefited and who did not?
- (ii) What should be the developmental goal for this country?
- (iii) What can be some of the developmental goals for your village, town or locality?

- Ans.** (i) Those who dumped the toxic waste have benefited while the people of Abidjan in Ivory Coast were not benefited.
- (ii) Pollution awareness.
- (iii) Sanitation, security, per capita income etc., are developmental goals for our locality.

7. Based on data given in the Table, calculate the average income for both the countries. [Intext]

Comparison of Two Countries						
Country	Monthly incomes of citizens (in Rupees)					Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Country A	9500	10500	9800	10000	10200	
Country B	500	500	500	500	48000	

- (a) Will you be equally happy to live in both these countries?
- (b) Are both equally developed?
- (c) Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred. Why?

- Ans.** (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.
- (c) Even though both the countries have identical average income, country A is preferred because it has more equitable distribution.

8. Observe the table given below:

State	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance ratio for classes I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

(i) Which state has the highest infant mortality rate?

- (a) Punjab (b) Kerala
(c) Bihar (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (c) Bihar

(ii) The highest infant mortality rate due to

- (a) Low income (b) Poor medical facilities
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Both (a) and (b)

(iii) Which state has the highest illiteracy rate?

- (a) Bihar (b) Punjab
(c) Kerala (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. (a) Bihar

(iv) What was the net attendance ratio for classes I-V in Kerala?

- (a) 81 (b) 91
(c) 41 (d) 24

Ans. (b) 91

9. Observe the table given below:

Category	Male	Female
Literacy rate for rural population	76%	54%
Literacy rate for children in age group 10-14	90%	87%
Percentage of rural children aged 10-14 attending school	85%	52%

(i) The literacy rate for all age groups, including young and old, is _____ for rural males.

- (a) 54% (b) 76%
(c) 90% (d) 85%

Ans. (b) 76%

(ii) It is clear from the table that _____% of rural girls are not attending the schools.

- (a) 18% (b) 10%
(c) 20% (d) 24%

Ans. (a) 18%

(iii) The high level of illiteracy among _____ age.

- (a) 10 – 14 (b) 10 – 12
(c) Below 10 (d) Above 14

Ans. (a) 10 – 14

(iv) The illiteracy among children in the age group 10- 14 is as high as _____ % for rural females.

- (a) 15% (b) 10%
(c) 13% (d) 12%

Ans. (c) 13%

10. Observe the table given below and answer the questions:

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

(i) Which country is in HDI rank 148?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Myanmar
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka

Ans. (b) Myanmar

(ii) Which country has highest literacy rate?

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) India
(c) Myanmar (d) Pakistan

Ans. (a) Sri Lanka

(iii) Which country has the least gross national income?

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal
(c) Pakistan (d) Myanmar

Ans. (b) Nepal

(iv) Which are the four indices of development?

- (a) HDI (b) HPI
(c) GDI (d) All of the above

Ans. (d) All of the above

11. For each of the items given in Table, find out

[NCERT]

- (a) Which country is at the top?
- (b) Which is at the bottom?

SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2017

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

Source: Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, New York

- Ans.** (a) As per table 1.6, Sri Lanka tops in all the four categories. It has the highest Gross National Income, Life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling of people aged 25 and above and MDI rank in the world.
- (b) Nepal has the lowest Gross National Income among the given countries. Pakistan has the least life Expectancy at birth and ranks the lowest HDI rank in the world among the given countries. Mean years of schooling of people aged 25 and above is the lowest for Myanmar and Nepal.

12. Complete the table:

[Intext]

Developmental Goals of Different Categories of Persons	
Category of Person	Developmental Goals/Aspirations
Landless rural labourers	More days of work and better wages; local school is able to provide quality education for their children; there is no social discrimination and they too can become leaders in the village.
Prosperous farmers from Punjab	Assured a high family income through higher support prices for their crops and through hardworking and cheap labourers; they should be able to settle their children abroad.
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	
A rural woman from a land owning family	
Urban unemployed youth	
A boy from a rich urban family	
A girl from a rich urban family	She gets as much freedom as her brother and is able to decide what she wants to do in life. She is able to pursue her studies abroad.
An <i>adivasi</i> from Narmada valley	

Ans.

Category of Person	Developmental Goals / Aspirations
Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	a) To dig tube wells to be dug and canals to be made for irrigation of on rain for growing crops b) Increase in higher support prices for crops c) Availability of hardworking and cheap labour d) Better education facilities their children.
A rural woman from a land owning family	a) Education facilities for her children in English medium schools. b) More earning from the land by giving it on rent.
Urban unemployed youth	a) More opportunity for higher education. b) A permanent white collar job, a self-owned home to live in.
A boy from a rich urban family	a) Should be allowed to decide his career. b) To have his own car and house to live in
An adivasi from Narmada valley	a) School education for children b) All year round employment. c) PDS ration shop in village. d) No social discrimination;

13. Look at data in Tables. Is Haryana ahead of Kerala in literacy rate etc., as it is in terms of per capita income? [Intext]

Per Capita Income of Select States	
State	Per Capita Income (in Rs)
Haryana	1,80,174
Kerala	1,63,475
Bihar	34,409

Source: Economic Survey 2018–19, A29.

Some Comparative Data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2017)	Literacy Rate %	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
		2011	
Haryana	30	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	35	62	43

Source: Economic Survey 2018–19, P. A160, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

Infant Mortality Rate (or IMR) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

Ans. No, Haryana is not head of Kerala in literacy rate. The Kerala has the highest literacy rate in the India with over more than 94% literacy rate. On the other hand, the Haryana is not even at top 10 positions in terms of literacy rate of the Indian states.

Very Short Answer Questions

1. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank? [NCERT]

Ans. The World Bank measures the development based only on per capita income, while the UNDP's Human Development Report measures the development in terms of per capita income, literacy rates and general health standards of the people. So, the UNDP looks at those factors which help in improving the quality of life and helps in making the citizens more productive.

2. How the development goals of different sections of our society achieved?

Ans. The development goals of different sections of our society achieved through democratic political process.

3. What does HDI refer to?

Ans. Human Development Index.

4. Which is considered to be one of the most important attributes for comparing countries development?

Ans. Per capita income.

5. What does IMR stands for?

Ans. Infant Mortality Rate.

6. Which state has the highest literacy rate in 2001?

Ans. Kerala.

7. Who published Human Development Report?

Ans. UNDP (United Nation Development Programme).

8. What does human development index indicates?

Ans. All round development of the people.

9. Name the best country in terms of overall development.

Ans. Sri Lanka.

10. Name the important component for comparing different countries.

Ans. Per capita income.

11. Name the largest crude oil reserves.

Ans. The Middle East.

12. Why is per capita income of different countries calculated in dollars and not in their own currencies by the World Bank?

Ans. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

13. What is per capita income?

Ans. Per capita income is the average income of a citizen.

14. Mention any three indicators of HDR

Ans. Educational level of people, Health status and Per capita income.

15. What is national development?

Ans. It refers to the ideology of different persons regarding countries development.

Short Answer Questions

1. What are the aspects covered under the national development?

Ans. The aspects covered are as follows:

- If there are conflicts how does one decide?
- We also have to think whether there is a better way of doing things?
- Would the idea benefit a large number of people or only a small group?

2. How per capita income calculated?

Ans. It is calculated by dividing the total income of the country by the population. The per capita income of an Indian is US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017 is called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$ 955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum

3. Why is sustainable development essential for economic growth? Give two reasons.

Ans. The sustainable development essential for economic growth due to the following reasons:

- It is important because future generations should not suffer due to the development programmes of the present generation.
- Issue of sustainability consider judicious use of resources, adopt measures to prevent environmental pollution and to avoid wastages.

4. Explain the concept of “Human Development” with an example

Ans. It refers to the education and health along with income as an important part to achieve well-being of the human resources. The countries which provide these basic necessities progress faster than other countries.

5. What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any? [NCERT]

Ans. World Bank uses the per capita income of the country as the principal criterion for classifying the countries as rich or poor. Per capita income is the average income of the people of a country in a given year. This criterion of classification has number of limitations. They are

- (i) World Bank does not give equal importance to other factors such as literacy rates and general health standards of the people which plays an important role in defining the quality of life.
- (ii) The per capita income does not reflect information about the unequal distribution of income among the people
- (iii) Classification by income does not necessarily display the development status because economies in one group do not experience similar level of development.

Economists agree that income is not the only factor to improve the quality of life. There are many other factors which affect the development, e.g. infant mortality rate, literacy level, healthcare, etc. Hence, it can be said that the criterion used by the World Bank has its own limitations.

6. Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use? Illustrate with your own examples related to development. [NCERT]

Ans. We use averages because they are useful for comparing differing quantities of the same category. However, calculations based on average income have its own limitation because it does not tell us whether there is equal or unequal distribution of income in a country.

For an example, if a country has very high per capita income then we can't say that citizen living in that country are very rich because we are not knowing about the distribution of wealth in that

country. Some people might be richer while other people are very poorer in that country.

7. Kerala, with lower per capita income has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss. [NCERT]

Ans. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. This is true because the literacy rate, infant mortality rate, healthcare facilities, etc are better in Kerala in comparison to Haryana. The per capita income is only calculated by calculating the average income of the state, irrespective of any other factor.

8. Find out the present sources of energy that are used by the people in India. What could be the other possibilities fifty years from now? [NCERT]

Ans. The present sources of energy used by people in India which includes firewood, coal, petroleum, crude oil and natural gas. The other possibilities fifty years from now can be using solar energy and wind energy as a source for various energy forms. This is because of the current usage of sources of energy may result in loss of these resources for future generations.

9. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? [NCERT]

Ans. Sustainable development means the judicious use of natural resources in such a way that they not only fulfil the needs of the present generation but also of the future generations. Sustainable development is required for the future growth and development of the countries. Development in an uncontrolled manner will not only lead to fast depletion of resources but will also result in stagnation of economies of the world. Sustainable development ensures stable and regular development of a country's economy.

10. “The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person”. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss. [NCERT]

Ans. This famous quote of Mahatma Gandhi tells us that Earth has plenty of resources to satisfy the needs and basic requirements of the people but it does not have resources to meet the greed of even

one person. While the basic necessities of human race can be fulfilled by nature, the unlimited exploitation of resources on the pretext of rapid development and the satisfaction of unlimited wants will lead to the destruction of resources. Sustainable development is the key to the stable growth of economy. It will not only lead to the development of the present economy but will also lead to its development in the future.

11. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you. [NCERT]

Ans. The various kinds of environmental degradations are taking place today. Air pollution caused because of vehicles and industries, water pollution caused because of industrial effluents and human activities and land degradation because of mining, deforestation, and building of residential apartments, highways and for making furniture's have collectively led to environmental degradation.

12. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development?

Ans. The average income is an important criterion for the development because -

- (i) Average income represents the total income of a country keeping in view of the total population. If the average income is adequate to meet, the basic requirement and other facilities that country is considered developed.
- (ii) More income means more of all things that human beings need. Whatever people like and should have, they will be able to get with greater income.

13. Think of other examples where collective provision of goods and services is cheaper than individual provision. [NCERT]

Ans. In factories, in mining, in manufacturing etc, where an activity is carried out on a mass scale.

14. Does availability of good health and educational facilities depend only on amount of money spent by the government on these facilities? What other factors could be relevant? [NCERT]

Ans. No, It does not only depend on amount of money spent. It also depends on the capabilities of the doctors and quality of the medicines in the case of health facilities. In education, the quality of the teachers is important.

15. In Tamil Nadu, 90 per cent of the people living in rural areas use a ration shop, whereas in West Bengal only 35 per cent of rural people do so. Where would people be better off and why? [NCERT]

Ans. In Tamil Nadu, the public facilities such as mortality rate, literacy rate and food are better. But in West Bengal, all the poor people cannot get good food because of the very poor public distribution system. Even if they cannot get food the mortality rate increases and also the literacy rate decreases. Thus, West Bengal is regarded as less developed than that of Tamil Nadu.

16. Why do different persons have different notions of development? Which of the following explanations is more important and why? [Intext]

Statement 1: Because people are different.

Statement 2: Because life situations of persons are different.

Ans. The statement 2 is more important about different notions of development for different people. A person's development needs depend on the situation around him. This can be illustrated with a simple example which is as follows. If a person is living in a remote village which is not accessible by road, then construction of an all-weather road would be the developmental need for that person. On the other hand, if a person is living in a metro city and finds it difficult to commute to his workplace, construction of rapid transit system would be the developmental need for that person.

17. Do the following two statements mean the same? Justify your answer. [Intext]

Statement (a) People have different developmental goals.

Statement (b) People have conflicting developmental goals.

Ans. Both the statements are true but their meanings are different. Two people may have different developmental goals but they need not always be conflicting. For example; construction of a flyover to reduce waiting time at a railway crossing can be the developmental goal for an office worker. But if the construction of the flyover necessitates demolition of slums, it can be contradictory for the slum dwellers. But on the other hand, 24 hour electricity supply would be developmental goal for almost each and every person.

18. Give some examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.

[Intext]

Ans. Good income is most important for a comfortable life. However, it is not the only important factor. A good income would be useless if a person does not have access to quality health services. If good schools are not available in the neighbourhood, it can be difficult to provide proper education to the children. These are some other examples which show factors other than income, which affect our life.

19. Explain some of the important ideas of the above section in your own words.

[Intext]

Ans. We know that, different persons have different developmental goals. But, one idea may be the development for one and may not be development for the other. It may even be destructive for the other. For example; a dam may be developmental goal for an industrialist, but the same dam can create havoc with the life of people who need to be evacuated in the catchment area. Different people have different developmental needs. These needs are based on their particular life situations.

20. Give three examples where an average is used for comparing situations.

[Intext]

Ans. The three examples are –

- Height of students in a class with a large number of students
- The income of people of a state.
- The forest cover in a country.

21. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain.

[Intext]

Ans. An average income is an important criterion for development because income can enable people to at least make provision for basic necessities of life. If the average income of a country is on a higher side, its chances of faring better on development index are better.

22. Besides size of per capita income, what other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies?

[Intext]

Ans. Purchasing power parity is another important property of income; while comparing two or more societies. Purchasing power parity shows the ability of people to purchase some items which are taken for comparison.

23. Suppose records show that the average income in a country has been increasing over a period of time. From this, can we conclude that all sections of the economy have become better? Illustrate your answer with an example.

[Intext]

Ans. Increase in average income cannot be a guarantee of overall progress of the economy. As the data of Haryana and Kerala; in this chapter; show, there are other factors which also need to be analysed before arriving at a conclusion. Some of those factors are; infant mortality rate, literacy rate, etc.

24. From the text, find out the per capita income level of low-income countries as per World Development Reports.

[Intext]

Ans. In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, this criterion is used in classifying countries with per capita income of US\$ 12,056 per annum and above in 2017, are called rich countries and those with per capita income of US\$955 or less are called low-income countries. India comes in the category of low middle income countries because its per capita income in 2017 was just US\$ 1820 per annum.

25. Write a paragraph on your notion of what should India do, or achieve, to become a developed country.

[Intext]

Ans. India lags behind on several parameters. Although the life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy rate have shown improvement in 2011 census, much more needs to be done. Given the vast population of India, the absolute number of infants how die before completing one year is very high. This can be attributed to lack of proper healthcare, drinking water, sanitation and nutrition; especially in rural areas. India needs to develop facilities to improve on these parameters to become a developed country.

Long Answer Questions

1. Why are public facilities needed for the development of the country? Explain any four public facilities?

Ans. Public facilities are required to ensure safety, security, health, education to the population of the country. It aids them to work better, earn better and to have better facilities of life. A healthy, educated and responsible population ensures development of the country. Four public facilities are as below:

- (a) Health facility
- (b) Education facility
- (c) Safety and security of the citizen
- (d) Infrastructure facility like rail, road etc.

2. What are the objectives of social development?

Ans. The following are the objectives of social development

- (i) Economic Equality – Social development seeks to bring economic equality to the poor section of the society. It requires raising the standard of living of the people living below poverty line.
- (ii) Social Justice – The under-privileged section of society should get equal rights for carrying on any job, profession etc. They should also get justice and legal aid for any injustice met by upper section of the society.
- (iii) Health and Education – It should be ensured that lower section of the society gets proper health and education facilities so that they can compete with the rich section of the society.
- (iv) Cultural Equality - No discrimination should be met out to the people on the basis of regional identity, caste, religion, social status

etc., Social development aims at all round development of society without any injustice, discrimination or deprivation.

3. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features.

Ans. Sustainable development may be defined as development that meets the need of the present generation without compromising the need of ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. Environment and economy are 56 inter-dependent and complementary to each other. Hence the process of development should not ignore environmental issues. The main features of sustainable development are as follow:

- (i) It stresses meeting the needs of the present generation and future generation.
- (ii) There should be restraints on wasteful luxurious consumption pattern.
- (iii) Efforts should be made to invent environment friendly technology.
- (iv) Fast growing population should be effectively checked

Chapter Test - 1 DEVELOPMENT

Time: 1 Hr 15 Mins.

Marks: 30

Section A

Answer all the questions.

4 × 1 = 4

1. Development of a country can generally be determined by

- (a) its per capita income
- (b) its average literacy level
- (c) health status of its people
- (d) all the above

2. Which of the following neighbouring countries has better performance in terms of human development than India?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Pakistan

3. _____ country has better performance in terms of human development than India.
4. Direction: In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true.

Assertion (A): Different people have different developmental goals.

Reason (R): The capitalist approach to development is detrimental to poor section of the society.

5. Observe the table given below:

1 × 4 = 4

State	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 (2003)	Literacy rate (%) (2001)	Net attendance ratio for classes I-V (1995-96)
Punjab	49	70	81
Kerala	11	91	91
Bihar	60	47	41

- (i) Which state has the highest infant mortality rate?
- (a) Punjab
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (ii) The highest infant mortality rate due to
- (a) Low income
 - (b) Poor medical facilities
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) Which state has the highest illiteracy rate?
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (iv) What was the net attendance ratio for classes I-V in Kerala?
- (a) 81
 - (b) 91
 - (c) 41
 - (d) 24

Section B

Answer all the questions.

4 × 3 = 12

- 6. What are the aspects covered under the national development?
- 7. Why is sustainable development essential for economic growth? Give two reasons.
- 8. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
- 9. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.

Section C

Answer all the questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- 10. What are the objectives of social development?
- 11. What is meant by sustainable economic development? Give its main features.

Concept Map

How to Protect Workers in the Unorganized Sector?

In the rural areas, the unorganized sector mostly comprises of landless agriculture labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans. In the urban areas, unorganized sector comprises mainly of workers in the small-scale industry, casual workers in the construction, trade and transport etc.

Division of sectors as organised and unorganized

The organised sector covers those places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work. It is called Organized. The Unorganized sector is characterized by small and scattered units. Employment is not secure.

How to Create More Employment?

The same study by the Planning Commission says that if tourism as a sector is improved, every year we can give additional employment to more than 5 lakh people. Under MGNREGA 2005, all those who are able to, and are in need of work are guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year by the government.

Sectors in Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors

In the private sector, ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies. Collecting the money from thousands of people who use these facilities is not easy.

Sectors of economic activities

The sector that covers activities in which natural products are changed into other forms through ways of manufacturing that we associate with industrial activity. There are activities that help in the development of the primary and the secondary sector are called Tertiary Sector. Since these activities generate services rather than goods, the tertiary sector is also called the Service Sector.

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Comparing the Three Sectors

The various production activities in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors produce a very large number of goods and services. Intermediate goods are used up in producing final goods and services. The sum of production in the three sectors gives what is called Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in India

3.1 Rising importance of the Tertiary sector in production

Over the 40 years between 1973-74 and 2013-14, while production in all the three sector has increased, it has increased the most in the tertiary sector.

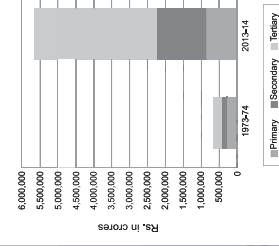
Reasons:

- In any country several services such as hospitals, educational institutions, etc. are required.
- The development of agriculture and industry leads to the development of services such as transport, trade and storage.
- As income levels rise, certain sections of people start demanding like eating out, tourism, shopping etc.
- Over the past decade, certain new services such as IT, BPO, NPO have become important and essential.

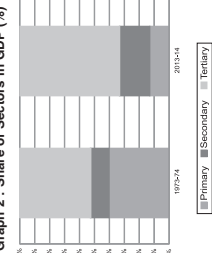
3.2 Where are most of the people employed?

More than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only a quarter of the GDP. The secondary and tertiary sectors produce three-fourth of the produce whereas they employ less than half the people.

Graph 1 : GDP by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors



Graph 2 : Share of Sectors in GDP (%)



Sectors of the Indian Economy

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, we shall discuss about -

- ☛ Sectors of Economic Activities
- ☛ Comparing the Three Sectors
- ☛ Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors In India
- ☛ Division of Sectors as Organized and Unorganized
- ☛ Sectors In Terms of Ownership: Public and Private Sectors

a) Primary Sector

Those activities wherein goods are produced by exploiting natural resources are known as primary sector. It provides the basic raw materials for all goods subsequently produced. Examples - Agriculture, forestry, mining, fishing, animal husbandry etc. The share in India's GDP: 17%

b) Secondary Sector

It refers to the industrial activity that involves the manufacturing process. Goods are produced in big factories using natural or synthetic products as raw material. Examples - Textile production, construction, automobile, manufacturing etc. The share in India's GDP: 28%

c) Tertiary Sector

This sector covers those activities that aid the primary and secondary sectors. It provides services rather than goods and hence, it is also called the service sector. Examples - Transportation, education services, telephone, information technology, banking, health services etc. The share in India's GDP: 55%

Evolution of an Economy from Primary Sector Based To Tertiary Sector

During early civilization all economic activity was in primary sector. When the food production became surplus people's need for other products increased. This led to the development of secondary sector. The growth of secondary sector spread its influence during

industrial revolution in nineteenth century. After growth of economic activity a support system was the need to facilitate the industrial activity. Certain sectors like transport and finance play an important role in supporting the industrial activity. Moreover, more shops were needed to provide goods in people's neighbourhood. Ultimately, other services like tuition, administrative support developed.

Comparing the Three Sectors

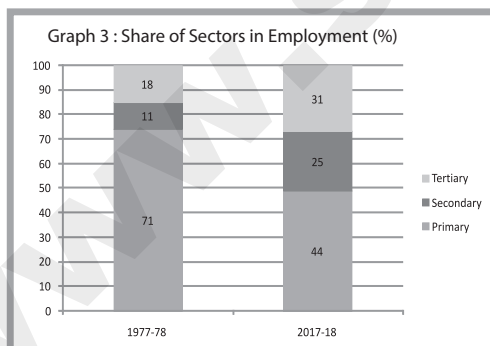
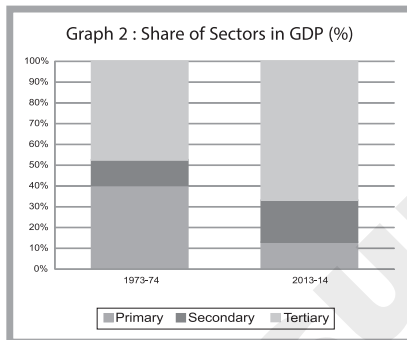
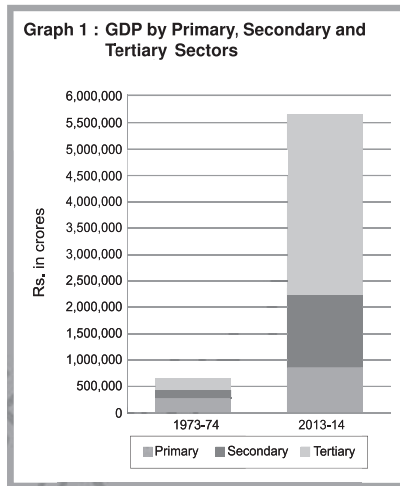
GDP[Gross Domestic Product]

It is the value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a year. It includes the total production of all the three sectors of the economy. It is a measure of the size of a country's economy. In India, primary sector was traditionally the biggest and most important sector. With the coming of industrialization, secondary sector gained importance. Manufacturing became a major industry of the Indian economy. In the past few decades, tertiary sector has assumed much importance in terms of total production. Today, tertiary sector is the largest producing sector in India and contributes the most to the country's GDP.

Reasons for the Growing Importance of Tertiary Sector

With the development of the nation, services such as banking, education, health, information technology, Municipal Corporation, transport etc. are increasingly required. The development of agriculture and industry

propelled the growth of service sector. Increase in the standard of living led to the introduction of new services such as eating outlets, shopping arcades, professional training centres, tourism and hotels etc. For example, the growth of information technology-based services.



Sectors in Terms of Employment & Share in GDP

Sectors	Share in GDP	Employment
Primary	17%	63%
Secondary	28%	14%
Tertiary	55%	23%

Primary sector is the largest employer yet its contribution to the GDP is the least.

Under-employment

A situation wherein a person is apparently employed in an activity though is not working to his/her full potential. It is also called **disguised unemployment** as the person seems to be employed but in actuality, he/she is not adding anything to production. It is most commonly observed in the Indian agricultural sector where all members of a family work on a single field that produces the same output every year.

Solutions for Reducing Underemployment

The provision of bank loans to farmers so that they can buy HYV seeds for increasing the yield. Irrigation facilities must be provided by constructing wells, canals and dams in order to increase production and provide employment. The connecting villages to the nearby town through pucca roads help the farmers to sell their produce. Also, the transportation of food crops to markets will generate employment opportunities for many. The promotion of local and small-scale industries in rural areas helps in channelizing the excessive work force of the agricultural sector into the secondary sector. Examples - Flour mill, cold storage, etc.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)

It was passed by the Government of India in 2005. It was initially implemented in 200 districts of India, but later extended to cover the entire nation. It guaranteed 100 days of wage employment in a year is provided to each person able and willing to do unskilled manual work. In case of failure to provide employment, the government shall give an unemployment allowance.

Division of Sectors

Organised Sector

It refers to those work places where the terms of employment are fixed and the rules established by the government are followed.

Features of Organised Sector

It is registered by the government. It follows labour laws such as the Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Payment of Gratuity Act etc. The workers in the organized sector enjoy job security and are expected to work only at fixed working hours. They get fixed salary and leave policy

Benefits of Organised Sector

- They get paid leave, payment during holidays, provident fund, gratuity etc.
- They are supposed to get medical benefits and, under the laws, the factory manager has to ensure facilities like drinking water and a safe working environment.
- When they retire, these workers get pensions as well.

Unorganized Sector

It is characterized by small and scattered work units that are largely outside the government's control.

Features of Unorganized Sector

- There are rules and regulations but these are not followed.
- Jobs here are low-paid and often not regular.
- There is no provision for overtime, paid leave, holidays, leave due to sickness etc.
- Employment is not secure.

Protecting Workers in the Unorganised Sector

In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, sharecroppers and artisans (such as weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths). Nearly 80 per cent of rural households in India are in small and marginal farmer category. These farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets.

In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprises mainly of workers in small-scale industry, casual workers in construction, trade and transport etc., and those who work as street vendors, head load workers, garment makers, rag pickers etc. The small-scale industry also

needs government's support for procuring raw material and marketing of output. The casual workers in both rural and urban areas need to be protected.

Sectors In Terms Of Ownership

Public Sector: It refers to the business enterprises owned by the government that provide services for the welfare of the people. E.g. Railways, post offices, education etc.

Private Sector: It refers to those enterprises that are owned by private individuals. The production is done with a motive of earning profits. Examples - TISCO, Reliance etc.

Sectors of the Indian Economy

Sectors of the Indian Economy	Basis of Classification
a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary	Nature of production
a) Organized b) Unorganized	Nature of employment
a) Public b) Private	Based on ownership

Technical Terms

Cyclical Unemployment It is due to slackening of demand for goods, generally witnessed in developed countries.

Disguised Unemployment It is a situation in which more persons are employed on a job than are optimally required. If a part of the labour force is withdrawn and the total production remains unchanged, this withdrawn labour will be known as disguised unemployed labour.

Economic Activities It covers all those activities which are undertaken by people with the object of earning money, e.g., a worker working in a factory and a teacher teaching in a school.

Final Goods All goods which are meant either for consumption by consumers or for investment by firms are called final goods. They are finished goods meant for final use.

Frictional Unemployment The temporary unemployment which exists during the period of the transfer of labour from one occupation to another is called frictional unemployment. It is due to ignorance of labour about job opportunities.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country Value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year. It is the money value of the gross output of the nation

Intermediate Goods All goods which are used as raw material for further production of other goods or for resale in the same year are known as intermediate goods, e.g., biscuits are final goods but flour, milk, sugar, salt, fuel, etc. used in making biscuits are intermediate goods.

Non-Economic Activities It covers all those activities which are undertaken to satisfy social, psychological and emotional needs, e.g., person engaged in religious work and housewife looking after the household.

Need for Public Investment Private investment is aimed at profit motive for which it sometimes ignores regional balanced development, equality of income and development of basic industries.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA 2005) Under this Act, Guaranteed 100 days of employment in a year or unemployment allowances to the people should be provided by the government.

Open Unemployment In the agricultural sector we have a large group of landless labourers who seek wage employment on farms. But many people fail to get employment and hence remain chronically unemployed. Since they openly search for employment and hence their unemployment is not hidden, this is called open unemployment.

Organised Sector Here, people have assured work and terms of employment are regular. Rules and regulations given various laws are followed as they are registered by the government.

Primary Sector (or Agriculture and related sectors) It includes all those economic activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources, e.g., agriculture, fishing, mining, etc.

Private Sector Private individuals or companies possess the ownership of assets and delivery of services, e.g., TISCO.

Public Sector Government possesses the ownership of assets and delivery of services, e.g., Railways.

Role of Infrastructure Infrastructure plays an important role in the economic development of an economy. It can quicken, or impede the development of an economy. Important infrastructural services are—energy, transport, communication, education and health.

Structural Unemployment Unemployment caused by the fact that the economy fails to generate enough jobs. It is the result of the backwardness and low rate of economic development of a country. It is generally witnessed in the underdeveloped countries.

Seasonal Unemployment Unemployment caused by the fact that certain activities can be pursued only during specified periods.

Skilled Labour He is the one who has proper training and education to work in a particular field.

Secondary Sector (or Industrial sector) It includes all activities which are concerned with the processing materials which have already been extracted at the primary stage, e.g., the mining of iron ore is primary industry, but manufacture of steel is secondary industry.

Tertiary Sector (or Service sector) It is concerned with providing support services to primary and secondary sector and includes transport, banking, insurance, warehousing, communication, advertising, etc. It facilitates smooth flow of goods and services in the economy. Importance of tertiary sector has been observed in the last decade and its contribution to GDP has also risen.

Technological or Technical Unemployment When the introduction of new technology causes displacement of workers, it is called technological unemployment.

Unemployment It refers to a situation when a person is able and willing to work but does not get an opportunity to work.

Unorganised Sector It consists of small and scattered units which are largely outside the control of the government. It is characterized by low-paid and insecure jobs. Rules and regulations are not followed.

Objective Type Questions

I. Multiple Choice Questions

- Underemployment occurs when people [Intext]**
 - do not want to work
 - are working in a lazy manner
 - are working less than what they are capable of doing
 - are not paid for their work
- The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: [NCERT]**
 - employment conditions
 - the nature of economic activity
 - ownership of enterprises
 - number of workers employed in the enterprise
- Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural process, is an activity in _____ sector. [NCERT]**
 - primary
 - secondary
 - tertiary
 - information technology
- GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year. [NCERT]**
 - all goods and services
 - all final goods and services
 - all intermediate goods and services
 - all intermediate and final goods and services
- In terms of GDP the share of tertiary sector in 2013–2014 is between _____ per cent. [NCERT]**
 - 20 to 30
 - 30 to 40
 - 50 to 60
 - 60 to 70
- All economic activities that directly involve conversion of natural resources are classified under**
 - secondary sector
 - primary sector
 - tertiary sector
 - government sector
- Which of the following was the objective of NREGA 2005?**
 - To provide 100 days employment in a year by the government
 - To control the unorganised sector in rural areas
 - To control the flow of money from private sector to public sector
 - None of the above
- Which of the following acts would not apply to a company like TISCO?**
 - Minimum wages act
 - National Rural Employment Guarantee act
 - Factories act
 - Payment of Gratuity act
- Which of the following statement is true in respect to public sector?**
 - Government owns the assets
 - Big companies own most of the assets
 - An individual own most of the assets
 - A group of people owns most of the assets
- Which of the following is not applicable for a worker, who works in the organised sector?**
 - He / she get a regular salary at the end of the month
 - He / she get medical allowance
 - He / she is not paid for leave
 - He / she got an appointment letter stating the terms and conditions of work when he/she joined this work
- Which of the following is not an activity of unorganised sector?**
 - Teacher teaching in a school
 - A nurse working in a government hospital
 - A farmer irrigating his field
 - A clear working in the Post Office 1
- How many days employment assurance has been provided under NREGA Act?**
 - 300
 - 200
 - 365
 - 100
- Which of the following activities does not belong to the primary sector?**
 - Dairy farming
 - Weaving
 - Agriculture
 - Mining
- Sahara airlines and BSES are example of**
 - Private sector
 - Public sector
 - Tertiary sector
 - All the above