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Peter Handke

Nobel Prize Winner 2019 (Literature)

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EDITORIAL

Dear learners,

Learning is a continuous process, which involves thinking, articulating, storing, remembering, using, parting and so on. Everyone learns, relearns and unlearns. It becomes an asset for the life. This can never be stolen and it cannot be bought too. It can only be gained. There are lots of ways by which one attains knowledge. What one attains, becomes ornament that shines and is part of one's own life. This is what makes one's life fruitful. To be fruitful one needs to be laborious. If one has gained something through easy means that will not sustain for a long period of time. Therefore, be a learner to be productive member of the society to think, to articulate, to store, to remember, to use, to impart by equipping oneself with the required skills. Proper learning creates lot of opportunities and these would lead to dispel the ignorance and would light up knowledge.

To be a help by being by your side to make your labour easy, we are presenting our humble effort in the form of a magazine named 'EDUMATE'. This is a collective endeavour to reach to the aspirants to make the study easier and also to let you know the day to day affairs. We have tried our level best to incorporate everything required to make a student's study process easy and effective. If our efforts stand helpful for your studies then the herculean task that we started will be fruitful.

No doubt this creative endeavour will bring about an array of knowledge bearing sweetest fruit ever. Let the knowledge sown today bring forth its best fruit with the help of 'EDUMATE'.

To you from us with love...

Geo John
Chief Editor

Life ... Love... Learn... to be a Change



FR. SIJU JOHN, M.A., M.Ed.

‘You must be the change you wish to see in the world’, one of the perfect words of Gandhiji in this new modern fast moving world when everyone wants to perceive changes and fetch changes in the life of others but not in oneself. We call for changes in life and no one would like to be idle in his/her life. We do apply certain words often in our conversation and they are life, love and learn.

LIFE.....

“Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn’t do than by the ones you did do. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbor. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore, Dream, Discover.” – Mark Twain.

The American writer’s words about life have a lot of relevance for today’s young buds. Life is to be explored in all meaning. It’s not a free gift but heavily compensated by our dear parents, our visible gods on earth. Every player has a coach but the coach is not always a better player. We have to explore ourselves and to explore we need to dream and discover. Every unearthing initiate with a dream and a better dreamer discovers better. Discovery begins from within and why don’t we take a step forward; a step which is rare, bold and distinctive.

LOVE

“Love is an untamed force. When we try to control it, it destroys us. When we try to imprison it, it enslaves us. When we try to understand it, it leaves us feeling lost and confused.” Paulo Coelho

The Brazilian novelist says that the love is a force. The force, which comes from the heart, penetrates the hearts of others and is the germ of life. It cultivates the worth of life and our young buds have to get the imprint of this precious germ. Today the world is more educated but has less common sense, more degrees but has less capacity of judgment, bigger houses but has small families, big personalities but has less character, spends a lot but has less happiness and conquered the whole world but has lost the germ of life i.e. love. We, the human beings, try to dominate but love cultivates peace which frees us from the burden and pains of life. Let our educators, parents, peer groups, friends and so on nurture the germ of life to our young buds. We can cultivate it by giving a feather touch of love.



LEARN

‘By three methods we may learn wisdom: First, by reflection, which is noblest; Second, by imitation, which is easiest; and third by experience, which is the bitterest.’ – Confucius

The Chinese philosopher says that the toughest way of learning is by experience. A blind person makes a decision after experiencing. He sees the things through his heart because only his eyes are closed not his heart/mind. We have to keep our hearts open to learn by experience and learning through heart is love. The more I read, the more I acquire but the more I love, the more I learn to live. The most precious learning is learning of the meaning of love since all learning has an emotional base. We must learn to live together than leaning various languages and sciences. The standard of living is what we have but the standard of life is what we give from our heart.

BE A CHANGE

“The secret of change is to focus all of your energy not on fighting the old, but on building the new.”-Socrates

To be a change, we need to have clarity of mind and heart and this clarity is acquired through life, love and learning. In order to be a change or revolutionary one must have the vision and heart of a giraffe. Giraffe has a small, powerful, supercharged heart that is different to that possessed by other similar animals and has a holistic vision from above. We obtain speed in life by technology but the direction has to be from a heart which has knowledge by experience. Let us direct our young buds from our experienced hearts to bring changes in their life and lives to come. Therefore we shall lead a simple life but a rich burial by the triumph of our life.

GET UP

FROM THE FALL TO WIN



GEO JOHN, M.A., B.Ed.

INTRODUCTION

The moment one thinks about one's own capabilities and is confident about the caliber, he/she will emerge as victorious. Success is the result of positivity. When a person is positive and is with wonderful courage to take up risks can taste triumph and when one is passive and do nothing productive will have a great fall and that would be irreversible. Being positive will make great things possible to those who don't stop believing in oneself, trying something new or better and learning to be different. Be inquisitive to be different, and if you want to be different you need to be different. Being inquisitive will open up to new ideas and these ideas will sprout, grow and yield fruits.

Be curious to win

It is necessary to be curious and curiosity according to Ian Leslie is a combination of intelligence, persistence and hunger for novelty, all wrapped up in one. In order to improve curiosity and wonder one needs to read widely and should follow one's interests. It is said that when you are running into something interesting, drop everything and study it. The feeling of being interested can act as a kind of neurological signal, directing us to fruitful areas of inquiry.

Be thirsty to accomplish your target

The thirst to have fruitful enquiry will lead to fill up and accomplish the target. It will also help one to polish mind with the minds or thoughts of others. One can always be benefitted with the progressive ideas of others. It simply means to consult with the experts to be experts. These ideas will either support or would leave the spark to think what is next. If your ideas can get wings using others' thoughts there is no wrong in it but one should make sure that it is productive and never be destructive.

Do not take up shortcuts

We have crippled ourselves in finding out shortcuts in every way possible. Though we have the potential source, we do not want to rely on anything that would demand time. Even any kind of information we require is to be available at our finger tips, if not, it is very difficult to pass moments. Today's generation is born to Google. In the era of Google searches, we have no problem finding the exact answer to our questions, but by chance likely to encounter information that is not specific or relevant to our question or queries. It is said that a serendipity deficit makes innovation harder, because innovation relies on unexpected collision of

knowledge and ideas. So, it is the fact that we don't exactly get the answers perfect for our questions.

Give wings to your passions

All what you do might be meaningless or absurd for the people watch you from far, but you should never allow your passion and interests to die. Once they are no more with you, then the life will be pathetic and difficult to pursue. On the go there are chances, where you might fall down many times but your passion and interests would be your help in standing on your own foot. You must keep your passion alive and no outer forces can have access on you. This must be your strength to get up from the fall. Falling down would give us experiences and these experiences are the driving forces to stand up. An ant while carrying the grain might fall down many times but it will not stop carrying grains because of the fear of falling down. Life is similar to this. If one wants to sustain life, then it is necessary to have lots of experiences of falling down and getting up. Learn lessons from every instance of your life and this would be a force to live on.

Conclusion

I am the master of my life and everything that is required to stand on my own foot it's within me. If I am able to stand to be different by being curious to win starts my auspicious time and this so called auspicious time is within and will be out of your reach if you are to search elsewhere. Do not be satisfied with the knowledge you have but equip and update yourself at every moment by not taking the shortcuts to win rather shed your perspiration for your cause. If you are determined you will never at the place where you fell but you would fly to the heights by the wings that are created by you to win always.



MY CAREER: THE PATH FINDER



SHAJU JOSEPH, M.A., M. Phil., B. Ed., MBA

Choosing a career after schooling is considered to be the most important activity in a student's life. But the question that baffles everybody is, '**What to choose?**' and '**How to choose?**' Unfortunately these questions remain unanswered in most of the children's lives. The reason...?

In a world where the children get everything 'readymade', this problem is bound to happen. In a world where the children are just taught about the price of things and not the value, this is bound to happen and in a world where the children are not taught to take up the responsibilities or face the challenges and stand on their own legs, this is bound to happen. The parents- especially our (Indian) parents are so concerned about their children's future that they want to have everything ready for them as they grow up and finally a high profile blue collar job with a fat six/ seven digit pay cheque. Once they achieve this – the parents are happy and content that their son/ daughter is well settled.

It looks good and everybody is fine with it. Moreover this is what 90% of the present generation wants. Gradually what happens is – they get fed up with the unending stress related to work, meeting the targets, satisfying the boss etc. In the struggle to keep up with the expectations of the employers and the society, they forget their family life, their children's social and emotional growth, the spouse, the parents and relations. Not only that the extreme stress makes the person mentally and physically tired. The rest of the life is spent going to the hospitals, eating loads of medicines as food etc. or to make things worse, he/ she may get into depression or even commit suicide.

How do these things happen? Was this what was envisioned? Was it the destiny / the life parents wanted the children to have?

No- Obviously No is the answer. Then Why ...? why should this happen? Let us look back to the two questions that we left behind – **What to choose? and How to choose?**

These two questions are quintessentially important because a choice that one makes at a critical point of time makes all the difference. Every apprentice searching for a happy life, should earnestly work on What to Choose- not choose what they have been told to by the parents ,

relatives or the so called well- wishers or not a career to satisfy your parents or your own social status. The choice should ultimately based on your own interests , your own passion and your own heart's desire - failing in which whatever you do will become just a job , a burden and it will never make you happy.

As we discussed, what to Choose entirely depends on your passion, love, affinity and attachment. Your parents / teachers can surely guide you or support you but make sure you be the decision maker. When you go after what you are passionate about, you are bound to enjoy what you do. It will never be a burden for you or even a 'work' for you but it will be the most interesting activity, or 'time pass' for you as you get completely involved in it. As the maxim goes 'Do what you love and Love what you do'.

In the words of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, 'If you do what you love, you don't need to work even a single day in your life. So it becomes imperative to make a correct choice before selecting a particular profession.'

Now let's discuss how to identify your passion, your interest or what to do with your life. I hope the following questions will help you to make the choice. Ask yourself the same/ similar questions.

- What do I enjoy doing?
- What kind of activities are fun and fulfilling for me?
- What am I good at?
- What Skills do I have to excel in what I do?
- What are my capabilities?
- What are my drawbacks and what do I do to improve upon them?
- How much time do / can I spend to sharpen my skills?
- How confident am I?
- How strong is my Intrapersonal as well as my Interpersonal skills?
- Am I willing to / able to face the challenges that emerge in this field?

If you are able to find satisfying answers to these questions, be sure that you are on the right track. Develop a strong proactive mindset and 'Never say Die' attitude and an unrelenting thirst to achieve what you value the most and it will surely make your life and you will be happy and your life will be meaningful. As Swami Vivekananda reminds us " Arise, awake and stop not until the goal is reached".



POWER SHARING

1. 'ETHNIC'

Ethnic means a social division based on shared culture and common descent. People belonging to an ethnic group need not have the same religion or nationality.

STORY OF BELGIUM

- Belgium is a small country in Europe which has a population of a little over one core.
- The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex.
- Out of the total population of the country, 59 percent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 percent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one percent of the Belgians speaks German
- In Belgium's capital, Brussels, 80 percent speak French while 20 percent are Dutch speaking.
- The minority French- speaking community was relatively rich and powerful.
- This made Dutch speaking community angry as they benefit of economic development and education much later.
- During the 1950s and 1960s, tensions between the Dutch- speaking and French- speaking communities created due to these differences.

STORY OF SRI LANKA

- Sri Lanka is an island nation, south of India having diverse population of about two core people.
- The major social groups are the Sinhala speakers (74 percent) and the Tamil – speakers (18 percent).
- Tamils are divided into two groups ;
 - Sri Lankan Tamils (13 percent) – Tamil natives of the country
 - Indian Tamils (5 percent) – came from India during colonial period as plantation workers.
- Most of the Sinhala- speaking people are Buddhists, while most of the Tamils are Hindus or Muslims.
- There are about 7 percent Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala

Majoritarianism in Sri Lanka;

- ❖ The democratically elected government adopted a series of Majoritarian policy measures to establish Sinhala supremacy. These are ;

- Sinhala as the only official language.
- The governments followed preferential policies that favored Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- ❖ These decisions gradually increased the feeling of alienation among the Sri Lankan Tamils.
- ❖ The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
- ❖ By 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
- ❖ It soon turned into civil war.

ACCOMMODATION IN BELGIUM

- Between 1970 and 1993, Belgian's constitution amended four times to work out an arrangement that would make everyone to live together.
- The elements of the Belgian model;
 - Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French – speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government.
 - Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country.
 - Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
 - There is also provision of 'community government' elected by people belonging to one language. Community which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language – related issues.

WHY POWER SHARING IS DESIRABLE?

- 1) Thus, two different sets of reasons can be given in favor of power sharing.
- 2) Firstly, power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- 3) There is a second, deeper reason why power sharing is good for democracy. Power sharing is very spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.

- 4) Let us call the first set of reasons PRUDENTIAL and the second MORAL.
- 5) While prudential reasons stress that power sharing will bring out better outcomes, moral reasons emphasizes the very act of the power sharing valuable.

FORMS OF POWER- SHARING

- In modern democracies, power sharing arrangements can take many forms.
- ❖ Horizontal distribution of power. Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary Example; INDIA
- ❖ Federal government (vertical distribution of power): power can be shared among governments at different levels- a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Example: USA
- ❖ Power may also be shared among different social groups such as the religious and linguistic groups. Example: 'community government' in Belgium.
- ❖ Power sharing arrangements can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements control or influence those in power.

QUESTION BANK

Multiple Choice

- 1 In Belgium, the percentage of French community is
 - a) 54%
 - b) 40%
 - c) 30%
 - d) 20%
2. Belgium shares its boarder with
 - a) France
 - b) Germany
 - c) Luxembourg
 - d) All of above
3. The capital city of Belgium is
 - a) Dutch
 - b) France
 - c) Brussels
 - d) None of above
4. Power struggle demanding separate Eelam was launched by
 - a) Sinhalese
 - b) Buddhists
 - c) Tamilians
 - d) None of above
5. Majoritarianist constitution was adopted by
 - a) Belgium
 - b) India
 - c) Sri Lanka
 - d) Pakistan

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Which are the most important social groups of Sri Lanka?

Answer :

- i) Sinhala Speakers ii) Tamil Speakers

2. When did Sri Lanka emerge as an independent nation?

Answer : 1948

3. What is a civil war?

Answer : It is a violent conflict between the opposing groups within a country for example the conflict between Sinhalese and Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka.

4. Name the ethnic group of Sri Lanka which are involved in a civil war.

- Answer : i) Sri Lankan Tamils or the Sinhalese
ii) Indian Tamils

5. State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing from the Indian content.

- Answer : i) India is a multicultural Society
ii) India is a democratic country.

6. Name the most important organs of the government

Answer : Legislature, executive and judiciary.

7. In Sri Lanka the democratically elected government adopted a series of which measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy? Mention any one.

Answer : They establish a majoritarian government.

8. State two main base of social division in Sri Lanka.

- Answer : i) Religion ii) Language

9. which type of power sharing is called checks and balances?

Answer : Horizontal distribution of power.

10. Which two languages are generally spoken in Belgium?

Answer : French and Dutch

11. Give one example of horizontal sharing of power.

Answer : Power sharing among legislature, executive and judiciary.

12. Who elects the community government in Belgium?

Answer : People belonging to one language community Dutch, French and German.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. What is the ethnic composition of Belgium?

Answer : The ethnic composition of Belgium a small country is very compliuseof the country's total population,

59 per cent live in the Flemish region and speak Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French, Remaining 1 per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city, Brussels about 80 per cent people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch speaking.

2. Mention any four steps which were taken by the Sri Lankan government to achieve majoritarianism.

Answer :

- i) In 1956, an Act was passed under which English was replaced as the country's official language not by the Sinhala and Tamil but by the Sinhala only.
- ii) The government followed preferential policies that favoured the Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs.
- iii) A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.
- iv) Denial of citizenship to estate Tamils.

3. What is the relationship between democracy and power sharing?

Answer : 'Democracy' means giving every citizen the right and power to make the decision through their elected representatives. Power sharing is dividing power among various social groups to given them equal representation in the governance power sharing is the essence of democracy where every individual, irrespective of cultural and language difference feel involved in the political system.

4. what is power sharing? Explain

- Answer :** i) The concept of providing a permanent share of power in the government different communities or regions is termed as power sharing.
- ii) Under this the people and the leaders of the nation respect the feelings and regions.
- iii) The principle of power sharing is very important for the unity and growth of democracy.

5. Explain the principle of federal division of power.

Answer : i) Under the federal division of power the power is divided among different levels of government for example in India the power is shared among the three levels of government i.e., Union government, the state governments and the local government.

- ii) This type of system is known as vertical division of power.
- iii) Under this the constitution clearly lay down the power of each levels of government.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. How were the ethnic problems solved in Belgium? Mention any four steps which taken by the government to solve the problems?

Or

How is the political system in Belgium innovative and different from the other countries of the world? Explain any three points.

Answer : i) Equal number of ministers for both the groups : The Belgium constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, no single community can take decisions unilaterally.

ii) More people to state government : Under the proper power showing arrangement, many power of the central government were given state government for the two regions of the country. The state governments were not subordinate to the central government.

iii) Equal representation at the state and the central level : A separate government has been set up at Brussels in which both the communities have equal representation.

iv) Formation of community government : Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government that is 'community government' This 'community government' is elected by the people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German speaking no matter where they live. This government has the powers regarding cultural, education at and language related issues.

2. Why is power sharing desirable?

Or

Why is power sharing necessary in democracy?

Explain

Answer : 1. Prudential reasons :

- i) Prudential reasons are based on careful calculations of gains and losses for example in the Nepal movement for democracy was the Maoists an aimed revolutionary group was given some share after the formation of government. The Major gain for this was peace in Nepal.
- ii) Prudential reasons help to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- iii) Prudential reasons are good way to ensure political stability.
- iv) Imposing the will of majority community over the minority may look like an attractive option in the shout run, but in the long run, it under... the unity of the nation. Tyramny of the minority. It often brings ruins to the majority as well.

2. Moral reasons :

- i) Power sharing is the basic spirit of democracy. A democratic rule involves the sharing of power with those affected by its exercise and those who have to live with its effects.
- ii) A democratic government is chosen by the people. So they have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. A legitimate government is one where groups through participation, acquire a stake is the system.
- iii) Decentralisation of power that is formation of state governments, local government is an example of moral reason.

FEDERALISM

1. INTRODUCTION

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

Key features of federalism are

- 1) Two or more levels of government.
- 2) Different levels of government govern the same citizens, where each level has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of legislation, taxation and administration.
- 3) Existence and authority of each level of government is constitutionally governed.
- 4) The fundamental provisions of the constitution cannot be unilaterally changed. Such changes require the consent of both the levels of government.
- 5) Courts have the power to interpret the constitution. The highest court acts as the umpire if any dispute arises between different levels of governments.
- 6) Sources of revenue for each level of government are specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- 7) Federal system has dual objectives to safeguard and promote unity of the country, and to accommodate regional diversity.

UNION TERRITORIES

Some unites of the Indian union, which are too small to become an independent state and could not be merged with any of the existing states, are called union Territories. They are also called 'Centrally Administered Territories' for example, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep

Coalition government;

A government formed by coming together of at least two political parties. Usually, partners in a coalition form a political alliance and adopt common programmes.

For example, National Democratic Alliance (NDA), the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) and the left front.

INDIA FEDERAL COUNTRY:

The constitution declares India as a union of states. Although the word 'Federation' is not used, the Indian union is based on the principles of federation. The

constitution originally provided for a two-tier system of government, the Union Government or the central Government representing union of India and the state Government. A third -tier of federation was added in the form of panchayats and Municipalities. As in any federation, these different tiers enjoy separate jurisdiction. The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative powers between the union government and state government. It contains three lists:

- Union List (97 Subjects),
- State List (66 Subject),
- Concurrent List (47 subjects),

Since India is an example of 'holding together' federation where the Central Government is more powerful vis-à-vis the states, some states, for example, enjoy a special status like Jammu & Kashmir, which has its own constitution.

'COMING TOGETHER' FEDERATIONS;

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. Example are; USA, SWITZERLAND and AUSTRALIA.

'HOLDING TOGETHER' FEDERATIONS:

In this agreement, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government. The central governments tend to be more powerful vis-à-vis the states. Often different constituent units of the federation have unequal powers. Some units are granted special powers, for example, India, Spain, and Belgium.

SHARING OF POWER BETWEEN THE UNION GOVERNMENT AND STATE GOVERNMENTS;

The sharing of power between the union government and state governments is basic to the structure of the constitution. The parliament cannot, on its own, change this arrangement. Any change has to be first passed by both the Houses of the parliament with at least two- third majority. It has then to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the total states. In case of any dispute about the division of powers, the High Courts and the Supreme Court make a decision.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS OF FEDERALISM IN INDIA;

- Clearly laid out constitutional provisions providing a three- fold distribution of powers in the three lists- Union list, State list and Concurrent list- between the union and state governments,
- The nature of democratic politics in our country.
- The creation of linguistic states. Boundaries of several old states of India were changed in order to create new states. This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same state.
- Restricting of centre – state relation..

LANGUAGE POLICY OF INDIA;

Our constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. The formation of linguistic states united the country and made administration easier. The leaders of our country adopted a very cautious attitude in spreading the use of Hindi. Hindi was identified as official language besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as scheduled languages by the constitution.

DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

- When power is taken away from central and state governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.
- Before 1992, the local bodies were directly under the state governments.
 - Regular elections were not held.
 - The local bodies did not have any resources or powers of their own.
- After 1992, the constitution was amended to make the third- tier of democracy more powerful and effective. The steps taken are
 - Mandatory to held regular elections to local government bodies.
 - Seats are reserved for the scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.
 - At least one-third of all positions is reserved for women.
 - An independent institution called the state Election commission has been created in each state.
 - The state government are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies

RURAL LOCALGOVERNMENT

- Popularly known by the name Panchayati raj.
 - Gram panchayat; it is the decision- making body for the entire village.
 - Panchayat samiti; A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form what is usually called a panchayat samiti or block or mandal.

- Zillaparishad; all the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together form the zillaparishad.

URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ;

In large urban areas, there are corporations and in smaller urban areas, there are municipal corporations.

QUSTION BANK

Q1. Multiple choice questions

1. The coming together federation is

- a. India
- b. Spain
- c. USA
- d. Australia

2. Indian official language is

- a. Hindi
- b. English
- c. Urdu
- d. None of these

3. The municipal officers are called

- a. Mayors
- b. MCAs
- c. Sarpanch
- d. None of these

4. To make India a strong federation, we need

- a. Written constitution
- b. Rigid constitution
- c. Independent Judiciary
- d. All of the above

5. Federations have been formed with the two kinds of

- a. States
- b. Routes
- c. People
- d. None of above

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is federalism?

Answer : Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units. The various constituent units and the central authority run their administration independently and do not interfere unnecessarily in the affairs of one another.

2. Name any two holding together federalism.

Answer : USA and Australia

3. What is a state list/

Answer : It comprises those important subjects on which the state government can pass laws. Subjects like police,

local government, trade and commerce agriculture within the state are included in the state list. The state list has 66 subjects.

4. who is a Mayor?

Answer : He is an elected chairperson of the Municipal Corporation.

5. How many languages have been recognised as scheduled language?

Answer : 22 languages

6. Who govern the Union Territories?

Answer : The union Government

7. What are Union Territories?

Answer : These are areas which are too small to become an independent state but which could not be major with any of the existing state.

8. Name any two holding together federation

Answer : India and Spain

9. What is Gram Panchayat?

Answer : It is a council consisting of several ward members, often called panch and a president or sarpanch.

10. what is Panchayat Samiti?

Answer : A few gram panchayats are grouped together to form a panchayat samiti or block or mandal.

11. Which two languages have been identified as the official languages?

Answer : English and Hindi

12. What is Zilaparishad?

Answer : All the panchayat samitis or mandals in a district together constitute the ZilaParishad.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention any four features of federalism

Or Explain four features of the federal form of government.

Answer : i) The power is divided between a central authority and its various constituent units.

ii) Different tiers of the government govern the same citizens.

iii) The fundamental provisions of the government can not be unilaterally changed by one level of government.

2. Mention any four difficulties of the local government in India.

Answer : i) Most states have not transferred significant powers to the local governments.

ii) There is a shortage of resources.

iii) Elections are not held regularly.

iv) The Gram Sabhas are not held regularly.

3. What are the advantages of local government?

Answer : i) Constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in our country.

ii) It has also increased women's representation and voice in our democracy.

iii) This allows people to directly participate in decision making.

iv) Local people have better ideas and knowledge about the local problems.

4. Explain two achievements and two difficulties of the local self governments in India.

Answer : Achievements

i) It has made the country more united and stronger.

ii) It has also made the administration easier.

Difficulties

i) There is a shortage of resources

ii) elections are not held regularly.

5. What is Gram Sabha? Mention its functions.

Answer : Every adult of the village who is 18 years of age constitute the Gram Sabha.

i) It is the decision making body of the entire village.

ii) The village panchayat works under the supervision of the Gram Sabha.

iii) It approves the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat.

6. What is a Panchayat Raj? What is its importance?

Answer : The rural local government is known as the Panchayat Raj Importance:

i) It helps the people to directly participate in decision making.

ii) It helps in the decentralisation of power.

iii) It reduces the burden of the central government.

7. Define :

a. Gram Panchayat

b. Panchayat Samiti

c. ZilaParishad

d. Mayor

Answer : a) It is a council consisting of several ward members often called the panch and a president or a sarpanch.

b) A few gram panchayats are grouped are grouped together to form a panchayat samiti or block or a mandal.

c) All the panchayat samities or Mandals in a district together constitute the ZilaParishad.

d) A mayor is an elected chairperson of the Municipal Corporation.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between the coming together federations and the holding together federations.

Answer : Coming together federations

- i) Under this the independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.
- ii) under this all the constituent states usually have equal powers
- iii) USA, Switzerland and Australia

Holding together federations

- i) Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
- ii) Under this central government tends to be more powerful
- iii) India, Spain and Belgium

2. What is decentralization? What is the importance or need for decentralisation?

Answer : When power is taken away from the central and State governments and given to the local government it is called decentralisation.

- i) The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have a better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money, and how to manage things more efficiently.
- ii) At the local level, it is possible for the people to directly participate in making decisions properly. So that it can help to build a habit of democratic participation. Basically the local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely the local self government.

3. Explain the advantages of decentralisation

Or

Explain any four features of the third tier of government.

Answer : i) Locals have better knowledge : The basic idea behind decentralisation is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money, and how to manage things more efficiently.

ii) Direct participation of the people: Decentralisation makes it possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. The local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy namely the local self government.

iii) Foundation of democracy : Local government are most important in a democratic system. These are training schools for local citizens and local leadership. These provide political education. The people get familiar about the electoral process, and the proper use of their vote, which is the very foundation of democracy.

iv) Reduction of burden of the central government : It reduces the burden of the central or state government. These can concentrate on matters of national or state importance in a better way. In this way, the local self government ensures efficiency everywhere, at all the three levels of today's government. Indian leaders have recognised the need for decentralised.

v) Women empowerment : At least one third of all positions are reserved for women in all the local bodies. This has led to women empowerment.



INFO JUNCTION



February 01, 2020

MOHAMMED ALLAWI

One of the former communication ministers of Iraq, Mr. Mohammed Allawi was appointed as the Prime Minister of the country. Allawi has been appointed the Prime Minister of the Country amidst long protests that has so far killed 600 in the country.



March 30, 2020

NASA ANNOUNCES SUNRISE MISSION

NASA announced Sun Radio Interferometer Space Experiment (SunRISE) mission. The mission is to study about how sun creates Giant Solar Particle Storms. The SunRISE mission will provide information on how the Sun's radiation affects the space environment and to understand the working of the solar system. The study will also aid future astronauts mission.



February 25, 2020

MOHAMMED HOSNI MUBARAK

The Egypt ruler Mohammed Hosni Mubarak died at the age of 91. He served as the President of Egypt between 1981 to 2011.



March 30, 2020

RAJASTHAN STATEHOOD DAY

Rajasthan celebrates its Statehood Day on March 30 every year.

Popularly known as "Land of the Kings", the day is also called "Rajasthan Day". This year, the state was silent due to the lock down in the country. Usually there were radiant and invigorating events held all across



March 21, 2020

SATYARUP SIDDHANTA

The Indian Mountaineer Satyarup Siddhanta has entered 'Limca Book of Records'. He has set the record of becoming the first Indian to climb the highest volcano in the world. He already holds Guinness Book of World Records, India Book of Records, Asia Book of Records, British Book of records and Champion Book of Records.



April 7, 2020

WORLD HEALTH DAY

April 7 is marked as the World Health Day every year. The day is marked to celebrate the work of midwives and nurses for their role in keeping the world safety and healthy. This year, 2020, has celebrated as International Year of Nurses and Midwives. The World Health Day is marked by World Health Organization along with several other organizations. The theme of the World Health Day is selected by WHO. Theme of 2020: Support Nurses and Midwives.



March 28, 2020

EARTH HOUR

Since 2007, every year millions of people participate in the campaign called "Earth Hour" in March. This year, it was celebrated on 28 March 2020. It is a symbolic movement of "Lights OFF" to save the environment. The event is organized by the World wide Fund. The event was first started in Sydney, Australia. The aim of marking Earth Hour is to give attention towards global warming, climate change and loss of biodiversity. During the one-hour campaign, all over the world switch off lights and electronic items between 8:30 PM to 9:30 PM. The Earth Hour is held every year on the last Saturday of March.



March 29, 2020

AIR VICE MARSHALL CHANDAN SINGH RATHORE

The Mahavir Chakra recipient Air Vice Marshall Chandan Singh Rathore died at his Jodhpur residence. His services during 1962 war and 1971 war were impeccable. He was honored with Mahavir Chakra for the same.



APRIL 9, 2020

INDIAN RAILWAY AGAINST COVID 19

Apart from converting its coaches into hospital beds, the Indian Railways has also launched isolation wards. Around 3,250 coaches have been converted into isolation wards. It has recruited 2,500 temporary doctors and 35,000 paramedic staffs. Around 5,000 beds have been identified for treatment in railway hospitals.

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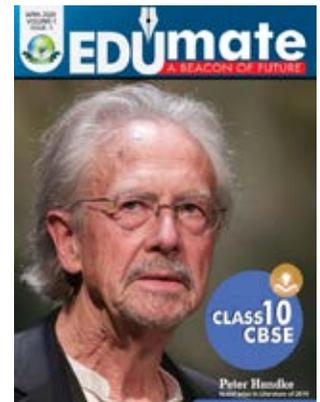
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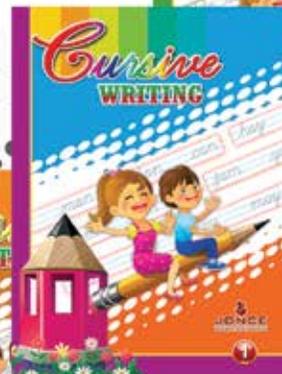
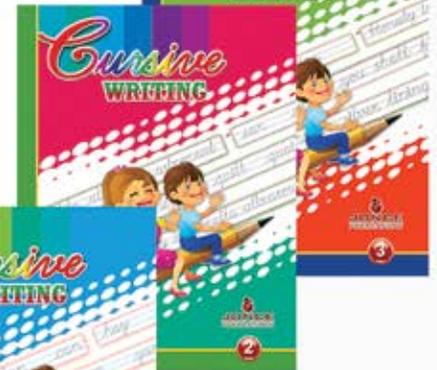
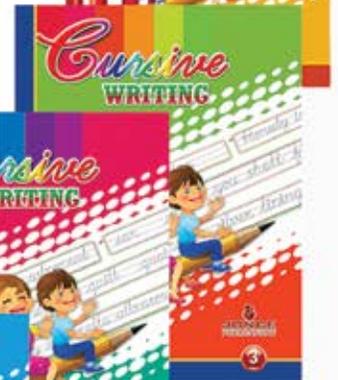
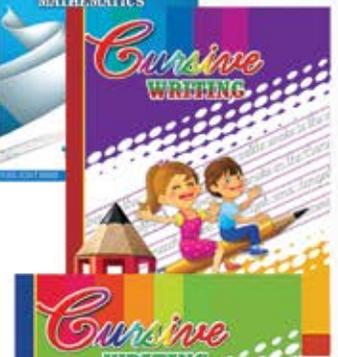
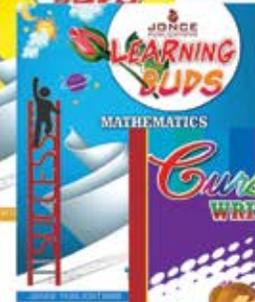
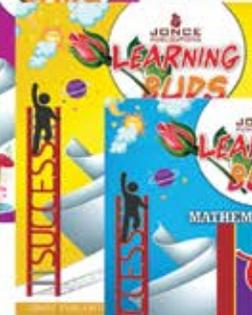
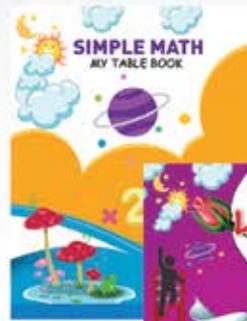
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