

## **HISTORY**

### **L-1 : HOW, WHEN AND WHERE ?**

#### **A. Answer the following question briefly:**

##### **Q1. Define History:**

**Ans:** History is the study of changes over time and it covers all the aspects of human society.

##### **Q2. Mention any two features of History.**

**Ans:** (i) It is a systematic study of the past focusing on human events and their causes.  
(ii) It analyzes and interprets evidence to construct narratives what happened and why.

##### **Q3. Who was the writer of the book “The History of British India”?**

**Ans:** James Mill was known as the writer of the book “The History of British India”.

##### **Q4. Who was known as the “Father of Geography in India”?**

**Ans:** “James Rennel” was known as the the father of geography in India.

##### **Q5. How did Abdul Fazal’s book Ain-e-Akbari help James Rennel to prepare India’s Map?**

**Ans:** Because it proved a detailed description of the Akbar’s empire and its revenue units and administration.

##### **Q6. Name any two newspapers of the British Era.**

**Ans:** (i). The “Times of India”(1861) (ii). The “Pioneer”(1865)

##### **Q7. How was Indian history divided by James Mill?**

**Ans:** James Mill divided Indian History into three periods – Hindu, Muslim and British.

##### **Q8. Where is Victoria Memorial located?**

**Ans:** Victoria Memorial is located in Kolkata.

#### **B. Answer the following questions in detail:**

##### **Q1. What is the Importance of History?**

**Ans:** (i) History is an important store-house of wisdom of the past.  
(ii) It informs us about the events that have been prevailing in the society.  
(iii) It generates a feeling that the whole human race is one family and there exists a brotherhood among men.

##### **Q2. What were the major features of the book “The History of British India”. written by James Mill?**

**Ans:** The major features of the book “The History of British India” are:

- (i) The History of British India is divided into three periods- Hindu, Muslim and British.
- (ii) It is a monumental work in which he set out to display the history, character, religion, arts and law of India.
- (iii) He illuminated the harmful effects of commercial monopolies.
- (iv) He did not paint memorable portraits of Robert clive, Warren Hastings.

##### **Q3. Explain the major sources of the History of Modern India.**

**Ans:**1. **Archaeological Sources**: Archeological sources include inscriptions, buildings, monuments, coins etc. British Portuguese, French and Dutch all built various forts and buildings. For example Victoria Memorial in Kolkata, Rashtrapati Bhavan in Delhi.

2. **New towns and cities**: Many new towns and cities were established by British in India. Shimla was discovered by the British in 1819 after the Gurkha war.

3. **Coins**:- Coins provide us important information regarding various rules. These provide us information regarding the economic condition of people.

4. **Surveys**: The practice of Surveying also became common under the colonial administration. From the end of the nineteenth century Census operations were held every ten years. These operations recorded detailed population data.

**5. Print as source:** Many European artists arrived in India along with the trading companies. They created various images depicting significant historical events.

**Book Exercise:**

**C. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The History of British India      2. Shimla      3. Kesari      4. Hindoostan on the Mughal Empire

**D. Tick the right option:**

5. (a) Herodotus      6. (b) Produce maps of Hindustan      7. (b) 17<sup>th</sup> century  
8. (a) kesari

**9. Matching:**

S.No.	A	B
1.	James Mill	Scottish
2.	Robert Clive	Britisher
3.	Akbar	Mughal Emperor
4.	James Rennel	Father of Geography

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

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

E. 1. Historical sources of history include bio graphics, newspapers, articles and magazines.

2. James Rennel was asked by Lord Clive to produce maps of Hindustan.

## **L-2 FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY (THE COMPANY ESTABLISHED POWER)**

**Q1. Name any two trading companies which came to India for Trade.**

**Ans:** (i) The East India Company.

(ii) The English East India Company.

**Q2. When was the Battle of Plassey fought?**

**Ans:** Battle of Plassey was fought on June 23, 1757

**Q3. Name the parties involved in the Battle of Plassey?**

**Ans:** Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-dulah and British East India company.

**Q4. Name the parties involved in the Battle of Buxar?**

**Ans:** Battle of Buxar was fought between Mir Qasim, Shuja-Ud-Daulah, shah Alamti and British East India Company.

**Q5. Name the treaty which was signed by shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daulah after the Battle of Buxar.**

**Nns:** Treaty signed by Shah Alam and Shuja-ud-Daulah was Treaty of Allahabad.

**Q6. What were Marathas wars?**

**Ans:** The Maratha's wars were a series of conflicts between the British and Marathas resulting in the destruction of the confederacy.

**Q7. Who was known as 'Tiger of Mysore'?**

**Ans:** Tipu Sultan was known as 'Tiger of Mysore.

**Q8. What was the Treaty of Amritsar?**

**Ans:** Treaty of Amritsar was a agreement between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and British in India. According to it, the Sutlej river was considered as the boundary.

**Q9. Who was the founder of British civil services in India?**

**Ans:** Lord Cornwallis" was the real founder of British civil services in India.

**Q10. Who introduced Subsidiary Alliance?**

**Ans:** Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Governor general Lord Wellesley.

**Q11. Who introduced Doctrine of Lapse?**

**Ans:** Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

**Q12. Name an Indian state which was annexed in the pretext of mis government?**

**Ans:** Awadh was annexed by the British under the pretext of misgovernment.

**B. Answer the following questions in detail:**

**Q1. Why were the various companies involved in fierce battles?**

**Ans:** (i) The Primary factor that led to fierce battle between trading companies in India was trading rivalry.  
(ii) Each trading company wanted to established a trading monopoly in India.  
(iii) They wanted to extract maximum profit.

**Q2. Explain the growth of British Empire in India.**

**Ans:** Following were the main methods adopted by the British to expand their territories.

- (i) **By Conquest:** The British fought a number of wars to expand their empire in India.
- (ii) **By Subsidiary Alliance:** Lord Wellesley adopted the system Subsidiary Alliance with the purpose of controlling the native powers.
- (iii) **By Doctrine Lapse:** The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie. Under this rule, if any Indian ruler did not have their own real son, he could not adopt the son of relative without the sanction of the Governor General. The Indian rulers of such states became helpless before the company.
- (iv) **Alleged Movement:** Some Indian states were annexed on the false pretext to misgovernment like Awadh.

**Q3. Mention any four features of civil services in India.**

**Ans:** Four features of civil services in India are as follows:

- (i) They form the permanent bureaucracy of the government of India.
- (ii) The civil service is responsible for implementing the policies made by the elected ministers in government.
- (iii) The Indian civil service was dominated by young individuals of aristocratic families.
- (iv) The Directors of the company nominated the person for these posts.

**Q4. Mention any four features of the army in India?**

**Ans:** Four features of the Army in India were:-

- (i) Army played a major role in the expansion of the British rule in India.
- (ii) It protected the company from its Europeans rivals.
- (iii) It also conquered the territories of the native rulers.
- (iv) It crushed the rebels whenever they raised their heads.

**Q5. Mention any features of the Judicial Services under the British.**

**Ans:** Features of the Judicial Services under the British are:

- (i) From 1772 a new system of justice was introduced in which each district required to have two courts a criminal court and a civil court.
- (ii) Maulvis and Hindu Pandits interpreted Indian laws for the European district collector.
- (iii) Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new supreme court was established.
- (iv) The key figure was an Indian district collector. His main job was to collect revenue and tax.

**Q6. Mention any four features of company's administration in India?**

**Ans:** (i) It was really a starting speed at which the company completed its conquest of India.  
(ii) British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called presidencies.  
(iii) The supreme head of the administration was the governor general.  
(iv) Britishers wanted to maintain peace, law and order.

**Q7. Why did the east India Company confront with Mysore?**

- Ans:** (i) Mysore had grown in strength under the leadership of powerful rulers like Haider Ali and his son Tipu sultan.  
(ii) Mysore Controlled the Profitable trade of Malabar coast where the company purchased pepper and cardamom.  
(iii) In 1785, Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood and disallowed local Merchants from Trading with the company.  
(iv) Tipu sultan had also established a close relationship with the French in India and modernized his army with their help.

**Q8. Britishers adopted Various Methods to expand their territories India.**

- Ans:** (i) **By Conquest:** The British fought a number of wars to expand their empire in India.  
(ii) **By Subsidiary Alliance:** Lord Wellesley adopted the system Subsidiary Alliance with the purpose of controlling the native powers.  
(iii) **By Doctrine Lapse:** The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie under this rule if any Indian ruler did not have their own real son, he could not adopt the son of relative without the sanction of the Governor General. The Indian rulers of such states. Became helpless before the company.  
(iv) **Alleged Movement:** Some Indian states were annexed on the false pretext to misgovernment like Awadh.

**Book Exercise :**

**D. Fill in the blanks :**

1. Bengal      2. Allahabad      3. Sukrachakia      4. Lord Cornwallis      5. The Nizam of Hyderabad

**E. Multiple choice questions :**

6. (a) 1761 A.D.      7. (c) Bhagirathi, 1757      8. (a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh  
9. (a) Warren Hastings      10. (b) Seringapatnam

**11. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Vasco da Gama	Portuguese explorer
2.	The first European to arrive in India	Portuguese
3.	British company which acquired a charter from Queen Elizabeth-I to have sole right to trade in India	East India company
4.	The last European power to enter India	French

**12. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Battle between Siraj –ud – daulah and East India company in 1757	Battle of Plassey
2.	Agreement signed between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the British	Treaty of Amritsar
3.	Treaty signed by Shah Alam and Shuja –ud – Daulah	Treaty of Allahabad
4.	Battle between Mir Qasim, Nawab Siraj –ud – daulah, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam and British Army	Battle of Buxar

**F. Correct the statement and rewrite:**

13. Due to his expansionist policy ,Robert Clive is known as the Akbar of English East India Company.  
14.The clash of trade interest between Britain and France led to a series of wars, commonly known as carnatic wars.

### **L-3 (RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE)**

**Q1. Who introduced Permanent settlement?**

**Ans:** Permanent Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis.

**Q2. State any two limitations of the Permanent Settlement.**

**Ans: 1.** The Company officials fixed a very high rate of revenue.

**2.** No Zamindar showed any interest investing in the improvement of Land.

**Q3. State any one difference between Permanent system and the Mahalwari system.**

**Ans:** Under the Permanent settlement, the Zamindars were given the charge of collecting revenue But in the Mahalwari system, this charge was given to the village people.

**Q4. Who introduced Munro system?**

**Ans:** Munro System was introduced by Capt. Alexander Read. Later it was developed by Thomas Munro

**Q5. Name any two crops which were in high demand in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.**

**Ans:** Indigo, jute, cotton, opium.

**Q6. Who was Gomastha?**

**Ans:** A paid servant of British government appointed to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

**Q7. For what purpose Indigo was used?**

**Ans:** Indigo was used to dye clothes.

**Q8. Name the two system of Indigo cultivation.**

**Ans:** Nij and Ryoti were the system of Indigo cultivation.

**Q9. Mention any two limitations of Nij cultivation.**

**Ans: (i)** The planters found it difficult to expand the area under Nij cultivation.

**(ii)** Labour force was not easily available.

**Q10. Name the Crop with which blue rebellion was associated?**

**Ans:** Indigo was the crop associated with blue rebellion.

**Q11. After Indigo revolt in Bengal Planters shifted their operation to another state. Name the state.**

**Ans:** The planters shifted their operations to Bihar.

**Q12. Name the movement launched by Gandhi Ji to support indigo planters.**

**Ans:** The Champaran Satyagraha.

**B. Answer the following questions in detail :**

**Q1. Why the company officials felt the need to invest in land.**

**Ans:** Most of the company officials began to feel that there was a great need for investing in land and agriculture to make agriculture resource for state land revenue.

**Q2. Explain Permanent Settlement system of Revenue collection.**

**Ans:** Permanent settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.

**Features :** (i) The Rajas and Taluqdars were recognized as Zamindars and were asked to collect rent from the peasants.

(ii) The amount to be paid was fixed permanently.

(iii) The revenue demand of state would not be increased, so the Zamindars would benefit from increased production of agriculture.

**Limitations** (i) The company officials fixed a very high rate of revenue.

(ii) No Zamindar showed any interest in investing in the improvement of land.

(iii) The cultivator found the system extremely oppressive.

**Q3. Explain the Mahalwari system.**

**Ans:** Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822-It covered the states of Punjab, Awadh, Agra and Orrisa.

- Features:** (i) The demand for revenue was to be revised periodically.  
(ii) The revenue was collected by village headman rather than the Zamindars.  
(iii) The revenue system was quick and efficient.

**Q4. Analyses the Munro system of revenue collection?**

**Ans:** Munro system is also known as Ryotwari system. It was introduced by captain Alexander Read.

- (i) It was tried on a small scale.  
(ii) In the settlement, they had to be made directly with the cultivators who had tilled the land for generations.  
(iii) Their fields had to be carefully and separately surveyed before the revenue assessment.  
(iv) British were expected to act as paternal father figures protecting the Ryots under their charge.

**Q5. Explain Nij cultivation system of Indigo.**

**Ans:** The system of cultivation of Indigo was called Nij.

- (i) In Nij cultivation, the planter themselves produce indigo under his direct control.  
(ii) Labour was not easily available. A large plantation required a vast number of hands to operate.  
(iii) Nij cultivation on a large scale required many ploughs and bullocks.  
(iv) Less than 25% of the land producing indigo was under this system.

**Q6. Explain Ryot system of Indigo cultivation.**

**Ans:** Ryot system of Indigo cultivation are:

- (i) Under the Ryoti system, the planters forced the Ryots to sign a contract of agreement (satta).  
(ii) They also pressurised the village headman to sign the contract.  
(iii) Those who signed the contract got cash advances from the planters at low rate of interest to produce indigo.  
(iv) The planter provided the seed and the drill.  
(v) The planters provided a new loan after the harvest. The price they got for the indigo produce was very low.  
(vi) The planters usually insisted that indigo will be cultivated on the best soils in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice.

**Q7. Analyse the blue rebellion and their impact.**

**Ans:** In Bengal in March 1859, with thousands of Ryots started a rebellion against indigo cultivation, known as the Blue rebellion. The Ryots armed with spears, bows and arrows and swords attacked the indigo factories and planters.

- (i) This rebellion worried the British. It prompted the government to bring in military to safeguard the indigo plantations and prompted an investigation by Indigo commission.  
(ii) After the blue rebellion, indigo production in Bengal collapsed and the indigo planters shifted their base to Bihar.

**Book Exercise :****C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. 1793      2. 1822      3. 1820(South)      4. West Indies and America      5. Nij

**D. Correct the statements and rewrite**

6. Ryotwari system was introduced by captain Alexander Read

**E. Multiple Choice Questions: 7. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Permanent Settlement	lord Cornwallis
2.	The Mahalwari system	Holt Mackenzie
3.	The Munro System	Alexander Read

8. (b)

9.(a) Bengal

10. Both (i) and (ii)

11.(a) Southern

12. (a) Nij cultivation

13.(a) Cultivation of Indigo

14.(a) Champaran

## **L-4 COLONALISATION AND TRIBAL SOCIETIES**

**Q1. Name any four tribal communities of India.**

**Ans:** Bhil, Gonds, Santhal, Munda.

**Q2. The forest started disappearing after the introduction of Railway give reason.**

**Ans:** The forest started disappearing after the introduction of Railway because wood was needed to lay railway line and fuel to run the locomotive.

**Q3. When and why Forest Research Institute was set up?**

**Ans:** Forest Research Institute was set up at Dehradun in 1906 to promote research on the forest conservation and wood usage.

**Q4. Who was Dietrich Brandies?**

**Ans.** He was also known as the father of Indian forestry. He was a German Botanist who worked with the British Imperial Forestry service in Colonial India.

**Q5. What is shifted cultivation?**

**Ans:** Shifted cultivation is a mode of farming. In practice of slash and burn, Farmers clear the native vegetation and burn it and plant crops in the ash for two or three seasons.

**Q6. Why did the Europeans discourage shifting cultivation?**

**Ans:** (i) Because It destroyed the timber resources.

(ii) It was difficult to calculate tax.

**Q7. How were the herders affected by colonialism?**

**Ans:** Herders were affected by the colonialism due to:

(i) Their grazing grounds shrank were reduced.

(ii) Their agricultural stock declined and their trades and craft were adversely affected.

**Q8. What was Criminal Tribes Act?**

**Ans:** Many local communities, traders and pastoralists were classified as Criminal Tribes act.

**Q9. Who was Gunda Dhur?**

**Ans:** Gunda Dhur was the leader of the Bastar Rebellion of 1910.

**Q10. How Commercialization of agriculture led to disappearance of forests?**

**Ans:** The Britishers encouraged the production of commercial crops like cotton, tea, jute, sugarcane, wheat etc. which h lead to disappearance of forests.

### **B. Answer the following questions in detail:**

**Q1. What were the major factors responsible for Tribal revolts in India Explain?**

**Ans:** Major factors responsible for Tribal revolts in India were:-

(i) Restrictions were imposed on the use of forest produce which led to complete loss of livelihood of tribals.

(ii) Impositions of high land revenue by state.

(iii) Destruction of Indian handloom and handcraft Industries.

**Q2. Mention any four features of shifting agricultural.**

**Ans:** (i) It is helpful and simplest method for growing crops.

(ii) With a little manual tool, It is simple to eliminate weeds and their bushes.

(iii) Keeping the land fallow for regeneration for a number of years.

(iv) Use of human labour as main input.

- (v) Crops can be easily produced and harvested in a short period.
- (vi) It is responsible for deforestation and soil erosion.

**Q3. What was the impact of outsiders on tribal people?**

**Ans:** Outsiders commonly known as Dikus had great impact on tribal people. It is as follows:

- (i) The tribal's suffered as they were not allowed to move freely.
- (ii) They were not allowed to practice their own methods of cultivation, collect fruits or hunt.
- (iii) Most of the Tribal's were forced to move these areas in search of livelihood.
- (iv) The tribals also suffered due to money lenders and traders coming in to forests.

**Q4. Write a short note on Bastar- Rebellion.**

**Ans: (i) Location** Bastar is located in the southern most part of Chhattisgarh and borders of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra. The central part of Bastar is on Plateau. A number of different communities live in Bastar such as Maria and Muria Gonds, Dhurwas, Bhatras and Halbas. They speak different languages but share common customs and benefits.

**(ii) Nature as God:** The tribal people had formulated strict rules and regulations about how to manage and use of forests. The people of Bastar believed that each village was given its land by the earth and in return, it was their duty to look after it.

**(iii) Britisher Rule:** British proposed reserve 2/3 forests which was against the reservation of forests by British. Many factors initiated the rebellion such as

- (a) The proposal to reserve 2/3 forests.
- (b) Proposal to stop shifting cultivation.
- (c) To stop hunting and collecting forest produce.

**(iv) Rebellion by Tribals:** The main initiative was taken by Dhurwas of the kangar forest. Gunda Dhur from village Nethanar. People began to gather and started discussions on the issues in their village councils.

**(v) Methods of Rebellion :** The villagers started contributing something to strengthen rebellion expenses. Bazaars were looted and police stations were burnt and robbed.

**(vi) Rebellion Suppressed:** The British government was worried over these developments. So, it sent troops to suppress the rebellion. It took 3 months for the British to suppress the rebellion. Many tribals were killed.

**C. Q1. What were the major factors responsible for deforestation under the British? Explain**

**Ans:** The major factors responsible for deforestation under the British are:

- (i) The Britishers directly encouraged the production of commercial crops like jute, cotton, tea etc.
- (ii) The colonial government thought that forests were unproductive and wanted to clear them for cultivation for good yield and revenue.
- (iii) Timber was exported to England from India.
- (iv) The forests were cleared to lay the tracks, railway line sleepers and wood was being used as a fuel.
- (v) Large areas of forests were cleared to make way for plantation.
- (vi) Dietrich Brandis introduced commercial forestry.

**Q2. Mention two uses of forests.**

**Ans:** Uses of forests are:

- (i) Maintain ecological balance.
- (ii) Forest provides food, wood fuel to human beings.
- (iii) Forest provides shelter to wild life.
- (iv) Trees have medicinal properties.



## Book Exercise :

### D. Fill in the blanks :

1. Dietrich Brandis
2. Khasi, Naga
3. Railway
4. Criminal

### 5. Matching :

S.No.	A	B
1.	Indian Forest Service	1864
2.	Forest Research Institute	1906
3.	Bastar	Chhattisgarh
4.	Jhuming	Assam

### E. Multiple choice questions:

6. (a) Shifting
7. (a) A group of people who move from place to place in search of pastures for their herds
8. (c) Chhattisgarh
9. (b) Rajasthan
10. (b)

## CIVICS

### CH-1 THE CONSTITUTION

#### A. Answer the following question briefly:

**Q1. When did the congress adopt the resolution of Purna swaraj?**

**Ans:** 26 January 1930

**Q2. What is constitution?**

**Ans:** Constitution is a written document contained the rules and regulations by which a country is governed.

**Q3. Who was the chairman of the Drafting committee?**

**Ans:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the father of constitution and the chairman of drafting committee.

**Q4. Who was the President of the constitution assembly?**

**Ans:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the constituent assembly.

**Q5. What is Universal Adult Franchise?**

**Ans:** Universal Adult Franchise means every adult has a right to cast vote. The framers felt that all citizens regardless of their social back ground can directly participate in the functioning of the government.

**Q6. Mention any two Fundamental Rights.**

**Ans: I. Right to equality-** All person are equal before the law. No citizen can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or sex.

**II. Right to Freedom-** This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country.

**Q7. Mention any two fundamental duties.**

**Ans:** (i) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

(ii) To uphold and protect the sovereignty unity and integrity of India.

**Q8. What is the total strength of the member of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans:** Lok Sabha – 545 members (Known as lower house)

Members are directly elected by voters for 5 years.

Rajya Sabha – 250 members (Known as Upper house)

1/3 Members retiring after every two years. (238 are elected by state legislatures and 12 are nominated by the President)

## **B. Answer the following Questions in detail:**

### **Q1. What is the Significance of the constitution?**

**Ans:** A renowned scholar Jellinek has said, "A state without constitution would not be a state but regime of anarchy. The significance of constitution can be classified into following heading.

- (i) **It clarify the nature of the state** – The constitution clarifies whether the nature of state is democratic or dictatorial.
- (ii) **Knowledge about the Government**- We get knowledge about the nature, organization and functions of Government from the constitution.
- (iii) **Protection of Rights and Liberties** – Constitution acts as a watchdog of these. It tells us about the rights and liberties of the people.
- (iv) **Check on misuse of powers** – It makes the legislature, executive and judiciary more responsible and checks the misuse of power by them.
- (v) **Establishes the rules of Law** – It establishes the rule of law and make sure every official is bound to make use of his powers according to law.

### **Q.2 "Constitution Assembly was a galaxy of best Indians." Justify by giving examples.**

**Ans:** Constituent assembly is consisted of the best brains of India. They came from different communities and regions, representing different political parties. Many important leaders like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. B.R Ambedkar were its prominent members who guided the discussion in the constitution assembly. These were more than 30 members belonging to the scheduled castes. Some constitutional experts like Swamy Aiyer, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, K.M. Munshi were also there. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit were the two leading woman of India.

### **Q.3 Explain the major features of the constitution of India.**

**Ans.** (i) Indian constitution is a written, enacted and a lengthy constitution.  
(ii) It provides six fundamental rights which are partly or wholly rigid or flexible.  
(iii) It provides a federal form of govt.  
(iv) It provides us ten fundamental duties.  
(v) It has given certain directives to the central and state governments. These are meant to guide the government.  
(vi) It provides for the parliamentary form of government at the centre and in the states.

### **Q.4 "India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic." Explain.**

**Ans:** (i) India is sovereign, means it is independent of any foreign control.  
(ii) India is socialist, as it aims at social and economic equality.  
(iii) India is secular, as there is no state religion in India.  
(iv) India is democratic, as the government is elected by people directly.  
(v) India is republic, because the head of the state in India, Indian's President, is elected for five years.

### **Q.5 Mention any four features of parliamentary government.**

**Ans:** (i) The real power is vested on the council of ministers, headed by the Prime Minister at the centre and the Chief Minister in states.  
(ii) Council of ministers is jointly responsible to the Parliament.  
(iii) They can remove the Prime Minister/Chief Minister by passing a vote of no confidence.  
(v) Council of ministers belong to majority party.

**Q.6 Explain power sharing with the help of an example.**

**Ans:** (i) Indian democracy works on the principle of power sharing.

(ii) The power is shared among political parties, social groups and different organs of government.

**For example:**

- Legislature is concerned with passing the laws, controlling the finance of state.
- Executive implements the policies of the government and execute the laws.
- Judiciary checks the disputes and resolve them.
- This results in a balance of power among various institutions.

**Book Exercise :**

**D. Fill in the blanks :**

- |                    |  |             |
|--------------------|--|-------------|
| 1. Cabinet Mission | 2. Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Ms Vijayalaxmi Pandit | 3. Preamble |
| 4. 18              | 5. The Lok Sabha                             |             |

**E. Multiple choice questions :**

- |                                     |                                |                 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6.(c) 26 <sup>th</sup> century 1930 | 7. (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru       | 8. (a) Preamble |
| 9. (a) six                          | 10. Right against exploitation | 11. (a)         |

**12. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Right to move freely and reside in any part of the country	Right to freedom
2.	All persons are equal before the law	Right to equality
3.	Prohibits human trafficking and forced labour	Right against exploitaton
4.	Right to practice profess and propagate the religion of choice	Right to freedom of Religion

**F. Correct the statement and rewrite:**

13. Constituent assembly adopted a sovereign Constitution, making India a free and independent Nation.
14. Dr B. R. Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, made by the Constituent Assembly.

## CH-2 PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

**A. Answer the following questions briefly:**

**Q1. State any two differences between the governments in pre-independent era and present government.**

**Ans.**

Pre-Independent Era	Present
1. People lived in fear of British government.	1. People are independent.
2. People did not got any chance to participate in the decision making process.	2. People are able to participate in the decision making through UAF.
3. Government of India Act 1909, allowed some elected representation.	3. All adults citizen have a right to vote.

**Q2. What is Universal Adults Franchise?**

**Ans.** Universal Adult Franchise means every adult has a right to cast vote. The framers felt that all citizens regardless of their social back ground can directly participate in the functioning of the government.

**Q3. Name the three components of Indian Parliament.**

**Ans.** (i) The President of the Union.

(ii) Rajya Sabha (i.e. upper house) or the council of states.

(iii) The Lok Sabha (i.e. the lower house) or the house of the people.

**Q4. What is the strength of Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** It has 250 fixed members, out of them 238 are elected members who represent states, union territories and the national capital territory-Delhi and 12 members are nominated by the President.

**Q5. How many nominated members are there in Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.** 12

**Q6. Which house of the Parliament is known as the 'House of the People'?**

**Ans.** Lok Sabha

**Q7. What is the total strength of Lok Sabha?**

**Ans.** 552 members (550 elected + 2 nominated)

**Q8. How are the members of Lok Sabha elected?**

**Ans.** The members of Lok Sabha are elected directly by citizens of India. They hold their seats for five years from their respective constituencies. It can be dissolved by the President on the advice of council of ministers.

**Q9. Who appoints the Prime Minister?**

**Ans.** President.

**Q10. Who is the Chairperson of the Niti Ayog?**

**Ans.** The Prime Minister is the Chairperson of the Niti Ayog.

**B. Answer the following questions in detail:**

**Q1. What is the composition of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?**

**Ans.**

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
1. It has 552 members.	1. It has 250 members.
2. Out of them 530 members are elected from the states, upto 20 members for the Union Territories and 2 members nominated by the President.	2. There are 238 elected members who represent the states, Union Territories, and the National Capital Delhi.
3. At present Lok Sabha has 545 members.	3. 12 members are nominated by the President which are eminent persons from the field of Literature Science, Art and Social Science.
4. The members are elected for 5 years.	4. The member is elected for 6 years and 1/3 of them retire after every two years.

**Q2. To select the Executives is most important function of the parliament. Explain.**

**Ans.** The Prime Minister and his council make all the economic and political decisions but these must o be passed by the parliament.

The executive handles much of the day-to-day work. The Indian Union Executive consists of –

- (i) The President
- (ii) The Vice-President
- (iii) The council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister

**Q3. What are the major powers and function of Prime Minister?**

**Ans.** (i) The Prime Minister selects the members of Council of Ministers.

(ii) The Prime Minister allocates portfolio among the minister. It has a power to drop any minister.

(iii) Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers and decides the policies of government.

(iv) The Prime Minister is the Chairperson of Niti Aayog.

(v) The Prime Minister advises the President on all important matters like appointments of judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

(vi) Prime Minister acts as a link between the President and the Cabinet.

**Q4. The Parliament controls and guides the government. Explain.**

- Ans.** (i) Through the question hour, the government quickly feels the pulse of the people of nation and adopts its policies and action to protect them.  
(ii) Every minister needs to reply to the parliament regarding acts of commission.  
(iii) The council of ministers remains in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of lok sabha.

**Q5. Explain the law making and amendment function of the Parliament.**

- Ans.** Law making is an important function of Parliament. For an amendment it needs to follow a procedure:  
(i) Legislative proposals are brought before the house in the form of a bill.  
(ii) Bill is discussed in the Parliament.  
(iii) Each bill needs to be passed by the majority.  
(iv) Bill should be approved by both houses.  
(vi) Bill becomes law or an act when it is signed by the President.

**Q6. Evaluate the means and sources through which the citizens of India can oppose unpopular law passed by the Parliament.**

- Ans.** All laws are passed in the Parliament. But some laws become unpopular among the people because they feel that it is unfair and harmful. So people criticize such law by public protest, organizing rallies, signature campaign, street plays etc. People can approach the court, also the court has power to modify or cancel laws if it violates the rules of constitution.

**Book Exercise :**

**C. Fill in the blanks :**

1. 25              2. Prime Minister              3. The President              4. President              5. Lok Sabha

**D. Multiple choice questions :**

6. (a) The Parliament              7. (c) The President              8. (c) Prime Minister  
9. (a) The President              10. (a) Universal Adult Franchise              11. (c) Prime Minister  
12. (a) Only (i)              13. (ii) Bill/Proposal once passed in one of the house is sent to other House  
14. (ii)              15. (a)

**16. Matching :**

S.No.	A	B
1.	Prime Minister	Link between the President and the Cabinet
2.	The President	Head of the State
3.	Lok Sabha	lower House
4.	Rajya Sabha	Upper House

**E. Correct the statement and rewrite :**

17. The President of India is the Head of the state and first citizen of India  
18. The maximum strength of 552 members of the Lok Sabha has been decided in the constitution of India

## CH-3 THE JUDICIARY

**A. Answer the following questions briefly:**

**Q1. Name the apex court in India.**

**Ans.** The Supreme Court of India

**Q2. What is total number of judges in the Supreme Court?**

**Ans.** The Supreme Court has a Chief Justice and 34 other judges.

**Q3. By whom are the judges of the Supreme Court appointed?**

**Ans.** The judges are appointed by the President in consultation with Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

**Q4. Which is the highest court in a state?**

**Ans.** The High Court is the highest court in a state.

**Q5. Which is the highest civil court in a district?**

**Ans.** The District judge is the highest civil court in a district.

**Q6. Which is the highest district court to try criminal cases?**

**Ans.** The Court of Session Judge is the highest district court to try criminal cases.

**Q7. Give two examples of civil cases.**

**Ans. 1.** Divorce case

2. Dispute regarding the sale of land

**Q8. Mention any one advantage of the Lok Adalat.**

**Ans.** It saves the time and money.

## **B. Answer the following questions in detail:**

**Q1. What is the importance of judiciary?**

**Ans.** Judiciary is the third important organ of government. All courts at different levels in a country together called judiciary It is important –

- (i) To interpret the constitution.
- (ii) To protect fundamental rights.
- (iii) To maintain the supremacy of the constitution.

**Q2. Explain the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.**

**Ans. 1. Original Jurisdiction:** It means that there are the cases which can directly heard by Supreme Court. It covers disputes between the Union and a State, States and States, and cases relating to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution.

**2. Appellate Jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court has power to hear appeals against lower courts. Eg. If someone is not satisfied by the district court decision and after high court, they can appeal to Supreme Court.

**3. Advisory Jurisdiction:** The President can seek the advice of the Supreme Court on any constitutional legal point. It is upto the President to accept it or not.

### **Powers:**

- (i) The Supreme Court supervises the working of other courts in country.
- (ii) The Supreme Court can frame the rules for proper functioning.
- (iii) The Supreme Court is the guardian of our constitution.
- (iv) The Supreme Court can exercise the power of judicial review i.e. amendments.

**Q3. Write a note on subordinate courts.**

**Ans.** Every state in India is divided into districts. Each district is subdivided into tehsil and villages and there are many kind of courts in district and hear civil cases, criminal cases. These include district judge, session judge. They function below and under the High Court at district and lower levels.

**Q4. What are civil and criminal cases?**

**Ans.**

Civil Cases	Criminal Cases
1. These cases deal with divorce, land, money, and property.	1. These cases deal with offence that is committed against the society.
2. A petition has to be filled before the court by the affected party only.	2. These cases begin with FIR police who investigate the crime.
3. The court ask to fill the penalty and compensation.	3. Guilty have to pay the fine and also sent to jail.

### Book Exercise :

#### D. Multiple choice questions :

- |                                  |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (a) Independence of Judiciary | 2. (b) Judicial Review           | 3. (a) Supreme Court  |
| 4. (c) The President             | 5. (b) 34                        | 6(d) Sixty-five years |
| 7. (a) Civil Cases               | 8.(b) The Supreme Court of india | 9.(a) Lok Adalat      |
| 10. Lok Adalat                   | 11. (a) I & II                   |                       |

#### 12. Matching :

S.No.	A	B
1.	Civil Cases	Cases related to property
2.	Chief justice	Supreme Court's advice is not binding on the Parliament
3.	Original Jurisdiction	In case of a dispute between the Union Government and one or more States
4.	Advisory Jurisdiction	Impeachment

13. (b)                                      14. (a)

#### E. Correct the statement and rewrite:

15. The Supreme Court of India protects the fundamental rights of the citizens

## GEOGRAPHY

### CH-1 : RESOURCES

#### A. Answer the following questions briefly:

##### Q1. What are resources? Give two examples.

**Ans.** Anything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs or have some value, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable is termed as resources. Resources like soil, water, forests, minerals and livestock are examples of natural resources.

##### Q2. Define human resources.

**Ans.** Citizens of a country and their abilities and skills are known as human resources. All of us are the human resources of our country.

##### Q3. "People are human resources." Justify.

**Ans.** Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. Improving their quality to enhance human resource development.

##### Q4. Define resource conservation.

**Ans.** Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. All resources should be used wisely.

##### Q5. What is resource planning?

**Ans.** Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper or judicious use of resource. So we must use resources carefully utilising resources, so that they do not affect the needs of the future generations.

##### Q6. Name a state of India which is well endowed with solar and wind energy.

**Ans.** Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks water resources.

##### Q7. Define sustainable development.

**Ans.** Sustainable development means development that takes place without damaging the environment, when we use natural resources wisely for present needs and also conserve them for our future generation, it is known as sustainable development.

**Q8. Mention the policy areas of sustainable development.**

**Ans.** The policy areas of sustainable development are: Economic, Environmental and Social.

**Q9. Mention the impact of overutilization of resources on the ecosystem.**

**Ans.** Impact of overutilization of resources are :

- (i) Over-utilization of fossil fuel has led to energy crisis.
- (ii) Indiscriminate utilization of resources has led to ecological crisis.
- (iii) Accumulation of resources has divided the society into the rich and the poor.
- (vii) Indiscriminate depletion of resources has led to soil erosion.

**Q10. Mention any two states which are rich in minerals.**

**Ans.** The states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals, especially coal and iron are deposits.

**B. Answer the following questions :**

**Q1. Distinguish between Renewable and Non-Renewable resources**

**Ans.**

Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources
1. Resources which are always available.	1. Resources which are limited stock.
2. They are not exhausted by human activities or use.	2. These cannot be replenished within a time frame.
3. The rate of formation is high.	3. The rate of formation is slow.
4. For eg. Solar wind energy.	4. For eg. Minerals like coal and petroleum.

**Q2. Distinguish between Natural Resources and Human Resources.**

**Ans.**

Natural Resources	Human Resources
1. Any matter derived from environment.	1. Abilities of human that help in transforming the physical materials into valuable resources.
2. These resources are essential for human survival.	2. Ideological commitments make people competent for developing resources.
3. For eg. Air, Water and Plants.	3. For eg. Education, Health.

**Define the following terms:**

- 1. Sustainable development :** Sustainable development is a socio-ecological process characterized by the fulfillment of human needs while maintaining the quality of the natural environment.
- 2. Resource-Planning :** Resource planning is a technique or skill of proper or Judicious use of resources.
- 3. Energy Resources :** The term energy resource refers to any material that can be used as a basis or source of energy. Energy resources are used to generate electricity and other forms of power human use.
- 4. Human Resources :** Human resource refers to the people who are part of the work force. The human resource playing an important role in the economy of a country by contributing to productivity.

**Book Exercise :**

**F. Multiple choice questions :**

- 1.(a) Water                      2.(a) Mineral Oil                      3.(a) Mining                      4. Resource Planning

**Correct the statement and rewrite :**

5. (b)



## 6. Matching :

S.No.	A	B
1.	Carefully utilizing resources,so that it does not effect the needs of the future generations	Sustainable development
2.	Resources which comprise of all non –living elements of the environment	Abiotic Resources
3.	Resources made through the use of Knowledge,expertise and techonology	Human-made resources
4.	Something that is found in nature and can be used by people	Natural resources

## CH-2

### (LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES)

#### A. Answer the following questions briefly:

##### Q1. What is land use?

**Ans:** Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture forestry Mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as land use.

##### Q2. Name any two factors which influence land use?

**Ans:** Factors influencing land use pattern.

- (i) **Physical Factors:** These include topography soil, climate availability of water and minerals resources etc.
- (ii) **Economic and Human Factors:** These include total population of the region, industrialization, level of development etc.

##### Q3. Write any two factors responsible for soil formation?

**Ans:** Factors affecting soil formation.

- (i) Temperature
- (ii) Rainfall
- (iii) Bedrock
- (iv) Climate
- (v) Natural vegetation, topography and time.

##### Q4. What is soil erosion?

**Ans:** Removal of top soil from one place to another through natural agents like flowing water or winds is called soil erosion. If it is not checked, it can lead to soil degradation or depletion of soil.

##### Q5. Write any two factors affecting soil erosion.

**Ans:** Factors affecting soil erosion are:

- (i) Deforestation
- (ii) Overgrazing of land
- (iii) Improper farming techniques
- (iv) Wind and rainfall

##### Q6. Mention any two method of soil conservation?

**Ans:** These are the methods of soil conservation

- (i) **Mulching:** The bare ground between plants is covered with a protective layer of organic matter like straw help to retain soil moisture.
- (ii) **Rock dam:** Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss.

##### Q7. How deforestation leads to soil erosion?

**Ans:** When vegetation is eroded, the soil surface become loose and can be more easily removed by running water and wind.

**Q8. Name a country which has very high percentage of under pasture.**

**Ans:** Australia has very high percentage of land pasture.

**Q9. Mention some methods which can be used for the conservation of water?**

- Ans:** (i) Water should be saved from pollution.  
(ii) Dams should be built across the river, lakes to store water in reservoirs.  
(iii) Use of sprinklers for irrigation.  
(iv) Rain water harvesting technique should be used.  
(v) Water should be supplied to plant roots through underground pipes.

**Q10. How growing population is responsible for water shortage?**

**Ans:** Growing population is one of the basic factors responsible for scarcity of water. Most of our cities are facing this problem due to over population. A large population means more water not only for domestic use but also produce to more food.

## **B. Answer the following questions in detail:**

**Q1. Parent material plays important role in soil formation. Explain by giving examples.**

**Ans:** Parent material is the starting point for most soil development. It may be mineral rock or organic matter.

When parent rock material is exposed to the atmosphere or when organic matter or minerals are deposited on the earth's surface, soil formation begins.

The nature of the Parent material strongly influences soil properties such as texture, Fertility and mineralogy for example.

- (i) Water and ice
- (ii) Mode of transport
- (iii) Wind etc.

**Q2. Explain in any five methods to check soil erosion.**

- Ans** (i) **Afforestation** : Afforestation is a very effective measure of soil conservation. It helps in checking soil erosion.
- (ii) **Rock dam**: Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water.
- (iii) **Contour ploughing**: Ploughing parallel of the contours of a hill slope to form a nature barrier for water to slow down the flow.
- (iv) **Mulching**: The bare ground between plants covered with a protective layer of organic matter like straw help to retain soil moisture.
- (v) **Shelter belts**: In the coastal and dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect the soil cover.

**Q3. What are the major causes of soil erosion?**

**Ans:** There are some major causes of soil erosion.

- (i) **Deforestation**: Cutting down of trees on large scale is called deforestation. It loosens the soil and helps in soil erosion.
- (ii) **Overgrazing of land**: In many parts of India, hillsides have become barren because of overgrazing by goat.
- (iii) **Improper farming techniques**: Traditional methods of irrigation increase the rate of soil erosion.
- (iv) **Wind and rainfall**: Rainfall dissolves the chemical in the soil and removes them to far off places.

**Q4. What are the factors responsible for water scarcity?**

**Ans:** Scarcity, shortage of water as compared to its demand is known as water scarcity

Factors responsible for water scarcity are:

- (i) **Growing population:** A large population requires more water not only for domestic use also to produce more food.
- (ii) **Commercialization of agriculture:** Commercial crops need more water and other inputs.
- (iii) **Industrial and urbanization:** Fresh water is polluted by discharging industrial effluents into them.
- (iv) **Overutilization and misutilization of water:** There are many states in India which have over utilized its water resources like Punjab and Haryana.
- (v) **Pollution:** Domestic waste and industrial are main factors for water pollution.
- (vi) Variation in seasonal and annual precipitation

**Q5. Explain some methods of water conservation.**

**Ans:** (i) Rainwater harvesting technique should be used

- (ii) Maximum water is used for irrigation crops. So over irrigation needs to be avoided.
- (iii) Water can also be impounded by making check dams.
- (iv) Sprinklers are very effective and efficient tools of irrigation.
- (v) Use a bucket to clean the floors.
- (vi) Avoid water logging and don't throw garbage in water.

**Q6. Suggest some steps to conserve wildlife and vegetation.**

**Ans:** (i) Establishment of National parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife.

- (ii) Promoting conservation of creeks, lakes and wetlands to save precious resources from depletions is needed.
- (iii) Strict laws should be passed against hunting of animals and killing of birds.
- (iv) Awareness programs like social forestry joint forest management and Vanamahotsav should be encourage at the regional and community level.
- (v) Poaching should be banned

**D. Give reason for the following:**

**Q1. Overgrazing of land should be discouraged. Give reasons.**

**Ans:** Overgrazing reduces the usefulness, productivity, and biodiversity of the land. It is one causes of desertification is also seen as a cause of the spread of invasive species of non-native plants and weeds.

**Q2. Water is important for industries. Give reason.**

**Ans:** Yes, water is important for industries. Its main function is cooling. Water is also used for cleaning air conditioning and even as a raw material in such things such as beverages and canned foods.

**Q3. Conservation of water is the need of the hour. Give reason.**

**Ans:** The population is increasing day by day at a enormous amount and water sources are decreasing. To prevent the scarcity of water we should conserve more and more water and preserve it for the next generations as well.

**Book Exercise :**

**E. Fill in the blanks :**

- |         |                         |                |                       |        |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. Soil | 2. Chemical, Biological | 3. Water, Wind | 4. 3.28 million sq km | 5. 71% |
|---------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------|

**F. Multiple Choice Questions**

- |   |   |           |
|---|---|-----------|
| 6.(a) Net sown area                     | 7(a) affect the rate of humus formation | 8.(a) 71% |
| 9.(b) Soil texture                      | 10.(c) Terrace cultivation              |           |
| 11.(c) Dispose polypacks After shopping | 12. (b)                                 | 13. (b)   |

**14. Correct the statement and rewrite**

Commercialization of agriculture leads to more use of water