

Home-Work

Ajanta

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Class → 11th

Session → 2020-2021

Subject → 3rd (from chapter → 2)

(History) (The nationalist movement in
Indo-China)

Q. Write in your copy and memorise:-

1) Write the answer in few words:-

a) How was the maritime silk route useful for Vietnam?

→ Vietnam was linked to maritime silk route which brought in goods, people and ideas.

b) Classify the economy on the basis of the nature of the activity.

→ The economy is classified on the basis of economic activities into three sectors namely - Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector.

2) Long Answer Types Question:-

a) Explain the views of Phan Chu Trinh as a nationalist.

→ Phan Chu Trinh was intensely hostile to the monarchy. He wished to overthrow the monarchy and create a democratic Republic for Vietnam.

• He was greatly influenced by the western ideas of democracy and did not want a wholesale rejection of the western civilization.

(b) Explain any two features of the "go east movement" in Vietnam.

→ The two features of the "go east movement" in Vietnam were:

(i) Primary objective of Vietnamese students who went to Japan to acquire modern education in 1907-08, was to drive out French from Vietnam.

(ii) Their aim was to overthrow the puppet regime and re-establish the Nguyen dynasty that had been deposed by the French with the help of foreign arms.

(c) What was the main aim of the Scholar Revolt of 1868?

→ The main aim of Scholar Revolt of 1868 was to oppose French control and expansion of Christianity.

Geography

Ch-2 (Forest & Wildlife Resources)

Q1) Answer the following Question:-

a) Describe the steps taken by the government to protect the species from becoming extinct.

→ The following are the steps taken by the government to protect the species from becoming extinct.

- (i) Implementation of Indian Wildlife Act in 1972. According to it a list of protected species in India was published to protect the endangered species.
- (ii) Hunting and trade in wildlife has been banned to give legal protection to their habitat.

Q2) What is biodiversity? Why is biodiversity important for human life?

→ Biodiversity is immensely rich in wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated in a system through multiple networks of inter.

It is important for human lives because the human beings along with the biodiversity, form a complete web of ecological system in which we are only a part and are very much dependent on this system for our own existence.

(3) List six factors which have led to the decline in India's biodiversity.

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- (i) Habitat destruction
 - (ii) Over-exploitation
 - (iii) Environmental pollution
 - (iv) Hunting and poaching
 - (v) Forest fires
 - (vi) Poisoning

Civics

(Ch-2) (Federalism)

1) write the Answer in few words:-

a) Which State in India has its own constitution?

→ Jammu & Kashmir has its own constitution.

b) What other factors besides politics keep the federations united?

→ Besides politics, other factors which keep the federation united are culture, ideology and history. Culture of trust, cooperation, mutual respect and restraint has also helped in the smooth functioning of nations.

c) What was the main objective of the constitutional amendment made in 1992 in India?

→ The main objective of the constitutional amendment in 1972 was to strengthen the three-tier system of governance, i.e. make the Panchayati Raj institutional and the urban local bodies more powerful and effective.

2) What is federalism?

→ Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. This vertical division of power among different levels of government is referred to as federalism. It is one of the major forms of power-sharing in modern democracies.

3) India comes under which type of federation and why?

→ India comes under a holding together type federation. In this type of federalism, a large country divides its power between the constituent state and the national government. There is one government for the entire country and the others are governments at the state level. Both central and state government enjoy their power independent of the other.

The central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States. Often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers.

4) State two agreements through which federations have been formed.

→ (i) 'Coming together' federation: - This agreement induces independent states coming together on their own to form a bigger unit, so that by pooling sovereignty and retaining identity they can increase their security.

(ii) 'Holding together' federation: - In this agreement, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent state and the national government. The central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis states. Often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers.

Economics

Chapter - 2 (Sectors of the Indian Economy)

1) Write the answers in few words.

(a) What is meant by economic activity?

→ The activities that result in the production of goods and services and add value to the national income are called economic activity.

(b) What is natural product?

→ There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources. The product of this activity is a natural product. For e.g. milk.

(c) Why is the Primary sector also called as Agriculture and related sector?

→ Since most of the natural products we get are from agriculture, dairy, fishing, forestry, this sector is also called agriculture and related sector.

2) How are economic activities classified in various sectors? Which of these is the most essential sector and why?

→ (i) Primary Sector:- When we produce goods by natural resources, it is an activity of the Primary sector like dairy, fishing, forestry.

(ii) Secondary Sector:- In this sector, natural products are changed into other forms through the process of manufacturing. We associate it with industrial activity.

(iii) Tertiary Sector:- It helps in the development of the Primary and Secondary sectors. They provide aid or support for the production process, transport, storage, communication etc.

Primary Sector is most essential sector. This is because this sector provides raw materials to the Secondary sector and promotes the tertiary sector. Moreover, about two-thirds of the Indian population is directly or indirectly engaged in these sectors.

(3) Suggest any one way to create employment opportunities in the rural areas.

→ Setting up a dal mill, opening a cold storage are some of the ways of creating employment opportunities in rural areas.