

History

Chapter - 1

How, When and Where

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 What is the problem with the periodization of Indian History that James Mill offers?

- Ans:**
1. James Mill divided Indian History into three periods namely Hindu, Muslims and British.
 2. According to his prejudiced version of Indian history, the British rule represents all the forces of progress and civilisation, while the period before British rule represents darkness.
 3. The view of Mill is not acceptable due to following reasons:
 - i) A variety of faiths existed simultaneously in that period.
 - ii) All rulers in ancient India did not share the same faith.
 - iii) So we could not characterise an age only through the religion of the rulers of the time.

Q.2 Why did the British preserve official documents?

- Ans:**
1. The British believed that by preserving official documents, it would be easier for them or any other persons to know about the decisions taken in the past.
 2. Once that was done, things could be properly studied and debated.

Q.3 How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?

Newspapers	Police Reports
1. Newspapers showcase incidents based on the views and thinking of the correspondents, news editors etc.	1. The police reports are true and realistic.
2. Newspapers provide accounts of the movements in different parts of the country.	2. The police reports are limited and localized.

Extra Questions:

Q.4 How did surveys become important under the colonial administration?

- Ans:** Surveys became important because the British believed that a country had to be properly known before it could be effectively administered.

Q.5 What are the other sources of information apart from official records?

- Ans:**
1. Diaries of the people.
 2. Accounts of pilgrims and travellers.
 3. Autobiographies of important personalities.
 4. Popular booklets.

Civics
Chapter – 1
The Indian Constitution

Text Book Questions:

Q.1 Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?

- Ans:**
1. A Constitution tells us the fundamental nature of our society.
 2. It defines the nature of a country's political system.
 3. The Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision-making within societies.
 4. The Constitution often lays down rules that guard against this misuse of authority by our political leaders.
 5. A Constitution ensures that a dominant group does not use its power against other, less powerful people or groups.
 6. It guarantees rights of citizens and protect their freedom.

Q.2 What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?

- Ans:**
1. Leaders might misuse their authority and the Constitution usually provides safeguards against this.
 2. This misuse of authority can result in gross injustice.

Extra Questions:

Q.3 Mention the key features of the Indian Constitution.

- Ans:**
- 1. Federalism:** This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the centre level, at the state and Panchayati Raj at the local level.
 - 2. Parliamentary Form of Government:** The different tiers of government consist of representatives who are elected by the people. Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens.
 - 3. Separation of Powers:** According to the Constitution, there are three organs of government the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Each organ acts as a check on the other organs of government and this ensures the balance of power between all three.
 - 4. Fundamental Rights:** They protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State as well as against other individuals.
 - 5. Secularism:** A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

Q.4 Write the six fundamental rights of India.

- Ans:**
1. Right to Equality
 2. Right to Freedom
 3. Right against Exploitation
 4. Right to Freedom of Religion
 5. Cultural and Educational Rights
 6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q.5 Define constitution.

- Ans:** A Constitution can be described as a document outlining the basic laws or principles by which a country is to be governed.

Q.6 On which date was the Indian Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India?

- Ans:** November 26, 1949.

Q.7 On which date was the Indian Constitution implemented?

- Ans:** January 26, 1950

Q.8 Why did the Constitution Assembly decide to add the Directive Principles of state policy?

- Ans:**
1. To ensure greater social and economic reforms.
 2. To serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies that helps to reduce the poverty of the Masses.

Geography

Chapter - 1

Resources

Textbook Questions:

Q.1 Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans: 1. The distribution of resources depends upon a number of physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude.
2. All physical factors are not same everywhere and vary from place to place on the earth. Hence, the distribution of resources is unequal.

Q.2 What is resource conservation?

Ans: Resource conservation means using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed.

Q.3 Why are human resources important?

Ans: Human resources are important because people can make the best use of nature to create more resources with their knowledge, skill and technology.

Q.4 What is sustainable development?

Ans: Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called sustainable development.

Differentiate between the followings:

Q.5 Potential and Actual resources

Potential resource	Actual resource
1. A resource whose entire quantity is not known.	A resource whose quantity is known.
2. Not being used at present as technology improves they can be prove useful and become an actual resource in the future.	Being used in the present. Actual resource might have been a potential resource in past.
3. The uranium found in Ladakh, which could be used in the future is an example of potential resource.	The dark soils of the Deccan plateau in Maharashtra and rich deposits of coal in Ruhr region of Germany are examples of actual resources.

Q.6 Ubiquitous and Localized resources

Ubiquitous resource	Localized resource
1. A resource which is found everywhere.	A resource which is found only in certain places.
2. Its presence is not governed by physical conditions.	Its presence is governed by physical conditions.
3. The air we breathe is an example of ubiquitous resources.	Mineral like Copper is an example of localized resources.

Extra Questions:

Q.7 What are renewable and non-renewable resources?

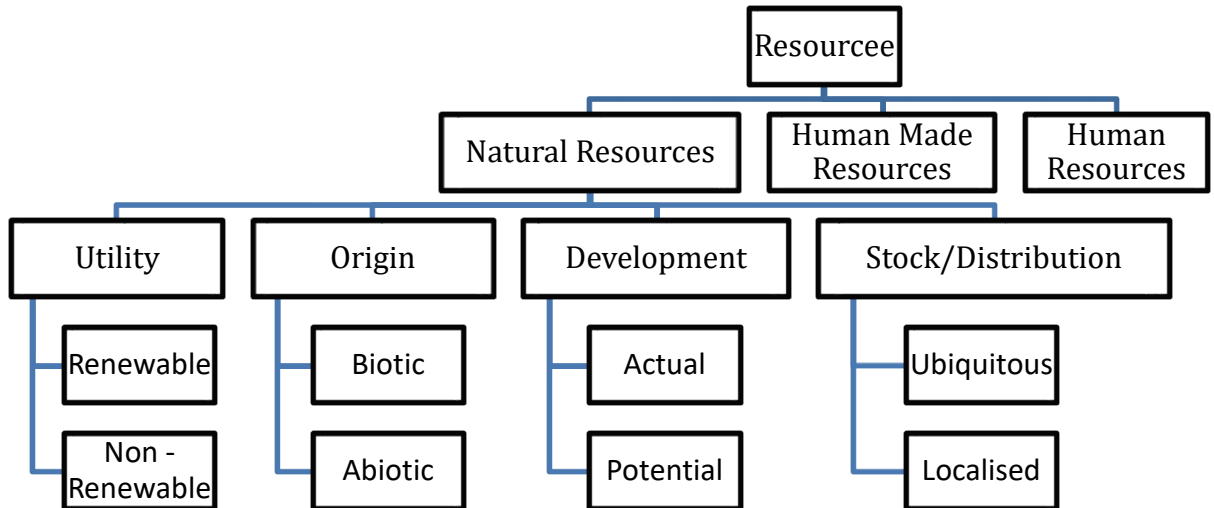
Ans: 1. Renewable resources can be renewed or replenished quickly. Eg. Solar and Wind Energy.
2. Non - renewable resources are those which have a limited stock. Once the stock is exhausted it may take a thousand years to replenish them. Eg. Coal, Petroleum.

Q.8 Write any five principles of Sustainable Development.

Ans: 1. Respect and care for all forms of life.
2. Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.
3. Minimize the depletion of natural resources.
4. Change personal attitude and practices toward the environment.
5. Enable communities to care for their own environment.

Q.9 Draw a flow chart on the type of resources.

Ans:



Q.10 What are Natural Resources?

Ans: Resources drawn from nature and used without much modifications are called natural resources.

Q.11 What is the condition for a substance to be called a resource?

Ans: A substance needs to have some utility and value to be called a resource.

Q.12 Make a list of five human made resources that you can observe around you.

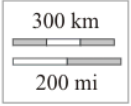
Ans: Buildings, bridges, roads, machinery and vehicles.

History
Chapter - 2
From Trade to Territory

	Timeline: 1498- Vasco da Gama discovered sea route to India. 1600- East India Company got a charter from Queen of England Elizabeth 1. 1651- First English factory was setup on the banks of river Hugli. 1757- Battle of Plassey 1764- Battle of Buxar 1765- Company got Diwani Rights 1799- Battle of Seringapatnam(Fourth Anglo Mysore war) 1817-19-Third Anglo Maratha war 1849-Punjab was annexed.	
	Key Terms: 1. Sawar - Men on horses 2. Musket - A heavy gun used by infantry soldier	
	Textbook Questions:	
Q.1	What attracted European trading companies to India?	
Ans:	1. The European trading companies purchased goods at cheaper rates from India and sold them in Europe at the higher prices. 2. The fine qualities of silk and cotton produced in India had a big market in Europe. 3. Indian spices like - pepper, cloves, cardamom, and cinnamon were in great demand.	
Q.2	What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?	
Ans:	1. The Bengal Nawabs demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade. 2. They refused to grant the company concessions. 3. They denied the Company any right to mint coins and stopped the Company from extending its fortifications. 4. Accusing the Company of deceit, Nawab claimed that the Company was depriving the Bengal government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of the Nawabs. 5. Company was refusing to pay taxes, writing disrespectful letters, and trying to humiliate the Nawabs and their officials. 6. The Company on its part declared that the unjust demands of the local officials were ruining the trade of the Company, and trade could flourish only if the duties were removed.	
Q.3	In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?	
Ans:	British Administration	Indian Administration
	1. British territories were broadly divided into administrative units called Presidencies. There were three	1. Under the Indian rulers administration was divided into four parts - District (Zila), Paragana, Tehsil and Villages.

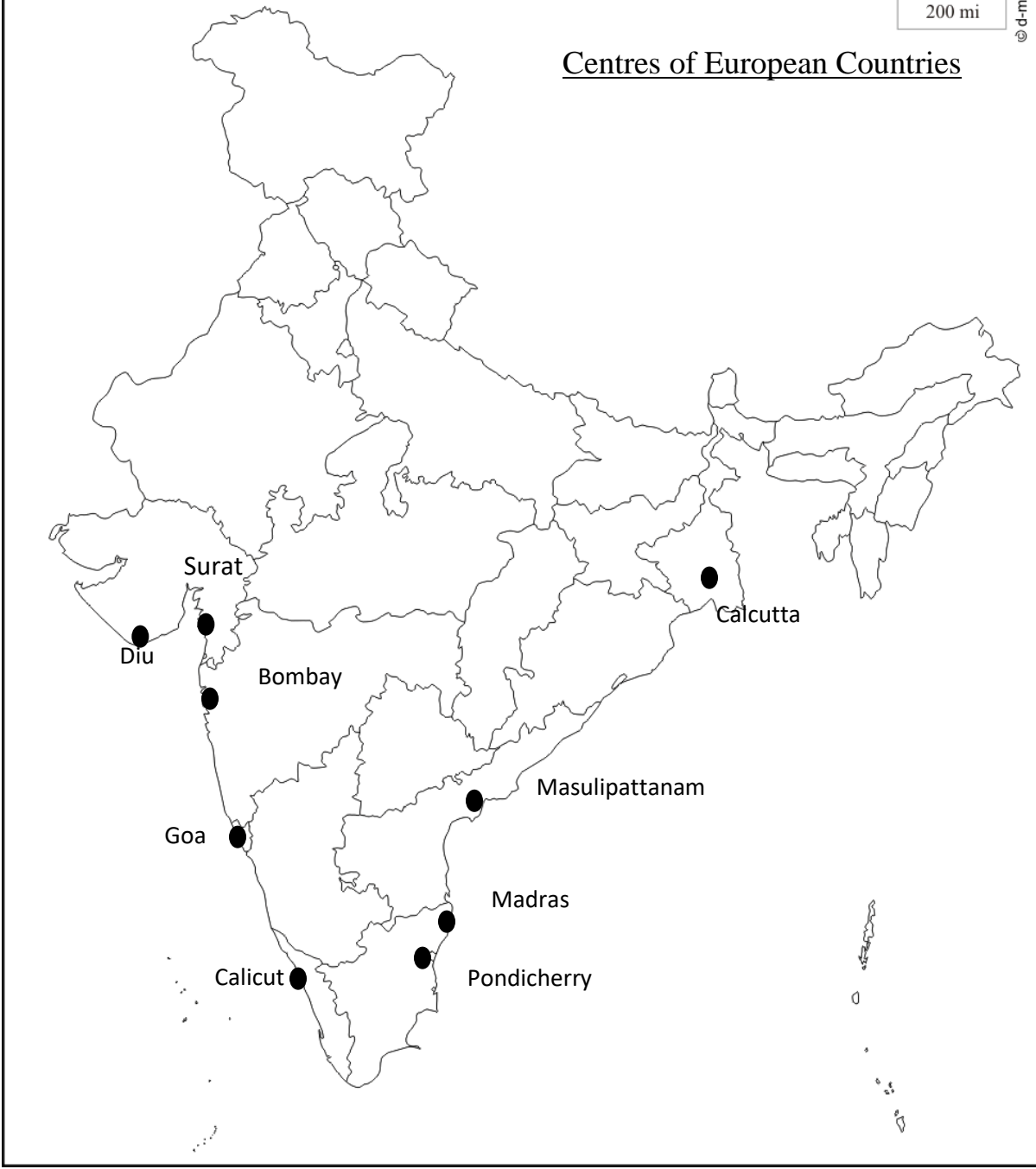
	Presidencies like - Bengal, Madras & Bombay. 2. Each administrative unit was ruled by a Governor. 3. The supreme head of the administration was the Governor-General.	2. Indian Administrative unit was ruled by zamindars and headmen. 3. The supreme head was King or Nawab.
Q.4	How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?	
Ans:	1. The Diwani allowed the Company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal. 2. The outflow of gold from Britain stopped. 3. These revenues were used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, to maintain Company troops, and to meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta.	
Q.5	Explain the system of 'Subsidiary Alliance'.	
Ans:	1. Under the system of 'Subsidiary Alliance', Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. 2. They were to be protected by the Company, but had to pay for the 'subsidiary forces' that the Company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of this protection. 3. If the Indian rulers failed to make the payment, the part of their territory was taken away as penalty. 4. The British company appointed an English Resident in Indian court, to check the activities of the king.	
Q.6	Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army?	
Ans:	1. The Company began recruitment for its own army, which came to be known as the sepoy army. 2. As the warfare technology changed from the 1820s, the cavalry recruitments of the Company's army declined. 3. Infantry regiments became more important. 4. In the early 19th century the British began to develop a uniform military culture. 5. Soldiers were increasingly subjected to European style training, drill, and discipline that regulated their lives. 6. Caste and community feelings were ignored.	
	Extra Questions:	
Q.7	Name different European trading companies besides the British East India Company that entered the eastern markets.	
Ans:	The Portuguese, the Dutch, the British and the French.	
Q.8	What were the differences between Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar?	
Ans:	Battle of Plassey	Battle of Buxar
When	1757	1764
Between	Nawab of Begal Sirajuddaulah and British.	Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam 2, Awadh ruler Shujauddaulah and British.
Result	East India company won.	East India company won and got Diwani rights in Bengal.

Q.9	Explain the system of justice established in 1772.
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established, at Calcutta. 2. Each district was to have two courts – a Criminal Court (Faujdari Adalat) and a Civil Court (Diwani Adalat). 3. The European district collectors presided over Civil Courts. The Criminal Courts were under a Qazi and a Mufti.
Q.10	Write a short note on the Doctrine of Lapse.
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lord Dalhousie who was the Governor-General from 1848 to 1856 devised a policy that came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse. 2. The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would “lapse”, that is, become part of Company territory. 3. Ex.Satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).
Q.11	What was Paramountcy Policy?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Company claimed that its authority was paramount or supreme, hence its power was greater than that of Indian states. 2. In order to protect its interests it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom.
Q.12	Who was known as the Tiger of Mysore?
Ans:	Tipu Sultan
Q.13	What were the factors responsible for the wars between Tipu Sultan and the Company?
Ans:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper and cardamom through the ports of his kingdom. 2. Disallowed local merchants from trading with the Company. 3. He also established a close relationship with the French in India, and modernised his army with their help.
Q.14	Map Work: Mark the following centres of European countries on the political map of India:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British- Calcutta, Bombay, Madras • French- Pondicherry • Portuguese- Diu, Calicut, Goa • Dutch- Surat, Mausallipattam



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Centres of European Countries



Geography

Ch 2 – Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wild Life Resources

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans: The two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation are temperature and rainfall.

Q.2 Write any two reasons for land degradation today.

Ans: Two reasons for land degradation today are deforestation and indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agricultural lands.

Q.3 Why is land considered an important resource?

Ans:

1. Land is considered as an important resource as it provides habitation to a wide variety of flora and fauna.
2. Land is used by Human beings for various purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses and roads, and setting up industries.

Q.4 Name any two steps that the government has taken to conserve plants and animals.

Ans:

1. National parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves are made for the protection of natural vegetation and wildlife.
2. Awareness programmes like social forestry and Vanamohatasava should be encouraged.
3. Government should pass the laws against trading and killing of birds and animals.

Q.5 Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Ans:

1. Rainwater harvesting
2. The canals should be properly lined to minimize losses by water seepage.
3. Sprinkler system and drip irrigation.

Extra Questions

Q.6 Explain some measures of soil conservation.

Ans:

- 1. Mulching:** The bare ground between plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw. It helps to retain soil moisture.
- 2. Contour barriers:** Stones, grass, soil are used to build barrier along contours. Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water.
- 3. Rock dam:** Rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water. This prevents gullies and further soil loss.
- 4. Terrace farming:** These are made on the steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They can reduce surface run-off and soil erosion.
- 5. Intercropping:** Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect soil from rain wash.

Q.7 What is rain water harvesting?

Ans: Rainwater harvesting is the process of collecting rain water from roof tops and directing it to an appropriate location and storing it for future use.

Q.8 What is biosphere?

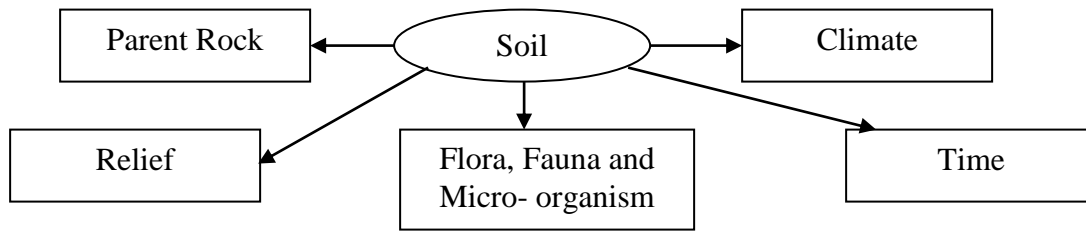
Ans: Natural vegetation and wildlife exist only in the narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere that is known as biosphere.

Q.9 What is the role of CITES?

Ans: CITES is an international agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Q.10 Design a flow chart on the factors of soil formation.

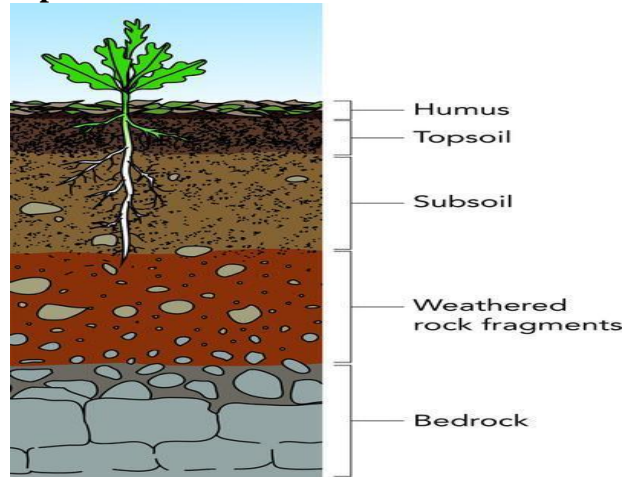
Ans:



Handout Questions

Q.11 Draw the diagram of soil profile.

Ans



Q.12 What is the use of land for human beings?

Ans Land is considered as an important resource as it provides habitation to a wide variety of flora and fauna. It is used by **human beings** for various purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses and roads, and setting up industries.

Q.13 Define Biosphere Reserve.

Ans A **biosphere reserve** is a large, protected area of land meant for the conservation of wildlife, biodiversity and the traditional lifestyles of the tribal people living in the area.

Q.14 Define National Park.

Ans A **National Park** is a **park** officially recognised by a nation's government. **National Parks** are often made to protect the animals that live inside them or the land itself.

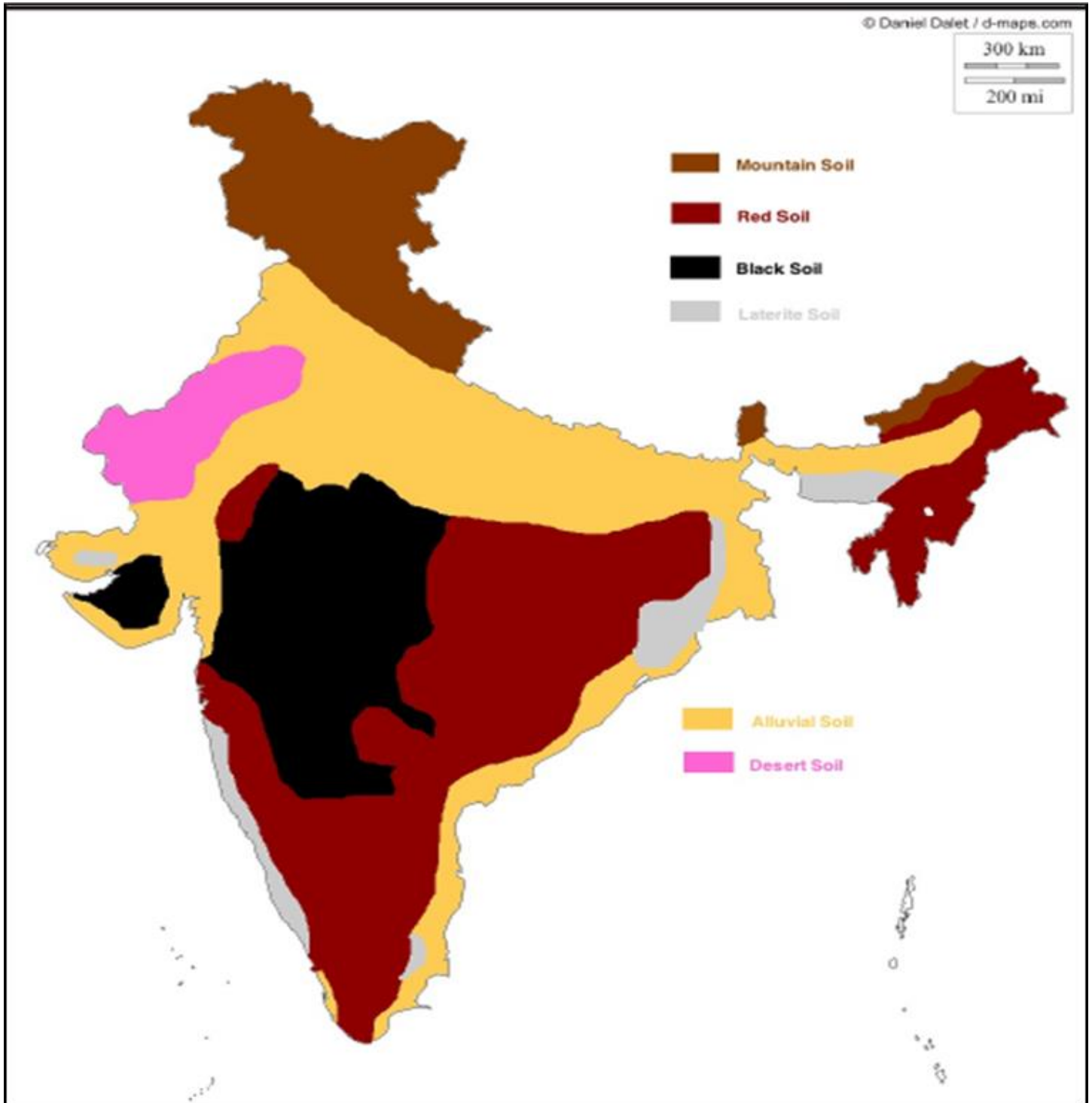
Map Work

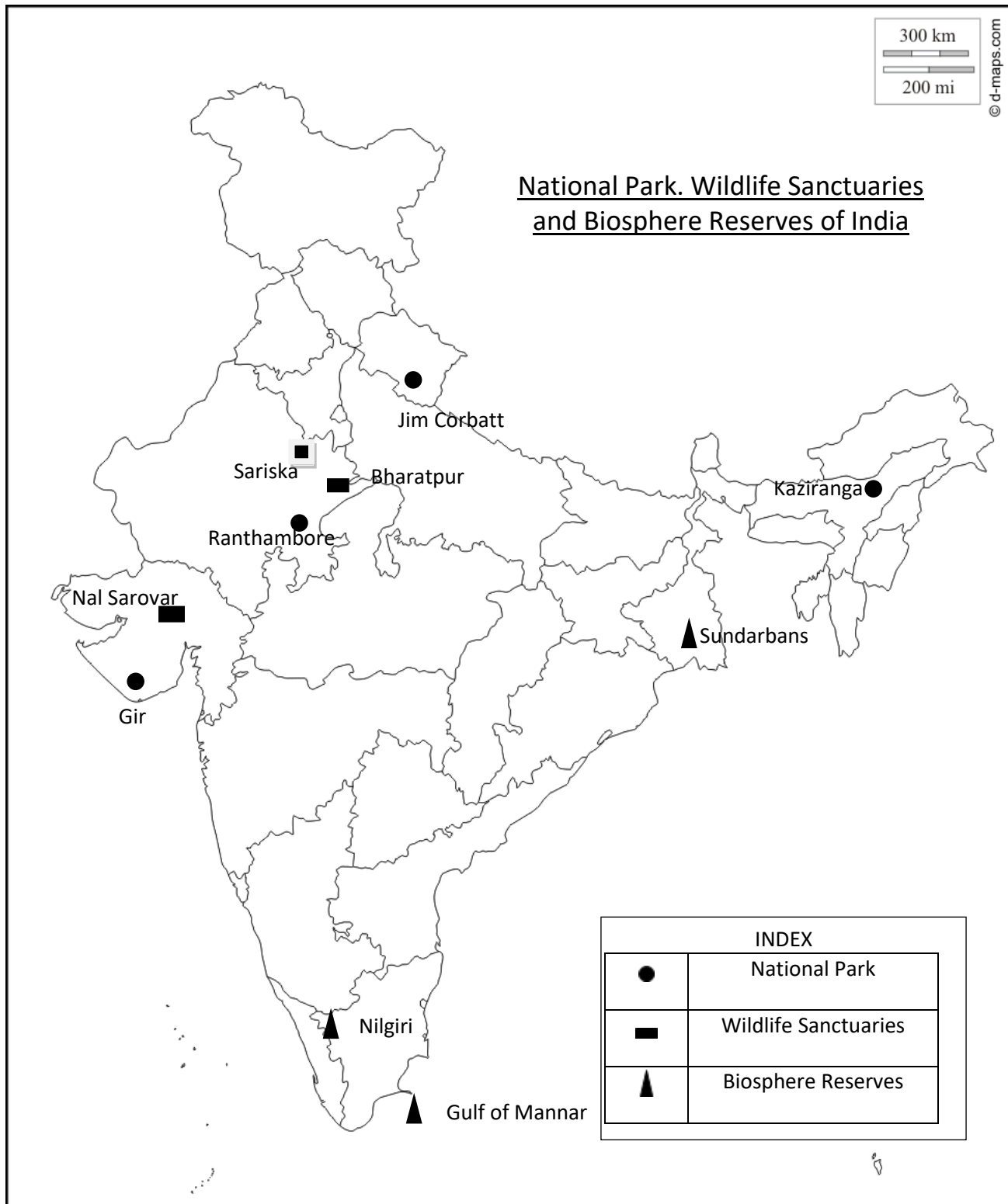
Q.16 Mark the major soil types on the political map of India.

Mountain Soil, Desert Soil, Black Soil, Laterite Soil, Alluvial Soil and Red Soil

Q.17 Mark the regions of National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries and Biosphere reserves on the political map of India.

1. National Parks: Jim Corbett, Ranthambore, Kaziranga
2. Wildlife Sanctuaries: Bharatpur, Sariska and Nal Sarovar
3. Biosphere Reserves: Sunderbans, Nilgiri and Gulf of Mannar





Civics

Ch 3- Why do we need a Parliament?

Key Terms

Constituency- A specified area whose voters elect a representative to a legislative body.

Representatives-A person chosen or elected to speak and act on behalf of people in a Legislative Assembly or Parliament.

Coalition-It refers to the alliance formed by political parties after elections when no party has been able to get adequate seats to form a clear majority.

Text Book Questions

Q.1 Why do you think our national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?

- Ans:**
1. People from various backgrounds joined the freedom struggle and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision-making.
 2. Under colonial rule, the people had lived in fear of the British government and did not agree with many of the decisions that they took.
 3. The freedom movement changed this situation and the nationalists began to openly criticise the British government and make demands for freedom and equality.
 4. The dreams and aspirations of the freedom struggle were made concrete in the Constitution of independent India that laid down the principle of universal adult franchise.

Q.2 What are the differences between two houses of Parliament?

Ans:

	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
Members	The Lok Sabha consists of maximum 552 members which are elected representatives of the people. Current no. of MPs 545	The Rajya Sabha consists of maximum 250 members which are elected by the elected representatives of state and union Territories. Current no. of MPs 245
Duration	House dissolves after 5 years.	The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body but 1/3 of its members retire every second years.
Qualifying age	The qualifying age is 25 years.	The qualifying age is 30 years.
Tenure	Members elected for 5 Years.	Members elected for 6 Years.
Power	Money bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha.	Not exercise much power on money bill.

Extra Questions

Q.3 What are the basic ideals of democracy?

- Ans:**
1. The participation of citizens in decision making.
 2. All democratic governments need to have consent of their citizens.

Q.4 What are the roles of Parliament?

- Ans:**
1. To Select the National Government.
 2. To Control, Guide and Inform the Government.
 3. Law-Making.

Q.5 How can all the citizens participate in decisions making process of the government?

- Ans:**
1. People would elect their representatives to the Parliament.
 2. One group from among these elected representatives forms the government.
 3. The Parliament, which is made up of all representatives together controls and guides the government.

Q.6 Explain Question Hour.

- Ans:**
1. First hour of every sitting of Parliament session is called Question Hour.
 2. MPs ask questions from specific government ministries.
 3. It highlights the short coming of the government.
 4. It helps the Parliament to control the executive.

Handout Questions

Q.7 What is a Parliament?

- Ans.** It is the highest lawmaking body of the country. It consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

Q.8 What are the important functions of the President?

- Ans**
1. All governmental activities take place in the name of the President.
 2. All laws and major policy decisions of the government are issued in his/her name.
 3. All major appointments are made in the name of the President; these include appointment of the Chief Justice of India, the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the states, the Governor of the states, the Election Commissioners, Ambassadors to other countries etc.
 4. The President can ask the Council of Ministers to reconsider its advice, but if the same advice is given again, he/she is bound to act according to it.
 5. A bill passed by the Parliament becomes a law only after the President gives assent to it.

Q.9 What are the important functions of the Prime Minister?

- Ans.**
1. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.
 2. He chairs Cabinet meetings and coordinates the work of different departments.
 3. His decisions are final in case disagreements arise between departments.
 4. He exercises general supervision of different ministries.
 5. All ministers work under his leadership.
 6. When the Prime Minister quits, the entire ministry quits.

Q.10 What is the full form of EVM? When was it used for the first time in general election?

- Ans** EVM is an Electronic Voting Machine used by voters for casting votes in the elections. EVMs were used throughout the country for the first time in the 2004 general elections.

Civics

Ch2 -Understanding Secularism

Text Book Questions

Q.1 Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans: The government in any democratic country will intervene because this tradition will go against the fundamental right to life, it involves killing of an innocent.

Extra Questions

Q.2 What is secularism?

Ans:

1. The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these.
2. India has adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State.
3. Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State.

Q.3 Why is it important to separate religion from the state?

Ans:

1. To stop the tyranny of the majority
2. To stop the violation of Fundamental Rights.
3. To exit from their religion, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.

Q.4 In what way is Indian secularism different from that of other democratic countries like USA?

Ans:	Indian Secularism	USA Secularism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs to protect rights of minority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the U.S.A. the separation between State and religion means that neither the State nor religion can interfere in the affairs of one another.

Q.5 What are the three objectives of a secular State?

Ans:

1. One religious community does not dominate another.
2. Some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
3. The State does not enforce any particular religion nor does it take away the religious freedom of individuals.

Handout Questions

Q.6 “Under Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs”. Explain with the help of example.

Ans: India is a secular country. The Indian state only intervenes if some wrong religious or superstition creates problem for children (infanticide), for women(sati) or for lower castes(untouchability). Ex. If some people of same religion are denied the right to enter a place of worship then the state can intervene.

Q.7 Why is Paramjit allowed to drive in pagri?

Ans: This is because the Indian State recognises that wearing a pagri is a very important part of his Sikh religion and in order not to interfere with this, allows an exception in the law.

Q.8 What do you mean by freedom to interpret religious teaching differently?

Ans: Freedom to interpret means an individual’s liberty to develop his own understanding and meaning of religion that one practises.

Q.9 Define coercion.

Ans: Force someone to do something.

History

Chapter 5

When People Rebel

Textbook Questions

Q.1 What was the demand of Rani Lakshimibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

Ans: Rani Lakshimibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband.

Q.2 What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

Ans: 1. In 1850, a new law was passed to make the conversion to Christianity easier.
2. That law allowed an Indians who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of their ancestors.

Q.3: What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

OR

What was the immediate cause of 1857 revolt?

Ans: 1. New cartridges were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs.
2. Before loading these cartridges in the rifles, a sepoy had to bite it to open the wrapper.
3. That affected the religious sentiments of the Hindus and the Muslims as the Hindus consider cows as holy and the Muslims consider the pigs as the dirty animals, therefore, the sepoys refused to use the new cartridges.

Q.4 How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Ans: 1. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment in Rangoon.
2. He and his wife died there in November 1862.

Q.5 What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?

Ans: 1. Nawabs and rajas had gradually lost their authority and honour.
2. Residents had been stationed in many courts to reduce the freedom of the rulers.
3. Their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories had taken away.
4. Thus, the belief of the Company that it was the paramount power in India and no King or Nawab could challenge its authority boosted its confidence.

Q.6 What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?

Ans: 1. Smaller rulers and chieftains felt that if the Mughal emperor could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once again, under Mughal authority.
2. People saw an alternative possibility, they felt inspired and enthused.
3. It gave them the courage, hope and confidence to act.

Q.7 How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?

Ans: 1. British announced rewards for loyal landholders.
2. Provided traditional rights over their lands.
3. Rebel's rights and claims to land would not be denied if they had not killed any white people.
4. But hundreds of sepoys, rebels, nawabs and rajas were tried and hanged who supported the revolt.

Q.8 In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?

Ans: 1. The British Parliament transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown.
2. All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territories would never be annexed in future.
3. The proportion of Indian soldiers in the army reduced and the number of European soldiers

increased.

4. Instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India, more soldiers recruited from the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.
5. The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.
6. Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and gave them security of rights over their lands.

Extra Questions

Q.9 Why did the revolt of 1857 fail?

- Ans:
1. Lack of unity.
 2. The uprising was not widespread.
 3. There was a lack of resources. (men and money)
 4. Indian leaders lacked organisation and planning skills.

Q.10 List some leaders that came to the forefront during 1857 revolt. Mention the regions they belong to.

Rulers	Regions
1. Rani Lakshmibai	Jhansi
2. Nana Saheb and Tantia Tope	Kanpur
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar	Delhi
4. Begum Hazrat Mahal and Birjis Qadr	Awadh
5. Kunwarsingh	Bihar

Handout Questions

Q.11 Who wrote the book MajhaPravaas?

Ans. The book MajhaPravaas was written by Vishnubhatt Godse, a Brahman from a village in Maharashtra.

Q.12 When was Mangal Pandey hanged to death and why?

Ans. On 29 March 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore.

Q.13 What were the political and social causes of the Sepoy Mutiny?

Ans. **1. Political causes:**

The policy of annexation created panic and a feeling of insecurity among the rulers of various states. Corruption and inefficiency in the administration further created political unrest and the Indians wanted to get rid of the British.

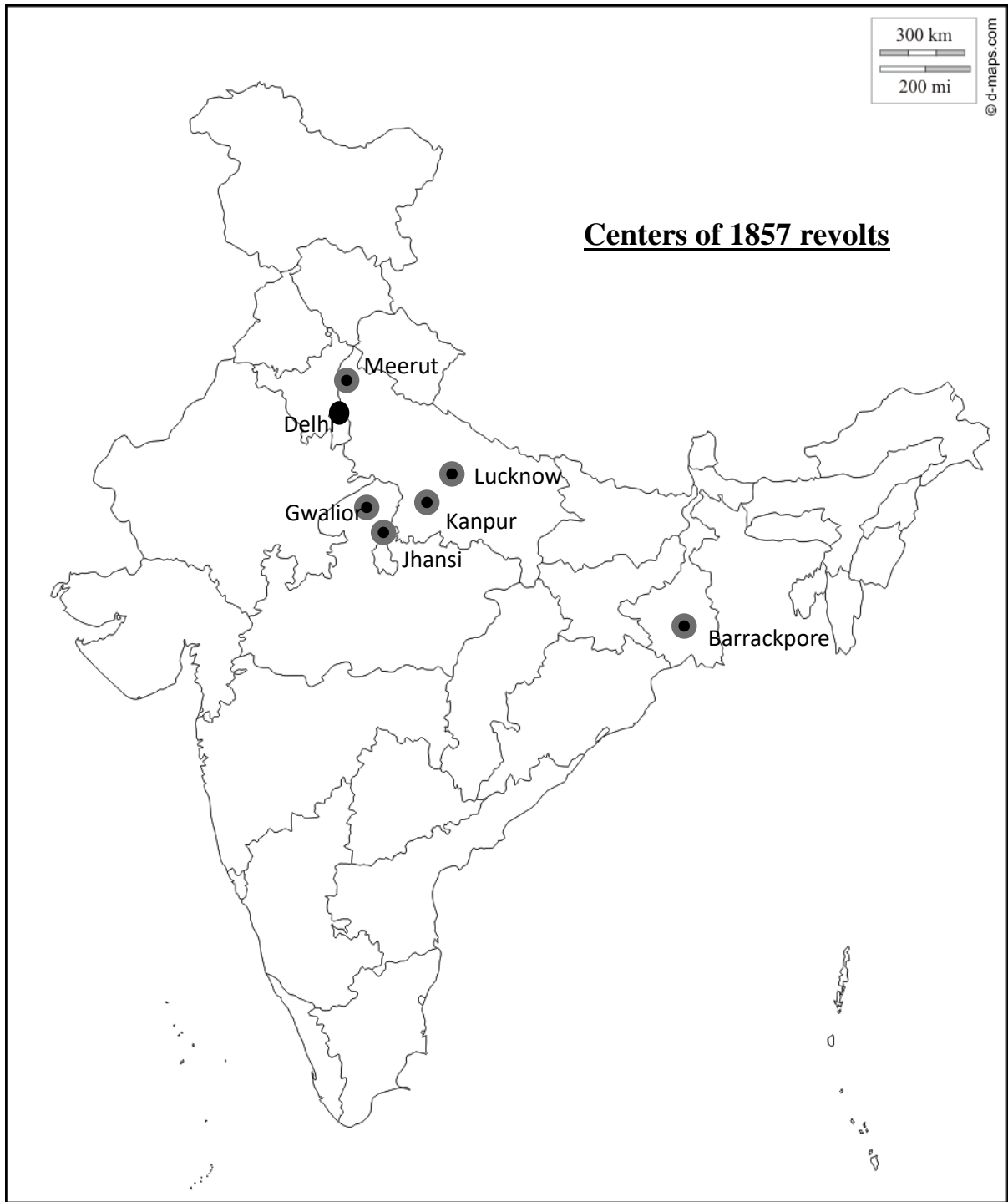
2. Social causes:

The continuous interference of English in the basic way of living, traditional beliefs, values and norms were seen by the Indian masses as threat to their religion. The activities of the Christian missionaries, whose objective was to convert people to their faith, led to people believe that the British Government wanted to eradicate their caste and convert them to Christianity.

Q.14 What were the grievances of the Sepoys?

- Ans.
1. The Sepoys were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service.
 2. In 1856 the Company passed a new law which stated that every new person who took up employment in the Company's army had to agree to serve overseas if required.
 3. The Sepoys believed that if they crossed the sea, they would lose their religion and caste.
 4. The Sepoys' salary was very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and their chances of promotion negligible.
 5. The introduction of Greased cartridges in 1856 sparked the fire.

Q.15 Map work: Mark the following places on the political map of India. Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Gwalior, Jhansi, Barrackpore



History

Chapter 3 -Ruling the Countryside

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Describe the main features of the Permanent Settlement.

- Ans:**
1. The Company introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793 in which the Rajas and Taluqdars were recognised as zamindars.
 2. They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company.
 3. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently; it was not to be increased ever in future.
 4. It ensured a regular flow of revenue into the Company's coffers and at the same time encouraged the zamindars to invest in improving the land.

Q.2 How was the Mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Permanent Settlement	Mahalwari system
1. Introduced by Lord Cornwallis.	1. Introduced by Holt Mackenzie.
2. Land revenue was fixed.	2. Land revenue was not fixed.
3. Introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi.	3. Introduced in North West province of Bengal (UP).
4. Tax was collected by zamindars.	4. Tax was collected by village headman.

Q.3 Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

- Ans:**
1. Driven by the desire to increase the income from land, revenue officials fixed too high a revenue demand.
 2. Peasants were unable to pay, ryots fled the countryside and villages became deserted in many regions.

Q.4 Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

- Ans:**
1. The price ryots got for the indigo they produced, was very low and the cycle of loans never ended.
 2. The planters usually insisted that indigo be cultivated on the best soils, in which peasants preferred to cultivate rice.
 3. Indigo had deep roots and it exhausted the soil rapidly, after the indigo harvest the land could not be sown with rice.

Extra Questions

Q.5 What is Indigo?

Ans: It is a plant that produces rich blue colour used as a dye.

Q.6 “By the end of the 18th century, the demand for Indian indigo grew further”. What were the reasons behind it?

OR

Why was there demand of Indian Indigo in Europe?

- Ans:**
1. The indigo plant grows primarily in the tropic regions so British turn to India which lies in tropics.
 2. Indian indigo was being used by cloth manufacturers in Italy, France and Britain to dye cloth.
 3. Indian indigo produced a rich blue colour, whereas the dye from woad plant was pale and dull.
 4. Britain began to industrialise and its cotton production expanded dramatically, creating an enormous new demand for cloth dyes.
 5. Supplies of indigo from West Indies and America collapsed.

Q.7 What were the two major systems of indigo cultivation in India? Explain them.

Ans: There were two main systems of indigo cultivation – Nij and Ryoti.

1. Nij cultivation: The planter produced indigo in lands that he directly controlled.
2. Ryoti cultivation: The planters forced the ryots to sign a contract, an agreement (satta) to produce indigo.

Handout Questions

Q.8 Describe different stages of the production of indigo.

- Ans:**
1. After harvest, the indigo plant was taken to the vats in the indigo factory.
 2. The leaves stripped off the indigo plant were first soaked in warm water in a vat (known as the fermenting or steeper vat) for several hours.
 3. When the plants fermented, the liquid began to boil and bubble.
 4. Now the rotten leaves were taken out and the liquid drained into another vat that was placed just below the first vat.
 5. In the second vat (known as the beater vat) the solution was continuously stirred and beaten with paddles.
 6. When the liquid gradually turned green and then blue, lime water was added to the vat.
 7. Gradually the indigo separated out in flakes, a muddy sediment settled at the bottom of the vat and a clear liquid rose to the surface.
 8. The liquid was drained off and the sediment –the indigo pulp – transferred to another vat (known as the settling vat), and then pressed and dried for sale.

Q.9 When and how did the 'Blue rebellion' break-out?

- Ans:**
1. In March 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. This was known as the Blue rebellion.
 2. Ryots refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and arrows.
 3. Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements.
 4. Those who worked for the planters were socially boycotted, and the gomasthas –agents of planters, who came to collect rent were beaten up.
 5. In many villages, Headman mobilised the indigo peasants and fought battles with the lathiyals.
 6. In other places even the zamindars went around villages urging the ryots to resist the planters.
 7. The zamindars were unhappy with the increasing power of the planters and angry at being forced by the planters to give them land on long leases.

Q.10 What was the outcome of the Blue Rebellion?

- Ans:** After the Blue Rebellion, indigo production collapsed in Bengal. Planters shifted their operation to Bihar.

Q.11 What were the problems with Nij cultivation?

- Ans:**
1. Indigo could be cultivated only on flat fertile land which was already densely populated
 2. They tried to get the land on lease around the indigo factory by evicting the peasants.
 3. Labours was also not easy to mobilize
 4. A large plantation required a vast number of hands to operate and labour was needed precisely at a time when peasants were usually busy with their rice cultivation.
 5. It required many ploughs and bullocks. Purchase and maintenance of ploughs was a big problem.

Civics

Ch 4- Understanding Laws

Text Book Questions

Q.1 Write in your own words what you understand by the term the ‘Rule of Law’.

- Ans:**
1. Rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.
 2. Neither a government official, nor a wealthy person nor even the President of the country is above the law.
 3. Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

Q.2 State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.

- Ans:**
1. Colonial laws were arbitrary. Ex. the Sedition Act of 1870.
 2. The Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India.

Q.3 What do you understand by ‘Domestic Violence’? List the two rights that the new law helped to achieve for women who are survivors of violence.

- Ans:**
1. Domestic violence refers to the injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband against his wife.

Rights:

- The right of women to live in a shared household.
- Women can get monetary relief to meet their expenses.

Extra Questions

Q.4 State one reason why you think the Sedition Act of 1870 was arbitrary?

- Ans:** Because under this act any person protesting or criticising the British government could be arrested without due trial.

Q.5 What do you understand by unpopular and controversial Laws? How are unpopular and controversial laws opposed by the people?

- Ans:**
1. If any law favours one group and disregards the other it will be controversial and lead to conflict.
 2. If the law is not fair people can approach the court.
 3. The court has the power to modify or cancel laws if it finds that they don't adhere to the Constitution.
 4. People might criticise this law, hold public meetings, write about it in newspapers and report to TV news channels etc. to oppose the law.

Handout Questions

Q.6 What was the system of law during ancient times in India?

- Ans**
1. In ancient India there were several and often overlapping local laws. Different communities enjoyed different degrees of autonomy in administering these laws among their own people.
 2. In some cases, the punishment that the two persons received for the same crime varied depending upon their caste backgrounds. The lower castes in such circumstances were more harshly penalized than the upper castes.

Civics Chapter - 5 Judiciary

Key Terms

1. **Acquit:** This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime which he/she was tried for by the court.
2. **To Appeal:** This refers to a petition filed before a higher court to hear a case that has already been decided by a lower court.
3. **Violation:** It refers both to the act of breaking a law as well as to the breach or infringement of Fundamental Rights.

Textbook Questions

Q.1 You read that one of the main functions of the judiciary is ‘Upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights’. Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?

- Ans:**
1. It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.
 2. It also plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.

Q.2 How do you think the Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review?

- Ans:**
1. Right to Constitutional Remedies declares that citizens can go to court for justice if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights has been violated by the State.
 2. Under the judicial review the judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. Hence the independence of the judiciary is necessary to uphold the rights of the citizens.

Q.3 Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

- Ans:**
1. The Supreme Court has devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice.
 2. It allows any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights have been violated.
 3. The legal process is greatly simplified through PIL.

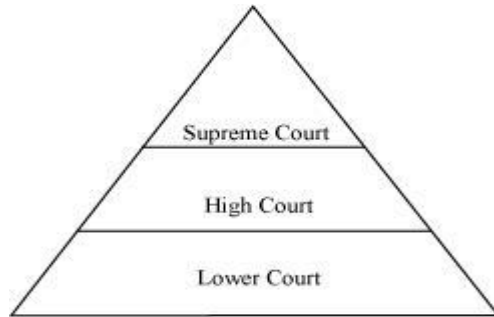
Extra Questions

Q.4 What is the role of the judiciary?

- Ans:**
1. **Dispute Resolution:** The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes:
 - Between citizens,
 - Between citizens and the government
 - Between two state governments
 - Between the centre and state governments
 2. **Judicial Review:** As the final interpreter of the Constitution, the judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution.
 3. **Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights:** Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe their Fundamental Rights have been violated.

Q.5 What is the structure of the courts in India?

Ans:



1. There are three different levels of courts in our country.
2. Each state is divided into districts that are presided over by a District Judge.
3. Each state has a High Court which is the highest court of that state.
4. At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India.
5. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts+ in India.

Q.6 Differentiate between Civil and Criminal law.

OR

Mention the branches of Legal system.

Ans:

Civil law	Criminal law
1. It deals with behaviour that constitutes an injury to an individual or other private party, such as a corporation.	It deals with behaviour that can be explained as an offense against the public, society or the state even if the immediate victim is an individual.
2. Examples: negligence resulting in injury or death, and property damage.	Examples: murder, assault, theft, and drunken driving.

Q.7 Does everyone have access to the court? Explain.

- Ans:**
1. According to Indian constitution every citizen has right to get justice through courts.
 2. In early 1980s, Supreme court made a PIL (public Interest litigation) to increase access to justice.
 3. It allowed any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated.

Q.8 What does judiciary mean?

- Ans:**
1. Judiciary is an independent organ of the government.
 2. To enforce the rule of law, we have a judicial system that consists of the mechanism of courts in India.
 3. As an independent organ of government, the judiciary plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democracy.

**Geography
Chapter 3**

Minerals and Power Resources

Textbook Questions

Q.1 Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

Ans The three common minerals used every day are Salt, Graphite and Copper.

Q.2 What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?

Ans 1. Rocks from which minerals are obtained are known as ores.
2. The ores of metallic minerals are generally located in igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Q.3 Name the two regions rich in natural gas resources.

Ans The two regions rich in natural gas resources are Jaisalmer and Krishna Godavari Delta.

Q.4 Which sources of energy would you suggest for (a) Rural areas (b) Coastal areas and (c) Arid regions?

	Kind of Regions	Suggested sources of energy
1	Rural areas	Biogas energy
2	Coastal area	Hydel and tidal energy
3	Arid regions	Wind and solar energy

Q.5 Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

Ans 1. Switching off lights, fans and other electrical appliances when not in use.
2. Using biogas as cooking fuel.
3. Promoting the use of solar energy.
4. Using a pressure cooker for cooking.
5. Save water.

Give reasons

Q.6 Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

Ans 1. Dams create an imbalance in the earth's equilibrium.
2. Deforestation leads to environmental pollution.
3. People and animals become displaced.

Q.7 Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

Ans Most industries are concentrated around coal mines to reduce the cost of transportation of coal.

Q.8 Petroleum is referred to as "black gold".

Ans Petroleum and its derivatives are called Black gold as they are extremely valuable and also use for running all types of machineries.

Q.9 Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

Ans 1. It may destroy the fertility of soil.
2. It produces a lot of noise pollution.
3. In the process of quarrying lot of dust is generated which causes air pollution.

Distinguish between the followings

Q.10 Conventional and Non-conventional sources of energy

	Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
1.	Conventional sources of energy have been uncommon use for a longtime.	Non-conventional sources of energy are not commonly used.
2.	These are exhaustible except water.	These are inexhaustible.
3.	Cause pollution	Eco-friendly
4.	Non-Renewable	Renewable
5.	Firewood, coal and Hydel power are the examples.	Solar energy and nuclear energy are the examples.

Q.11 Biogas and natural gas

Ans	Biogas	Natural gas
1	It is produced by using organic matter like dead plants, animal dung, kitchen waste, etc.	It is found along with petroleum and gets released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
2.	It is a non-conventional source of energy.	It is conventional source of energy.
3.	Easily available in rural areas.	Not easily available.
4.	It pollutes the environment.	It is a cleaner fuel than many others.
5.	It is used for domestic purposes like cooking and lighting.	It is used as a domestic fuel as well as an industrial fuel.

Q.12 Ferrous and Non-ferrous minerals

Ans	Ferrous mineral	Non-ferrous mineral
1.	Ferrous mineral is a metallic mineral that contains iron.	Non – Ferrous mineral is a metallic mineral that does not contain iron.
2.	Iron ore and manganese are Ferrous minerals.	Gold, silver are examples of Non-ferrous minerals.

Q.13 Metallic and Non-metallic minerals

Ans	Metallic mineral	Non-metallic mineral
1.	A mineral containing metal in raw form are metallic mineral.	A mineral not containing metal are Non-metallic mineral.
2.	Bauxite, iron ore are metallic mineral.	Limestone and gypsum are Non-metallic mineral.

Extra Questions**Q.14 What are the classifications of minerals?**

Ans Minerals can be classified as Metallic and Non – metallic minerals. Metallic minerals are further divided into Ferrous and Non-ferrous minerals.

Q.15 Mention a few minerals and their uses.

Ans

1. Gold, silver and platinum are used in the jewellery industry.
2. Copper is used in the coin industry and for making pipes and wires.
3. Silicon obtained from quartz is used in the computer industry.

Aluminium obtained from bauxite ore is used in automobiles and airplanes, bottling industry, buildings and even in kitchen cookware.

Q.16 How are mineral extracted from earth?

Ans Minerals can be extracted by Mining, Drilling and Quarrying.

Map Work**Q.17 Mark the major minerals and petroleum deposit centres on the political map of India.**

	Minerals	States
1	Iron	Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh
2	Bauxite	Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh
3	Mica	Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh
4	Copper	Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
5	Manganese	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh

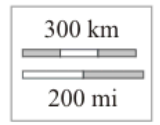
6	Limestone	Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar
7	Gold	Kolar in Karnataka
8	Coal	Ranigunj (W.B) Jharia, Bokaro (Jharkhand)
9	Petroleum	Digboi, Ankleshwar, Bombay High, Krishna Godavari Delta

Q.18 On the same political map of India mark the major nuclear power stations.

	Nuclear Station	States
1	Narora Atomic Plant	Uttar Pradesh
2	Rana Pratap Sagar	Rajasthan
3	Tarapur Atomic Station	Maharashtra
4	Kaiga Atomic Plant	Karnataka
5	Kalpakkam Atomic Station	Tamil Nadu

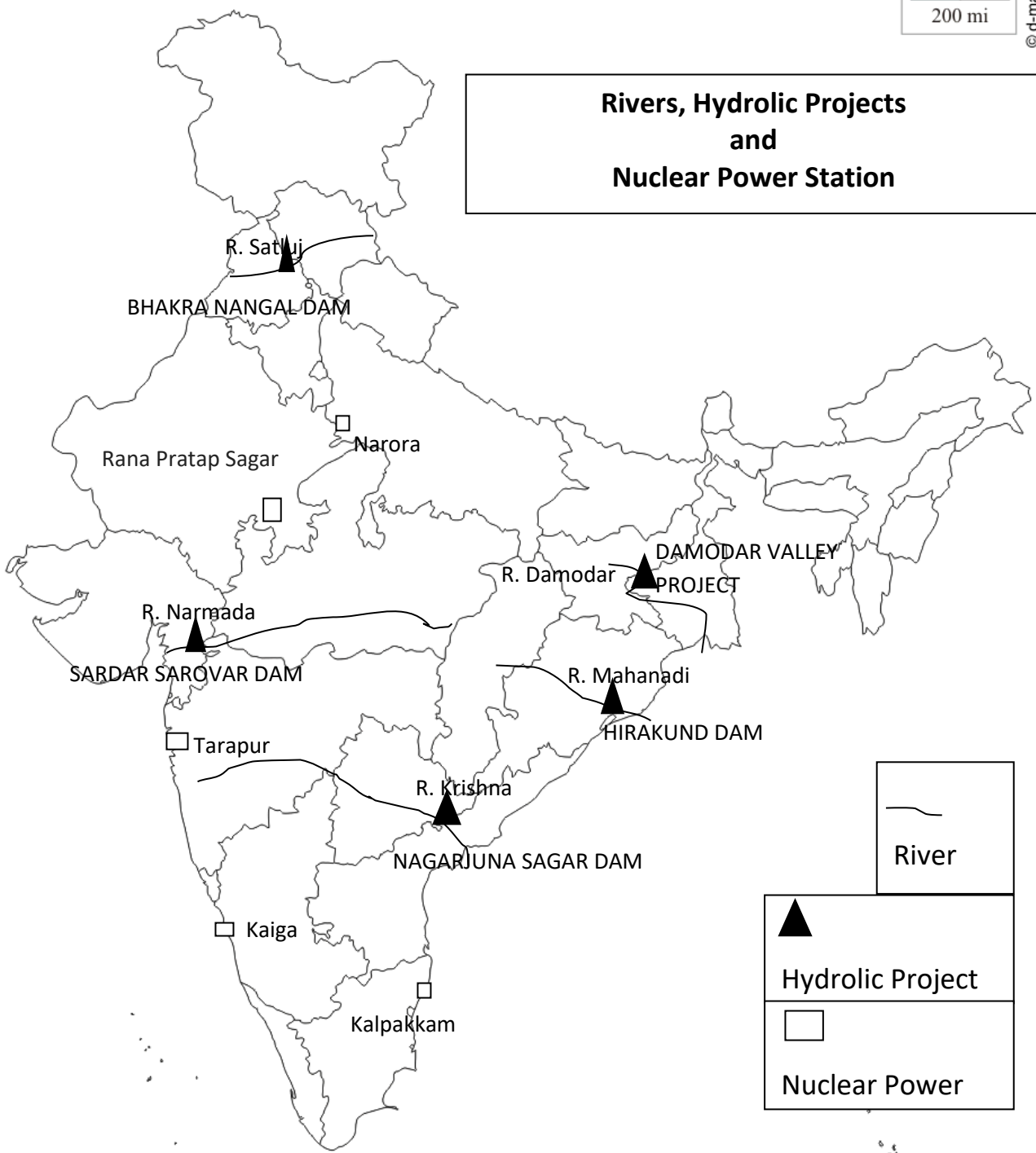
Q.19 Mark the major rivers and hydroelectric projects on the political map of India.

	Project	Rivers	States benefitted
1	Bhakra Nagal Dam	Satluj	Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh
2	Hirakud Dam	Mahanadi	Odisha, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand
3	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	Krishna	Andhara Pradesh
4	Damodar Valley	Damodar	West Bengal
5	Sardar Sarovar Dam	Narmada	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra



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**Rivers, Hydrolic Projects
and
Nuclear Power Station**



— River

▲ Hydrolic Project
□ Nuclear Power

