



Std.
8

TEACHER SUPPORT MATERIAL

- ✓ **Helpful for Teachers**
- ✓ **Suitable for all Ideal Workbooks**



Social Science

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Preface

What does the new National Education Policy 2020 state?

- ◆ Inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all must be ensured. Thus the entire education system must be reconfigured to achieve such a lofty goal while supporting and fostering learning.
- ◆ The teacher must be at the centre of the fundamental reforms in the education system. The new education policy must help re-establish teachers, at all levels, as the most respected and essential members of our society, because they truly shape our next generation of citizens. It must do everything to empower teachers and help them to do their job as effectively as possible.
- ◆ Teachers actually shape the future of children and hence they also build the nation. It is because of this noble contribution of teachers that they are the most honoured members of Indian society from the very beginning. To ensure the best future of our children and the nation it is necessary to further promote and empower the education process.
- ◆ The National Education Policy (NEP) emphasizes that to make the learning process more effective and practical, teachers need to be provided with the necessary resources. Additionally, their role in the evaluation process is crucial. Thus, teachers play a vital role in the entire learning and teaching process.

NEP-2020 and The Ideal

- ◆ Recognizing the crucial role of teachers in the learning and teaching process, Ideal Experiential Learning (P) Ltd has developed and provided Teacher Support Material. This aims to ensure that the core objectives of education are met through effective teaching and learning.
- ◆ The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) emphasizes that planning for teaching is important because "Good planning is at the heart of good education." To achieve desired learning outcomes, it's essential to plan classroom activities in advance. Key elements to consider while planning include learning objectives, competencies, outcomes, teaching-learning materials, content, annual planning, evaluation, etc.
- ◆ Therefore, we provide Teacher Support Material to assist educators.
- ◆ A teacher is a valuable resource, a treasure of knowledge. To simplify their educational tasks, we provide specific materials that teachers can adapt according to their school and students' environment.
- ◆ This material is created by the teachers, exclusively for teachers. Its sole purpose is to serve as a tool to help educators. It's not mandatory for Teachers to follow everything in this book; instead, they are encouraged to modify it according to their school's and students' needs.

Ideal with You Happy Teaching.

Teacher Support Material you get:

- ✓ Annual planning
- ✓ Format of timetable
- ✓ Formative Exam Pattern
- ✓ Semester Exam Pattern
- ✓ Softcopy of sample paper
- ✓ Exam pattern update on QR
- ✓ Softcopy of the necessary material as per NEP
- ✓ Essential questions and their answers

Annual planning

This is a trial plan that teachers and schools can modify as needed. A blank row is provided under the months for teachers to make changes that align with their school's curriculum.

Sem-1	Month	June	July	August	Sep. - Oct.	
	Chap No.	1, 2	9, 10, 15	3, 11, 16	4, 12	
	Chap No. As per School Plan					
Sem-2	Month	November	December	January	February	Mar. - April
	Chap No.	5, 17	6, 13	7, 14	8, 18	19
	Chap No. As per School Plan					

Date of First Formative Exam	Date of First Semester Exam	Date of Second Formative Exam	Date of Second Semester Exam

Timetable

(**Note:** In the blank timetable below, the teacher can write their schedule.)

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Period - 1						
Period - 2						
Period - 3						
Period - 4						
Period - 5						
Period - 6						
Period - 7						
Period - 8						

If your school conducts formative examinations, paper patterns are provided here. It is not mandatory to follow this exact format. A QR code is included and if there are any changes to the printed pattern, simply scan the QR code to access the updated version.

First Formative Exam Pattern

(2 Hours)	(Chapter - 1, 2, 9, 10, 15)	(40 Marks)
Q.1	Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.	(8)
Q.2	(A) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries 1 mark)	(4)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 marks)	(4)
Q.3	(A) Fill in the blanks.	(4)
	(B) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(4)
Q.4	(A) Answer the following question in brief. (Any one)	(3)
	(B) Match the following.	(5)
Q.5	(A) Write short notes. (Any one)	(4)
	(B) Answer the following questions in detail. (Any one)	(4)

First Semester Exam Pattern

(3 Hours)	(Chapter - 1 to 4, 9 to 12, 15, 16)	(80 Marks)
Q.1	Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.	(16)
	Chapter - 1, 2, 3, 4	
Q.2	(A) Answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries 1 mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 mark)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following questions. (Any one)	(3)
	Chapter - 9, 10, 11, 12	
Q.3	(A) Answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries 1 mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 mark)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following questions. (Any one)	(3)
	Chapter - 15, 16	
Q.4	(A) Answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries 1 mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or 'X'.	(3)
	(E) Answer the following questions. (Any one)	(3)
Q.5	(A) Write short notes. (Any three) (Each carries 4 marks)	(12)
	(B) Match the following / Map Work.	(4)

Second Formative Exam Pattern

(2 Hours)	(Chapter : 5, 6, 13, 17)	(40 Marks)
Q.1	Choose the correct option for each of the following questions.	(8)
Q.2	(A) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (Each carries 1 mark)	(4)
	(B) Answer the following questions in short. (Any two) (Each carries 2 marks)	(4)
Q.3	(A) Fill in the blanks.	(4)
	(B) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'	(4)
Q.4	(A) Answer the following question in brief. (Any one)	(3)
	(B) Match the following.	(5)
Q.5	Write short notes. (Any two) (Each carries 4 marks)	(8)

Second Semester Exam Pattern

(3 Hours)	(Chapter : 5 to 8, 13, 14 & 17 to 19)	(80 Marks)
Q.1	Choose the correct option for each of the following questions. (From Chapter - 5, 6, 7, 8)	(16)
Q.2	(A) Answer the following question in one or two sentences. (Each carries one mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following question in short. (Any two) (Each carries two marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'	(3)
	(E) Answer the following question in detail. (Any one)	(3)
	(From Chapter - 13, 14)	
Q.3	(A) Answer the following question in one or two sentences. (Each carries one mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following question in short. (Any two) (Each carries two marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'	(3)
	(E) Answer the following question in detail. (Any one)	(3)
	(From Chapter - 17, 18, 19)	
Q.4	(A) Answer the following question in one or two sentences. (Each carries one mark)	(3)
	(B) Answer the following question in short. (Any two) (Each carries two marks)	(4)
	(C) Fill in the blanks.	(3)
	(D) Mark the following as '✓' or '✗'	(3)
	(E) Answer the following question in detail. (Any one)	(3)
Q.5	(A) Write short note. (Any three) (Each carries four marks)	(12)
	(B) Match the following.	(4)

Updation in Paper Pattern

If the paper pattern provided above changes for any reason,
Scan the given QR code.
The new pattern can be obtained as a soft copy by scanning it.



Sample paper

Scan the given QR code to access a sample paper according to the new paper pattern.

Guidance for Writing Answers

- ◆ According to NEP-20 and NCF-23, it is must for students to write meaningful answers in their own words, maintaining originality. Most educators recognize the importance of this practice. With this in mind, essential questions and answers are provided here.
- ◆ We believe that teachers do not require the answer key because they possess a wealth of knowledge. This book contains various answers written by teachers. The questions and answers provided can be modified by teachers in their own way and then shared with students through writing or explanation.
- ◆ Teachers often ask us certain questions. Based on those, we have provided some FAQs here. Read them carefully, as they will answer many of your queries.

FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions with their answers)

Q-1 These questions and answers are meant for whom?

A-1 These essential questions and answers are provided to support teachers in institutions that use Ideal's books (I-Mentor & Class Buddy).

Q-2 Are the questions and answers aligned with the series of Ideal Books used in our institutions?

A-2 Yes, it is aligned with Ideal Workbook Series. Approximately 90% (means almost) of questions from both series are included. This means there isn't a separate answer key for the series your institution uses. However, teachers can find essential questions and answers for revision or preparing question papers here. This saves teachers' time, enabling them to engage students in various activities as per the NEP guidelines.

Q-3 What should we do if a question isn't found in this resource?

A-3 If the question and answer from any series of Ideal aren't available here, so email a photo of the question with standard, semester, subject, chapter number, page no. to production@ideal.ind.in . You will receive a response within 72 hours.

Q-4 Will there be no errors in the answers provided in this resource?

A-4 The answers provided here are for teachers' reference. Teachers should carefully review them, correct any errors (mostly typographical or any other), and share accurate information with their students. If you identify any error or have suggestion, share on production@ideal.ind.in.

Q-5 Should we provide the same answers given here to the students?

A-5 No, these answers are solely for teachers' reference. Before you provide answer to student Review it once. Teachers can explain or write answers for their students in their own way.

Q-6 Are these questions and answers useful to us in other ways?

A-6 The questions are given according to question type, which helps teachers conduct chapter-wise oral or written tests.

Q-7 Here, answer of many question are not given, instead a blank line is provided; what does it mean ?

A-7 The Blank lines indicates that teachers should guide students to write their own answers based on their understanding, environment, or the information they've gathered. For these, in some questions, blank lines are provided instead of direct answers. Answer for Discuss/Activity is not given.

Q-8 What does it mean when some answers are labelled as 'Sample Answers'?

A-8 A question marked as having a 'Sample Answers' means it is only a suggested response. Teachers can modify it and write their own version if they wish.

Q-9 Here, some questions are marked with '+', what does it mean?

A-9 '+' mark means that the answer of the question is already provided in the workbook, thus, it is not provided here.

Scan the QR code to access information about changes or updates to the curriculum or this book. Also, you can find answer of those questions which are not given here.



Scan this QR code to access a soft copy of the material beneficial for teachers and students, in accordance with NEP-2020 guidelines.



**Note: Starting from July 1, 2024,
It will be updated gradually.**

Note :

It is a better method for teachers to write the answers in their own workbook (Teacher's Copy - Specimen Copy), using the answers provided in this Teacher Support Material and making any necessary changes. This allows it to be effectively used in the classroom.

✓ Saves Time !!

✓ Engaging Teaching

✓ Multiple Resources

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E-WORK BOOK

Q. & A. FOR REVISION

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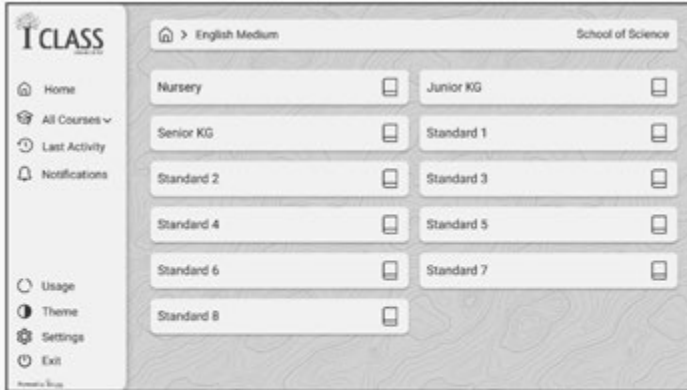
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UNIQUE FEATURES OF I-CLASS


- Enhanced Designs
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(SCREEN 1)



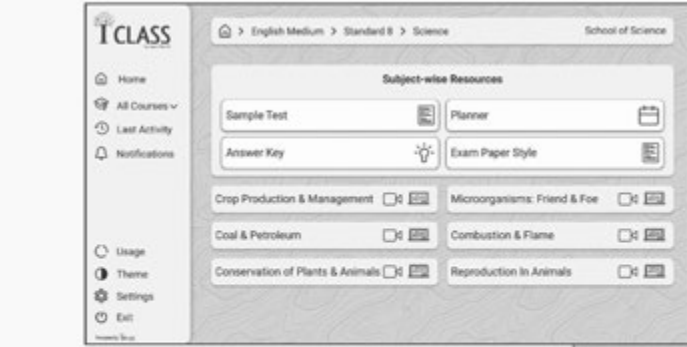
(SCREEN 2)

Pre-school to Std. 8



(SCREEN 3)

All Subjects



(SCREEN 4)

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- ✓ Sample Test Papers with Answer Key
- ✓ Planner
- ✓ Exam Paper Style

For All Subjects



(SCREEN 5)

YOU WILL GET

- ✓ E-Workbook
- ✓ E-Learning Videos & Board Work
- ✓ Chapter-wise Question Paper

For All Chapters

Available from July-2024

Happy Teaching



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1. Establishment of European and British Rule in India

†1. Write short notes on the following

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Portuguese in India | 2. The French in India |
| 3. The battle of Plassey*** | 4. The Battle of Buxar*** |
| 5. Mysore War*** | 6. Anglo - Maratha Wars*** |
| 7. The British police force*** | |

†2. Answer in detail

1. The European people were forced to find a sea route to India. Explain the statement.***
2. Explain the outcome of the Battle of Plassey.
3. Describe the British army in India.
4. Describe the changes made by Cornwallis in the judicial system of India.
5. The British adopted a policy of uniform law for all Indians. Explain the statement.
6. The British rule created an atmosphere of mistrust in India. Explain the statement.***

†3. Answer in brief

1. How did the Dutch set up their trade in India?
2. What was the result of the Fourth Mysore War?
3. Describe the Maratha Empire after the Third Battle of Panipat.
4. Describe the Treaty of Salbai.
5. How did the British Parliament take over most of the powers in India?
6. How did the competitive examinations for admission to the civil service in India begin? Were Indians allowed to appear in this exam?
7. The British discriminated against Indians in the administration. Justify.

†4. Give reason

1. The Portuguese were considered 'the Lord of the Sea'.
2. The trade monopoly of the Dutch came to an end in India.
3. French power in India was limited to Pondicherry only.
4. Relations between the British and Siraj-ud-Daula became bitter.
5. Half of the battle of Plassey was won by the British before it began.
6. The British established the structure of modern administration in India.
7. The Indians could not take full advantage of the British administrative system.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What items were exported from India to Europe during 1453 AD?

- A. Cotton, silk, indigo, spices, nitre, timber and opium were exported from India to Europe in 1453 AD.

2. Why were the Europeans in need of Indian spices? ***

- A. The people of Europe were largely carnivores and needed Indian spices to preserve their meat.

3. Which European nations had tried to find a sea route to India? ***

- A. European nations like Portugal, Spain and Holland worked hard to find a sea route to India.

4. Who established the Portuguese rule in India and how?

- A. Portuguese Viceroy Alfonso-de-Albuquerque conquered several ports, including Goa and established a Portuguese rule in India.

5. **Where in India did the Danish people set up a fort (Kothi) ?**
 - A. The Danish people established a fort (Kothi) in Sirampur, Bengal.
6. **Where, when and why was the East India Company founded?**
 - A. The East India Company was founded in England in 1600 AD. Its objective was to trade with the nations of the East and to establish a monopoly on them.
7. **What was 'Fort William'?**
 - A. When the British got the 'Zamidari' of three villages in Bengal namely Sutanuti, Kalighat and Gobindapur, they built a new colony called 'Fort William' now known as Kolkata.
8. **When was the French East India Company founded?**
 - A. The French East India Company was founded in 1664 AD.
9. **By what name are the wars fought between the French and the British in India known?**
 - A. The wars fought between the French and the British in India are known as the Karnataka wars.
10. **When did Siraj-ud-Daula invade Fort William?**
 - A. On June 15, 1756, Siraj-ud-Daula invaded Fort William and defeated the British.
11. **Which war resulted in the introduction of Dual system (Dwimukhi) rule in Bengal ?*****
 - A. Due to the battle of Buxar the Dual System (Dwimukhi rule) came into existence in Bengal.
12. **What was the result of the Third Mysore War?**
 - A. In the Third Mysore War, Tipu Sultan was defeated and suffered heavy losses.
13. **State the consequences of the Second Anglo-Maratha War. *****
 - A. The British won the Second Anglo-Maratha War. With this war, the territories of Odisha, Agra and Delhi came under the control of the British.
14. **Under which Act was the Supreme Court established? *****
 - A. The Supreme Court of India was established under The Regulating Act of 1773 AD.
15. **Who was the supreme head of the Indian administration under British rule?**
 - A. The Governor-General was the supreme head of the Indian administration under British rule.
16. **Name the Governor-General who started appointing Indians to high positions in the judiciary.**
 - A. William Bentinck started appointing Indians to high positions in the judiciary.
17. **Where in India did the British establish High Courts?**
 - A. The British established High Courts at Calcutta (Kolkata), Madras (Chennai) and Mumbai in India.
6. **Identify me**
 1. I allowed the British to trade freely in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. Emperor Farrukh Shiyar
 2. The British army was sent from Madras to Kolkata under my leadership. Clive
 3. I was the most powerful state in South India and the soldiers of my army were trained in the European method. Mysore
 4. When Hyder Ali died, I led Mysore in the Second Mysore War. Tipu Sultan
 5. I started Civil services in India. Cornwallis
 6. I made many significant changes in the judiciary in India during British rule. Cornwallis
7. **Who am I ?**
 1. I was the headquarters of the trade route between India and Europe. Constantinople
 2. I was the ruler of Calicut in 1498, when Vasco-da-Gama reached India. King Samudrik

3. Portugal sent me to establish a Portuguese rule in India but I did not succeed.

Francisco-de-Almeida .

4. I obtained permission from Jahangir to trade in India in 1615 AD. **Thomas - Roe**

8. Answer in one word

1. Who was called 'the Lord of the Sea' ? **Portuguese**

9. Choose the correct option

1. The social and religious changes that took place in Europe in the 15th century are known as _____ **(A)**

(A) Renaissance

(B) Industrial Revolution

(C) Geographical Exploration

(D) Social Awareness

2. Vasco-da-Gama was a native of which country? **(B)**

(A) Spain

(B) Portugal

(C) Italy

(D) Holland

3. Where did the Portuguese initially build their forts in India? **(B)**

(A) Goa, Daman

(B) Cochi, Kannur

(C) Bijapur, Cochi

(D) Vasai, Kannur

4. Which city was the capital of Portuguese in India?*** **(C)**

(A) Daman

(B) Diu

(C) Goa

(D) Dadar and Nagar Haveli

5. Which of the following shows the correct order of the territories conquered by the Portuguese? **(D)**

(A) Diu-Daman-Goa-Vasai

(B) Daman-Goa-Diu-Vasai

(C) Goa-Vasai-Daman-Diu

(D) Goa-Vasai-Diu-Daman

6. The European people who settled in Masulipatnam after receiving a decree from the ruler of Golconda were _____. *** **(B)**

(A) British

(B) Dutch

(C) French

(D) Danish

7. In Bengal, the British started a trading post on the bank of the river. **(C)**

(A) Narmada

(B) Brahmaputra

(C) Hoogly

(D) Yamuna

8. In _____ AD, the British established their first factory in Bengal. **(D)**

(A) 1600

(B) 1607

(C) 1612

(D) 1651

9. The Battle of Buxar gave the British the civil rights of _____. **(C)**

(A) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab

(B) Mysore, Pune, Bengal

(C) Bengal, Bihar, Odisha

(D) Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore

10. The Treaty of _____ was signed after the First Maratha War in 1782. **(A)**

(A) Salbai

(B) Surat

(C) Badgaon

(D) Gwalior

11. _____ was the Governor-General of India during the Second Anglo-Maratha War. **(B)**

(A) Clive

(B) Wellesley

(C) Monroe

(D) Warren Hastings

12. Read the given statements and choose the correct option. **(D)**

(1) The Peshwa regained control of the Maratha Empire after the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

(2) The Peshwa was sent to Bithur after the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

(3) The British East India Company established its power over all parts of the South from Vindhyachal after the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

(A) Only (1) is correct

(B) Only (2) is correct

(C) Both (1) and (3) are correct

(D) Both (2) and (3) are correct

13. Wellesley set up a training institute for the British officers in the Indian Civil Services, which is known as _____. (B)
 (A) Lord William College (B) Fort William College
 (C) Fort Wellesley College (D) Lord Wellesley College
14. Fort William College was established in _____. (D)
 (A) Mumbai (B) Madras (Chennai)
 (C) Delhi (D) Calcutta (Kolkata)
15. Which English officer started the judiciary in India ?*** (D)
 (A) Dalhousie (B) Wellesley
 (C) Clive (D) Warren Hastings
16. Modern laws were introduced in India in _____. (C)
 (A) 1773 AD (B) 1793 AD (C) 1833 AD (D) 1873 AD

10. Fill in the blanks

1. India had commercial and cultural ties with different parts of the world since the ancient time of the Harappan civilization.
2. In 1453 AD, the Turks conquered Constantinople.
3. Vasco-da-Gama reached Calicut in India in 1498 AD.
4. The Portuguese converted a large number of Hindus to Christians.
5. The people of Holland were known as Dutch or Valanda.
6. Holland : Dutch :: Denmark : Danish.
7. The British got a decree from Jahangir and established their first fort at Surat.
8. The British placed the trading post of Patna Qasim Bazaar under the control of Fort St. George.
9. The French East India Company founded Pondicherry in 1673 AD.
10. The French took control over Karaikal and began large-scale commercial activities in South India.
11. In 1757 AD, the British invaded the French Colony and challenged the Nawab's sovereignty.
12. Mysore became the most powerful state in South India after the end of the Vijaynagar Empire.
13. Siraj-ud-Daula : Bengal :: Hyder Ali : Mysore.
14. Four Mysore Wars were fought between the British and the state of Mysore.
15. The Marathas were defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat.
16. From 1773 AD onwards, the British controlled the administration of India through various charters.
17. Only the British could hold high positions in the British police force.
18. The British established Civil and Criminal courts in the judiciary.
19. The Indian judges appointed at the lower levels during the British rule in India were known as Munsif and Amin.

11. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. India has always been the centre of attraction in the world due to its economic prosperity. (✓)
2. The Portuguese were defeated by the Sultan of Ahmednagar. (X)
3. The Portuguese were massively involved in piracy in the sea. (✓)
4. The British established the first fort in Bengal. (X)

5. The British started a trading company in Balasore. (✓)
6. Kolkata was initially called Fort George. (X)
7. The headquarters of the French East India Company was at Masulipatnam. (✓)
8. After the defeat in the Karnataka wars, the French were allowed to fortify Pondicherry. (X)
9. The British resorted to diplomacy to defeat Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. (✓)
10. The British were concerned about Hyder Ali's rapidly growing power and authority. (✓)
11. Tipu Sultan was the nephew of Hyder Ali. (X)
12. The British fought three Mysore Wars against Hyder Ali. (X)
13. Tipu Sultan died in the Fourth Mysore War. (✓)
14. The British were defeated in the Third Anglo-Maratha War. (X)
15. The Governor-General of India was appointed by the Regulating Act of 1773 AD. (✓)
16. A five-member council was appointed to assist the Governor-General. (X)
17. Cornwallis combined the revenue system and the judiciary in India. (X)
18. A judge was appointed in every village in the British administration. (X)
19. The British government applied English laws in the Indian judiciary instead of Hindu and Muslim laws. (✓)

12. Match the following

1.

A		B		Answers
(1)	First Mysore War	(A)	Treaty of Salbai	(1) → D
(2)	Second Mysore War	(B)	Death of Hyder Ali	(2) → B
(3)	First Anglo-Maratha War	(C)	Agra and Delhi came under the control of the British	(3) → A
(4)	Second Anglo-Maratha War	(D)	Without any result	(4) → C

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Battle of Plassey	(A)	Fought between the British and Hyder Ali	(1) → D
(2)	Battle of Buxar	(B)	Fought between the British and Tipu Sultan	(2) → C
(3)	First Mysore War	(C)	Fought between the British and Mir Jafar	(3) → A
(4)	Third Mysore War	(D)	Fought between the British and Siraj-ud-Daula	(4) → B

3.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Lord Cornwallis	(A)	Appointment of Indians to higher posts in Indian judiciary	(1) → B
(2)	Warren Hastings	(B)	Modern Police Department	(2) → D
(3)	William Bentinck	(C)	Fort William College	(3) → A
(4)	Wellesley	(D)	The beginning of the judiciary	(4) → C

2. British Rule in India (1757 AD to 1857 AD)

†1. Write short notes on the following

1. The Ryotwari system***
2. The Mahalwari system***
3. Birsa Munda***

†2. Answer in detail

1. What were the outcomes of the Battle of Buxar?
2. How were the farmers exploited by the permanent settlement system ? ***
3. Explain the different systems of indigo production used in India.
4. What was the condition of agriculture in India in the eighteenth century? ***
5. Describe the activities, the people of the Khond community were engaged in.
6. Describe the farming done by the tribal group during British rule.
7. Describe the activities of the tribes during the British rule. ***
8. The 'Birsa Munda movement was not only a political movement but also a social movement.' Explain the statement.

†3. Answer in brief

1. What were the main aspects of the permanent settlement introduced in India?
2. What was the effect of the changes made by the British in India on the traditional land revenue system?
3. Why did the demand for Indian Indigo increase in the European countries? ***
4. By the end of the eighteenth century, why were the farmers who were growing cotton ruined?
5. Why were the British laws for the tribal communities widely opposed?
6. Why was the Ulgulan movement started?
7. What was Birsa Munda's message to the people of his community?

†4. Give reason

1. Bengal, which was once considered 'Annabhandar', became impoverished.
2. Farmers did not get any benefit from the ryotwari system.
3. The revenue system introduced by Holt Mackenzie was known as the 'mahalwari system'.
4. The company tried to commercialise agriculture in India as per their will.
5. The company established its dominance over the export of silk from India.
6. In 1859-60 AD there were widespread indigo riots in India.
7. The East India company curtailed the authority of the chiefs of the tribal communities.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Who was made the Nawab of Bengal by the British after removing Mir Jafar? ***

A. After removing Mir Jafar, the British made Mir Kasim the Nawab of Bengal.

2. Why did the British fight a war against Mir Kasim?

A. During Mir Kasim's rule, the British resisted him from conducting tax-free private trade in Bengal. So the British fought a war against him.

3. The victory of which war gave the British the power to collect revenue in Bengal? ***

A. Victory in the battle of Buxar, gave the British the power to collect revenue in Bengal.

- 4. During the time of which Governor was the permanent settlement introduced in India ? *****
 - A.** Governor-General Cornwallis introduced permanent settlement in India.
- 5. Who introduced Ryotwari system ? *****
 - A.** Thomas Munro introduced the ryotwari system in India.
- 6. Who was considered the owner of the land according to the ryotwari system?**
 - A.** According to the ryotwari system, the tiller of the land was considered the owner of the land.
- 7. Where was the Mahalwari system implemented?**
 - A.** The Mahalwari system was implemented in North-Western provinces and some regions of Central India.
- 8. What were the main crops exported to Europe from India?**
 - A.** The main crops exported to Europe from India were indigo, cotton, raw silk, opium and pepper.
- 9. Who controlled the cotton-producing regions of China and India in the 1780s?**
 - A.** In the 1780s, the East India Company and some of its favoured merchants controlled the cotton-producing regions of India and China.
- 10. Name the important cash crops of the eighteenth century in India.**
 - A.** Important cash crops of the eighteenth century in India were indigo, raw silk, cotton, sugarcane, tea, opium, pepper and condiments.
- 11. Silk traders used to buy raw silk from which tribe?**
 - A.** Silk traders used to buy raw silk from Santhals.
- 12. In the eighteenth century, which economic activity did the people of Munda tribes do?**
 - A.** In the eighteenth century, the Munda people were engaged in hunting and gathering forest products.
- 13. People of which tribe were associated with animal husbandry?**
 - A.** People of Van Gujjar, Lambadi community of Andhra Pradesh, Gaddis of Kullu and Bakarwal were associated with animal husbandry.
- 14. The tribes associated with agriculture were mainly found in which regions of India?**
 - A.** The tribes associated with agriculture were mostly found in the hilly and forest areas of North-Eastern and Central India.
- 15. Name the tribes found in India in the eighteenth century.**
 - A.** In the 18th century, there were different groups of tribes in India. These included Khonds, Santhals, Mundas, Koyas, Kols, Gonds, Bhils, Van Gujjar, Lambadi, Gaddis, Bakarwal, etc.
- 16. Which flower was used by the people of the Khond tribe for leather dyeing?**
 - A.** The people of the Khond tribe sold Kusum and Palash flowers for leather dyeing.
- 17. Which tribal groups got land rights due to sustainable farming?**
 - A.** Mundas of Chhota Nagpur, Santhals and Gonds got land rights due to sustainable farming.
- 18. Write the names of the tribal revolts and movements against the British.**
 - A.** Following are the tribal revolts against the British:
 - The Kol Adivasi revolt
 - The Santhal revolt
 - The Basir revolt in Chhattisgarh
 - The Warli revolt in Maharashtra
 - The Koya movement
 - Ulgulan movement.

19. When was Birsa Munda born?

- A.** Birsa Munda was born on November 15, 1875.

20. In which region was there an impact of the Ulgulan movement?

- A.** The Ulgulan movement had an impact on about 400 square miles in the Chhota Nagpur region of South Bihar.

21. When did Birsa die?

- A.** Birsa died in 1900 AD.

22. On what charges did the British arrest Birsa? Why?

- A.** The British were afraid of the Birsa movement. When the agitation spread, the British falsely accused Birsa Munda of obstructing the administration and arrested him in 1895 AD.

6. Identify me

- I introduced the Mahalwari system in India. **Holt Mackenzie**
- I was a tribal community living in Andhra Pradesh and involved in rearing cows and buffaloes. **Lambadi**.
- I led the Ulgulan movement. **Birsa Munda**.

7. Choose the correct option

- The East India Company was given the civil power of Bengal by _____. **(C)**
(A) Mir Kasim (B) Nawab of Bengal
(C) The Mughal emperor (D) Mir Jafar
- The landlord had to deposit _____ out of ten parts of the land revenue to the government and keep _____ part as remuneration. **(B)**
(A) eight, half (B) nine, one-tenth (C) ten, one-fourth (D) two, eighth
- In which two provinces was the ryotwari system introduced in 1820 AD? *** **(B)**
(A) Calcutta (Kolkata) and Mumbai (B) Mumbai and Madras (Chennai)
(C) Delhi and Calcutta (Kolkata) (D) Calcutta (Kolkata) and Madras (Chennai)
- Who was assigned the responsibility of collecting land revenue in the mahalwari system? **(A)**
(A) The village headman (B) The landlord
(C) The British officer (D) The king
- The permanent system, the ryotwari system and the mahalwari system were introduced in India by _____ respectively. **(B)**
(A) Wellesley, Thomas Munro, Holt Mackenzie
(B) Cornwallis, Thomas Munro, Holt Mackenzie
(C) Thomas Munro, Holt Mackenzie, Dalhousie
(D) Holt Mackenzie, Dalhousie, Wellesley
- From where did the raw silk come to England during the 18th century? **(D)**
(A) Spain (B) India (C) Italy (D) Both (A) and (C)
- Indigo was a substance used in _____. **(B)**
(A) metallurgy (B) dyeing (C) animal husbandry (D) farming
- From where were the European countries importing Indigo till 1790 AD? **(C)**
(A) America (B) Canada
(C) Caribbean countries (D) Spain

9. The British settled the _____ in the territories under their rule in India and started increasing the production of indigo. (C)
(A) Caribbean (B) Arab (C) European (D) Indians
10. How many practices were there for indigo production in India? *** (B)
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Infinite
11. In which year did the indigo riots take place? (A)
(A) 1859-60 AD (B) 1865-66 AD (C) 1882-83 AD (D) 1891-92 AD
12. East India : Indigo :: West India : _____. (D)
(A) Jute (B) Flax (C) Silk (D) Cotton
13. Which tribe lives around Hazaribagh in present Jharkhand? *** (C)
(A) Munda (B) Kol (C) Santhal (D) Koya
14. Hazaribagh : Santhal :: Chhota Nagpur : _____. (B)
(A) Khonds (B) Munda (C) Gaddis (D) Bakarwal
15. Read the following sentences and choose the correct option. (D)
(1) The Khond community lived in the forests of Kashmir.
(2) The people of the Khond community hunted in groups.
(3) There was an unequal distribution of forest produce among the people of the Khond community.
(4) The people of the Khond community were involved in the business of leather dyeing.
(A) Only (1) is false (B) Both (2) and (4) are false
(C) Only (3) is false (D) Both (1) and (3) are false
16. Which of the following shows the correct chronological order of the tribal revolts? (C)
(A) Santhal revolt, Kol Adivasi revolt, Basir revolt, Warli revolt
(B) Basir revolt, Santhal revolt, Kol Adivasi revolt, Warli revolt
(C) Kol Adivasi revolt, Santhal revolt, Basir revolt, Warli revolt
(D) Santhal revolt, Basir revolt, Kol Adivasi revolt, Warli revolt
17. The Ulgulan movement began in _____ AD. (B)
(A) 1875 (B) 1895 (C) 1897 (D) 1900
18. Under whose leadership did the tribes want to establish Mundaraj? *** (A)
(A) Birsa Munda (B) Thakkarbapa (C) Jugatram Dave (D) None of these

8. Fill in the blanks

1. In 1820 AD, Thomas Munro was the governor of Madras (Chennai).
2. The term mahal was used for a village or a group of villages in the British revenue records.
3. According to the Mahalwari system, the unit of revenue was the entire village or collective land.
4. After acquiring civil power in Bengal, the main objective of the East India Company was to procure items from India which were in demand in Europe.
5. Indian Indigo was used to dye cotton cloth.
6. The Santhal tribe reared silkworms.
7. Gaddis of Kullu and Bakarwal community of Kashmir reared sheep and goats.
8. The tribal people who were associated with animal husbandry used to migrate according to the season.
9. The ashes obtained by burning trees and grass have potash that makes the soil fertile.
10. Basir Revolt : Chhattisgarh :: Warli Revolt : Maharashtra.

11. Birsa Munda's father's name was Sugana Munda and his mother's name was Karmi Mundaina.
12. Birsa worked with Vaishnav preachers.
13. Birsa was released from prison after two years.

9. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Mir Kasim won the battle of Buxar. (X)
2. Permanent settlement saved farmers from being exploited. (X)
3. Due to permanent settlement, Bengal, which was once considered 'Annabhandar', became impoverished. (✓)
4. Farmers benefitted by getting the right to land through the ryotwari system. (X)
5. The unit of revenue in the Mahalwari system was the farmer's farm. (X)
6. The East India Company wanted to establish its monopoly on the market of finished goods produced from factories. (X)
7. By the end of the nineteenth century, raw silk produced in Bengal began to be exported only to England. (✓)
8. Indigo grows in cold regions. (X)
9. The company officials listened to the complaints of the farmers who planted indigo. (X)
10. Due to the commercial exploitation policy of the British, peasants and tribal people revolted in many regions. (✓)
11. Tribal groups of the Khond community, in central India, were also involved in hunting and gathering forest produce. (✓)
12. Van Gujjar, was a tribe, living in the hilly regions of Kashmir. (X)
13. The tribal people were not associated with farming. (X)
14. The chiefs of the tribal community had to give gifts to the company officials. (✓)
15. Birsa Munda wore Janoi. (✓)
16. The area that had an impact on the Ulgulan movement was about 400 square miles. (✓)
17. Due to the Company rule, the traditional rights of the Mundas were maintained. (X)
18. Birsa Munda's words were not followed by the people of his community. (X)
19. When Birsa was released from prison he resumed the movement and strengthened the white flagged Birsaraj. (✓)
20. The Birsa Munda movement did not slow down despite the death of Birsa Munda. (X)

10. Match the following

1.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Raiyati Practice	(A)	Land revenue system	(1) → C
(2)	Ryotwari System	(B)	Maharashtra	(2) → A
(3)	Ulgulan Movement	(C)	Production of indigo	(3) → D
(4)	Warli revolt	(D)	Chhota Nagpur	(4) → B

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Khonds	(A)	Kullu	(1) → D
(2)	Bakarwals	(B)	Chhota Nagpur	(2) → C
(3)	Gaddis	(C)	Kashmir	(3) → A
(4)	Mundas	(D)	Odisha	(4) → B

3. India's First War of Independence

✦1. **Write short notes on the following**

1. The political causes of the battle of 1857 AD
2. Economic reasons for the 1857 AD War of Independence***
3. The reasons responsible for the War of Independence of 1857 AD***
4. Reasons for the failure of the 1857 AD War of Independence***
5. The form of the War of Independence of 1857 AD ***

✦2. **Answer in detail**

1. Describe the administrative reasons for the First War of Independence of 1857 AD.
2. How did the British hurt the religious sentiments of Indians?
3. How did the British exploit the Indian soldiers?
4. How did Delhi become the main centre of the battle of 1857?
5. What changes did the British make as a result of the war of 1857 AD?
6. Lack of central leadership is the main reason for the failure of the 1857 AD War of Independence. Explain the statement. ***

✦3. **Answer in brief**

1. Why are Rani Lakshmibai, Mangal Pandey, Tatya Tope, etc. remembered as freedom fighters?
2. How did Dalhousie expand the British Empire in India?
3. How did the British deal with the Indians?

✦4. **Give reason**

1. Farmers and artisans took part in the First War of Independence of 1857 AD on a very large scale.
2. Soldiers refuse to use Enfield rifle cartridges.

5. **Answer in one or two sentences**

1. **Under which alliance did the surviving native kingdoms of India subjugate their states to the British?**

A. The surviving native kingdoms accepted Wellesley's subsidiary alliance system and subjugated their states to the British.

2. **Name the British officer who implemented the subsidiary alliance system.**

A. Wellesley implemented the subsidiary alliance system in India.

3. **Which states were annexed by the British through Doctrine of lapse?**

A. Through Doctrine of lapse, the British annexed states like Satara, Sambhalpur, Jhansi, Nagpur and Awadh.

4. **What goods did the British, force Indian farmers to produce?**

A. The British forced Indian farmers to produce cotton, indigo, silk, etc.

5. **What law was enacted by the British to spread Christianity in India?**

A. In 1850 AD, the British enacted a law stating that Hindus and Muslims who became Christian could get a share in the ancestral property.

6. **Which highest rank can Indian soldiers attain in the British army?**

A. Indian soldiers could not attain a higher rank than a subedar.

7. **What was banned for the Indian soldiers?**

A. Indian soldiers were banned from wearing turbans, tilaks and beards.

8. **What did the Indian soldiers have to guarantee that was against their religious sentiments?**
 - A. Indian soldiers had to guarantee to go overseas against their religious sentiments.
 9. **How did the soldiers start the war?**
 - A. The soldiers started the war by refusing to use the cartridges of the Enfield rifle.
 10. **Whom did Mangal Pandey shoot? Why?**
 - A. Mangal Pandey shot Major Hewson and Lieutenant Baugh because they were trying to stop the protest of the soldiers by arresting Mangal Pandey and other soldiers.
 11. **When was Mangal Pandey hanged?**
 - A. Mangal Pandey was hanged on 8th April, 1857.
 12. **Who is considered to be the first martyr of the 1857 AD War of Independence? *****
 - A. Mangal Pandey is considered the first martyr of the 1857 war.
 13. **Where and when did the first war of independence really start?**
 - A. The real beginning of the war of independence took place on May 10, 1857, in Meerut.
 14. **Name the main centres of the struggle of 1857 in North India.**
 - A. The main centres of the struggle of 1857 in North India are Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Patna, Jagdishpur and Bareilly.
 15. **Name the places where Rani Lakshmibai successfully led her army against the British.**
 - A. Rani Lakshmibai successfully led her army against the British in places like Kalpi and Gwalior.
 16. **In which places in Madhya Pradesh did the war of 1857 spread?**
 - A. In Madhya Pradesh, the war of 1857 spread to places like Gwalior, Jhansi, Indore, Kalpi, etc.
 17. **Which places of Gujarat were associated with the War of Independence struggle of 1857 AD ? *****
 - A. Ahmedabad, Lunawada, Patan, Anand, Dwarka, Okha, Vijapur, Kheralu and Sabarkantha in Gujarat were associated with the freedom struggle of 1857.
 18. **Who put up tremendous resistance against the British in the Okhamandal region? *****
 - A. Jodha Manek and Mulu Manek put up tremendous resistance to the British in Dwarka, Okhamandal region.
 19. **People of which class and religion took part in the War of Independence of 1857 AD?**
 - A. Kings, landlords, jagirdars, women leaders, tribals, farmers, people from rural areas and people of both religions - Hindu and Muslim took part in the battle of 1857.
 20. **Which British generals played a significant role in defeating the Indians?**
 - A. Powerful British Generals like General Campbell and General Hurose played a significant role in defeating the Indians.
 21. **Which policy was adopted by the British to break Hindu-Muslim unity in India? *****
 - A. The British had adopted the policy of 'divide and rule' to break Hindu-Muslim unity in India.
 22. **Which rulers of India supported the British in the revolt?**
 - A. The rulers of Hyderabad, Kashmir, Patiala, Indore, Gwalior, Vadodara and Bhopal supported the British in the revolt.
6. **Identify me**
1. I led the battle of 1857 at Lucknow. Begum Hazrat Mahal
 2. I was the main leader in Bareilly in the battle of 1857. Bahadur Khan
 3. I call the war of 1857 the 'India's first War of Independence'. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.

7. Choose the correct option

1. Which of the following posed a great challenge to the British in the battle of 1857? **(A)**
 (A) Nanasaheb (B) Siraj-ud-Daulah
 (C) Sarojini Naidu (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
2. By _____ AD, the British had established their political power over the whole of India. **(B)**
 (A) 1810 (B) 1818 (C) 1820 (D) 1828
3. The person who merged many states into the British Empire through Doctrine of Lapse _____ **(B)**
 (A) Wellesley (B) Dalhousie (C) Hugh Rose (D) Major Hewson
4. Which of the following stopped pensions to Peshwa, Nanasaheb and other kings? **(C)**
 (A) Wellesley (B) Hugh Rose (C) Dalhousie (D) Major Hewson
5. Revenue was collected strictly from the _____. **(A)**
 (A) farmers (B) teachers (C) soldiers (D) government servants
6. Read the following statements about the administration of the East India Company in India and choose the correct option. **(D)**
 (i) The salary of Indian employees was much less than that of the English employees.
 (ii) The police force remained active for the welfare of the people.
 (iii) Judicial services were free.
 (A) Only (i) is false. (B) Only (ii) is false.
 (C) Both (i) and (ii) are false. (D) Both (ii) and (iii) are false.
7. Production of which of the following crops started declining in India due to the British policy? **(D)**
 (A) Cotton (B) Cereals (C) Pulses (D) Both (B) and (C)
8. _____ made great efforts to convert Hindus and Muslims to Christianity in India. **(C)**
 (A) British officials (B) Judges (C) Christian pastors (D) Police
9. The First War of Independence of 1857 AD of India was first fought by the Indian _____. **(B)**
 (A) farmers (B) soldiers (C) kings (D) artisans
10. Which rifle did soldiers use earlier? **(C)**
 (A) Enfield (B) Black Bess (C) Brown Bess (D) Royal Field
11. Which two animals' fat did the soldiers suspect to have coated on the Enfield rifle cartridge?*** **(C)**
 (A) Cow-pig (B) Cows-dogs (C) Sheep-goats (D) Camel-buffalo
12. When did the sepoys of Barrackpore camp in Bengal refuse to use fat cartridges? **(C)**
 (A) On 19th March 1857 (B) On 25th March 1857
 (C) On 29th March 1857 (D) On 29th April 1857
13. Name the British officer who ordered the soldiers to leave the protest against the use of cartridges with fat. **(B)**
 (A) Lieutenant Baugh (B) Major Hewson
 (C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord Dalhousie
14. Who joined the struggle from Jhansi? **(C)**
 (A) Nanasaheb (B) Kunwar Singh
 (C) Rani Lakshmibai (D) Taty Tope

15. Who among the following led the first war of independence at the age of 82? (A)
(A) Kunwar Singh (B) Nanasaheb (C) Bahadur Khan (D) Zafar Khan
16. Which of the following is not a major centre of the War of Independence of 1857 AD?*** (C)
(A) Delhi (B) Jhansi (C) Chandigarh (D) Satara
17. The British won the freedom struggle of 1857, because of _____. (D)
(A) military strength of the British (B) support from many Indian kings
(C) lack of central leadership in India (D) all of these
18. Rulers of which of the following places supported the British in the war of 1857? (D)
(A) Ahmedabad (B) Surat (C) Bharuch (D) Vadodara

8. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Battle of Plassey in 1757 AD marked the beginning of British rule in India
2. The British waged Mysore wars and ended the empire of Tipu Sultan
3. Only English People were appointed as officers on high posts in the Company regime.
4. The British destroyed India's foreign trade.
5. The peasantry was ruined due to the unjust customs policy of the British.
6. Frequent natural calamities like droughts added to the suffering of the Indian people.
7. Millions of Indians lost their lives due to food shortages.
8. Due to religious and social discrimination, the Indian people had a feeling of resentment and hatred towards the British.
9. The salaries of Indian soldiers were much less than those of the British.
10. The immediate cause of the 1857 AD War of Independence was the cartridges with fat.
11. A new Enfield rifle was to be used for the soldiers.
12. The pork was forbidden for the Muslims.
13. The sepoys of the Barrackpore camp in Bengal refused to use the cartridges with animal fat.
14. Mangal Pandey came against the British officer Major Hewson.
15. When the soldiers conquered Delhi, they proclaimed Bahadur Shah II the emperor of India.
16. Jagirdar Kunwar Singh of Bihar led the battle at the age of 82.
17. Garbaddas Mukhi led the revolt in Anand.
18. The tribals of Pandarwada area of Mahisagar district also fought against the British.
19. The main result of the First War of Independence of 1857 was the defeat of the Indians
20. After the revolt, the British Parliament took over the rule of India directly.
21. The War of Independence of 1857 was called a mutiny of soldiers by the British.
22. Disraeli, the prime minister of England, calls the War of Independence of 1857 a political and religious war.

9. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. The battle of 1857 AD shook the English rule. (✓)
2. Indians had an important place in the administration of the company. (X)
3. The administrative system of the British was painful for the Indians. (✓)
4. The British wanted to make India a market for raw materials and an institution for finished goods. (X)
5. Many of India's important trading centres were destroyed by the British. (✓)
6. The British did not interfere in the social and religious matters of the Indians. (X)
7. The British treated the Indians with respect. (X)

8. The British considered the Indians inferior. (✓)
9. Cows were considered sacred to Muslims. (X)
10. Nanasaheb led the struggle of 1857 from Kanpur. (✓)
11. The First War of Independence of 1857 AD brought an end to the Company rule in India. (✓)
12. Due to a strong naval force, the English navy was able to bring its new troops from outside very quickly. (✓)
13. The Sikhs and Gurkhas didn't participate in the war of 1857. (X)
14. The educated and intellectual people of India stayed away from the War of Independence of 1857. (✓)

10. Match the following

1.

A	B	Answers
(1) Rajasthan	(A) Satara	(1) → B
(2) Madhya Pradesh	(B) Abu	(2) → D
(3) Maharashtra	(C) Patan	(3) → A
(4) Gujarat	(D) Indore	(4) → C

2.

A	B	Answers
(1) Kanpur	(A) Kunwar Singh	(1) → C
(2) Lucknow	(B) Lakshmibai	(2) → D
(3) Jagdishpur	(C) Nanasaheb	(3) → A
(4) Jhansi	(D) Begum Hazrat	(4) → B

4. Cities, Cottage Industries and Industries of the British Period

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. The new capital of the British - New Delhi
2. The beginning of railways, telegraph and postal services in India

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Mention the condition of Indian industries at the beginning of the British rule.***
2. Describe the development of India's iron and steel industry after the First World War.***

✦3. Answer in brief

1. Which place was named 'Fort William' by the British? When?
2. What did the British do for the development of English industries?
3. Which industries developed in India in the late 19th century due to scientific research?
4. What difficulties did the Indian textile industry face?
5. State the development of textile industry during the British rule.***

✦4. Give reason

1. The villages of India collapsed during British rule in India.
2. India's cottage industries collapsed during British rule.
3. Handloom weavers in India became unemployed during British rule.
4. Ahmedabad was considered as 'Manchester' of India.
5. The era of iron smelting in India came to an end.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Why did the new cities develop during the British rule?

- A. During British rule, new cities were developed due to the requirement of trade, industry and administration.

2. Name any three cities developed during the British rule.***

- A. Cities like Kolkata, Surat, Chennai (Madras), Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Indore developed during the British rule.

3. Why did the Portuguese give the Mumbai island to the British prince?

- A. British Emperor Charles II was married to a Portuguese princess. The Portuguese gave Mumbai island as a dowry to the British prince.

4. Who developed Mumbai as a natural port and city?

- A. The East India Company developed Mumbai as a natural port and city.

5. Why was Surat famous during the Mughal period?

- A. Surat was famous for jari work done on clothes during the Mughal period.

6. Where and when did the British establish their first fort?

- A. The British established their first fort at Surat in the seventeenth century.

7. Which countries had factories in Surat?

- A. Surat had warehouses and factories of the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British.

8. When and where did the British establish Fort St. George?

- A. The British established Fort St. George in Madras (Chennai) in 1640 AD.

9. When and from whom did the British conquer Delhi?

- A. The British conquered Delhi from the Marathas in 1803 AD.

- 10. What did the British do to make Delhi, their identity?**
 - A.** The British demolished some of the old constructions of Delhi such as forts, buildings, gardens, mosques, etc.
- 11. The construction of New Delhi started in which hilly area during the British rule?*****
 - A.** The construction of New Delhi started during British rule in the Raisin Hills area in the south of Old Delhi.
- 12. Name the buildings constructed in New Delhi by the British.**
 - A.** The British constructed important buildings like Viceroy's House, Rajpath Marg, Government Administration Buildings and the Secretariat in New Delhi.
- 13. Which cottage industries were developed in India before the British rule?**
 - A.** Cottage industries like Muslin of Dhaka, embroidery, dyeing, printing, combing, etc. flourished greatly in India.
- 14. Which industries of India flourished well despite the resistance of the British Government?**
 - A.** Despite the resistance of the British government, India's textile and iron and steel industries flourished.
- 15. The possession of which Indian textiles were considered as the identity of the rich?**
 - A.** The possession of Indian muslin and Patola was considered the identity of the rich.
- 16. Where did the first textile mill start in India?*****
 - A.** The first textile mill in India started in Mumbai.
- 17. Name the places in India where textile mills were started during the British rule.**
 - A.** Textile mills were started in places like Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Solapur and Madras (Chennai) in India.
- 18. Who started the first textile mill in Gujarat and when?**
 - A.** The first textile mill in Gujarat was started by Ranchhodlal Chhotalal on 30 May, 1861 in Ahmedabad.
- 19. Which movement gave a boost to India's cottage industries?**
 - A.** The Swadeshi movement started by Mahatma Gandhi gave a boost to India's cottage industries.
- 20. Which industries of India got a boost through Gandhiji's Swadeshi movement?**
 - A.** India's rural industries, handloom, hand-weaving, cottage industries and handicraft industries got a boost through Gandhi's Swadeshi movement.
- 21. Where and when did Jamsetji Tata set up an iron and steel factory?**
 - A.** Jamsetji Tata established the first iron factory in 1917 AD in Sakchi (now Jamshedpur).
- 22. Where in India did iron and steel factories start during the British rule?**
 - A.** Iron and steel factories started at Sakchi, Kulti, Burhanpur and Bhadravati during the British rule.
- 23. Between which two cities in India the first railway started ?*****
 - A.** The first railway line in India started from Mumbai to Thane.
- 24. Where was the first telegraph line started in India?**
 - A.** The first telegraph line started between Kolkata to Peshawar and Mumbai to Madras (Chennai).
- 25. What was the peculiarity of the postal service started during Dalhousie's period?**
 - A.** The charges of the post were taken from the recipient rather than the sender and also postal rates varied from region to region.

6. Identify me

1. I was the capital city of the Sultanate and the Mughal rule: **Delhi**
2. India's rural economy was strong because of me. **Cottage Industries**

7. Choose the correct option

1. By whose administration did the condition of India become miserable? **(D)**
(A) Dutch (B) Portuguese (C) French (D) British
2. Who gave Mumbai Island as dowry to the British prince?*** **(B)**
(A) French (B) Portuguese (C) Mughals (D) Marathas
3. At what rate did the East India Company lease Mumbai Island from the British Emperor? **(C)**
(A) 20 pounds (B) 15 pounds (C) 10 pounds (D) 5 pounds
4. Which port of Gujarat was conquered by Akbar in 1573 AD? **(C)**
(A) Khambhat (B) Bharuch (C) Surat (D) Mandvi
5. Surat was an important commercial centre of Western India during the _____ period. **(C)**
(A) Mauryan (B) Gupta (C) Mughal (D) All of these
6. The British established a fort at _____ on the east coast of India. **(B)**
(A) Visakhapatnam (B) Masulipatnam
(C) Thiruvananthapuram (D) Kolkata
7. 'Fort William' later developed as which city?*** **(D)**
(A) Delhi (B) Chennai (C) Mumbai (D) Kolkata
8. Which city developed by the British as trading ports later became the metropolises of India? **(D)**
(A) Mumbai (B) Chennai (Madras)
(C) Kolkata (Calcutta) (D) All of these
9. When did the construction of New Delhi start? **(D)**
(A) 1803 AD (B) 1903 AD (C) 1841 AD (D) 1911 AD
10. _____ were entrusted with the design work of New Delhi. **(B)**
(A) Lord Ellis and Edward Lutyens (B) Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker
(C) Herbert Baker and George Chonok (D) George Chaunok and Lord Ellis
11. The current Rashtrapati Bhavan was formerly known as _____. **(D)**
(A) Parliament House (B) Governor's House
(C) Secretariat (D) Viceroy's House
12. Flowers of the _____ were used to dye cotton cloth by the Indian weavers. **(A)**
(A) Parrot tree (kesuda) (B) Banyan
(C) Rose (D) Peepal
13. How many textile mills were started in Ahmedabad? **(C)**
(A) 75 (B) 100 (C) 106 (D) 110
14. Which city was called the 'Manchester of India' ? *** **(A)**
(A) Ahmedabad (B) Nagpur (C) Solapur (D) Sangli

15. Read the following sentences regarding the Indian textile industry and choose the correct option. (C)
- (i) Ahmedabad means Manchester of Europe.
 (ii) The first textile mill was started in Mumbai.
 (iii) The textile industry developed in Madurai also.
- (A) (i) and (ii) are true. (B) (i) and (iii) are true.
 (C) (ii) and (iii) are true. (D) All three are true.
16. The establishment of which organization gave a new direction to the iron and steel industry in India?*** (C)
- (A) Indian Institute of Arts (B) Indian Institute of Management
 (C) Indian Institute of Science (D) Indian Commercial Institute
17. India underwent many improvements during the _____ period. (B)
- (A) Wellesley (B) Dalhousie (C) Bentinck (D) Hewson
18. When was the first railway line inaugurated in India? (D)
- (A) April 10, 1853 (B) April 12, 1853 (C) April 14, 1853 (D) April 16, 1853

8. Fill in the blanks

- The East India Company made India miserable in its 100 years of rule.
- The East India Company made India a huge market for the goods produced in the industries of England.
- The city of Madras (Chennai) has developed around Fort St. George.
- The British made the city of Delhi their new capital.
- It was a golden era of India's cottage industries before the British came to India.
- Due to the industrial revolution, consumption of British goods increased in India.
- Bandhani and Patola sarees made by the Indian weavers were very popular.
- The British wanted to develop England at the expense of India.
- The Industrial Revolution in India first started in the textile industry.
- In England, the textile industry flourished in Manchester.
- For making attractive saree borders, complex weaving was required.
- For Textile Industry, Maharashtra : Solapur : : Tamil Nadu : Madurai
- Industrial development in India gained momentum due to disturbances in Europe during the First World War.
- Jamsetji Tata started the first iron and steel factory in India.
- The Indian Institute of Science was established in Bengaluru.
- Some English reformers call Dalhousie the creator of modern India.

9. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

- India remained economically prosperous till the eighteenth century. (✓)
- Today's Mumbai was an island earlier. (✓)
- Mumbai was an industrial and commercial hub only during British rule. (X)
- Surat was an international port. (✓)
- It took about 20 years to build New Delhi. (✓)
- Indian weavers used to send the weaved cloth to England for dyeing. (X)
- The Indian weavers used to weave the cloth on handlooms. (✓)
- Pure iron was made by melting cast iron in a furnace in cottage industries in the villages of India. (✓)
- The Government of England was promoting Indian industries. (X)
- From ancient times the Indian textile industry was world-famous. (✓)

11. England's textile industry could not compete with the Indian textile industry. (X)
12. With the advent of modern technology, India's native textile art was completely ruined. (X)
13. British textiles were sold at cheaper rates in Indian markets. (✓)

10. Match the following***

A		B		Answers
(1)	Iron - steel industry	(A)	Kolkata	(1) → C
(2)	Textile industry	(B)	Jaipur	(2) → D
(3)	Fort St. George	(C)	Jamshedpur	(3) → E
(4)	Fort William	(D)	Ahmedabad	(4) → A
		(E)	Chennai	



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9. Resources

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. Human-made resources
2. Human-Resources***

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Describe the types of resources based on their distribution. ***
2. Distinguish: Renewable Resources and Non-renewable Resources.***
3. The Gangetic plains are more densely populated while the Sahara deserts of the African continent are less densely populated. - Explain.
4. What is an ecosystem? Explain in detail.***
5. 'Forests are very useful to us.' - Explain the statement.***
6. If the number of birds decreases, what will be the effect on cultivation?
7. State the measures for conservation of resources.***

✦3. Answer in brief

1. List the effects of drought.
2. How is water useful to us?
3. Which places in India experience scarcity of drinking water?
4. What are the main factors responsible for water crisis?***
5. What can be done to collect flowing rainwater?
6. 'It is the duty of all of us to conserve resources.' Explain the statement. ***
7. What happens if resources are scarce?
8. A lake near a village or town was filled with rainwater. It was destroyed in a few years by dumping village or city waste in this lake. Then what will be the situation there every monsoon?

✦4. Give reason

1. Cryolite is said to be a solitary resource.
2. Forests are called a renewable resource even though they are being destroyed.
3. We have varied population density in different parts of the world.
4. There is land scarcity today.
5. The number of high-rise buildings is increasing in the metro-cities of the world.
6. The birds gather behind the plough or a tractor.
7. There is a threat to the existence of wildlife.
8. We should use resources in a planned and judicious manner.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What are resources?

- A.** The elements that are used by human skills to satisfy their needs are called resources. Resources satisfy human need or desire.

2. Think and write: Which resources do you use in your daily routine? Students will answer on their own.

A. _____

3. Make a list of resources used in your classroom. Students will answer on their own.

A. _____

- 4. How are resources classified on the basis of their formation?**
 - A.** Resources are classified into two types on the basis of their formation:
(1) Natural Resources (2) Human-made Resources.
- 5. What is a natural resource?**
 - A.** A resource that is obtained directly from nature, which can be used without much processing, is a natural resource. Air, water, land, minerals and energy resources are natural resources.
- 6. Give examples of natural resources.**
 - A.** Air, water, land, minerals and energy sources etc. are natural resources.
- 7. On what basis are natural resources classified?**
 - A.** Natural resources are classified on the basis of their renewability and distribution.
- 8. What resources are called rare resources? Give examples.**
 - A.** Rare resources are the resources which we get only from limited places. For example, coal, various metals, mineral oil, natural gas, uranium, etc.
- 9. How are resources classified depending on their renewability?**
 - A.** There are two types of resources on the basis of their renewability :
(1) renewable resources (2) non-renewable resources
- 10. Why is sunlight called a renewable resource?**
 - A.** Humans use sunlight to generate electricity. Thus, sunlight is called a natural resource. Also, sunlight is inexhaustible. As a result sunlight is called a renewable resource.
- 11. What is a human-made resource?**
 - A.** Any natural element that is processed by human efforts and modified to make it usable is called a human-made resource.
- 12. Give some examples of human-made resources.**
 - A.** Electricity, houses, roads, bridges, tunnels, technology, dams, etc. are human-made resources.
- 13. What is human resource development?**
 - A.** The process of making humans a resource is called human resource development.
- 14. In what ways is land useful to us?**
 - A.** Land is at the forefront of all resources in terms of utility. Along with agriculture, minerals, forests, land is also useful to us in many ways for the development of roads and industries.
- 15. What are the effects of deforestation?**
 - A.** Air pollution, low rainfall, soil erosion, floods, drought, extinction of many species of animals, birds and plants, etc. are some of the effects of deforestation.
- 16. Where is most of the freshwater stored?**
 - A.** A large part of the freshwater is in the form of ice sheets and glaciers in mountain peaks, Antarctica and Arctic regions.
- 17. Where can we get salty water from?**
 - A.** We can get salty water from seas and oceans.
- 18. Which regions of the world have scarcity of drinking water?**
 - A.** There is scarcity of drinking water in many regions of the world, including South America, most of Africa, the Middle East Asia, Australia, India, etc..
- 19. What is a natural vegetation?*****
 - A.** Self-growing vegetation, including creepers, shrubs and trees are called natural vegetation.
- 20. What is a forest?**
 - A.** A large area covered with trees and shrubs is called a forest.

- 21. What causes variation in the structure and form of natural vegetation?**
 - A.** Diversity in the structure and form of natural vegetation is observed due to variation in the altitude from the sea level and climate.
- 22. On what basis are natural vegetation classified?*****
 - A.** Natural vegetation is classified on the basis of variation in its structure and form.
- 23. Which animals are included in wildlife?*****
 - A.** Wildlife includes various animals, birds, insects, etc.
- 24. What things do we get from wildlife?**
 - A.** From wildlife we get things like meat, leather, fur, honey, wool, etc.
- 25. How are bees useful?**
 - A.** Bees give us honey and play an important role in pollination of flowers.
- 26. Why should natural fertilizer be used in agriculture, instead of chemical fertilizers?**
 - A.** The use of chemical fertilizers lowers soil quality in the long run. So natural manure should be used instead of chemical fertilizers.
- 27. What should be done to increase the water storage capacity of lakes and ponds? *****
 - A.** By removing silt deposited in ponds and lakes and deepening them will increase water storage.
- 28. Which energy sources seem to be scarce in the future?**
 - A.** Energy resources like coal, mineral oil and natural gas are likely to be scarce in the future.

6.

Choose the correct option

1. Which of the following resources is not natural? **(D)**
(A) Vegetation (B) Air (C) Soil (D) Cement
2. Ubiquitous resources are _____. **(A)**
(A) available everywhere (B) readily available
(C) available from limited places (D) available at one or two places only
3. Which of the following is available everywhere? **(C)**
(A) Metal (B) Water (C) Oxygen (D) Mineral oil
4. Which of the following is a common resource? **(B)**
(A) Wind (B) Water (C) Air (D) Natural gas
5. Which of the following is a rare resource?*** **(B)**
(A) Water (B) Crude oil (C) Oxygen (D) Cryolite
6. What kind of resources are solar energy, hydropower, biofuel, wind energy, etc.? **(A)**
(A) Renewable (B) Non-renewal
(C) Both Renewable and non-renovation (D) None of the given
7. Which of the following resources is non-renewable? *** **(B)**
(A) Forest (B) Coal (C) Wind (D) Sunlight
8. Which of the following is a source of renewable energy? **(C)**
(A) Coal (B) Mineral oil (C) Wind (D) Natural gas
9. Which of the following resources is human-made? **(C)**
(A) Clay (B) Lime (C) Cement (D) Gypsum
10. Which of the following resources is not human-made? **(C)**
(A) Bridges (B) Bricks (C) Marbles (D) Doors and Windows
11. Which of the following resources is human-made? **(B)**
(A) Gypsum (B) Electricity (C) Lime (D) Mineral Oil

12. Which of the following factors affects population density? (D)
(A) Land (B) Climate (C) Water availability (D) All of these
13. What is the percentage of freshwater on earth? (C)
(A) 71 % (B) 29 % (C) 2.7 % (D) 4.8 %
14. Natural vegetation is found in different _____. (D)
(A) shapes (B) forms (C) altitude (D) all of these
15. Which of the following is not found in forests? (C)
(A) Wood (B) Gum (C) Plastic (D) Herbs
16. Which animal is extinct in the forests of India? (C)
(A) Tiger (B) Lion (C) Leopard (D) Elephant
17. The _____ which was once seen in Kutch district, is now left in very less numbers. (B)
(A) Heron (B) Ghorad (C) White dove (D) Sparrow
18. Long term use of chemical fertilizers _____.*** (A)
(A) reduces soil quality. (B) increases soil moisture storage capacity.
(C) improves soil quality. (D) makes the soil soft.
19. Which of the following activities does not help to conserve our resources? (C)
(A) Use of manure (B) Adoption of drip irrigation system
(C) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers (D) Creating a kitchen garden at home

7. Fill in the blanks.

1. Resources are the foundation of economic growth and development of human society.
2. Utility is a characteristic of a resource.
3. Wind becomes an important resource when power is generated with the help of windmills.
4. Air is a natural resource.
5. Land is at the forefront of all resources in terms of utility.
6. About 29 % of the total area of the earth's surface is occupied by land.
7. Man has deforested land to meet his needs.
8. Water is a natural resource.
9. On the earth's surface there is water on almost 3/4 part and land on only 1/4 part.
10. We have about 1 % of freshwater available as groundwater, river, lake or spring.
11. Birds control the population of insects by eating them.
12. The number of Vultures has dropped drastically in India.
13. Soil erosion reduces soil fertility.
14. Excessive irrigation reduces productivity of the soil.
15. Drip irrigation systems should be used to control water wastage in agriculture.

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. All the elements of nature that we see around us are called resources. (X)
2. Cryolite is an example of a rare resource. (X)
3. Natural gas is a renewable resource. (X)
4. A multi-purpose project in a river valley is a human-made resource. (✓)
5. Man is not a resource but only a user of the resource. (X)
6. Some of the land part of earth is not suitable for human habitation. (✓)
7. Land scarcity is not a major problem in our country. (X)
8. Most of the water available on earth is saline. (✓)
9. Most of the water on earth is in rivers and ponds. (X)
10. If we grow six rose plants in the garden of our house, it is called a rose forest. (X)

11. With the growing population and the extraordinary development of technology, the use of resources is increasing day by day. (✓)
12. All the resources on earth are inexhaustible. (✗)
13. We must use resources in a planned and judicious manner. (✓)
14. Bio-pesticides should be used in agriculture. (✓)

9. Match the following

1.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Ubiquitous Resource	(A)	Uranium	(1) → B
(2)	Generally available Resource	(B)	Nitrogen	(2) → D
(3)	Rare Resource	(C)	Cryolite	(3) → A
(4)	Solitary Resource	(D)	Water	(4) → C

2.

A		B		Answers
(1)	Forest	(A)	Cultivation	(1) → D
(2)	Land	(B)	Construction materials	(2) → A
(3)	Rocks	(C)	Milk, wool	(3) → B
(4)	Animals	(D)	Home to wildlife	(4) → C

10. Minerals and Power Resources

†1. Write short notes on the following

1. Solar energy***
2. Biogas***
3. The importance of mineral resources***
4. Measures for mineral conservation***

†2. Answer in detail

1. State the properties of metals.
2. Distinguish between metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals.***
3. 'The use of non-conventional energy sources will have to be increased in the future.' Explain the statement.***
4. What efforts have been made in Gujarat for the development of solar energy?
5. Explain: Geothermal energy***
6. Explain: Biogas***
7. Distinguish between biogas and natural gas.***
8. Distinguish between conventional energy sources and non-conventional energy sources.***
9. Explain the uses of copper.
10. Write the measures by which we can save energy.***

†3. Answer in brief

1. How are minerals formed?
2. Why is crude oil called 'black gold' ? ***
3. Describe the uses of solar energy.
4. Explain: Tidal energy***
5. How can it be said that it is wise to reduce the use of fossil fuels in the future?***

†4. Give reason

1. Minerals are called the pillar of the economic power and the prosperity of the people of the country.
2. Mica is used in making electrical equipment.

5. Do as directed

1. For each of the following minerals, write the names of at least three Indian states that produce them.

(1) Copper	– Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
(2) Bauxite	– Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat
(3) Mica	– Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana
(4) Limestone	– Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
(5) Lead	– Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
(6) Uranium, Thorium	– Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Kerala
(7) Crude oil	– Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam
(8) Fluorspar	– Rajasthan, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh

6. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Explain : Minerals ***

- A. Organic and inorganic substances which change under heat and pressure to assume a certain chemical composition are called minerals.

- 2. On what basis can minerals be identified?**
 - A.** Minerals can be identified on the basis of their chemical properties such as colour, lustre, density, hardness, etc.
- 3. How are minerals classified on the basis of composition?**
 - A.** Minerals are classified into two types on the basis of composition:
(1) Metallic minerals (2) Non-metallic minerals
- 4. Write the names of the three minerals of your daily use.*****
 - A.** Iron, limestone, copper, etc. are the minerals we use daily.
- 5. Where are ores of metallic minerals usually found?*****
 - A.** Ores of metallic minerals are found in large layers of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- 6. Give a few examples of metallic minerals.**
 - A.** Copper, iron, silver, gold, zinc, aluminum, etc. are metallic minerals.
- 7. State two properties of non-metallic minerals.**
 - A.**
 - Some non-metallic minerals can be moulded into different shapes by cutting, uprooting or breaking.
 - Striking breaks them into pieces. E.g. Limestone, mica and gypsum.
- 8. Where are non-metallic minerals found?**
 - A.** Non-metallic minerals are found in the sedimentary rocks of the plains and the fold mountains.
- 9. Where is coal found in India?**
 - A.** In India, coal is found in Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Bihar.
- 10. Where is manganese found in India?**
 - A.** Manganese is found in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Goa, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
- 11. Name the Indian states where gold is found.**
 - A.** West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- 12. What are energy resources?**
 - A.** The resources that give us the energy to operate machines and produce goods are called energy resources.
- 13. Why do we need energy resources?**
 - A.** We need energy resources for industry, agriculture, transportation, communications and defence.
- 14. How do we classify energy resources?**
 - A.** Energy resources can be classified into two parts:
(1) conventional resources (2) non-conventional resources
- 15. What is a conventional source of energy?**
 - A.** Energy sources that have been in common use for a long time are called conventional energy sources.
- 16. Name the main conventional sources of energy.**
 - A.** There are two main conventional sources of energy - (1) wood (2) fossil fuels
- 17. Mention the uses of coal.**
 - A.** Coal is used as a domestic fuel. It is used in industries such as the iron and steel industry. Coal is also used to run steam engines and for generating electricity.

- 18. Name the world's leading coal-producing countries.**
A. China, USA, Germany, Russia, South Africa and France are the world's leading coal-producing countries.
- 19. Name the main coal-producing areas in India.**
A. Raniganj (West Bengal), Jharia, Dhanbad and Bokaro (Jharkhand) are the main coal-producing areas of India.
- 20. Where is coal found in Gujarat?*****
A. In Gujarat, coal is found in Kutch, Bharuch, Mehsana, Bhavnagar and Surat.
- 21. Which products are obtained by processing petroleum?*****
A. Various products like diesel, petrol, kerosene, wax, plastics and lubricants are obtained by processing crude oil.
- 22. Which countries are the major producers of petrol?**
A. Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, USA, Russia, Venezuela, Algeria, etc. are major petroleum producing countries.
- 23. Name the major crude oil-producing areas in India.**
A. Digboi in Assam, Bombay High in Mumbai, the delta of the Krishna and Godavari rivers and Gujarat are the places where crude oil fields are found in India.
- 24. Name the places in Gujarat where crude oil is found.**
A. In Gujarat, crude oil is found in Ankleshwar, Mehsana, Kalol, Kadi, Navagam, Kosamba, Sanand, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Vadodara, Bharuch, Anand, Kheda and Bhavnagar areas.
- 25. Where is natural gas found?**
A. Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is extracted.
- 26. How is natural gas useful?**
A. Natural gas is used as fuel for domestic and industrial purposes.
- 27. Which are the major producers of natural gas in the world?**
A. Russia, Norway, the UK and the Netherlands are major producers of natural gas.
- 28. Name the natural gas-producing areas of India.**
A. Natural gas-producing areas of India are Jaisalmer, Khambhat Basin, Krishna-Godavari Delta, Tripura and Bombay High.
- 29. Why is CNG a popular and environment friendly fuel?**
A. The use of CNG causes a negligible amount of pollution as compared to petrol and diesel. Hence it is called environment-friendly fuel.
- 30. Name a few non-conventional sources of energy.**
A. Solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, hydroelectricity, geothermal energy, biogas, etc. are non-conventional sources of energy.
- 31. Write the full - form of 'CASE'.**
A. 'CASE' stands for Commission for Additional Sources of Energy.
- 32. Which organization is working to increase the use of non-conventional resources in Gujarat?**
A. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is working to increase the use of non-conventional resources in Gujarat.
- 33. Name the largest solar energy project in Asia.**
A. 'Solar Energy Project', Rewa in Madhya Pradesh is the largest solar energy project in Asia.

- 34. Where is Solar Park set up in Gujarat? What is its capacity?**
A. A Solar Park is set up on unused land at Charanka village in Patan district in Gujarat. Its capacity is 590 MW.
- 35. State the use of windmills.**
A. Windmills have long been used in flour mills and to extract water. In modern times it is paired with a generator to generate electricity.
- 36. What is a wind farm?**
A. A group of windmills is called a wind farm.
- 37. Which places are more suitable for setting up a wind farm?**
A. The coastal and mountainous region where strong and steady wind blow constantly are more suitable for setting up the wind farm.
- 38. Which countries are the leading producers of wind energy in the world?**
A. Germany, USA, Denmark, Spain and India are the leading producers of wind energy in the world.
- 39. Where are wind farms located in Gujarat?**
A. Gujarat has wind farms in Lamba village in Devbhoomi Dwarka and on the beach of Mandvi in Kutch.
- 40. Where is electricity generated by installing windmills in Gujarat?**
A. In Gujarat, electricity is generated by installing windmills in Devbhoomi Dwarka, Kutch, Rajkot, Porbandar, Surendranagar, etc. districts.
- 41. Explain the use of geothermal energy.**
A. Geothermal energy can be used to generate power. For years geothermal energy has been used as a source of hot water spring, for cooking, heating and bathing.
- 42. Where are the geothermal power plants located in the world?**
A. The geothermal power plants are located in the USA, New Zealand, Iceland, Philippines, Central America and India.
- 43. Where are the geothermal power plants located in India? *****
A. In India, geothermal power plants are located at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh and Puga Ghati in Ladakh.
- 44. Where are the hot springs located in Gujarat? *****
A. Hot springs are located at Lasundra, Unai, Tuva and Tulsishyam in Gujarat.
- 45. Which countries in the world have plants to generate energy using tidal energy?**
A. USA, Russia, China and India have plants to generate energy using tidal energy.
- 46. Where in Gujarat has a tidal energy project been launched?**
A. In Gujarat, a tidal energy project has been launched in the Gulf of Kutch and Khambhat.
- 47. State the uses of biogas.**
A. Biogas is an excellent fuel for cooking and generating electricity and produces a large amount of organic manure. Thus, both energy and fertilizer can be obtained from it. Biogas is cheap and easy to use.
- 48. Name the industries in which manganese is used.**
A. Manganese is used in the chemical industry, pesticide, glass, varnish and printing industry.
- 49. Explain the usefulness of bauxite.**
A.
- Aluminum is obtained from bauxite.
 - Bauxite is used in electrical equipment, paints, manufacturing airplanes, kerosene refining and in manufacturing cement.

50. What is mica used for?

- A.** As mica is a fire retardant and an electrical insulator, it is used in manufacturing electrical equipment. It is used in manufacturing radio, telephone, airplanes, dynamo, automobiles, electric motors, etc.

51. What is the use of fluorspar?

- A.** Fluorspar is used in the metallurgy industry, plastics industry, hydrochloric acid and manufacture of porcelain.

52. What is iron ore used for?

- A.** Iron (iron ore) is used to make everything from pins to large machines, motor vehicles, ships, railways, bridges, houses and weapons.

7. Choose the correct option

- What is the impure form of minerals found in the inner regions of the earth called? **(B)**
(A) Metals (B) Ores (C) Mixtures (D) Chemicals
- Which of the following is not a characteristic of a mineral? *** **(C)**
(A) They are formed by natural processes.
(B) They have a specific chemical composition.
(C) They are inaccessible.
(D) Their distribution is uneven.
- There are more than _____ different minerals on earth. **(B)**
(A) six thousand (B) three thousand (C) five thousand (D) four thousand
- Which of the following is not a metallic mineral? **(C)**
(A) Copper (B) Aluminum (C) Mica (D) Zinc
- Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral? **(C)**
(A) Gold (B) Copper (C) Coal (D) Iron
- Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral? **(D)**
(A) Mica (B) Gypsum (C) Petroleum (D) All of these
- Which of the following is a source of energy? **(A)**
(A) Coal (B) Limestone (C) Copper (D) Iron
- In which of the following states iron ore is not found? **(A)**
(A) Assam (B) Jharkhand (C) Odisha (D) Karnataka
- Which of the following is a coal field located in West Bengal, India? **(D)**
(A) Dhanbad (B) Tadkeshwar (C) Pandhro (D) Raniganj
- Which of the following is a type of coal found in Gujarat? **(B)**
(A) Bituminous (B) Lignite (C) Anthracite (D) All of these
- Reserves of lignite coal have been found in Rajpardi, in _____ district. **(C)**
(A) Surat (B) Bhavnagar (C) Bharuch (D) Dang
- Crude oil is obtained from the delta of which of the following rivers? **(C)**
(A) Krishna-Kaveri (B) Ganga-Yamuna
(C) Krishna-Godavari (D) Sutlej-Ganga
- _____ is considered to be the largest oil field in Gujarat. **(A)**
(A) Ankleshwar (B) Lunej (C) Kheda (D) Kalol
- Which of the following is not obtained from crude oil? **(D)**
(A) Petrol (B) Wax (C) Diesel (D) None of these
- World's largest geothermal power plant is located in which country?*** **(A)**
(A) U.S.A (B) New Zealand (C) Iceland (D) Philippines

16. A _____ power plant is located in Ladakh. (B)
(A) wind energy (B) geothermal (C) tidal energy (D) solar energy
17. Which statement about biogas is true? (D)
(A) Energy and fertilizer are obtained from biogas.
(B) Biogas is cheap and easy to use.
(C) Biogas is useful in cooking.
(D) All of these.
18. Which state ranks first in biogas production? (C)
(A) Gujarat (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Jharkhand
19. Manganese is mainly used to make _____ from iron. (C)
(A) aluminum (B) bronze (C) steel (D) wrist
20. What is made when tin is added to copper? (B)
(A) Brass (B) Bronze (C) Steel (D) Aluminum
21. Which of the following is an electrical insulator? (D)
(A) Iron (B) Copper (C) Zinc (D) Mica
22. Which of the following industries does not use limestone? (B)
(A) Cement (B) Plastic (C) Soap (D) Sugar-refining
23. Limestone is used in which of the following industries? (D)
(A) Iron-steel (B) Soda ash (C) Paper (D) All of these

8. **Fill in the blanks.**

1. Minerals are gifts of nature.
2. Minerals are the backbone of the national economy.
3. Mineral fuels are found in sedimentary layers.
4. Coal is a fossil fuel.
5. The electricity obtained from coal is called thermal power.
6. Lignite coal is found in Pandhro of Kutch district.***
7. Lignite coal reserves are found in Thordi in Bhavnagar.
8. Crude oil is found between the layers of rocks in the earth's crust.
9. Digboi oil field is located in the state of Assam.
10. Ankleshwar and Gandhar areas in Gujarat have natural gas reserves.***
11. Pollution from the use of conventional energy sources is a matter of concern.
12. CASE is designed to increase the use of non-conventional energy sources in India.
13. Sun is the main source of energy.
14. Solar energy trapped from the sun can be used in solar cells to produce electricity.
15. Gujarat state receives the maximum solar energy in the country.***
16. A windmill is installed to generate wind energy.
17. Zinc is added to copper to make brass.
18. Aluminium is obtained from bauxite.
19. Fluorspar minerals are used in metallurgy industry.***
20. Lead is used in manufacturing storage batteries.
21. Zinc mineral is used for plating galvanized sheets. ***
22. Silicon used in the computer industry is derived from quartz.

9. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Minerals are found in pure form in the inner regions of the earth. (X)
2. Minerals are distributed unevenly on earth. (✓)
3. Minerals are made in factories with the help of machines. (X)
4. On the basis of composition, minerals are classified into two types. (✓)
5. Metals are found in metallic minerals in raw form. (✓)
6. Metals conduct heat, but they do not conduct electricity. (X)
7. Non-metallic minerals contain a large amount of metals. (X)
8. Coal and petroleum are non-metallic minerals. (✓)
9. Coal has made industrial development possible. (✓)
10. Crude oil is obtained in liquid form. (X)
11. Crude oil is not found anywhere in India. (X)
12. Almost all the countries of the world have sufficient reserves of natural gas. (X)
13. The technology of using solar energy is very beneficial for tropical countries. (✓)
14. Solar energy is inexhaustible and pollution-free. (✓)
15. Wind energy is inexhaustible but its use causes pollution. (X)
16. Geothermal energy is not environmental friendly. (X)
17. Gujarat has three geothermal power plants. (✓)
18. Gujarat ranks second in our country in the production of biogas. (✓)
19. Coal and petroleum are renewable resources. (X)

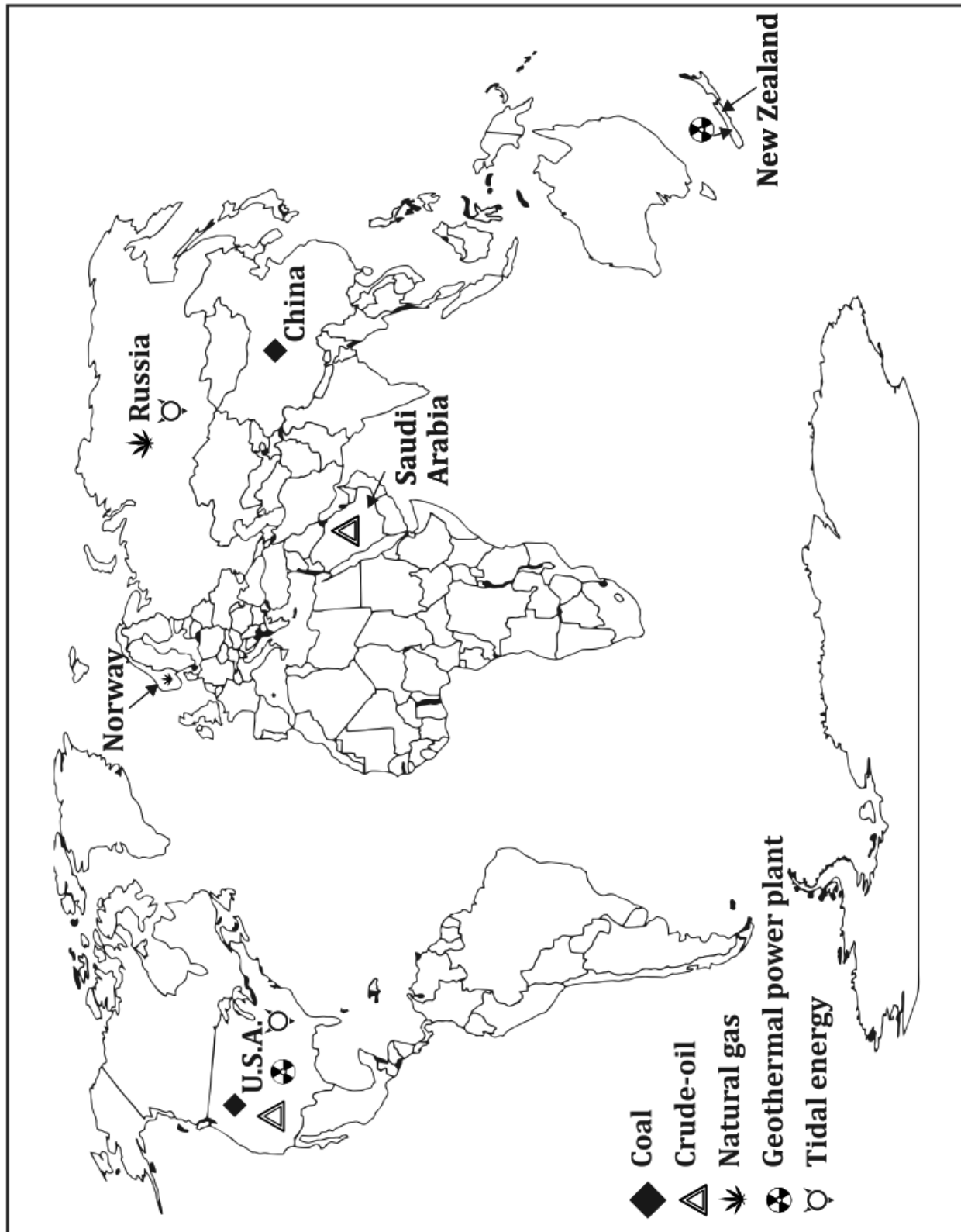
10. Match the following

A		B		Answers
(1)	Solar cold storage	(A)	Tulsishyam	(1) → D
(2)	Wind-farm	(B)	Charanka	(2) → E
(3)	Solar park	(C)	Rudatal	(3) → B
(4)	Hot water spring	(D)	Chhani	(4) → A
(5)	Biogas plant	(E)	Mandvi	(5) → C

11. Map work

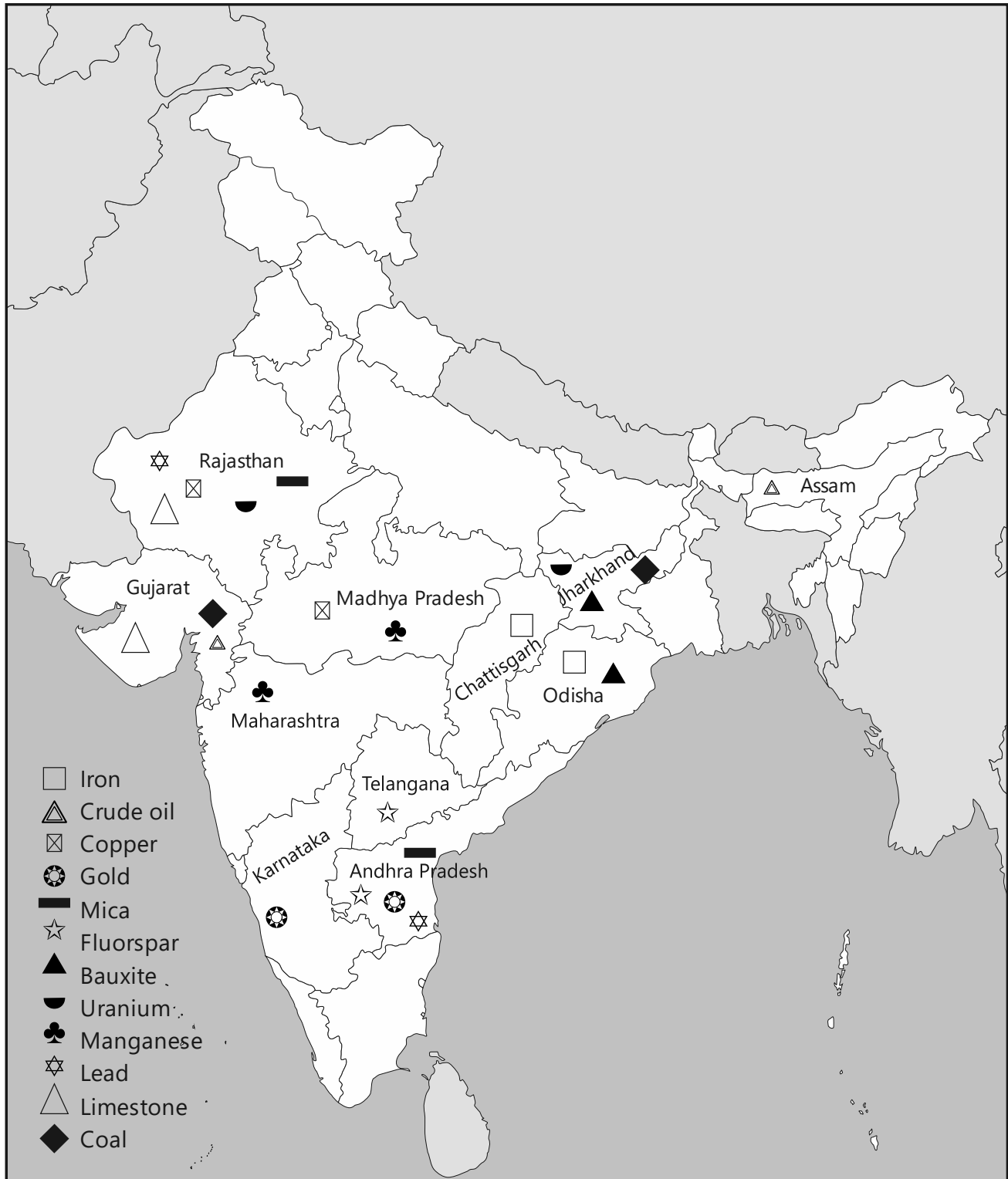
1. Mark the following in the political map of the world:

- (1) Two major coal producing countries (2) Two major crude oil-producing countries (3) Two major natural gas producing countries (4) Two countries having geothermal power plants (5) Two countries generating electricity using tidal energy



2. For each of the following minerals mark two states in the political map of India producing them:

- (1) Iron (2) Crude oil (3) Copper (4) Gold (5) Mica (6) Fluorspar (7) Bauxite (8) Uranium (9) Manganese (10) Lead (11) Limestone (12) Coal



11. Agriculture

†1. Write short notes on the following

1. Black soil***
2. Types of soil
3. Intensive farming***
4. Rice***
5. The development of agriculture***
6. The drip irrigation system***

†2. Answer in detail

1. Why is agriculture considered the lifeline of India's economy?
2. How can agriculture be called a system?
3. Distinguish between horticulture and intensive farming. ***
4. What does the government do to help farmers develop agriculture?***
5. How do bacterial biological pesticides kill pests in crops?
6. Why is the drip irrigation system, the best irrigation system in agriculture?***

†3. Answer in brief

1. On what basis is farming categorized?
2. Name the types of farming / agriculture. ***
3. What is Jhoom farming?
4. What is intensive farming?
5. Explain: Dry farming.***
6. Explain : Wet farming.***
7. Explain: Horticulture (Plantation Farming).***
8. Name the districts of Gujarat where cotton is produced.
9. How can agricultural development be achieved?
10. What is a farm-pond?
11. For which crops is a sprinkler irrigation system suitable?

†4. Give reason

1. Laterite soil is less fertile.
2. The upper part of forest soil is black.
3. Intensive farming is also called commercial farming.
4. Different crops are grown in different regions.***
5. Punjab is called the 'Wheat Bowl of India'.
6. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides is harmful.***
7. The trend towards biological pesticides is increasing.***

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Explain: Agriculture.***

A. Farming includes cereals, oil seeds, pulses, fruits, vegetables, floriculture and animal husbandry. Farming is also called agriculture.

2. State the factors affecting agriculture. ***

A. Topography of soil, water and climate are factors affecting agriculture.

3. What are the important inputs of agriculture?

A. The important inputs of agriculture are seeds, fertilizers, machinery and labour.

- 4. What are the important processes involved in agriculture?**
 - A.** The important processes involved in agriculture are ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting.
- 5. What are the outputs of agriculture?**
 - A.** Crops, wool, dairy and poultry products are the outputs of agriculture.
- 6. How many types of soils are there? Which are they?**
 - A.** There are eight types of soils: (1) Alluvial soil (2) Red soil (3) Black soil (4) Laterite soil (5) Desert soil (6) Mountain soil (7) Forest soil (8) Marshy and Peaty soil.
- 7. State the characteristics of alluvial soil.**
 - A.** Alluvial soil is sticky and dark in colour. The fertility of this soil varies from place to place, but in general this soil is very fertile.
- 8. Which crops are grown in alluvial soil?**
 - A.** Crops like paddy, sugarcane, jute, cotton, maize, oilseeds, etc. are grown in alluvial soil.
- 9. Where is red soil found?**
 - A.** Red soil is found in areas having igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- 10. Which crops are grown in red soil?**
 - A.** Crops like millet, cotton, wheat, jowar, linseed, groundnut, potato, etc. are grown in red soil.
- 11. State the characteristics of black soil.**
 - A.** Black soil is clayey and loamy. This soil has a very high moisture storage capacity, when the moisture dries, fissures or cracks appear in it.
- 12. What crops are cultivated in black soil?**
 - A.** Crops like cotton, linseed, mustard, groundnut, tobacco and pulses like urad are cultivated in black soil.
- 13. In which regions is laterite soil formed?**
 - A.** Due to excess rainfall, loamy soil is formed in areas of severe erosion.
- 14. What crops can be grown in laterite soil?**
 - A.** Cotton, paddy, ragi, sugarcane, tea-coffee, cashew nuts, etc. are cultivated in laterite soil.
- 15. Where is desert soil found in India?**
 - A.** Desert soil is found in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and South Punjab.
- 16. In which regions of Gujarat is desert soil found?**
 - A.** Desert soil is found in Saurashtra, Kutch and some areas of North Gujarat.
- 17. Which trees are found in the mountain soils of the Himalayas?**
 - A.** Deodar, chid, pine, etc. trees are found in the mountain soil of the Himalayas.
- 18. What crops are grown in forest soil?**
 - A.** Crops like tea-coffee, spices, wheat, maize, barley, paddy, etc. are grown in forest soil.
- 19. What is subsistence farming?**
 - A.** The grain produced on the farm is just enough to be used by the farmer's own family. It is called subsistence farming.
- 20. Where is Jhoom farming currently practiced?**
 - A.** Jhoom farming is currently practiced in the deep forests of the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Northeastern states of India in small amount.
- 21. In which districts of Gujarat is intensive farming practiced?**
 - A.** Intensive farming is done in Surat, Valsad, Anand, etc. in Gujarat.

- 22. Which crops are cultivated by dry farming?**
A. Crops like jowar, millet and pulses are cultivated by dry farming.
- 23. Which crops are harvested by dry farming in the Bhal region of Gujarat?**
A. In the Bhal region of Gujarat, wheat and chickpea are harvested by dry farming.
- 24. Which crops are cultivated by wet farming?**
A. By wet farming paddy, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and vegetables are cultivated.
- 25. What crops are cultivated in horticulture?**
A. Rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, coconut, apples, mangoes, oranges, grapes, gooseberry, lemons, guavas, berries, dates, etc. are cultivated in horticulture.
- 26. State the requirements for the cultivation of rice.**
A. Rice crop needs a hot and humid climate and high rainfall. Rice is grown mainly in irrigated fields. More workers are needed to work in rice farming.
- 27. Name the major rice-producing countries.**
A. Countries like China, India, Japan, Sri Lanka are the major producers of rice.
- 28. Which states of India are leading in rice production?**
A. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar and Odisha are the major rice-producing states of India.
- 29. Where is rice produced in Gujarat?**
A. In Gujarat, rice is produced in many districts such as Kheda, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Surat, etc.
- 30. State the favourable conditions for the wheat crop.**
A. Wheat grows more in black clayey soils that can store moisture. Wheat requires moderate temperature, rainfall and bright sunshine at the time of growing.
- 31. Name the wheat-producing countries in the world.**
A. Wheat is grown extensively in the USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia and India.
- 32. Where is wheat cultivated in Gujarat?**
A. Wheat is cultivated in Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar in Gujarat.
- 33. Why is Bhal Pradesh of Ahmedabad famous?**
A. Bhal Pradesh of Ahmedabad is famous for the production of Bhaliya wheat.
- 34. State the favourable conditions for the millet crop.**
A. Millet requires low rainfall, moderate temperature, sandy and loamy soil and adequate sunlight.
- 35. Name the millet-producing countries.**
A. Millet is produced in India, Nigeria, China and Niger in the world.
- 36. In which states of India is millet produced?**
A. Millet is produced in the states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, etc.
- 37. What are the favourable conditions for growing groundnut?**
A. Black sandy, loamy and lava sandy soil where water is not logged is favourable for growing groundnut.
- 38. What type of soil is suitable for growing castor?**
A. Moderately dark, well-drained and sandy soils are more suitable for growing castor.

- 39. Name the countries where castor is cultivated.**
A. Castor is cultivated in countries like India, China and Brazil.
- 40. Castor is grown in which district of Gujarat?**
A. Castor is grown in most of the districts in Gujarat such as Junagadh, Amreli, Banaskantha, Patan, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Rajkot, Surendranagar, etc.
- 41. Describe the suitable conditions for growing cotton.**
A. High temperature, light rainfall and black soil are suitable for growing cotton.
- 42. Name the leading cotton-producing countries.**
A. China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton.
- 43. Which are the major cotton-producing states in India?**
A. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Odisha are the major cotton-producing states in India.
- 44. Which region of Gujarat near Bharuch is known for its production of long-stringed cotton?*****
A. Kanam region near Bharuch in Gujarat is known for its production of long-stringed cotton.
- 45. Which are the main crops grown in Gujarat?*****
A. Rice, wheat, millet, groundnut, castor, cotton, etc. are the main crops grown in Gujarat.
- 46. Gujarat is the leading producer of which crops in India?**
A. Gujarat leads India in the production of crops like groundnut, castor and cotton.
- 47. Which seeds are used in agriculture to get more production?**
A. Improved seeds and treated seeds are used to get more production from agriculture.
- 48. What is used in organic pesticides?*****
A. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, worms and a few plants are used as organic pesticides.
- 49. Which vegetations are used in biological pesticides?*****
A. Neem, karanj, mahudo, tulsi, ratanjyot, mint, bitter gourd, tobacco, sevanti, etc. are used as biological pesticides.
- 50. What is irrigation?**
A. Artificial system of watering crops through wells, borewells, small and big check dams is called irrigation.
- 51. Why is a check dam constructed?**
A. A strong check dam is built in front of a river, spring or stream to stop the flow of water from them. The construction of check-dams raises the level of wells and bore wells.
- 52. Where is the sprinkler irrigation system more useful?**
A. Sprinkler irrigation system is useful in agricultural parks, lawns, natural landscapes, golf courses and other such areas.
- 6. Choose the correct option**
- Approximately how much of our country's population is dependent on agriculture? **(C)**
 (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$
 - In how much area of Gujarat is alluvial soil found? **(C)**
 (A) In less than 40% area of Gujarat (B) In more than 60% area of Gujarat
 (C) In more than 50% area of Gujarat (D) In 30% area of Gujarat

3. The red soil is relatively _____ and _____. **(B)**
 (A) clayey and non-fertile (B) porous and fertile
 (C) sandy and fertile (D) porous and non-fertile
4. Black soil is more suitable for _____ crop. **(B)**
 (A) paddy (B) cotton (C) flax (D) corn
5. If the soil of Mohan's village is sandy and less fertile, then what kind of soil is it? **(C)**
 (A) Laterite soil (B) Black soil (C) Desert soil (D) Alluvial soil
6. Which of the following crops cannot be grown in desert soil? **(B)**
 (A) Millet (B) Sugarcane (C) Jowar (D) Both (A) and (C)
7. What is more abundant in forest soil? **(C)**
 (A) Iron (B) Soluble salt (C) Organic element (D) Sand
8. The soil of Riya's village is formed by the accumulation of organic matter in moist areas. **(D)**
 What kind of soil is it?
 (A) Desert soil (B) Loamy soil (C) Forest soil (D) Marshy soil
9. Which of the following is present in excess in marshy soil? **(D)**
 (A) Alkaline substances (B) Iron
 (C) Biological substances (D) Both (A) and (C)
10. Which of the following types of farming is done by cutting down trees, burning them and clearing the land? **(D)**
 (A) Intensive farming (B) Dry farming
 (C) Wet farming (D) Shifting (Jhoom) farming
11. In which types of farming the yield is less?*** **(B)**
 (A) Plantation Farming (B) Jhoom farming
 (C) Intensive farming (D) Wet farming
12. Which country is leading in rice production? **(C)**
 (A) India (B) U.S.A. (C) China (D) England
13. Which state is called the 'Wheat Bowl of India'?*** **(A)**
 (A) Punjab (B) Gujarat (C) Haryana (D) Uttar Pradesh
14. Wheat is grown in which season in India? **(A)**
 (A) Winter (B) Summer (C) Monsoon (D) Both (A) and (B)
15. Which type of soil is suitable for growing millets? **(B)**
 (A) Black and clayey (B) Sandy and loamy
 (C) Mountain and loamy (D) Alluvial
16. In India, the highest producer of millet is _____. **(D)**
 (A) Maharashtra (B) Gujarat (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Rajasthan
17. Which of the following countries ranks second in groundnut production? **(B)**
 (A) U.S.A. (B) India (C) China (D) U.K.
18. Which state ranks first in groundnut production in India? **(C)**
 (A) Maharashtra (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Gujarat (D) Jharkhand
19. Which country ranks first in the world in the production of castor?*** **(B)**
 (A) Brazil (B) India (C) China (D) Sri Lanka
20. Which plant is not used in a biological pesticide? *** **(D)**
 (A) Neem (B) Bitter gourd (C) Tobacco (D) Mushroom

21. Continuous overuse of _____ water for irrigation reduces soil fertility. (B)
(A) well (B) canal (C) farm pond (D) lake
22. The construction of _____ raises the level of wells and bore wells. (B)
(A) canals (B) check dam (C) farm pond (D) all of these
23. The drip irrigation system is not suitable for which of the following crops? (C)
(A) Tomatoes (B) Cotton (C) Wheat (D) Papaya
24. Which of the following factors is not responsible for the development of agriculture? (D)
(A) Improved irrigation system
(B) Use of improved seeds
(C) Guidance to farmers through agricultural fairs
(D) Continuous and excessive use of pesticides

7. Fill in the blanks.

1. About 50 percent of the world's population is engaged in farming activities.***
2. The colour of red soil appears red mainly due to the presence of iron.
3. Black cotton soil is also known as Regur. ***
4. The red colour of laterite soil is due to iron oxide.
5. Desert soil has a high content of soluble salts.
6. Mountain soil is mainly found in the Himalayan region in India.
7. Paddy is cultivated in marshy soil when the monsoon water recedes.
8. In subsistence farming mostly cereal crops are cultivated.
9. In intensive farming, cash crops are cultivated.
10. Intensive farming is also called commercial farming.***
11. The highest production of millet in Gujarat is in the Banaskantha district.
12. Groundnut is an important oilseed crop.
13. The highest production of groundnut in Gujarat is in the Junagadh district.***
14. Gujarat is the largest producer of castor in India.
15. It takes six to eight months for the cotton crop to be ready.
16. Gujarat ranks first in India in cotton production.***
17. Intensive agriculture is done to increase the production of agriculture.
18. Farmers in Gujarat are given up-to-date information and guidance through agricultural fairs.
19. Seedlings are prepared for horticultural crops with the help of the biotech method.
20. Today, India has become self-sufficient in food grains due to improved seeds
21. Germs that produce spores are used for pest control in crops.
22. Sardar Sarovar project is an important irrigation project in Gujarat.
23. A drip irrigation system is a type of micro - irrigation system.
24. The drip irrigation system can be called the best irrigation method.

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. India is an agricultural country. (✓)
2. India's prosperity depends solely on industrial development. (X)
3. In the world, non-arable land is more than arable land. (✓)
4. Buying land is one of the processes of agriculture. (X)
5. Alluvial soil is formed due to silt deposited by rivers. (✓)
6. Red soil turns black as we go deeper. (X)
7. The moisture-storage capacity of black soil is very low. (X)

8. Laterite soil is red in colour. (✓)
9. Laterite soils are rich in organic matter. (X)
10. Desert soil is found in arid and semi-arid climatic conditions. (✓)
11. The layers of mountain soil are thick and mature. (X)
12. In the forest, the soil turns brown or red at the bottom of the ground. (✓)
13. The area under subsistence farming is gradually decreasing. (✓)
14. Pulses and fruits are grown by shifting farming. (X)
15. Intensive farming is a traditional farming method. (X)
16. More than one crop can be grown in a year by wet farming. (✓)
17. Ramanikbhai wants to cultivate an important and major food crop for the world and India.
So he should cultivate rice in his fields. (✓)
18. Wheat is the second most important crop in India after rice. (✓)
19. Millets are considered as coarse grains. (✓)
20. Gujarat ranks third in India in millet production. (X)
21. China is the largest producer of groundnut. (✓)
22. Castor is a cereal. (X)
23. Cotton is an important raw material for the jute industry. (X)
24. Developing countries are largely engaged in intensive agriculture. (✓)
25. The ultimate goal of agricultural development is to increase food security. (✓)
26. Pesticides are useful to protect crops from pests. (✓)
27. About one hundred different pathogens have been reported to cause disease in plants. (✓)
28. India doesn't need irrigation due to sufficient rainfall. (X)

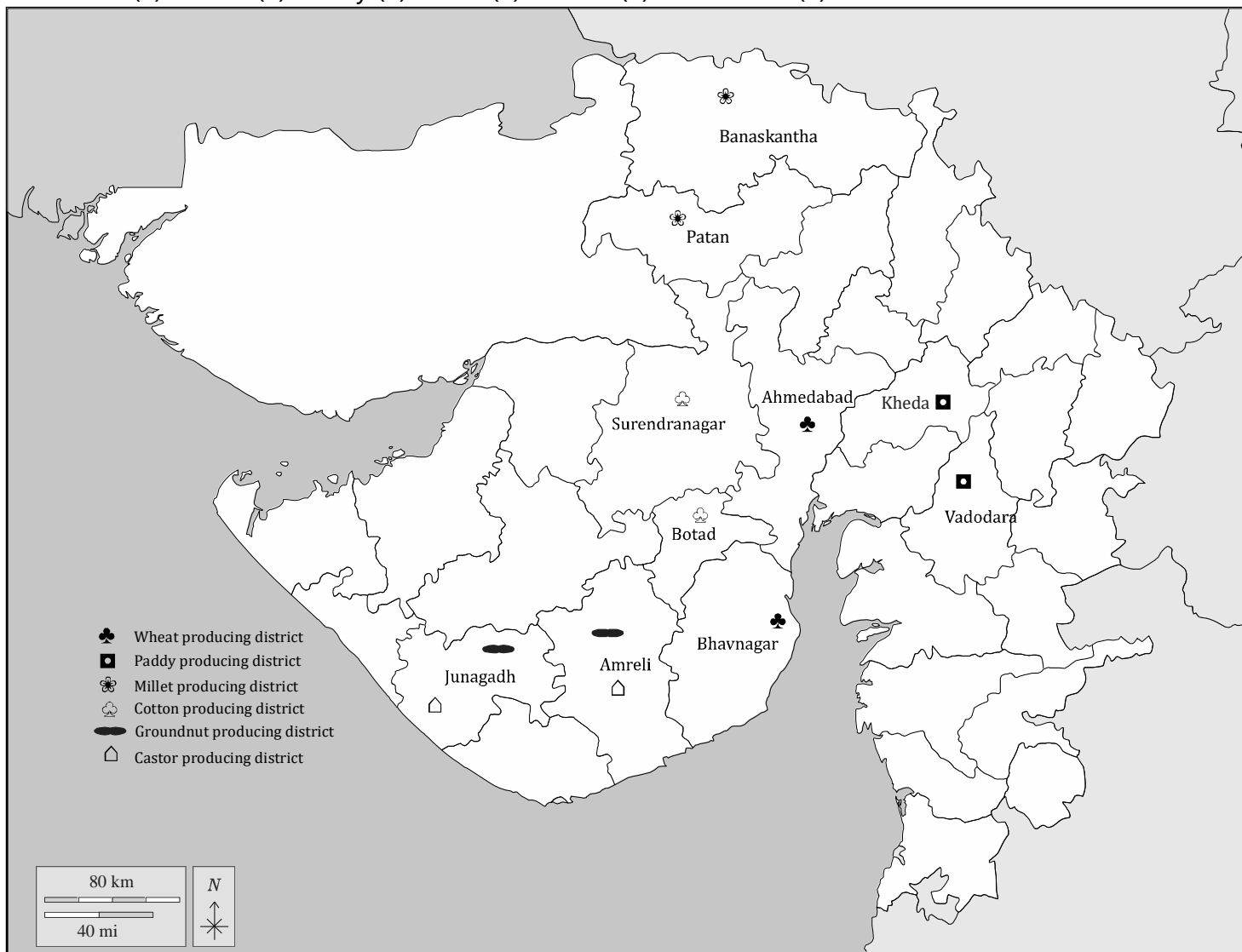
9. **Match the following**

A		B		Answers
(1)	Alluvial Soil	(A)	formed in areas of severe erosion	(1) → C
(2)	Black Soil	(B)	sandy and less fertile	(2) → D
(3)	Desert Soil	(C)	sticky and dark in colour	(3) → B
(4)	Laterite Soil	(D)	when moisture dries, cracks appear	(4) → A

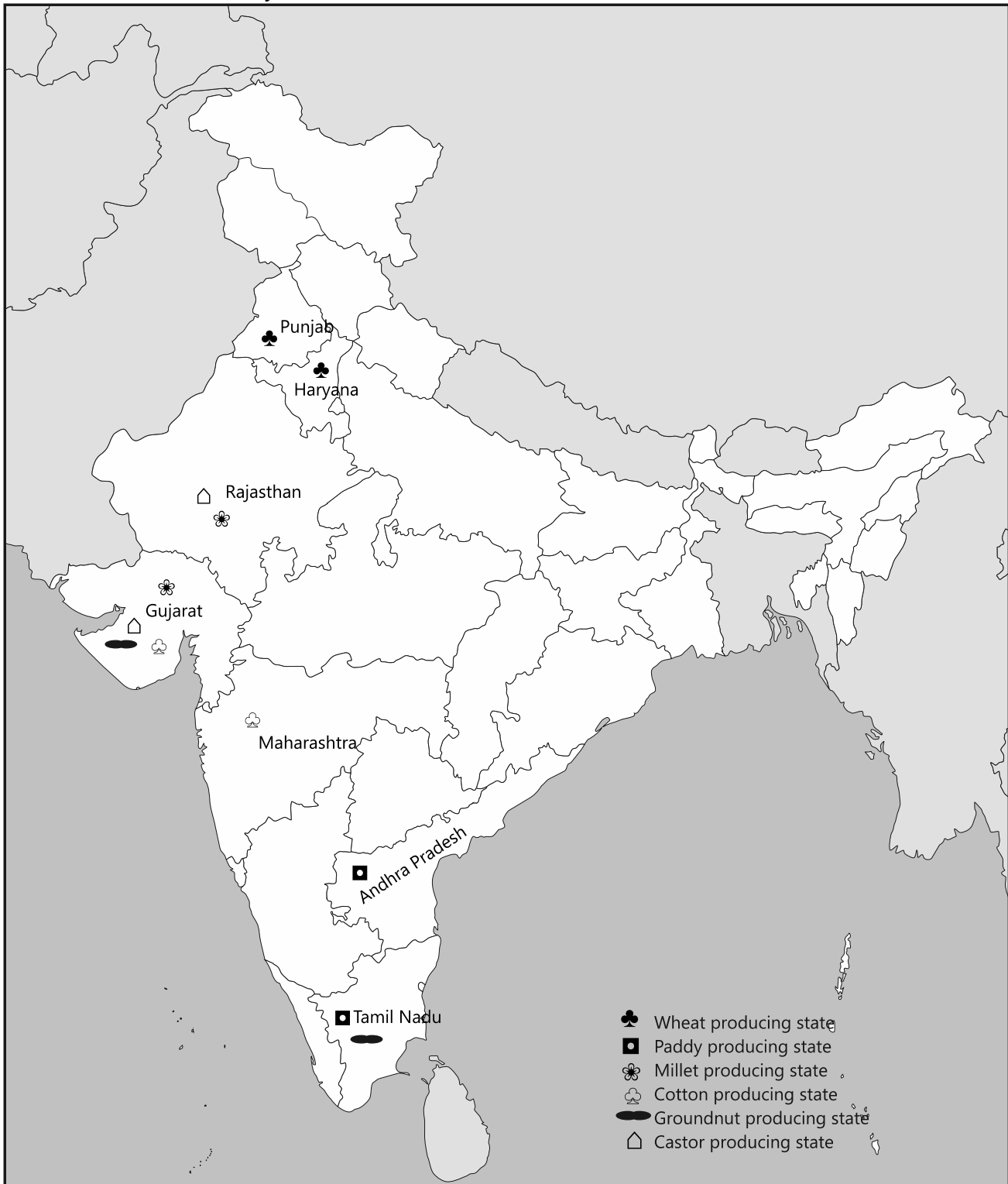
10. Map work

1. Show the following crop-producing districts (any two districts for each crop) in the map of Gujarat.

(1) Wheat (2) Paddy (3) Millet (4) Cotton (5) Groundnut (6) Castor



2. Show the following crop-producing states (any two states for each crop) in the map of India
(1) Wheat (2) Paddy (3) Millet (4) Cotton (5) Groundnut (6) Castor



12. Industries

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. Classification of industries on the basis of size
2. The classification of industries based on the source of raw materials
3. The iron-steel industry

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Briefly explain the types of industry based on ownership.
2. Describe the iron and steel industry and the investment it requires.
3. Explain the process of obtaining steel from iron ore.
4. Which industry is mainly known as the backbone of modern industry? Why?***
5. State some of the uses of steel.
6. Why was Sakchi chosen to set up TISCO?
7. What facilities are available to the iron and steel industry in Pittsburgh?
8. State the reasons for the development of the textile industry in Ahmedabad.
9. Why has the cotton textile industry developed in Osaka?

✦3. Answer in brief

1. Which industries are included in the natural resource based industries?
2. How are industries classified on the basis of size?
3. What is a cottage industry? Give examples.
4. What are micro industries? Give examples.
5. Describe small scale industries.
6. Describe medium scale industries.
7. How are industries classified on the basis of source of raw material? Which are they?
8. Which industries are called agro based industries? Give examples.
9. Differentiate between Agro-based industry and Mineral-based industry. ***
10. Differentiate between public sector industry and joint sector industry.***
11. Describe the government's efforts for encouraging industries.
12. Name the major industrial regions of India.
13. Why did the cotton textile industry develop rapidly in Mumbai?***
14. State the factors that determine the geographical location of the information technology industry.
15. What are the similarities between the information technology industry in Bengaluru and California? ***
16. Name other important centres of the information technology industry in India.

✦4. Give Reason

1. Many industries are developed in the Kutch district.
2. India's traditional cotton textile industry collapsed.

5. Do as directed

1. Write two examples in the following blanks.***

(1) **Raw materials** : sugarcane, cotton

(2) **Agro-based industry** : cotton textile industry, sugar industry

(3) **Cooperative industry** : Amul Dairy, Mother Dairy

6. Answer in one or two sentences**1. What does the word industry mean? *****

- A.** The word 'industry' means the fruit or result of any work, labour or activity which is used by man to fulfill his needs.

2. What was called industry in ancient times?

- A.** In ancient times, whatever activity man did to fulfill his needs and production of handicrafts was called industry.

3. What activities does industry include?

- A.** The term industry includes three types of activities : (1) To collect raw materials (2) To change the form of the product and increase its use (3) Deliver the finished product to the market or consumer.

4. Define industry.

- A.** The industry can be defined as an activity that changes the form of any raw material by mechanical aid and increases its usefulness.

5. How are industries classified?

- A.** Industries are classified into three types: 1) on the basis of raw material 2) on the basis of ownership 3) on the basis of size.

6. What are large scale industries?

- A.** The industries which are mainly capital intensive with an investment of 10 crores or more are called large scale industries.

7. Give examples of large scale industries.

- A.** The industries of railway implements, heavy vehicles, iron and steel etc. are examples of large scale industries.

8. Which industries are included in animal-based industries?

- A.** Animal-based industries include milk and its product, meat industry and leather industry.

9. Name a few forest-based industries.

- A.** Paper industry, pharmaceutical, furniture and building, industries are forest based industries.

10. Which are the main factors that affect the localization of the industry?***

- A.** Factors like availability of raw materials, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market affect the location of industries.

11. When does an industrial region develop?

- A.** An industrial region develops only when many types of industries are situated close to each other and can share the benefits of their proximity.

12. What are the major industrial regions of the world?

- A.** The major industrial regions of the world are Northeast America, Western and Central Europe and East Asia.

13. Where are the major industrial regions of the world located?

- A.** The major industrial regions of the world are mostly located in the temperate zone, close to seaports and especially near coalfields.

14. Name the major industries in the world.

- A.** Iron and steel industry, cotton textile industry, electronics industry and information technology are the major industries in the world.

15. In which countries is the iron and steel industry more developed?

- A.** Iron and steel industry is more developed in Germany, USA, China, Japan, Russia and India.

- 16. In which countries is the textile industry concentrated?**
A. The textile industry is concentrated in India, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan.
- 17. Name the major hubs of the information technology industry in the world.**
A. The major hubs of the information technology industry in the world are Silicon Valley in Central California and Bengaluru in India.
- 18. State the properties of steel.**
A. (1) Steel is tough. (2) Steel can be easily cut, shaped or made into wire. (3) Alloys can be made by mixing other metals that make steel very hard, tough and resistant.
- 19. What metals are mixed with steel to form alloys?**
A. Alloys can be made by mixing metals like Aluminum, Nickel and Copper in small quantities in steel.
- 20. Name the important steel production centres of India.**
A. Bhilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bokaro are important steel production centres in India.
- 21. Name the Indian states where the iron and steel industry has developed greatly.**
A. The iron and steel industry has developed in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
- 22. Where was TISCO established?**
A. TISCO was established at Sakchi (Jamshedpur) near the confluence of Suvarnarekha and Kharkai rivers in Jharkhand.
- 23. What are the types of fibres? Which are they?**
A. There are two types of fibres : (1) natural fibres (2) man-made fibres
- 24. From what do we obtain natural fibres?**
A. We obtain natural fibres from wool, silk, cotton, linen and jute.
- 25. Name man-made fibres.**
A. Nylon, polyester, acrylic and rayon are man-made fibres.
- 26. Which countries are the major producers of cotton fabrics in the world?**
A. India, China, Japan and the United States are the major producers of cotton fabrics in the world.
- 27. Which places in India were world-famous for their embroidered cotton cloth?**
A. Burhanpur, Surat and Vadodara of India are world-famous for their embroidered cotton cloth.
- 28. Name the centres of the cotton textile industries of India.**
A. Coimbatore, Kanpur, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Puducherry and Panipat are important centres of the textile industry in India.
- 29. From where is the cotton imported for Osaka's textile industry?**
A. Cotton for Osaka's textile industry is imported from Egypt, India, China and USA.
- 30. Which industries have replaced Osaka's textile industry in recent times?**
A. Osaka's textile industry is replaced by the iron-steel, machinery, shipbuilding, automobiles, electricals appliances and cement industries.
- 31. What does the information technology industry bring into practice?**
A. The information technology industry brings the collection, processing and distribution of information into practice.

32. What has made the information technology industry a global industry?

- A.** Technological, political and socio-economic changes have made the information technology industry a global industry.

7. Choose the correct option

1. Which of the following is a cottage industry? **(B)**
 (A) Tool making industry (B) Agarbatti making industry
 (C) Large vehicle manufacturing industry (D) All of these
2. Which of the following is a wrong pair? **(D)**
 (A) Colour-chemical industry : Medium size industry
 (B) Iron and steel industry : Large scale industry
 (C) Khadi-weaving : Cottage industry
 (D) Leather making industry : Small scale industry
3. Which of the following is an agro-based industry? **(B)**
 (A) Paper industry (B) Vegetable oil industry
 (C) Pharmaceutical industry (D) Meat industry
4. Which of the following industries is a marine-based industry? **(C)**
 (A) Paper industry (B) Jute industry
 (C) Fisheries (D) Cement industry
5. The paper industry is included in which of the following industries? **(C)**
 (A) Agriculture-based (B) Mineral-based
 (C) Forest-based (D) Marine-based
6. Which of the following industries is not a mineral-based industry? **(D)**
 (A) Cement (B) Chemical (C) Iron and steel (D) Rubber
7. Which of the following is an example of a co-operative sector? **(B)**
 (A) Reliance (B) Mother Dairy
 (C) Maruti Limited (D) Steel Authority of India
8. Which of the following factors affect the location of industries? **(D)**
 (A) labour (B) power (C) capital (D) all of these
9. In which zone are the major industrial regions located? **(B)**
 (A) Tropical zone (B) Temperate zone
 (C) Cold zone (D) Both (A) and (B)
10. Which of the following is the world's major oldest industry? **(D)**
 (A) Information technology (B) Iron and steel industry
 (C) Cotton textile industry (D) Both (B) and (C)
11. Which of the following countries is not a centre of the textile industry? **(D)**
 (A) Japan (B) Hong Kong (C) India (D) Nepal
12. Which is the major hub of the information technology industry in India? **(B)**
 (A) Ahmedabad (B) Bengaluru (C) Lucknow (D) Mumbai
13. _____ industry is a feeder industry. **(C)**
 (A) Automobile (B) Pharmaceutical (C) Iron and steel (D) Sugar
14. _____ is a steel producing centre located in Andhra Pradesh. **(C)**
 (A) Vijaynagar (B) Vijayawada (C) Vishakhapatnam (D) Salem
15. Where is the steel producing centre located in Tamil Nadu? **(A)**
 (A) Salem (B) Vijayanagar (C) Bhadravati (D) Vishakhapatnam

16. Which of the following is not a steel-producing centre? **(B)**
(A) Bhilai (B) Jaipur (C) Jamshedpur (D) Durgapur
17. When was TISCO started? **(B)**
(A) 1905 AD (B) 1907 AD (C) 1910 AD (D) 1912 AD
18. Where does TISCO get coal from? **(A)**
(A) Jharia (B) Raniganj (C) Kolkata (D) Bokaro
19. Where does TISCO get iron ore and manganese from? **(D)**
(A) West Bengal (B) Odisha (C) Chhattisgarh (D) Both (B) and (C)
20. Which of the following fibres is a man-made fibres? **(C)**
(A) Jute (B) Linen (C) Rayon (D) Silk
21. Which of the following is a natural fibre?*** **(B)**
(A) Nylon (B) Jute (C) Acrylic (D) Polyester
22. Powerlooms started first in _____. **(B)**
(A) India (B) Britain (C) China (D) Japan
23. Which cloth made in Dhaka was world-famous? **(A)**
(A) Muslin (B) Cotton cloth
(C) Splint (D) Golden embroidered cotton cloth
24. Which type of cloth of Machilipatnam was world-famous? **(D)**
(A) Golden embroidered (B) Muslin
(C) Cotton cloth (D) Chintz
25. When was the first textile mill established in India? **(A)**
(A) 1854 AD (B) 1860 AD (C) 1900 AD (D) 1947 AD
26. Which of the following is a developing industry?*** **(C)**
(A) Iron-steel industry (B) Cotton textile industry
(C) Information technology industry (D) Jute textile industry
27. Where is Silicon Valley located? *** **(B)**
(A) Bengaluru (B) California (C) Ahmedabad (D) Japan

8. Fill in the blanks.

1. The mining industry means extraction of minerals from the earth's crust.
2. Industries are classified into five types based on size.
3. Capital investment limit in a micro industry is 25 lakhs rupees.
4. Railway implements manufacturing can be included in large scale industries.
5. Industries are classified into four categories based on ownership.
6. Amul Dairy is an excellent example of co - operative sector.
7. Anand Milk Union Limited is known as Amul.
8. Information technology industry is a new type of developing industry.
9. The major hubs of the information technology industry are located in Silicon Valley.
10. Bhadravati, a steel-producing centre is located in the state of Karnataka.
11. Steel production in TISCO was started in 1912 AD.
12. The development of the iron and steel industry in India has led to rapid industrial development.
13. Pittsburgh is one of the most important centre of the iron and steel industry in the USA.
14. Iron ore for Pittsburgh's iron and steel industry comes from Minnesota's iron-ore mines.
15. The textile industry is classified on the basis of raw materials used.

16. The traditional cotton textile industry could not compete with the **mechanized textiles** of the West.
17. Ahmedabad's first cotton mill was established in **1861 AD**.
18. **Ahmedabad** became the second-largest cotton textile city in India after Mumbai.
19. **Ahmedabad** was considered the Manchester of India due to its cotton textile industry.
20. **Osaka** is known as Manchester of Japan.
21. The main centre of the information technology industry are **Silicon Valley** and **Bengaluru**.

9. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Industry is related to socio-economic activity. (✓)
2. Production of goods is only associated with services. (X)
3. Small scale industries are helpful to large scale industries. (✓)
4. Maheshbhai runs an industry with a full labour intensive production method within a capital investment limit of 25 lakh rupees. So this industry is called a small scale industry. (X)
5. Industries based on the use of minerals obtained from the oceans are called marine-based industries. (✓)
6. Industries are classified into three types on the basis of raw materials. (X)
7. The cement industry is an example of a forest-based industry. (X)
8. The sugar industry is an agro-based industry. (✓)
9. Maruti Limited is an example of a co-operative sector. (X)
10. Steel Authority of India is governed by its raw material manufacturers and workers. (X)
11. In the Kutch district of Gujarat, large-scale industries have developed with the incentives given by the government. (✓)
12. Industrialization leads to the growth and development of cities and towns. (✓)
13. The iron and steel industry can be started with very little investment. (X)
14. To increase the toughness and resistance of steel, metals like Aluminium, Nickel and Copper are added to it in small quantities. (✓)
15. There was only one steel plant in India before independence. (✓)
16. The art of weaving cloth from thread has developed in the 21st century. (X)
17. The information technology industry has become a global industry. (✓)

10. Match the following

A		B		Answers
(1)	Paper industry	(A)	Agro-based industry	(1) → C
(2)	Chemical industry	(B)	Animal-based industry	(2) → D
(3)	Leather industry	(C)	Forest-based industry	(3) → B
(4)	Jute textile industry	(D)	Mineral based industry	(4) → A

11. Map work**1. Mark the following in the political map of India:**

(1) Two main centres of textile production (2) Two centres of iron and steel industry (3) Two centres of the information technology industry



15. Indian Constitution

†1. **Write short note on the following**

1. Democracy in India.

†2. **Answer in detail**

1. How was the Constitution of Independent India formed?
2. Mention the fundamental rights stated in our Constitution.
3. State any four Fundamental Duties. ***
4. Describe the main features of the Constitution.***
5. What kind of situation would emerge if citizens are not granted fundamental rights? ***
6. In a student life, how can all the fundamental duties be observed? ***

†3. **Answer in brief**

1. Why was it necessary to make a constitution after independence?
2. Who were selected as members of the various committees of the Constituent Assembly?
3. Name the well-known personalities who were the members of different committees of the Constituent Assembly.
4. How is Constitution Day celebrated?
5. Why is 26th November celebrated as Constitution Day?***
6. Briefly explain the federal structure of government in India.
7. Explain the fundamental right - 'the right to equality'.
8. Briefly explain the fundamental right - The right to protest against exploitation.
9. Write about any two fundamental rights. *** (Sample answer)
10. 'Rights and duties' are like two sides of the same coin. Explain.

†4. **Give reason**

1. Our Constitution has made provisions for a federal structure.
2. Some fundamental duties of citizens are stated in the Constitution.
3. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar has described the right to Constitutional remedies as the 'Soul of the Constitution'.
4. It is important for a citizen to protect public places and properties like buses, schools and public toilets.

5. **Answer in one or two sentences**

1. **Describe the meaning of Constitution.*****

- A. A systematic compilation of a set of rules to run the country is known as the 'Constitution' of the country.

2. **Name the female representatives in the Constituent Assembly.**

- A. Sarojini Naidu and Vijayalakshmi Pandit were the female representatives in the Constituent Assembly.

3. **Who is known as the chief architect of the Constitution? *****

- A. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar is known as the chief architect of the Constitution because of his particular contribution to the process of shaping the Constitution.

4. **When was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?**

- A. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December 1946.

5. **How much time did it take to complete the whole process of Constitution forming?**

- A. The whole process of Constitution forming was completed in 2 years, 11 months and 18 days.

- 6. When was the Constitution implemented? *****
A. The Constitution was implemented on 26th January 1950.
- 7. What is mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution?**
A. The basic principles and aims of administration are mentioned in the preamble of the Constitution.
- 8. What is democracy?*****
A. Democracy is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people.
- 9. How do people in India elect their representatives?**
A. In India, elections are held every five years in which people elect their representatives.
- 10. Who can be a candidate in elections in our country?**
A. Any citizen of India can be a candidate in the election irrespective of any discrimination based on sex, caste, religion, etc.
- 11. What is a secular country?**
A. A secular country is a country that is not run on the basis of ideology or beliefs of any sect or religion. No discrimination is made or practiced on the basis of a sect or community.
- 12. What religious freedom is provided by the Constitution to the citizens of India?**
A. Citizens of India have the freedom to follow and propagate their religion and beliefs.
- 13. India is a republic country. What does it mean?**
A. India is a republic country. It means that the country is run by its own people, who are elected directly or indirectly.
- 14. How is the head of the state elected?**
A. The head of the state is elected by the people through indirect voting.
- 15. How many parts does the federal structure of India have? Which are they?**
A. Federal structure has two parts : (1) Federal government (2) State government
- 16. What is the importance of fundamental rights?**
A. Fundamental rights are essential for the stability of the nation as well as to protect individual freedom.
- 17. What right is said to be violated when a man is considered more efficient than a woman?**
A. The right to equality is considered to be violated when a man is considered more efficient than a woman.
- 18. A citizen of Gujarat can pursue a livelihood in Jammu and Kashmir. Which fundamental right allows him/ her for this?**
A. Right to freedom
- 19. If a citizen is deprived of his basic rights, by what right can he get justice?**
A. If a citizen is deprived of his basic rights he can get justice with the help of his right to Constitutional remedies.
- 20. How should a person practice his/her fundamental rights?**
A. One can practice his/her fundamental rights by not hurting the interest of any other person, community or nation.
- 21. What should always be respected by the Indian citizens as their fundamental duty?**
A. It is the fundamental duty of every Indian citizen to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

22. What is asked to be renounced by the Indian citizens in favour of women?

- A.** It is the duty of an Indian citizen to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

23. What is our fundamental duty towards the environment?

- A.** It is our fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment including forests,

6. Choose the correct option

1. Our country is a _____ country. **(A)**
(A) democratic (B) communistic (C) dictatorial (D) monarchical
2. Which country's constitution is the largest written constitution in the world? **(B)**
(A) China (B) India (C) Japan (D) USA
3. For the Constitution forming process, how many committees involving different subjects were formed? **(B)**
(A) 20 (B) 23 (C) 25 (D) 28
4. Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee? **(C)**
(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
5. How many meetings of the Constituent Assembly were held to complete the work of drafting the Constitution? **(C)**
(A) 100 (B) 150 (C) 166 (D) 170
6. Which of the following is a false statement? **(B)**
(A) The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December, 1946.
(B) The Constitution was enforced on 26th November, 1949.
(C) The work of the Constituent Assembly was completed in 2 years, 11 months, 18 days.
(D) There were 389 members in the Constituent Assembly.
7. India is a _____ country. **(B)**
(A) theocratic (B) secular
(C) religion-based (D) none of these
8. If an Indian citizen is discriminated on the basis of religion, which fundamental right is said to be taken away? **(A)**
(A) Right to equality (B) Right to freedom
(C) Cultural and educational rights (D) Right to protest against exploitation
9. All citizens are equal before the law : Right to equality : : All citizens are free to express his/ her ideas : _____. **(C)**
(A) Right to freedom of religion (B) Right to Constitutional remedies
(C) Right to freedom (D) Right to protest against exploitation
10. Which fundamental right allows us to express our ideas in public? **(B)**
(A) Right to equality (B) Right to freedom
(C) Right to Constitutional remedies (D) Right to protest against exploitation
11. Mina studies in standard - 4. She cannot study well as she has to do cleaning work with her mother in two houses to earn a livelihood. What right can be used to take her out of this situation? **(C)**
(A) Right to freedom (B) Right to equality
(C) Right to protest against exploitation (D) None of these

12. Manoj and his community members can celebrate the birth anniversary of their guru. What fundamental right allows them for this? **(B)**
 - (A) Right to freedom
 - (B) Right to freedom of religion
 - (C) Right to equality
 - (D) Cultural and Educational Rights
13. Which of the following rights has been referred to as the very soul of the Constitution by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar? **(D)**
 - (A) Right to freedom
 - (B) Right to equality
 - (C) Right to religious freedom
 - (D) Right to Constitutional remedies
14. At what age do parents have to provide educational opportunities to their children? **(B)**
 - (A) 3 years to 10 years
 - (B) 6 years to 14 years
 - (C) 5 years to 15 years
 - (D) 3 years to 15 years

7. Fill in the blanks.

1. Our Constitution ensures equal opportunities for all, irrespective of their background.
2. The Constitution is the fundamental document of the country.
3. The assembly formed to draft the constitution is called the Constituent Assembly
4. In all, the Constituent Assembly had 389 members.***
5. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly.***
6. The Constituent Assembly passed the Constitution on 26th November 1949.
7. Every year, 26th November is celebrated as Constitution Day.
8. Our Constitution starts with the preamble.***
9. Preamble means preface.
10. In India, elections are held every five years.
11. The Federal government is also known as the Central government.
12. The Constitution has made provision for federal structure type of government.***
13. Fundamental rights and duties of citizens of democratic India are stated in our Constitution.
14. Citizens of India are given six fundamental rights by the Constitution.
15. Citizens can protest against the government because of the right to protest against exploitation.
16. Pushing children aged less than 14 years into employment is a kind of exploitation.
17. We should give our duties as much importance as our rights.
18. The Indian Constitution is perceived as a sacred document.

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Each country has its own Constitution in the form of a fundamental document. **(✓)**
2. The constitutions of other countries were thoroughly studied while drafting the Constitution of our country. **(✓)**
3. Democracy is the rule of the people having power and wealth. **(X)**
4. The elected candidates represent the people for ten years. **(X)**
5. A secular country follows the ideologies of a particular sect or religion. **(X)**
6. Every citizen of India is allowed to practice his or her religion. **(✓)**
7. India is a republic country. **(✓)**
8. India is a federal union of different states. **(✓)**
9. The state government is a part of the federal system of government. **(✓)**

10. Rights and duties are like two sides of the same coin. (✓)
11. The fundamental rights can never be deferred even under specific circumstances. (X)
12. It is our fundamental duty to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so. (✓)

9. Match the following

A		B		Answers
(1)	Architect of the Constitution	(A)	6th January	(1) → E
(2)	Right, that is the very soul of the Constitution	(B)	10th December	(2) → D
(3)	The Constitution Day	(C)	26th November	(3) → C
(4)	Human Rights Day	(D)	Right to Constitutional Remedies	(4) → B
(5)	Fundamental Duties Day	(E)	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar	(5) → A

16. Parliament and Law

✦1. Write short notes on the following

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The functions of Lok Sabha | 2. Lok Sabha |
| 3. Rajya Sabha | 4. Functions of the Prime Minister*** |
| 5. Law and its importance*** | 6. The Parliament *** |

✦2. Answer in detail

- Describe the qualification required for the membership of Lok Sabha.
- Mention the qualification for the membership of Rajya Sabha.
- Why is Parliament necessary in our country?
- How does the Parliament function?
- Explain how Parliament plays an important role in the administration of the country.
- State the qualifications required for becoming the President of India.
- State the powers and functions of the President.
- What is the function of the Speakers in both the houses of the Parliament?
- Explain the role of a Member of Parliament.
- When does an ordinary bill become an act?

✦3. Answer in brief

- How are the members of Parliament elected?
- Whom does the president nominate for the membership of Rajya Sabha?
- State the functions of Rajya Sabha.
- Who all are appointed by the President?

✦4. Give reason

- Lok Sabha is also known as the 'House of People'.
- Rajya Sabha is called a permanent house.
- The Speaker of Rajya Sabha is not elected.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What is Parliament?

A. There are specific provisions that have been made in our Constitution to run the country. This system is known as Parliament.

2. Where is our Parliament located?***

A. The Parliament of our country is located in Delhi.

3. What does the Parliament of India consist of?

A. The Parliament of India consists of the President and the two houses.

4. Name the houses in the Parliament of our country.

A. The Parliament of India has two houses: (1) Upper House or Rajya Sabha (2) Lower House or Lok Sabha

5. On what date is a citizen born on January 1, 2005, entitled to vote?

A. A citizen born on January 1, 2005, is entitled to vote on January 1, 2023.

6. For whom are certain Lok Sabha seats kept reserved?

A. Certain seats in Lok Sabha are kept reserved for representatives of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

7. How many members in the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President?

A. 12 members in the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President.

- 8. Who are the members of Rajya Sabha other than those nominated by the president?**
 - A.** The 238 members, other than those nominated by the president are the representatives of different states, who are indirectly elected.
- 9. What should be the age of a person to be a member of the Rajya Sabha?**
 - A.** The person must be aged 30 years or above to be a member of the Rajya Sabha.
- 10. What is the term for a member of Rajya Sabha? *****
 - A.** The term of a Rajya Sabha member is 6 years.
- 11. For what matters does the Rajya Sabha have fewer powers than the Lok Sabha?**
 - A.** In terms of control over financial matters and administration machinery, the Rajya Sabha has lesser rights as compared to the Lok Sabha.
- 12. Whom does the President invite to form the government?**
 - A.** The President invites the leader of the party having majority to form the government.
- 13. When does the council of ministers disperse?**
 - A.** If the Prime Minister resigns, the whole council of ministers gets dispersed.
- 14. Who is appointed as the Speaker of Lok Sabha?**
 - A.** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected from among the members of the Lok Sabha. The elected Speaker mostly belongs to the party having a majority.
- 15. Why are laws formed?**
 - A.** The aim of forming laws is to maintain individual as well as collective freedom.
- 16. On the basis of which policy does the law of our country function?**
 - A.** All are equal and all are respectable is the policy on the basis of which the law of our country functions.
- 17. Which law can be nullified by the Indian judiciary?**
 - A.** If a law is formed against the stated norms in the Indian Constitution then it can be nullified by the Indian judiciary.

6.

Choose the correct option

1. What do members of both houses of Parliament generally known as? **(A)**
(A) M. P. (B) M.L.A. (C) R.P (D) H.P
2. On what basis is the number of seats of Parliament determined? **(B)**
(A) Area of states (B) Population of states
(C) Economic wealth of states (D) Development of states
3. Gujarat has _____ seats in Lok Sabha. **(C)**
(A) 2 (B) 11 (C) 26 (D) 181
4. Who has the power to dissolve or prolong the term of the Lok Sabha? **(C)**
(A) Leader of the ruling party (B) Supreme Court
(C) The President (D) The Prime Minister
5. Which of the following is not a function of Lok Sabha? **(B)**
(A) Controls and regulates the activities of the council of ministers.
(B) Administers judiciary.
(C) Sanctions the budget of the country.
(D) Discusses important national issues and brings them to the government's notice.
6. How many members of Rajya Sabha are representatives of different states? **(C)**
(A) 230 (B) 235 (C) 238 (D) 240

7. How many seats are allotted to Gujarat in Rajya Sabha? **(B)**
(A) 8 (B) 11 (C) 12 (D) 26
8. How many members of Rajya Sabha get retire every two years? **(D)**
(A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{1}{3}$
9. What should be the age of a person to be the President of our country? **(C)**
(A) 25 years or above (B) 30 years or above
(C) 35 years or above (D) 40 years or above
10. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India? **(B)**
(A) The Prime Minister (B) The President
(C) The Commander of three forces (D) The Defense Minister
11. To whom does the President give his/ her resignation? **(D)**
(A) To the Prime Minister (B) To the Council of Ministers
(C) To the Minister of Defense (D) To the Vice President
12. Who is the head of the Executive of the Parliament? **(D)**
(A) Speaker (B) The President
(C) The Vice President (D) The Prime Minister
13. After whose signature does a bill become an act? **(D)**
(A) Members of Lok Sabha (B) Members of Rajya Sabha
(C) The Prime Minister (D) The President
14. _____ ensures peace, safety and unity in our country. **(A)**
(A) Law (B) Courts (C) Lok Sabha (D) Parliament

7. Fill in the blanks.

1. There is a **Gram - Panchayat** to manage the activities at the village level.
2. **Municipalities** manage small towns.
3. **Municipal Corporations** manage big cities.
4. **The Parliament** is the supreme institution in India.
5. There are **two** Houses in the Parliament of our country.***
6. The Upper House of the Indian Parliament is known as **Rajya Sabha**.***
7. The Lower House of the Indian Parliament is called **Lok Sabha**.
8. There are, in all, **545** members in the Parliament of our country.***
9. The term of the Lok Sabha is **five** years.
10. After the completion of the term, the Lok Sabha is **dissolved**.
11. The Lok Sabha passes bills concerning subjects that have been included in the **Union** List.
12. The country's budget is first presented in the **Lok Sabha**.
13. The Central Government needs sanction from the **Lok Sabha** for any financial matter.
14. There are **250** members in our Rajya Sabha.
15. The Rajya Sabha is also known as the **Council of States**.
16. **Rajya Sabha** is a permanent house.
17. According to the constitution of the country, **Parliament** is the biggest democratic institution in the country.
18. The Parliament has been described in our Constitution as the biggest **democratic** institution.
19. Parliament functions in accordance with the guidelines given in the **Constitution**.
20. **The President** is the first citizen of the country.

21. **The President** is the constitutional head of our country. ***
22. The whole administration of our nation is carried out in the name of the **President**. ***
23. The President is elected for a term of **five** years.
24. In the absence of the President, his/ her duties are discharged to **The Vice President**.
25. **The Prime Minister** is the head of the council of ministers.
26. **The President** administers the oath of office to the Prime Minister.
27. **The council of ministers** is also known as the Executive of the Parliament.
28. Meetings of the council of ministers are chaired by the **Prime Minister**.
29. **The Speaker** of the house is the Chairperson of the house.
30. The formation of legislation in India is based on the model of the **British** Parliament.
31. If the law is not followed and results in injustice to someone, he/ she can go to the **Judiciary**.
32. Values stated in the **Indian Constitution** are taken into account while framing laws.

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. India has adopted a 'Parliamentary form of democracy'. (✓)
2. Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by direct voting. (X)
3. Rajya Sabha is never completely dissolved. (✓)
4. Any citizen of India can be a member of two houses at the same time. (X)
5. The two houses of the parliament participate equally in the process of formation and making amendments in laws. (✓)
6. No criminal case can be lodged against the President. (✓)
7. A member of Rajya Sabha can become Prime Minister. (✓)
8. Constitutionally the Prime Minister is not responsible to the Parliament. (X)
9. There is a common speaker for both the houses. (X)
10. The general public does not have any idea regarding the Proceedings of both the Houses. (X)
11. The judiciary of the country has to work as per Lok Sabha's instructions. (X)

9. Match the following

A		B		Answers
(1)	Lok Sabha	(A)	Supreme Commander	(1) → B
(2)	Rajya Sabha	(B)	Lower house	(2) → D
(3)	The President	(C)	Speaker of Rajya Sabha	(3) → A
(4)	The Vice President	(D)	Upper house	(4) → C

5. Education and Social System During the British Rule

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. Women's education during British rule
2. Rabindranath Tagore's thoughts on education***
3. The activities of Brahmo Samaj***
4. Widow Remarriage***
5. Swami Vivekananda's preaching***

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Describe the method of education in India at the time of the arrival of the British.
2. When was the Hunter Commission appointed? Describe the important recommendations of this commission.
3. Which educational recommendations were made in Wood's dispatch?***
4. What efforts were made to bring the scheduled castes into the mainstream before independence?

✦3. Answer in brief

1. When was the Department of Education given to the elected representatives? Why?
2. Which efforts were made by various reformers in Maharashtra for girls' education?***
3. What efforts did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan make to increase the spread of education among Muslims?
4. Which steps were taken by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad and his wife to spread education?***
5. According to Gandhiji, what is literacy?***
6. What Gandhiji did to sustain the Indian educational system?
7. Which social evils prevailed in India during British rule?
8. Describe the efforts made by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes.
9. What efforts were made for the educational development of Scheduled Castes?
10. What did Keshav Chandra Sen consider a major social evil? Why?
11. Why it was felt that girls' education was necessary?

✦4. Give reason

1. Although teaching was carried out in monasteries and madrassas, the scope of education did not widen.
2. India lagged far behind the world in education during British rule.
3. Higher education didn't spread on a large scale in pre-independent India though there were 16 universities in India.
4. In the 19th century, a large number of educational activities started in India.
5. The 19th century is known as the century of a socio-religious renaissance in India.
6. After 1854 AD new girls' schools were started in India.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. **Name the world famous universities of ancient India.**
A. Takshshila, Nalanda, Vallabhi, Vikramshila, etc. were the world famous universities of ancient India.
2. **In which languages did education spread in India during Akbar's reign?**
A. During Akbar's reign, there was a good deal of spread of education in Persian, Urdu and local languages.

- 3. When the British arrived in India the educational institutions were known by what names?**
 - A.** When the British arrived in India the educational institutions were known as village schools, Pandya's schools or traditional schools (Dhulia Nishalo)
- 4. Who established the first western style educational institution in India and when?**
 - A.** The first educational institution in India was established by William Carey in Sirampur, near Kolkata in 1789 AD.
- 5. What subjects were taught in western style educational institutions?**
 - A.** Sanskrit, Bengali, Marathi, Hindi, Ramayana, Grammar, etc. were taught in western style educational institutions.
- 6. Where was the first girls' school set up in India and when?**
 - A.** Marshman and his wife set up a girls' school in Sirampur.
- 7. Name the priest who established western schools in India.**
 - A.** A priest named Alexander Duff established western schools in India.
- 8. What system of education was said to be adopted in Wood's dispatch?**
 - A.** Wood's dispatch called for adopting a European education system instead of the Indian education system in India.
- 9. Who is credited for starting English education in India?**
 - A.** The credit for starting English education in India goes to William Bentinck.
- 10. In which places of India was English education spread during the Company rule?**
 - A.** English education was spread during the Company rule in most parts of India including Calcutta (Bengal), Mumbai, Madras (Chennai), North India, Punjab and West India.
- 11. Which commission made provision to impart education up to the secondary level in regional language?**
 - A.** The Sandler Commission made provision to impart education upto the secondary level in regional language.
- 12. Which law was suggested by Gopal Krishna Gokhale to the British government? When? *****
 - A.** In 1912 AD, Gopal Krishna Gokhale suggested enacting a law on compulsory primary education to the British government.
- 13. Who established the first college for higher education in India during British rule? When and where?**
 - A.** Lord Wellesley established Fort William College in Calcutta in 1801 AD.
- 14. Whose efforts lead to the establishment of a Hindu College in Calcutta?**
 - A.** The Hindu College was established through the efforts of David Hare and Vaidyanath Mukherjee.
- 15. What subjects were introduced in the Hindu College of Calcutta?**
 - A.** Subjects like Indian languages, English, Mathematics, History, Geography and Astronomy were introduced in the Hindu College of Calcutta.
- 16. What led to the appointment of a director of education in every province?**
 - A.** Wood's dispatch in 1854 AD led to the appointment of a director of education in the province and the establishment of a separate education department.

- 17. Where were the universities established as per the recommendation of Wood's dispatch?**
- A. Universities were established in Kolkata, Mumbai and Madras (Chennai) on the model of the University of London as per the recommendation of Wood's dispatch.
- 18. Which English official passed the law concerning the universities? When?**
- A. In 1904, Curzon passed a law related to universities.
- 19. What changes were brought about by Curzon's law concerning the universities?**
- A. Curzon reduced the number of elected members and gave place to the elected members in the Senate.
- 20. Name the universities which were established in pre-independent India in the 20th century.**
- A. In the 20th century, universities like Banaras Hindu University in 1922 AD, Jamia Millia University in 1920 AD and Shantiniketan Vishva-Bharati University in 1922 AD were established in pre independent India.
- 21. Which institution was established in Roorkee as per the recommendations of Wood's Dispatch for vocational education?**
- A. In Roorkee, the Centre for Engineering was established as per the recommendations of Wood's Dispatch for vocational education.
- 22. Name the prominent Indian social reformer who advocated for women's education in the 19th century.**
- A. Raja Rammohan Roy and Dayanand Saraswati advocated for women's education in the 19th century.
- 23. Who established a Hindu Balika Government School and when?**
- A. Bethune, an English educator from Bengal and an ardent Brahmo Samaji Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar established Hindu Balika Government School in 1849 AD.
- 24. In the establishment of which school did Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar play an important role?*****
- A. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar played an important role in the establishment of the Hindu Balika Government School.
- 25. Who founded Brahmo Samaj and when?**
- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahmo Samaj in 1828 AD.
- 26. Who founded SNDT University and when?**
- A. SNDT University was founded by Maharshi Karve in Maharashtra in 1916 AD.
- 27. What did Gandhiji believe about the prevailing education system?**
- A. Gandhiji believed that the prevailing education system had failed to shape the life of the student and provide him employment.
- 28. According to Gandhiji, the curriculum of primary education should be for how many years?*****
- A. According to Gandhiji, the curriculum of primary education should be for 7 (seven) years.
- 29. What did Gandhiji advocate regarding primary education?**
- A. Gandhiji was an advocate of imparting primary education in the mother tongue.
- 30. List the universities established by the efforts of Gandhiji.**
- A. Jamia Millia Islamia University in Delhi, Aligarh University and Gujarat Vidyapeeth in Ahmedabad were established by the efforts of Gandhiji.

31. According to Rabindranath Tagore, what ability does a teacher need?

A. According to Rabindranath Tagore, a teacher should have the ability to develop children psychologically.

32. Who enacted a law against the Sati system and when?

A. William Bentinck enacted a law against the Sati system and prohibited it in 1829 AD.

33. Who passed the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856 AD?

A. Dalhousie passed the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856 AD.

34. Name two famous Brahmo Samaji social reformers.

A. Raja Rammohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar were Brahmo Samaji social reformers.

35. Who launched a huge campaign for widow remarriage in Maharashtra?

A. In Maharashtra, Mahadev Govind Rande, Ramabai Rande, Jyotirao Phule, Savitribai Phule, Maharshi Karve, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, etc. launched a huge campaign for widow remarriage in Maharashtra.

36. Which organisation was established by Durgaram Mehta?***

A. Durgaram Mehta established Manav Dharmasabha in Surat.

37. What did Durgaram Mehta do for social reform?

A. In 1844 AD Durgaram Mehtaji founded the Manav Dharmasabha in Surat and did important work to free the people from superstition, blind faith and charm activities in Gujarat.

38. Name the reformers in Gujarat who started agitation against child marriage and prohibition on widow remarriage.

A. In Gujarat, reformers like Narmad, Karsandas Mulji, Mahipatram Rooparam, Dalpatram, etc. started agitation against child marriage and prohibition on widow remarriage.

39. Who introduced the Widow Remarriage Act?

A. Member of the Governor General's Council J.B. Grant introduced the Widow Remarriage Act.

40. Name the parents of Swami Vivekananda.

A. Swami Vivekananda's father's name was Vishwanath Dutt and his mother's name was Bhuvaneshwari Devi.

41. When and for what purpose was the Ramakrishna Mission established?

A. Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 AD to promote Ramakrishna Paramahansa's liberal religious ideas and service to humanity.

6. Identify me

1. Due to my efforts the number of schools and colleges increased in Chennai. **Munro**

2. I established Sanskrit College in Calcutta in 1823 AD. **Amherst**

3. I supported William Bentinck to start English education in India. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

4. I founded Dayanand Anglo Vedic College. **Dayanand Saraswati**

5. I am a famous writer known as 'Kavivar' and 'Gurudev'. **Rabindranath Tagore**

6. I founded Brahmo Samaj. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

7. I established a school for scheduled caste children in Godhra. **Mamasahab Phadke**

8. I charmed everyone by addressing the members of the World Council of Religions with the words 'Brothers and Sisters'. **Swami Vivekananda**

7. Choose the correct option

1. Where were the schools set up during the time when the British arrived in India? **(D)**
(A) In public place (B) In the shade of trees
(C) In Panchayat Bhavans (D) Both (A) and (B)
2. Which of the following details would be included in Indian education before the arrival of the British?*** **(C)**
(A) Subject wise textbooks (B) Trained teachers
(C) Oral education (D) Separate classrooms for each standard
3. Which charter allowed Christian clergy to establish educational institutions in India? **(D)**
(A) 1789 AD (B) 1790 AD (C) 1810 AD (D) 1813 AD
4. During the time of _____, the East India Company proceeded towards imparting Western education under the Charter of 1833 AD. **(A)**
(A) William Bentinck (B) William Carey
(C) Wellesley Jones (D) William Robinson
5. What is the reason behind the decline of old educational institutions in India?*** **(A)**
(A) Priority in job to those who were proficient in English
(B) Increase in employment opportunities by the British
(C) Development of agriculture
(D) Legislation against girls' education
6. Whose efforts increased the number of schools and colleges in North India? **(C)**
(A) Bentinck (B) Munro (C) Thomson (D) Carey
7. What did Wood's dispatch of 1854 AD recommend? **(D)**
(A) Adopting the English education system instead of the Indian education system
(B) Education in the mother tongue
(C) Establishment of Universities in India
(D) Both (A) and (C)
8. Which of the following institutes was established in Bengaluru? **(C)**
(A) Bose Research Centre (B) Centre for Engineering
(C) Indian Institute of Science (D) Bhandarkar Institute
9. In the 20th century, the centre for agriculture was established in _____. **(A)**
(A) Delhi (B) Kolkata (C) Chennai (D) Mumbai
10. In India, women's education started from _____ during British rule. **(D)**
(A) Madras (Chennai) (B) Mumbai
(C) Benaras (D) Sirampur
11. Where was Dayanand Anglo Vedic College established? **(A)**
(A) Lahore (B) Kolkata (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai
12. Who started the 'Kangadi Gurukul'? **(C)**
(A) Swami Dayanand (B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Swami Shraddhananda (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
13. When was Varsha Shikshan Yojana started? **(B)**
(A) 1930 AD (B) 1936 AD (C) 1940 AD (D) 1947 AD
14. When did Gandhiji establish Gujarat Vidyapeeth in Ahmedabad? **(B)**
(A) 1915 AD (B) 1920 AD (C) 1925 AD (D) 1930 AD

15. You need to prepare a list of Gandhiji's followers. Which of the following will you not include?*** (C)
 (A) Purnimababen Pakwasa (B) Jugatram Dave
 (C) Durgaram Mehta (D) Thakkar Bapa
16. Which organisation was founded by Rabindranath Tagore based on his thoughts? (D)
 (A) SNDT University (B) Vedic College
 (C) Kangadi Gurukul (D) Shantiniketan
17. _____ is known as the century of a socio-religious renaissance in India. (C)
 (A) 17th century (B) 18th century (C) 19th century (D) 20th century
18. Who among the following was the pioneer of social reforms in India? (C)
 (A) Dayanand Saraswati (B) Rabindranath Tagore
 (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (D) Swami Vivekananda
19. Which of the following institutions was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 AD? (B)
 (A) Visva-Bharti (B) Atmiya Sabha
 (C) Samad Kaumudi (D) Atmagyan
20. Due to the efforts of Brahmo Samaj, laws were passed against the practice of _____. (D)
 (A) human sacrifice (B) female infanticide
 (C) child marriage (D) both (A) and (B)
21. _____ went to tribal areas and established ashrams for Schedule Castes. (A)
 (A) Thakkar Bapa (B) Keshav Chandra Sen
 (C) Dr. Ambedkar (D) Sayajirao Gaekwad
22. The Child Marriage Restraint Act made it illegal for a boy or a girl below the age of _____ to marry. (C)
 (A) 18 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) 14
23. Who among the following set an example by marrying a widow? (B)
 (A) Dalpatram (B) Narmad
 (C) Rooparam Mehta (D) Durgaram
24. Who eminently worked in the field of widow remarriage in Andhra Pradesh? (C)
 (A) R. G. Bhandarkar (B) Durgaram Mehta
 (C) Kandukuri Veerasalingam (D) Jyotirao Phule
25. Swami Vivekananda founded the _____. (D)
 (A) Brahmo Samaj (B) Atmiya Sabha
 (C) Kangadi Gurukul (D) Ramakrishna Mission
26. Swami Vivekananda attended the World Parliament of Religions in _____. (B)
 (A) London (B) Chicago (C) New York (D) Paris
27. _____ became a symbol of a new ideology and a source of great power for the future. (D)
 (A) Swami Ramakrishna (B) Swami Shraddhananda
 (C) Swami Ramdas (D) Swami Vivekananda

8. Fill in the blanks

1. After the decline of the Mughal period, teaching was carried out in the schools in Hindu monasteries and in madarsas in mosques.
2. In the Charter of 1813 AD it was decided to use ₹ 1 lakh per annum for education.
3. English Education began in India in 1835 AD.
4. In Mumbai, Elephinstone's efforts led to an increase in the number of schools and colleges.
5. The Hindu College of Calcutta became popular as the Presidency College in 1855 AD.

6. **Jonathan Duncan** established the Sanskrit College in Banaras.
 7. Universities were established in **1882** AD in Punjab and Allahabad.
 8. **Elphinstone** College was founded in Mumbai in 1844 AD.
 9. In 1946 AD, the total number of universities in India was **16**.
 10. The **Wood's dispatch** of 1854 AD had provisions for vocational education.
 11. The Bose Research Centre came into existence in the 20th century in **Kolkata**.
 12. **Bhandarkar Institute** for vocational education was established in Poona (Pune).
 13. By 1873 AD, there were **1640** girls' schools in British India.
 14. In Ahmedabad, **Harkunwar Sethani** established a girls' school called 'Chhodiya Nishal' in 1850 AD.
 15. Maharaja **Bhagwat Singhji** of Gondal established girls' schools in Gondal in the last decade of the 19th century.
 16. Mahatma Gandhi's education plan is popular as **Vardha Shikshan Yojana**.
 17. Gandhiji formed an education committee under the leadership of **Dr. Zakir Hussain**.
 18. Gandhiji was of the opinion that basic education should be **self-sufficient** and **vocational**.
 19. **Rabindranath Tagore** was an advocate of nature education.
 20. Shantiniketan was established in **1901 AD**.
 21. 'Shantiniketan' later became famous as **Shantiniketan Visva – Bharati University**.
 22. Raja Rammohan Roy started a massive campaign against the Sati system in Bengal by publishing a magazine called **Samvad Kaumudi**.
 23. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar advocated widow remarriage through his magazine **Somprakash**.
 24. Mahatma Gandhi had a very fundamental idea to remove the stigma of **untouchability** from India.
 25. Gandhiji settled the scheduled caste, **Dudabhai** along with his family in his ashram.
 26. With the efforts of **Keshav Chandra Sen** 'Child Marriage Restraint Act' was passed.
 27. **Wood's dispatch** suggested the Governor General to take steps to promote women education among the Indian people.
 28. In medieval India, earning was done by **men**.
 29. Under the **Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 AD** Srichandra Vidyaratna and Kalimati Devi got married in Kolkata.
 30. Ramakrishna Paramahansa was a great saint of the highest order of **Dakshineswar** near Kolkata.
 31. Narendranath Dutt of Bengal became popular as **Swami Vivekananda**.
9. **Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X**
1. Due to the policies of the British, education reached every corner of India. (X)
 2. When the British came to India, the schools did not have proper buildings. (✓)
 3. In the 17th century, teachers were paid a fixed salary. (X)
 4. The British who were engaged in missionary activities started the educational system in Bengal. (✓)
 5. The British accepted Gopalakrishna Gokhale's suggestion to enact a law for compulsory primary education. (X)
 6. The Hindu College was established in Mumbai in 1817 AD. (X)
 7. Warren Hastings established the Calcutta Madrasa. (✓)

8. In the 20th century, a research centre affiliated with the forest department in Dehradun was established. (✓)
9. By 1873 AD, only 4.89% of girls in India went to school. (✓)
10. In the 19th century, the situation of female education in India remained poor. (✓)
11. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar made efforts to establish schools for girls in Gujarat. (X)
12. Maharaja Bhagwat Singhji provided free, compulsory and universal education for girls. (✓)
13. In 1937 AD, schools were established according to Gandhiji's ideas and thoughts in most of the provinces of India. (✓)
14. Rabindranath Tagore was not a litterateur. (X)
15. Rabindranath Tagore was a worshipper of nature. (✓)
16. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad was against the activities for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. (X)
17. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar campaigned extensively against child marriage in 1870 AD. (X)
18. Governor General Dalhousie had a positive attitude towards women's education. (✓)
19. Due to Wood's dispatch, grants to girls' schools were cancelled. (X)
20. Widow remarriage was not practiced in ancient India. (X)
21. Widow remarriage was practiced in medieval India. (X)
22. Narendranath Dutt was a disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. (✓)
23. Swami Vivekananda travelled to different countries and spread Indian culture. (✓)

10. Match the following***

1.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Alexander Duff	(A)	Establishment of University for Women	(1) → F
(2)	Dayanand Saraswati	(B)	Improvement campaign through 'Somprakash' magazine	(2) → E
(3)	D. K. Karve	(C)	Child Marriage Restraint Act	(3) → A
(4)	Keshavchandra Sen	(D)	Establishment of Banaras Sanskrit College	(4) → C
(5)	Jonathan Duncan	(E)	Establishment of Anglo Vedic College at Lahore	(5) → D
		(F)	Establishment of Western Educational Institutions	

2.

A		B		Answer
(1)	1801	(A)	Hindu College	(1) → D
(2)	1817	(B)	Sanskrit College in Calcutta	(2) → A
(3)	1823	(C)	Banaras Sanskrit College	(3) → B
(4)	1791	(D)	Fort William College	(4) → C

6. Freedom Movements (1885 AD to 1947 AD)

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. Mangarh Massacre
2. Kheda Satyagraha
3. Dandi March***
4. Subhash Chandra Bose

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Which factors were responsible for the emergence and development of nationalism in India?***
2. Briefly explain the revolutionary activities in India.***
3. How did the people implement the derogatory aspect of the non-cooperation movement?
4. Give information about the 'Quit India movement'. ***

✦3. Answer in brief

1. What is nationalism?
2. Explain: The British rule inadvertently sowed the seeds of national unity among the people.
3. What was the result of the policy of economic exploitation of the British government?
4. What was the result of English education in India?
5. What demands were laid before the Government by the Rashtriya Mahasabha during its first phase?
6. Who were known as Moderates?
7. What did the extremist leaders demand?
8. When was the partition of Bengal cancelled? Why?
9. Who were killed by the Chafekar brothers? Why?
10. Why was Khudiram Bose sentenced to death?
11. Describe the Kakori train robbery.
12. How was Chandrasekhar Azad martyred?
13. What changes did Govind Guru's Bhagat movement bring about in the lives of the tribals?
14. What punishment did the government give to Mohanlal Pandya? Why?
15. Why did Gandhiji call the Rowlatt Act a 'Black Act'?***
16. Why did a big crowd gather at Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 AD?
17. What were the constructive aspects of the non-cooperation movement?
18. Why was the non-cooperation movement postponed by Gandhiji?***
19. Why was Swaraj Party formed?
20. Why did the people of India boycott the Simon Commission?***
21. Why was British police officer Saunders killed?
22. What was 'Nehru Report'? What issues were covered in this report?
23. Who threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly? Why?
24. What programs were carried out under the civil disobedience movement?
25. What was the 'Gandhi Irwin Pact'?
26. How did Subhash Chandra Bose reach Japan?
27. Why did Mountbatten decide to divide India?
28. Which of Mountbatten's arguments did Congress leaders find appropriate?
29. When was India given the status of an independent nation?

✦4. Give reason

1. Vallabhbhai Patel became famous as Sardar after Bardoli Satyagraha.
2. Muslim League appealed to the country to take direct action for the demand of Pakistan.

5. Answer in one or two sentences**1. Why was the need for a national institution felt in the freedom struggle?**

- A.** There was a need for a national institution to give a definite direction to the ideas of nationalism which represented the interests of Indians against the British.

2. Where and when was the first session of the Congress held?

- A.** The first session of the Congress was held on December 28, 1885, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit School in Mumbai.

3. Which leaders participated in the first session of the Congress?

- A.** Leaders such as Vyomeshchandra Banerjee, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji, Feroz Shah Mehta, Badruddin Tayyabji, Dinsha Vachchha, K.T. Telanga, etc. participated in the first session of the Congress.

4. Which leaders were included among the moderate leaders?***

- A.** Leaders, such as Vyomeshchandra Banerjee, Gopalkrishna Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji, Feroz Shah Mehta, etc. were included among the moderate leaders.

5. Name the leaders in congress who were known as extremists.

- A.** Leaders such as Lokmanya Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipinchandra Pal, etc. were known as extremists.

6. What did Bal Gangadhar Tilak say to people?

- A.** Bal Gangadhar Tilak said, "Swaraj is my birthright, I shall have it."

7. Which newspaper did Lala Lajpat Rai start?

- A.** Lala Lajpat Rai started newspapers called "The Punjabi" and "The People".

8. What did Bipinchandra Pal do to spread his ideas?

- A.** Bipinchandra Pal started 'New India' weekly and 'Vande Mataram' newspaper to spread his ideas.

9. As part of which policy did Curzon partition Bengal?

- A.** In 1905, Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal as part of his "divide and rule" policy.

10. Which organization was founded by Vinayak Savarkar? When?

- A.** Vinayak Savarkar founded a revolutionary organization called 'Mitrabala', in 1900 AD

11. Which was the first book in the world to be banned before its publication?

- A.** 'Indian War of Independence 1857' by Vinayak Savarkar was the first book in the world to be banned before its publication.

12. Name the revolutionaries who provided an excellent example of Hindu-Muslim unity.

- A.** Ramprasad Bismil and Ashfaq Ullah Khan provided an excellent example of Hindu-Muslim unity.

13. In which activities were the revolutionary women taking an active part?

- A.** Women took part in revolutionary activities like sticking posters, distributing leaflets, raising money for the cases in the courts, using guns, etc.

14. In which countries did Indians living in foreign countries carry out revolutionary activities?

- A.** Indians living in foreign countries were active in revolutionary activities in England, America, France, etc.

15. Who founded the 'Indian Home Rule Society' and where?

- A.** Shyamji Krishna Verma, a native of Kutch, founded the Indian Home Rule Society in England.

16. Who joined Shyamji Krishna Verma in revolutionary activities in London?

A. Madanlal Dhingra, Vinayak Savarkar and Madam Bhikhaiji Kama joined revolutionary activities with Shyamji Krishna Verma in London.

17. Where and when was the first tricolour flag of India hoisted?

A. India's first tricolour was hoisted at the Second International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany in 1907 AD.

18. Where did the Mangarh Massacre take place?

A. The Mangarh Massacre took place on the Mangarh hills, on Gujarat and Rajasthan border.

19. Why did thousands of Bhills gather at Mangarh hills on November 17, 1913?

A. Thousands of Bhills gathered at Mangarh hills on November 17, 1913, with the dream of getting freedom from the native kingdoms and Britishers.

20. Who attacked the Bhills gathered at Mangarh hills?

A. The Bhills gathered at Mangarh hills were attacked by the British army and the allied princely state.

21. Which was the first ashram established by Gandhiji? When?

A. Gandhiji established Kocharab Ashram, the first ashram in 1915 AD.

22. What was the 'Teen Kathiya' method?

A. Farmers in Champaran were forced to cultivate indigo on the 3/20th part of their land. This method was known as the 'Teen Kathiya' method.

23. What were the main aspects of the non-cooperation movement?

A. There were two main aspects of the non-cooperation movement: (1) the non-constructive aspect (2) the constructive aspect

24. What were the components of the derogatory aspect of the non-cooperation movement?

A. The derogatory aspect included boycott of schools, colleges, legislatures, courts and institutions of local self-government and boycott of foreign goods.

25. Name the educational institutions established during the non-cooperation movement.

A. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth, Banaras Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia Vidyapeeth, etc. were established during the non-cooperation movement.

26. How did Lala Lajpat Rai die?

A. Lala Lajpat Rai died after being injured during a peaceful protest in Lahore.

27. When was the resolution of complete independence passed? Where?

A. A resolution of complete independence was passed in the Congress session at Lahore in 1929 AD, chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru.

28. When and from where was the Dandi March started?

A. Dandi March was started from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad on March 12, 1930 AD.

29. Name the villages and towns where Gandhiji organized meetings while moving towards Dandi.

A. During Dandi March, meetings were organized in small and big villages and towns like Aslali, Bareja, Nadiad, Anand, Raas, Jambusar, Surat and Navsari.

30. When and how did Gandhiji break the salt law?

A. On April 6, Gandhiji violated the salt law by taking salt in his hands on the shores of Dandi.

- 31. Apart from Dharasana, name the places in Gujarat where the Salt Satyagraha took place.**
- A.** Apart from Dharasana, salt satyagraha took place in Viramgam, Dholera, Surajkaradi, Wadala in Gujarat.
- 32. Why did the first Round Table Conference fail?**
- A.** The first Round Table Conference failed due to the absence of the Congress.
- 33. Why did the Second Round Table Conference fail?**
- A.** Gandhi attended the second Round Table Conference in 1931 AD but was disappointed when the question of communal constituency arose and the Round Table Conference failed.
- 34. When was the 'Quit India' resolution passed?**
- A.** In a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held in Mumbai on August 8, 1942, the historic 'Quit India' resolution was passed for the British to leave India.
- 35. Name the Congress leaders who were arrested on August 9, 1942.**
- A.** On August 9, early morning Gandhiji, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and the country's other leading Congress leaders were arrested.
- 36. Where and when was Subhash Chandra Bose born?**
- A.** Subhash Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 in Cuttack, Odisha.
- 37. When was Subhash Chandra Bose elected as the President of the Congress?**
- A.** Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as president twice, once in Haripura (Bardoli) in 1938 AD and the second time in Tripura in 1939AD.
- 38. Which political party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose?**
- A.** Subhash Chandra Bose founded a new political party called 'Forward Bloc'.
- 39. What were the two slogans given by Subhash Chandra Bose?**
- A.** Subhash Chandra Bose gave two powerful slogans like 'Chalo Delhi' and 'Tum Mujhe Khoon Do Mein Tumhe Azadi Doonga'.
- 40. Why did the Azad Hind Fauj retreat?**
- A.** Changing conditions in Japan in World War II, shortage of supplies, heavy rains, starvation and natural calamities led to the retreat of the Azad Hind Fauj.
- 41. What is the belief about Netaji's death?**
- A.** When Subhash Chandra Bose was returning to Japan, his plane caught fire and it is believed that he died in that accident on 18th August, 1945.
- 42. Where and when did the Indian Navy soldiers revolt?**
- A.** Indian Navy soldiers revolted in Mumbai in 1946 AD.
- 43. What plans were there in the Cabinet Mission plan?**
- A.** The cabinet mission plan consisted of two things: a long-term plan and an interim plan.
- 44. What was the long-term plan of the cabinet mission?**
- A.** The long-term plan was to divide India into three groups: Hindu-majority areas, Muslim-majority areas and mixed populations.
- 45. When was the Indian Independence Act passed?**
- A.** The Indian Independence Act was passed in July 1947.
- 6. Identify me**
1. I was a retired English officer who made important contributions to the establishment of the Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha. **A. O. Hume**
 2. I am called Lokmanya Tilak. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
 3. I was hanged to death as I shot and killed William. **Madanlal Dhingra**

4. I fought a successful satyagraha against apartheid in South Africa. **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi**.
5. Inspired by me, Gandhiji travelled to many parts of India. **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
6. I ordered to fire bullets on the group of unarmed people at Jallianwala Bagh. **General Dyer**
7. I travelled to break the unjust salt law. **Mahatma Gandhi**
8. My revolutionary activities and armed revolution for independence continued during World War II. **Subhash Chandra Bose**

7. Choose the correct option

1. The sense of which similarity is there in the sublime spirit of nationalism? **(D)**
(A) Economic (B) Geographical (C) Cultural (D) Both (B) and (C)
2. Which of these ideas prevailed in the literature of India during the British rule? **(D)**
(A) Nationalism (B) Mythological Pride
(C) Ideological awakening (D) All given
3. Which of the following services was introduced at the time of the British? **(D)**
(A) Railway (B) Telegraph (C) Postal Service (D) All given
4. What provision was there in the Ilbert Bill? **(A)**
(A) Indian judge can also prosecute a European citizen.
(B) Commencement of budget presentation in India.
(C) Provision for the prosecution of treason.
(D) Enforcement of the Disarmament Act.
5. Which of these institutions was established in Kolkata before the formation of the Indian National Assembly? **(D)**
(A) Madras Native Association (B) British Indian Association
(C) Indian Association (D) Both (B) and (C)
6. Who was the President of the first session of Congress? **(C)**
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) Feroz Shah Mehta
(C) Vyomeshchandra Banerjee (D) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
7. Which of the following leaders was not a moderate? **(D)**
(A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale (B) Feroz Shah Mehta
(C) Dinsha Vachchha (D) Bipin Chandra Pal
8. Which newspaper did Lokmanya Tilak start? **(D)**
(A) The People, Kesari (B) Kesari, New India
(C) The Maratha, New India (D) Kesari, the Mahratta
9. Who started the revolutionary activities in India? **(C)**
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (B) Bhagat Singh
(C) Vasudev Phadke (D) Madanlal Dhingra
10. Of which organisation was Barindra Ghosh the main leader? **(B)**
(A) Swaraj (B) Anushilan Samiti (C) Abhinav Bharat (D) Bengal People
11. Which of the following did not participate in the Kakori train robbery plan? **(B)**
(A) Ashfaq Ullah Khan (B) Praful Chaki
(C) Roshan Singh (D) Ramprasad Bismil

12. Who took a vow that he would not be captured alive by the British government? **(A)**
(A) Chandrasekhar Azad (B) Shyamji Krishna Varma
(C) Madam Kama (D) Ramprasad Bismil
13. When did the Indian revolutionaries living in foreign countries become more active? **(B)**
(A) After the First World War (B) Before the First World War
(C) Before the War of 1857 (D) During the War of 1857
14. Which magazine did Shyamji Krishna Verma start to promote his organisation? **(C)**
(A) Indian Times (B) India Gate
(C) Indian Sociologist (D) Indian Commercial
15. Who started the newspaper 'Vandemataram' in Europe? **(D)**
(A) Madanlal Dhingra (B) Shyamji Krishna Verma
(C) Vinayak Savarkar (D) Madam Bhikhaiji Kama
16. Who among the following revolutionaries are involved in revolutionary activities in foreign countries? **(D)**
(A) Shyamji Krishna Verma (B) Madam Bhikhaiji Kama
(C) Vinayak Savarkar (D) All of these
17. When did the Mangarh Massacre take place? **(B)**
(A) November 17, 1930 (B) November 17, 1913
(C) March 7, 1913 (D) March 17, 1913
18. How many tribals were martyred in the Mangarh Massacre? **(B)**
(A) 1000 (B) More than 1200 (C) More than 1400 (D) 1500
19. When did Gandhiji return to India? **(A)**
(A) 1915 AD (B) 1916 AD (C) 1917 AD (D) 1918 AD
20. Which of his allies did Gandhiji meet during his early Satyagrahas? **(D)**
(A) Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad
(C) Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Kalam (D) Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel
21. At whose insistence did Gandhiji come to Motihari? **(C)**
(A) Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Government
(C) Rajkumar Shukla (D) All of these
22. Who was the leader of Kheda Satyagraha? **(D)**
(A) Gandhiji (B) Vallabhbhai Patel (C) Rajendra Prasad (D) Both (A) and (B)
23. Gandhiji abandoned the _____ title given by the British government due to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. **(C)**
(A) Knighthood (B) Kesari (C) Kaiser-e-Hind (D) Mahatma
24. When did Gandhiji start the non-cooperation movement? **(B)**
(A) 1917 AD (B) 1920 AD (C) 1922 AD (D) 1928 AD
25. Which of the following was not included in the non-constructive aspect of the non-cooperation movement? **(A)**
(A) Prohibition of alcohol (B) Boycott of the Legislature
(C) Boycott of foreign goods (D) Boycott of local self-government
26. Which of the following was a constructive aspect of the non-cooperation movement? **(C)**
(A) Boycott of schools and colleges (B) Boycott of government degrees
(C) Khadi production (D) Burnt foreign clothes

27. Which of the following sentiments was associated with the non-cooperation movement? **(D)**
 (A) Boycott of school colleges (B) Promotion of Khadi
 (C) Prohibition of alcohol (D) All given
28. Where was the "Van Satyagraha" held? **(B)**
 (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) Assam (D) Gujarat
29. When did the Bardoli Satyagraha start? **(C)**
 (A) 1922 AD (B) 1925 AD (C) 1928 AD (D) 1930 AD
30. _____, a revolutionary from Bengal, started a lifelong fast in jail against bad food and unacceptable behaviour and died on the 64th day of his fast. **(D)**
 (A) Bhagat Singh (B) Mohanlal Pandya
 (C) Batukeshwar Dutt (D) Jatindas
31. Who led the Dharasana Satyagraha when Gandhiji was arrested? **(B)**
 (A) Sarojini Naidu (B) Abbas Tayyabji (C) Sardar Patel (D) All of these
32. Which of the following took part in the civil disobedience movement? **(A)**
 (A) Farmers (B) Tribals (C) Women (D) All of these
33. Which of the following exams did Subhash Chandra Bose pass? **(B)**
 (A) IS (B) ICS (C) IFS (D) LLB
34. Who was the first commander of Azad Hind Fauj? **(B)**
 (A) Rasbihari Bose (B) Captain Mohan Singh
 (C) Maulana Azad (D) Subhash Chandra Bose
35. What was the name of the women's brigade of Azad Hind Fauj? **(A)**
 (A) Lakshmibai Brigade (B) Razia Sultan's Brigade
 (C) Ahalyabai Brigade (D) Durgadevi Brigade
36. How many cabinet-level ministers were sent to India to negotiate complete independence? **(B)**
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5
37. _____ announced that the British government would leave India by June 1948. **(B)**
 (A) Mount Batten (B) The British Prime Minister Attlee
 (C) Viceroy Wavell (D) Gandhiji

8. Fill in the blanks

1. The **British** rule unknowingly sowed the seeds of national unity among the people of India.
2. **Ripon** was the Governor General of India at the time the Ilbert Bill was passed.
3. **Bombay Association** was established in Mumbai before the establishment of Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha.
4. **Madras Native Association** was established in Chennai before the establishment of Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha.
5. The first session of the Congress was attended by **72** delegates.
6. Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha was an institution which opposed the unfair policies of the British government through a **constitutional** and **democratic** method.
7. The author of 'Indian War of Independence 1857' is **Vinayak Savarkar**.
8. The office of the Indian Home Rule Society was named **India House**.
9. The Mangarh Massacre is considered a glorious event of **tribal** sacrifice.
10. Tapi : Vyara tribal movement : : Sabarkantha : **Dadhavav tribal movement**
11. Sabarmati Ashram was established by Gandhiji in **1917 AD**.
12. Champaran is located in the foothills of the Himalayas in **Bihar**.

13. Farmers in Champaran were forced to cultivate indigo on the **3/20** th part of their land.
14. Gandhiji gave the title of 'Onion thief' to **Mohanlal Pandya**. ***
15. The British government passed the **Rowlatt** Act in 1919 AD.
16. Rabindranath Tagore returned the **Knighthood** due to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
17. The tea garden labour movement in **Assam** was carried out during the non-cooperation movement.
18. Gandhiji believed in **non-violent** satyagraha.
19. Bardoli Satyagraha was led by **Vallabhbhai Patel**.
20. After Bardoli satyagraha Vallabhbhai Patel came to be known as **Sardar**. ***
21. Indian constitution was implemented on **26th January** 1950.
22. Dandi March was made to break the unjust **salt** law.
23. Gandhiji announced **Dharasana** Satyagraha in Gujarat.
24. After the announcement of Dharasana Satyagraha, the British government arrested Gandhiji and sent him to **Yerawada** Jail.
25. **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** was known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'.
26. A **Round Table** Conference was held to discuss the type of constitution India should have and how to amend it.
27. **Vinoba Bhave** was selected as the first individual satyagrahi.
28. In 1942 AD, the British government sent a **Cripps** Mission to persuade Indians.
29. The 'Azad Hind Fauj' was established by Subhash Chandra Bose with the help of **Rasbihari Bose**.
30. **Subhash Chandra Bose** gave the slogan "Chalo Delhi". ***
31. The **Muslim League** demanded a separate country, Pakistan.
32. The **Muslim League** took a rebellious stance in the new interim government.

9. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Nationalism means a sense of social and economic similarity. (X)
2. Vigilant newspapers also contributed to the development of nationalism in India. (✓)
3. The injustice done to Indians in chartered jobs weakened the feeling of nationalism in Indians. (X)
4. The Puna Public Association was established in Pune. (✓)
5. Most of the demands made by the Hindi Rashtriya Mahasabha in its first phase were accepted by the British Government. (X)
6. The moderate leaders organised well-educated middle class people of India and prepared them to bring national awareness. (✓)
7. The operation by moderate leaders, awakened Indian youth to become enthusiastic, confident and aggressive. (✓)
8. The Mahratta newspaper started by Lokmanya Tilak was in Marathi language. (X)
9. 'Mitramela' was later known as Abhinav Bharat. (✓)
10. Khudiram Bose and Praful Chaki carried out revolutionary activities in Bengal. (✓)
11. Durgabhabhi was the medium of communication between the revolutionaries. (✓)
12. Madanlal Dhingra was sentenced to life imprisonment in the murder case of William Wylie. (✓)
13. Sardar Singh Rana held rallies in Paris to protest against British oppression. (✓)
14. Govind Guru stayed at Kamboi after his release. (✓)
15. Govind Guru's Samadhi is on the hill of Mangarh. (X)
16. Dadhavav tribal movement took place in Vijayanagar taluka. (✓)

17. About a thousand people died in the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. (✓)
18. The British Government accepted all the amendments and demands suggested in the Nehru Report. (X)
19. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were insistent on complete independence. (✓)
20. Gandhiji reached Dandi on 5th April. (✓)
21. Sardar Patel led the Dharasana Satyagraha after the arrest of Abbas Tayyabji. (X)
22. Individual satyagraha was started in India in order to increase the difficulties for the government. (X)
23. The Cripps Mission failed as it could not satisfy the Indians' demand for independence. (✓)
24. Subhash Chandra Bose joined the government service. (X)
25. Terrible communal riots broke out in Kolkata and other parts of the country due to direct action for the demand of Pakistan. (✓)
26. Viceroy Wavell was replaced by Mountbatten. (✓)

10. Match the following

A		B		Answer
(1)	Vernacular Press Act	(A)	An Indian judge may prosecute a European person.	(1) → D
(2)	Ilbert Bill	(B)	Release of Satyagrahis from jail	(2) → A
(3)	Gandhi Irwin Agreement	(C)	Partition of India	(3) → B
(4)	Indian Independence Act	(D)	Curtailling freedom of press	(4) → C

7. Art in Modern India

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. Rajput style***
2. Kangra style***
3. Raja Ravivarma***

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Explain the Indian style of painting based on the paintings done on different mediums.
2. Explain the similarities and differences between the Kangra style and the Rajput style.
3. What efforts were made for the development of painting in Gujarat in the 18th century and beyond?

✦3. Answer in brief

1. Why it is believed that history of painting in India begins with cave paintings?
2. Describe the ancient Indian style of painting based on religion.
3. What subjects have been at the centre of Rajput painting style?
4. Describe the paintings made during the Mughal period.
5. Describe the main subject of paintings made in the Mughal style of painting.
6. From whom did Ravivarma receive art education and guidance?
7. Where and when did Ravivarma start the press? Why?
8. Who is known as Bhishma Pitamah of modern Indian painting? Why?
9. What are the features of Rabindranath Tagore's paintings?
10. What is reflected in Abanindranath Tagore's paintings?

4. Answer in one or two sentences

1. What does art reflect?

A. Art reflects the human mind and society.

2. How do artists divide art?

A. Artists divide art into two parts: (1) visual art (2) performing art

3. Name the arts included in visual art and performing art.

A. Visual art includes painting, sculpture and handicrafts. The performing art includes music, dance, musical instruments and drama.

4. What has been at the centre of painting from the beginning?

A. From the beginning, nature and religion have been at the centre of painting.

5. Who started an art school in Kutch and when?

A. Maharaja Pragmalji of Kutch, started an art school in Bhuj in 1877-78 AD.

6. Who established 'Kalabhavan' in Vadodara?***

A. The 'Kala Bhavan' founded by Maharaja Sayajirao in Vadodara imparted art education.

7. When and where was 'Kalashala' established in Ahmedabad? Why?

A. In 1951 AD Kalashala was established in Ahmedabad in Seth Chimanlal Nagindas Vidyalaya (Seth C. N. Vidyalaya) to start a course for teachers' training.

8. Which course was started in 'Kalashala', Ahmedabad?

A. DTC (Drawing Teacher Certificate) course started in 'Kalashala', the art school.

9. Where was the first evidence of Indian painting found?

A. The first evidence of Indian paintings was found in the caves of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh around 7000 BC.

10. Where are most of the ancient paintings found?

A. Most of the ancient paintings are found in caves, birch leaves, rocks, temples, monasteries and Buddhist texts.

11. Name the world famous paintings made during the Gupta period.

A. World famous paintings in the caves of Ajanta and Ellora were made during the Gupta period.

12. Who among the Mughal emperors promoted painting?***

A. Mughal emperors like Babur, Humayun, Akbar and Jahangir promoted painting.

13. When and by whom was semi-western style painting developed in India?

A. The British and the Indians developed a semi-western style of painting after 1750 AD.

14. Whose personal portraits were drawn by Ghulam Ali Khan?

A. Personal portraits for William Fraser and Colonel Skinner were drawn by Ghulam Ali Khan.

15. The oil paintings made by Raja Ravivarma were based on which subjects ?

A. The oil paintings made by Raja Ravivarma were based on Indian mythology and social issues.

16. Under whose leadership was the Progressive Artists Group founded? When?

A. In 1948 AD, under the leadership of Francis Newton Souza, S. H. Raza and S. K. Baker founded Progressive Artists Group.

17. Who established the Madras School of Art and where?

A. K.C.S. Paniker and Devi Prasad Roy Chowdhury established the Madras School of Art in Chennai.

18. Name the institution that has an important place in independent India for the development of art.

A. The 'National Gallery of Modern art' has an important place in independent India for the development of art.

19. Which paintings are mainly included in Indian cave paintings?

A. Indian cave paintings include paintings by primitive people and caves like Ajanta-Ellora till the 9th century.

20. Name some of the important painting styles of India.

A. Murals, rangoli or decorative art, textile painting, rock painting, etc. were the important painting styles of India.

21. What styles of painting have developed in modern times?

A. In modern times oil painting, spray painting as well as canvas painting have developed with multicolour dimensions.

22. How can Indian painting be understood?

A. Indian painting can be understood from its time and place.

23. What is Pal style of painting?

A. Under the patronage of Pal kings, the painting style extending to Bengal, Bihar, Nepal and Tibet is known as the Pal style.

24. Where did the Pal style painting spread?***

A. The Pal style paintings spread to Bengal, Bihar, Nepal and Tibet.

25. What do paintings in Pal style depict?

A. Paintings in Pal style depict Jataka stories and Bodhisattva.

- 26. In which parts of India did the Jain style develop?**
A. Jain style developed in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Malwa regions of India.
- 27. What are Jain style miniature paintings drawn on?**
A. Jain style miniature paintings are drawn on palm leaves and manuscripts.
- 28. Name the texts of Jainism in which miniatures of Jain style paintings are included.**
A. Miniatures of Jain style paintings have been included in Kalpasutra, Kalkacharya Katha, Kathasaritsagar, etc. texts of Jainism.
- 29. Which style of paintings have been found in Gujarat?*****
A. Jain style paintings have been found in Gujarat.
- 30. Where and when was the Rajput style famous?**
A. The Rajput style was famous in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh from 10th to 16th centuries under the patronage of Rajput kings.
- 31. What type of paintings are included in Rajput style?**
A. Rajput style includes miniatures and murals.
- 32. Where did the Rajput style of painting develop in Rajasthan?**
A. The Rajput style of painting developed in Bundi, Kishangarh, Bikaner and Jodhpur of Rajasthan.
- 33. The Mughal style of painting was a combination of which two styles of painting?**
A. The Mughal style of painting came into being through a combination of Indian and Iranian styles.
- 34. Name the famous painters in the court of Jahangir.**
A. Mansoor and Bishandas were the famous painters in Jahangir's court.
- 35. By whom was the Kangra style developed?**
A. The Kangra style was developed by Rajasthan and Mughal painters.
- 36. What were the main centres of the Kangra style?**
A. Kangra, Kullu, Garhwal, Chamba and Mandi were the main centres of Kangra style.
- 37. Name any three renowned painters of India.**
A. Raja Ravivarma, Rabindranath Tagore and Abanindranath Tagore are renowned painters of India.
- 38. Name any three renowned painters of Gujarat.**
A. Kalaguru Shri Ravi Shankar M. Rawal and Rameshbhai Pandya are renowned painters of Gujarat.
- 39. Which monthly was started by Ravi Shankar Raval to introduce people to paintings and artists?**
A. Ravi Shankar Raval started a monthly called 'Kumar' to introduce people to paintings and artists.
- 40. Which historical event was illustrated by Ravishankar Raval?**
A. Gandhiji and Shankarlal Banker were tried for treason on March 12, 1922, in a court in Ahmedabad. Ravi Shankar Raval saw this historical event and painted it.
- 41. Why was Ravivarma known as Raja Ravivarma?**
A. Ravivarma, who was born in the Kilimannur village of Kerala, was known as Raja Ravivarma as he was a member of the royal family.

42. For which of his paintings was Ravivarma highly praised?

- A.** Ravivarma was highly praised for his oil paintings focused on the occasions and characters depicted in mythological scriptures and Sanskrit literature.

43. Name a few paintings of Raja Ravivarma.

- A.** Raja Ravivarma's paintings include Virat Darbar, Ganga-Avataran, Urvashi, Shakuntala, Portrait of Lady, etc.

44. Where are the paintings of Ravivarma preserved?

- A.** Paintings of Ravivarma are preserved in the Trivandrum Museum, the Fatehsinharao Art Gallery in Vadodara and the Darbar in Bhavnagar.

45. What was Shantiniketan a confluence of?

- A.** Shantiniketan was a confluence of literature, music, dance, painting, etc.

46. Where are the paintings of Rabindranath Tagore archived?

- A.** Rabindranath Tagore's paintings are archived in Shantiniketan, Rabindra Bhawan and the National Gallery of Modern Art in Delhi.

47. What styles of painting did Abanindranath Tagore study in detail?

- A.** Abanindranath Tagore studied Indian, Mughal, Tanjore, Chinese and Japanese painting styles in detail.

48. Which organization was established by Abanindranath to promote painting?***

- A.** Abanindranath founded the Bengal School of Art to promote painting.

5. Identify me

- I am the medium that evokes culture. **Art**
- I am a famous painting from Ajanta Cave no. 1. **Padmapani Buddha**
- I am an institution that has a large collection of modern Indian paintings. **National Gallery of Modern Art**
- The Great Painter of the Kangra Style. **Molaram**
- I established the Gujarat Kala Sangh. **Ravi Shankar Raval**
- I made the painting of Bharat Mata. **Abanindranath Tagore**

6. Choose the correct option

- Which of the following art is included in visual art? **(A)**
(A) Painting (B) Dance (C) Drama (D) Music
- Which of the following is an example of performing art? **(C)**
(A) Painting (B) Handicraft (C) Dance (D) Sculpture
- Which of the following is an element of Indian art? **(D)**
(A) Globalism (B) Unity in diversity (C) Secularism (D) All of these
- Who was the first principal of 'Kalashala' in Ahmedabad? **(B)**
(A) Ramesh Parikh (B) Rasiklal Parikh (C) Chimanlal Seth (D) Himmat Shah
- From which cave were paintings dating back to 7000 BC found? **(B)**
(A) Narasinhagarh (B) Bhimbetka (C) Ajanta (D) Ellora
- In which state are the Bhimbetka caves located? **(C)**
(A) Maharashtra (B) Gujarat
(C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Rajasthan
- Which period is considered to be the best period of Indian painting? **(B)**
(A) Maurya period (B) Gupta period
(C) Mughal period (D) Rajput period

8. Among all the pictures, the pictures of Ajanta cave number _____ have become very famous. **(A)**
(A) 1, 9 and 10 (B) 5, 7 and 11 (C) 2, 7 and 10 (D) 4, 9 and 10
9. Which of the following caves would Jalpa visit during her tour to Tamil Nadu? **(A)**
(A) Caves of Sittanavasal (B) Caves of Ajanta
(C) Caves of Badami (D) Bhimbetka caves
10. Which of the following Mughal emperors established a painting gallery? **(D)**
(A) Babur (B) Akbar (C) Humayun (D) Jahangir
11. Who painted the famous picture of Goddess Saraswati? **(C)**
(A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Ravishankar Rawal
(C) Raja Ravivarma (D) Abanindranath Tagore
12. Where was Sir J. J. School of Art established? **(A)**
(A) Mumbai (B) Madras (Chennai) (C) Vadodara (D) Kutch
13. When was Kalabhavan established in Vadodara? **(B)**
(A) 1858 AD (B) 1890 AD (C) 1901 AD (D) 1948 AD
14. The picture books in Pal style are of _____ type. **(B)**
(A) mural (B) miniature (C) portrait (D) cave painting
15. In which of the following scriptures would you see Jain style paintings?*** **(D)**
(A) Abhidhamma Pittak (B) Anguttarnikaya
(C) Suttapittak (D) Kathasaritsagar
16. By what other name is the Jain style of painting known? **(C)**
(A) Rajput style (B) Mughal style (C) Gujarat style (D) Rajasthan style
17. Rajput style of painting was developed in which of the following places? **(B)**
(A) Agra (B) Bikaner (C) Azamgarh (D) Banswada
18. In whose time did the Mughal style of painting reach its peak? **(D)**
(A) Babur (B) Akbar (C) Shah Jahan (D) Jahangir
19. Which of the following styles of painting would you associate with famous painters like Mansoor and Bishandas? **(D)**
(A) Kangra style (B) Rajput style (C) Pal style (D) Mughal style
20. You get confused when you see a painting. Looking at that picture you cannot decide whether it is Rajput style or Kangra style. So what might be the subject of the painting?*** **(C)**
(A) Rajsthani folk dance (B) The natural beauty of Himalayas
(C) Krishna bhakti (D) Scenes of war
21. Madhubani painting style is a famous painting style of which of the following states? **(B)**
(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Bihar
(C) Orissa (D) Rajasthan
22. _____ painting style of Orissa is one of the Indian painting styles. **(D)**
(A) Pithora (B) Phad (C) Gond (D) Patt
23. In a painting exhibition, Hetansh brought a painting of a painter from Gujarat. Which painter's painting would he have bought? *** **(B)**
(A) Abanindranath Tagore (B) Piraji Sagara
(C) Jaimini Roy (D) Anjali Menon
24. What was given importance in Ravivarma's paintings? **(D)**
(A) Colours (B) Emotion (C) Expression (D) Technique

25. Who invited Ravivarma to make some mythological paintings and paintings of the royal family?
 (A) Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Vadodara (B) The royalty of Bhavnagar
 (C) The royalty of Surat (D) Both (A) and (B)
26. How many paintings have Rabindranath Tagore created? **(B)**
 (A) More than 1000 (B) More than 2000
 (C) More than 3000 (D) 4000

7. Fill in the blanks

1. Artists divide art into **two** parts.
2. Kala Bhavan's approach was more towards encouraging the **art industry**.
3. 'Kalashala' was transformed into Kala **Mahavidyalaya** in 1960 AD.
4. The history of painting in India is as old as the **Stone Age**.
5. Paintings from around 2000 BC have also been found in caves at **Narasinagarh** in Maharashtra.
6. Description of **Jatak stories** was at the centre of the paintings made during the Gupta Period.
7. Excellent paintings have been found in **Badami** caves in Karnataka.
8. The walls of the temple of **Brihadeshwara** are decorated with the pictures of the Indian epics.
9. The **Bhakti** movement led to the development of painting.
10. Semi-western style of painting developed in India from **Sheikh Ziauddin's** bird study for Lady Impey.
11. **Raja Ravivarma** was a great painter of Travancore.
12. The main subject of the Pal style has been the **Mahayana Buddhist** sect.
13. Rajput style is also known as the **Rajasthan** style.
14. Biographies and portraits began in **Akbar's** time.
15. Mughal painting was a **court** art.
16. The Kangra style was developed in the **Himalayan** mountainous region.
17. **Kalamkari** painting of Andhra Pradesh is well known.
18. The Gond painting of the **Santhal** tribe is well known.
19. Ravi Shankar Raval has got a gold medal for his picture **Bilvamangal**.
20. Ravivarma's achievement in creating **portraits** was unique
21. Ravivarma was honoured by the British government with the title of **Kaiser-e-Hind**.
22. Rabindranath Tagore received the Nobel Prize for the epic **Gitanjali**.
23. Abanindranath Tagore was born in **Bengal**.

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Art is the medium of human expression. **(✓)**
2. Music is included in performing art. **(✓)**
3. Art education was not imparted in universities like Takshashila and Nalanda. **(X)**
4. In 1950 AD, photo galleries were established in Kolkata and Mumbai. **(✓)**
5. The Indian style of painting does not include rock painting. **(X)**
6. Modern style paintings have multicolour dimensions. **(✓)**
7. Painting style changed with the passage of time in India. **(✓)**
8. Some Hindu manuscripts with pictures of Pal style have been found. **(✓)**
9. The Jain style developed from the 13th century. **(X)**
10. Royal elegance is not seen in the Mughal paintings. **(X)**

11. Rameshbhai Pandya is one of the prominent painters of Gujarat. (✓)
 12. Ravivarma's paintings are realistic. (✓)
 13. Rabindranath Tagore received systematic training in painting. (X)

9. Match the following***

1.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Jahangir	(A)	Style developed in Bundi, Kishangarh, Bikaner	(1) → F
(2)	Pal style	(B)	Establishment of Madras School of Art	(2) → D
(3)	Mughal style	(C)	Bhishma Pitamah of painting	(3) → E
(4)	Devi Prasad Roy Chaudhary	(D)	Jataka stories and pictures of Bodhisattvas	(4) → B
(5)	Rabindranath Tagore	(E)	Paintings of animals-birds and animal fights	(5) → C
		(F)	Establishment of a gallery	

2.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Jain style	(A)	Himalaya	(1) → D
(2)	Rajput style	(B)	Bihar	(2) → E
(3)	Kangra style	(C)	Maharashtra	(3) → A
(4)	Madhubani paintings	(D)	Gujarat	(4) → B
(5)	Warli Paintings	(E)	Rajasthan	(5) → C

3.

A		B		Answer
(1)	Patt painting style	(A)	Gujarat	(1) → D
(2)	Phad painting style	(B)	Bengal	(2) → C
(3)	Pithora painting style	(C)	Rajasthan	(3) → A
(4)	Kalighat painting style	(D)	Orissa	(4) → B

8. India : Post-Independence

✦1. Write short note on the following

1. The progress made by India in the field of space technology***

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Describe the problem of refugees that arose at the time of the partition of India and how it was handled.
2. What were the challenges faced by independent India?***
3. Describe the merger of Junagadh with the Union of India.
4. Give information about the unification and merger of native states.***
5. How were the Portuguese expelled from India?
6. Give information on economic development made through the five-year plan.***
7. India has kept democratic ideals alive even today. Justify the statement.
8. Give a brief account of the progress made by India in the post-independence years.***

✦3. Answer in brief

1. Which event was termed by Jawaharlal Nehru as "the most significant unification in contemporary history"?
2. When and why did Harisingh sign a pact with India to merge with it?
3. How were the states in India divided after the unification of the British provinces and the native states?
4. Why was a State Reorganisation Commission formed?
5. Why was the Mahagujarat movement started?
6. With what objective was India's economic planning started?
7. What efforts have the government made to reduce poverty?

✦4. Give reason

1. The biggest problem of India was the merger of native states into the Union of India.
2. June 21 has been declared as World Yoga Day.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. **According to the provisions of the British Indian Independence Act, India was divided into which two countries?**
 - A. According to the provisions of the British Indian Independence Act, India was divided into two countries, the Indian Union and the Pakistan Union.
2. **When did India become independent?*****
 - A. India became independent on 15th August, 1947.
3. **What policy did Pakistan adopt after independence?**
 - A. After independence, Pakistan adopted a policy of expelling non-Muslims from Pakistan.
4. **Where did most of India's population live when India became independent?**
 - A. When India became independent, most of India's population lived in villages.
5. **Which position did Sardar Patel hold in independent India?**
 - A. Sardar Patel was the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of independent India.
6. **What did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appeal to the native kings?**
 - A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appealed to the native kings to voluntarily allow their states to join the Indian Union in the interest of the people under their rule and the Indian Union.

- 7. Who played an important role in the merger of the native princely states into the Indian Union?**
- A. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his secretary V. P. Menon played an important role in the merger of the native princely states into the Indian Union.
- 8. How was Hyderabad merged into the Union of India?**
- A. Hyderabad was merged with the Indian union through police action and with an assurance to Nizam that his interests would be protected.
- 9. Name the Maharaja of Kashmir at the time of independence.**
- A. At the time of independence, the Maharaja of Kashmir was Harisinh Dogra.
- 10. Where did India lodge a complaint against Pakistan? Why?**
- A. Pakistan invaded Kashmir to annex it and illegally occupied one-third of Kashmir. Thus, India lodged a complaint against Pakistan with the UN Security Council.
- 11. Why did the question of the formation of states in India arise?**
- A. India accepted the federal state system when it became independent. Hence the question of forming the states as the constituents of the union arose.
- 12. Who was the Chairman of the State Reorganization Commission?*****
- A. Dr. Faizal Ali, a former Supreme Court Justice was the Chairman of the State Reorganization Commission.
- 13. Which two bilingual areas did Mumbai consist of?**
- A. Mumbai consisted of bilingual areas namely Marathi and Gujarati.
- 14. Name the main leaders of the Mahagujarat movement.**
- A. Indulal Yagnik (Induchacha), Bhailalbhai (Bhaikaka), Brahmakumar Bhatt, etc. were the main leaders of the Mahagujarat movement.
- 15. When was the state of Gujarat established?*****
- A. The state of Gujarat was established on May 1, 1960.
- 16. Which two states were recognized as separate states by dividing Punjab?**
- A. Punjab and Haryana were recognized as separate states by dividing Punjab.
- 17. Name the states which are known as 'Seven Sister States'.**
- A. Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are seven states of Northeast India that are known as 'seven sister states'.
- 18. Which smaller states were formed from the larger ones in 2000 AD?**
- A. In 2000 AD, the states Jharkhand from Bihar, Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh were formed.
- 19. Name the regions of India that were under the control of the French till 26th January, 1950.**
- A. Puducherry, Mahe, Yanam, Karaikal and Chandranagar were under the control of the French till 26th January, 1950.
- 20. When did France leave India?**
- A. France left India on 13th October, 1954.
- 21. Which military campaign did the Indian government launch to liberate Goa?**
- A. The Government of India launched a military campaign named "Operation Vijay" to liberate Goa.

- 22. Which territories of India were under Portuguese rule? When were they merged into the Union of India?**
- A.** Goa, Diu and Daman were under Portuguese rule. They were merged into the Union of India on December 18, 1961.
- 23. Why and when did the Government of India launch the Planning Commission?**
- A.** The Government of India launched the Planning Commission to meet the goals and ideals of the Constitution in 1950 AD.
- 24. Who all are recruited as members of the Planning Commission?**
- A.** The Planning Commission consists of expert economists, administrative experts and experts in various fields.
- 25. When was the first Five Year Plan undertaken?**
- A.** The first five-year plan was undertaken from 1951-56 AD.
- 26. What is the result of the Green revolution?**
- A.** Because of the Green Revolution in agriculture our country, which was once an importer of grain, has today become a grain exporter.
- 27. Which industries of India are booming?**
- A.** India is booming in the fields of electronics, energy, petroleum, telecommunications, steel, fertilizer, cement, petrochemicals, etc.

6. Choose the correct option

- When did the British Parliament pass the Indian Independence Act? **(C)**
(A) July, 1946 (B) August, 1946 (C) July, 1947 (D) August, 1947
- About _____ refugees came to India from Pakistan. **(D)**
(A) 4 million (B) 5 million (C) 6 million (D) 8 million
- What was the approximate population of India in 1947? **(B)**
(A) 25 crores (B) 35 crores (C) 40 crores (D) 45 crores
- The Nawab of which native state signed a treaty to join Pakistan? **(A)**
(A) Junagadh (B) Hyderabad (C) Kashmir (D) Mysore
- Which separate state was formed in 1953 AD? **(C)**
(A) Gujarat (B) Telangana (C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Mumbai
- When was Punjab divided into two separate states? **(D)**
(A) 1960 AD (B) 1962 AD (C) 1964 AD (D) 1966 AD
- Which of the following states was formed in 2014? **(B)**
(A) Jammu (B) Telangana (C) Jharkhand (D) Delhi
- Which of the following has been accorded the status of Union Territory in October 2019? **(B)**
(A) Diu (B) Ladakh (C) Goa (D) Daman
- Which of the following is not a union territory? **(A)**
(A) Chennai (B) Diu (C) Kashmir (D) Andaman Nicobar
- Which of the following was under the control of the French till 26th January, 1950? **(C)**
(A) Diu (B) Daman (C) Chandranagar (D) Goa
- Which of the following territories was not occupied by the Portuguese? **(B)**
(A) Daman (B) Lakshadweep (C) Diu (D) Goa

12. The Goa liberation movement is related to _____. **(B)**
 (A) end British rule in India (B) end Portuguese rule in India
 (C) end French rule in India (D) end Dutch rule in India
13. Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission? **(B)**
 (A) The President (B) The Prime Minister
 (C) The Military Chief (D) The Vice President
14. Which of the following diseases has been eradicated from India? **(D)**
 (A) Typhoid (B) Jaundice (C) HIV (D) Smallpox
15. GSLV means _____. **(B)**
 (A) Geographical Satellite Light Vehicle (B) Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
 (C) Geospecific Satellite Launch Vehicle (D) Geo Static Light Vehicle
16. June 21 has been declared World Yoga Day by the _____. **(C)**
 (A) Commonwealth Nations (B) Indian Yoga Vidya Centre
 (C) UN (United Nations) (D) Indian Cultural Centre

7. Fill in the blanks

1. **Indian Independence** Act was passed by the British Parliament for the partition of India.***
2. When India got independence, there were **562** small and large independent states in India.
3. **Agriculture** was the main occupation of Indian people at the time of independence.
4. Maharaja Krishnakumar Singh of **Bhavnagar** was the first king to start a 'responsible government'.
5. Maharaja **Krishnakumar Singh** of Bhavnagar merged his state with the United State of Saurashtra.
6. **Kanaiyalal Munshi** played an important role in the merger of Hyderabad into the Indian Union.
7. The citizens of Junagadh formed the **Aarzi Hukumat** to join the Indian Union.
8. The part of Kashmir which is illegally occupied by Pakistan is known as **POK**.
9. Political unity was achieved in India before the end of **1948**.
10. After India became a republic, there arose the demand for the formation of states in the country on a **linguistic** basis.
11. The State Reorganisation Commission introduced the system of **14** States and **6** Union Territories.
12. Inauguration of Gujarat State was done by **Ravishankar Maharaj**.
13. The first Governor of Gujarat was **Mehndi Nawaz Jung**.
14. The first Chief Minister of Gujarat was **Dr. Jivraj Mehta**.***
15. In 2019, **Jammu and Kashmir** and **Ladakh** have been accorded the status of Union Territories.
16. India currently consists of **28** states.
17. Operation Vijay began under the leadership of **General Chaudhary**.
18. Presently Planning Commission is known as **NITI aayog**.***
19. White revolution brought a great increase in the production of **milk**.
20. **Yellow** revolution was a developmental step to increase the production of oilseeds.
21. **Population growth** can be considered as one of the reasons for the increase in the number of poor in India.
22. **June 21** is celebrated as World Yoga Day.

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or ✗

1. At the time of India's independence, Kashmir, Hyderabad and Mysore were the large native states in India. (✓)
2. Nawab of Hyderabad migrated to Pakistan. (✗)
3. Maharaja Harisinh Dogra of Kashmir was desperate to join the Union of India. (✗)
4. Pakistan still holds one-third of Kashmir. (✓)
5. The State Reorganisation Commission formed states on the basis of language but Mumbai and Punjab were exceptions. (✓)
6. Telangana was separated from West Bengal. (✗)
7. There are currently 9 Union Territories in India. (✗)
8. Recognising the mood of the people and their strong desire to join the Union of India, France handed over its colonies to India. (✓)
9. India's economic planning has only long-term objectives. (✗)
10. There is an increase in the literacy rate in India after independence. (✓)
11. Despite good health services in independent India, child mortality has increased. (✗)
12. When India got independence, many foreign critics believed that India would be successful as a nation. (✗)

9. Match the following

A		B		Answer
(1)	Bhavnagar	(A)	Aarzi Hukumat	(1) → B
(2)	Hyderabad	(B)	Responsible government	(2) → D
(3)	Junagadh	(C)	Operation Vijay	(3) → A
(4)	Goa	(D)	Police action	(4) → C

13. India : Human Resource

✦1. Write short note on the following

1. The sex ratio

✦2. Answer in detail

1. What are the causes of unequal distribution of population in the world? ***
2. Based on the given table, find and write the answers to the following questions.

As per 2011 Census

No.	States/Union Territory	Population density	Sex ratio	Literacy rate
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	124	889	68.74
2.	Himachal Pradesh	123	972	83.78
3.	Punjab	551	895	76.68
4.	Chandigarh	9258	818	86.43
5.	Uttarakhand	189	963	79.63

- (1) Among the regions given in the table, which region has the highest population density?
- (2) Which of the regions given in the table has a higher literacy rate than the literacy rate of India?
- (3) Which of the regions given in the table has a population density less than that of India?
3. Describe the role of any two geographical factors affecting population distribution.***
4. What are the causes of the unequal distribution of population in India?***
5. Based on the given table, answer the following questions.

As per the Census of the Year 2011

No.	States/Union Territory	Population density	Sex ratio	Literacy rate
(1)	Delhi NCR	11320	868	84.94
(2)	Rajasthan	200	928	67.06
(3)	West Bengal	1028	950	77.08
(4)	Madhya Pradesh	236	931	70.63
(5)	Gujarat	308	919	79.31

- (1) Among the regions given in the table, which region has higher sex ratio and which region has a lower sex ratio than the average sex ratio of India?
- (2) Which of the regions given in the table has the highest population density and which has the lowest population density?
- (3) Which of the regions given in the table has a greater literacy rate than the average literacy rate of India?

†3. Answer in brief

1. Why is the population perceived as a resource? ***
2. How does soil affect population density?
3. Explain the social, cultural and economic factors affecting population density.
4. How do economic factors affect population distribution?
5. Why should more of a country's workers be engaged in the industrial sector?
6. What should be done to take economic advantage of the population increase?
7. Explain the correlation between population growth and literacy.

†4. Give reason

1. The polar region of Russia is sparsely populated.
2. Desert areas are sparsely populated.

5. Answer in one or two sentences**1. How do human resources differ from each other?**

A. Human resources differ in their educational level, age, gender, numbers and characteristics.

2. What do you mean by the pattern of population distribution?

A. The manner in which the people are spread across the earth is called the pattern of population distribution or population division.

3. Name the regions of the world that are densely populated.

A. Southeast Asia, Europe and Northeast America are densely populated.

4. Which regions are sparsely populated?

A. High latitude regions, tropical deserts, mountains and tropical forests are sparsely populated.

5. What is meant by population density?***

A. Population density is the number of people living in a unit geographic area of the earth's surface. It is normally expressed as per square kilometre.

6. Give the formula for finding density of population.

A. Density of population = $\frac{\text{Total population of the country}}{\text{Total area of the country}}$.

7. Which state has the highest sex ratio in India? How much?

A. Kerala has the highest sex ratio in India i.e. 1084.

8. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India? How much?***

A. Kerala state has the highest literacy rate in India. It is 93.91 percent.

9. What are the main factors affecting the distribution of population?

A. The main factors affecting population distribution are:

(1) Geographical factors (2) Social, Cultural and Economic factors

10. Which cultural factors attract people?

A. Religious significance is an important cultural factor that attracts people.

11. Name some of the cities of the world which are densely populated due to cultural factors.

A. Varanasi, Jerusalem and Vatican City are densely populated due to cultural factors.

12. Which five states of India have more than half of the country's population?

A. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have more than half of the country's population.

13. Which is the largest state in India in terms of area ?

A. Rajasthan

14. What do agricultural activities include?

A. Agricultural activities include animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry.

15. What are the obstacles to industrial development in India?

A. Lack of capital and modern technology are huge obstacles to industrial development in India.

16. In which activity is 1/4 of the total labour force of our country engaged?

A. 1/4 of the total labour force in our country is associated with the third sector i.e. social facilities like health, education, transport, communication, banking, insurance, entertainment, arts, etc.

17. Explain the term - sex ratio.***

A. The number of females per 1000 males is called the sex ratio.

18. State the formula for finding the sex ratio.

A. Sex ratio = $\frac{\text{Population of females}}{\text{Population of males}} \times 1000$

19. Name the state and union territory that has more females than males.

A. Kerala and Puducherry

20. Explain the term - literacy.***

A. If any person in the age group of 7 years or above can read and write any one language then he/she is considered literate.

21. State the formula for finding the literacy rate.

A. Literacy rate = $\frac{\text{Population of literate person aged seven years and above}}{\text{Population of seven years age or more}} \times 100$

22. What can be said about the literacy rate in India from 1901 to 2011?

A. There is a drastic improvement in the literacy rate in India from 1901 to 2011. In 1901 literacy rate was just 5 percent which increased to 74.04 percent in 2011.

23. Name the states and union territories of India with the highest literacy rate.

A. Kerala and Mizoram are the states and Lakshadweep is the union territory of India with the highest literacy rate.

24. What is the literacy rate of Gujarat ?

A. The literacy rate of Gujarat is 79.31%.

25. Which state has the lowest literacy rate in India? How much?

A. Bihar, 63.8%.

6. Choose the correct option

1. _____ are the nation's greatest resource. **(D)**

(A) Minerals (B) Vegetation (C) Water (D) People

2. The term population distribution means _____.*** **(C)**

(A) type of population changes taking place in a particular area over time.
(B) the number of people who died in relation to the number of people born in a particular area.
(C) how the people are spread in a given area.
(D) the number of females on every hundred males.

3. What was the world's population in 1999 AD? *** **(C)**

(A) One billion (B) 3 billion (C) 6 billion (D) 10 billion

4. About _____ of the world's population live in Asia and Africa. **(B)**

(A) 1/4 (B) 3/4 (C) 1/2 (D) 2/3

5. How much is the average population density of India as per the census of the year 2011? **(A)**
(A) 382 (B) 551 (C) 1005 (D) 123
6. Which region has the highest population density in the world? **(D)**
(A) East Asia (B) South-East Asia (C) Central Asia (D) South Central Asia
7. India's average sex ratio as per the 2011 census is _____. **(B)**
(A) 985 (B) 943 (C) 1024 (D) 398
8. What was the average literacy rate of India as per the 2011 census? **(C)**
(A) 67.2 % (B) 25.8 % (C) 74.04 % (D) 87.7 %
9. Which state of India has the lowest population density? **(D)**
(A) Mizoram (B) Kerala (C) Sikkim (D) Arunachal Pradesh
10. What are the three main factors that cause population change?*** **(B)**
(A) Births, Deaths and Marriages (B) Birth, Death and Migration
(C) Births, Deaths and Life Expectancy (D) None of the given
11. Which of the following is the most densely populated area of the world? **(B)**
(A) Region of Jammu and Kashmir (B) Ganga plain region
(C) Desert region of Rajasthan (D) Deccan highlands
12. Which of the following factors do not affect population density? **(B)**
(A) Water (B) Religion (C) Soil (D) Mineral
13. Which of the following social factors does not affect population density? **(B)**
(A) Good housing (B) Sex ratio
(C) Education facilities (D) Availability of health services
14. Which of the following is the correct order in terms of population? **(C)**
(A) Uttar Pradesh < Bihar < Madhya Pradesh < Rajasthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh > Bihar > Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh > Bihar > Madhya Pradesh > Rajasthan
(D) Uttar Pradesh < Madhya Pradesh < Rajasthan < Bihar
15. Which of the following is the correct order in terms of area? **(A)**
(A) Bihar < Uttar Pradesh < Madhya Pradesh < Rajasthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh > Bihar > Rajasthan > Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh > Bihar > Madhya Pradesh > Rajasthan
(D) Uttar Pradesh < Madhya Pradesh < Rajasthan < Bihar
16. Which is the most populous state of India? **(C)**
(A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Rajasthan (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Punjab
17. What proportion of India's total population depends on agriculture? **(B)**
(A) 1/2 (B) 2/3 (C) 1/3 (D) 1/4
18. In developed countries, almost _____ of its workers are engaged in the industrial sector. **(D)**
(A) 1/2 (B) 1/3 (C) 2/3 (D) 1/4
19. Which of the following is true for the workforce of India engaged in different sectors? **(B)**
(A) primary > secondary > tertiary (B) primary > tertiary > secondary
(C) secondary > primary > tertiary (D) tertiary > secondary > primary
20. _____ percent of India's population is young. **(C)**
(A) 18 (B) 19 (C) 19.4 (D) 19.45
21. In the year 1901 sex ratio in India was _____ while in the year 2011 it was _____. **(B)**
(A) 921, 943 (B) 972, 943 (C) 443, 972 (D) 972, 921
22. In a village, there are 700 people in the age group of 7 years and above. 630 of them are literate, so what is the literacy rate of that village? **(C)**
(A) 80 % (B) 70 % (C) 90 % (D) 60 %

7. Fill in the blanks

1. **People** turn nature's gifts into resources.
2. More than 90% of the world's population lives on about **30** % of the land's surface.
3. India ranks **second** in the world in terms of population.***
4. The world's average population density as per the 2011 census is **54**.
5. Population density in Gujarat is **308** .***
6. Diamond mines in **South Africa** have made that area more populous.
7. **Osaka** in Japan and **Mumbai** in India are densely populated due to economic factors.
8. Only **6%** of the country's population lives in Madhya Pradesh.
9. **5 %** of the population of the United States of America is engaged in primary activities like agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.
10. **10 %** of the population in India is engaged in the industrial sector.
11. India is expected to grow by **32** percent in 20 years.
12. Gujarat has **19.45** % of young population.
13. In Kerala, the sex ratio is in favour of **women** .

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Human resource is the ultimate resource. (✓)
2. Human resource is evenly distributed over the world. (X)
3. The distribution of population in the world is very uneven. (✓)
4. More people live in Southern Hemisphere compared to the Northern Hemisphere. (✓)
5. 60% of the world's population lives in only 10 countries. (X)
6. The density of population can be expressed in per square kilometre. (✓)
7. People prefer to live in area where saline water is easily available. (X)
8. Mineral-rich regions are more populous. (✓)
9. The discovery of mineral oil in Middle East Asia leads people to settle there. (✓)
10. Population density is more in Pune due to social factors. (✓)
11. The population in India is distributed evenly. (X)
12. A state with a large area always has a very large population. (X)
13. Madhya Pradesh has a large population as it is the second largest state in India. (X)
14. India's business structure is balanced. (X)
15. More people in Japan are engaged in primary activities like agriculture, animal husbandry, etc. than in the USA. (✓)
16. In our country, there are more women than men. (X)
17. Literacy in Kerala is 49 %. (X)
18. There is a positive correlation between population growth and illiteracy as per the census of 2011. (✓)

9. Match the following

A		B		Answer
(1)	Rajasthan	(A)	State with the largest population	(1) → C
(2)	Uttar Pradesh	(B)	State with the highest sex ratio	(2) → A
(3)	Arunachal Pradesh	(C)	State with the largest area	(3) → D
(4)	Kerala	(D)	State with the lowest population density	(4) → B

14. Disaster Management

✦1. Write short note on the following

1. Locust Hazard***

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Describe the types of disasters in detail.
2. What steps should be taken to prevent forest fires ?
3. Describe the destructions caused due to landslides.
4. Patients suffering from which diseases are quarantined ? Is quarantine justified ? State your views on it.
5. Describe the situation arising from an epidemic. ***
6. What precautionary measures should be taken during an industrial accident ?
7. Briefly describe the effects of a disaster.***

✦3. Answer in brief

1. Under which circumstances do a forest fire spread ? ***
2. What damage is caused due to forest fire ?
3. Which factors are responsible for landslides ?
4. State the structure of locusts.
5. Describe the measures that help to prevent locusts attack or to reduce the damage from it.
6. What measures should be taken in order to reduce or prevent the spread of a pandemic or epidemic ?
7. What are the causes of industrial accidents ?
8. Give details of accidents that may occur in an industrial accident.
9. What kind of damage is caused by industrial accidents ?

4. Answer in one or two sentences

1. Into how many types can disasters be divided ? Name them.

- A.** On the basis of their origin and the reasons responsible for them, disasters can be divided into two types : (1) Natural disasters (2) Man-made disasters

2. What is a natural disaster ? ***

- A.** Disasters that are caused by natural forces or circumstances are called natural disasters.

3. In which two types can natural disasters be classified ?

- A.** Natural disasters can be classified as follows :
(1) Disasters for which forecast can be done; (2) Disasters for which forecast is not possible

4. Which type of disaster causes great damage ?

- A.** Disasters, like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, forest fires, landslides, etc. which are not predictable cause great damage.

5. Which are predictable natural disasters? ***

- A.** Disasters that can be predicted or forecasted in advance are floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, locusts, plagues and epidemics.

6. Which are unpredictable natural disasters ? ***

- A.** Natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, forest fires and landslides are unpredictable natural disasters.

7. Which are man-made disasters? ***

- A.** Fire, riots, bomb-blast, industrial accidents, etc. are man-made disasters.

- 8. Precautionary measures for which disasters can prevent loss of life ?**
 - A.** Precautionary measures can be taken to prevent loss of life from disasters that can be predicted in advance such as floods, hurricanes, tsunamis, locusts, plague and epidemics.
 - 9. What is a forest fire ? *****
 - A.** Fires that spread in forests or grasslands are called forest fires.
 - 10. How does the forest fire spread ?**
 - A.** After the fire starts, it moves in the direction of the wind. Moreover, the dry grass and leaves of the forest spread it over a larger area.
 - 11. Where do the incidents of forest fires have been reported in our country?**
 - A.** In our country, fires have been reported in the forests on the slopes of the Himalayas and south India.
 - 12. What is a landslide ?**
 - A.** Sudden fall of a mass of earth, rock, etc. down the mountain is known as a landslide.
 - 13. In which particular areas do landslides occur ? *****
 - A.** Incidents of landslide especially occur in the mountainous areas.
 - 14. Name the landslides affected areas in India.**
 - A.** Landslide affected areas in India includes Kumaon and Garhwal in Uttarakhand and Darjeeling in West Bengal.
 - 15. In which areas of Gujarat, are landslides possible ?**
 - A.** In Gujarat incidents of landslides may occur in Saputara (Dang), Idar (Sabarkantha) and Ambaji-Danta (Banaskantha) in rare circumstances.
 - 16. Which locusts attack Gujarat ?**
 - A.** The locusts that attack Gujarat are 'Desert locusts'. It is also known as a 'Voracious Locust' due to its habit of eating exactly equal to its own weight.
 - 17. Where is 'Desert Locust' found ?**
 - A.** Desert locusts are found in India, Pakistan and some arid countries of Africa.
 - 18. Name the districts of Gujarat where incidents of locust attacks have been reported.**
 - A.** Incidents of locust attacks have been reported in Kutch, Patan, Banaskantha, Surendranagar, Mehsana districts of Gujarat in the last few years.
 - 19. What is an epidemic situation? *****
 - A.** Epidemic is a condition in which many people fall victim to a disease in a wide area.
 - 20. Name the viral diseases due to which hundreds of people have lost their lives.**
 - A.** Diseases like Ebola, Swine Flu, Dengue, and Corona have taken the lives of hundreds of people in the world.
- 5. Choose the correct option**
1. Which of the following natural disasters is not predictable ? **(B)**

(A) Flood	(B) Earthquake	(C) Tsunami	(D) Hurricane
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 2. Which of the following is not a natural disaster ? **(A)**

(A) Fire	(B) Earthquake	(C) Locust attack	(D) Epidemics
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 3. Which of the following is not included in man-made disasters ?*** **(D)**

(A) Fire	(B) Industrial accident	(C) Riots	(D) Earthquake
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 4. Which of the following is a man-made disaster ?*** **(C)**

(A) Earthquake	(B) Forest fire
(C) Industrial accident	(D) Tsunami

5. Which of the following is not a reason for a forest fire ? (C)
 (A) Lightning (B) Due to friction of trees
 (C) Landslide (D) Electricity passing through the forest
6. Who is responsible for a forest fire ? (D)
 (A) Human activity (B) Natural lighting (C) Animals (D) Both (A) and (B)
7. Which of the following can be a natural as well as a manmade disaster ? (D)
 (A) Earthquake (B) Forest fire (C) Landslide (D) Both (B) and (C)
8. In Gujarat, incidents of _____ are rare in Saputara (Dang). (B)
 (A) industrial accidents (B) landslides
 (C) locust attack (D) tsunami
9. Approximately how many species of locusts are found in the world ? (C)
 (A) 800 (B) 1100 (C) 11000 (D) 1500
10. What do locusts not eat ? (D)
 (A) Wheat crop (B) Flowers
 (C) Horticultural crops (D) Neem
11. Which of the following states are the major locust affected states in India ? (B)
 (A) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana (B) Gujarat, Rajasthan
 (C) Tamil Nadu, Kerala (D) Assam, Mizoram
12. In ancient times, due to which deadly disease people had lost their lives ? (D)
 (A) Plague (B) Small Pox
 (C) Vomiting-Diarrhoea (D) Both (A) and (B)
13. Which of the following was not advisable during the Corona outbreak ? (D)
 (A) Wear Mask (B) Quarantine
 (C) Follow the instructions of the Government (D) To gather in a crowd

6. Fill in the blanks

1. Forest fire moves in the direction of the wind.
2. Locust is a type of insect.
3. Locusts tend to move in the direction of the wind.
4. Locusts travel up to 200 km in the direction of the wind depending on its velocity.
5. Voracious locusts when mature, lay their eggs in the sand.
6. The number of infections caused by virus increase much faster than common diseases.
7. The effect of the Corona outbreak in 2019-20 has been experienced all over the world.

7. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or ✗

1. Natural disaster inflicts heavy loss of life and property in a wide area. (✓)
2. There were no incidents of forest fire reported in Gujarat in the past. (✗)
3. It takes decades for the destroyed forest to restore naturally. (✓)
4. A student mentions that deforestation is one of the factors responsible for landslides but this is not correct. (✗)
5. Landslides bring massive economic losses. (✓)
6. Landslides cause more damage and destruction in mountainous areas of Gujarat in comparison to Himalayan areas. (✗)
7. Planting more and more trees can be considered as one of the preventive measures to stop or reduce the incidents of landslides. (✓)
8. Landslide can be prevented by obstructing the natural path of rainwater. (✗)
9. 200 to 250 locusts are found in one group of locusts. (✗)

10. Locusts can jump up to two and a half feet. (✓)
11. Locusts like to fly during the day. (✓)
12. Beating drums or making loud noises can completely save us from locust attacks. (X)

8. Match the following

A		B		Answer
(1)	Forest fire	(A)	Originates in the ocean	(1) → B
(2)	Landslide	(B)	Fire spreads in the forest	(2) → D
(3)	Pandemic	(C)	People become victims of a disease	(3) → C
(4)	Tsunami	(D)	Erosion of land	(4) → A

17. The Judiciary

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. District Court
2. The powers and functions of the High Court***

✦2. Answer in detail

1. State the powers and functions of the Supreme Court.
2. Describe the 'First Information Report'.
3. The Indian judiciary is capable of protecting the rights of the citizens. Explain the statement with the help of a few examples.

✦3. Answer in brief

1. Explain how a case is heard in Taluka and District Courts.
2. How are High Court Judges appointed?
3. Explain how a case is heard in a High Court.
4. Ashokbhai feels that his fundamental rights are being taken away by a person or an institution. Where can he go for justice?
5. Explain the procedure by which a Supreme Court judge can be removed from office.
6. Why is the Supreme Court considered a Court of Record?
7. What does the picture of the Goddess of Justice indicate?
8. How has the Constitution protected the independence of the Judiciary?
9. Why is there a need for the judiciary?
10. Why is a Public Interest Litigation made?
11. State the aim / objective of Lok Adalat.
12. Rahimbhai's financial condition is very poor. He has been a victim of unfair activity at the workplace. Where should he file a case to get justice?
13. State the benefits of Lok Adalat.***

✦4. Give reason

1. Our Constitution has kept the Judiciary independent of the government.

5. Answer in one or two sentences

1. When is justice required?

- A.** When a person breaks a law, it becomes an offence. When a person commits a crime, s/he is depriving someone of his/her rights. Justice is required at such time.

2. In what matters does the Indian Judiciary administer justice?

- A.** The Indian Judiciary administers justice in case of both civil and criminal matters.

3. What do civil matters include?

- A.** Civil matters include complaints about the ownership of house, land or other properties.

4. Which matters can be included in a criminal case?***

- A.** Criminal matters include complaints about theft, loot, murder, combating, etc.

5. Which courts have been established in India to give justice to the citizens of the country?

- A.** In order to administer justice to the citizens of India, Taluka Courts, District Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court have been established.

6. Which court stands at the top of all the courts?***

- A.** The Supreme Court is at the top of all the courts.

- 7. Which courts are subordinate to the High Court?**
 - A.** District and Taluka courts are subordinate to the High Court.
- 8. Of which two courts does a Taluka Adalat consist?**
 - A.** A Taluka Adalat consists of two courts namely the court of Civil Judge and the court of Judicial Magistrate.
- 9. What power does the Judicial Magistrate have?**
 - A.** The Judicial Magistrate has the power to impose a sentence upto three years and a fine upto Rs.10,000.
- 10. Which is the highest court in each district?**
 - A.** The Court of the District and Sessions Judge is the highest court in every district.
- 11. Who is known as the Sessions Judge?*****
 - A.** A judge dealing with criminal cases in a district court, is known as the Sessions Judge.
- 12. What punishment can the Sessions Judge give?**
 - A.** A Sessions Judge has the power to give punishment for 10 years or more including life imprisonment and capital punishment.
- 13. Which courts are there in metro cities?**
 - A.** In metro cities, there are City Civil Courts, Sessions Courts and Labour Courts.
- 14. Name the states for which there is one High Court.**
 - A.** There is one High Court for the states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.
- 15. What does the jurisdiction of the High Court include?**
 - A.** The jurisdiction of the High Court is inclusive of original jurisdiction, disputed jurisdiction and administrative jurisdiction.
- 16. For what kind of cases does the High Court administer justice?**
 - A.** The High Court can hear civil, criminal and revenue cases and administers justice.
- 17. When did the Supreme Court of India come into existence?**
 - A.** The Supreme Court of India came into existence on January 28, 1950.
- 18. Before assuming office, what oath does a Supreme Court judge have to take before the President?**
 - A.** Before assuming office, each judge of the Supreme Court takes the oath before the President for being faithful and protecting the Constitution of India.
- 19. Under what circumstances does the High Court punish a public interest petitioner?**
 - A.** If any PIL is found unnecessary and improper, the High Court can punish the petitioner in order to prevent misuse of PIL.
- 20. What is SUO MOTO?**
 - A.** When the court itself files a petition in relation to a matter of public interest, it is called SUO MOTO.
- 21. Which court came into existence with the aim to reduce the backlog of the filed cases?**
 - A.** Lok Adalats came into existence with the aim to reduce the backlog of the filed cases.
- 22. By whom have permanent Lok Adalats been established in Gujarat?**
 - A.** The Gujarat State Legal Service Authority, High Court of Gujarat has established permanent Lok Adalat in certain districts of Gujarat.
- 23. Give the full form of F.I.R.**
 - A.** F.I.R. means First Information Report.

6. Choose the correct option

1. In the _____ cases involving rupees upto the limit of 25 lakh are taken for hearing. **(A)**
 (A) court of the Civil Judge (B) Lok Adalats
 (C) District Courts (D) court of Judicial Magistrate
2. Which is the lowest court for criminal matters? **(B)**
 (A) The court of the Civil Judge (B) The court of Judicial Magistrate
 (C) Subordinate Court (D) District Court
3. Who appoints the District Judge? **(B)**
 (A) Chief Minister of the state (B) Governor of the state
 (C) Chief Justice of the High Court of the state (D) Prime Minister
4. _____ has the power to impose a sentence of 7 years or more and a fine of any amount of money. **(D)**
 (A) Chief Judicial Magistrate (B) Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate
 (C) Metropolitan Magistrate (D) All of these
5. What is the official language for all the high courts? **(A)**
 (A) English (B) Hindi
 (C) Language of the respective state (D) None of these
6. By which special procedure can a Supreme Court judge be removed from office? **(C)**
 (A) Resignation (B) Renunciation (C) Impeachment (D) None of these
7. The _____ Court is the court of records for the whole nation. **(C)**
 (A) High (B) District (C) Supreme (D) Taluka
8. Which court is authorised to prevent misuse of Public Interest Litigation? **(D)**
 (A) Lok Adalat (B) Taluka Court (C) District Court (D) High Court
9. Which court functions in order to make the judicial process speedy and inexpensive? **(A)**
 (A) Lok Adalat (B) Sessions Court (C) Taluka Court (D) High Court

7. Fill in the blanks

1. The task of providing justice is carried out by the **Judiciary**.
2. The **High Court** is subordinate to the Supreme Court.
3. A court located in a taluka is called a **taluka court**.
4. The court of the **Civil Judge** is the lowest court.
5. An appeal against the verdict given by the Judicial Magistrate can be filed in the **District Courts**.
6. The District Court is the principal court of **civil** jurisdiction.
7. Ahmedabad District Judge is appointed by **Gujarat's Governor** in consultation with the **Gujarat High Court**.
8. In metro cities, cases of labour disputes are heard and resolved in **Labour** courts.
9. The Sessions Court functions under the supervision of the **High Court**.
10. The High Court of Gujarat is located in **Ahmedabad**.***
11. The **High Courts** are the links connecting subordinate courts and the Supreme Court.
12. Central Level : Supreme Court : State Level : **High Court**.
13. Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the **President**.
14. An appeal can be made in the **Supreme Court** against the judgment of the High Court.***
15. The Supreme Court of our nation is located in **Delhi**.***
16. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the **President**.
17. The judgement passed by the **Supreme** Court is obligatory for all subordinate courts.

18. The High Courts are the courts of records for the **states**.
19. The goddess of justice holds a **balance** and a **sword** in her hands. ***
20. Our Judiciary acts as the **protector** and **guardian** of the Constitution.
21. Lok Adalat is held by the **Department of Law**.

8. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. Judiciary holds a prominent place in our country. (✓)
2. There is a different judicial system for different classes in India. (X)
3. Each district has both civil as well as criminal courts. (✓)
4. The institutional structure and the functions of all the subordinate or lower courts in our country is different. (X)
5. When a judge is dealing with civil cases in a district court, he is known as the district judge. (X)
6. The District Court cannot give a death sentence. (X)
7. A person can appeal to the Maharashtra High Court against the judgment given by the District Court of Bhavnagar. (X)
8. The High Court is the highest court at the state level. (✓)
9. All High Courts of India have an equal number of Judges. (X)
10. Appointment of the Chief Justice takes place generally on the basis of seniority. (✓)
11. Appeal against the Judgment of the Supreme Court can be made in the Military Court. (X)
12. In the Supreme Court, the presence of the accused and/or the complainant is compulsory during the hearing of the case. (X)
13. Judiciary cannot determine the limits of power of Central and State Governments. (X)
14. Our courts act as a protector of the fundamental rights of the citizens. (✓)
15. A nominal fee has to be paid for filing a case in a Lok Adalat. (X)
16. In judicial inquiry F.I.R. is considered very important evidence. (✓)
17. F.I.R. is a written application that has to be submitted to the police station to lodge a complaint. (X)
18. The Constitution of India has protected the autonomy of the Judiciary. (✓)
19. The scheme of mid-day-meal currently operational in our primary schools is based on a verdict of the court. (✓)

9. Match the following

A		B		Answer
(1)	Taluka Court	(A)	Reduces the burden of courts	(1) → C
(2)	District Court	(B)	Highest court at the state level	(2) → D
(3)	High Court	(C)	Can give imprisonment for three years	(3) → B
(4)	Lok Adalat	(D)	Can give imprisonment for more than ten years	(4) → A

18. Social Justice and Social Anomaly

★1. Answer in detail

1. What factors can be responsible for social inequality?
2. What efforts have been made in the Constitution of India to provide social justice to every Indian citizen?
3. What schemes have been implemented by the government for social justice?
4. What is meant by child rights? What rights are granted to children? ***
5. Describe the problems faced by a person who is deprived of education.

★2. Answer in brief

1. What is meant by social justice?***
2. Describe the sex-based discrimination practiced in India in the past.
3. What is meant by the situation of social inequality?***
4. How do social evils lead to inequality in society? Give an example to illustrate.
5. For whom are the special provisions for protection, welfare and development made in our Constitution to attain social justice?
6. What leads to class conflict in society?
7. What are the impacts of social inequality on economic status?***
8. The position of Sarpanch in a number of villages in Gujarat is reserved for women. Why has this provision been made?
9. What efforts have been made by the government to make the socially backward classes self-sufficient?
10. By whom are the human rights declared? Why?
11. List down the human rights declared by the United Nations (UN).
12. How are human rights useful to an individual?***
13. Meena studies in class-6. Her parents are very poor. They constantly force her to leave school and go to work with them in a nearby residence. Are Meena's parents right? Why/ Why not?

3. Answer in one or two sentences

1. **In what spheres are changes taking place in India?**
A. Changes are taking place in the economic, social, political and cultural sectors.
2. **What is essential to ensure social justice?**
A. In order to ensure social justice, all people should have equal opportunity for their development without any discrimination on the basis of caste, sex, race, etc.
3. **What is the aim of social justice?**
A. The aim of social justice is to reconstruct the society by ensuring individual independence, equality and protecting individual rights.
4. **What does social inequality refer to?**
A. Social inequality refers to the situation where there is inequality in terms of enjoying individual rights and access to opportunities.
5. **What social inequalities are seen in our country?**
A. In our country, inequality is seen in terms of education, employment, income, sex, caste, etc.
6. **What efforts are made by the government to give justice to the backward classes?**
A. The government has implemented a number of schemes to help the people of backward classes in getting justice.

7. What strengths of children should be developed?

A. Children's physical, mental and intellectual energies should be developed.

4. Choose the correct option

1. In the term 'social justice' what does the word 'justice' related with? **(D)**
(A) Independence (B) Equality (C) Rights (D) All of these
2. In which of the following is inequality seen in our country? **(D)**
(A) Education (B) Employment (C) Sex (D) All of these
3. Deepakbhai and Samirbhai have been friends since college. Deepakbhai is a businessman and Samirbhai is a clerk in a private company working on a nominal salary. What kind of inequality do you see between these two friends at the first glance? **(D)**
(A) Caste (B) Religion (C) Education (D) Income
4. Which of the following reasons is responsible for social inequality? **(D)**
(A) Lack of education (B) Social evils
(C) Traditional beliefs (D) All of these
5. Read the following statements and say which of the given options is correct. **(D)**
(1) Social inequality refers to the situation of inequality in education and income.
(2) Social inequality refers to the situation of racial inequality.
(3) Social inequality refers to the situation of inequality in the rights and powers of individuals.
(A) (1) and (2) are correct. (B) (2) and (3) are correct.
(C) Only (3) is correct. (D) (1), (2) and (3) are correct.
6. Which type of justice does the Constitution of India confers to all the citizens of the country? **(C)**
(A) Social (B) Economic (C) Political (D) All of these
7. Who has declared the human rights? **(C)**
(A) UNICEF (B) WHO
(C) United Nations (UN) (D) None of these
8. Which of the following is a human right as declared by the United Nations? **(D)**
(A) Right to education (B) Right to freedom of expression
(C) Right to property (D) All of these
9. Which of the following is celebrated as 'Human Rights Day'? **(A)**
(A) 10th December (B) 14th November (C) 5th June (D) 21st June
10. When is 'Child Rights Day' celebrated? **(C)**
(A) 10th December (B) 14th November (C) 20th November (D) 12th October
11. Which of the following is not a child right? **(D)**
(A) Right to freedom of expression
(B) Right to a healthy life
(C) Right to protection against mental or physical harassment, exploitation and agony
(D) Right to choose to go to school or not as per one's own preference

5. Fill in the blanks

1. Indian society is in the process of a speedy transformation from a traditional to a **modern** one.
2. All people in society should have **equal** social opportunities for personal development.
3. As per the Indian Constitution, each citizen is entitled to **equal** opportunity and status.
4. Backward classes are given equal opportunities through **constitutional rights**.

5. Development of backward classes is the responsibility of the whole **society**.
6. **Human Rights** are essential for a person to live with dignity.
7. The development of any nation relies on the overall development of its **children**.
8. The **child rights** declared by the United Nations are for the development and welfare of children.

6. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. A judicious and coherent system is essential for the sustenance of society. (✓)
2. In the term 'social justice' the word 'social' relates to educated people living in a society. (X)
3. The lack of knowledge about laws leads to the situation of social inequality. (✓)
4. The Constitution of India provides opportunities only to backward classes. (X)
5. When people from different communities mix with each other, a condition of caste conflict is created. (X)
6. Seats are reserved for women in some panchayats. (✓)
7. People get opportunities in educational institutions and government jobs based on their financial status. (X)
8. Making children healthy and responsible citizens should be the priority of both the government and society. (✓)

7. Match the following

A		B		Answer
(1)	Human Right	(A)	Right to property	(1) → A
(2)	Child Right	(B)	10th December	(2) → D
(3)	Human Rights Day	(C)	20th November	(3) → B
(4)	Child Rights Day	(D)	Right to adequate nurturing by parents	(4) → C

19. The Role of the Government in Socio-Economic Sector

✦1. Write short notes on the following

1. Changes that have taken place in agriculture***
2. The government's role in the fields of Education and Health***
3. The main causes of road accidents***

✦2. Answer in detail

1. Give an example to show that our needs change the progress of the society.
2. What are the benefits resulting from the 'White Revolution'? ***
3. Explain : Development in agriculture and animal husbandry and its impact on the standard of living of farmers.***
4. Explain the things to be kept in mind to prevent accidents.***

✦3. Answer in brief

1. What concept is our social system based on? Why?
2. What was the condition of Indian society at the time of independence?
3. What was the challenge before the government after independence?
4. Under what circumstances does political independence become meaningless?***
5. What are the basic human necessities?***
6. How does an increase in the necessities force us to find new sources of employment?
7. Why have Special Industrial Zones been established?
8. Explain: Benefits of starting an industry in a 'Special Industrial Zone'.***
9. What has changed due to providing education as well as employment facilities to the socially backward classes?
10. In what situation does the government expect cooperation from the people?
11. Why are the food grains in the ration shops available at a lower price than the market price?
12. Explain: Need to impose additional taxes on certain items. ***
13. What are the day to day facilities provided by the government to the citizens?
14. What are the sources of income for the government? Write about any two sources. ***

4. Answer in one or two sentences

1. **Why was India not self-sufficient in food production, at the time of independence even though there was sufficient land for agriculture?**
A. Sufficient land was available for agriculture but due to the use of traditional implements for farming, sufficient production was lacking.
2. **In which fields were cooperative activities initiated?**
A. Cooperative activities were initiated in the field of animal husbandry and milk-production.
3. **In which area do industries develop?**
A. Industries tend to develop at places where raw materials, labour, energy, transportation, markets, etc. are available.
4. **For whom does the Government of India provide some special facilities in the fields of education and employment?**
A. The Government of India has provided some facilities in the fields of education and employment for the backward classes who are listed in the Appendix of the Indian Constitution.

5. In which month is Road Safety week celebrated ? ***

A. Road Safety week is celebrated during the month of January every year.

6. What is the procedure to be followed to get a driving licence ?***

A. The driver has to go through training and tests to get a driver's licence.

7. What efforts were made by the government to improve human life?

A. Efforts are being made by the government to provide nutritious food, clean air, clean water, employment, health services, electricity, public transport, etc. available to each person.

8. State the full form of GST.

A. GST stands for Goods and Service Tax.

5. Choose the correct option

1. After independence the government made efforts to make _____ available to each citizen. **(C)**

(A) education, health and clothing

(B) food, clothing and clean water

(C) food, clothing and shelter

(D) food, education and health

2. In order to have access to the necessities each family must have sufficient _____. **(A)**

(A) finance

(B) water

(C) air

(D) medicines

3. Which of the following was a result of cooperative activities in the field of animal husbandry and milk-production? **(B)**

(A) Milk revolution

(B) White Revolution

(C) Green Revolution

(D) Yellow Revolution

4. Development of the _____ sector provides more employment opportunities to the people. **(C)**

(A) political

(B) social

(C) industrial

(D) all of these

5. World Remembrance Day for Road Traffic Victims is celebrated on the _____ Sunday of November every year. **(C)**

(A) first

(B) second

(C) third

(D) fourth

6. _____ can take on the responsibility of bringing awareness about road safety. **(D)**

(A) Radio

(B) TV

(C) Advertisements

(D) All of these

7. Which of the following items is not available in government ration shops? **(C)**

(A) Sugar

(B) Oil

(C) Mobile

(D) Grains

8. Which tax is levied on goods sold abroad from India? **(D)**

(A) Income tax

(B) Excise

(C) VAT

(D) Export tax

9. What is VAT? **(C)**

(A) Very important tax

(B) Very added tax

(C) Value added tax

(D) Value apart tax

6. Fill in the blanks

1. India has decided to be a **welfare** state.

2. Agricultural reforms have helped in elevating **socio-economic** status of the farmers.

3. **Cooperative** activities have contributed significantly to improving agriculture and in guiding farmers.

4. Propagation of **education** was necessary to make democracy a success.

5. The list of backward classes is listed in the **Appendix** of the Indian Constitution.

6. **Education** creates a vision of perceiving all human beings as equal.

7. **Newspapers** report road accidents and mishaps every day.

8. While driving a two wheeler, wear a **helmet** to protect your head.

9. The government gets the money by imposing various **taxes** on the citizens.
10. GSRTC bus service is provided by **Gujarat State Government**.

7. Mark the following sentences as ✓ or X

1. The basic needs of human beings have also increased along with social development. (✓)
2. After independence, changes only in the industrial sphere were needed in our country. (X)
3. Due to the 'Green Revolution', India became self-sufficient in food production. (✓)
4. Industrial development in the country leads to the economic development of the people of the country. (✓)
5. The economic growth in India is noticeable, but there is no improvement in the living standard of the people of the country. (X)
6. Efforts have been made only by the government to reform the education sector after independence. (X)
7. People do not take advantage of the available health services due to misbeliefs. (✓)
8. Road accidents are unintended events that lead to injury or death. (✓)
9. The role of parents and teachers is not important in educating young children about road safety. (X)
10. The role of government is limited only to the economic sphere of human life. (X)
11. The government has to spend a lot of money to make a profit. (X)

8. Match the following

	A		B	Answer
(1)	Green Revolution	(A)	Special Industrial Zone	(1) → D
(2)	White Revolution	(B)	Government bus for transport	(2) → C
(3)	Industrial Revolution	(C)	Increase in milk-production	(3) → A
(4)	Daily service	(D)	Self-sufficiency in food	(4) → B

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