

SALAFIA MODEL SCHOOL PAMPORE

Key Notes of

CLASS 10<sup>th</sup>

Tr. Manzoor Ahmad.

Sub: Economics.

Unit. I

Chapter 1. Understanding J&K Economy.

Unit. II

Chapter 2. Employment Generation.

Term. Ist.

Protecting ourselves from disasters.

Lesson no 01. Understanding J&K Economy.

Long Answer Type Questions.

Q No 1 Identify major agricultural crops grown in Jammu and Kashmir. Distribute these crops according to Kharif and Rabi seasons.

Ans.: About 73 Percent of population of the State lives in the rural areas and is directly or indirectly depending upon agriculture for their livelihood and employability. The major agricultural crops grown in Jammu and Kashmir are the following:

(i) Rice (ii) Maize (iii) Wheat (iv) Barley (v) Bajra (vi) Jowar (vii) Pulses (viii) Fodder (ix) oilseeds.

Rabi crops: It refers to agricultural crops sown in winter and harvested in the spring. The rabi crops are grown b/w the months mid november to April.

Examples: (i) Wheat (ii) Barley (iii) Fodder (iv) oilseeds.

Kharif crops: This season is from July - October during the south-west monsoon.

Examples: Rice, Maize, Bajra, Jowar, Pulses  
(1)

## SMS (UI)

Q No 2 Write down the basic objectives of Forest Policy in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans. The basic objectives of the state Forest Policy of Jammu and Kashmir are as follows:

- (i) Conservation of biodiversity and natural habitat through preservation of natural resources forests with the vast variety of Flora and Fauna.
- (ii) Rehabilitation of degraded forests so as to optimize their productivity and restore their potential to provide ecosystem goods and services on sustainable basis.
- (iii) Poverty alleviation by meeting livelihood needs of forest dependant communities through sustainable supply of forest produce by improving productivity of existing forests, and their schemes & programmes.
- (iv) Extending Tree cover outside forests to reduce pressure on natural forests for supply of forest produce.
- (v) Checking denudation and soil erosion in catchments through integrated watershed management techniques and practices.
- (vi) Maintenance of the health of forest vegetation.

Q No 3) Write a detailed note on handicrafts and handlooms of J&K?

Ans. The prominent medium and small scale industries of the state are handicrafts and handlooms. Handicrafts occupy a prominent

(2)

## SMS (VI)

Position in The State. The Carpets of Kashmir are highly priced in The world. Most of the Kashmiri Carpets are exported To middle East and Europe. wood carving, shawls, paper mache, woollen shawls, crewel embroidery, baskets, wall hangings, Nambads + Gabba, Special Types of woollen Carpets, Jewellery etc hold a significant share in export of The state.

Handloom, besides being environment friendly and has high employment potential as it is highly labour intensive with low capital investment. The department has 491 registered handloom industries cooperative societies with membership of 15495 weavers. It is a traditional economic activity. J&K has famous quality of weaving fabrics like Pashmina shawls, Raffal shawls, Kani ~~sh~~ shawls, silk saris etc.

Q//4) Write a detailed note on Tourism as a service sector in Jammu + Kashmir ?

Ans: Tourism industry has always proved to be a huge source of employment and income to the residents of the state. Tourism is spread out in all parts of the state in different forms whether it is destination Tourism where Tourists are attracted to the natural beauty of the state or pilgrimage Tourism where Tourists visit holy places like Temples or shrines. world famous resorts in

(3)



Kashmir likes Dal Lake, Mughal gardens, Verinag, Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Sonmarg have proved to be everlasting attraction for tourists other destinations like Aharbal, Doodhpathri, some shrines like The Hazratbal, Amarnath Cave, Shree Mata Vaishno devi, Shiv Khori, Shahdora Sharief, Kailash Yatra, places of natural beauty like Bhaderwah, Bani, Patnitop, Mansar Lake, etc.

Q. (5) Explain the economic importance of Secondary Sector in the State of J&K.

Ans: The economic importance of the Secondary Sector can be understood from the fact that it helps in converting raw material into finished goods. This conversion of raw material into finished goods is an industry which absorbs very large numbers of the population for employment and earning livelihood. The Handicrafts has been one of the important livelihood earning industry in the State of J&K which include the following:

1. **Carpets**: It is widely held that Sultan Zainul Abideen brought Carpet weavers from Persia and Central Asia to train local people and soon after the Carpet weaving industry in Kashmir attained proficiency and perfection.
2. **Shawls**: The Kashmiri Shawls are prepared from three kinds of fabrics i.e., Shah Tus, Pashmina and Rambhal.

3. **Wood Carving**: Wood Carving refers to creating designs on wood. Walnut wood is especially used for the purpose. The wood carved products may be Sofas, Chairs, Tables, almirahs etc.
4. **Ladakhi Carpets**: Carpets woven by Ladakhi people are popularly known as Khalidan and Tsutdan.
5. **Basohli Paintings**: Basohli is known for its miniature paintings. The themes of these miniatures are taken from sources of literature; like Rasmanjari, Gita Govinda and Gaganamala.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on the economy of Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans. Traditionally, Jammu and Kashmir State has been an agrarian state. However over time many other sectors have also been contributing in the growth of state domestic product. The percentage share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in GSDP of J&K are 21%, 22% and 57% respectively. The GSDP at 2004-05 prices is ₹45126.30 crores for the year 2014-15. The per capita income of J&K has declined by 2.66% in 2014-15.

(5)

SMS (U1) .

Q. Why primary sector is important for J+k economy?

Ans: The primary sector is important for J+k economy because 80% of the State's population resides in rural areas and directly or indirectly depends upon this sector for livelihood and employment. The people engaged in the primary sector earn money by selling the agricultural and allied products for income and livelihood.

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End of U1.

SMS (U2)  
SALAFIA MODEL SCHOOL PAMPORE  
Class 10<sup>th</sup> Subject Economics  
Unit II Teacher: Manzoor Ahmad.

### (Key Notes)

Lesson No 02 - Employment Generation

Exercises / Project Activity.

1. Do it Yourself
2. Do it Yourself
3. Do it Yourself.

Fill in the blanks

- (i) Srinagar (ii) Gardens and fresh water Springs in Kashmir (iii) Pahari miniature Paintings from Bhasoli (iv) Its diversity of Exotic flora and fauna (v) Public Private Partnership (vi) Kashmir (vii) Middle East and Europe (viii) Ladakh.

### Short answers

1 Ans: Places of religious Pilgrimage in Jammu and Kashmir are :

- (i) Mata Vaishno Devi Temple
- (ii) Amarnath Cave
- (iii) Hemis Gompa at Ladakh
- (iv) Hazratbal Shrine
- (v) Sukrala Mata
- (vi) Noori Chamb
- (vii) Nagali Sahib
- (viii) Sahadara Sharief
- (ix) Shankaracharya Temple
- (x) Khirbhawan Temple



## SMS (U2)

2. Ans: Public Private Partnership (PPP) is defined as a co-operative venture between the public and private sectors, built on the expertise of each partner, the best meets clearly defined public needs through the appropriate allocation of resources, risks and rewards. Under PPP principle private enterprise helps the government to undertake development project by sharing profits.

3. Ans: The Handicraft sector in Jammu and Kashmir occupies an important place with a fine tradition of craftsman, employing 4-5 lakh artisans, 179 major crafts clusters and revenue generation of ₹1000 crore plus. This sector is highly labour intensive and contributes significantly to employment generation in Jammu and Kashmir. Handicraft has underperformed in the state due to lack of Kashmir brand, poor quality control, obsolete designs, exploitative middlemen and competition from machine-made fabrics.

(4) Ans: The role of micro, small and medium scale industries in socio-economic development and employment generation is well established. The sector has not done well in the state due to a number of reasons such as inadequate local demand, poor credit flows and distance from markets. As peace returns in the state, private investments and large industry will also

(2)

## SMS (U2)

Come back bringing Sustainable growth + Jobs.

5. Ans: Employment potential in Jammu and Kashmir can be increased particularly through the following two routes:

- (i) By accelerating the rate of economic growth of the state
- (ii) More effective implementation of employment oriented schemes and programmes

Extending support to entrepreneurs to set up small and medium enterprises for self employment would appear to be the most effective and durable way of doing this.

### Long answers

1 Ans: Tourism in Jammu and Kashmir is one of the most important sectors of the economy. Being the largest service industry, Tourism is a significant contributor to the state GDP, earns foreign exchange for the country, provide wide spread employment, yields tax revenue etc. Also Pilgrimage Tourism provides an extra boost to the state's economy and employment generation. The Trekking routes, mountaineering, winter sports, water sports, golfing, fishing etc; also have tremendous scope of attracting tourists from all over the world. In this way, Tourism is generating employment in Jammu & Kashmir.

2 Ans: Following are the sectoral initiatives taken by

(2)

The government To generate employment in J&K :

- (i) By increasing productivity of highly labour intensive livestock sector, increased public investment in poultry sector, emphasis on Tackling diseases and infertility in dairy.
- (ii) The Tourism sector with its potential in employing people across the skill spectrum and positive externalities for other sectors like handicrafts, handlooms and Transport occupies an important place in the development and employment Strategy of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iii) The role of micro, small and medium enterprises increasing the scope of Prime Minister's employment Guarantee Programme (PMEGP) and Purchase preferences in government procurement will help the revival of this sector in Jammu & Kashmir.
- (iv) In the handicraft sector, both the state and central governments have taken number of initiatives to remove the bottlenecks of this sector like establishing a Carpet cluster in Srinagar area, Pashmina and Kani shawls and starting a skill development scheme for craftsmen.

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End of U2.



Class 10<sup>th</sup>

Sub. Economics

Team Ist

Teacher: Manzoor Ahmad.

(Key NOTES)

CHAPTER 03 - Protecting ourselves from disasters

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Activity:

Do it yourself

Exercise:

Ans 1. In case an earthquake has struck, firstly I shall try to go to open place. If time is short then I shall hide myself under the table or under the door cover.

- Ans 2.
- (a) I shall prevent patient from getting injured due to fall by extending support.
  - (b) I shall tilt the head of injured person backwards, clear mouth of saliva as this will clear the airway.
  - (c) Further I shall raise the legs of that person from rest of his body. This will improve blood flow to vital organs like brain, heart and lungs.

Ans 3:- I shall ask the victim to lie down and elevation of the limbs above heart and gentle compression reduces bleeding due to (01)



## SMS (TI)

Gravity. I shall give direct pressure, dressing on wound which will reduce bleeding till the victim is transported to the hospital.

Ans 4 I shall rescue the trapped people in a vehicle after a disaster by removing them out of the vehicle.

Ans 5. I shall communicate with my relatives and friends during and after a disaster through mobile phone and data based services like text and e-mails.

Ans 6: I shall reassure him to stay calm and avoid movement of affected limb. Then I shall keep the bitten limb below the heart level and let the bitten site bleed for 30 seconds. After that I shall wash the affected area with soap and water and apply a gentle roller bandage two inches above the bite site on the limb.

### LONG TYPE QUESTIONS:

1 Ans The first thing before taking part in a "Search and Rescue" operations is to make sure that you do not put yourself also at risk by unnecessary exposing yourself to a hazard. If the "Search and Rescue" operation needs you to enter or go near a structure, you should first assess the stability of the structure. Uncontrolled movement on or around the structure could further destabilize the structure, causing more

## SMS (TI)

damage to the people.

### Role of Leader of Search and Rescue Team:

- a) To assess the disaster area and collect information on extent of damage.
- b) To find the safest approach to the disaster area.
- c) To take all precautions to safeguard search and rescue team.

### Role of Team members of Search & Rescue Team:

- a) To stay cool and calm and be optimistic.
- b) To follow the commands of the team leader.
- c) Put on all safety equipments including helmet.
- d) Always work in pairs and support each other.
- e) Keep calling, listen to all possible sounds.
- f) Be careful in all your actions.
- g) Cover the victims quickly and shift the victims to safe place.
- h) Boost the morale of the victim.

2. Ans: The given ahead measures should be taken to help a fire burnt patient:

- (i) Extinguishing flames on clothes by immediately pouring water is best practice because it also reduces the degree of burns.
- (ii) If water is not available then wrap body with thick cloth.
- (iii) Cover the burnt area with clean cloth.

(3)

## SMS (TI)

- (iv) Immediately remove the Tight clothing and Constrictive Jewellery.
- (v) Keep on giving plenty of fluids to drink till the patient reaches hospital.
- (vi) In electric burn, first snap off electric power supply then give first aid to the patient.

③ Ans 1 First degree burns: First degree of burns are superficial burns involving top layer of the skin. Due to these burns skin appears red and is very painful.

2. Second degree burns: Second degree burns are partial thickness burns involving two layers named epidermis and dermis. Due to these burns the skin becomes ~~stern~~ red having blisters, very painful and the tissue are swollen and wet.

3. Third degree burn: Third degree burns are called full thickness burns and involve all the layers of the skin along with deep structures like muscles, vessels and nerves.

④ Ans. Safe construction practice is that practice in which buildings are built earthquake resistant. However, preparedness and safe building construction practices can certainly reduce the extent of damage and loss. It is therefore necessary to have some elementary knowledge about construction and designing of disaster resistant buildings. Using these disaster resistant practices shall



## SMS (TI)

have an additional burden of only a few thousands of rupees, but will definitely not more precious than the life of our family members. There are certain steps which need to be taken into consideration at the stage of planning, designing and construction of the building to make it an earthquake resistant structure.

- a) Soil Testing is very important Tool in safe construction of building.
- b) The building should have a simple rectangular plan
- c) Long walls should be supported by reinforced concrete columns.
- d) Doors and windows should be small and centrally located.
- e) Material strength and quality of construction should be good.

5 Ans: The community is an institution in itself, emerging as the most powerful in entire mechanism of disaster management. During a disaster community should help in maintenance of essential services. To regularise the supply of food, water, medicines and other immediately needed material. Community should provide large buildings which can be used as shelters for the victims.

All the local and state bodies must be

(5)



SMS (T<sub>1</sub>)

active during a disaster. Community representatives or leaders elected by the people themselves can serve as the nodal body for effective management during a disaster and grave situation of a disaster.

### SHORT ANSWERS:

1 Ans: The given ahead three types of equipments should be carried by a rescuer:

1. Equipments for personal safety:- These include helmet, life jacket, gumboots, Torch + whistle.
2. Equipments for safety of victims:- These include ladders, ropes, pulley, small cutting tools, hammer, stretchers, first aid kit etc.
3. Ultra Modern Search equipments:- These include infrared cameras, acoustic devices, bio-radar and life locators.

(2) Ans: ABC formula in disaster management is made for providing first-aid to the victims. To save life by maintaining vital functions ABC (Airway, Breathing and Circulation). During disaster, practicing ABC of life support helps victim's condition from becoming bad to worse.

(3) Ans: The following should be the constituents of First-Aid kit. (6)

## SMS (Ti).

- (i) Adhesive bandages and Sticking Plasters
- (ii) Moleskin for blister Treatment
- (iii) Dressings, saline, soap, Antiseptic wipes or spongy
- (iv) Pocket mask, plastic Tweezers, Disposable gloves, medicines, light weight box, Airway,
- (v) Small Towels, oral Rehydration Solution.

Fill in the blanks..

- Ans.
1. 100, 101.
  2. Unconsciousness
  3. First Aid-Kit.
  4. National Disaster Management Authority
  5. Retrofitting
  6. National Disaster Response Force
  7. State Disaster Response force.
  8. Border Road-organization.

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End of Term Ist.

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