

Imamia Public Secondary School H. K Sofipora

Notes of Economics, Disaster Management and roadsafety education

Compiled by Mushtaq sir

t Answers

Q.1. Name major forest based raw material supplied from the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: Wood, Timber, Herbs, Gums, Resins etc.

Q.2. Write about qualities of major fruits produced in Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: Our state is the leading producer of fruits. The best quality of Apple is produced in the State of J&K. Apricot, Almond, Cherry, Pear, Peach, Plum, Mangoes, Guava, Citrus, Litchi, Phalsa and Berate are the other major fruits of our state which are also known for their quality both in India and abroad. Jammu is famous for mangoes, Kashmir is Famous for Apples and Ladakh is famous for apricot.

Q.3. Write a short note on handicrafts and handloom industry in the state.

Ans:

Handicraft Industry:

Handicrafts occupy an important position in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The handicrafts from the state have been in demand all over the world. Wood, Carvings, Shawls, Paper Machie, Woolen Shawls, Crewel Embroidery, Namdas and Gabba are the other handicrafts of the state. Handicraft industry is the backbone of the state economy.

Handloom industry:

Handloom industry has been traditionally the major industry in the state. The state is famous for weaving quality fabrics like Pashmina Shawls, Raffle Shawls, Kani Shawls, Silk Sarees, Kishtwari Blankets, and Block Printed Bed Sheets etc. The handloom department of the state has 491 registered cooperative societies. There are about 30 thousand handlooms in the state. This industry is also very important for economic activity of the state.

Q.4. Identity five each metallic and non – metallic mineral resources found in J&K.

Ans. Metallic minerals: Bauxite, iron – ore, copper – ore, zinc, sapphire

Non – Metallic minerals: Gypsum, limestone, sculpture, magnetic, quartzite.

Q.5. what is the role of service sector in the economic development of the state:

Ans: Service sector is the tertiary sector of the state economy. It is the fastest growing sector of the state. It is dominated by traditional services. Public administration at 19.74 % has emerged as the largest constituent of the service sector. Banking, insurance, transport, communication and real estate are the other important services.

Long Answers

Q.6. Identify major agricultural crops grown in Jammu and Kashmir. Distribute these crops according to Kharief and Rabi Seasons.

Ans: Jammu and Kashmir is an agrarian state. About 73% of the population of the state is directly or indirectly involved with agriculture. It amounts to 19.83% of GDP of the state. The main crops grown in the state are rice, maize and wheat. About 84% of the total cropped area is under these crops. The other crops grown are barley, Bajra and Jawar.

The crops grown in the Kharief season are: Maize, Rice, Pulses, and Millets.

The crops grown in the Rabi season are: Wheat, Barley, oil seeds.

OR

The major agriculture crops grown in Jammu and Kashmir are rice (paddy), maize, wheat and barley. About 84% of the total cropped area is under rice, maize and wheat only.

Distribution of these crops:

Rice: Rice is an important Kharif crop. Jammu district and plains of Kashmir are major areas for rice cultivation. Basmati rice is grown in RS Pura and adjoining areas of Jammu division is exported in large quantities. In Kashmir division Anantnag district is popularly known as "Bowl of Kashmir".

Maize: Maize is another important kharif crop. It is mainly grown in Kupwara, Anantnag, Udhampur, Doda and Rajouri districts of Jammu & Kashmir.

Pulses: Pulses are largely grown in Kharif season. The major pulses are grown in the state are Rajmash (Red Kidney Beans), Mong etc. these are mainly grown in Kathua and Kashmir valley.

Wheat: Wheat is a Rabi crop grown mainly in Jammu Division.

Q.7. Write down the basic objectives of forest policy of Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans: The basic objectives of forest policy of Jammu and Kashmir are:

- i. Conservation of bio – diversity and natural habitat of forests and preservation of forests.
- ii. Extending tree cover area which provides large supply of forest produce.
- iii. Poverty alleviation of forest dependent communities with sustainable supply of forest product by improving productivity of existing forests.

Q.8. What is copper ore? Write down the names of places where copper ore is found in J&K.

Ans: Copper ore is an important mineral resource used in industries to produce electrical appliances, utensils and alloys. The copper mines are located at Lashtial in Baramulla and Shumbal in Anantnag. Copper has been found in Kishtwar, Kargil and Zanaskar. Some deposits have also been found in Dhar and Tanmachik area in Ladakh.

Q.9. What are the major reasons of slow growth of handicrafts and handloom industry in the state?

Ans. Handicraft and handloom industry have traditionally been the backbone of Kashmir economy. A sizable chunk of population was engaged with these industries. But these industries have shown a slump of late. The major reasons for the slow growth of these industries can be summed as below:

- i. No innovations have been employed to improve the designing techniques.
- ii. Govt. has failed to provide better marketing strategies for selling the products.
- iii. The condition of the artisans involved in making the handicrafts has not improved much.
- iv. Many artisans hesitate to involve their children in the manufacture of handicrafts. They prefer service sector for their children.
- v. Due to recession in the world economy, the demand for these products has diminished, thereby hitting the growth of these industries.
- vi. These industries have failed to identify various opportunities and challenges ahead to compete at national and world level markets.

Additional Questions

Q1. Describe the contribution of major sectors in the GDP of J&K state?

Ans: The GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) of J&K at 2004-05 prices is 45126.30 crores for 2014-15. The contribution for the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in GSDP are 21%, 22% and 57% respectively. Agriculture in the primary sector, construction in the secondary sector and public administration in the tertiary sector have emerged as largest contributors towards state GDP.

Q2. Describe the economic importance of primary sector in J&K?

Ans: The primary sector is important since 80% of the state's population resides in rural areas and directly or indirectly depends upon this sector for livelihood and employment. This sector consists of extraction/processing of goods mainly by utilization of natural resources. Activities like Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forestry, Floriculture, Sericulture, Fisheries and mining are considered to be primary sector activities.

Q3. Describe the economic importance of secondary sector in J&K?

Ans: The economic importance of 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 number of population for employment and earning livelihood.

Q3. Describe the economic importance of tertiary sector in J&K?

Ans: Tertiary sector is the sector which provides support to the primary and secondary sector. As economies develop, the tertiary sector becomes increasingly important as with rising incomes, people avail more and more services. Secondly, a vibrant service sector is important for the growth of the other sectors as well.

Q4. Describe the factors responsible for the slow growth of economy of J&K State?

OR

What are the hurdles in economic development of J&K.?

Ans: The factors responsible for the slow growth of economy of J&K are discussed below:

1. Poor Connectivity: The Chenab valley, Kashmir and the Ladakh regions of the state face severe communication problems. Connectivity to these regions gets disrupted especially in winter due to heavy snowfall, avalanches and landslides.

2. Lack of awareness about employment opportunities: There is a marked preferences of the people for government jobs over private sector jobs. There is a need to attract people towards the private sector or self-employment in order to promote economic growth of the state.

3. Security problems: An economy functions best when there is peace in the region. The absence of peace and security creates a situation of fear and uncertainty for investment which is not conducive for the economic development.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

Fill in the blanks

- a. Hari Parbat is situated in Srinagar Kashmir
- b. Kukernag is famous for Largest Fresh Water Springs in Kashmir
- c. Dogra Art Museum is famous for Bhasoli Painting.
- d. The River Jhelum is famous for Fishing.
- e. Full form of PPP is Public Private Partnership.
- f. Paper Machie handicraft is produced in Srinagar, Kashmir.
- g. Kashmiri carpets are exported to foreign countries in Middle East and Europe.
- h. Hemis Gumpas are situated at Ladakh

Short Answers

Q.1. Identify places of religious pilgrimage in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: The main places of religious pilgrimage in J&K are:

☒ Amarnath Cave, Kashmir

☒ Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar

☒ Gumpas, Ladakh

☒ Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine, Jammu

Q.2. Write down the main principles of PPP?

Ans: Main principles of PPP:

☒ The development projects of the government are undertaken by the private enterprises.

☒ There is cost-sharing, profit-sharing as well as risk allocation between the government and the private enterprises.

☒ The government decides the policies while the private sector takes the responsibility for non-core functions such as Construction, Maintenance and Operations.

Q.3. Write is the role of handicraft sector in employment generation in J&K?

Ans: Handicraft is highly labour intensive sector in J&K. it contributes significantly to employment generation. It has 179 major craft clusters and employs about 4-5 lakh artisans.

Q.4. Write a brief note on Micro Small and Medium Scale Industries in employment generation?

Ans. The role of Micro Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (MSME) industries in employment generation is well established. Although out of 18345 MSME industries only 14993 are working, yet they provide employment to almost 90158 persons, revival of this sector will further boost the employment generation in J&K.

Q.5. How employment potential in J&K can be increased?

Ans: The employment potential of J&K can be increased by:

☒ Accelerating the rate of economic growth of the state.

☒ Implementing employment-oriented schemes & programs effectively.

Long Answers

Q1. Discuss the role of tourism in generating employment in Jammu and Kashmir?

Ans: Tourism is a labour intensive industry. It has great potential for employment generation. A number of jobs are created in Hotels, Restaurants, House Boats, Transport services and other areas of tourism sector. Besides, it also boosts employment in other sectors, like handicrafts, handlooms etc.

Q2. Write down sectoral initiatives by the government to generate employment in J&K?

Ans: The sectoral initiatives taken by the government to generate employment in J&K are:

a). Initiatives in Livestock sector:

i. Increased public investment in the poultry sector.

- ii. Emphasis on tackling disease and infertility in dairy.
- b). Initiatives in Tourism sector:
 - i. Putting a place in PPP policy for creating hotels and resorts.
 - ii. Training youth in hospitality and adventure tourism.
- c). Initiatives in Handicrafts sector:
 - i. Establishing a carpet cluster in Srinagar area.
 - ii. Starting a skill development scheme for craftsmen.
- d). Initiatives in MSME:
 - i. Increases access to finances by reviving the JK SFC.
 - ii. Increasing the scope of PMEGP
- e). Initiatives in IT/BPO:
 - i. Developing an operational SWAN network to improve connectivity.
 - ii. Simplifying procedures to encourage private investments

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PROTECTING OURSELVES FROM DISASTERS

Fill in the blanks

- a. 100 and 101 numbers should be dialled in case of emergency.
- b. Sudden temporary loss of consciousness because of the temperature regulation system of the body is known as Heat Stroke.
- c. A kit containing some medicines, bandages, dressings etc. for immediate treatment is called as First Aid Kit.
- d. NDMA stands for National Disaster Management Authority.
- e. Strengthening of old buildings is called as Retrofitting.

Short Answers

Q.1. What equipment's should be carried by a rescuer?

Ans:

1. Equipments for personal safety of Rescuer: Helmet, Life Jacket, Gumboots, Torch and Whistle.
2. Equipments for Safety of Victim: First Aid Kit, Ladders, Ropes, Pulleys, Small

Cutting Tools, Hammer etc.

3. Ultra Modern search Equipment: Infrared Cameras, Bio Radars, Life Locators and Acoustic Devices.

Q2. What is ABC formula in disaster management?

Ans:

A = Airways

B = Breathing

C = Circulation

Q3. What should be the constituents of First Aid Kit?

Ans: First Aid Kit consists of light weight box which contains some medicines, bandages, gloves, sterile cotton and dressing, soap, antiseptic solution, small towels, scissors, AMBU bag, Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS).

Answers

Q1. Write in detail the role of Search and Rescue team during a disaster?

Ans: The role of Search and Rescue team during a disaster is:

1. To search the victims and timely rescue them to safety.
2. To provide First Aid to victims and transport them to hospitals.

Q2. What should be the approach to help a fire burnt patient?

Ans: Adopt the following approach to help a fire burnt patient:

- a. Immediately pour water on the burnt area.
- b. Cover the burnt area with clean cloth.
- c. Keep on giving plenty of fluids to drink till the victim reaches hospital.

Q3. Explain in detail the first, second and third degree of burns?

Ans:

1. First Degree Burn: These are superficial burns involving top layer of the skin. Skin appears red and very painful.
2. Second Degree Burn: These are partial thickness burns involving two layers of the skin namely epidermis and dermis. The skin is red having blisters and is very painful.

3. Third Degree Burn: These are full thickness burns and involve all the layers of the skin along with muscles, vessels and nerves. The burn areas are less painful.

Q4. What is safe construction practice?

Ans: Safe construction practice means to construct and design disaster resistant buildings. It helps to reduce the extent of damage and loss during disasters like earthquake, floods etc.

Q5. What should be the role of community during a disaster?

Ans: Role of community during a disaster is:

1. To prepare the people before the disasters.
2. To manage the grave situation during as well as after the disaster.

Q1. Write a note on Road safety education?

Ans: Road safety education is the programme of educational activities about road safety that is provided in formal and community education setting. It seeks to develop the behaviour and attitude for safe road use relevant to the development of children and young people as passengers, pedestrians, cyclists and as novice drivers. The ultimate goal of this education is to prevent road accidents.

Q2. Why Road Safety Education is needed?

Ans: According to a survey from WHO, each year road traffic injuries take away lives of 1.2 million people around the globe. The death toll is on the higher side for the developing countries like India. Each year 5 Lakh road accidents are reported in India in which 1.5 lakh people lost their lives. This is mostly due to the lack of safety norms. Hence, in order to address the issue of road safety and minimize accidents, there is a dire need of Road Safety education.

Q3. Why do Children's have accidents?

Ans: Childrens have accidents due to the following common reasons:

1. Children are often absorbed in their own immediate interests and remain oblivious to their surroundings.
2. Lack of experience or development.
3. Curiosity or spirit of adventure may lead a child into dander of accidents.

4. Tensions at home may cause a child to run blindly into danger.
5. Inadequate supervision of parents.
6. Lack of awareness on understanding of traffic signals and traffic rules.

Q4. How accidents are caused?

Ans: Accidents are caused due to one or more of the following reasons:

1. Driving at a very fast speed and reckless driving.
2. Use of mobile phones while driving.
3. Eating, Smoking or talking with other passenger while driving.
4. Driving fatigue and falling asleep while driving.
5. Drink driving and driving while under the influence of Narcotic Drugs.
6. Defective automobile.
7. Poor weather conditions.

Q5. Who can prevent accidents?

Ans: There are different segments who can help to prevent accidents.

1. Traffic Police: They need to persuade safe behaviour among people, by applying laws.
2. People Representatives: They need to pass appropriate laws regarding road safety and ensure their implementation.
3. Civil Society: They need to be involved in initiating and supporting local action to improve road safety.
4. Teachers: They need to receive in-service training in-road Safety Education in order to give planned educational opportunities to their students.
5. Drivers: They need to make aware of children's limitations in traffic.

Q6. Write a short note on Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2016?

Ans: Government of India has approved the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to improve road safety scenario in the country. The Bill seeks to amend Motor Vehicles Act (MCA), 1988 and proposes immense penalties against violations of road safety rules as a prevention measure.

Q7. Write a short note on Traffic Authority in India?

Ans: Transport Department is the Traffic Authority in India. It has been established for enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act (MVA), 1988. It is one of the largest revenue earning departments dealing with various transport related matters like driving licenses, registration of motor vehicles, grant of renewal of permits and other regulatory and enforcement services. It works with two of the concerned authorities. They are State Authority and Regional Transport Authority.