

- (c) 'Fortification' refers to the act of building military defenses to protect a place against attack, often including walls, earthworks, and other structures.
- (d) Mir Qasim was the Nawab of Bengal after Mir Jafar and was known for his attempts to reform the administration and his conflicts with the British East India Company.
- (e) The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.
- (f) The annexation of Mysore by the British followed a series of Anglo-Mysore Wars, primarily due to the resistance and power of local rulers like Tipu Sultan and earlier conflicts with his father, Hyder Ali.
- 3.** (a) The rivalry stemmed from competition for dominance over trade routes and colonial territories in India. Both nations sought control over lucrative markets and strategic locations, leading to frequent conflicts as they aimed to expand their colonial empires and influence in the region.
- (b) The battle was precipitated by the misuse of trading privileges granted to the British by the Mughal authorities, unauthorized fortification of their base, and disputes over succession within Bengal. Robert Clive exploited internal divisions and political instability to establish British dominance.
- (c) This war was part of the global conflict known as the Seven Years' War. It was primarily fought between the British and the French in the Carnatic region of South India. The war ended with the defeat of the French, establishing British supremacy in the region and diminishing French influence.
- (d) The company was founded to pursue trade with the East Indies but ended up trading mainly with the Indian subcontinent and China. It aimed to capitalize on the lucrative spice trade, competing against Portuguese and later Dutch traders.
- (e) Introduced by Robert Clive in Bengal after the Battle of Plassey, this system split administrative functions between British authorities and Indian officials. The British controlled revenue collection while delegating civil administration to local Indian rulers, effectively reducing them to figureheads.
- (f) This war resulted in the final defeat of the Maratha Empire, leading to British control over almost the entire Indian subcontinent. It marked the end of major Indian resistance to British expansion and consolidated British power, shaping the future of India under colonial rule.
- (g) Lord Dalhousie implemented the Doctrine of Lapse, annexing states whose rulers died without natural heirs and had not been officially allowed to adopt successors. This policy significantly expanded British territories in India and consolidated British authority.
- 4.** (a) Alfonso de Albuquerque (b) sovereign (c) Bengal
(d) 1764 (e) 1772 (f) Dalhousie
- 5.** (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) Flase
(e) True
- 6.** (a) First Carnatic War: A military conflict between the British and the French in the Carnatic region of South India from 1746 to 1748, part of the broader War of Austrian Succession in Europe. It was primarily fought for dominance over trade interests in the region.
- (b) Farman: A decree issued by a sovereign ruler in the Middle East and South Asia, often granting rights or privileges. In the context of British India, farmans issued by Mughal emperors granted trading privileges to European traders.
- (c) Seven Years' War: A global conflict that lasted from 1756 to 1763, involving most of the great powers of the time. In India, it manifested as the Third Carnatic War, where British and French colonial forces battled for supremacy.
- (d) Battle of Plassey: A decisive battle fought in 1757 near Plassey, on the banks of the Bhagirathi River, where British forces under Robert Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah. This victory marked the beginning of British rule in India.
- (e) Diwani: The right to collect revenue or administer civil justice. In Indian history, the term is famously associated with the British East India Company's grant of the right to collect revenue in Bengal in 1765, following their victory at the Battle of Buxar.

administrative changes, land revenue settlements, and initiated significant infrastructure projects, dramatically altering the social and economic fabric of the region.

4. (a) Warren Hastings (b) villages or estates (c) Permanent Settlement
(d) Indigo (e) Neelkuthi
5. (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) False
(e) True
6. (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (v)
(e) (i)
7. (a) Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa in 1793.
(b) Absentee landlord leased out my land and lived in cities.
(c) Ijaradari system was the revenue system started by Warren Hastings.
(d) Indigo was the first crop to be grown on British plantations.
(e) Moneylender was the person to whom the poor came for money.
(f) Zamindar

Chapter 4: Colonialism and Tribal Societies

1. (a) (iii) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (i)
(e) (iii)
2. (a) Indigenous people refer to the original inhabitants of a region, who have historical ties to their land before it was colonized or formed into a modern state. They maintain traditions and other cultural aspects that distinguish them from other populations that have settled in the region more recently.
(b) The main economic activities of tribals typically include agriculture, hunting and gathering, fishing, and crafts such as weaving. They often engage in subsistence farming or manage forest resources through traditional sustainable practices.
(c) Birsa Munda was an indigenous tribal leader and a freedom fighter from the Munda tribe in the late 19th century. He spearheaded a tribal religious movement that later turned into a rebellion against British colonial rule, advocating for the rights and restoration of tribal lands from British and zamindar control.
(d) The Khasis, Jaintias, and Garos are indigenous tribal communities primarily residing in the state of Meghalaya, India. They have distinct cultural, linguistic, and historical characteristics and traditionally practice matrilineal descent where lineage and inheritance are traced through women.
(e) The Ho tribe rose against the British rulers, local moneylenders, and Zamindars in 1820 in what is now the region of Jharkhand and Odisha.
3. (a) The term "tribal" refers to groups of people, often indigenous, who have social, cultural, and economic practices rooted in their traditional lands and customs. Main characteristics include a strong communal sense, close ties to the land, self-sufficient practices, and often a distinct language and culture separate from the mainstream or dominant society.
(b) The grievances of the tribals against the British included the imposition of foreign laws and taxes, alienation from their ancestral lands, exploitation by British-appointed landlords and moneylenders, and disruption of their traditional socio-economic structures.
(c) The civil records of 1888 likely provide insights into the challenges faced by tribals under British rule, including issues related to land rights, the impact of colonial economic policies, and possibly details on the tribal leaders or movements of that time.

- (d) Tribal revolts in India were numerous and were primarily reactions against the British colonial and economic policies, which threatened their traditional ways of life and land rights. Notable revolts include the Santhal Rebellion of 1855-56, the Munda Ulgulan (Great Tumult) led by Birsa Munda in the late 1890s, and the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24 among others.
- (e) The immediate causes of the Rampa Rebellion included oppressive policies implemented by the British and local landlords that affected the land rights and traditional lives of the hill tribes in the Rampa region of Andhra Pradesh. This included the disenfranchisement from their land, harsh taxation, and exploitation by colonial and feudal structures.
4. (a) Primordial (b) jewelry (c) Garos and Jaintias (d) 1828 to 1833
(e) Birsa Munda
5. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) False
(e) False
6. **Across:**
(b) Aliens or Foreigners
(c) Mundas
(e) Nagas or Khasis
- Down:**
(a) Adivasis
(d) Ulihatu

Chapter 5: Indian Crafts and Industries In the 19th Century

1. (a) (ii) (b) (ii) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)
(e) (i)
2. (a) The decline was primarily due to the importation of cheap manufactured goods from Britain, competition from industrialized products, and colonial economic policies that favored British goods over Indian handicrafts.
- (b) Clothes from England were less expensive due to mass production in mechanized factories, which significantly lowered manufacturing costs compared to the manually intensive methods used in India.
- (c) Industrialization in India began in the latter half of the 19th century, initiated with the establishment of the first textile mills in Mumbai around 1854, followed by jute mills in Bengal.
- (d) Traditional handlooms, power looms, and automated weaving technologies are prevalent in India. Each varies in mechanization level, with handlooms still widely used for artisanal and bespoke textiles.
3. (a) The British government implemented several measures to discourage the import of Indian industries into Britain and its colonies, including high tariffs on Indian-manufactured goods, preferential treatment for British products, and policies that stifled Indian industrial development in favor of British imports.
- (b) De-industrialisation in India involved the decline of traditional handicrafts and artisan industries due to competition from cheap British manufactured goods, loss of domestic and international markets, and colonial policies that favored British economic interests. The after-effects included widespread

unemployment among artisans, increased dependence on agricultural income, and economic stagnation.

- (c) The Industrial Revolution in England severely impacted Indian industries through the influx of cheap British manufactured goods that outcompeted local products. It led to the decline of the indigenous handicraft industries as local markets were flooded with British textiles and other goods, undermining India's traditional economic base.
- (d) Early attempts by Indians to set up industries included the establishment of textile mills in Bombay in the mid-19th century, jute mills in Bengal, and the Tata Iron and Steel Company in Jamshedpur in 1907. These efforts were among the first steps toward modern industrialization in India, spearheaded by pioneering Indian entrepreneurs like Jamsetji Tata, who sought to lay the foundations for a diversified industrial economy in India.
4. (a) prosperity (b) Britain (c) eighteenth (d) Plassey
5. (a) Flase (b) True (c) False (d) False
6. (a) (i) (b) (iv) (c) (iii) (d) (i)
(e) (ii)

Chapter 6: The Revolt of 1857

1. (a) (ii) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii)
(e) (iv) (f) (iii) (g) (ii)
2. (a) The sepoys had grievances related to low pay, lack of proper recognition, and the potential threat to their religion and traditions, notably triggered by the introduction of the greased cartridges.
- (b) The revolt failed due to lack of coordination, superior British military response, the disunity among leaders, and limited resources and planning.
- (c) After 1858, the British Crown took over the administration of India from the East India Company, leading to the establishment of the British Raj. The governance structure was reorganized, and policies were implemented to include more Indians in the administration.
- (d) Rani Laxmibai led the revolt in Jhansi.
- (e) Kunwar Singh and his brother Amar Singh were leaders in the revolt of 1857 from Bihar. Kunwar Singh was a notable leader who led the rebellion in the region until his death.
3. (a) Politically, the annexation policies, disrespect to the rulers, and the use of Doctrine of Lapse aggravated the native princes. Economically, heavy taxation, exploitative land revenue systems, and destruction of traditional industries caused widespread discontent.
- (b) The Revolt of 1857 had a dual nature; it started as a mutiny among the sepoys but quickly spread and gained support from various sections of society, making it a widespread rebellion against British rule, not just a military mutiny.
- (c) The Doctrine of Lapse, the annexation of Indian states, the introduction of Western education, and changes in the military that affected the religious sentiments of the soldiers (like the greased cartridges) aggravated both the common people and the ruling classes.
- (d) The immediate outcome was the end of the East India Company's rule and the establishment of direct British government control over India. There was also a reevaluation of British policies towards India, aiming to administer more inclusively but with greater military control.
- (e) The cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat, offending Hindu and Muslim soldiers as cows are sacred to Hindus and pigs are considered unclean by Muslims. The need to bite the cartridges to use them was seen as a direct attack on their religious beliefs.

4. (a) Sati (b) Christianity (c) North India or Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
5. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F
6. (a) (ii) (b) (iv) (c) (i) (d) (v)
(e) (iii)
7. (a) William Bentinck (b) Nana Sahib (c) Rani Laxmibai (d) Amar Singh
(e) Queen Victoria

Chapter 7: Women and Reform

1. (a) (iii) (b) (ii) (c) (i) (d) (iii)
(e) (iii) (f) (ii) (g) (i)
2. (a) Toru Dutt, Sarojini Naidu, and Kamini Roy were prominent women literary figures of the 19th century in India.
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Keshab Chandra Sen were prominent social reformers from Bengal.
(c) The impact of the reform movements in India included the promotion of education, eradication of social evils like Sati and child marriage, and improvement in the status of women in society.
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828.
(e) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang started the Prathana Samaj in 1867.
3. (a) Brahmo Samaj played a pivotal role in eradicating social evils like Sati, child marriage, and the caste system. It advocated for women's education and rights and promoted religious reforms based on reason and morality rather than blind faith.
(b) Swami Vivekananda, inspired by his guru Ramakrishna Paramhansa, emphasized the ideals of service and brotherhood. He and the Ramakrishna Mission contributed to the revival of Hinduism as a modern and reformist faith, spread its values globally, and worked extensively in areas of education, healthcare, and social welfare in India.
(c) Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, worked towards the reformation of Hindu society by promoting values of equality and education, condemning idolatry and superstitions, and advocating for the Vedic way of life. It established schools and colleges and was instrumental in reintroducing Vedic texts to Indians.
(d) Christian missionaries in India were integral to introducing Western education and health care. They established schools, colleges, hospitals, and played a significant role in social reforms such as the abolition of Sati and improving women's status.
(e) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was a pioneer in advocating for gender equality and women's education in Bengal. She founded the Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Kolkata. Lila Nag was a reformer and writer who worked towards women's rights and education in Bengal.
4. (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) writer (d) Deccan Education Society's Fergusson College
5. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
6. (a) (iv) (b) (i) (c) (v) (d) (i)
(e) (ii)
7. (a) Sati (b) 1929 (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Swami Vivekananda (e) Pandita Ramabai

Chapter 8: Challenging the Caste System

1. (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (i) (d) (ii)
(e) (iv) (f) (i) (g) (iii) (h) (iii)
2. (a) The Vaikom movement was a civil disobedience movement against untouchability in Kerala aimed at temple entry rights for lower castes. It began in 1924 at Vaikom, Kerala. T.K. Madhavan presented a memorandum to the Regent Queen of Travancore in 1924 seeking permission for all castes to enter temples. The movement received strong support from Narayana Guru and Gandhi.
(b) Mahatma Gandhi advocated for the upliftment of the marginalized, which he termed "Harijans," meaning "children of God." He worked to eliminate untouchability, promote equal rights, and integrate lower castes into mainstream society, including supporting their entry into temples.
(c) Ambedkar's movement was primarily focused on the rights of the 'untouchables' or Dalits. Unlike other reformers, his efforts led to tangible legal changes, including framing of the Indian Constitution which enshrined rights of equality and against discrimination.
(d) Most social reformers did not want to disturb the basic structure of Hindu society because their primary goal was to reform rather than replace Hinduism. They aimed at eliminating practices they viewed as corrupt or unjust within the framework of existing religious and social norms.
(e) The Justice Party, established in 1916, is considered one of the earliest non-Brahminical organizations in South India, advocating for the rights and representation of non-Brahmin communities.
(f) Modern India still grapples with various forms of social inequality, including caste-based discrimination, gender disparities, economic inequalities, and religious segregation.
3. (a) The caste system in India is a complex social structure that categorizes individuals into different hierarchical groups based on their birth. This system dictates social status and occupation, limiting social mobility and access to resources among the lower castes. Despite constitutional measures to eradicate caste-based discrimination, the influence of caste persists in various aspects of life including politics, education, and marriage.
(b) Kandukuri Veerasalingam was a prominent social reformer who advocated for the education and reformation of customs in Indian society. He fought against child marriages and was instrumental in promoting widow remarriage among the depressed classes. His efforts included setting up schools that were accessible to the lower castes, thus helping uplift them through education.
(c) Narayana Guru was a spiritual leader and social reformer who played a significant role in uplifting the Ezhava community in Kerala. He challenged the existing caste restrictions, promoted temple entry rights for lower castes, and advocated for social equality and justice. His teachings emphasized the value of education and spiritual upliftment, which helped transform the socio-economic conditions of the Ezhavas.
(d) Jyotiba Phule was a pioneering figure in advocating for the rights of untouchables in India. He founded the Satya Shodhak Samaj to fight against caste oppression and promote social equality. Phule focused on providing education to untouchables and campaigned against the injustices and social discrimination they faced. His efforts laid the groundwork for subsequent Dalit movements in India.
(e) The Shree Narayana Dharam Paripalana (SNDP) was founded by Narayana Guru and his disciple Kumaran Asan in 1903. This organization aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of the Ezhava community through promoting education, rights, and spiritual growth.
(f) Narayana Guru advocated the message of 'one caste, one religion, one God for man' to promote a universal and inclusive approach to spirituality and social reform. His message was intended to

transcend the divisive and hierarchical nature of the caste system, emphasizing equality and unity among all human beings regardless of their social or religious backgrounds. This philosophy was crucial in fostering communal harmony and social reform in a caste-divided society.

4. (a) Veerasalingam Pantulu (b) Narayana Guru (c) Mahar
(d) Travancore (e) Jyotiba Phule
5. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) False
(e) True
6. (a) (iii) (b) (v) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)
(e) (i)
7. (a) Rajputs (b) Narayana Guru (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Periyar
(e) Mahatma Gandhi

Chapter 9: Colonialism and Urban Change

1. (a) (ii) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (ii)
(e) (iii) (f) (i)
2. (a) The British introduced several changes in civic amenities including the establishment of municipal corporations, piped water supply, sewage systems, telegraph lines, railways, and public transport. They also introduced street lighting and organized waste management systems in major cities.
(b) Three groups of cities that emerged in the 18th century in India are:
 - Presidency cities: Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.
 - Cantonment towns: Meerut, Pune, and Secunderabad.
 - Trading towns: Surat, Dhaka, and Patna.
(c) Cantonment towns are military quarters established by the British in India where troops were permanently stationed. These towns were strategically located and had separate administrative and municipal structures managed by cantonment boards which are responsible for providing necessary infrastructure and services.
(d) Prior to Delhi, Calcutta was the capital of British India. The capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911.
3. (a) Some cities lost their prominence under British rule due to shifts in trade routes, the establishment of new administrative centers, and decline in traditional industries. The British favored cities that were geographically advantageous for trade and control, often leading to the decline of previously important cities not aligned with British interests.
(b) Before the arrival of the British, urbanization in India was typically driven by trade, religious importance, and as seats of power in kingdoms. De-urbanization occurred when these centers were subjected to wars, famines, or political decline. The British impact accelerated de-urbanization in some areas due to economic policies that favored certain ports for trade and undermined local handicraft industries.
(c) The main objective of the police reforms under the Indian Police Act of 1861 was to create a well-organized and disciplined police force to maintain law and order in the British colonies. The act centralized the police administration and made the police a tool of the colonial state to control and suppress the local population. It introduced a uniform system of policing across territories under British control.
(d) During the British rule, major Indian cities saw significant improvements in civic facilities, such as the introduction of railways, telegraphs, and better road networks. Other improvements included the

establishment of public water works, sewage systems, and the introduction of public health services. The urban landscape also saw the development of public parks, museums, and new administrative buildings. These developments were, however, often designed to serve the interests of the British and elite local populations, rather than the broader Indian populace.

4. (a) Fort William (b) The Indian Penal Code
(c) the Doctrine of Lapse (d) 1861
5. (a) True (b) True (c) False
6. (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (i) (d) (v)
(e) (ii)

Chapter 10: Changes in the Arts : Painting, Literature and Architecture

1. (a) (iii) (b) (ii) (c) (i) (d) (iii)
(e) (i) (f) (ii)
2. (a) The first printing press in India was established by Portuguese missionaries in Goa around 1556.
(b) Some significant newspapers of the 19th century include "The Bengal Gazette," "Amrita Bazar Patrika," "The Hindu," and "The Times of India."
(c) James Prinsep was an English scholar, orientalist, and antiquary. He was noted for deciphering Brahmi script, and he contributed significantly to the study of Indian history and numismatics.
(d) The Gateway of India is an arch-monument built during the 20th century in Mumbai, India. It was erected to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary at Apollo Bunder on their visit to India in 1911. Designed by architect George Wittet, it was completed in 1924 and is a major tourist attraction.
3. (a) Some of the European scholars who rekindled interest in India's ancient culture include William Jones, who founded the Asiatic Society; Max Mueller, known for his translations of sacred texts; and James Prinsep, noted for his work on Indian scripts and coins.
(b) The introduction of modern ideas brought about a literary renaissance in Indian literature, marked by the emergence of new genres such as novels and short stories. Authors like Rabindranath Tagore introduced new literary forms and explored themes of nationalism, humanism, and the complexities of social life in India.
(c) The Bengal School of Art was known for its emphasis on Indian traditions and spiritual values, reacting against the prevalent academic art styles introduced by the British. It was led by figures such as Abanindranath Tagore, who promoted a nationalistic Indian style, and other prominent artists like Nandalal Bose, Ramkinkar Baij, and Binod Behari Mukherjee.
(d) The development of the press in India played a crucial role in spreading nationalist ideas and anti-colonial sentiments. Newspapers and journals published articles criticizing British policies and advocating for independence, which informed and mobilized the masses, thereby fostering a sense of national identity and unity among diverse linguistic and cultural groups in India.
4. (a) science and philosophy (b) William Jones (c) Max Mueller
(d) Santiniketan in West Bengal (e) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus
5. (a) False (b) True (c) False (d) True
6. (a) (iv) (b) (v) (c) (i) (d) (iii)
(e) (ii)

- (e) Revolutionaries were those who believed in overthrowing British rule through violent means. Their activities included assassinations, bombings, and armed rebellions, notably those led by figures like Bhagat Singh, the Ghadar Party, and the Bengal revolutionaries.
 - (f) Moderates demanded administrative reforms, increased participation of Indians in the government, civil liberties, reduction of heavy taxation, and the expenditure of Indian revenues on Indian welfare.
4. (a) Indian leaders extended support to the British during the First World War in hopes of gaining self-government through loyal cooperation.
 - (b) The British tried to appease the Moderates to counter the influence of Extremists and maintain control over the political discourse.
 - (c) People of Bengal strongly reacted to the partition proposal as it was seen as a strategy to divide and rule, weakening nationalist forces in Bengal.
 - (d) Moderates were convinced of the efficacy of the British rule because they believed gradual reforms could be achieved through constitutional means and dialogue.
 - (e) The British introduced modern education in India to train Indian clerks for administrative purposes, and inadvertently facilitated the rise of a new educated class aware of democratic ideals.
 5. (a) Marked the founding of the Indian National Congress.
 - (b) Saw the rise of the Swadeshi movement and strong expressions of nationalism.
 - (c) Notable for the split between the Moderates and Extremists.
 - (d) Famous for the Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League, signaling a temporary unity among Indian political factions.
 6. (a) Press (b) Feroz Shah Mehta (c) Bombay and 1885 (d) Curzon
 - (e) globalization
 7. (a) (iii) (b) (v) (c) (vi) (d) (i)
 - (d) (ii) (e) (iv)

Chapter 12: Indian National Movement (1919-1947)

1. (a) (iv) (b) (iv) (c) (iii) (d) (i)
 - (e) (iii) (f) (ii) (g) (ii) (h) (i)
2. (a) Gandhi's Constructive Programme was aimed at social reform within India, including promoting education, cleanliness, village industry, and the abolition of untouchability. It was designed to rebuild the fabric of Indian society along non-violent, cooperative lines.
 - (b) It helped empower rural communities, promote economic self-sufficiency through khadi and village industries, and foster a sense of dignity and self-respect among the downtrodden sections of society.
 - (c) Methods included boycotting British goods and institutions, surrendering titles, and peaceful demonstrations. Schools and colleges were boycotted, and lawyers left legal practices.
 - (d) The release of political prisoners not convicted of violence, the return of confiscated land to farmers, and the right to make salt for coastal communities were key points.
 - (e) The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) was a pan-Islamist, political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British government not to abolish the Ottoman Caliphate.
 - (f) The Simon Commission, led by Sir John Simon, was boycotted because it included no Indian members, and it was seen as a continuation of British control over Indian affairs.
3. (a) Revolutionaries engaged in activities like the assassination of British officials, which was part of

their direct action strategy to challenge British authority. For example, Bhagat Singh and his colleagues assassinated British police officer John Saunders in 1928. Another activity was the Kakori train robbery in 1925, where revolutionaries looted a train to fund their activities against the British rule.

- (b) The Khilafat movement was a turning point because it represented a unique instance where Hindu and Muslim communities united under a common cause. This joint effort was pivotal in demonstrating the potential of communal harmony in fighting against the British, which expanded the base of the Indian nationalist struggle beyond communal lines.
 - (c) The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced the system of dyarchy in provincial governments, where certain subjects like education and public health were administered by Indian ministers. This act also expanded the size of the legislative councils and increased the number of Indians eligible to vote, creating a broader base for legislative participation.
 - (d) The Cabinet Mission proposed a federal structure for India while retaining a central government with limited powers. It suggested a union of India comprising British provinces and princely states dealing with foreign affairs, defense, and communications while other powers would rest with provinces. The proposal failed mainly due to disagreements between the Congress and the Muslim League on the groupings of provinces and the extent of the central power.
 - (e) The Dandi March, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, marked the launch of the Civil Disobedience Movement aimed at resisting British rule through non-violent means. It began with Gandhi's march from Sabarmati Ashram to the Arabian Sea coast, culminating in the illegal production of salt. This act of defiance was crucial as it symbolized resistance against unjust laws and sparked widespread participation across India, elevating the nationalistic spirit.
4. (a) Saunders and Bhagat Singh (b) Satyagraha, truth and non-violence
(c) 1942 (d) Salt March (e) Chauri Chaura
5. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True
(e) False (f) False
6. (a) **Satyagraha:** A form of non-violent resistance initiated by Mahatma Gandhi, used in many campaigns for Indian independence and social reforms.
- (b) **Poona Pact:** An agreement between Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in 1932, which prevented separate electorates for Dalits but provided them greater electoral representation.
- (c) **Rowlatt Act:** A 1919 British law that allowed confinement of suspects without trial, which led to widespread unrest and was one of the causes of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- (d) **Day of Deliverance:** Celebrated by Muslim League on December 22, 1939, to mark resignation of all Congress party ministers in British Indian provinces.
- (e) **The Naval Revolt:** A 1946 rebellion by Indian sailors of the Royal Indian Navy against the British in Bombay, which was a significant episode in the Indian independence movement.
- (f) **Chauri Chaura Incident:** An event where a large group of protesters clashed with police, culminating in the burning of a police station and the death of 22 policemen, leading to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Gandhi.
7. (a) Gandhiji went to Champaran defying British orders.
(b) A peaceful public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh.
(c) The British announced the Communal Award.
(d) The Congress session was held at Karachi.
(e) Pakistan resolution was passed.

Chapter 13: Resources

1. (a) (iv) (b) (i) (c) (iv) (d) (iv)
(e) (iv)
2. (a) Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
(b) Natural resources are materials provided by the Earth that humans can use to make more complex (human-made) products. Man-made resources are items or substances that have value to human lives that do not occur naturally and must be made using other resources.
(c) Potential resources are those that exist in a region and may be used in the future. Actual resources are those that have been surveyed and their quantity and quality have been determined and are being used presently.
(d) Non-recyclable resources are resources that cannot be reused or processed into new materials after their initial use.
3. (a) A resource is anything that satisfies human needs and is necessary for survival. Resources can be natural, originating from the Earth without human intervention, or they can be man-made, created through modification or combination of natural resources. Resources are classified based on origin, renewability, and stage of development.
(b) Sustainable development of resources means managing them in ways that fulfill current needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs. It involves using resources at a rate at which they can regenerate and maintaining a natural balance. This approach helps prevent resource depletion and ensures environmental, economic, and social sustainability.
(c) Conservation of resources is crucial for maintaining an ecological balance and ensuring that natural resources are available for future generations. It prevents resource depletion, reduces environmental impact, and promotes sustainability. Conservation helps in managing natural resources efficiently and responsibly, ensuring their availability over the long term.
(d) A resource becomes a reserve when it is identified and assessed for its viability and potential profitability for future use. This involves surveying, exploring, and quantifying the resource to determine its feasibility for development. Reserves are part of the actual resources that have been confirmed for their economic value and can be developed profitably in the future.
4. (a) actual (b) origin (c) Exhaustible (d) conservation
(e) Sustainable
5. (a) Biotic resources (b) Renewable resources (c) Extinction (d) Fossil fuels
6. (a) **Natural and Man-Made resources:** Natural resources occur naturally without human intervention, while man-made resources are created by humans.
(b) **Potential and Actual resources:** Potential resources are known to exist and may be used in the future; actual resources are those that are currently in use.
(c) **Non-recyclable and recyclable resources:** Non-recyclable resources cannot be reprocessed to make new products; recyclable resources can be reused.
(d) **Conservation and sustainable development:** Conservation is the protection, preservation, and careful management of natural resources; sustainable development also involves using these resources in a way that does not deplete them.
(e) **Biotic and Abiotic resources:** Biotic resources are derived from living organisms; abiotic resources come from non-living materials.
(f) **Exhaustible and Non-exhaustible resources:** Exhaustible resources can be depleted and are not easily replenished; non-exhaustible resources, like solar energy, are more or less unlimited.

Chapter 14: Land and Soil Resources

1. (a) (iv) (b) (iv) (c) (i) (d) (ii)
2. (a) Deforestation is the clearing or removal of forests or stands of trees where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use. Examples of deforestation include conversion of forestland to farms, ranches, or urban use.
(b) Soil degradation is the decline in soil condition caused by its improper use or poor management, usually for agricultural, industrial or urban purposes. It often involves the loss of organic matter, decline in soil fertility and structural condition, erosion, and increased salinity.
(c) Land degradation is a process in which the value of the physical environment is affected by a combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land. It includes soil erosion, soil contamination, soil acidification, and other processes that lead to reduced ability of the land to support life.
3. (a) Land resources are essential for various human activities, including agriculture, forestry, mining, building homes and infrastructure, and more. They provide the space for our economic activities and are crucial for biodiversity and ecological balance. We call land a limited resource because its availability is finite; not all land is arable or habitable, and the increasing human population puts pressure on these limited resources, making sustainable management critical.
(b) Changes in land use patterns are influenced by several factors including economic development, population growth, technological advancements in agriculture and industry, urbanization, government policies, environmental laws, and societal preferences. These factors can cause shifts from agricultural to industrial or residential use, changes in farming practices, or the development of new urban centers.
(c) Measures for soil conservation include contour ploughing, terracing, crop rotation, agroforestry, controlled grazing, use of cover crops, mulching, constructing check dams, and the establishment of windbreaks. These practices help reduce soil erosion, enhance soil fertility, and maintain the natural landscape.
(d) Soil formation is influenced by five main factors: parent material, climate, topography, biological factors, and time. Parent material provides the mineral base for soil development. Climate affects the rate of weathering and organic decomposition. Topography influences drainage and erosion patterns. Biological factors include the effects of vegetation, animals, and microorganisms on soil development. Time allows for the processes affecting soil formation to occur, leading to soil maturity.
4. (a) Black soils (b) Shelterbelt (c) Terrace farming (d) Desert
5. (a) Erosion vs. Deforestation: Erosion is the process of soil being worn away, often by water, wind, or ice. Deforestation refers to the clearing of forest areas, often leading to increased erosion.
(b) Contour ploughing vs. Terrace farming: Contour ploughing involves ploughing along the contours of a hill to reduce soil erosion, while terrace farming involves creating steps on steep land to make land suitable for agriculture.
(c) Pedocals vs. Pedalfers: Pedocals are found in drier regions and are characterized by higher calcium carbonate content, whereas pedalfers are found in more humid regions and are rich in aluminum and iron oxides.
(d) Chernozems vs. Humus: Chernozems are fertile black soils rich in humus found in temperate grasslands, while humus itself is the organic component of soil, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other plant material.
6. (a) agriculture (b) Soil (c) Waterlogging
(d) waterlogging and salinization

Chapter 15: Water Resources

1. (a) (iii) (b) (iv) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)
(e) (ii)
2. (a) Certain animals have adapted to saline water environments where they can tolerate or even require high salinity levels for their biological processes. Examples include some species of fish and birds.
(b) Saline water is water that contains significant amounts of dissolved salts, typically sodium chloride. It is often found in oceans and seas.
(c) Potable water is water that is safe to drink or use for food preparation, without risk of health problems. It is free from contaminants and pathogens.
(d) Scarcity of water is often due to overuse, pollution, increased population demands, climatic changes, and inefficient water management practices.
(e) Water is used for drinking, agriculture, sanitation, health, industry, and energy production, among other essential daily uses.
3. (a) Although a large portion of Earth is covered with water, only a small fraction is fresh water, which is distributed unevenly. Many regions face water scarcity due to inadequate rainfall, overuse, and contamination from industrial, agricultural, and domestic waste, leading to both scarcity and poor quality.
(b) Implement water-efficient practices such as drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, recycling wastewater, fixing leaks, using water-saving appliances, and promoting water conservation awareness.
(c) Multipurpose river valley projects are large-scale initiatives that serve several functions like providing irrigation, preventing floods, generating hydroelectric power, and supplying drinking water. They are called multipurpose because they fulfill multiple community and environmental needs simultaneously.
(d) Water resources are critical for India due to its large agricultural sector, growing population, and increasing industrialization. Efficient management is vital for sustaining economic growth, meeting agricultural demands, and providing for the basic needs of its population.
(e) Methods to purify drinking water include boiling, filtration, distillation, chlorination, and the use of ultraviolet light.
4. (a) Drip irrigation method needs promotion because it conserves water by delivering it directly to the plant roots and reduces evaporation.
(b) Salty water is able to sustain certain animals because these animals have evolved physiological adaptations to manage high salt concentrations.
(c) Many tanks and ponds have dried up due to overuse and inadequate rainfall.
(d) Distribution of rainfall is unequal due to varying climatic zones and geographic features.
(e) Drinking water must be pure to prevent waterborne diseases and ensure health safety.
5. (a) Mahanadi (b) Gandhi Sagar Dam, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan (c) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Sardar Sarovar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat (d) Satluj
6. (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (vi) (d) (v)
(e) (i)
7. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
(e) False

Chapter 16: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

1. (a) (ii) (b) (i) (c) (ii) (d) (ii)
(e) (ii) (f) (iii)
2. (a) A forest is a large area covered chiefly with trees and undergrowth. It is a complex ecological system where trees dominate the landscape and support various forms of life.
(b) Ecosystems are crucial as they provide essential services that support life on Earth. They regulate climate, purify air and water, pollinate crops, provide habitat for wildlife, and cycle nutrients necessary for life.
(c) Climate, soil type, altitude, and human activities such as deforestation, urbanization, and conservation efforts are major factors influencing plant and wildlife resources.
(d) Tigers, leopards, elephants, deer (such as chital and sambar), and various bird species.
(e) Savannas are mixed ecosystems characterized by the predominant presence of grasses with scattered trees and shrubs. They are typically found in regions where rainfall is seasonal.
3. (a) Elections are processes where citizens vote to choose representatives. In India, elections are held at various levels: national (Lok Sabha), state (Legislative Assemblies), and local (Panchayats and Municipalities). This system ensures representation from different geographical and administrative segments of the country.
(b) The Election Commission of India oversees all aspects of electoral processes, ensuring they are fair and transparent. It organizes, directs, and controls the entire process, including updating electoral rolls, monitoring election campaigns, and setting election dates. It also enforces the Model Code of Conduct to maintain election integrity.
(c) A political party is an organized group of people with common political goals and opinions, seeking to influence public policy by getting candidates elected to public office. In India, major political parties include the Indian National Congress (INC), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)].
(d) A bi-party system, like in the USA, has two major political parties dominating the political landscape, simplifying voter choices and often leading to a majority government. A multi-party system, like in India, features multiple parties which can lead to coalition governments, providing representation to a broader spectrum of opinions but sometimes resulting in unstable governments.
(e) National parties have a significant presence across multiple states and play a major role in national politics, like the BJP and INC. Regional parties influence specific states or regions, addressing local issues, like the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) and the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK).
4. (a) Biosphere (b) 33% (c) USA (d) Cones
(e) Vultures
5. (a) T (b) F (c) T (d) F
(e) T
6. (a) (iv) (b) (i) (c) (v) (d) (ii)
(e) (iii)
7. (a) Evergreen forests are characterized by trees that retain their leaves throughout the year and are typically found in warm, moist climates. Deciduous forests, on the other hand, are dominated by trees that lose their leaves seasonally, usually in colder or temperate climates to conserve water during dry or cold seasons.
(b) Depletion of forest resources is primarily caused by deforestation for agricultural expansion, logging

for timber, urban development, and mining. Additional factors include forest fires, pests, diseases, and climate change impacts which disrupt the growth and sustainability of forest ecosystems.

- (c) Conservation efforts include legal protections like the establishment of national parks and wildlife reserves, reforestation projects, sustainable forestry practices, and international agreements like CITES to control the trade of endangered species. Education and community involvement also play key roles in conservation initiatives.
- (d) Hunting is legally regulated with specific seasons, licenses, and quotas intended to manage animal populations sustainably. Poaching is illegal hunting, killing, or capturing of animals against conservation and wildlife management laws, often threatening endangered species and biodiversity.
- (e) CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international treaty drawn up to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Its main aims are to monitor, regulate, and restrict the trade of endangered species to prevent extinction.

Chapter 17: Agriculture Typology

- 1. (a) (iii) (b) (i) (c) (iii) (d) (i)
(e) (iii)
- 2. (a) Agriculture involves the cultivation of land, raising crops, and feeding, breeding, and raising livestock. It includes the preparation of plant and animal products for people to use and their distribution to markets.
(b) Shifting cultivation is a form of agriculture in which an area of ground is cleared of vegetation, usually by fire, cultivated for a few years, and then abandoned to recover its fertility as farmers move on to new areas.
(c) Sedentary intensive agriculture is a method of farming in fixed locations where farmers intensively cultivate a small area of land to maximize crop yields.
(d) Extensive farming is an agricultural production system that uses small inputs of labor, fertilizers, and capital relative to the land area being farmed.
(e) Mixed farming is an agricultural system in which a farmer conducts different agricultural practices together, such as cash crops and livestock, aiming to increase income and reduce risk.
- 3. (a) Agriculture is the practice of cultivating soil, growing crops, and raising livestock for food, fiber, medicinal plants, and other products used to sustain and enhance life. Physical factors limiting agricultural development include climate, soil quality, water availability, and terrain.
(b) Shifting agriculture is considered wasteful due to the destruction of forest ecosystems, loss of biodiversity, and the unsustainable use of land which often leads to soil erosion and nutrient depletion.
(c) Cooperative farming is becoming popular as it allows farmers to pool resources for greater efficiency, share risks and benefits, access better technology, and improve market access, thus increasing profitability and sustainability.
(d) Agriculture is crucial as it provides food and raw materials, employment opportunities, contributes to national income, and supports rural populations, forming the base for food security and economic stability.
(e) Types of pastoral farming include nomadic herding, where herders move with their animals to find new pastures; ranching, where livestock are raised on large tracts of land; and transhumance, involving seasonal movement of livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures.

- (f) Commercial agriculture features large-scale farming aimed at producing crops and livestock for sale, often for export. It involves the use of modern technologies, high levels of input and mechanization, and focuses on high yield and profitability.
- 4.** (a) True
 (b) False — Corn is the most important crop grown in the USA.
 (c) False — Shifting cultivation is called jhum in India.
 (d) True
 (e) False — Agriculture in Russia is predominantly carried out on privately owned farms.
 (f) False — Crop rotation involves growing different crops in succession on the same land to maintain soil fertility and help control pests and diseases.
- 5.** (a) Modern agriculture often involves irrigation systems, which are necessary to support crop growth in areas with inadequate rainfall. Techniques such as hydroponics and sprinkler systems, which ensure optimal growing conditions and higher yields, significantly increase water usage.
 (b) In India, high population density and limited arable land force farmers to maximize the output from small plots, leading to intensive subsistence farming. This method is labor-intensive, using manual labor and traditional practices to meet the food requirements of the farmer's family.
 (c) Dairy farming in developed countries benefits from advanced technology, infrastructure, and investment, which enable efficient production and distribution. These factors contribute to the prevalence of dairy farming in these regions, ensuring high productivity and standards.
 (d) Crop rotation involves alternating the types of crops grown on a particular piece of land. This practice helps prevent soil depletion, as different crops use and replenish different nutrients in the soil, reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and enhancing soil health.
 (e) Geographic, climatic, and soil conditions vary significantly across the world, affecting the suitability of land for agriculture. Factors like rainfall, temperature, soil type, and terrain influence what can be grown and how productive the land can be.
 (f) Plantation agriculture typically involves growing large quantities of a single crop, such as tea, coffee, or sugar, which are often located far from markets. Efficient transport facilities are crucial for moving these bulk products to processing locations and markets, impacting the profitability and feasibility of plantation operations.
- 6.** (a) (v) (b) (vi) (c) (i) (d) (ii)
 (e) (iv) (f) (iii)
- 7.** (a) Subsistence and Commercial Agriculture:
 Subsistence agriculture focuses on growing enough food to feed the farmer's family, with little surplus for sale, while commercial agriculture is aimed at producing significant amounts of crops or livestock for sale in markets to earn profits.
- (b) Horticulture and Viticulture:
 Horticulture involves cultivating gardens or crops intensively for food, comfort, and beautification. Viticulture specifically refers to the cultivation of grapevines, primarily for wine production.
- (c) Extensive Commercial and Intensive Subsistence Farming:
 Extensive commercial farming involves large-scale farming operations that use minimal labor inputs relative to land area, primarily in developed countries. Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in densely populated areas where farmers work small plots of land using simple tools to maximize yield per acre.

Chapter 18: Important Crops

1. (a) (i) (b) (i) (c) (iii) (d) (ii)
(e) (iv) (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (i)
(d) (iii)
2. (a) Rice typically requires a warm climate with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 40°C and high humidity. It needs a lot of water, ideally through flooding or consistent rainfall, making it suitable for tropical and subtropical regions.
(b) Coffee cultivation favors tropical climates with abundant rainfall and no frost. It thrives in areas with rich, well-drained soils, mild temperatures ranging from 15°C to 28°C, and at elevations from near sea level to about 2,800 meters.
(c) The main producers of tea include China, India, Kenya, Sri Lanka, and Turkey. These countries provide the ideal climatic conditions for tea cultivation, such as high altitude, tropical temperatures, and abundant rainfall.
(d) Chief plantation crops of India include tea, coffee, rubber, spices (like cardamom and pepper), and coconut. These crops are typically grown in the tropical regions of India, including parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the Northeastern states.
(e) Tall shady trees are grown on coffee estates to provide shade for the coffee plants, which thrive under indirect sunlight. The shade helps moderate temperature, reduces water evaporation, and protects young coffee plants from direct sun exposure, contributing to better quality beans.
3. (a) The two major varieties of coffee are Arabica and Robusta. Hill slopes are more suitable for coffee because they provide excellent drainage, preventing water retention around the roots which can lead to diseases. The elevation often associated with slopes also tends to have cooler temperatures, which is ideal for Arabica coffee, enhancing its flavor profile.
(b) Wheat thrives in temperate climates due to its adaptability to grow in moderate weather and its ability to be stored for long periods, making it a reliable food source throughout the year. Its versatility in food preparation makes it a staple, especially in areas where seasonal changes affect other crop productions.
(c) Rice cultivation requires a hot and humid climate with temperatures typically between 20°C and 40°C. It needs a lot of water, preferably from flooding or irrigated fields, and thrives in soft, loamy, or clayey soil that can hold water. The ideal rice-growing areas often have a prolonged rainy season followed by a warm sunshine period.
(d) Sugarcane from Peninsular India is known for its high sucrose content, making it more suitable for sugar production. The region's tropical climate and well-distributed rainfall throughout the year, along with black and alluvial soils, contribute to the high quality of the cane.
(e) Important producers of jute include India and Bangladesh, with India being the largest producer. These countries provide the ideal hot and humid climate that jute requires to thrive.
(f) India is primarily a rice-producing country, which aligns with its status as one of the world's largest producers of rice. The extensive river deltas, tropical climate, and ample monsoon rainfall provide ideal conditions for cultivating rice, particularly in the eastern and southern regions of the country.
(g) Millets refer to a group of highly variable small-seeded grasses, widely grown around the world as cereal crops or grains for fodder and human food. Millets are important in dry zones as they are hardy and drought-resistant, making them an essential staple in arid and semi-arid regions.
4. (a) Food crops and cash crops:
Food crops are grown primarily for consumption by the farmer's family or for local markets to meet

daily dietary needs, such as rice and wheat. Cash crops are grown primarily for sale to gain profit, such as cotton and coffee.

(b) Plantation and fibre crops:

Plantation crops refer to crops like tea, coffee, and rubber, cultivated on large estates or plantations, typically involving significant labor and capital investment. Fibre crops, such as cotton and jute, are grown specifically for their fibrous qualities used in textile production.

(c) Storage facilities in a developed and a developing country:

Developed countries typically have advanced storage facilities with controlled environments to minimize loss and spoilage. Developing countries may lack such advanced technologies, leading to higher post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage conditions.

(d) Fodder crops and millets crops:

Fodder crops are grown specifically to feed livestock, such as alfalfa and clover. Millets are grain crops that can serve as both human food and animal feed but are primarily cultivated for human consumption in many regions.

5. (a) Developing (b) Developing (c) Both (d) Developed
 (e) Developed (f) Developing

6.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>States under Cultivation</i>	<i>Climatic Conditions</i>	<i>Soil Type</i>	<i>Any Other Feature</i>
Rice	Assam, West Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh	Tropical to subtropical; requires high humidity and temperature	Deep clayey and loamy soils that can retain water	Often grown in flooded fields known as paddies; requires a lot of water
Wheat	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Temperate climate; requires cool growing season followed by bright sunshine for ripening	Well-drained loamy soils to clayey loams	Requires moderate rainfall, typically grown in winter or cooler seasons
Coffee	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu	Warm and humid climate with no temperature fluctuation; moderate rainfall with dry period	Rich, well-drained loamy soils, preferably volcanic	Grown on hill slopes; shade-grown with mixed cropping to protect young plants
Tea	Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala	Warm and moist climate, requires heavy rainfall and no extreme temperatures	Acidic soil, well-drained	Grown on hill slopes; requires substantial labor for plucking tea leaves

7. (a) agriculture (b) agriculture (c) coffee (d) tea
 (e) jute
8. (a) (v) (b) (iii) (c) (ii) (d) (i)
 (e) (iv)

Chapter 19: Natural Disasters: Earthquake, Cyclones, Floods

1. (a) (i) (b) (i) (c) (iv) (d) (ii)
(e) (ii) (f) (ii) (g) (iii)
2. (a) Natural disasters: Earthquake, flood, cyclone, and volcano eruption. Man-made disasters: Industrial accidents, fires, and oil spills.
(b) **Flood-prone:** Assam; **Drought-prone:** Rajasthan; **Cyclone-prone:** Odisha.
(c) Earthquakes occur due to the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust that creates seismic waves. This energy release is usually caused by tectonic movements, volcanic activity, or man-made explosions underground.
(d) Regular maintenance, ensuring proper foundation and drainage, using water-resistant materials, and inspecting and repairing roofs and walls to prevent water ingress can prevent house collapses during the rainy season.
(e) Cyclones are intense circular storms that originate over warm tropical oceans, characterized by low atmospheric pressure, high winds, and heavy rain. They are known as hurricanes in the Atlantic and typhoons in the Pacific.
(f) Due to their large catchment areas, heavy monsoon rains, and the silt they carry which can elevate river beds and lead to breaches in embankments, causing widespread flooding.
3. (a) Human actions such as deforestation, urbanization in flood-prone areas, and environmental degradation can exacerbate natural disasters. For example, deforestation can lead to more severe landslides and floods, while construction in vulnerable areas increases the damage from events like earthquakes and floods.
(b) Man-made disasters can be prevented by enforcing strict safety regulations, conducting regular risk assessments, improving infrastructure resilience, training individuals on disaster response, and using technology to monitor and manage risk.
(c) Implementing stringent safety measures, regular maintenance of tracks and equipment, using advanced technology for signal and track integrity checks, and thorough training for emergency response can minimize damage in railway accidents.
(d) Students can participate in community contingency plans by educating themselves and others about disaster preparedness, volunteering in drills and simulations, helping in creating awareness about the plans, and assisting in community-based activities during actual emergencies.
(e) Droughts are prolonged periods of inadequate rainfall leading to water shortages. Effects include crop failure, water supply issues, economic losses, increased wildfires, and ecological changes.
4. (a) Disasters (b) preparedness (c) atmospheric (d) India
5. (a) F (b) T (c) T (d) F
6. (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (d) (i)

Chapter 20: Constitution : Its Role

1. (a) (ii) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (iii)
(e) (ii) (f) (iii) (g) (i)
2. (a) A country's constitution contains the fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed. These rules together make up, i.e., constitute, what

the entity is. In the case of countries, this defines the fundamental political principles, and establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties, of a government. Most constitutions guarantee rights to the people in it.

- (b) Dowry is a gift given by the parents of the bride at the time of her marriage. The harmful effects include severe financial strain on the bride's family, and it can lead to emotional distress, domestic violence, and even death. It perpetuates gender inequality and the commodification of women.
 - (c) In a republic, the country is considered a "public matter", not the private concern or property of the rulers. The primary positions of power within a republic are not inherited but are attained through democracy or a mix of democracy with meritocracy. The head of state is elected either directly or indirectly and serves for a limited term.
 - (d) Yes, India is sovereign. This means it has supreme authority within its territory and it decides its own foreign and domestic policies.
 - (e) Important figures in the framing of the Indian Constitution include Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman of the Drafting Committee), Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Maulana Azad, among others.
- 3.**
- (a) The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950, to mark the day Purna Swaraj was declared in 1930. This day was chosen as a sign of respect and continuation of the struggle for independence, symbolizing the transition of India into a fully independent republic.
 - (b) Government action alone cannot eliminate social evils; active participation from citizens is also required. For instance, despite legal prohibitions like the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005, issues such as dowry and domestic violence persist due to societal attitudes and practices. Success in eradicating these evils requires widespread societal change, education, and cultural shifts, alongside stringent enforcement of laws.
 - (c) Secularism in the Indian context means that the state treats all religions equally and maintains a separation between religion and state. This ensures that the government does not privilege any one religion over others and that individuals are free to practice, profess, and propagate the religion of their choice. It is a core principle ensuring that the state neither encourages nor discourages any religion.
 - (d) The Dowry Prohibition Act, enacted in 1961, was designed to prohibit the giving or taking of a dowry. Under the act, demanding dowry either directly or indirectly from the parents or other relatives or guardians of a bride is prohibited. The penalty for giving or taking dowry does not apply to presents which are given at the time of marriage without any demand having been made.
 - (e) The Constitution of India contains numerous articles that lay down the framework for governance, rights, and duties within the Republic of India. Articles range from those detailing the structure of the government, the powers of the President and Parliament, fundamental rights of citizens, to those outlining the responsibilities of states and provisions for changes to the constitutional text. For example, Article 21 provides for the protection of life and personal liberty, while Article 368 provides for the amendment of the Constitution.
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- 4.** (a) Lord Mountbatten (b) a rule (c) 2002
- 5.** (a) False (b) False (c) False (d) False
- 6.** (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (i) (d) (ii)

Chapter 21: Goals Our Constitution

- (iv)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (iii)
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected the President of the Constituent Assembly.
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
 - The Constitution of India was framed in 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days.
 - The Preamble of the Constitution is an introductory statement that outlines the objectives of the Constitution and reflects the fundamental values and the guiding principles of the nation. It declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality, and liberty, and endeavors to promote fraternity among them.
 - Federalism is a system of government in which powers are divided between a central government and several regional governments. In the case of India, federalism typically involves a division of responsibilities between the Union (or central) government and the State governments. It is delineated in the Constitution, where certain subjects, like defense and foreign affairs, are the preserve of the central government, while others, such as education and public health, fall under the jurisdiction of the state governments.
- India's Constitution was crafted by the Constituent Assembly which first met on December 9, 1946. The assembly included representatives from various political parties and regions, who deliberated for nearly three years. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee, and the document drew inspiration from global examples and India's own history. The final version was adopted on November 26, 1949, and came into effect on January 26, 1950.
 - The values of freedom, equality, and brotherhood, central to India's nationalist movements, are embedded in the Constitution, reflecting in principles like secularism, democratic governance, and social justice. These ideals guide laws and policies, aiming to secure dignity and rights for all citizens, thus underpinning the democratic framework and ensuring that the struggles for independence continue to resonate within the nation's governance.
 - The purpose of the Preamble is to outline the objectives of the Constitution and to present the fundamental values of the nation. It serves as an introduction to the Constitution, setting the stage for its provisions and articulating the goals of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity among all citizens of India, thereby reflecting the essence of the nation's identity.
 - Before drafting the Preamble, the objectives included building a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic that would ensure justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity among its citizens. These goals were aimed at providing a comprehensive social, economic, and political justice system, promoting welfare and maintaining unity and integrity within the diverse cultural fabric of India.
- Executive
 - Social Justice
 - Republic
 - Secularism
- True
 - False
 - False
 - True
- President
 - democratic
 - citizens
 - secular

Chapter 22: Parliamentary System

- (i)
 - (ii)
 - (ii)
 - (ii)
 - (iii)
 - (ii)
 - (iv)
 - (iii)
- India chose the Parliamentary form of government for its familiarity to Indian leaders due to the British influence and to ensure greater accountability through collective responsibility to the elected legislature.

- (b) The Indian Parliament is bicameral, consisting of two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People), along with the President of India.
 - (c) Legislation, controlling the government (oversight), budgetary powers (financial oversight), and representing the electorate.
 - (d) Question hour is the first hour of a parliamentary sitting session dedicated for MPs to ask questions to the ministers and hold them accountable for the functioning of their ministries.
 - (e) The Budget outlines the government's financial plan for the fiscal year, detailing expenditures and expected revenues, guiding economic policy, and ensuring resource allocation to various departments.
 - (f) The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both houses of Parliament, and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union territories.
 - (g) Some of India's main political parties include the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), and regional parties like the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) and Telugu Desam Party (TDP).
- 3.**
- (a) The Parliamentary system is characterized by the dominance of the legislative branch, where the executive is derived from and accountable to the legislature. The head of government (Prime Minister) is supported by a cabinet, and their continuity in office depends on maintaining the confidence of the majority in the lower house. This system promotes a fusion of powers between the legislative and executive branches.
 - (b) In the Parliamentary system, the government is formed by the majority party or coalition in the legislature and the executive is accountable to the legislature. Conversely, the Presidential system features a clear separation of powers between the executive and the legislature. The President is independently elected, serves a fixed term, and does not depend on legislative confidence to govern but cannot legislate without legislative approval.
 - (c) To contest in Lok Sabha elections, candidates must be Indian citizens, at least 25 years old, and registered voters in any part of India. They must not be declared bankrupt, must not hold profitable posts in the government, and should not be convicted of certain criminal offenses, ensuring their eligibility under the Representation of the People Act.
 - (d) Lok Sabha members are directly elected by the general electorate based on universal adult suffrage, representing various parliamentary constituencies across India. In contrast, Rajya Sabha members are indirectly elected by the state legislative assemblies using proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote, reflecting the federal structure by representing states.
 - (e) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over House sessions, ensuring order and decorum during debates, deciding on all procedural and administrative matters. The Speaker is responsible for discipline under the rules of the House, represents the House in all communications with the President of India or external persons, and serves as a neutral figure while conducting House business.
 - (f) The Lok Sabha holds exclusive powers on financial matters, such as the introduction and passage of money bills. It can also bring a motion of no confidence against the government. The Rajya Sabha has special powers to initiate legislation on state matters under certain conditions and approve constitutional amendments which require a two-thirds majority.
- 4.**
- (a) Lok Sabha - The lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, composed of representatives directly elected by people.
 - (b) Rajya Sabha - The upper house of India's Parliament, whose members are elected by the legislative assemblies of States and Union territories.
 - (c) Question hour - A period during a parliamentary session where members question government ministers about their departments' activities.

- (d) Budget - An annual financial statement presented by the government detailing expected revenue and expenditure for the upcoming fiscal year.
5. (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) False
(e) False
6. (a) Vice-president (b) Parliament (c) lower (d) upper
(e) Rajya Sabha

Chapter 23: The Executive : Its Role

1. (a) (i) (b) (ii) (c) (i) (d) (iv)
(e) (ii)
2. (a) The President of India serves as the ceremonial head of state, part of Parliament, and the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. The President also plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democratic governance by exercising powers like legislative assent, appointing the Prime Minister, and other key roles as advised by the Prime Minister.
- (b) Legislative power to summon or prorogue Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha, Executive power to appoint the Prime Minister, judges, and other officials, Financial power to cause the budget to be laid before Parliament, and Military power as the supreme commander of the armed forces.
- (c) The President appoints the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister. If no party has a clear majority, the President appoints a member who is most likely to secure a majority in a vote of confidence.
- (d) The Cabinet is a smaller body consisting of key ministers who hold major portfolios, often termed as the inner circle of the government, and is responsible for making major decisions. The Council of Ministers includes all ministers, categorized as Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Ministers of State with independent charge, who manage their specific ministries under the overall guidance of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
3. (a) Distinguish between wholesale and retail market: Wholesale markets deal primarily with selling goods in large quantities at lower prices, typically to retailers or other businesses, not to the final consumer. Retail markets sell goods directly to consumers in smaller quantities at a markup.
4. (a) President (b) Vice-President (c) Secretaries (d) Prime Minister
5. (a) False (b) False (c) False (d) True

Chapter 24: The Judiciary

1. (a) (iv) (b) (iii) (c) (iv) (d) (i)
(e) (iv) (f) (i)
2. (a) The highest court of justice in India is the Supreme Court.
- (b) A Supreme Court judge must be a citizen of India, have been an advocate of a high court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least 10 years, or have been a judge of a high court for at least 5 years or possess equivalent qualifications.
- (c) The advisory role of the Supreme Court involves giving opinions to the government on legal questions or matters of public importance upon request by the President of India, as defined under Article 143 of the Constitution.
- (d) The First Information Report (FIR) is a document prepared by the police when they receive information

about the commission of a cognizable offense. It is a report of information first received at the police station concerning a criminal activity.

3. (a) The Indian Judiciary is structured as a hierarchical system with the Supreme Court at the top, followed by High Courts in each state or group of states, and various subordinate courts below them. The Supreme Court is called the apex court because it is the highest judicial authority, which oversees the application and interpretation of the law across the country, ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution and acting as the final court of appeal.
(b) The functions of the judiciary in India include adjudicating disputes, interpreting laws, safeguarding the Constitution, protecting the rights of citizens, and acting as the custodian of the rule of law. It also performs an advisory role for the government and ensures that the laws are uniformly and consistently applied.
(c) The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court refers to the cases that can be directly filed before it without first going through a lower court. This includes disputes between the Government of India and one or more states, disputes between states, and cases involving questions of constitutional law.
(d) The two kinds of subordinate courts in districts are Civil Courts and Criminal Courts. Civil Courts handle civil matters such as disputes related to property, marriage, contracts, etc. Criminal Courts deal with cases that involve offenses against the state or individuals, where penalties may include fines or imprisonment.
4. (a) guardian (b) Public Interest Litigations (PILs) (c) 1985
(d) Sessions Judge
5. (a) Lok Adalats were introduced to facilitate the settlement of disputes quickly and inexpensively, reduce the burden on regular courts, and ensure that justice is accessible to all sections of society.
(b) Judges in India are given security of tenure to ensure the independence of the judiciary, so they can make decisions without fear of reprisal, influence, or political interference.
(c) India has an integrated judiciary to maintain uniformity in the interpretation of laws, ensure a coherent and consistent application of law throughout the country, and uphold the supremacy of the Constitution.
(d) Keeping a record of all decisions ensures transparency, allows for consistent legal precedents, aids in the study of law, and maintains the integrity and accountability of judicial proceedings.
6. (a) False (b) True (c) True (d) True

Chapter 25: Police and Human Rights

1. (a) (ii) (b) (ii) (c) (iii) (d) (i)
2. (a) The police serve to maintain law and order, protect members of the public and their property, prevent crime and disorder, and enforce laws in a manner that upholds justice and public safety.
(b) An FIR (First Information Report) is a written document prepared by police when they receive information about the commission of a cognizable offense. It is a crucial first step in the legal process of investigating a crime.
(c) Courts adjudicate disputes, interpret laws, and administer justice. They ensure that laws are applied consistently, and they protect the rights and liberties of individuals as defined under the law.
(d) A public prosecutor is a legal representative of the state in criminal proceedings, responsible for presenting the case against the accused in court, ensuring that justice is served by advocating for the interests of the public.
(e) The rule of law is a principle that all individuals, institutions, and entities are accountable to laws

