

Teacher Manual

S.St. – 8

Theme A: India and the World: Land and the People

Chapter 1: Resources and their Uses

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (c)
4. (a)
5. (d)
6. (d)
7. (a)
8. (b)

B. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Resource
2. Water
3. Formed
4. Inexhaustible
5. Human-made
6. International
7. Conflicts
8. Rhythm
9. accessible

C. Write T for true and F for false:

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. T
8. F
9. T

D. Match the Columns:

- 1-(a),
- 2-(c),
- 3-(b),
- 4-(d)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Skilled human resources are important because they have the knowledge, skills, and technology to make the best use of nature to create more resources. They contribute significantly to a nation's development and economy.
2. Natural resources are materials, substances, and components found in the environment that are valuable in their natural form. They can be broadly categorized into:
 - a. Biotic and Abiotic
 - b. Renewable and Non-renewable

3. Resources are anything available in the environment that can satisfy human needs. They are gifts of nature because they exist independently of human actions and are developed without human intervention.
4. The practice of the three R's refers to Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
5. Examples of human-made resources include plastic, paper, soda, sheet metal.
6. Cultural beliefs, such as the presence of sacred groves.
7. Technological accessibility, economic feasibility, and cultural acceptability.
8. It releases fine dust that causes air, soil, and water pollution.

F. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is important because it aims to balance economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection, ensuring long-term well-being for both people and the planet.
2. Conservation of resources is crucial due to the increasing demand for resources, their limited availability, and the environmental impacts of their extraction and use. It ensures the availability of resources for future generations, protects ecosystems, and mitigates climate change.
3. Renewable resources can be replenished naturally within a human lifespan, while non-renewable resources cannot be replenished at the same rate they are consumed. Renewable resources are generally more sustainable, while non-renewable resources are finite and their use can lead to environmental problems.
4. Nature works in cycles where everything is reused. When a tree falls, it decomposes, enriching the soil and enabling new growth.
5. Ecosystem services are the benefits that humans receive from the natural processes of ecosystems, such as clean water, pollinated crops, and fertile soil.
6. Nature is viewed as sacred, feminine, and a nurturer.

G. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. The crisis can be traced back to the 1960s, when farmers in Punjab began growing high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice that required more water than traditional crops. To meet this need, they increasingly relied on groundwater, aided by free electricity that encouraged over-pumping. The widespread use of fertilisers and pesticides also contributed to groundwater contamination. Over time, water tables fell to depths of around 30 metre, and nearly 80% of the region became over-exploited. Although these practices helped secure food supplies at the time, they have resulted in serious long-term environmental and sustainability issues.
2. Vrikshayurveda is an ancient Indian science focused on the care of plants and trees, with its roots in Sanskrit: Vriksha meaning tree and ayurveda meaning science of life or health. Formalised in texts such as Surapala's Vrikshayurveda in the 10th century CE, it offers guidance on sustainable farming practices. The system recommends specific plants for different soil types, detailed methods for seed collection and treatment, and irrigation techniques tailored to plant species and seasons. It encourages natural pest control using plant-based repellents and companion planting. Vrikshayurveda also supports crop rotation and mixed cropping to maintain soil health, and promotes ploughing methods that conserve moisture and support beneficial soil organisms like earthworms, fungi, and bacteria.
It reflects a holistic and eco-friendly approach to agriculture rooted in traditional knowledge.
3. Natural resources are elements found in the environment that humans use for various purposes. They can be categorised based on their use and renewability. By use, natural resources are divided into essential resources like air, water, and soil, which are crucial for life; material resources like wood, coal, and metals, used to create products; and energy resources like solar, wind, and fossil fuels, which are used for generating electricity and powering industries. By renewability, they are classified as renewable resources, such as timber, water,

and solar energy, which can regenerate over time and non-renewable resources, like coal, petroleum, and minerals, which are limited and take millions of years to form, making them hard to replace, once used.

4. The distribution of natural resources impacts various aspects of life, including human settlements, trade, and international relations. Areas rich in resources tend to attract industries, which fosters economic growth and creates job opportunities. However, unequal distribution can lead to conflicts over access to resources, such as water or minerals, both within countries and between nations. It also shapes the development of infrastructure and can create disparities in quality of life, with some regions benefiting more from their resources than others.
5. . Renewable resources are natural materials that regenerate over time, such as sunlight, wind, water, and wood. Unlike non-renewable resources like fossil fuels and minerals, they are not exhausted when used responsibly, as they replenish naturally. Non-renewable resources, however, are limited and cannot be restored within a human timescale.

To keep renewable resources available for the future, they must be managed with care. This involves using clean energy sources such as solar energy and wind power, minimising waste, and adopting sustainable practices like responsible forestry. For instance, installing solar-powered street lighting helps reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Second example is to replant trees after timber harvests ensures forest renewal.

Chapter-2: Natural vegetation and Wildlife Resources

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (a)
5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Deserts
2. Downs
3. Tropical rainforests

4. Forests, grasslands and deserts 5. Lichens

C. Match the columns:

- 1-(c), 2-(d), 3-(b), 4-(a)

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Steps taken for natural vegetation conservation include:

Establishing national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves to protect habitats.

Enacting laws such as the Wildlife Protection Act to prohibit hunting and poaching.

Promoting afforestation and reforestation programs to expand forest cover.

Banning harmful practices like deforestation and illegal logging.

Implementing joint management programs involving local communities.

Supporting sustainable forestry practices.

Conducting surveys and monitoring wildlife populations.

Protecting wildlife from pollution.

2. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement that aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

3. Temperate grasslands have moderate rainfall and temperatures with grasses as the dominant vegetation, while tropical grasslands (savannas) are warmer with distinct wet and dry seasons and scattered trees.

4. Natural vegetation refers to plant life that grows without human interference, determined by factors like climate, soil, and topography.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Coniferous forests are dominated by cone-bearing trees like pine, fir, and spruce, adapted to colder climates and found in regions such as the taiga and mountain areas.

2. Wildlife found in each continent:

Africa:

Lions, elephants, giraffes, zebras, rhinoceroses.

Asia:

Tigers, pandas, elephants, snow leopards, monkeys.

North America:

Bears, bison, deer, wolves, eagles.

South America:

Jaguars, sloths, monkeys, anacondas, llamas.

Europe:

Wolves, bears, deer, foxes, lynx.

Australia:

Kangaroos, koalas, wombats, emus, dingoes.

Antarctica:

Penguins, seals, whales.

3. Initiatives taken by nations for saving wildlife:

- Establishing protected areas like national parks and sanctuaries.
- Enacting and enforcing wildlife protection laws.
- Launching conservation projects for endangered species.
- Implementing anti-poaching measures.
- Engaging in international cooperation.
- Promoting habitat conservation and restoration.
- Supporting research and monitoring efforts.
- Involving local communities in conservation.
- Extinct animals: Dodo, Tasmanian tiger.
- Endangered animals: Tiger, snow leopard, giant panda, African elephant.

4. Mediterranean forests are characterized by evergreen trees and shrubs with small, hard leaves adapted to hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters.

Wildlife includes animals like deer, wild goats, and various birds. These forests are found in regions surrounding the Mediterranean Sea, as well as in parts of California, Chile, South Africa, and Australia.

Chapter 3: Agriculture and Manufacturing Industries

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |

B. Fill in the Blanks:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Crops | 2. Farming | 3. Commercial farming |
| 4. America and China | 5. Karnataka, kerala | |
| 6. Iron and steel, engineering | 7. England | |
| 8. Wool and silk | 9. Agro, mineral and forest | 10. Osaka |

C. Write T for true and F for false:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

D. Match the Columns:

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1-(c), | 2-(d), | 3-(b), | 4-(a) |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Plains and river valleys with fertile soil and favorable climate conditions are well-suited for farming.
2. Cash crops are agricultural crops grown to sell for profit, rather than for the producer's own use. Examples include cotton, coffee, and jute.
3. Rice is considered the most important crop in India.
4. Plantation agriculture involves growing a single crop on a large estate. It can take the form of tea, coffee, rubber, or spice plantations.

5. Mixed farming involves both raising crops and rearing livestock on the same farm.
6. Jamshedpur's strategic geographical location facilitates easy import and export, and the well-developed transport network further supports these activities.
7. Bengaluru's status as a major technology hub, often called the "Silicon Valley of India," has significantly elevated its importance.
8. Major iron-producing regions in the USA include the Appalachian coalfields and cities within states like Pennsylvania and West Virginia.
9. Nearby markets to Osaka include Kobe and Kyoto.
10. Bengaluru is known as the Silicon Valley of India due to its status as a major IT hub and its concentration of technology companies.

F. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Shifting cultivation involves clearing a patch of forest land for farming, and then moving to a new patch when the fertility of the soil decreases. Nomadic farming involves moving with herds of animals from place to place in search of pasture and water.
2. Intensive mixed agriculture is characterized by high inputs of labor, fertilizers, and irrigation to obtain high yields. It is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land.
3. Factors affecting crop cultivation include temperature, rainfall, soil type, and availability of labor.
4. Factors influencing agriculture include geographical conditions, government policies, and technological advancements.
5. Favorable conditions for agriculture include fertile soil, a moderate climate, a reliable water supply, and access to markets.

G. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. An industrial revolution refers to a period of significant technological advancement, particularly in manufacturing, that transforms society and the economy.

2. The IT sector is a rapidly growing industry focused on technology development, software, and computer-based services, playing a crucial role in modern economies.
3. The iron and steel industry involves extracting iron ore, processing it into iron, and then manufacturing steel products through various methods.
4. Factors affecting industry location include availability of raw materials, labor, transportation, energy, market access, and government policies.
5. a. **Small-scale industries** use local raw materials, simple machinery, and semi-skilled labor, while **large-scale industries** involve significant capital investment, advanced technology, and a large workforce.

b. Public sector and private sector industry:

Public sector industries are owned and operated by the government, while private sector industries are owned and managed by individuals or companies

Theme B: Tapestry of the Past

Chapter 4: Reshaping India's Political Map

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a)

B. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Rana Kumbha 2. Harihara, Bukka Raya 3. Bijapur, Golconda, Berar, Ahmednagar, Bidar 4. Garha 5. Rana Sanga, Maharana Pratap

C. Write T for true and F for false:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Dagh and Chehra were system of identification and branding used by the military of Allauddin Khilji.
2. The Mamluk Dynasty was established by Qutb ud-Din Aibak.
3. Firozpur was founded by Feroz Shah Tughlaq.

4. No, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's decision to shift his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad was not a success; it is widely considered a failure due to logistical issues, public discontent, and economic hardships that arose from the move, forcing him to eventually move the capital back to Delhi.
5. A karkhana was a manufacturing unit or factory that was used during the sultans and Mughals period.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Timur, a Mongol ruler, ruled over a large empire in central Asia. He invaded India and plundered Delhi. Thousands of people were massacred by his army and he left the country with a huge booty. With the booty he collected from here, he beautified his capital Samarkand by constructing elegant buildings, splendid palaces and mosques. Before departing Delhi, Timur appointed Khizr Khan as his deputy in India who founded the Sayyid Dynasty in the country.
2. The court of Delhi Sultan was a ceremonial court because it was a place where the Sultan conducted elaborate rituals and ceremonies to showcase his power and authority.
3. Mohammad bin Tughlaq issued token currency – the coins of brass and copper were minted whose value were equal to gold and silver coins. This experiment failed because during his time, most of the citizens were gold-smiths and hence they knew how to make fake coins.
4. Iltutmish, the then ruler, nominated his daughter Razia Sultan as his successor because she was considered the most capable and intelligent of his children, demonstrating strong leadership qualities even while managing state affairs during his absence, despite the societal norms that typically excluded women from the throne; essentially, her merit and abilities outweighed her gender in his eye.
5. To maintain control over his empire, Alauddin Khilji implemented several strict policies including: confiscating wealth from nobles, establishing a vast spy network, banning social gatherings without permission, controlling market

prices, and heavily taxing the population, effectively reducing the power of the aristocracy and ensuring loyalty to the Sultan; he also built a new fortified city called Siri to house his military and protect the capital from potential rebellions.

6. Foreign invasions and the rise of new dynasties reshaped India's political boundaries during the medieval period (11th to 17th century A.D.). Turkic-Afghan invasions from the 11th century led to the Delhi Sultanate in 1192, fragmenting northwestern kingdoms. Babur's victory at Panipat in 1526 established the Mughal Empire, which unified much of India. New dynasties like Vijayanagara in the 14th century and the Bahmani Sultanate emerged in the southern part of India, resisting Delhi's control. Regional powers such as the Ahoms in the north east of India and Rajputs (mostly in current state of Rajasthan) maintained autonomy, creating a fragmented political map. Timur's invasion in 1398 weakened the Sultanate, while Mughal expansion under Akbar and Aurangzeb reached its peak but faced rebellions, resulting in fluid and contested boundaries.

Chapter 5: The Rise of the Marathas

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Raigad 2. West 3. Ashta Pradhna Mandal
4. Ahilyabai Holker 5. Rajaram 6. Marathas
7. Mughal 8. Rajaram 9. Infantry, cavalry, navy
10. centralised

C. Write T for true and F for false:

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T
6. T 7. F 8. T

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Wagh nakh (Tiger Claws).
2. Ashta Pradhana Mandal.
3. Sant Gyaneshwar
4. Serfoji II.
5. Tarabai.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Shivaji was the founder of the Maratha Empire. His vision of Swarajya meant self-rule, where local people governed themselves with justice, fairness, and respect for all religions.
2. Saints like Gyaneshwar and Tukaram translated religious texts into Marathi and taught moral values, equality, and unity. This helped in building a strong cultural foundation for Maratha identity.
3. Ahilyabai Holkar ruled Malwa wisely for nearly 30 years. She built temples, roads, ghats, and wells across India and held open courts to help her people directly.
4. Serfoji II set up the Dhanwantari Mahal for free treatment using Indian and Western medicine. He promoted printing, classical music, and multilingual literature in Thanjavur.

F. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Shivaji's administration was centralised and efficient. He removed hereditary positions and paid all officers from the treasury. The Ashta Pradhana Mandal, his group of eight ministers, handled affairs like defence, finance, justice, and diplomacy. In the military, he maintained infantry, cavalry, and navy. The cavalry was divided into bargirs (state-supplied) and shiledars (self-equipped).

Forts were key to defence and strategy. Officers were rotated regularly to prevent corruption and misuse of power.

2. Shivaji realized the importance of sea power for trade and security. He built the Maratha Navy to protect the west coast from foreign powers like the Portuguese, Dutch, and British. Kanhoji Angre was the most successful naval leader. He controlled coastal forts and challenged European control. Maratha ships started demanding passports from European vessels. Though not as technologically advanced, the Marathas still won many sea battles, making their navy one of the strongest Indian sea forces of the time.
3. After Shivaji's death, his son Sambhaji was captured and executed by Aurangzeb. The capital Raigad was lost. The Marathas responded under the leadership of Rajaram and later Tarabai. They used forts and guerrilla tactics to resist Mughals. Despite losses, they never gave up. After Aurangzeb's death, they regained strength and expanded north under Peshwas like Bajirao I. Their resilience helped them recover and build one of the largest Indian empires before the British.
4. Swarajya means "self-rule" or governance by one's own people. Shivaji believed that Indians should govern themselves without foreign interference. To achieve this, he captured forts, established a navy, and formed a structured administration. His council of ministers (Ashta Pradhana Mandal) ensured efficient governance. He respected all religions and promoted local language and culture. His idea of Swarajya was inclusive and forward-thinking, focusing on justice, self-sufficiency, and unity among his people.
5. The Marathas were brave and powerful people from Maharashtra in the Deccan region. They spoke Marathi and followed Hindu traditions. With leaders like Shivaji, they built a strong empire, fought against the Mughals, protected Indian culture, and ruled large parts of India before the British rule. Later they even fought three wars with the British, and were the last strong Indian rulers before British rule started. Maratha rulers worked for the public well-fare, patronised

art and culture, were religious tolerant and never oppressed their people. The secured their feet in trade, maintaining one of the developed transport system. In short, the Marathas were on the peak, thriving, when the British entered India.

6. The Marathas played an important role in Indian history. They stopped the Mughals from fully controlling India and built a strong empire. Shivaji promoted good rule, protected people, and respected all religions. Their bravery and leadership later inspired Indians in the fight for independence against British rule. Spreading across India, the Marathas shaped regional politics and stood firm against colonial powers, forging a legacy of loyalty, patriotic spirit, and decentralised governance that continues to influence India's political landscape today.

Chapter 6: The Colonial Era in India

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (c)

B. Fill in the Blanks:

1. 1798 2. Punjab, 1849 3. Siraj-ud-Daulah
4. Portugese 5. Calicut 6. British 7. 1757
8. Siraj-ud-daulah 7. 1757 8. Siraj-ud-Daulah

C. Write T for true and F for false:

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

D. Match the Columns:

- 1-(d), 2-(b), 3-(a), 4-(e), 5-(c)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. The structure of administration under the British in India consisted of a centralized government, a bureaucracy, a legal system, and a military presence.
2. The Battle of Plassey was fought on June 23, 1757.

3. The permission for trade to the British Company was granted by Emperor Jahangir.
4. Vasco da Gama was the first European to discover a sea route to India.
5. 1757
6. Doctrine of Lapse
7. To trade and make profit
8. Bahadur Shah Zafar.

F. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. From 1805 to 1848, the British expanded their control in India through military conquests, annexation of territories, and diplomatic strategies, including the defeat of major powers like the Marathas and Sikhs, leading to the establishment of British dominance in regions such as Punjab and Sindh.
2. The British expanded their empire in India through military conquest, annexation of territories, diplomatic alliances, the use of subsidiary alliances, and exploiting local rivalries and conflicts.
3. The main economic impacts of British colonial rule on Indian industries involve:
 - Traditional Indian industries such as handloom weaving and handicrafts declined.
 - Cheap British manufactured goods flooded Indian markets, making local products uncompetitive.
 - The British focused on exporting raw materials and importing finished goods, turning India into a supplier of raw resources.
4. The causes of the Revolt of 1857 are

Political: Annexation of Indian princely states under the Doctrine of Lapse.

Economic: Exploitation of peasants and artisans, high taxes, and destruction of traditional industries.

Social/Religious: Reforms interfering with Indian customs and fear of conversion to Christianity.

Military: Discontent among Indian sepoy due to discrimination and the use of greased cartridges, which was against their religious beliefs.

5. The British colonial rule affected Indian textiles in many ways-
 - Indian textiles lost their foreign markets due to British-imposed import duties.
 - Machine-made textiles from Britain flooded the Indian market, causing decline of handloom.
 - Many Indian weavers and artisans lost their livelihood.

G. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. British policies restricted tribal access to forests and their traditional livelihoods. They imposed land revenue, forest laws, and forced labour caused resentment.

Santhal Rebellion (1855-56): Against moneylenders and zamindars in present day Jharkhand.

Munda Rebellion (1899-1900): Led by Birsa Munda in response to land alienation and missionary influence. These uprisings reflected the tribal resistance to colonial economic and social changes.

2. The changes introduced by the British in the Indian education system involves:
 - Introduction of English education - Lord Macaulay's Minute on Indian Education (1835).
 - Western curriculum replaced traditional pathashalas, madrasas and viharas.
 - Aimed to create a class of "educated Indians who would serve British interests.
 - Impact: Emergence of a modern educated middle class, spread of social reform movements, rise of Indian nationalism. However, limited access mainly urban and elite sections benefited.
3. Colonialism means one country ruling another to use its land, people, and resources for its own benefit. It often causes hardship for the people being ruled and changes their way of life.

4. European powers were drawn to India by a mix of economic ambition, strategic interests, and cultural motivations.
- **Economic Temptations**
 - **Spices and Textiles:** India was famous for its rich resources of spices, indigo, silk, and cotton, which were highly sought after in European markets.
 - **Direct Trade Routes:** The Europeans sought to avoid Arab and Venetian middlemen who monopolized land-based trade routes and charged exorbitant rates.
 - Technological and Navigational Innovations
 - **Sea Route Discovery:** Vasco da Gama arrived in Calicut in 1498, establishing a sea route to India directly and paving the way for numerous European expeditions.
 - **Religious & Cultural Motives**
 - **Christianisation:** The missionary zeal pushed numerous explorers, particularly the Portuguese, to spread Christianity.
 - **Geopolitical Strategy**
 - **Control of Oceans:** Controlling Indian Ocean trade routes equated to world dominance.
 - **European Power Rivalry:** Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and Britain all attempted to establish bases in India in a bid to outcompete each other. India was not merely a land of spices—it was a means of acquiring the world power.
5. Before the Colonial Era: India was not a single country but a group of kingdoms and empires and they had their own political agendas. Power was divided between local rulers such as the Mughals, Marathas, Rajputs, and southern kingdoms. India was a significant center along international trade routes, particularly for gems, textiles, and spices. This drew merchants from the Middle East, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Indian kings exercised their autonomy in

diplomacy and entered into alliances, waged war, and concluded treaties. India employed its soft power via religion, art, and philosophy to influence Southeast Asia with Hinduism and Buddhism. Wars were mostly local in nature, with rare pan-Indian campaigns such as those of the Mauryas or Mughals.

- **During the Colonial Period**

The British reshaped India's economy into one that supplied raw materials to Britain and was forced to buy British goods, damaging local industries and crafts.

- **British rule transformed India's geopolitical identity:**

The defense and foreign policy of India were dominated by the British Crown, with no independent presence in the world. Indian princely states were free but were not allowed to deal with foreign affairs. India's borders were modified to fit colonial needs and, in doing so, neglected cultural and historical facts. Indian soldiers were sent abroad to further British interests, from the World Wars to the enforcement of colonial laws.

Theme C: Freedom Struggle

Chapter-7: Woman, Caste and Reform

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Parsis 2. Kochrab Ashram 3. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
4. Hitakarini Samaj 5. Veeresalingam

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Behramji Malabari was an Indian social reformer, journalist, and writer who advocated for women's rights and worked against child marriage.

2. Some social evils faced by women included child marriage, the prohibition of widow remarriage, and limited access to education.
3. Sri Narayan Guru founded the Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP).
4. The provided information does not explicitly state who performed an inter-caste marriage, but inter-caste marriage was advocated by reformers.
5. The 'Widow Remarriage Act' was passed in 1856.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Mahatma Gandhi addressed untouchability through a multi-pronged approach, including founding the Harijan Sevak Sangh, advocating for the uplift of "Harijans" (people of God), and campaigning for their access to public resources and temples, while also personally engaging in activities that challenged caste discrimination.
2. Social and political reforms were necessary because social evils and inequalities were deeply entrenched in Indian society, and political change was needed to create a framework for social justice.
3. Caste movements refer to organized efforts by various castes to fight for equality, social justice, and to challenge the traditional caste hierarchy.
4. He was an Indian scholar, social reformer, judge, author and one of the founding members of the Indian National Congress. Ranade was a social reformer and thinker, who advocated against child marriage and the caste system and promoted widow remarriage and education for women.
5. Two notable Indian women reformers who challenged traditional gender roles and fought for women's rights were Savitribai Phule and Pandita Ramabai, who championed education and social justice for women, respectively.

Chapter-8: The Indian National Moment (1870s- 1947)

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Lord Curzon, 1905
2. Dyarchy
3. Lord Ripen
4. Surat session
5. Nawab Salimullah, Aga Khan

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. The press played a crucial role in raising awareness by disseminating information about British policies, social issues, and nationalist ideas, fostering a sense of unity and encouraging public discourse.
2. The main features of the Minto-Morley Reforms included the introduction of separate electorates for Muslims, an increase in the size of legislative councils, and the appointment of Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
3. The main features of the Minto-Morley Reforms included the introduction of separate electorates for Muslims, an increase in the size of legislative councils, and the appointment of Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
4. The British introduced modern education in India to create a class of educated Indians who could serve as clerks and administrators in the colonial government, as well as to promote British culture and values.
5. The Muslim League was formed in 1906 by Aga Khan III and Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka to protect the interests of Muslims in India and to advocate for their political rights.
6. What were the early demands made by the Congress?
7. The early demands of the Indian National Congress included greater Indian participation in government, reforms in the administration, and protection of civil rights.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Two reasons for the growth of national consciousness were the oppressive policies of the British government and the social and religious reform movements that promoted Indian identity and unity.

2. The Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883 involved a proposed law that would have allowed Indian judges to preside over cases involving British subjects in India. This bill sparked strong opposition from the British community and highlighted racial inequalities in the country.
3. Revolutionaries adopted methods such as armed rebellion, bombings, and assassinations to resist British rule. While their actions did not immediately lead to independence, they instilled fear in the British and inspired future generations of freedom fighters.
4. The partition of Bengal in 1905 was a controversial decision by the British government to divide the province of Bengal into two parts: East Bengal and West Bengal. This move was intended to weaken the nationalist movement but instead led to widespread protests and further fueled anti-British sentiment.
5. The Moderates advocated for peaceful and constitutional means to achieve self-government, while the Extremists favored more aggressive tactics such as protests and boycotts. Both groups played significant roles in shaping the early phase of Indian nationalism, with the Moderates laying the groundwork for political reforms and the Extremists mobilizing mass support for the movement.

Chapter-9: National Moment-Gandhian Era

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (d)
4. (d)
5. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mahatama Gandhi
2. Ahemdabad
3. Hindu-Muslim unity
4. The Muslim League
5. Satyagraha

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because it did not include any Indian members. The commission, formed to discuss constitutional reforms in India, was viewed as unjust for excluding Indian representation.
2. The Indian Independence Act was formulated in 1947. Its main objective was to partition British India into two new independent dominions: India and Pakistan.
3. In 1919, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred where British troops opened fire on a large, unarmed gathering of Indians, resulting in numerous deaths and injuries.
4. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn by Gandhi due to the Chauri Chaura incident in February 1922, where a violent mob set fire to a police station, killing several policemen. Gandhi felt that the violence contradicted the principles of non-violence central to the movement.
5. The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 was significant because it was where the resolution for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) was adopted.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Mahatma Gandhi's early campaigns included the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), the Kheda Satyagraha (1918), and the Ahmedabad mill strike (1918). These campaigns addressed local grievances and employed methods of non-violent civil disobedience.

Whether he was successful is subjective, but these campaigns did bring attention to local issues and established Gandhi as a leader using non-violent methods.
2. The objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement were to attain self-governance and protest unjust British policies. Its features included boycotting British goods, institutions, and titles, as well as promoting swadeshi goods and national education.
3. The Indian National Army (INA) was formed during World War II with the aim of securing India's independence from British rule. It was initially formed by

Mohan Singh, and later led by Subhas Chandra Bose. The INA fought alongside the Japanese army and consisted of Indian prisoners of war and volunteers.

4. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930 to protest the British salt tax and advocate for complete independence. It aimed to defy unjust laws through non-violent means.
5. The Khilafat movement (1919-1924) was a campaign by Indian Muslims to preserve the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I. Gandhi supported it to foster Hindu-Muslim unity and strengthen the struggle against British rule.

Theme D: Governance and Democracy

Chapter 10: Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b)

B. Fill in the Blanks:

1. 13 2. Universal Franchise 3. Equal
4. 12 5. Electoral 6. Switzerland
7. permanent

C. Write T for true and F for false:

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T
6. F 7. F 8. T

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. The Election Commission of India was established to ensure free, fair and impartial elections in the country.

2. It ensures that elections are conducted fairly and that political parties follow ethical practices.
3. It is so called because it never dissolves. One-third of its members retire every two years and new are elected in their place.
4. To make voting accessible for elderly and specially-abled citizens.
5. "Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail" is the full form of VVPAT.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Universal Adult Franchise is the right of all adult citizens (above 18 years of age) to vote in an election, regardless of their caste, gender, role, creed, religion, economical, educational or social status
2. The First-Past-The-Post electoral system is a method of voting used in India and many other countries. In the FPTP system, the candidate who gets the highest number of votes in a constituency wins the election, even if they don't get absolute majority (more than 50% of the votes).
3. An MP and an MLA are both elected representatives, but they work at different levels of government. An MP works in the Parliament of India, represents a parliamentary constituency and makes laws for the entire country. Whereas, an MLA works in the State Legislative Assembly.
4. The President of India is elected through an indirect election. The electoral college responsible for electing the President consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all states, including the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. The election is conducted through a system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Voting is done by secret ballot to ensure free and fair elections.

F. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. The Model Code of Conduct is necessary for free and fair elections because it sets guidelines for political parties and candidates to ensure ethical and disciplined behaviour during the election period. As per the Model Code of

Conduct, political parties cannot influence voters by distributing gifts, nor are they allowed to announce new projects or schemes during the election period. It prevents misuse of government power and machinery, prohibits hate speeches and personal attacks, and promotes a level playing field for all participants. By enforcing these rules, the Election Commission ensures that elections are conducted in a transparent, peaceful and impartial manner.

2. The President of India is elected through an indirect election. The electoral college responsible for electing the President consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of all states, including the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. The election is conducted through a system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Voting is done by secret ballot to ensure free and fair elections.
3. An electoral system is the method and rules used for electing representatives in a democracy. It explains how people vote, how the votes are counted, and how winners are chosen. It helps make elections fair and lets people take part in choosing their leaders.
4. India's electoral system works through free and fair elections where representatives are chosen by the people using secret ballots, based on the principle of Universal Adult Franchise which mean every adult citizen has the right to vote. This system ensures that elections are fair and everyone's vote is kept secret.

Chapter-11: Parliament and making of Laws

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | | |

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 18th | 2. Act | 3. Financial | 4. Concurrent |
| 5. state legislative assemblies | 6. Ayush | | |
| 7. Coalition government | 8. Constitutional amendment | | |

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |
| 6. T | 7. T | 8. F | | |

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. Rajya Sabha represents states through members elected by state legislatures.
2. A draft proposal for a law is called a bill.
3. The Parliament
4. It ensures transparency by letting MPs question ministers about government actions.
5. The Supreme Court interprets the Constitution to ensure laws do not violate its basic structure. It has the power of judicial review to strike down laws that are inconsistent with the Constitution.
6. A "Court of Record" means the Supreme Court's judgments are precedents and are accepted by all lower courts.
7. A judiciary is needed to resolve disputes, interpret laws, and protect the Constitution and the rights of citizens.
8. If one is not satisfied with the verdict of a sessions court, they can appeal to a higher court, such as the High Court.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. The Indian legislature faces several challenges that affect its ability to work properly. These include members regularly being absent, not working together well, and poor communication between them. The quality of debates can also suffer, and sometimes important sessions like the Question Hour are disrupted. These problems reduce the overall productivity of Parliament, which is measured by how many hours it actually works compared to the time it is supposed to. The State Assemblies face similar issues as well.

2. The three sessions of the Indian Parliament are:

Budget Session: Held between February and May; it is the longest session and mainly focuses on passing the Union Budget.

Monsoon Session: Held between July and September; it discusses important bills and government matters.

Winter Session: Held between November and December; it addresses pending legislation and urgent issues.

3. Parliamentary committees strengthen Parliament by enabling detailed examination of bills, policies, and budgets. They include members from different parties, allowing expert analysis and cooperative discussions. Committees ensure accountability by reviewing government work and questioning officials. Their focused setting reduces disruptions and leads to better, more informed lawmaking.
4. The Indian Constitution was also shaped by local traditions such as the ancient republics (mahajanapadas) and the village panchayats, where elders made collective decisions. These practices reflected a deep-rooted democratic spirit in Indian society.
5. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 2002, was a major turning point in the journey of the Right to Education. It introduced Article 21A to the Constitution, which made it mandatory for the state to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14. This amendment laid the legal foundation for the RTE Act, which was eventually passed in 2009.

F. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. The statement is true, as the strength of a democracy depends on active and informed participation by its citizens.
 - Citizens who stay updated on current affairs and key issues help strengthen democratic accountability.

- By asking questions and sharing views, people help shape better policies through debate and dialogue.
 - Participation through digital platforms and government portals allows citizens to opinions constructively.
 - Welcoming young and diverse voices into public life brings fresh ideas and promotes inclusive governance.
 - As active voters, citizens play a key role in building a responsive Parliament and State Assembly.
2. The Constitution of India divides the powers and responsibilities of the government into three main organs. The are:

Legislature

- It makes laws for the country.
- In India, the Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) is the main legislative body.
- It discusses national issues and policies.

Executive

- It implements and enforces the laws made by the legislature.
- It includes the President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers and Civil servants.

Judiciary

- It interprets laws and ensures they are followed.
 - It resolves disputes and protects the rights of citizens.
 - It consists of the Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts.
3. Yes, the given statement is true. Some of the key issues include:
- Many members are often absent during sessions, which hampers the progress of important legislative work.
 - Some members engage in unconcern or disorderly conduct, which disrupts proceedings and wastes valuable time.

- Discussions in the House sometimes lack depth and become noisy, emotional, or one-sided, instead of being constructive and balanced.
 - The Question Hour, which is crucial for holding the government accountable, often gets disrupted.
 - Some elected representatives have criminal charges against them, which raises concerns about the integrity of the legislative process.
4. The High Court is the highest judicial body at the state level. It has original jurisdiction to hear certain cases, and appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals from lower courts. It also has the power of judicial review over state laws.
 5. Original jurisdiction allows the Supreme Court to hear certain cases directly, such as disputes between the Union and a state or between states. Appellate jurisdiction allows the Supreme Court to hear appeals from lower courts.
 6. Subordinate courts are the courts at the district and local levels. They handle most of the cases that come before the judicial system. These are the courts where most people interact with the judiciary.
 7. Role of Lok Adalats and Their Help to the Common Man

Lok Adalats, also known as People's Courts, serve as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism in India, providing a forum for settling cases pending in court or at the pre-litigation stage. Established under the Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987, they aim to deliver fair and uncomplicated justice, particularly in resolving disputes outside the conventional court system.

Lok Adalats Help the Common Man

Accessibility:

Lok Adalats are informal and operate in local dialects, making them easily accessible to regular people.

Speedy Resolution:

They resolve disputes quickly, often in a single session, saving time and resources for litigants.

Cost-Effective:

There are no court fees involved, and if a case is referred from a regular court and settled in Lok Adalat, the court fee is refunded.

Amicable Settlements:

Lok Adalats focus on compromise and conciliation, maintaining cordial relationships between parties.

Binding Awards:

The awards passed by Lok Adalats are legally binding and have the same status as a decree of a civil court, ensuring a final resolution with no option for appeal.

Reduced Court Backlog:

By settling disputes outside the formal system, Lok Adalats help reduce the burden on regular courts.

8. Hierarchy of Courts in India

The Indian judicial system follows a hierarchical structure with the Supreme Court at the apex, followed by High Courts at the state level, and various subordinate courts at the district and local levels.

1. Supreme Court:

The highest court of the country, located in Delhi, with the power to hear appeals from High Courts and other tribunals.

2. High Courts:

Principal courts at the state level, with original jurisdiction in some cases and appellate jurisdiction over subordinate courts. There is a High Court in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

3. District Courts:

Handle civil and criminal cases at the district level, functioning under the administrative control of the High Court.

4. Subordinate Courts:

Include courts like the Court of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and the Court of Judicial Magistrate, dealing with cases at the local level.

This hierarchy ensures a structured system of justice delivery, with avenues for appeal and review at higher levels.

Chapter-12: Understanding Marginalisation

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Mandal Commission 2. Muslim, Christian 3. Reservation
4. 16.6 5. Dalits

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. A 'religious minority' in India refers to a religious group whose population is significantly smaller than the majority religious group in the country.
2. Marginalization is the process where a group or individual is pushed to the edge of society and prevented from having a voice or influence. Some marginalized groups in India include Scheduled Castes (Dalits), Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis), and religious minorities.
3. Scheduled Tribes are indigenous communities in India who have been historically disadvantaged. Examples of Scheduled Tribes include the Gonds, Santhals, and Bhils.

4. Opposition to reservation stems from concerns that it undermines meritocracy and can lead to social division. Some argue that it provides an unfair advantage to certain groups.
5. Scheduled Castes have been historically marginalized due to the caste system, which has subjected them to discrimination and social exclusion for centuries.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. The Indian Constitution includes provisions such as Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination), Article 17 (abolition of untouchability), and Article 46 (promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs and STs) to uplift SCs and STs. It also provides for reservation in education and government jobs.
2. Marginalized groups face issues such as discrimination, social exclusion, poverty, lack of access to education and healthcare, and limited opportunities for advancement.
3. In India, social justice and economic inequality are closely linked due to the historical and ongoing impact of the caste system and other forms of social stratification. These systems create disparities in access to resources and opportunities, leading to economic inequality.
4. Women are seen as a minority in Indian society due to a combination of historical, social, and economic factors, including:

Patriarchal Culture:

India has a deeply rooted patriarchal culture that historically favored men, making it challenging for women to gain land ownership rights and access to education.

Social Evils:

In the past, women were subjected to social evils like child marriage, sati pratha, and the devadasi system, contributing to their lower status.

Preference for Sons:

There's a marked preference for male children, stemming from the belief that daughters are "paraya dhan" (someone else's wealth), which negatively impacts the treatment of female children.

Economic Disparity:

Low Labor Force Participation:

Only about 32.8% of women of working age were in the labor force in 2021-22.

Informalization of Work:

A significant 81.8% of women's employment is in the informal sector.

Gender Roles:

Many Indians still hold traditional views on gender roles, believing that the husband should provide for the family while the wife takes care of the home.

Underrepresentation in Decision-Making:

Women remain a minority in decision-making bodies at higher levels.

Violence Against Women:

Violence against women, both inside and outside the household, continues to be a significant issue.

Sex Ratio Imbalance:

Although the sex ratio has improved slightly, it still indicates a preference for males, with 943 females per 1000 males in 2011.

These factors contribute to women being seen as a minority in Indian society, despite the progress made by feminist movements and legislative measures to ensure equality

Chapter-13: Public Facilities

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

B. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|------------|----|
| 1. Roads | 2. Highways | 3. Jawahar | 4. Central | 5. |
| 1950 | | | | |

C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. T 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. T

D. Very short answer type questions:

1. A multi-purpose project is a river valley project that serves various purposes simultaneously, such as irrigation, flood control, hydroelectric power generation, navigation, and water supply. Two major multi-purpose projects in India are:
Bhakra Nangal Project on the Sutlej River.
Hirakud Project on the Mahanadi River.
2. India faces various socio-economic problems, including:
Poverty.
Inequality of income.
Unemployment.
3. The full form of NITI Aayog is National Institution for Transforming India. It replaced the Planning Commission to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India.
4. Poverty Alleviation Programmes:
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP):
Launched in 1978-79, it aims to provide self-employment opportunities to rural poor through subsidies and bank credit.
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):
Created in April 1989 by merging NREP and RLEGP, it aims to generate employment for the unemployed and underemployed in rural areas through infrastructure development.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. The government launched the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan in June 2020 to boost employment for migrant workers.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims to improve the livelihood of rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment.

2. Need to set up the Planning Commission:

The Planning Commission was set up to formulate Five-Year Plans to ensure the efficient utilization of resources and achieve balanced economic growth.

3. Organizations in the public sector for the development of energy and industries:

Examples include Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Coal India Limited (CIL), and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

4. Role of the government in meeting the needs and aspirations of the people:

The government ensures basic needs like housing, clean water, healthy food, and medical attention are met through welfare programs.

The government also focuses on empowering people to earn their livelihood through schemes like Start-Up India and Stand Up India.

Theme E: Economic Life Around Us

Chapter 14: Factors and Production

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d)

B. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Personal savings 2. Scientific 3. SWAYAM
4. environmental 5. Land, labour, capital, entrepreneurship
6. entrepreneurship 7. Essential 8. knowledge

C. Write T for true and F for false:

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T
6. T 7. F

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Funds, infrastructure, raw materials are some key facilitators of a startup.
2. The resources or raw materials, needed to create something new are called the factors of production.
3. Literacy
4. Land, capital, labour, technology and entrepreneurship
5. Entrepreneurship refers to setting up your own business to create a solution or a new product.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Employers must make sure that the workers and employees of their company are paid fairly and get a safe and creative work environment. They should ensure proper training for fresher and invest in skill developing workshops. They should introduce strict workplace laws and regulations to prevent any kind of discrimination.
2. Workplace right refers to legal and ethical entitlements of workers at their place of work. This involves fair treatment, protection from discrimination, providing the benefits of healthcare and paid leaves.
3. The stock market is a special type of market where people buy and sell shares of various large companies. Companies raise funds from public by offering them a share of profits or selling ownership. Using these funds, companies purchase advanced machines, tools, hire workers and expand their production.
4. All the factors of production - land, labour, capital, technology and entrepreneurship are interconnected and work together in a fixed proportion. Many enterprises use more human capital, while others rely on technology.
5. The proportion of these factors are crucial for production as if one is missing or misused the finished outcome might not be of perfect quality. In this case the production may also slow down or collapse. The advance technologies can suggest the amount or type of inputs needed to create a particular product.

F. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. The resources or inputs of production are spread out in all over the country. Enterprises and small organisations collect these resources from different areas and use them in production. This geographic distribution of resources helps them pick the best quality inputs for their products. But, sometimes, the production process faces major imbalance in supply chain and obstruction in productivity. If the inputs are being supplied from far away, companies might face delays in supply chain as seen during the COVID 19 pandemic.
2. The process of manufacturing a product or creating a service, demands certain raw materials and resources. The products are made by processing and transforming these materials into final outputs. These raw materials or resources, used in production process are known as the factors of the production.
3. The large companies often raise capital by issuing shares to the public. The gained money enables them getting new or more advanced technology equipment for their businesses. It ensures the expansion of their operations and helps them innovate new products and services. This way, they can efficiently contribute to economic development of the nation and fulfill the needs and demands of the society.
4. The factors of production, Land (soil, forest, water), Labour (skilled workers), Capital (machinery, tools) and Entrepreneurship (owner, idea developer) are interconnected. If some of these elements are misplaced or used in a wrong proportion, it might hinder the production and can cause obstruction in the process. For instance, a farmer acting as an entrepreneur utilizes land, employ labours for planting and harvesting, and operates capital like tractor and irrigation system to enhance productivity. Each factor depends on the others and none of these would work in isolation.

