

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1) Which one of the following types of resources is iron ore?

- (a) Renewable
- (b) Flow
- (c) Biotic
- (d) Non-renewable**

2) Under which of the following type of resources can tidal energy be put?

- (a) Renewable**
- (b) Abiotic
- (c) Man-made
- (d) Non-renewable

3) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive cultivation
- (b) Over irrigation**
- (c) Deforestation
- (d) Overgrazing

4) Which of the following disasters does Punjab often face?

- (a) Droughts
- (b) Cyclones
- (c) Earthquakes
- (d) Floods**

(5) In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Plains of Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Uttarakhand**

(6) In which of the following states is black soil found?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Gujarat**
- (d) Jharkhand

(7) Irrational consumption and over utilization of resources way lead to:

- (a) Socio-economic and environmental problems**
- (b) Boom in economy
- (c) Replenish the resources
- (d) Decrease in population

(8) What is the land that becomes unfit for cultivation known as?

- (a) Fallow land
- (b) Barren land**
- (c) Bad land
- (d) Net sown area

(9) Where did Chernobyl nuclear disaster happen?

- (a) America
- (b) India
- (b) Japan
- (d) Ukrain**

(10) Who said, "There is enough for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed."?

- (a) J. L. Nehru
- (b) B.B. Ghali
- (c) Barak Obama
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi**

(11) What is Biogeography?

- (a) Comprehensive study of living things**
- (b) Includes only Biotic world
- (c) Includes only Abiotic World.
- (d) a & c both

(12) How many Biogeographic zones does India have ?

- (a) 7
- (b) 10**
- (c) 9
- (d) 11

13) A Mega diverse country must hold at least species of endemic plants and border marine ecosystems.

- (a) 5,500
- (b) 4,500
- (c) 5,000**
- (d) 6,000

(14) There are Biodiversity hotspots in India:

- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7

(15) IUCN stands for :

- (a) International Union of Capital Nations
(b) **International Union for Conservation of Nature**
(c) International Unity for Cancer and Nutrition
(d) International Unity for Causes of Nuclear Power

(16) Indian govt. has established _____ Biosphere reserves in India.

- (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) **18**

(17) Lonar Lake is located in:

- (a) Punjab (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) **Maharashtra**

(18) Which pair among the following is least found in Punjab presently ?

- (a) Pigeon and Monkey (b) Parrot and Horse
(c) **Sparrow and Cat** (d) Crow and Dog

(19) Based on the information given below, tell which of the following regions are suffering from water scarcity?

- (a) Region with high annual rainfall
(b) Region having high annual rainfall and large population
(c) Region having high annual rainfall but water is highly polluted
(d) **Both b and c**

(20) Which one of the following statements is not an argument in favour of multipurpose river projects?

- (a) Multi-purpose projects bring water to those areas which suffer from water scarcity.
(b) Multi-purpose projects by regulating water flow help to control floods.
(c) **Multi-purpose projects lead to large scale displacements and loss of livelihood.**
(d) Multi-purpose projects generate electricity for our industries and our homes.

(21) India has percent of the world's renewable water resources.

- (a) 3 (b) **4** (c) 7 (d) 5

(22) % water on the earth is salt water and % is fresh water.

- (a) **97, 03** (b) 95, 05 (c) 90, 10 (d) 98, 02

(23) Which sector uses the largest amount of fresh water?

- (a) Domestic (b) Industry (c) **Agriculture** (d) None of these

(24) Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) was launched in:

- (a) 2010 (b) 2012 (c) **2014** (d) 2016

(25) C.W.M.I stands for:

- (a) **Composite Water Management Index**
(b) Chattisgarh, West-Bengal, Maharashtra Interrelation
(c) Composed Water Market Index

(d) None of these

(26) What percentage of total labour force is engaged in Agriculture?

(a) 40%

(b) 42%

(c) 44%

(d) 45%

(27) Primitive type of agriculture is:

(a) Subsistence Agriculture

(b) Shifting Agriculture

(c) Extensive Agriculture

(d) None of these

(28) HYV seeds stands for:

(a) High Yielding Variety of seeds

(b) Himamalyan Yielding Variety of Seeds

(c) Humid Yellow Variety seeds

(d) None of these

(29) 'Operation Flood' is related with:

(a) Flooding in India

(b) Revolution in milk production

(c) Revolution in poultry

(d) Joining of rivers project

(30) Tea, Coffee & Tobacco are:

(a) Cash Crops

(b) Beverage crops

(c) Food crops

(d) Both a & b

(31) World's largest Jute producing region is:

(a) Punjab plains

(b) Kashmir valley

(c) Tamilnadu ghats

(d) Sundarbans

(32) Which of the following is a characteristic of 'minerals'?

(a) Homogenous

(b) Naturally occurring substance

(c) Definable internal structure

(d) All of the above

(33) 'Ruhar valley' is a region in:

(a) Australia

(b) Germany

(c) Japan

(d) India

(34) Conventional energy resources are:

(a) Wind & Coal

(b) Tidal and Solar energy

(c) Natural gas & Wave energy

(d) Coal & Petroleum

(35) Mumbai high is a:-

(a) Hill station

(b) Oil producing region

(c) Coal producing belt

(d) Metro station

(36) Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material ?

(a) Aluminium

(b) Cement

(c) Plastic

(d) Automobile

(37) Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector undertakings?

(a) HAIL

(b) SAIL

(c) TATA Steel

(d) MNCC

(38) Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?

(a) Aluminium Smelting

(b) Cement

(c) Paper

(d) Steel

(39) Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?

(a) Steel

(b) Aluminium Smelting

(c) Electronic

(d) Information Technology

(40) Manufacturing sector is considered the of development.

(a) Mind (b) **Backbone** (c) Energy (d) Body

(41) How many Mega food parks have been sanctioned by the Indian government?

(a) 40 (b) **42** (c) 45 (d) 48

(42) Full Form of BHEL is:

(a) **Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited** (b) Bharat Heat and Energy Limited
(c) Bhopal Hyderabad Energy Limited (d) None of the above

(43) Sugar industry is:

(a) Raw material based industry (b) **Agro based industry**
(c) Heavy Industry (d) None of these

(44) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?

(a) Mumbai- Nagpur (b) Mumbai-Kolkata

(c) **Silchar -Porbandar** (d) Nagpur- Siligudi

(45) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?

(a) Railways (b) **Pipelines** (c) Roadways (d) Waterways

(46) Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?

(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) **Maharashtra** (c) Gujarat (d) Uttar Pradesh

(47) Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?

(a) Chennai (b) Paradeep (c) Tuticorin (d) **Vishakhapatnam**

(48) Which one of the following is the important modes of transportation in India?

(a) Pipelines (b) **Railways** (c) Roadways (d) Airways

(49) Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?

(a) Internal trade (b) External trade (c) **International trade** (d) Local trade

(50) State Highways are constructed & maintained by:

(a) NHAI (b) **PWD (Public Works Department)**
(c) Zila Parishads (d) Union Government

(51) Width of the standard guage is:

(a) 1676 mm (b) **1435 mm** (c) 1000mm (d) 1500 mm

(52) Biggest port of India is:

(a) Chennai (b) Haldia (c) **Mumbai** (d) Kandla

(53) BRI stands for:

(a) Bank Reserve of India (b) **Belt and Road Initiative**
(c) Belt and Reserve of India (d) None of these

Important Questions:-

(1) Name three states having black soil and name the crops which are mainly grown there.

Ans: Black soil is found in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Cotton and sugarcane are the major crops grown in this soil.

(2) What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast?

Ans: Red soil is found on the east coast of India and alluvial soil is found in the deltaic sections of rivers.

(3) What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?

Ans- The following steps can be taken to prevent soil erosion in hilly areas:-

1. Terrace cultivation
2. The fields are being protected from the erosion of the upper layer of soil by strip cropping.
3. Planting lines of trees

(4) What are biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.

Ans: Biotic Resources: These are obtained from the biosphere, and have life such as humans, forests and their products, animals, birds and their products, fish and other marine organisms.

Abiotic Resources: All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example; rocks and metals.

(5) What is meant by disaster management?

Ans: Disaster management refers to manage disaster response in the country. Under this plan, India hopes to achieve substantial disaster risk reduction and significantly decrease the loss of life, livelihoods and assets.

(6) What is soil erosion? Give examples too.

Ans- The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. Natural forces like winds, glaciers and water are responsible for soil erosion. Flowing water erodes the soil causing deep valleys such as the Chambal region in India.

(7) Differentiate: Current fallow and other than current fallow lands.

Ans: Current fallow land is that type of land in which crops are sown after one or two years.

Fallow land or barren land- Barren land is that type of land in which crops are sown after five or six years.

(8) Write notes on following

(a) Zonal and Azonal soils-

Ans- On the basis of origin, soils are divided into two categories: zonal soils and azonal soils. Zonal soils are also called 'local soils' that form on top of deeply buried rocks. Azonal soils are called 'conductive soils' which are transported from the original rocks by wind, rivers, glaciers or ocean currents.

(b) Constitution of soil- Soil structure refers to the way in which soil particles, both primary and secondary, are grouped together in larger pieces. Soil particles have processes of air, moisture, temperature, water absorption and passage which determine soil properties. Calcification is a soil forming process in which calcium carbonate accumulates in B horizon, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions. The process of salt accumulation in soils or in water is called salinization, and rapid weathering of soil and decomposition and quick leaching, lessiviation and cheluviation is called laterisation.

(c) Resources- Geographically speaking, any matter or energy derived from the environment (nature) and is used by living things, including humans, is called natural resource. In other words, everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs will be called resource.

(d) Economic importance of soil- Since ancient times, fertile soil has been the center of attraction for man and all civilizations have been born and developed in fertile soil. Being an agricultural country, our country is still based on soil. This soil has become a very important resource for the large population base of our country, as it fulfills the basic needs of food, drink, clothing and shelter.

(e) Soil erosion and conservation- The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. There are many ways to conserve soil. Some methods for soil conservation or protection are as follows:

1. Plant more trees
2. Proper management of fodder
3. Planting rows of trees for stabilisation of sand dunes
4. Proper management of vacant lands
5. Impoundment of effluents from industries
6. Contour ploughing in hilly areas
7. Leaving residue of previous crop in soil for green manuring

(9) Define Biogeography.

Ans. Biogeography is the comprehensive study of the living and pulsating entities. It includes the biotic or animate world and its spatial distributional patterns. Biogeography can be defined as a descriptive study of flora and fauna in all physical domains of land, water and air as a part of food chains and complex food webs.

(10) Write a short note on Sundarbans.

Ans:- The Ganges-Brahmaputra delta of Sundarbans is the largest delta in the world. It is also known as Sundarban Delta, Ganges Delta, Brahmaputra Delta, or Bengal Delta. The Sundarban Delta is of global importance. The Royal Bengal Tiger is the main animal found here. Its area is 9630 sq km. It is the only mangrove habitat in the world.

(11) Write a note about location of 'Gulf of Mannar.'

Ans. The Gulf of Mannar is considered to be one of the richest areas in the world from the point of view of marine biodiversity. It is rich in marine diversity due to its unique biodiversity. The Gulf of Mannar has an area of 10,500 square kilometers. The dugong (marine mammal) is the dominant animal here. The Indian part of the Gulf of Mannar extends from Rameswaram Island in the north to Kanyakumari in the south of the Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka.

(12) Explain how does water become a renewable resource?

Ans. The Earth's water cycle is the global mechanism by which water moves from the air to the Earth (precipitation) and eventually back to the atmosphere (evaporation). The principal natural components of this cycle are precipitation, infiltration into the soil, runoff on the surface, groundwater discharge to surface waters and the oceans, and evapotranspiration from water bodies, the soil, and plants. Through this process, water becomes a renewable resource.

(13) What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?

Ans. Water scarcity means when there is a lack of fresh water resources on the earth to meet the demand for water or the demand cannot be met. The main causes of water scarcity are growing population and global increase in demand for fresh water, overuse and wastage of water and climate change.

(14) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi-purpose river projects.

Ans. Advantages of multi-purpose river projects:-

- Assists in conserving and managing water
- Assists in electricity generation
- Assists in agricultural works and irrigation.
- Assists in water supply for domestic and industrial use
- Assists in flood control
- Assists in inland navigation and fish breeding

Disadvantages of Multipurpose River Projects:-

- Changes in irrigation system.
- Change in cropping pattern.
- Environmental and climate change.
- Ecological consequences like salinization in soil.
- Increase in the social gap between rich landowners and landless people.
- Inter-state disputes such as the Kaveri water dispute.

(15) How is water the most important substance on the earth?

Ans. Water is one of the most important substances on the earth. All plants and animals must have water to survive. If there was no water there would be no life on the earth. Apart from drinking it to survive, people have many other uses for water. These include: cooking, washing their bodies, washing clothes, washing cooking and washing utensils, keeping houses and communities clean, recreation; such as swimming pools, keeping plants alive in gardens and parks. Water is also essential for the healthy growth of farm crops and farm stock and is used in the manufacture of many products.

(16) What is the meaning of 'Blue Water' and 'Green Water'?

Ans. Green water is the water transpired by the plant which comes from the rain water stored in the soil. Blue water is found in lakes, rivers and aquifers. Blue water is used for many purposes including drinking water. It can be used in homes and businesses.

(17) Write a short note on global use of water in Agriculture sector.

Ans. Water is very important for agriculture sector. It is an integral part of agriculture. The use of water in the agricultural sector makes it possible to grow crops, fruits and vegetables and raise livestock, which is a major part of our diet. If we talk about irrigation, 70% of fresh water is used in irrigation works. Proper use of water is very important to increase crop yield and production.

(18) What is a Dam?

Ans. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

(19) Introduce three ways, ancient India used to store water.

- Ans:1. During the time of Chandragupta Maurya, dams, lakes and irrigation systems were extensively built.
2. In the 11th Century, Bhopal Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.

3. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish for supplying water to Siri Fort area.

(20) Which state of India is known as 'Garden of Spices' & Why?

Ans. Kerala is known as 'Garden of Spices.' Spices grow well in tropical maritime climates. Kerala is a coastal state in lower latitudes and has hot & wet conditions. It has fertile coastal plains with frequent patches of riverine alluvium, Malabar and mountainous tracts Western Ghats. Soils are fertile and conducive for spice estates. Per humid conditions produce desired environmental conditions for spice cultivation. Kerala grows Black Pepper, Turmeric, Cardamom, Ginger, Clove, Vanilla, Cambodge, Nutmeg, Cinnamon and Cassia.

(21) Why is agriculture important to us?

Ans. India has the most arable land in the world. Currently 43% of the land is under agriculture. About 88 crore people living in villages depend on agriculture for their livelihood and security. Due to the diverse climate in India, different types of crops can be grown here. The needs of people living in different regions are met only from agriculture. Agriculture Sector contributes 20.2% (2021-22) to GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

(22) Write a note on Fossil fuels.

Ans. Fossil Fuels are hydrocarbons, like coal, petroleum and natural gas. It is a general term for buried deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years. These are also known as mineral fuels.

(23) What is manufacturing?

Ans. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

(24) Name any three human factors for the location of an industry.

Ans. The three human factors for setting up the location of an industry are-

1. Skilled and educated workers
2. Capital
3. Market

(25) What are basic industries? Give an example.

Ans. Basic or key industries are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminum smelting.

(26) Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?

Ans:- Limestone is used to make cement. Limestone is found in almost all states in India. Major producing regions include Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh etc.

(27) Which are the major basis for classification of industries? Name them.

Ans. The major bases of classification of industries are as follows:-

1. Labour and capital
2. Raw Material
3. Ownership
4. Source of raw material

(28) State any three merits of roadways.

Ans. (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

(b) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

(c) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

(d) It also provides door-to-door service; thus, the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

(29) Write any 4 advantages of water transport.

Ans. 1. Maintenance cost of water transport is quite less.

2. Water transport is quite cheaper as compared to rail and road transport.

3. Heavy and bulky goods can be transported easily at much lesser cost through water transport.

4. Water transport plays an important role in foreign trade. India's foreign trade is mainly dependent on this type of transport.

(30) Write a note on Golden quadrilateral.

Ans. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

(31) Name some leading Airlines of India.

Ans. The following are leading airlines in India:-

1. Vistara

2. Indigo

3. Air India

4. Spice Jet

5. Go Air

6. Air Asia

7. Alliance Air

8. Air India Express

Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:-

1. List some important facts about Indian Biodiversity:-

Ans: The following is a list of important facts about the Indian biodiversity.

1. India is home of 33% of the life forms found in the world and is one among the 17 mega diverse countries of the world.

2. India comprises 2.4% of world's land mass but is home of 8% of the biodiversity of the world.

3. India can be divided into 10 biogeographic zones and 26 biotic provinces, which represent all the major ecosystems of the world.

4. There are 122 botanical gardens, 106 national parks, 347 zoos, 573 Wildlife sanctuaries, 18 Biosphere Reserves.

5. There are 50,000 species of plants and 81,000 species of animals identified in the country.

6. Around 60% of biodiversity wealth can be found in Western Ghats which is one of the hotspots of diversity in India.

7. India is a signatory to the international conventions like convention of International Trade on endangered species which aims at conserving biodiversity.

8. India is home to 40 World Heritage Sites and 85 Ramsar wetlands, sites (2022) amongst the protected areas.

2. How have multi purpose projects brought change in agriculture sector?

Ans:- The changes that Multi-purpose projects have brought in crop, environmental, social and political and agriculture sector are as follows:

1. Cropping pattern has shifted with changes in irrigation management in multi-purpose projects.
2. The farmers have shifted to water intensive and commercial crops.
3. Ecological consequences like salinization of soil.
4. Environmental and natural changes are occurring like soil erosion and sedimentation.
5. Social gap is increasing between richer landowners and landless poor.
6. Dams create conflict between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.
6. Inter-state water disputes are becoming common. Like the 'Kaveri water dispute' between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

3. What is Seechewal model for water treatment and rainwater harvesting?

Ans. "Seechewal model", Simple Pipe and pump formula is an effective solution to the serious problem of rainwater harvesting and water treatment plants. It has been implemented at many places including village Seechewal in Jalandhar district and at Sultanpur Lodhi in district Kapurthala. The Government of India has termed it "Seechewal model", and implemented as a model for cleaning the Ganga and other rivers in India.: Seechewal model to keep villagers clean and green:-

1. The water from the village sewage is collected in a pond.
2. A filter- mash is used to remove objects floating on the surface of water
3. The polluted water is taken into three separate wells. In the first well the sewage circulate in a clockwise direction and the silt and pebbles in the sewage are removed. In the second well the sewage circulate in anticlockwise direction and fat, oil and ghee are separated.
4. The third well takes the water to the main pond.
5. The water collected in the main found is cleaned by the sun rays.
6. On the opposite side a motor pump is installed to lift the treated water to the agricultural field for the purpose of irrigation.
7. Plantation around the water treatment plant.

4. Write a detailed note on types of Agriculture.

Ans. India is a country of great physical as well as environmental variations which provides a very good basis for different types of farming / agriculture.

1. Shifting Agriculture - This type of farming is not very common but practised only in the backward forested areas. The land is cleared by cutting and burning of plants & bushes and this cleared land is cultivated for 2-3 years by applying traditional instruments.

2. Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is practised by poor farmers on smaller farms. The farmers grow different crops but the yield is very low. The farmers produce for their consumption and do not sell the crop into the market. Green manure, animal and human excreta and very low quantities of chemical fertilizers are used for growing the crops.

3.Intensive Farming: Due to fragmentation of land holdings as well as increasing population density, the farmers are left with small farms. They try to get the maximum possible output from their small pieces of land. High yielding variety (HYV) seeds along with assured irrigation are practiced. Green manure, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides are also used for getting good produce.

4. Extensive Farming: In this type of farming, the size of land holdings is large and the farming operations are done with the help of machines. The use of manures, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides etc. is lesser as compared with the intensive type of farming.

5.Commercial Farming: This type of agriculture is undertaken mainly for commercial purpose i.e.to sell the produce in the market. Modern methods of cultivation are used and it is practised generally in the areas with low population density. This type of agriculture is not very common in India.

6.Plantation Agriculture: In this category the crops are planted over large tracts of land by using scientific methods. The aim of this type of agriculture is to get maximum returns.

7.Mixed Farming: This type of farming includes growing of crops as well as rearing of animals. Mixed farming is practised mainly in the thickly populated areas. The farmers use scientific and modern methods to ensure good returns. Crop rotation is done for getting better yields.

8.Vertical Farming: An innovative type of farming in stacked layers on above the other in controlled environmental conditions. Soil or water trays are used and hybrids are raised with skilled labour intensive techniques.

(5) Explain the crop pattern of India.

Ans. Due to diverse climates in India, different crops are grown under different physical, social and economic conditions. Among the major agricultural seasons in India the Kharif crops, Zayad/Zayad-I crops, Rabi crops and Zayad/Zayad-II crops are grown.

1. Kharif crops: Major crops of kharif include Rice, Arhar, Moong, Urd, Sugarcane, Soyabeans, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut, Jute and Niger seed etc. Sowing time for these crops is from June 1 to mid -October. Moisture laden south-west monsoon rains prove to be very beneficial for these crops. These crops mostly depend on hot and wet conditions.

2. Zayad/ Zayad-I Crops- Zayad-I crops mainly include vegetables and fodder. The sowing time of these crops is from October to November. The retreating monsoon, fall in temperature and high humidity are beneficial for these crops.

3.Rabi Crops - Rabi crops mainly include Barley, Mustard, Wheat, Linseed, Peas, Sunflower, Masur and Gram etc. These crops are grown during winter months from November to mid-March.

4. Zayad/ Zayad-II Crops - Zayad-II crops mainly include vegetables and fodder. The sowing time of these crops is from mid-March to May. Brisk sunshine, hot and dry weather is beneficial for these crops.

(6)Write a note on Cotton production in India.

Ans. Cotton is included in fibre crops. The conditions required for cotton production are described as follows -

1. Temperature- Temperature should be 20⁰ to 30⁰ Celsius for cotton production. There should be frost free season for 210 days.

2. Soil - Black soil or Regur soil is considered very beneficial for cotton production.

3.Types -There are mainly three types of cotton: long staple cotton, medium staple cotton, short staple cotton. Long staple cotton is considered to be the best type of cotton.

4. Cotton Producing States - Major cotton producing states of India are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

(7) Write notes on:

(i) Coffee House of India:

Ans. Karnataka is called the coffee house of India. Karnataka produces 2/3rd coffee of India. Moderate heights of Western Ghats, variety of shade trees, 150 cm or more rainfall, skilled labour have made coffee estates flourish in Chikmangalur, Kodagu and Hassan districts of Karnataka. Kodagu is the largest coffee producing region in Karnataka with more than 50% share in the total coffee produced in the state. Mysore and Shimoga are the other coffee producing regions in the state. Robusta and Arabica varieties of coffee are in high demand worldwide and 80% of total production of India is exported to western countries.

(ii) Tea Gardens of India

Ans. Assam is known as Tea Gardens of India. Tea bush, a tropical and sub-tropical plant, thrives well in hot and humid climate of Assam. The ideal temperature of 20°-30°C accompanied with well distributed 150-300 cm annual rainfall, high humidity, heavy dew and morning fog. Skilled tribal labour plays a nourishing role for the plucking and maintenance of tea estates. Assam has a share of 52 percent in total tea production of India and is rightly called a tea garden of India.

(iii) Food Security

Ans. The global food security index was first introduced in 2012. About 70% of the countries enlisted in index recorded an increased. The low ranked countries have shown an improvement in food security measures. Development in agriculture infrastructure improved capacity to feed growing urban population. Food quality and safety at global level have observed a hit and performed low. Global food security index considers the core issues of affordability and quality of food across 113 countries. The index is based on 28 unique indicators. In the year 2022, India is ranked 71 out of 113 countries.

(iv) Sugarcane production belt -

Ans. The Terai region is known as a traditional sugarcane producing belt. These swampy plains run west to east along with mountain axis. Tarai sugarcane belt extends across Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam between the river courses of Yamuna and Brahmaputra. Hot and wet conditions promote sugarcane cultivation. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane.

(v) How did Agriculture Universities play a vital role in development of Indian Agriculture?

Ans. Universities have played an important role in the development of Indian agriculture. These have played a developmental role in making Green Revolution programme a success. These have made notable contributions in increasing livestock and poultry production. These have made an outstanding achievement in agricultural research, education and extension. Universities have also played an important role in preventing wastage of goods after harvesting, creating more profit and employment opportunities for farmers, undertaking researches in agro-industry, exporting safe food to domestic and foreign markets.

(9) Give a detailed account of Non- conventional sources of energy.

Ans. With the increasing demand for energy and fast depleting conventional sources of energy, non- conventional sources of energy are gaining importance in the present time. These include: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Geo-thermal Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave Energy, Hydroelectric Energy, Bio-mass Energy, Power generation etc.

1. Solar Energy:- Sun is the main source of energy on the earth surface. India is gifted with plenty of solar energy because of being the tropical country. Many parts of the country receive

sufficient amount of Sun energy throughout the year. With the use of the latest technology, solar energy is being used in many ways.

2. Wind Energy:- This is another very important source of non-conventional energy. India has good potential of wind energy. The costs are incurred only in the beginning of the project but once the generation of power starts, the cost free power is available about 20 years. The coastal States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andaman and Nicobar and Rajasthan have started generating power from wind energy.

3. Tidal Energy:- The tides are regular feature occurring in the Indian seas. The tidal energy can be converted into electricity. The water of the high tide is used to run the turbine which in turn produces the electricity.

4. Geothermal energy: It is the heat energy of the earth which can be utilised for direct heat as well as the power generation.

5. Biogas :-Biogas typically refers to a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as cattle dung (gobar), poultry waste, kitchen waste agricultural waste,, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste etc.

(10) What do you understand by conservation of Mineral resources? Suggest some measures to conserve these resources.

Ans. The mineral resources are the free gifts of nature. It takes millions of years for the formation of minerals. Compared to the present rate of consumption, the replenishment rate of minerals is very slow. The reserves of the mineral resources are limited as well as non-renewable. They do not get replaced immediately. The man is exploring as well as using almost all types of minerals at a very high speed without thinking about the requirements of the generations to come. Therefore it is important to use the mineral resources in a wise manner. Hence we need to conserve our precious mineral resources. Some measures to conserve the minerals:

1. Use of minerals in a planned and sustainable manner.
2. Recycling of metals.
3. Use of alternative renewable substitutes.
4. Technology should be improved to use the low grade ores profitably.
5. There should be no wastage of minerals rather optimal use of minerals is the need of the hour.

(11) Present a comparison between Conventional and Non-Conventional resources of energy.

Ans. Based on the nature of the minerals, energy sources can be divided into two distinct categories: Conventional and Non-Conventional sources.

Conventional sources	Non-conventional sources
1. They are non-renewable.	1. They are renewable.
2. These types of energy sources have been in use for a long time.	2. As the demand for energy increases and the reserves of conventional resources decrease, the importance of many new non-conventional sources of energy has gained momentum.
3. These include coal, petroleum, natural gas and thermal power as conventional energy sources.	3. These non-conventional sources include: solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy, hydroelectric energy and biomass energy etc.

(12) How are integrated Steel plants different from mini Steel plants?

Ans. Difference between integrated Steel plants and mini Steel plants are as follow-

Integrated Steel plants	Mini Steel plants
1. Integrated steel plants are large plants, which include iron and steel industry.	1. Mini Steel Factories are small scale factories, which include electricity and light bulb manufacturing industry.
2. More capital is invested in these factories.	2. These factories involve less capital investment.
3. These factories are associated with heavy industries.	3. These factories are part of light industries.
4. A large number of workers are employed in these factories.	4. The number of workers in these factories is less.

(13) What problems do the industries face?

Ans. Major problems faced by industries are:

1. Lack of huge Capital
2. Lack of latest Technology
3. Low Productivity & High input costs
4. Inefficiency of public sector units
5. Low potential utilisation of steel plants
6. Heavy demand
7. Shortage of metallurgical coal
8. Inferior quality of products
9. Steel companies are plagued with huge debts.
10. Cheap imports from China, Korea and other countries.

(14) What recent developments have led to a rise in the production capacity?

- Ans. 1. The impact of globalization has also made our industries more efficient and competitive, which has boosted the manufacturing industries in the country.
2. Governments have provided cheap loans and special banking facilities to promote manufacturing industries.
 3. Direct investment by foreign capitalists and liberalization policy by the government gave further boost to Indian industry.
 4. Research centers have been opened by governments at various places to increase production.
 5. After the Green Revolution, special attention has been given to promote agro-based industries in agriculture.
 6. Industrial development has also been done by governments in backward areas and tribal areas.

(15) How do industries pollute the environment?

Ans. Although industry contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise are resulting degradation of environment that they caused, cannot be overlooked. Industries are responsible for four types of pollution:

(a) Air Pollution - Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.

(b) Water Pollution- Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.

(c) Land Pollution - glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salt and garbage etc. mix in the soil and pollute the soil.

(d) Noise Pollution - Noise pollution not only results in irritation and anger, it can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other physiological effects. Unwanted sound is an irritant and a source of stress.

(16) Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry?

Ans. 1. Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling.

2. Fresh water should not be wasted.

3. Harvesting of rainwater to meet the water requirement.

4. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them into rivers or ponds.

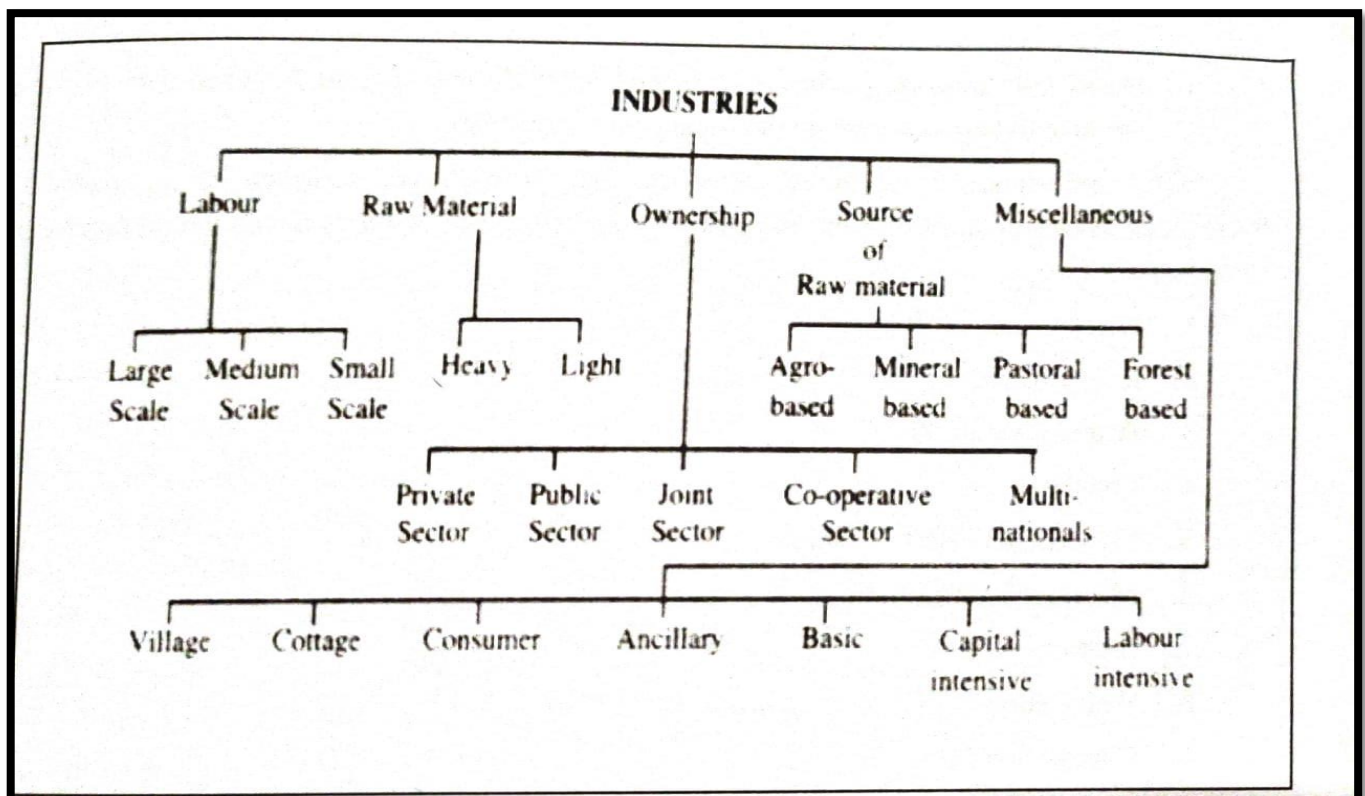
5. Smoke can be reduced by using oil and gas instead of coal in factories.

6. Particular matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories by using techniques like electrostatic preceptors, fabric filters etc.

7. Low noise machinery can be redesigned to reduce noise pollution.

(17) Write a note on cotton textile industry of India.

Ans. The textile industry occupies unique position in the Indian economy because it contributes significantly to industrial production, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. In ancient India, cotton textiles were produced with hand spinning and handloom weaving techniques. In the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Availability of raw cotton, market, transport including accessible port facilities, labour, moist climate, etc. contributed towards its localisation. India exports yarn to Japan. Other importers of cotton goods from India are U.S.A, U.K., Russia, France,



Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Eastern European countries and African countries. India has a large share in the world trade of cotton yarn. Our spinning mills are competitive at the global level and are capable of using all fibres produced in the country. India's high-quality long-staple

cotton has led to a significant increase in yarn production over the past, but imports are still needed.

(18) Give a detailed account of classification of industries with the help of a flow chart.

Ans:

(19) Write notes on:

(a) Fertilizers industry

Ans. The fertilizer industry is centred around the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, phosphatic fertilizers and ammonium phosphate and complex fertilizers which have a combination of nitrogen, phosphate and potash. The third, i.e. potash is entirely imported as the country does not have any reserves of commercially usable potash or potassium compounds in any form. After the Green Revolution the industry expanded to several other parts of the country. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala contribute towards half of the fertilizer production. Other significant producer states are- Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal, Goa, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

(b) Ship building industry

Ans. A ship is a large watercraft that travels the world's oceans and other sufficiently deep waterways, carrying passengers or goods, or in support of specialized missions, such as defence, research and fishing. Ships have been important contributors to human migration and commerce. The Indian shipping industry plays an important role in the Indian economy as almost 100 % of the country's international trade is conducted by the sea due to which this sea transport plays a major role in the economy of the country. The ancient shipbuilding in India goes back to the third millennium BC when ships were first built exclusively for war purposes. India ranks second in Asia in shipbuilding. Cochin Shipyard Limited is the Kerala's largest shipbuilding and maintenance company in the country.

List of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Shipping Industry in India

1. Shipping Corporation of India Mumbai
2. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam
3. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin
4. Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (MSIL), Visakhapatnam
5. Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd., Kolkata
6. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Kolkata
7. Ennore Port Ltd., Chennai

(c) Mega food park

Ans. Mega Food Park Scheme is the effective program of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India. Mega Food Park Scheme suggests a demand driven/pre-marketed model with strong backward/forward linkages and sustainable supply chain. Total 42 Mega Food Parks have been sanctioned by the Government for setting-up in the country. This step of the Government will create huge modern infrastructure for food processing sector and provide impetus to the development of the area. One such mega food park in Punjab under the name of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited (PAIC) at Ludhiana is the premier organization of Punjab Government, entrusted with the responsibility of promotion and facilitation of agro based industries. Other such food parks have been set up at Fazilka and Phagwara.

(d) Major problems faced by Industries

Ans. Ans. Major Problems faced by industries are:

1. Lack of huge Capital

2. Lack of latest Technology
3. Low Productivity & High input costs
4. Inefficiency of public sector units
5. Low potential utilisation of steel plants
6. Heavy demand
7. Shortage of metallurgical coal
8. Inferior quality of products
9. Steel companies are plagued with huge debts.
10. Cheap imports from China, Korea and other countries.

(20) Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

Ans. Transport and communication facilities are considered the lifelines of any country's progress, development and its economic prosperity. In daily life, means of transport play an important role in moving goods, services and people from one place to another, and similarly, means of communication play an important role in exchanging information. In fact, the means of transportation and communication are complementary to each other. The reasons why transport and communication are considered the lifeblood of a country and its economy are as follows:-

1. Due to the means of transportation and communication our world has become a global village. Today we are connected to the whole world sitting at home.
2. Roadways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television and internet etc. have also contributed significantly to the economic and social progress of the country.
3. Local and national trade, too, has become possible only because of the means of transport and communication.
4. International trade became possible due to the transport and communication network and due to this the economy of the country got a good boost.
5. We are enjoying the comforts of our life only through means of transportation and communication.

(21) Steps to be taken for the improvement of roads.

Ans. Steps being taken by the Central Government for the improvement of roads:-

1. Construction of about 350 railway bridges and crossings.
2. Creation of 150 Railway over-bridges and 204 level crossings under Sethu Bharatam Project.
3. 5,600 km highways will be linking 123 district HQs to National Highway network.
4. Construction of a 5,500 km. stretch connecting border states under Bharatmala Yojana.
5. Connectivity of religious places like Nanded and Katra by Ministry of Road Transport and Tourism.

(14) What is belt and road initiative? What are major concerns for India?

Ans. The One Belt One Road Initiative (OBOR) is now the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is the global development strategy initiated by the Government of China involving infrastructural development and direct investments in many countries across the continents of Asia, Europe, Africa and the Americas. This (OBOR) initiative was announced by China's President Xi Jinping in 2013. Its main objective is to create a unified large market that makes use of both international

and domestic markets. India has always opposed the Belt and Road Initiative because India has some concerns:-

1. The Indian security establishment is deeply suspicious of China's silk road initiatives.
2. Delhi's strategic community has long objected to China's road construction on land frontiers and port-building in the Indian Ocean as "strategic encirclement".
3. The problem is even more compounded with the presence of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). It is the presence of CPEC that actually lends credence to the "strategic encirclement" theory.

(23) Classify roads in details.

Ans. India is one of the countries with the largest road network in the world, with about 56 lakh km of roads.

1. **National Highways:** Roads that are required for strategic movement, those that reduce the travel time substantially, and those that open up backward areas and help economic growth, are also classified as National Highways. They connect all major ports, state capitals, large industrial and tourist centers, and foreign highways.
2. **State Highways:** They are the arterial roads of a state that connect to National Highways, district headquarters and important cities and are also linked to district roads.
3. **Major District Roads:** They connect areas of production, main markets and the State and National Highways crossing the state.
4. **Village Roads:** These roads connect villages to each other or to the nearest District Roads.
5. **Expressways:-** Expressways have been introduced by the central government. The bordering states are to be connected under the 'Bharatmala' project.

(24) 'Pipelines are modern & better mode of transport.' How?

Ans. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. In the past, these were used to transport water to cities and industries. Now, these are used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas from oil and natural gas fields to refineries, fertilizer factories and big thermal power plants. Solids can also be transported through a pipeline when converted into slurry. Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

(25) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of water transport.

Ans. Advantages:-

1. Maintenance cost of water transport is quite less.
2. Water transport is quite cheaper as compared to rail and road transport.
3. Heavy and bulky goods can be transported easily at much lesser cost through water transport.
4. Water transport plays an important role in foreign trade. India's foreign trade is mainly dependent on this type of transport.

Disadvantages of Water Transport:

I. Slow Speed:- It is a slow means of transport. Failure of monsoon results into fall in the water level of many rivers making navigation difficult.

2. More Risky: - Water transport is more risky as compared to other means because there is always danger of sinking ships or boats.

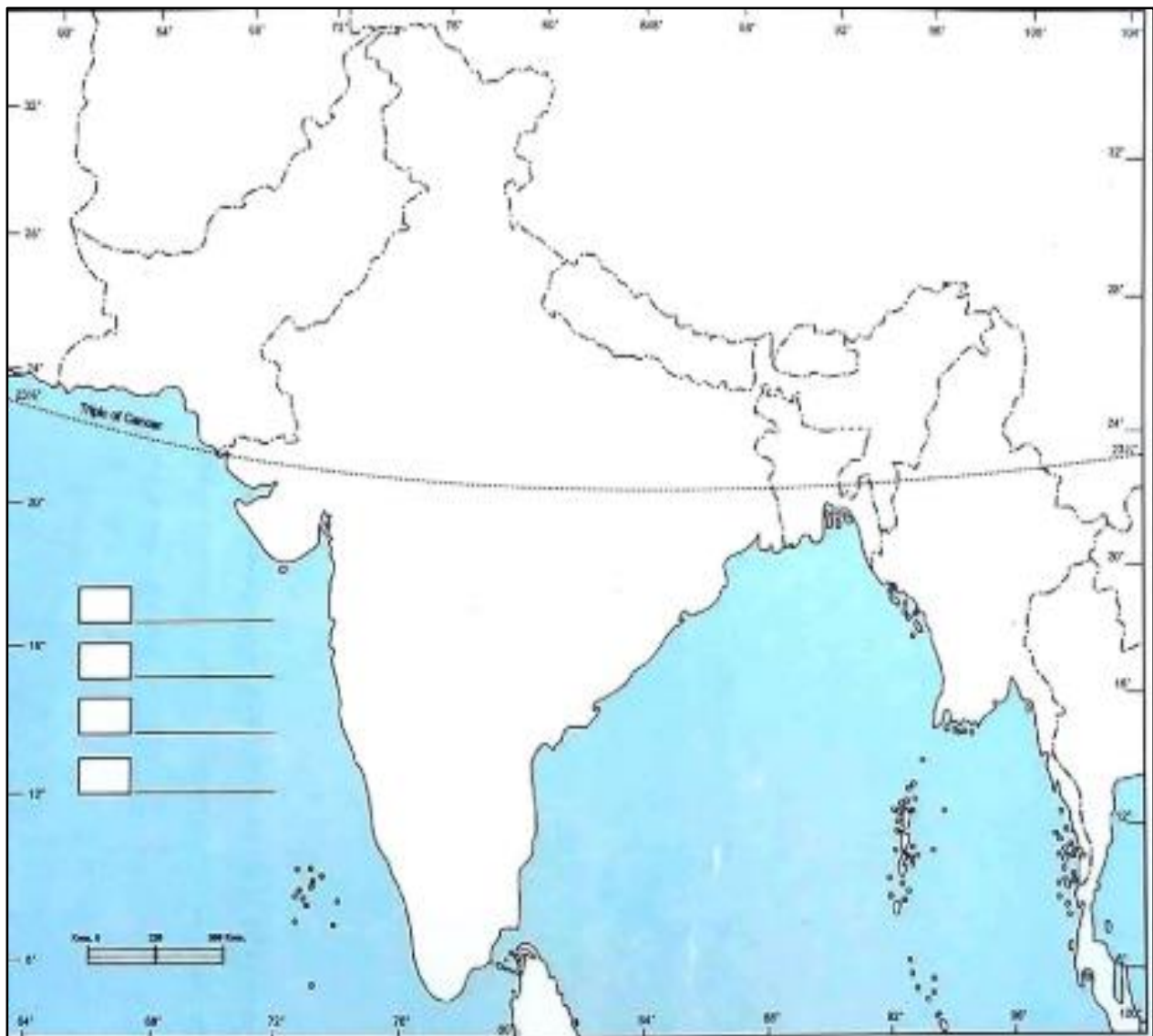
Map Practice

1. Mark the area of India under forests :2021(States and Union Territories with most and least forests), mark one area each of black soil, red soil, alluvial soil, laterite soil, dry and mountaineous soil.
2. Mark the various Biodiversity zones, Ramsar Convention Centers and Biodiversity Areas in the map of India.
3. Mark the major riverine multipurpose projects and lakes in the map of India.
4. Mark any two places of major industries in the map of India: Iron and Steel plant, Cotton Textile Industry, Fertilizer Industry and Sugar Industry.
5. On the map of India, mark any two places each of the coal fields, copper fields, iron ore fields, bauxite fields and oil refineries.

For Practice of Maps Scan
this QR Code



MGSS10EM



Part-B (ECONOMICS)

(1) Wealth definition of Economics was given by:

- (a) Alfred Marshall
- (b) Adam Smith
- (c) A.C. Pigou
- (d) Samuelson

(2) Material welfare definition of Economics was given by:

- (a) Alfred Marshall
- (b) Adam Smith
- (c) A.C. Pigou
- (d) Samuelson

(3) What are the various sources of Public Debt?

- (a) Internal Sources
- (b) External Sources
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

(4) Balance of Payment is related with:

- (a) Open Economy
- (b) Closed Economy
- (c) Private Economy
- (d) Free Economy

(5) Monetary Policy of the Government deals with:

- (a) Income of the government
- (b) Expenditure of the government
- (c) Demand and Supply of Money
- (d) Balance of Payment

(6) Economic Development includes:

- (a) Quantitative Changes
- (b) Qualitative Changes
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Standard of Living

(7) Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants below the age of:

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Three years
- (d) Four years

(8) PQLI was designed by:

- (a) Morris D. Morris
- (b) UNDP
- (c) UNO
- (d) UNICEF

(9) What was the HDI (Human Development Index) rank of India in 2023?

- (a) 129
- (b) 130
- (c) 131
- (d) 132

(10) What is the ratio of BPL population of Kerala?

- (a) 6.05%
- (b) 7.00%
- (c) 7.05%
- (d) 7.10%

(11) What percentage of India's population lives under BPL according to the census of 2011 ?

- (a) 20.9%
- (b) 21.9%
- (c) 22.9%
- (d) 23.9%

(12) Maternal Mortality Rate is measured as the number of deaths of mothers while giving birth to number of children.

- (a) 1000
- (b) 10000
- (c) 100000
- (d) 1000000

(13) At what time are the customers allowed to withdraw money from their Demand deposits?

- (a) Anytime (b) Before the expiry of the time
(c) After the expiry of the time (d) Never

(14) Which one of the following is not a function of money?

- (a) Medium of Exchange (b) Measure of Value
(c) Store of Value (d) Saving account

(15) Which one of the following is not a formal source of credit?

- (a) Nationalized Banks (b) Cooperatives
(c) Private Banks (d) Mahajans

(16) Which type of economic activities are included in secondary sector?

- (a) Mining (b) Manufacturing
(c) Transportation and Communication (d) All of these

(17) The contribution of service sector in India's GDP in 2020-21 was:

- (a) 50.4% (b) 51.3%
(c) 52.8% (d) 53.89%

(18) Overall growth rate of service sector during the planning period is:

- (a) 8% (b) 9%
(c) 10% (d) 11%

(19) Human capital includes:

- (a) Teachers (b) Doctors
(c) Engineers (d) All of these

(20) The average annual growth rate of population in India is:

- (a) 1.6% (b) 1.7%
(c) 1.8% (d) 1.9%

(21) In the present time, the amount of government expenditure on health and education facilities is almost:

- (a) 3% (b) 4%
(c) 5% (d) 6%

(22) Service sector is contributing almost _____ percentage in India's foreign trade.

- (a) 19% (b) 20%
(c) 21% (d) 22%

(23) The trade which takes place among countries is known as :

- (a) foreign trade (b) regional trade
(c) both a and b (d) none of the above

(24) What was/were the major reasons to adopt new economic policy ?

- (a) deficit in balance of payment (b) hike in inflation rate
(c) decrease in foreign exchange reserves (d) all of the above

(25) When did India become a member of WTO?

- (a) January 1, 1994 (b) January 1, 1995
(c) January 1, 1996 (d) January 1, 1997

(26) What are the benefits of globalisation?

- (a) Equal benefits for all
- (b) Equal opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of above

(27) In India 'National Consumer's Day' is celebrated every year on:

- (a) 15 August
- (b) 26 January
- (c) 24 December
- (d) 15 March

(28) AGMARK is a logo for:

- (a) Safety Products
- (b) Jewellery
- (c) Agricultural Products
- (d) Processed Food

(29) COPRA was enacted in the year:

- (a) 1986
- (b) 1960
- (c) 1947
- (d) 1990

(30) National Level consumer courts deal with the claims of rupees (₹) exceeding:

- (a) 25 Lakh
- (b) 1 Crore
- (c) 50 Lakh
- (d) 5 Lakh

(31) Which of the following is the benefit of insurance ?

- (a) It provides protection in times of risk.
- (b) It helps in buying and selling of shares.
- (c) From this, a person can get money whenever he wants.
- (d) It does not leave a person short of money.

(32) Which of the following reflects the importance of a stock exchange market ?

- (a) It provides funds for the growth of companies.
- (b) It increases the level of economic activities .
- (c) It increases productivity of the country.

(d) All the above

(33) Which of the following should be kept in mind before investing in the stock exchange market ?

- (a) All money should not be invested in one company.
- (b) The help of brokerage firm should be taken.
- (c) Estimate of rate of risk should be made prior.

(d) All of the above

Important one mark questions:-

(1) What do you mean by Economics?

Ans:- Economics means a subject which deals with household management. It deals with how an individual or the state can use their limited resources, which have alternative uses in an efficient manner in order to maximize the individual or social welfare.

(2) What do you mean by Micro Economics?

Ans: Micro Economics deals with the study of economic activities at small level i.e. the economic activities of an individual or a household.

(3) What do you mean by Macro Economics?

Ans: Macro Economics deals with the study of various economic activities at large scale or at the level of an economy as a whole.

(4)What is an investment?

Ans: Investment means increase in the stock of capital in any given time period which is generally taken as one year.

(5)What is meant by saving?

Ans: Saving is that part of income which is not spent.

(6) Define Inflation.

Ans: Inflation is defined as a continuous rise in prices of goods and services in the economy for a fairly long period of time.

(7) Define government budget.

Ans: A government budget is a financial statement showing item-wise expected receipts and expenditures of the government during a particular financial year.

(8) What do you mean by deficit financing?

Ans: Deficit financing is the policy of printing new notes by the RBI in order to provide money to the government to solve the problem of deficit budget.

(9)What do you mean by growth rate?

Ans:- The growth rate of any country is defined as a percentage change in the Gross Domestic Product in the current year as compared to the previous year.

(10) What do you mean by Fiscal policy of the government?

Ans. Fiscal policy is the policy related with the income and expenditure of the government.

(11)What is meant by sustainable development?

Ans. Sustainable Development is that process which takes care of the needs of the present and future generations along with the protection of environment.

(12) What do you mean by National Income?

Ans. National income means the total income i.e. total sum of wages, interest, rent and profit received by the inhabitants of a country in return for their productive services during a particular period.

(13) What do you mean by Per Capita Income?

Ans. Per capita income means per person's average income. It can be calculated by dividing the National Income with the Population of the country.

(14) What do you mean by sex ratio?

Ans. Sex Ratio refers to the number of females per thousand of male population.

(15) Expand PQLI.

Ans. Physical Quality of Life Index.

(16) What is meant by literacy rate?

Ans. Literacy rate refers to the percentage of population who have the ability to understand, read and write. It shows the level of education attainment of the people of any area.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{No.of literate people}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

(17) Expand HDI.

Ans. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX.

(18) Before the introduction of coins, which types of objects were used as money?

Ans. Before the introduction of coins, a variety of objects such as grains, cattle and tool sets etc. were used as money.

(19) What are the formal sources of credit?

Ans. Formal Sources of credit include banks and cooperative societies.

(20) What are the informal sources of credit?

Ans. Informal sources of credit include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.

(21) What do you mean by Economy?

Ans. Economy refers to a system of performing various types of Economic Activities. It provides us the knowledge about the nature and level of economic activities. It should not be confined to a certain specific area or boundary.

(22) What do you mean by Public Sector?

Ans. Public sector is also called the government sector. It includes all those areas of ownership in which the government or any agency appointed by the government has full control.

(23) Name any two areas of production that comes under public sector.

Ans. Atomic energy, railways, education, health and energy sector.

(24) What do you mean by Private sector?

Ans. Private sector is also called capitalistic sector. It includes all those areas of ownership in which the private sector has full control and it works for the sole motive of profit maximization.

(25) What is meant by organized sector?

Ans. Organized sector is that sector which is fully organized i.e. the workers in this sector work under specific rules and regulations. There are fixed salaries, allowances, working hours, holiday rules, pension and other social security benefits.

(26) What is meant by unorganized sector?

Ans. In unorganized sector rules and regulations regarding salaries, allowances, working hours, holiday rules, pension and other social security benefits are not fixed.

(27) Which type of workers comes in the category of unorganized sector?

Ans. Unorganised sector covers most of the rural labour and a substantial part of urban labour. Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, contract and casual labourers, domestic workers, fishermen, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors, etc. belong to this category.

(28) What do you mean by primary sector?

Ans. Primary sector is that sector which is concerned with those activities which directly depend upon environment as this sector uses earth's natural resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals for production. So, the sector which uses natural resources for production is called primary sector.

(29) Name any two activities performed by primary sector.

Ans. Fishing, Dairy farming.

(30) What do you mean by secondary sector?

Ans. Secondary sector is also called manufacturing sector. It is that sector which uses raw material provided by the primary sector and through a production process, it converts that raw material into final goods.

(31) Name any two activities performed by secondary sector.

Ans. This sector includes small workshops producing pots, artisan production, mills producing textiles, factories producing steel, chemicals, plastic, car etc.

(32) What do you mean by service sector?

Ans. Service sector is the third most important sector of an economy. This sector is not concerned with the direct production of goods. This sector only provides its services in order to help the primary and secondary sector to produce goods and services.

(33) Name any two activities performed by service sector.

Ans. This sector includes banking services, insurance services, transport services and communication services.

(34) What do you mean by foreign trade?

Ans. Foreign trade is that trade, which is done among different countries in the form of export and import.

(35) What is meant by human capital?

Ans. Human capital means the total stock of expert and skilled persons in an economy.

(36) Expand FDI.

Ans. Foreign Direct Investment.

(37) What are the new areas that have developed with the development of service sector?

Ans. Hotels, private hospitals, private schools, entertainment, parks etc.

(38) Name two states which are developed in terms of health and educational facilities.

Ans. Maharashtra and Punjab

(39) What is the percentage expenditure of Government of India of its GDP on health and educational facilities?

Ans. The Government of India is spending 3% of its GDP on health and education.

(40) Name any two communicable diseases emerged in the recent past.

Ans. Corona, Cancer and HIV.

(41) Expand COPRA.

Ans. Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(42) What is meant by a consumer?

Ans. Consumer is a person who consumes or uses various types of goods and services for the direct satisfaction of wants.

(43) Can a producer be a consumer as well? Explain.

Ans. Yes, a producer is also a consumer. For example, suppose a builder is constructing a building, he is a producer but while purchasing cement, gravel, sand, etc. for constructing the building, he is a consumer.

(44) When was Consumer Protection Act was framed?

Answer:- The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986.

(45) If you are using your computer for searching some information, then what are you consuming ?

Ans. Services.

(46) What is meant by stock exchange market ?

Ans. Stock Exchange Market means the market in which shares are traded.

(47) Write the names of the two major stock exchange markets in India.

Ans. The Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange.

(48) Write the full form of SENSEX.

Ans. Stock Exchange Sensitive Index.

Important fill in the blanks:-

- (1) The word Economics has been taken from Greek language.
- (2) The Greek language word for Micro economics is MIKROS.
- (3) Consumption is related to use various goods and services.
- (4) The word Inflation has been taken from the INFLATE word.
- (5) The government budget is presented every year in the parliament on 1st February.
- (6) Fiscal Policy is the policy related with income and expenditure of the Government.
- (7) The concept of sustainable development was first of all given in the year 1980.
- (8) For economic development, national income should be increased for a longer time.
- (9) In the barter system, goods were exchanged for goods.
- (10) Barter system was replaced with money system.
- (11) Money acts as a medium of exchange.
- (12) The word money has been derived from the word moneta.
- (13) RBI (Reserve Bank of India) bank in India issues currency notes.
- (14) In India, all types of coins and one rupee notes are issued by the Ministry of Finance.
- (15) Money lenders are informal sources of credit.
- (16) Banks and cooperatives are the formal sources of credit.
- (17) The word E in E-Banking stands for electronic.
- (18) Internet banking is a form of modern financial system.
- (19) On the basis of ownership, economy is of 3 (**Public Sector, Private Sector, Mixed Sector**) types.
- (20) On the basis of nature of economic activities, economy is of 3 (**Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, Service Sector**) types.
- (21) On the basis of working condition, the economy is of 2 (**Organized Sector, Unorganized Sector**) types.
- (22) The government has full control over the economic activities in the public sector.
- (23) Private sector works for the sole motive of profit maximization.
- (24) The contribution of the primary sector to the gross domestic product in the year 2020-21 was 20.19%.
- (25) The contribution of the secondary sector to the gross domestic product in the year 2020-21 was 25.92%.
- (26) The contribution of the services sector to the gross domestic product in the year 2020-21 was 53.89%.
- (27) The stock of expert and able people of a country is called human capital.
- (28) According to the census of 2011, there was 21.9 percentage of people living below poverty line in India.
- (29) A consumer needs awareness to save himself from exploitation.

- (30) Sometimes a consumer has to pay a higher price than the MRP due to **incomplete information**.
- (31) **Consumer Protection** is the process of saving interests of the consumers.
- (32) **Right to be Heard** is the right in which the consumers get opinion about the quality and price of goods and services.
- (33) A consumer has **six** rights.
- (34) A consumer has **six** duties.
- (35) Right to Service act includes **health, education, banking, transport, electricity** etc. number of services.
- (36) Insurance means an **agreement**.
- (37) The National Stock Exchange Market is located in **Mumbai**.
- (38) The volatility of the Bombay Stock Exchange market is measured by **SENSEX**.

Important True/ False:-

- (1) Micro Economics deals with the study of the whole economy. **(False)**
- (2) The word Macro Economics is taken from the Greek word MAKROS. **(False)**
- (3) Supply of Money is a stock variable. **(True)**
- (4) Deficit financing is the process of printing new currency notes by the Government. **(True)**
- (5) Barter system is a system in which goods were exchanged for goods. **(True)**
- (6) Double coincidence of wants is a common feature of barter system of exchange. **(True)**
- (7) Money does not serve as a medium of exchange. **(False)**
- (8) Paper money was introduced in the 13th century in Europe. **(False)**
- (9) Currency as a modern form of money includes paper notes only. **(False)**
- (10) Per Capita Income is the average income of all the residents of an economy. **(True)**
- (11) PQLI was designed by United Nations Development Programme. **(False)**
- (12) HDI includes only income based indicators of economic development. **(False)**
- (13) Punjab is performing well on BPL population as compared to Bihar. **(True)**
- (14) In Bihar, sex ratio is in the favour of females. **(False)**
- (15) Kerala is performing well on literacy ratio as compared to Punjab and Bihar. **(True)**
- (16) Government sector works for the sole motive of welfare of the people. **(True)**
- (17) Workers in unorganized sectors have fixed salaries and rules of working. **(False)**
- (18) With development, the relative importance of Primary sector increases. **(True)**
- (19) Service sector includes the activities which uses natural resources. **(False)**
- (20) Foreign Direct investment is made by the private sector of a country. **(False)**
- (21) The educational and health facilities in India are urban biased. **(True)**
- (22) Consumer should not go to court for compensation as the process is very difficult. **(False)**
- (23) Hallmark is the certificate for the standardization of Jewellery. **(True)**
- (24) BIS means Basic Indian System. **(False)**

(25) Consumer has a right to choose. **(True)**

(26) The Bombay Stock Exchange was established in the year 1970. **(False)**

(27) The National Stock Exchange is the 12th largest stock exchange market in the world. **(True)**

(28) Only large investors can invest in the stock exchange market. **(False)**

Important questions:-

1. Discuss wealth definition of Economics.

Ans. The first and the systematic definition of economics was given by a famous economist and father of economics "Adam Smith" in his famous book "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations" in 1776. According to him, "Economics is an inquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations." He further explains that the main subject matter of economics is wealth and all the economic activities which are related with wealth. Economics provides us the knowledge about "what is meant by wealth of nations?", "How this wealth can be increased?" "If a country wants to grow and prosper, then how could this wealth be saved and invested?", etc.

2. Discuss material welfare definition of Economics.

Ans. Adam Smith was severely criticized for providing undue importance to wealth in his definition. So, after him, Alfred Marshall, provides material welfare definition of economics in his famous book 'Principles of Economics' in 1890. According to Marshall, "Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life. It examines that part of individual and social welfare which is closely connected with the attainment and use of material requisites of well being." In this definition, he tried to explain economics as a study of all those activities done by a social man (who lives in the society) through which he tries to attain various materialistic goods and consumption of those goods, can maximize his satisfaction or welfare.

3. What is the difference between Micro Economics and Macro Economics?

Ans. The word Micro has been derived from the Greek word 'MIKROS' which means SMALL. So, Micro Economics studies economic activities at small level i.e. the economic activities of an individual or a household. The subject matter of micro economics includes the theory of demand, theory of supply, theory of production, theory of cost, etc. The word Macro has been derived from the Greek word MAKROS which means LARGE. So, Macro Economics studies economic activities at large scale or the level of an economy as a whole. The Main subject matter of Macro Economics is aggregate demand, aggregate supply, aggregate consumption, National income, etc.

4. What do you mean by the government budget? State various sources of income and expenditure of the government.

Ans. A government budget is a financial statement showing item-wise expected receipts and expenditures of the government during a particular financial year.

Sources of the Income of Government: Government earns its income from various tax and non-tax sources. Tax sources of the government include Goods and Services Tax (GST), Income tax, Excise duty etc. Non-tax sources of the government include various types of fees, fines, donations etc.

Sources of the Expenditure of Government: Government expenditure primarily done on defence of the country, police, schools, hospitals, roads, electricity, administration, development of various sectors like agriculture, industry, service, social welfare i.e. providing various types of subsidies, pension, scholarships to the students, economic planning, development of infrastructure for the development of urban and rural areas, etc.

5. What do you mean by public finance? List the various items included in public finance.

Ans. Public Finance is made up of two words i.e. Public and Finance. Here Public means 'The Group of People which is represented by the 'Government', so ultimately 'Public' means the Government. The word 'Finance' means the financial resources i.e. the resources related with income and expenditure. So, Public Finance means the financial resources of the government i.e. all the resources related with income and expenditure of the government. It should be kept in mind that here, government means both the state government and the central government. So, in public finance we study income and expenditure related resources of the government. In the income aspect, we study various sources of income of the government i.e. various tax and non-tax sources and in the expenditure aspect; we study various expenditure items of the government i.e. developmental and non-developmental expenditures of the government, planned and non-planned expenditures of the government etc.

6. What do you mean by sustainable development? Why is it necessary?

Ans. Sustainable Development is that process which takes care of the needs of the present and future generations along with the protection of environment.

Need of sustainable development- There is a dire need of sustainable development in society in order to:

1. Save the environment from degradation.
2. Maintain biodiversity i.e. to maintain the diversity among living creatures.
3. Maintain quality of life of the present and the future generations.
4. Save ourselves and the future generations from the ill effects of climate change.
5. Remove the inequalities in the distribution of resources.

7. Write a note on the need for sustainable development.

Ans. We are at the edge of environmental degradation. In the lust of increasing our GDP and to call ourselves developed; whatever policies are adopted by us ultimately result in environmental degradation. We have polluted our environment up to that extent from where it is not possible to repair the damage. In nutshell, we can say that we have ruined our future as well as the future of our next generations. It is a moral duty of the present generation to provide a better and healthy environment to the future generations. But what we have left for our future generations: It is polluted air, polluted water, polluted land and an earth which is empty in terms of natural resources. Today we are facing the problems of air pollution, smog, water deficiency, water pollution, climate change, deficiency of coal and petroleum products etc. So, nowadays, the matter is not of development, but is to maintain the pace of the development. This idea itself has shifted the focus towards sustainable development instead of development.

8. How can we measure the level of economic development by using per capita income indicator?

Ans. The standard of living depends upon the amount of goods and services purchased by the people which ultimately depends upon their per capita income. Per capita income means per person's average income and it doesn't mean that every citizen of a nation is getting an income equal to it. So, if there are income inequalities, then it will not be called development. For example, if the national income of India is ₹1000 and the population of India is 100, So it will be said that the per capita income of the people of India will be ₹ 10. But it doesn't mean that every Indian gets an amount equal to ₹ 10. It is just an average. If the rich people are getting a major part of this income and the poor are getting a little, then it will not be termed as development.

9. How can we measure the level of economic development by infant mortality rate indicator?

Ans. Infant mortality rate is a social indicator of economic development as it shows how good the

social infrastructure is; especially the health infrastructure of a country. It refers to the number of deaths of infants below the age of one year per 1000 live births. The infant mortality rate of the world in 2022 was 27.695 according to United Nations Report. The countries with an infant mortality rate above this standard can be termed as underdeveloped, and countries with infant mortality rate below this standard can be termed developed.

10. How can we measure the level of economic development by sex ratio indicator?

Ans. Sex ratio is a social indicator of economic development. It refers to the number of females per thousand males. Generally, in underdeveloped countries, this ratio is found to be very low as the status of women in these countries is miserable. This is due to illiteracy, narrow thinking and lack of awareness among the people. Due to these reasons, these people prefer a male child. So, the sex ratio is found to be against the females. While in developed countries, this ratio is very high. So, this criterion can also be used as an indicator of economic development of any country.

11. How can we measure the level of economic development by standard of living criterion?

Ans. The ultimate goal of the process of economic development is to raise the standard of living of the people. So, this measure can also be used as an indicator of economic development. Accordingly, if the standard of living of majority of the people of the country is high and they are enjoying the most of the facilities of life, then the country is said to be economically developed. It is a fact that in underdeveloped countries, the standard of living of majority of the people is very low and they are able to enjoy only a few facilities of life. So, based upon this indicator, the level of economic development of a country can be assessed.

12. What do you mean by PQLI? Explain various indicators used by this measure for the evaluation of economic development.

Ans. Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) is meant to measure the standard of living for well-being of people. The Physical Quality of Life Index uses the following indicators to measure economic growth-

1. Life Expectancy Indicator: It refers to the average life of the people of that country i.e. up to what year of age their life sustains. This indicator has a positive relationship with the level of development of the country.

2. Infant Mortality Indicator: It refers to the death of the infants below the age of one year per 1000 live births. This indicator has a negative relationship with the level of development of a country. The higher the infant mortality rate; the lower will be the value of PQLI and vice versa.

3. Basic Literacy Rate: It refers to the number of literate persons per 100 persons. It is always measured in percentage.

13. What do you mean by HDI? Explain various indicators used by this measure for the evaluation of economic development.

Ans. Human Development Index (HDI) is another measure of economic development which is considered as an improvement over **PQLI**. The major improvement is that this measure takes into account not only the non-income measures of economic development, but the income based measures also.

Indicators of Human Development Index -

1. **Longevity of Life Expectancy Indicator (LEI)** - It means life expectancy at birth. It refers to the number of years a newly born baby is expected to live.
2. **Educational Attainment Index (EAI)** - It means the status of education of the people of a country.
3. **Real Per Capita GDP** - It refers to the goods and services which the people can purchase with their money income.

14. What are the demerits of barter system?

Ans. When the needs of the people increased, it became difficult for them to exchange their goods with goods with other people and thus this system of exchange did not prevail for too long. The major limitations of barter system are explained as follows:

1. Barter system demands double coincidence of wants. When anyone can't satisfy each other's wants, in such situation barter system got failed.
2. Apart from this, one person had to wait for so long in order to find the other person who was ready to purchase his product in return for what was needed by him. Sometimes, this involved a long time.
3. It was not possible to store goods for a long time as they can be depreciated with the passage of time.
4. Transportation of goods involves a lot of difficulties with respect of cost. Carrying one item to another place was also very costly.

15. What do you mean by money?

Ans. Money is anything that serves as a common unit of medium of exchange, a unit of account and a store of value. The word 'Money' is derived from the word 'Moneta' which is another name of goddess 'Juno' of Rome. Earlier objects like grain and cattle etc. act as medium of exchange. After that coins made of Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass were also used as money. After that paper currency was invented. Currency is the modern form of money, which includes paper currency, debit and credit cards (plastic money). Another form of currency is deposits with banks. Today digital transactions are also done in the form of electronic money or E- money.

16. What are the main functions of money?

Ans. Money analysis can be done on the basis of four functions -

1. **Medium of Exchange:** Exchange means buying and selling related activities. When money is used to buy and sell goods and services, it performs a function as a medium of exchange.
2. **Measure of Value:** Value means price. The money is also used to measure the value or the price of various goods and services.
3. **Standard of Deferred Payments:** Deferred Payments means payments to be made in future. Money is also used for making those payments which are to be paid in future.
4. **Store of Value:** Money can also be used as a store value. It is easy to store money as compared to goods and services in the barter system.

17. What are the modern forms of money?

Ans. Money is accepted as a medium of exchange. The following are the various forms of money-

1. **Currency:** Currency is a modern form of money which includes paper notes and coins. The modern currency is authorised by the government of a country and hence, it is accepted as a medium of exchange. This is called representative money.
2. **Deposits with Banks:** The other form of money is deposits with banks. For instance, after satisfying their day to day needs, people have some extra money left with them. They deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name and when, they are in need of cash, they

can withdraw their money from the banks. So, whatever deposits people have in the bank is also considered as a form of money. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and they also earn some rate of interest as well. Deposits with the banks are of two types-

- (i) **Demand Deposits:** These are those deposits in the banks in which the customers are given full freedom to withdraw their money anytime.
- (ii) **Time Deposits:** These are those deposits with the banks in which the money is deposited for a fixed period of time.

18. Explain different sources of credit.

Ans. Credit means lending. Many a time, people need credit to meet their needs and for that they require a source from where they can get this credit. These sources are of two types-

1. Non-Institutional (Informal) Sources- Informal sources of credit means those sources which do not follow any rules and regulations while providing credit to the people and the terms of credit like amount of loan, duration of loan, rate of interest etc. are decided by themselves on their own discretion. It includes moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends etc.

2. Institutional (Formal) Sources: Formal sources of credit are those sources which have to follow certain rules and regulations regarding amount of loan given, duration of loan, rate of interest charged etc. and they can't overlook these rules and regulations. It includes banks and cooperative societies.

1. Loans from Cooperatives- Cooperatives are another major sources, besides banks, of cheap credit in rural areas.

2. Self-Help Groups for the Poor - Members of these groups help each other in meeting their credit needs. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Members can take small loans to meet their regular needs

19. What do you mean by Self Help Groups?

Ans. In recent years, people are trying to find out some newer ways of getting credit facility and one such way is Self Help Groups (SHGs). As the name suggests, the members of these groups help each other in meeting their credit needs. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Members can take small loans from the group to meet their regular needs. The group also charges rate of interest on these loans, but this is still less than what the moneylenders charge from them.

20. How can the credit be useful for the customers?

Ans. The lending system can prove to be very beneficial for the customers. Some of those reasons are as follows-

1. Credit helps entrepreneurs to increase their earnings, leaving them better off than before because with the help of credit they can start new business units and earn good income.
2. Taking credit can benefit small traders, businessmen, entrepreneurs, students and many types of people in society, if used productively.
3. Credit is now available at reasonable rate of interest and terms from banks for building houses, purchasing cars, professional education etc.
4. Credit is also beneficial to increase demand in the society as the people can purchase various goods from the market with the help of credit which they can't afford otherwise.
5. Students can also take education loans from the bank and make their career.

21. What is E-Banking?

Ans. E-Banking is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institutions to conduct a range of financial transactions through the website of the

financial institution. E-banking includes ATMs, debit cards, credit cards, internet banking, mobile banking etc.

22. Why did India adopt new economic policy in the year 1991? State reasons.

Ans. India adopted the New Economic Policy in the year 1991 due to the following reasons:-

1. Government of India incurred huge amount of expenditure on public sector undertakings but the income received from these units was very low. So, the gap between income and expenditure of the government started increasing which led the government towards huge fiscal deficit. To overcome this deficit, the Indian government had to adopt a new economic policy.
2. Deficit in balance of payments also mounted high. To meet this deficit, government had to depend upon external borrowings. These borrowing became so huge that it turned out difficult for the government to pay for these. So, the adoption of new economic policy became essential.
3. The production done by the public sector units was very less and as a result it could not meet the rising demand of goods in the market. So, the prices of goods in the market started rising. So the government was left with no other option to change its economic policy.
4. The government had to import huge amount of goods and as a result import bills were increased and the decreasing exports at the same time led to fall in export income. This crisis was so serious that the government had to mortgage gold reserves with other countries to pay off interest and foreign debts.
5. Poor performance of the public sector units also forced the country to adopt the policy of privatisation.
6. Iran-Iraq war in 1990-91, known as Gulf war led to sharp rise in price of petrol in the international market. This made India's balance of payments even more gloomy.

23. 'The impact of globalisation has not been uniform on everyone'. Explain this statement.

Ans. Globalisation has always been blamed that this policy has been only benefitting the developed nations and the developing and under developed countries have been the sufferers. In this regard, evidence highlights that every country has not benefited equally from it. Only countries having skills and wealth in a greater amount has availed the new opportunities from the globalisation process and made best of them. As far as India is concerned, globalization has had a significant impact on consumers and producers over the last 20 years. Economically well-off consumers benefited from globalization and had a greater choice of goods, but the weaker sections could not take advantage of it. The advent of globalization increased competition among Indian producers. India's top companies are forced to improve their technology and product quality due to the fierce competition from foreign companies, fearing to be out of the market.

24. Explain the factors that led to globalisation.

Ans:- Some of the important factors leading to globalization of India are described as follows:-

1. **Technology:-** Rapid improvements in technology in every field are considered to be the process of globalization. Today technology has enabled different countries to be in contact with each other with great ease. Technological development in the field of telecommunication, telephone, computer, internet, mobile phone, fax, etc. has also helped in global communication.
2. **Foreign Trade and Foreign Policy:-** After independence, India allowed its foreign trade and foreign policy to import only essential goods. India adopted the New Economic Policy in 1991,

removing all restrictions on foreign trade, which brought the Indian economy into contact with the world economy.

3. World Trade Organization:- The World Trade Organization is an international organization whose objective is to promote free trade in goods and services at the international level by reducing non-tariff barriers. India is a member of this organization since 1995.

25. What do you mean by COPRA? Explain.

Ans. Consumer Protection Act was enacted on December 24, 1986 by Indian parliament to protect the consumers from the exploitation of the producers and the sellers. It is regarded as the Magna Carta in consumer protection in India, as it ensures the availability of consumer courts and forums all across India. It covers all sectors-private, public and co-operative. It provides 6 consumer rights and 6 consumer responsibilities. It establishes a Consumer Protection Authority to investigate into consumer complaint. COPRA established a three-tier system which is quasi-judicial which includes district level consumer courts, state level consumer courts and national level consumer courts.

26. Is all advertising being reliable? Explain with the help of an example.

Ans. No, all advertisements are not trustworthy as there may be many companies which cheat customers. There may be companies which advertise that their product is healthy for kids to eat, but in practice they use unhealthy ingredients. Or in some cases, a mobile network company advertises to have the fastest network but in practice it is not so. Such assumptions fall under the category of false advertising where the consumer is misled. The reliability of a thing is known only after its use.

27. What type of information of the product do you want to be mentioned on it?

Ans. On the product we want to see some following information -

1. Perception of the quality of the product by the consumer
2. Production date and expiry date of the product
3. Product reliability
4. Eligibility Information
5. About product batch no. and price etc.
6. Full address of place of manufacture.




28. Explain the three tier system of consumer courts in India.

Ans. Under the Consumer Protection Act three levels of quasi-judicial courts have been established, which are as follows -

1. District level - Cases up to Rs.20 lakh are dealt by these courts.
2. State Level - These courts deal with cases from Rs 20 Lakh to Rs 1 Crore.
3. National level - Claims exceeding Rs.1 crore are dealt by these courts.

29. What are the important logos used for the standardization of different types of products?

Ans. To meet the quality standards set by the government, several government organizations test it and issue standardization marks. Such logos or marks help the consumer to buy the product with assurance of quality. Important signs are as follows:

Sr. No	Product Name	Standardization symbol
1.	For Industrial Products (ISI)	
2.	For Agricultural Products (Agmark)	
3.	For Gold Jewellery (Hallmark)	

30. Write a note on the rights of the consumers.

Ans. To protect consumers from exploitation, six main rights are included under the Consumer Protection Act which are described as follows -

- 1. Right to Safety** - This right ensures that the consumer is protected against the marketing of goods and delivery of services, which are risky for the health of the consumer.
- 2. Right to Choose**- The consumer has the right to choose to buy or not to buy the goods offered by the seller.
- 3. Right to Information** - Under RTI act, all citizens have the right to know about the functions of various government departments.
- 4. Right to Consumer Education** - According to the Right to Consumer Education the consumer should be able to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills needed to make him informed while being aware of basic consumer rights and responsibilities and how to act on them.
- 5. Right to be Heard** -It is a right whereby the consumer have a right to give opinion about the quality and price of goods and services.
- 6. Right to Seek Redressal**- If the consumer receives a defective product, he can get it repaired free of charge, replaced or returned at full price or get compensation.

31. Write a note on the duties of the consumers.

Ans. Where rights are given to the consumer, there are also several responsibilities of the user which are as follows -

- (a) Ask Yourself!
- (b) Be Critically Aware
- (c) Be Involved
- (d) Be Organized
- (e) Practice Sustainable Consumption
- (f) Be Responsible to the Environment

32. Describe the benefits of insurance in your own words.

Ans:- There are many benefits of insurance which are described as follows:-

I. Benefits to an individual:-The main benefit of insurance is that it reduces the uncertainties in our lives, There is no assurance of human life. Anything can happen to us at any time i.e. we can face any disease, accident etc. at any time or we may even die. Insurance helps us in all these unpleasant situations and provides us financial security.

2. Benefits to Society :When we get help from insurance in adverse circumstances, it does not reduce a person's income. This increases his productivity and standard of living and he can work better for the development of the society.

3.Benefits to the Economy :The government needs money to develop the country's economy. The government receives this money from these insurance companies for the development of the country such as road construction, bridge construction, construction of schools and colleges, provision of health facilities etc. and by investing this money, the country develops rapidly.

33.Explain the two main types of stock exchange markets in India.

Ans:- There are mainly two stock exchange markets in India. They are described as follows:-

1. Bombay Stock Exchange : It was established in 1875 at Dalal Street, Mumbai. It is one of the oldest stock exchanges in the world and is currently the 10th largest stock exchange in the world. Its performance is measured by SENSEX.

2. National Stock Exchange : It was established in 1992 in Mumbai. It is currently the 12th largest stock exchange in the world. Its performance is measured by NIFTY.

34. What are the things to know before investing in the stock exchange market ?

Ans. The following points should be kept in mind while investing in the stock exchange market:-

1. Investing in the stock exchange market is one of the different types of investments. This is not the only means by which you can invest your money. Apart from this we can also invest our money in bank deposits, purchase of real estate, purchase of gold etc.

2. When we invest in the stock exchange market, we need to remember that the purchase of our shares will never be without risk. In a market, where rising stock prices are profitable, falling stock prices are likely to be a loss.

3. Before investing in the stock exchange market, you need to open an account with a brokerage firm.

4.Never invest in shares of any one company because if that company goes into loss, all your money will sink. "Therefore, one should invest a small amount in the shares of many companies.

35. Describe the importance of the stock exchange market.

Ans:- The importance of the Stock Exchange Market has increased tremendously in the present times. Its significance is described as follows:

1. It helps companies to raise funds to expand their productivity. In this market, companies issue their shares and the various investors, who are interested in the shares of these companies, buy these shares and this gives the company their required funds, which are used to open new factories, to install machines etc.

2. This market also allows a common man, who does not have a large amount of money, to invest his money. In this market, small investors can buy shares of companies of their choice according to the money they have and can increase their earnings.

3. The stock exchange market helps people convert their savings into investments. This increases the mobility of capital.

4. The stock exchange market acts as an indicator of the economic growth of an economy. If this market goes up, it is seen as the rapid rate of economic growth of that country and if this market goes down, then it slows down the rate of economic growth of that country.

Part-C (History)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

(1) The Word 'Punjab' is the combination of the words of language.

- a) Arabian
- b) **Persian**
- c) Sindhi
- d) Hindi

(2) Which of the following names was never given to Punjab?

- a) Pentapotamia
- c) Taki
- b) Tsekai
- d) **Hodu**

(3) In the period of which Mughal Emperor was the land between the two rivers called 'Doaba'?

- a) Babar
- b) Humayun
- c) **Akbar**
- d) Jahangir

(4) Which frontier of India is Punjab situated in ?

- a) North- East
- b) **North- West**
- c) North -South
- d) South- west

(5) Punjab situated in Pakistan is known as _____.

- a) **West Punjab**
- b) East Punjab
- c) North West Punjab
- d) North East Punjab

(6) Which river situated in extreme east of Punjab has been described in the vedic literature of Punjab?

- a) Indus
- b) Jhelum
- c) **Saraswati**
- d) Chenab

(7) What name was given to Punjab during the period of Ramayana and Mahabharata?

- a) Taki
- b) Sapta Sindhu
- c) Tsekai
- d) **Panchnada**

(8) What name was given to Punjab by Chinese traveller Hieun Tsang?

- a) **Tsekai**
- b) Punjab
- c) Brahmavarta
- d) Border area state

(9) What is the present name given to 'Sakala' which was the capital of Punjab under the Indo-Bactrian and Indo-Parthian rulers.

- a) Lahore
- b) Delhi
- c) **Sialkot**
- d) Islamabad

(10) In which two provinces was Punjab divided during the Mughal period?

- a) Lahore and Peshawar
- b) Lahore and Islamabad
- c) **Lahore and Multan**
- d) Lahore and Sialkot

(11) Which was Punjab's Eastern boundary during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's period?

- a) **River Sutlej**
- b) River Indus
- c) River Ghaggar
- d) River Beas

(12) In 1911 A.D. which British Viceroy separated Delhi from Punjab and made it the capital of India?

- a) Lord Curzon
- b) Lord Warran Hastings
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) **Lord Hardinge**

(13) In 1947 during the partition of Punjab, Out of total 29 districts how many districts were given to Indian Punjab?

- a) 12
- b) 13
- c) 14
- d) 10

(14) Punjab is a _____ piece of land that lies between the two rivers 'the Yamuna' and 'the Indus'.

- a) plains
- b) rectangular
- c) triangular
- d) doab

(15) In which part of Punjab are the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills of the Himalayas are situated?

- a) Eastern
- b) Northern
- c) Southern
- d) Western

(16) Through which pass did the foreign invaders come to Punjab?

- a) The Tochi pass
- b) The Kuram pass
- c) The Khyber pass
- d) The Bolan pass

(17) Modikhana did Guru Nanak Dev ji work?

- a) Jai Ram
- b) Pandit Hardyal
- c) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- d) Babar

(18) At which of the following place did Guru Nanak Dev ji meet a cheat name Sajjan?

- a) Sayyadpur
- b) Tulamba
- c) Kurukashetra
- d) Hajipur

(19) Which of the following Bani (Religious Sermon) is not composed by Guru Nanak Dev Ji?

- a) Jap Sahib
- b) Japuji Sahib
- c) Var Asa
- d) Var Majh

(20) "Na Ko Hindu, Na Ko Musalman" which guru spoke these words?

- a) Guru Angad Dev Ji
- b) Guru Amardass Ji
- c) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- d) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

(21) To whom was Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji sent for getting Devnagari and Mathematics education?

- a) Pandit Brijlal
- b) Pandit Gopal
- c) Pandit Sharda Ram
- d) Pandit Balaji

(22) To whom was Sri Guru Nanak Dev ji sent to learn Sanskrit?

- a) Pandit Rakha Ram
- b) Pandit Brijlal
- c) Pandit Gopal Ji
- d) Pandit Ishwar Lal Ji

(23) To whom was Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji sent to learn French?

- a) Maulvi Qutab-ud-din
- b) Maulvi Izazdin
- c) Maulvi Gyassuddin
- d) Maulvi Fakkruddin

(24). When did Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji get the Enlightenment?

- a) 1497 AD
- b) 1499 AD
- c) 1498 AD
- d) 1496 AD

(25) Who was Bhai Mardana ji?

- a) Rababi of Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- b) Teacher of Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- c) Student of Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- d) Servant of Guru Nanak Dev Ji

(26) What was the other name of Sayyidpur?

- a) Jaikhabad
- b) Firozabad
- c) Faisalabad
- d) Aimmabad

(27) Where did Sri Guru ji see the people throwing water for their ancestors facing the sun?

- a) Haridwar
- b) Kurukshetra
- c) Gorakhmata
- d) Joshi Math

(28) Whom did Guru ji meet at Banaras?

- a) With Pandit Kirti
- b) Pandit Shankar Dev
- c) Pandit Chaturdas
- d) Pandit Bhagirath

(29) Whom did Guruji teach the lesson of true beauty and high character?

- a) witch Noorjahan
- b) witch Noorshah**
- c) witch Mallika
- d) witch Kaamrup

(30) Which place did the king Shivrath or Shivrath belong to?

- a) Srinagar
- b) Sri Lanka**
- c) Sri Jagannath Puri
- d) Sri Pataalnagar

(31) Where did Guruji meet Pir Budhan Shah?

- a) Himachal Pradesh**
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Andhra Pradesh

(32) Which Guru Sahib composed the Bani (verses) of Anand Sahib?

- (a) Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- (c) Sri Guru Amardas Ji**
- b) Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji
- d) Sri Guru Ramdas Ji

(33) Which Pratha (System) aimed to collect funds from the Sikhs and propagate sikhism?

- a) Sangat Pratha
- b) Pangat Pratha
- c) Langar Pratha
- d) Masand Pratha**

(34) Which Guru Sahib established the cities Tarn Taran, Hargobindpur, Chhahrattah and Kartarpur?

- a) **Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji**
- b) Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- c) Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji
- d) Sri Guru Ramdas Ji

(35) When was Bhai Lehna appointed as the successor by Guru Nanak Dev Ji?

- a) 1539 AD**
- b) 1538 AD
- c) 1536 AD
- d) 1537 AD

(36) Why was Balbodh introduced by Guru Angad Dev Ji?

- a) to promote language
- b) to promote Punjabi literature
- c) to promote Gurbani
- d) to promote Gurmukhi Script**

(37) Who was Mata khivi Ji?

- a) wife of Guru Angad Dev Ji**
- b) mother of Guru Angad Dev Ji
- c) mother-in-law of Guru Angad Dev Ji
- d) disciple of Guru Angad Dev Ji

(38) Which city was discovered by Guru Angad Dev Ji in 1546 AD?

- a) Shri khadoor Sahib
- b) Shri Goindwal Sahib**
- c) Shri Tarn Taran Sahib
- d) Naurangad

(39) Which Mughal emperor had to have meal from Langar first before meeting Guru Amar Das Ji?

- a) Amir khusro
- b) Jahangir
- c) Dara Shikoh
- d) Akbar**

(40). Guru Amar Das Ji divided his spiritual social state into _____ parts.

- a) 22**
- b) 21
- c) 23
- d) 24

(41) In the real sense, a Sati is the woman who bears the grief of her husband's death and lives a life of virtue, contentment and pity...Who said these words?

- a) Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji
- b) Sri Guru Amar Das Ji**
- c) Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- d) Sri Guru Ramdas Ji

(42) Who founded Guru Chak City?

- a) Sri Guru Ramdas Ji**
- b) Sri Guru Amar Das Ji
- c) Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- d) Sri Guru Hargobind Ji

(43) Which of the following was the business centre of Sikhs during Guru Period?

- a) Lahore **b) Amritsar** c) Goindwal Sahib d) Kartarpur Sahib
- (44) Which of the following Guru started the digging work of Santokhsar Sarovar?
a) Sri Guru Ramdas ji b) Sri Guru Amar Das ji
 c) Sri Guru Arjun Dev ji d) Sri Guru Angad Dev ji
- (45) Which city was founded by Guru Arjan Dev Ji between Ravi and Beas?
 a) Goindwal Sahib b) Amritsar Sahib
c) Tarn Taran Sahib d) khadoor Sahib
- (46) When was Adi Granth Sahib placed in the Golden Temple?
a) 1604 AD b) 1505 AD c) 1605 AD d) 1506 AD
- (47) Which was Guru Gobind Singh Ji's first and significant victory?
 a) Battle of Basauli **b) Battle of Bhangani**
 c) Battle of Anandpur d) Battle of Nirmoh
- (48) In which book describe the biography of Guru Gobind Singh ji?
 a) Panth Prakash **b) Bachitar Natak**
 c) Khoon de Sohle d) Dasam granth
- (49) What is the old name of Shri Anandpur Sahib?
 a) Nirmoh b) Bilaspur
c) Chak Nanki d) Nadaun
- (50) To whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji write a letter named 'Zafarnama'?
 a) Nahan's king **b) Aurangzeb**
 c) Raja Bhimchand d) Mahan singh
- (51) What was the name of the nagara made by Guru Gobind Singh Ji?
 a) Gagandamama b) Nagara-e-khalsa
 c) Khalsai nagara **d) Ranjit nagara**
- (52) What is meant by word paonta?
a) A place to keep foot b) to spread feet
 c) to kick d) to clean feet
- (53) What is the modern name of KhidranekiDhaab?
 a) Sadhora b) Ghurram
c) Shri Muktsar Sahib Muktsar d) Shahi Tibbi
- (54) In 1699 AD which incident took place in Sikh history?
 a) Baisakhi was celebrated in Anandpur **b) creation of Khalsa**
 c) Gobind Rai became Guru Gobind Singh d) all of the above
- (55) In which of the following Battles was Subedar of Sirhind Wazir Khan killed by Banda Singh Bahadur ?
 a) Battle of Samana **b) Battle of Chapparchiri**
 c) Battle of Sadhaura d) Battle of Gundas Nangal
- (56) In which battle was Banda Singh Bahadur arrested and brought to Delhi?
 a) Battle of ChapparChiri **b) Battle of Gurdas Nangal**
 c) Battle of Behrampur d) Battle of Aminabad
- (57) Which of the following was the first Sikh Misl?
a) Faizalpuria Misl b) Bhangi Misl c) Ahluwalia Misl d) Nakai Misl
- (58) When was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?
 a) 1715 AD. **b) 1716 AD.** c) 1717 AD. d) 1718 AD.
- (59) When was the Battle of Lohgarh fought?

- a) 1718 AD. b) 1714 AD. **c) 1710 AD** d) 1716 AD
- (60) Whom did Banda Singh Bahadur appoint as the ruler of Sirhind?**
a) Binod Singh b) Bazz Singh **c) Tej Singh** d) Jalal Khan
- (61) What was the original name of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur?**
a) Madho Dass b) Lachhman Dass c) Bala Dass d) Hardyal Dass
- (62) Which Guru Sahib made Banda Singh Bahadur a member of the Khalsa?**
a) Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji b) Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji
c) Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji d) Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji
- (6) Which place did Banda Singh Bahadur make his capital?**
a) Sirhind b) Anandpur Sahib **c) Lohgarh** d) Amritsar
- (64) Which class was made the owner of land by Banda Singh Bahadur?**
a) Jagirdars **b) Peasants (Farmers)**
c) Mughal officials d) Traders
- (65) During the reign of which Mughal emperor did Banda Singh Bahadur fight against the Mughals?**
a) Akbar b) Jahangir c) Aurangzeb **d) Farrukhsiyar**
- (66) Who was the founder of Shukarchakia Misal?**
a) Jassa Singh **b) Charhat Singh** c) Jai Singh d) Gulab Singh
- (67) When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born?**
a) 1769 AD. **b) 1780 AD.** c) 1799 AD. d) 1801 AD.
- (68) What was the birthplace of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?**
a) Amritsar **b) Gujranwala** c) Lahore d) Patiala
- (69) To which Misl did Maharaja Ranjit Singh belong?**
a) Bhangi Misl **b) Faizalpuria Misl**
c) Sukerchakia Misl d) Ahluwalia Misl
- (70) When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh capture Lahore?**
a) 1797 AD. **b) 1799 AD.** c) 1801 AD. d) 1805 AD.
- (71) Which city did Maharaja Ranjit Singh make the capital of the Sikh Empire?**
a) Amritsar b) Patiala **c) Lahore** d) Sirhind
- (72) Which of the following achievements is associated with Maharaja Ranjit Singh?**
a) Creation of the Khalsa **b) Decorating the Golden Temple at Amritsar with gold**
c) Capture of Delhi d) Establishment of British rule
- (73) By what name was the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh known?**
a) Mughal army **b) Khalsa army** c) British army d) Maratha army
- (74) Which treaty was signed between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the British?**
a) Treaty of Allahabad (1807) **b) Treaty of Amritsar (1809)**
c) Treaty of Lahore (1837) d) Treaty of Sirhind (1810)
- (75) The Treaty of Amritsar (1809) was signed between whom?**
a) Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Mughals
b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Marathas
c) Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the British
d) The British and the French
- (76) What was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's policy towards the British?**
a) Constant warfare **b) Cooperation and peace**
c) Complete submission d) All of the above
- (77). When was the second Sikh-Anglo war fought?**

a) 1848-49 AD.

b) 1849-50 AD.

c) 1846-47 AD.

d) 1847-48 AD.

(78).Gujarat, Multan, Ramnagar, Chillianwala are the places of _____Anglo-Sikh war.

a) First Anglo Sikh War

b) Second Anglo Sikh-War

c) Both a and b

d) None of above

Ans. Second

(79) On Nov 22, 1848 AD where was the battle fought between the Britishers and the Sikhs?

a) Ramnagar

b) Chillianwala

c) Gujarat

d) Multan

(80)The Britishers as traders entered India and gradually captured the whole India .When did the Britishers as traders came to India?

a) 1700 AD

b) 1800 AD

c) 1600 AD

d) 1500 AD

(81) India got freedom on 15th August 1947 from the British rule.For this freedom the first battle of Independance started at Meerut.When did this battle at Merrut start?

a) July20 1857 AD

b) 15 aug 1857 AD

c) 10 may 1857 AD

d) 26 jan 1857 AD

(82)Revolt of 1857 AD failed in Punjab due to_____.

a) Lack of efficient leader

b) Many Indian rulers did not support the rebellion.

c) Lack of means

d) All of above

(83) In the revolt against the British rule, he killed some British soldiers and died fighting near Pakpatan.Tell who was he?

a) Sardar Bhagat Singh

b) Lala Lajpat Rai

c) Sardar Ahmed Khan khral

d) Mangal Pandey

(84) On 12th April 1857 AD, the foundation of new movement was established laid by offering Amrit to people on Baisakhi and it was named as Naamdhari Mission. Who founded this mission?

a) Sohan Singh Bhakna

b) Satguru Ram Singh

c) LalaHardyal

d) Kartar Singh Sarabha

(85) Which of the following society was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati?

a) Arya Samaj

b) Brahmo Samaj

c) Jain Samaj

d) Bodh Samaj

(86) When and where was Gadhar party formed by Sohan Singh Bhakna?

a) 1914 AD Japan

b) 1913 AD San Francisco(America)

c) 1915 AD Canada

d) 1916 AD Germany

(87). When did the Simon commission come to India?

a) 1926 AD

b) 1922 AD

c) 1928 AD

d) 1923 AD

(88) When was the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee established?

a) 1920

b) 1921

c) 1922

d) 1923

(89) From which country was the ship Kamaghatamaru borrowed by Baba Gurdit Singh?

a) England

b) Canada

c) Japan

d) Germany

Important one mark questions:-

(1) Name the words and the language from which the word Punjab has been derived. Write its meaning also.

Ans. The word 'Punjab' is a combination of two Persian words -'Punj' and 'Aab'. The meaning of

these words is the land of five rivers.

(2) In which period was Punjab called 'Sapta Sindhu' and why?

Ans. Punjab was called Sapta Sindhu during the Vedic period of Indian history. During that period, Punjab was a region of seven rivers.

(3) What is the meaning of 'Doab'?

Ans. The territory between two rivers is known as the Doab.

(4) Who was Behlol Khan Lodhi?

Ans- Behlol Lodhi was the Sultan of Delhi from 1450 AD. to 1489AD.

(5) Describe any one quality of Ibrahim Lodhi.

Ans- Ibrahim Lodhi was a brave soldier and successful general.

(6) Describe two shortcomings of Ibrahim Lodhi.

Ans- (i) Ibrahim Lodhi himself was a Afghan (Pathan) but he failed to understand the freedom loving nature and habits of the Afghans.

(ii) He tried to discipline the Afghans but he failed miserably in his policy.

(7) When did Babur conquer Punjab and whom did he defeat in this battle?

Ans. Babur got a victory in the first battle of Panipat on 21st April, 1526. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, the Sultan of Delhi.

(8) Define the classes into which the Muslim society was divided.

Ans - (1) Amirs and Sardars (2) Ulemas and Sayyids (3) Middle Class and (4) the Slaves

(9) What do you know about the Ulemas?

Ans. The Ulemas were the leaders of Muslim religious class. They were scholars of Persian and religious literature.

(10) What was difference between the food of the Hindus and the Muslim societies?

Ans. The food of Amirs, Sardars, Sayyids, Sheikhs, Qazis and Mullahs was rich and non-vegetarian. But the food of the Hindus was simple and mostly vegetarian. Mostly the food of the common Hindus were cereals, vegetables, wheat, rice, milk, curd and ghee.

(11) Who were the Sayyids?

Ans. The Sayyids claimed themselves to be the descendants of Bibi Fatima, the daughter of Prophet Muhammad.

(12) Describe the Muslim middle class.

Ans. The Muslim middle class consisted of the government employees, soldiers, traders and farmers. Their economic condition was good. People on high posts with the government were regarded as belonging to high social status.

(13) Describe the dress of the Muslim women.

Ans. The Muslim women wore blouse, ghagras, tight pyjamas and covered their whole body with a cloth called Burqa.

(14) Describe the sources of entertainment of the Muslims.

Ans. The main sources of entertainment of the Muslims were chauser, chess, horse race, dance and music. The game of dice was prevalent among both the rich and the poor.

(15) Which incident is known as Sacha Sauda?

Ans: Guru Nanak Dev Ji's father gave him twenty rupees to start some business. Guru ji spent that money in feeding the hungry fakirs and this incident is known as 'Sacha Sauda'.

(16) What words were spoken by Guru Nanak Dev Ji after attaining Enlightenment and explain their meaning?

Ans. Guru Nanak Dev ji uttered these words “**Na ko Hindu, Na ko Musalman**”. The meaning of his message was that both the Hindus and Muslims have forgotten the true principles of their religion.

(17) Name the four Banis composed by Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Ans. Var Malhar, Var Asa, Japuji Sahib and Bara Mah.

(18) Explain Guru Nanak Dev Ji's views on God.

Ans. According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji, the Supreme God is Formless, Omnipotent, Omnipresent and Eternal.

(19) What type of sacred thread did Guru Nanak Dev Ji want?

Ans: Guru Nanak Dev Ji wanted a sacred thread made of virtues.

(20) Name the Guru who was earlier known as Bhai Lehna ji.

Ans. Shri Guru Angad Dev ji.

(21) Define Langar system.

Ans. According to this practice people of all castes and religions sit together in a single row and eat langar (food) without any discrimination.

(22) Name the Guru who laid the foundation of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib.

Ans. Shri Guru Angad Dev ji.

(23) Name the Guru whom Akbar visited.

Ans. Shri Guru Amardas ji.

(24) Write two objectives of the Masand system.

Ans. 1. Collecting funds for development of Sikh Religion and to propagate Sikhism.

(25) Who laid the foundation of Harimandar Sahib and when?

Ans. In 1589 AD. by the Sufi Fakir Mian Mir ji.

(26) Define the meaning of Daswandh.

Ans. Every Sikh was asked to offer 1/10 of his income for Guru is known as Daswandh.

(27) Why was the Adi Granth Sahib compiled ?

Ans. Guru Arjan Dev ji compiled the Adi Granth Sahib to provide the knowledge of complete, pure and factual Bani of Gurus.

(28) What do you know about Goindwal Sahib?

Ans. In 1546 A.D, Guru Angad Dev ji laid the foundation of Goindwal Sahib and during the time of Guru Amardas ji it became the famous centre of Sikhs.

(29) What were the views of Guru Amardas ji about the Sati System ?

Ans. Guru Amardas ji condemned the Sati System. He said that the woman who immolates herself cannot be called Sati. In the real sense, a Sati woman is the one who bears the grief of her husband's death and lives a life of virtue, contentment and piety.

(30) Write about the importance of Ramdasapur or Amritsar.

Ans. The establishment of this city gave a big boost to the development of the Sikh community. The Sikhs got another place of pilgrimage.

(31) What was the need of the compilation of the Adi Granth by Guru Arjan Dev ji?

Ans. To provide the knowledge of complete, pure and factual bani of Gurus to Sikhs.

(32) Write the importance of swords Miri and Piri.

Ans. Guru Hargobind ji used the power of swords Miri and Piri. Miri sword showed the worldly path and the sword Piri was sign of religious path.

(33) When and where was Guru Gobind Singh ji born? Also tell the name of his parents.

Ans- Guru Gobind Singh Ji was born on 22 December 1666 AD. at Patna (capital of Bihar). His father's name was Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Ji and his mother's name was Gujri.

(34) What games did Guru Gobind Rai ji use to play at Patna in his childhood?

Ans- In his childhood, Guruji used to organize races and wrestling matches amongst his friends. He used to divide his friends in two groups and made them fight mock battles.

(35) Name the teacher from whom Guru Gobind Rai received education?

Ans-Guru ji learned Persian from Qazi Pir Mohammad, Sanskrit from Pandit Harjas, horse riding and art of using weapons from Rajput Banjar Singh and Gurmukhi from Bhai Sahib Chand and Bhai Sati Dass.

(36) What was the problem of Kashmiri Pandits? How did Guru Teg Bahadur Ji solve it?

Ans. Aurangzeb wanted to forcefully convert Kashmiri Pandits into Muslims. Guruji solved their problem by sacrificing himself.

(37) Which forts did Guru Gobind Rai ji construct after the victory of Bhangani?

Ans-Anandgarh, Kesgarh, Lohgarh and Fatehgarh.

(38) Write the names of the "Panj Piaras".

Ans- Bhai Dharam Singh, Bhai Mohkam Singh, Bhai Sahib Singh, Bhai Daya Singh and Bhai Himmat Singh.

(39) How did the Guru Gobind Singh ji attain martyrdom?

Ans- When Guruji was sleeping, a Pathan got an opportunity and stabbed Guruji in his stomach. Because of deep wound, Guruji passed away on August 7, 1708 AD.

(40) Which Banis are recited while preparing Khande di Pahul?

Ans- Japuji Sahib, Anand Sahib, Jaap Sahib, Sawaie and Chaupai Sahib.

(41) When and where was the ceremony of Khalsa created?

Ans- At Sri Anandpur Sahib on Baisakhi day in 1699 AD.

(42) What was the impact of Khalsa on Bhim Chand King of Bilaspur?

Ans- He was alarmed by the Guru's military activities and began to form alliances with other chiefs of hill states to suppress his power.

(43) What was the cause of the battle of Nadaun?

Ans. The battle of Nadaun took place between the Mughals and the kings of hills states. Guru ji supported the kings of hill states in this battle. After meeting Guruji, the kings of hills states stopped paying annual tribute to the Mughals.

(44) What do you mean by Pre-Khalsa period and Post-Khalsa period?

Ans. The period from the accession of Guru Gobind Singh Ji to the establishment of the Khalsa Panth is called the Pre-Khalsa Period and the period after the establishment of the Khalsa is called the Post- Khalsa Period.

(45) What was the earlier name Sri Muktsar Sahib? Why was it named so?

Ans- Sri Muktsar Sahib's earlier name was Khidrana. In the second battle of Anandpur Sahib, forty sikhs, who had written Bedawa to Guru Ji, were martyred here. Those Sikhs were martyred here fighting against the Mughals at the Dhab of Khidrana. Guruji keeping in view their tore Bedava in front of their leader Bhai Mahan Singh. due to which they are remembered as '40 Muktas' in history. It was in their memory that Dhab of Khidrana was named Muktsar.

(46) To whom did Guru Gobind Singh ji write the letter called 'Zafarnama'?

Ans-Aurangzeb.

(47) Write the names Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji's four famous compositions.

Ans-Jaap Sahib, Bachitar Natak, Zafarnama, Chandi Di War

(48) Why did Banda Bahadur come to Punjab from South ?

Ans. To take military action against the cruel Mughals.

(49) Who was Sada Kaur?

Ans. Sada Kaur was the mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the leader of the Kanhaiya Misal.

(50) When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born? What was his father's name?

Ans- Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born on 13 November 1780 AD in the family of Sardar Mahan Singh, chief of Sukarchakia Misal.

(51) Who was Mehtab Kaur?

Ans - Wife of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

(52) Which era is termed as the Patronage of Trio?

Ans- From A.D. 1792 to 1797 AD, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a minor, the administration of Sukarchakia Misal was in the hands of Raj Kaur, Diwan Lakhpat Rai and Sada Kaur. This period is called as the 'Patronage of Trio'.

(53) Why did the residents of Lahore invite Ranjit Singh to attack Lahore?

Ans - Because the people were fed up with the maladministration of the Bhangi chiefs.

(54) Which sardars were against Ranjit Singh in the battle of Bhasin?

Ans- Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, Gulab Singh Bhangi, Sahib Singh Bhangi, Jodh Singh and Nizam-ud-Din.

(55) Why did Maharaja Ranjit Singh attack Amritsar and Lohgarh?

Ans- Because Amritsar had become the religious capital of the Sikhs and Lohgarh had its own military importance.

(56) Of which misal was Tara Singh Gheba the leader?

Ans - Dallewalia Misal

(57) Mention some reasons responsible for the defeat of the Sikhs in the battle of Mudki.

Ans: The Sikhs defeated due to the small army of the Sikhs and the treachery of Lal Singh.

(58) When was the battle of Sabhraon fought and what was its result?

Ans: The Battle of Sabhraon took place on 10 February 1846 AD. After the victory of Sabhraon, the British army crossed the river Sutlej without any resistance.

(59) When was Punjab annexed to the British Empire? Who was the Governor General of India at that time?

Ans: Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in 1849 A.D. At that time the Governor General of India was Lord Dalhousie.

(60) Which cantonments of Punjab revolted at the time of war of independence in 1857 A.D.?

Answer- In 1857 A.D. during the war, there was a revolt in Lahore, Ferozepur, Peshawar, Mianwali and other cantonments of Punjab.

(61) What was the contribution of Sardar Ahmad Khan Kharal in freedom struggle?

Ans: Sardar Ahmad Khan Kharal fought against the British for freedom and finally he was martyred while resisting the British near Pakpatan.

(62) How did Sri Satguru Ram Singh ji show non-cooperation with the British Government?

Ans: Sri Satguru Ram Singh Ji showed non-cooperation by opposing foreign government, foreign institutions and foreign goods.

(63) Why was Ghadar movement founded?

Ans: Ghadar movement was founded to liberate India through an armed revolt.

(64) Write the two causes of the emergence of Akali movement.

Ans:- 1. To vacate Gurudwaras from Mahantas.

2. To improve the management of Gurudwaras.

(65) Why was Key Morcha organized?

Ans: The British government kept the keys of Darbar Sahib, Amritsar's treasury in their possession, to get them the Sikhs organized Key Morcha.

(66) Write the causes of Guru Ka Bagh Morcha.

Ans: The Sikhs organized the Guru Ka Bagh Morcha to free Guru Ka Bagh from the possession of Mahant Sunder Dass.

(67) When did Simon Commission come to India and why was it boycotted?

Answer: Simon Commission came to India in 1928. It did not include a single Indian member, so it was opposed in India.

Important Three marks questions:-

1. Write any five advantages of the Himalayas.

Ans. Following are the main five benefits of the Himalayan mountains:

1. The rivers of Himalayas flow for all the twelve months of the year. They make the land of Punjab fertile.
2. There are dense forests in Himalyan mountains. These forests provide many herbs and wood.
3. The Himalayan Mountains trap the monsoon winds and help in bringing rain.
4. The Himalayas serve as the defence guard on the northern borders of Punjab.
5. Due to the Himalayas, Punjab has beautiful tourist places such as Shimla, Manali and Solan.

2. Write briefly about any three Doabs.

Ans. 1. Doab Sindh Sagar– In this Doab, The area lies between the river Indus and the river Jhelum. It is not a fertile region for farming.

2.Doab Chaj– The region between the rivers Chenab and Jhelum is called Chaj Doab. This Doab is more fertile than Sindh Sagar. The important cities of this doab are Gujarat, Bhera and Shahpur.

3.Doab Rachna– It forms a region between the rivers Ravi and Chenab, which is a fertile region. Gujranwala and Sheikhpura are the important cities of this Doab.

3. How did the rivers of Punjab affect the course of its history?

Ans: 1. The rivers of Punjab had been used as the natural borders for administrative purposes.

2. The river Sutlej has been serving as a boundary between the empires of the Britishers and Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

3. Even today, some part of the Ravi river serves as the Indo-Pak border.

4. The rivers of Punjab had always checked the advance of invaders.

5. Rivers have improved the economic condition of Punjab through trade.

4.Describe the religious policy of Sikandar Lodhi.

Ans. Sikandar Lodhi was the most famous king of the Lodhi dynasty. He hated the Hindus. He derived pleasure in destroying the Hindu idols and temples. His duty and justice was only for Muslims.

5. Describe the revolts that took place during the rule of Ibrahim Lodhi.

Ans- Ibrahim Lodhi wanted to discipline the Pathans but the liberal Pathans did not like this and revolted against him and Ibrahim Lodhi failed to suppress these revolts. Daulat Khan Lodhi was

the Subedar of Punjab. Ibrahim Lodhi's rigid, suspicious and arrogant nature made Daulat Khan Lodhi his opponent. So he started plotting against Ibrahim Lodhi to free himself. He invited the Afghan ruler Babur to attack India.

6. Describe the Sayyidpur attack of Babur.

Ans. After conquering Sialkot, Babur proceeded towards Sayyidpur. The defence forces fought back against Babur. But in the end Babur won and killed the defence force. He also mistreated the people of Sayyidpur and enslaved them. Guru Nanak Dev Ji has described these atrocities in 'Babur Bani'.

7. Write about Babur's invasion of 1524 AD.

Ans- Daulat Khan invited Babur to invade India. Babur accepted this invitation and he reached near Lahore in 1524 AD without any resistance. Here the armies of Ibrahim Lodhi's under Behar Khan tried to resist Babur but he defeated Behar Khan. Babur occupied Lahore. He also occupied Jalandhar and Dipalpur easily. Daulat Khan Lodhi hoped that after occupying these areas, Babur would hand over the possession to him and he himself would return to Kabul. But Babur gave him only the areas of Jalandhar and Sultanpur. At this Daulat Khan Lodhi rebelled. He was defeated and he escaped to the hills. Babur gave the territory of Sultanpur to Dilawar Khan, Dipalpur to Alam Khan and Lahore to Abdul Aziz and he returned to Kabul.

8. Describe the strategy of war between the army of Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur at Panipat.

Ans- After conquering Ambala, Babur advanced towards Panipat to conquer Delhi. He camped at Panipat. Ibrahim Lodhi, the Sultan of Delhi also advanced towards him with a force of 1,00,000 soldiers. His army was divided into four divisions - forward force, central force, left hand force, right hand force. There were about 5,000 elephants in front of the force. On the other side Babur kept 700 ox-wagons in front of his force. He tied the ox-wagons with leather ropes. Behind the ox-wagons was artillery, and behind the artillery were soldiers. There were Tuglaka forces on the right and left. A big force of cavalry was hiding behind them.

9. Mention the position of women in the Muslim society.

Ans. 1. The place of women in the Muslim society was not respectable.

2. Women were kept in harems in the Havelis of Sardars and Amirs.

3. The custom of purdah was common.

4. In ordinary muslim houses, there were separate apartments for women called 'Zenana-Khana'.

5. Burqas were also used to go out of the house.

10. Write about the caste system prevalent before Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Answer: Hindu society before Guru Nanak was divided into Brahmins, Khatris, Vaish and Shudras. Apart from these castes, many other sub-castes had emerged. The Brahmins had become selfish. They had involved the people in superstitions. Vaish and Khatris were fine. The settlements of the Shudras were outside the village. The condition of the Shudras, at that time, was very bad.

11. Write in brief the concept of God of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Ans-1. According to Guru Ji, God is one.

2. According to Guru Ji God is Omnipotent and Omnipresent. He lives in all living beings of the world.

3. God is great and Supreme. It is not possible for a man to describe his greatness and supremacy.

4. God is formless. God has no colour, no form, no shape. Therefore idol worship of God is not

possible.

5. Everything we get is a gift from God.

12. What is the meaning of Manji system and why was it started?

Ans. During Guru Amardasji's period, the number of Sikhs increased. As a result, it became very difficult for Guruji to deliver sermons personally to the Sikhs residing at different places in Punjab. In order to fulfil the requirement of the Sikhs, Guru Amardas Ji established Manji System. He divided his spiritual realm in twenty two parts. Every part was called Manji. Guruji appointed an influential Sikh for every Manji. The duty of the Sikh was to preach the sermons of Guru Sahib in his area. With this system, the Sikh religion spread all over the country during the times of Guru Amardas Ji.

13. Write about the Anand Sahib.

Ans: Guru Amar Das Ji composed Anand Sahib Ji. Guru Ji asked to recite Anand Sahib Bani on the occasions of birth, marriage and other occasions of happiness. Thus the Sikhs abandoned the complicated rituals. Even today all the Sikhs sing this raga on happy occasions.

14. Write about the foundation of Ramdaspora or Amritsar.

Ans. Guru Ram Das laid the foundation of the city of Ramdaspora or Amritsar. Guru Ji dug two sarovars, Santokhsar and Amritsar here. He asked the Sikhs and traders to go and live there. A lot of people settled around the Amritsar Sarovar and many shops were opened. Later on, the city Amritsar got its name from Amritsar sarovar. As a result, a bazaar named Guru ka bazaar got established there. With it came into existence a full fledged city which was called Guruchak, Chak Guru Ramdas or Ramdaspora.

15. Write about Harimandar Sahib.

Ans. Guru Arjan Dev ji got constructed Harimandar sahib in the middle of Amritsar Sarover. The foundation stone of the Golden Temple was laid in 1589 AD. from the Sufi Fakir Mian Mir ji. Four doors were placed around the Golden Temple which depict that mandar is open for the people of every caste and religion. The construction of Harimandar was supervised by Baba Buddha ji and Bhai Gurdas ji and it completed in 1601 A.D. The Adi Granth Sahib was placed in the Golden Temple in September 1604 AD. Baba Buddha Ji became its first granthi. Amritsar became the "Mecca" of the Sikhs, meaning a famous religious site.

16. What were the benefits of the Masand System for Sikh religion?

Ans. Guru Arjan Dev Ji organised and developed the Masand System. It proved useful for the propagation and the development of Sikh religion. The Masands would also preach Sikh religion while collecting money or Daswandh from the Sikh Sangat. It helped Guru Sahib get a fixed amount to give a practical shape to the plans for further development of the Sikh religion. It also helped to increase the prestige and popularity of Guruji. Though the masands became corrupt later.

17. How did Guru Gobind Singh ji spend his childhood at Patna?

Ans- Sri Guru Govind Rai Ji spent first five years of his life in Patna. During childhood, he used to play such games which showed that one day he would become a great religious leader. He used to organise races and wrestling matches amongst his companions. He himself participated in them. He used to divide his friends into two groups and made them fight mock battles. He used to hold the court to settle the disputes of his companion. After meeting Guru Gobind Rai Ji, a Muslim fakir of Ghuraam (Patiala) Sayyid Bhikan Shah prophesied that one day his child would become a great seer (Paigambar).

18. Write about the royal emblems of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Ans. Guru Gobind Singh Ji like his grandfather also adopted royal symbols. He started decorating his turban with Kalgi. He used to sit on a seat which looked like a throne. He started holding diwans or discourses for his Sikhs in beautiful and costly tents. He got a Nagara which was called 'Ranjit Nagara'.

19. Describe the principles of the Khalsa.

Ans. 1. For entering the Khalsa Panth, every one has to drink Amrit, thereafter he would be called a Khalsa.

2. Every Khalsa will use 'Singh' with his name and a Khalsa woman will use 'Kaur' with her name.

3. Every Khalsa will wear the five emblems (kakars) - Kes (hair), Kant (comb), Kara (iron bangle), Kachhera (long underwear) and Kirpan (Sword).

4. Every Khalsa will believe in one God. He will not believe in any god or goddess and idol worship.

5. He would get up early in the morning and after taking bath, recite the five Banis.

6. The Khalsa will earn his livelihood honestly and donate 1/10th of his earnings as 'Daswandh'.

7. The Khalsa while meeting each other will wish "Wahe Guruji Ka Khalsa, Wahe Guruji Ki Fateh."

8. The Khalsa will not use tobacco and other narcotics. He will not eat meat.

9. The Khalsa will keep high moral character.

10. The Khalsa will wear weapons. He will always be ready to fight religious war.

20. What were the causes of the Battle of Bhangani?

Ans- (1) The Rajas of hill states considered military preparations made by Guru Gobind Singh Ji as a potential danger to them.

(2) Guruji was against idol worship but the Rajas of hill states firmly believed in idol worship.

(3) Guruji recruited 500 Pathanas in his army who were ousted from the Mughal army.

(4) The Mughal fauzdars around instigated the Rajas of hill states against Guruji.

(5) Guruji had an old enmity with Bhim Chand.

(6) The immediate cause of this battle was that the Sikhs did not allow the marriage party of son of Bhim Chand to pass through Paonta Sahib which was on its way to Garhwal. As a result all the Rajas of hill states present in the marriage party made up their mind to fight against Guruji.

21. When was the Second battle of Anandpur Sahib fought? Describe it in brief.

Ans. The Second battle of Anandpur Sahib fought in 1704 AD. The Kings of hill states began to feel jealous on watching the increasing power of Guruji. The federation established by them asked Guruji to leave Anandpur Sahib. When Guruji rejected their demand, they attacked him but Guruji defeated them and forced them to return. Bhim Chand and other Kings of hill states asked help from the Mughal Government. The Fauzdar of Sirhind, Wazir Khan came there with his army. Wazir Khan, Kings of hill states and Ranghars together attacked Guruji. The Sikhs from inside the fort failed the enemy's attack. Then the enemy besieged Anandpur Sahib on all sides. As a result, it became impossible for the Sikhs to continue the battle. The Sikhs wanted to leave Anandpur Sahib but Guruji did not agree. So forty Sikhs wrote 'Bedawa' a disclaimer and left the company of Guruji. At last, at the instance of Mata Gujri, Guruji left Anandpur Sahib on December 21, 1704 A.D.

22. Write a note on the Battle of Chamkaur Sahib.

Ans- After crossing the river Sarsa, Guru Gobind Singh Ji, some of his Sikhs and his elder sahlmadas, Ajit Singh and Jujhar Singh reached Chamkaur Sahib via Ghanola and Kotla Nihang. At that time he had only forty Sikhs with him. There, they took refuge in a 'Kachhi Garhi'. When the enemy attacked them, they resisted them valiantly. Both the Sahibzadas of Guru Sahib gave a proof of their bravery. At last they both became martyrs. While resisting the enemy valiantly, three out of the five 'Panj Piaras Sahib Singh, Mohkam Singh and Himmat Singh were also martyred. At last Guruji was left with only five out of forty Singhs. They forced Guruji to leave Chamkaur Sahib in form of Hukum urged by a Hukamnama (written m spoken letter giving some order) issued by them. Bhai Daya Singh and Bhai Dharam Singh came out of the Garhi with him. Other Singhs became martyrs while fighting. Guru Gobind Singh Ji reached Kidrana via plains of Machhiwara, Alamgir, Dina Kangar etc.

23. Describe the Battle of Khidrana.

Ans- When Guru Gobind Singh ji reached the Dhab of Khidrana a large number of Sikhs had joined him. The Singhs who wrote Bedawa and left Guruji also reached there. Mai Bhago specially reached there along with them to fight in favour of Guruji. Guruji had about 2000 Sikh soldiers at that time. On the attune side, Wazir Khan, Subedar of Striated with a huge army of 10,000 soldiers reached there. A fierce battle took place at Dhab of Khidrana on December 29, 1703. In the battle, Guru Sahib and his companions gave a proof of extraordinary courage. They fought valiantly. Due to the scarcity of water it was difficult for Mughals to fight the battle. As a result, the Mughals had to flee after defeat. Although Mai Bhago was badly wounded and all forty Singhs who wrote Bedawa also became martyrs yet Guruji wan the last battle. Guruji keeping in view their brave, tore Bedawa in front of their leader Bhai Mahan Singh. Those Sikhs are remembered in the history as 40 Muktas. In their memory, Khidrana was named Muktsar.

24. Write about the personality of Guru Gobind Singh Ji as a general.

Ans- Guru Gobind Singh ji was a brave warrior and a born commander. Since his childhood he got proficiency in horse riding, fighting with swords and archery. While in Paonta Sahib he organised an army of brave Sikhs. He fought against the powerful Mughal army successfully. Guru ji led the Sikhs in every battle. Like an able general he knew when, where and how to fight the enemy. Like the battle of Bhangani and Khidrana he choose an appropriate place for every battle. He always fought defensive battle.

25. Describe the meeting of Banda Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Ans. During the last days of his life, Guru ji visited the South. At Nanded Sahib, there he met Bairagi Madho Das. Guru Gobind Singh ji baptized him as a Sikh and renamed him Gurbax Singh. But Madho Das became popular by the name of 'Banda Singh Bahadur' Banda Singh Bahadur heard from Guruji about the atrocities committed on the sikhs by the Mughal Government, he was greatly distressed. He was enraged when he came to know about the martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur ji, Mata Gujari and the Sahibzadas. He requested Guruji to visit Punjab. He wanted to punish the treacherous Mughal officials for their crimes. Guruji accepted the request of Banda Singh Bahadur. Guru Sahib gave him five arrows from his bow, a khanda and Nagara as a symbol of his power. He ordered Bhai Vinod Singh, Bhai Kahan Singh, Bhai Baz Singh, Bhai Daya Singh and Bhai Ran Singh to accompany and assist Banda Singh Bahadur in Punjab. At the time of departure, Guru Sahib gave the Hukamnamas to Banda Singh Bahadur for the Sikhs of Punjab. In these Hukamnamas, Guruji wrote to the Sikhs that Banda

Singh Bahadur would be their political leader. They should assist Banda Singh Bahadur in the religious wars against the Mughals.

26. Write about the battle of Chapparchiri and Sirhind.

Ans. The real target of Banda Singh Bahadur was to conquer Sirhind. The subedar of Sirhind, Wazir Khan had troubled greatly Guru Gobind Singh Ji. He sent forces against Guruji during the battle of Anandpur Sahib and Chamkaur Sahib. The two younger Sahibzadas of Guruji were bricked up alive in a wall. Wazir Khan killed thousands of innocent Sikhs and Hindus. These incidents made Banda Singh Bahadur very angry with Wazir Khan. As the news of advancement of Banda Singh Bahadur towards Sirhind reached Punjab the thousands of people gathered to fight under the command of Banda Singh Bahadur. On the other side, there were 20,000 soldiers in Wazir Khan's army. The regiment consisted of gunmen and soliders from infantry, artillery and cavalry. A fierce battle took place between the two armies on May 22, 1710 AD. at Chappar Chiri, 16kms to the East of Sirhind. To demoralize the Sikh soldiers, the nephew of Sucha Nand along with his soldiers also fled from the battlefield. Banda Singh Bahadur himself came forward to encourage his soldiers. The Sikhs attacked the enemy with courage. Fateh Singh killed Wazir Khan. Confusion prevailed amongst the soldiers of the enemy. After the victory of Chappar Chiri on May 24, 1710 AD, Banda Singh Bahadur attacked the fort of Sirhind. As a result, 500 Sikhs were killed in the war. But the Sikhs became successful in capturing Sirhind. The Sikhs got about 2 crore rupees from the treasury of Wazir Khan. Banda Singh Bahadur acquired a lot of money from Sucha Nand and from the houses of the officials.

27. Write about Maharaja Ranjit Singh's childhood and education.

Ans. Ranjit Singh was the only son of his parents. In his childhood, he was brought up with love and affection. When he was five years old, he was sent for receiving education to the Dharmshala of Bhai Bhagu Singh at Gujranwala. But like the sons of other chiefs, he did not show any interest in education and remained illiterate. He spent most of his time in horse riding and swordsmanship and hunting. Thus, from childhood, he became an expert in use of sword, horse riding and art of archery. Ranjit Singh was severely attacked by smallpox during his childhood and there was no hope of his survival. Luckily, he recovered from his illness. The smallpox left scars on his face and sight of his left eye was lost.

28. Describe the events of bravery of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's childhood.

Ans. Maharaja Ranjit Singh became warrior in his childhood. When he was ten years old, he along with his father took part in the campaign of Sohdrah. During this campaign, he not only accompanied his father but also led the Sukarchakia army when his father was taken ill. He not only defeated the army of the enemies but also looted their ammunition. Once Ranjit Singh was returning alone on his horse after hunting. The chief of Chatha Clan, Hashmat Khan saw him. Hashmat Khan had been defeated once by Mahan Singh. In order to take revenge, Hashmat Khan hid himself behind a bush to kill Ranit Singh. When Ranjit Singh crossed by that bush, Hashmat Khan attacked him. Ranjit Singh resisted the attack and in a counterattack, he beheaded Hashmat Khan.

29. Describe the events of occupation of Lahore by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Ans. The residents of Lahore were fed up with the maladministration of Bhangi chiefs. They also came to know that Nizam-ud-Din, the ruler of Kasur, also wanted to capture Lahore. By this time Ranjit Singh had become very famous for his bravery and wisdom. So the residents of Lahore including the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Muslims invited Ranjit Singh to capture Lahore. In their invitation, they mentioned about the incapability of the Bhangni Sardars and atrocities committed by them on the people. They also requested Ranjit Singh to capture Lahore and free

them from the cruel rulers. The residents assured him that when he would attack Lahore, they would open the gate of the fort of Lahore. Ranjit Singh on getting assurance from the residents, prepared Sada Kaur and himself to capture Lahore. The armies of Ranjit Singh and Sada kaur advanced towards Lahore. When he reached the Lahore gate along with his armies, the residents of Lahore opened the gate. The Bhangi chiefs got frightened as Ranjit Singh's army entered the fort. Sahib Singh and Mohar Singh fled away. Chait Singh confined himself in the fort. Due to inadequate food and water provisions in the fort, he surrendered the very next day. Soon Ranjit Singh captured the fort.

30. Write the significance of the conquest of Amritsar.

Ans. The importance of the conquest of Amritsar by Ranjit Singh was as under-

1. After the conquest of Lahore, the conquest of Amritsar was the most significant victory of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Whereas Lahore was the capital of Punjab, Amritsar had become the religious capital of the Sikhs.
2. The Military power of Ranjit Singh increased with the victory of Amritsar. The fort of Lohgarh proved valuable for him.
3. He also acquired a huge cannon 'Zam Zama' made of bronze and copper.
4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh availed the services of the famous warrior Akali Phoola Singh.
5. With the extraordinary bravery and courage of the Nihangs, Maharaja Ranjit Singh achieved many glorious victories.
6. As a result of the conquest of Amritsar, Maharaja Ranjit Singh's fame spread far and wide.
7. Many Indians from the British rule in India started coming to seek employment under his reign. Hindu, Muslim, and European soldiers had left the East India Company and started joining Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army.

31. How and when did Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupy friendly Misls?

Ans -Ranjit Singh did not think it right to fight with all the Misls as he rose to power. After he became powerful he conquered the areas of friendly Misls also on finding an opportunity.

1. Kanhaiya Misl- Kanhaiya Misl belonged to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's in-laws. His mother-in-law, Sada Kaur was the leader of the Misl, tried her best to increase the power of her Misl. Even then in 1811-1813 A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied Hajipur, Mukerian and Batala of Kanhayia Misl etc. He put Sada Kaur into jail and snatched away all the regions from her except Bandhani.
2. Ramgarhia Misl- Till Jodh Singh Ramgaria was alive, Maharaja Ranjit Singh kept friendly relations with him. When Jodh Singh died in 1815 AD, the Maharaja occupied his provinces and was included in his own empire.
3. Ahluwalia Misl- Fateh Singh Ahluwalia played an important role in conquering different Misls and areas for Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1825-1826 A.D., his relations with Fateh Singh were strained. As a result, Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured areas under Ahluwalia Misl situated in the North-West of the Sutlej.

32. Write the consequences of the conquest of Multan.

Ans. 1. With the conquest of Multan, the prestige of Ranjit Singh enhanced.

2. On the other side the Afghan power in south Punjab was hit.
3. The Muslim rulers of Derajat and Bahawalpur also came under Ranjit Singh.
4. Economically this victory proved to be useful to trade that increased.
5. The victory encouraged Maharaja Ranjit Singh to conquer more areas.

33. Describe the battle of Attock.

Ans. In 1813 A.D. the Wazir of Kabul, Fateh Khan and Maharaja Ranjit Singh made an agreement to attack Kashmir jointly. After conquering Kashmir, Fateh Khan would help the Maharaja to

conquer Multan. In return, the Maharaja would help Fateh Khan to conquer Attock. But after conquering Kashmir, Fateh Khan did not obey the terms of agreement. So the Maharaja planned to invade Attock to teach a lesson to Fateh Khan. Before this, he sent his foreign minister Faqir-Aziz-ud-Din to the ruler of Attock, Jahandad Khan for talks. Jahanadad Khan agreed to hand over the fort of Attock to Maharaja. He gave him a Jagir of Rs. 1 lakh in lieu of it. Fateh Khan could not tolerate the occupation of the fort of Attock by the Maharaja. With a huge army he advanced towards Attock. On the other side, the Maharaja also sent Jodh Singh Ramgariha, Hari Singh Nalwa and Mohkam Chand etc. towards Attock with full preparations. On June 26, 1813 A.D., at Hazro, a fierce battle took place. It is called the battle of Chhachh. First of all, the Afghans appeared stronger, but the Maharaja's army won the battle. As a result of this battle, Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied Attock. His power enhanced. As a result of this victory, it became easy for the Maharaja to conquer other Afghanistan's territories. The power of Afghans' suffered a blow with this victory.

34. Write about the question of Sindh.

Ans. Sindh, being situated on the South-western front of Lahore, was an important province. After conquering the surrounding areas of Sindh in 1830-31 AD., Maharaja Ranjit Singh decided to conquer Sindh. The Governor General of India fixed a meeting with the Maharaja in Ropar to restrain him on October 26, 1831 AD. On the other hand, the Governor General sent Col. Porttinger to enter into a commercial treaty with the Amirs of Sindh. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was saddened when he came to know that the Britishers had entered into a commercial agreement.

35. What was the question of Shikarpur?

Ans. Three Amirs had a joint possession over Sindh. In 1834 A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh sent a campaign against Mazari tribe because that tribe had looted the Sikh areas. In 1836 A.D., the Maharaja sent an army against Mazari tribe under the leadership of Prince Kharak Singh because it had not stopped looting the Sikh regions. The Sikh army captured the Mazari regions. Governor Lord Auckland restrained Maharaja Ranjit Singh from sending Kharak Singh there for the second time to fulfil the terms of the treaty with the Mazari tribe. The Maharaja could neither get Shikarpur nor the annual tax. As a result, relations between the Maharaja and the Britishers were strained.

36. Write about the events related to Ferozepur.

Ans. Ferozepur was an important city situated near the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas. The Britishers had already decided not to let the Maharaja occupy the place. When the British empire established in India then in May, 1835 A.D. the Britishers occupied Ferozepur for its security. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was enraged at this action of the Britishers. His courtiers also openly opposed the action of Britishers. In 1838 A.D. the Britishers camped at Ferozepur and shifted the army to Ferozepur.

37. After the first Anglo -Sikh War, why did the Britishers not annex Punjab to their empire? Write any two causes.

Ans: 1. To maintain law and order in Punjab, the expenditure would have been more than income. So Lord Harding did not want to increase the expenditure by annexing Punjab into the British Empire.

2. The Sikh Kingdom was a buffer between Afghanistan and the British Empire. That is why the British did not occupy Punjab.

38. What do you know about Maharaja Dalip Singh?

Ans: The British government accepted Dalip Singh as Maharaja according to the Treaty of Lahore. During the minor period of Maharaja Dalip Singh, the administration of the state would

be run by a Council of Regency of eight Sardars. In second Anglo-Sikh war, the Sikhs were defeated and Lord Dalhousie dissolved the state of Punjab. Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned. The pension of Maharaja Dalip Singh was fixed between four to five lacs. The entire property of Punjab was captured by the Britishers.

39. What were the causes of Jallianwala Bagh incident?

Ans. 1 Rowlatt Act 1919 - The Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government to suppress the national movement. According to it any person could be arrested without any warrants.

2. Arrest of Dr Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew- Strikes were organised at many places in Punjab to protest against the Rowlatt Act. Violent incidents also occurred. So the government arrested two popular leaders of the Punjabis at Amritsar. They were Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew. At this, people were enraged.

3. Murder of the Britishers- The police opened fire on the people at Amritsar. In return, the people killed five Britishers. So the administration of Amritsar city was handed over to General Dyer.

40. Write a note on Simon Commission.

Ans. In 1928, the British Government appointed a commission. Its chairman was Sir John Simon. So, this commission is known as Simon Commission. This commission reached India in 1928. There was no Indian in this commission. Therefore wherever this commission reached Lahore, it was greeted with black flags. Slogans of 'Simon Commission go back' were raised at many places. These peaceful demonstrations were suppressed by the government cruelly. Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten with lathis at Lahore. He died of the injuries a few days later. All the political parties condemned this policy of the Government.

Answer the following questions in 100-120 words:-

1. Describe the mountain range of the Himalayas and its North-Western hills.

Ans. The mountains of the Himalayas are in a continuous series in Punjab. There are many valleys in these mountains. The width of these mountains is about 250 kilometers to 350 kilometers. The height of these mountains is not uniform. These hills can be divided into three parts -The Greater Himalayas, The Mid Himalayas and the outer Himalayas. In the east, mountain range of the greater Himalayas reach upto Nepal and Tibet. The height of these mountains is approximately 5851 meters to 6718 meters. These hills are always covered with snow. The Mid Himalayas are popularly known as the Pangi range of hills. These hills run across from the Rohtang Pass to Chamba and separate the valleys of the rivers Chenab and Ravi. The height of these hills is approximately 2155 meters. The hill range of outer Himalayas run parallel to the hills of the Mid Himalayas. These hills run across Chamba and Dharamshala through Kashmir upto Rawalpindi and Gujarat districts. Their height is about 923 meters. They are also called hills of Dhauladhar. The name of western hills of the Himalayas is the Sulaiman and the Kirthar. There are number of passes in these hills, the Khyber pass is the most important. Apart from Khyber, there are Kuram, Tochi, Gomal and Bolan passes. Through these passes Punjab (India) could establish relations with Central Asia.

2. Describe the political condition of Punjab Before Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Ans: The political condition of Punjab before Sri Guru Nanak Dev ji was poor. It's description is as follows-

1. The rulers at that time were fanatics. The rulers of Punjab were weak and divided. Punjab was facing external aggressions.
2. At that time Punjab was under the rule of Lodhi Sultans and they were engaged in plotting.
3. The Hindu society was divided into caste and sub-castes.

4. The position of women was deplorable.
5. Government employees had become victims of corruption and had neglected their duties.
6. During this period, Punjab was the arena of wars.
7. During this period, there was a mutual conflict between Ibrahim Lodhi and Daulat Khan Lodhi which encouraged Babur to attack Punjab.

3. Write about six teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji in detail.

- 1. Thoughts about God** - According to Guru Ji, God is one. He is omnipotent, formless, supreme, omnipresent and merciful.
- 2. Recitation of 'Nam'** - Guru Ji laid great emphasis on chanting Nam because it purifies the heart of man. Through recitation of Nam one can get rid of the sorrows of life.
- 3. Surrender of Ego** - According to Guruji to get God's blessings surrender of ego is essential.
- 4. Condemnation of the Caste System** - Guruji severely criticised the caste system and untouchability. He tried to eradicate untouchability by establishing the Langar and Pangat system.
- 5. Emphasis on Morality** - Guruji asked his followers to lead a pious life, to speak truth, not to steal, live honestly etc.
- 6. Condemnation of Rituals** - Guruji severely criticised the rituals prevalent in the society.

4. Write in detail about the First Udasi of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Ans. The First Udasi of Guru nanak Sahib began approximately in 1499 A.D. He visited the eastern and the southern areas of India. During this time Bhai Mardana accompanied him. He was Guruji's Rababi too.

- Starting from Sultanpur Lodhi first of all he came to Sayyidpur (Aminabad). Guruji made Lalo his disciple. He also refused to accept food from Malik Bhago because he had earned his livelihood through corruption and cheating.
- From Sayyidpur Guruji reached Tulumba. He met a cheat named Sajjan. Sajjan was so impressed by the Bani and the personality of Guru Ji that he left to cheat forever and became a follower of Guruji.
- From Tulumba, Guruji reached Kurukshetra. Guruji preached the people, gathered at Kurukshetra, not to believe in the superstitions of solar and lunar eclipses.
- From Kurukshetra, Guruji reached Panipat. From Panipat, Guruji came to Delhi. He reached Haridwar from Delhi. Here he explained to the people that water could not reach their ancestors after given to the sun.
- After Haridwar, Guruji reached Gorakhnath via Kedarnath, Badrinath and Joshimath. He taught to the followers of Gorakhnath that one cannot achieve salvation by applying ash on the body, holding a stick in hand, wearing rings in ears, shaving one's head and renouncing the world.
- Then Guruji reached Benaras. He met Pandit Chaturdas there and he became Guruji's follower.
- From Banaras, Guru Ji reached Assam via Gaya, Patna, Hajipur, Bihar, Bengal. He met Sant Shankar Dev at the place of Dhubri.
- At Kamrup, Guruji taught a witch named Nurshah that true beauty lies in high character.
- After this, Guruji went to Jagannath Puri in Orissa via Guwahati, Shillong, Silhet, Dhaka, Cuttack and after that he moved to the south side.

5. Throw light on the childhood of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Ans-Birth & parents- Guru Nank Dev Ji was born on 15 April 1469 in Talwandi (Pakistan) now called Nankana Sahib. Guruji's mother's name was Tripta ji and his father name was Mehta Kalu Ji.

Childhood and Education- At the age of 7, he was sent to the pathshala of Pandit Gopal. There he learnt Devnagri and Maths. Later he was sent to Pandit Brij Lal to study Sanskrit. He was sent to Maulavi Qutub-ud-Din to learn Persian.

Ceremony of Sacred thread- While Guru Nanak Dev Ji was studying, his parents wanted him to wear the sacred thread 'Janeu' according to the old Sanatani ritual. Pandit Hardyal asked him to wear the sacred thread. Guru Ji refused to wear it. He demanded a thread made of virtues rather than the thread of cotton.

Various occupations of Guru Nanak Dev Ji- Guru Ji had no interest in study and worldly affairs. His father Mehta Kalu Ji entrusted him with the task of grazing buffaloes in the field. After that Mehtaji gave twenty rupees to Guruji and asked him to do honest and profitable deal in the market but Guru Ji fed the hungry fakirs with those twenty rupees on the way. This incident is called 'Sacha Sauda'.

Marriage of Guru Ji- At the age of 14 he was engaged to Bibi Sulakhani, the daughter of Mul Chand resident of Batala. Next year he was married. Bibi Sulakhani ji gave birth to two sons- Sri Chand and Lakhmi Das.

6. Describe the time period spent by Guru Nanak Dev ji at Sultanpur Lodhi.

Ans. Seeing Guru Ji not interested in household chores, Mehta Kalu Ji sent Guru Ji to Sultanpur Lodhi in 1486-87 for a change in his place. There he started living with his sister Bibi Nanaki's husband, Jai Ram. Guru ji had knowledge of Persian and Mathematics, so on Jai Ram's recommendation Daulat Khan, the Faujdar of Sultanpur Lodhi, gave Guru ji the job of storekeeper in the Government Modhikhana. He did his work very honestly. Still someone lodged a complaint against him. When Modhikhana was checked, the account book was found to be correct. Guru ji also invited his wife there and they started living a simple and pious life there. He used to bathe in the Bein River adjacent to the city in the morning, recited the Nam of God and donated some part of his earnings to the needy persons. According to Janam Sakhis, Guru Nanak went to bathe in the Bein River like every day. He did not return home for three days. Because of this, the news of Nanak ji's drowning in the Bein River at Sultanpur Lodhi spread. Guru Nanak Dev ji attained enlightenment after three days. It is believed that he attained enlightenment in 1499 AD. After attaining enlightenment, Guru Ji spoke the words 'Na Ko Hindu, Na Ko Musalman'. With these words, he started his sermons and spent his next life in spreading his spiritual knowledge. By resigning from his job, he started his long Udashis.

7. Describe the early life of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Ans.

- Guru ji was born on April 15, 1469 A.D.
- His birth place was the village Talwandi now called Nankana Sahib after Guru's name, district Sheikhpura in the South- West about 64 kms from Lahore.
- Guruji's mother's name was Tripta Devi. His father, Mehta Kalu, was a Patwari of Bhati Jagirdar Rai Bular. He belonged to the Bedi Kshatriya family. Guruji's sister's name was Nanaki.
- Unlike other children of his age, he had little interest in games.
- With his friends he always praised the Almighty.
- He used to bring food and clothes from his home and distribute among the poor children.
- At the age of seven Guru Nanak Sahib was sent to the pathshala (School) of Pandit Gopal. There he learnt Devnagri and Maths.

- The Janamsakhis of Guru Nanak Dev Ji reveal that Guruji made the Pandit think deeply by asking question about God. Later Guruji was sent to Pandit Brij Lal to study Sanskrit.
- He was sent to Maulavi Qutub-ud-Din to learn Persian.
- While Guru Nanak Dev Ji was studying, his parents wanted him to wear the sacred thread 'Janeu'. Pandit Hardyal asked him to wear the sacred thread. Guru Ji refused to wear it. He demanded a thread made of virtues rather than the thread of cotton.
- Guru Nanak Dev Ji's father gave him twenty rupees and asked him to do honest and profitable deal in the market. On the way Guru ji spent that money in feeding the hungry fakirs and this incident is known as 'Sacha Sauda'.

8. Explain in detail the concept of God according to Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Ans-Guru Nanak Dev Ji did not preach deep abstruse philosophy. Rather he expressed his teachings in local language of people.

Concept of God- Guru Nanak Dev Ji had deep faith in God. According to him, Almighty is above all gods and goddesses. In the beginning of "The Japu Ji Sahib" a main hymn - "EK ONKAR SATNAM, KARTA PURAKH, NIRBHAU, NIRVAIR, AKAL MURAT, AJUNI SAIBHUNG GUR PRASAD" contains a gist of his concept of God which is explain:

1. **The Unity of God:** Guru Nanak Sahib preached the unity of God. According to him, Almighty is above all gods and goddesses. According to him God is one.
2. **God is Omnipotent and Omnipresent:** - According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji God is Omnipotent and Omnipresent. He lives in all living beings of the world. According to Guruji, God has both the forms Nirgun and Sargun.
3. **God is Great and Supreme** - According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji, God is Great and Supreme. It is not possible for a man to describe his greatness and supremacy. Many people have praised God in their songs. In thousands of books his greatness and supremacy has been written about. Nevertheless, it is beyond a human being to describe his grandeur. He is Akal Murat.
4. **God is Formless:** - According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji, God is formless. God has no colour, no form, no shape. Therefore idol worship of God is not possible.
5. **God is Merciful:** Guru Nanak Dev Ji said God is Merciful. He not only looks after His people but also provides them things necessary for living. According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji whatever man gets through his blessings.

9. What is the contribution of Guru Angad Dev ji in the development of Sikh religion?

Ans- 1. Guru Sahib improved Punjabi script and named it Gurmukhi.

2. Guru Sahib prepared a Balbodh(a primer) to popularise Punjabi script.
3. Guru Angad Dev Ji collected and compiled the hymns of Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji and and take care of it.
4. Guru Angad Dev Ji promoted the Langar System introduced by Guru Nanak Sahib. The popularity of Guru Ghar (the house of the teacher) spread far and wide with the introduction of the Langar system.
5. Guru Ji distinguished the Sikhs from Udasi sect.
6. He asked every Sikh to recite NAAM and to practice moral values. He stressed that every Sikh should earnan honest livelihood and while fulfilling family responsibilities serve the society
7. He got a wrestling ground made for this purpose at Khadur Sahib.
8. Guru Angad Dev Ji composed 62 hymns of his own and these are incorporated in Sri Guru Granth Sahib.
9. Guru Angad Dev Ji laid the foundation of Goindwal Sahib and it became a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

10. What were the works done by Guru Amar Das ji in the development of Sikh religion?

Ans. Guru Angad Dev Ji laid the foundation of a Baoli (Source of water) at Goindwal Sahib. Guru Ji proclaimed that if a Sikh recites the Japuji Sahib at every step and bathes on reaching the eighty fourth step, he will get absolved of the bondage of eighty-four lakh cycles of birth and death. As a result the Sikhs got an independent religious place for pilgrimage.

2. The Langar System which was started by Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Guru Angad Dev Ji continued and was further expanded. This system became a means of propagation of Sikh religion.

3. Guru Ji himself composed 907 words and also collected Shlokas and Bhajans of many devotees.

4. Guru Amardas Ji established Manji System and with this system, the Sikh religion spread all over the country.

5. They condemned caste discrimination and untouchability. His main objective was to free the Sikhs from the useless and complicated traditions.

6. Guru Ji ordered the Sikhs that on the occasion of death they should sing the words of praise and devotion to God.

7. Guruji recite Anand Sahib bani at the time of birth, marriage and other occasions of happiness.

8. Guruji asked the Sikhs to celebrate the festivals of Baisakhi, Maghi and Diwali in a new manner., which promoted and spread the Sikh religion.

11. Describe the reforms introduced by Shri Guru Amardas Ji.

Ans- 1. His main objective Guru Amardas ji was to free the Sikhs from the useless and complicated traditions.

2. Guru Amardas Ji condemned the caste system and untouchability. He said that those people are foolish and ignorant who are proud of their caste.

3. He had ordered that whosoever comes to meet him will have to forego his pride of belonging to a particular caste and sit in a Pangat to have Langar.

4. Guru Amardas Ji condemned this custom. He said that the woman who immolates herself cannot be called a sati. In the real sense, a sati woman is the one who bears the grief of her husband's death and lives a life of virtue, contentment and piety.

5. The purdah was a great hindrance in the physical, mental and spiritual development of women. Guru Amardas Ji criticised this custom. He ordered the women to serve langar and sit in sangat without purdah.

6. Guru Amardas Ji severely criticised the use of intoxicants. He ordered the Sikhs to stay away from these evils.

7. Guru Amardas Ji reformed the customs of birth, death and marriage ceremonies prevalent amongst the Hindus.

12. What efforts were made by Shri Guru Ram Das ji for the development of Sikhism?

Ans. 1. Sri Guru Ramdas ji established Amritsar city and gave the Sikhs a famous place of pilgrimage and a commercial center.

2. Guru Ramdas Ji An important discussion was held between them. Baba Sri Chand Ji, the founder of the Udasi sect, as a result, the Udasis stopped opposing the Sikhs.

3. To reform the society, Guru Ramdas ji composed Laavan by the bride and bridegroom at the time of marriage. He also composed shabads or hymns and ghoryan (songs) to be sung by women at the time of marriage when a bridegroom mounted a ceremonial mare.

4. Guruji also composed 679 shabads.

5. Guruji told Akbar to abolish the land revenue for one year for the farmers of Punjab.

6. Guru Ramdas Ji entrusted Guru Gaddito his youngest and able son Arjan Dev Ji.

13. What was the contribution of Guru Arjan Dev Ji in the development of Sikh religion?

Ans. 1. Sri Guru Arjan Dev ji completed the construction of Amritsar and Santokhsar Sarovar and with the help of Bhai Buddha ji and also completed the construction of Amritsar city.

2. Guru Ji started the construction of Harmandir Sahib in the middle of Amritsar Sarovar. Four doors were kept on four sides of Harmandir Sahib which depicts that the Harmandar is open for the people of all castes and creeds.

3. Guruji established Tarn Taran, Jalandhar, Kartarpur and Hargobindpur.

4. Guruji dug a well with six hearts to meet the water supply at a distance of a few miles to the west near Amritsar. Gradually, a city settled around it, which is now called 'Chahart'.

5. Guru ji constructed a bouli in Dabbi Bazaar of Lahore. After the construction of this bouli, that bouli also became a place of pilgrimage for Sikhs.

6. Guru Ji asked every Sikh to donate one tenth of his income i.e. Tithe to Guru Ghar.

7. In order to make the Sikhs aware of the pure and authentic teachings of the Sikh Gurus, Guru Ji compiled the Adi Granth Sahib.

8. The Guru encouraged the Sikhs to trade in horses, which increased the treasury.

9. He established a separate colony for lepers at Tarn Taran and also arranged free food, clothing and medicine for them.

10. Guruji's aim was to establish a casteless, superstitious, high-low and religion-free society.

14. Describe the origin, development and merits of the Masand System.

Ans. Masand system was started by Sri Guru Ramdas Ji but Guru Arjan Dev Ji organised and developed the Masand System properly. During his period, the number of Sikhs increased to a great extent. For the development of Sikh religion, he laid the foundation of Harimandar Sahib, Santokhsar, Tarn Taran, Kartarpur and Hargobindpur. To complete these projects, finance was required. Sikh sangat could not manage enough finance through offerings. Therefore, Guru Arjan Dev Ji reorganized Masand system. For Masand System, the following rules were framed.

1. Every Sikh was asked to offer 1/10th of his income as 'Daswandh'.

2. Special representatives were appointed to collect 'Daswandh'. They would deposit the collected amount in Guru Ki Golak at Amritsar on the day of Baisakhi.

3. The Masands would send their representatives to the places where they were unable to visit personally. These representatives were called 'Masandia' or 'Sangatia'.

4. Masands would also preach Sikh religion while collecting money.

The Masand System proved useful for the development of Sikh religion. This also helped Guru Sahib get a fixed amount to give a practical shape to the plans regarding organization and development of the Sikh religion. It also helped increase the prestige and popularity of Guruji

15. Describe the new policy of Shri Guru Hargobind Ji.

Ans. 1. After the martyrdom of Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji, to awaken the feelings of fearlessness and self confidence in Sikhs Guruji used the power of both 'Miri' and 'Piri' keeping in view

the need of the hour. Miri sword showed the worldly path and sword Piri was sign of religious path. This incident left a deep impact on the Sikh history.

2. He also decorated kalgi in a royal style on his forehead. He kept 52 bodyguards which increased his royal prestige.

3. The Guru started taking offerings of horses and weapons were offered to Guruji. It facilitated the formation of Sikh army.

4. He divided 500 Sikhs in 5 groups (jathas) and started organizing the Sikh army.

5. He asked Abdul and Natha Mall Dandia to sing Varan of Vir-Ras (stories of brave people) in the durbar, to motivate the Sikhs.

6. Guru Hargobind Sahib got the Akal Takhat constructed on the western side in front of Harimandar Sahib. A twelve feet high platform was constructed inside it where he used to sit and give political education to the Sikhs.

7. He also got constructed a fort named Lohgarh. Military equipment was also kept in the fort as per the requirement, military materials were kept in it as required.

8. Because of the above works done by Guru Ji, the Sikhs who were disappointed by the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji got revival.

16. Besides the New Policy what were the works done by Guru Hargobind Ji for the development of Sikhism?

Ans- 1. Guru Sahib built a city Kiratpur, on this land. In 1635 AD. Guruji settled in this city.

2. He built a Gurudwara, Dera Sahib, at Lahore in the memory of Guru Arjan Dev Ji.

3. Guru Ji appointed four preachers Alamast, Phul, Gonda and Balu Hasna to spread Sikhism.

4. When Guru Hargobind Ji realised that his end was near, he declared his grandson Har Rai (son of younger son Baba Gurdittaji) as his successor.

17. Describe the works of Guru Har Rai Ji in the development of Sikhism.

Ans-1. Guru Ji appointed missionary for the propagation of Sikhism and he himself undertook religious travels.

2. Guru Ji blessed a named Phul was dumb, at Nathana (Bathinda) that he would become a very great, famous and rich person. The blessings of Guruji proved to be true. The Progeny of Phul later became rulers of the states of Patiala, Nabha and Jind.

3. Guru Ji helped Shah Jahan's son Dara Shikoh who was defeated in the war.

4. After ascending the throne, the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb called Guru Har Rai Ji to Delhi. He wanted to enquire about the help extended to Dara Shikoh by him. He also wanted to know whether the Sikhs were against the Muslim religion. Guruji sent his 14-15 years old son Ram Rai to Delhi instead of himself. Aurangzeb asked the meaning of 'Musalman' used in the Asa di Var: "Mitti Musalman ki pere pai kumhar; Ghar bhande ittan kian, jaldi kare pukar" Ram Rai answered cleverly that the word 'Musalman' had been written wrongly. The actual required word was beiman (meaning dishonest). This answer satisfied Aurangzeb. But Guru Har Rai Ji was saddened.

5. Guru Har Rai Ji got angry with Ram Rai because he had acted in a cowardly manner in front of Aurangzeb by changing the wording of Guru Nanak's Bani'. Although Ram Rai sought forgiveness from Guru Har Rai Ji on reaching Kiratpur Sahib yet he was not pleased. Guru Har Rai Ji appointed his five-years old son Har Krishan as his successor after this incident.

18. What is the contribution of Guru Harkrishan Ji to the development of Sikhism.

- Ans-1. The Eighth Guru Har Krishan Ji ascended the Guru Gaddi when he was 5 years and 3 months old. He was called 'Bal Guru' as he became a Guru in his childhood. During his short period as a Guru, he did great works for the propagation of Sikhism.
2. Guru Ji's younger brother Ram Rai became jealous of Guru Ji because Guru Harkrishna Ji was spreading and preaching Sikhism as per Guru Ji's orders. Ram Rai asserted his right to the throne and complained to Aurangzeb about this.
3. Aurangzeb wanted to take advantage of the disunity between the brothers (Guru Har Rai and Guru Har Krishan). He sent a message to Guru Har Krishan Ji to reach Delhi. The Bal Guru in 1664 A.D. along with his mother and few Sikhs started his journey from Kiratpur Sahib to Delhi. On the way he preached Sikhism and thousands of people joined him as Sangat.
4. After reaching Delhi, Guruji stayed in King Jai Singh's palace. To judge the wisdom of Guruji, Raja Jai Singh asked his queen to sit amongst the slave women who were all dressed like the queen. Then he asked Guruji to sit in the lap of Maharani. He recognised the Maharani and sat in her lap. Raja Jai Singh was influenced by the wisdom of Guruji. At present, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib has been constructed at this place.
5. When Guruji reached Delhi, people there were suffering from diarrhea and small pox. Guruji and the Sikhs looked after the sick and needy people.
6. During his stay in Delhi, Guruji was afflicted with small pox., he died on March 30, 1664 A.D.
7. He left for his heavenly abode because of high fever. He asked for a five Paisa coin and a coconut before his death. He circumambulated these things thrice and uttered 'Baba Bakala' which meant that his successor was in the village Baba Bakala (Amritsar) and that he was his grandfather.

19- Describe the travels of Malwa undertaken by Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji.

Ans- Travels to Malwa and Bangar Regions of Punjab in the beginning of 1672-73 A.D., Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji made up his mind to spread Sikhism in Malwa and Bangar regions of Punjab. For this purpose, he stayed in Malwa and Bangar regions for two years. Historical Gurudwaras have been constructed at the places where Guruji went to preach Sikhism. Journeys undertaken by Guru Sahib in this area are described below:

Starting from Chakk Nanaki Guru Sahib went to Saifabad for the second time. He was warmly welcomed by Saif-ud-Din. From Saifabad, Guru Teg Bahadur Ji went to Patiala. He also visited the place where presently Gurudwara Dukhniwaran Sahib has been constructed. From there, he went to Gurudwara Motibagh. From Patiala Guruji went to Mallowall village. There was a scarcity of water in this village. Here Guruji got a well dug for the people. From Mallowall he went to village Sekhon. From Sekhon he reached Dhillwan, Khiva, Samau, Bhikhi, Khiyala, Mour, Talwandi Sabo, Bathinda and Dhamdhan villages. Impressed by his personality, thousands of people became his devotees. Thousands of people became his devotees after being impressed by Guruji.

20. What was the significance of the creation of the Khalsa?

- Ans -1. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji completed the works of the previous Gurus by creating the Khalsa.
2. End of Masand System- At the time of Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur ji, Masands started exploiting the Sikh devotees instead of guiding them on the right path. Guru ji instructed his Singhs not to keep any relation with the Masands. The Masand system ended.
3. Guru ji granted the right of serving 'Khande Di Pahul' to the Khalsa Sangat. The Sangat was also entrusted with the right to settle disputes amongst the Sikhs. The importance of Khalsa

sangat increased.

4. With the creation of the Khalsa, the number of Sikhs increased.

5. The Sikhs were filled with new spirit by creating of the Khalsa. They started calling themselves "Singhs" and they forgot the discrimination of caste and creed.

6. With the creation of Khalsa the spirit of heroism, courage and self-sacrifice became alive forever among the Sikhs. As a result, Guru Ji's Sikhs fought many battles against the Mughals.

7. With the creation of Khalsa, the Rajas of the hill states become nervous and they formed alliances with chiefs of the hill states. They made up their mind to suppress the power of guru Sahib. Even after the creation of the Khalsa, Guru Ji had to fight several battles against the hill states.

8. With the creation of Khalsa and observance of the five 'Kakars', the Sikhs Separated their outward from the common people. The men of the Khalsa become "Singh," and the women become "Kaur."

9. Aurangzeb was committing atrocities on the Hindus. In Punjab, the Khalsa only resisted his atrocities. Influenced by the Khalsa, people of other states also started resisting Aurangzeb's atrocities. As a result the Hindu religion saved from extinction.

10. The Khalsa gave up believing in performing Yajnas, sacrifices, keeping fasts, idol worship and other superstitions. As a result, the Khalsa gave a death blow to superstitions and ignorance.

11. Guru Ji establishing democracy by delegating fully the Guru power to Guru Granth Sahib and the Khalsa, Thus, Guru Gobind Singh Ji was the first democrat of the country.

12. With the creation of the Khalsa feeling of courage, bravery, fearlessness, determination, and self-sacrifice were awakened in the Sikhs.

21. How did Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquer the weak provinces?

Ans. Ranjit Singh made friendship with powerful misals and occupied weak misals with their help.

1. Conquest of Dallewalia Misl- Tara Singh Gheba was the leader of Dallewalia Misl. Till he was alive, Maharaja Ranjit Singh did not make an effort to capture the Misl. Tara Singh Gheba died in 1807 A.D. The Maharaja attacked Rahon as he heard about the news of his death. The widow of Tara Singh Gheba resisted Ranjit Singh but she was defeated. The Maharaja annexed the regions of that Misl in his empire.

2. Annexation of Karorsinghia Misl- Baghel Singh, the chief of Karorsinghia Misl died. After getting the news of his death the Maharaja sent his armies towards the territory of Karorsinghia Misl. The widows (Ram Kaur and Raj Kaur) of Baghel Singh could not resist the army of the Maharaja for long. As a result Nawanshahr and Rurka etc. were included in the empire of Ranjit Singh.

3. Conquest of Nakai Misl- Kahan Singh the nephew of Maharaja's Queen Raj Kaur became the Chief of Nakai Misl in 1807 A.D. The Maharaja sent many messages to him to appear in his darbar. But he always ignored the orders of the Maharaja. In 1810 A.D. Maharaja sent an army under the leadership of Mohkam Chand against him. Soon Mohkam Chand occupied the areas of Chunia, Sharakpur and Kot Kamalia of Nakai Misl. Kahan Singh was given a jagir for his livelihood with an annual income of Rs. 20,000.

4. Annexation of Faizalpuria Misl- In 1811 A.D., Maharaja Ranjit Singh asked Budh Singh, Sardar of Faizalpuria Misl to accept, suzerainty. On his refusal the Maharaja sent his force under the leadership of Mohkam Chand. Fateh Singh Ahluwalia and Jodh Singh Ramgarhia supported him Budh Singh could not resist the army of the Maharaja. He fled from the battlefield to save his life. As a result, the areas of Jalandhar, Behrampur, Patti etc. were occupied by Maharaja

Ranjit Singh.

22. Discuss the causes of the First Anglo Sikh War.

Ans: 1. The British began the siege of Lahore state. Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Sardars of the Lahore Darbar opposed their policy.

2. After the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh restlessness and anarchy spread in Punjab. The British wanted to take advantage of this situation.

3. The failure of the British in the first Anglo-Afghan war inspired the Sikhs to fight a war against the Britishers.

4. After annexing Sindh and Kanthal in the British Empire and weakening the power of the Gwalior state, Ellenborough planned to capture Punjab. On learning this, the Sikhs also started preparations for war.

5. In July 1844, Lord Hardinge, who was a famous army commander, was appointed as the Governor General of India in place of Lord Ellenborough so that he could successfully fight war against the Sikhs.

6. Suchet Singh was in the service of Lahore Durbar. After his death, he left a treasure of 15 lakh rupees at Ferozepur. He had no son. Therefore, the Lahore government asserted its right over the treasure and the British wanted to settle the claim through court. This made the Sikhs suspicious of the intentions of the British.

7. Major Broadfoot took such actions against the Sikhs that caused the Sikhs to revolt against the British.

8. On 13 December 1845, Governor General Lord Hardinge declared war against the Sikhs.

23. Discuss the terms of the First Treaty of Lahore.

Ans: 1. The British Government would maintain friendship with Maharaja Dalip Singh and his successors.

2. The Maharaja of Lahore agreed to remove his possession from areas in the south of the river Sutlej.

3. The British demanded a sum of rupees one and a half crores from Lahore government in the form of war indemnity.

4. The Maharaja promised to dissolve the rebellious brigades of Lahore army and snatch their weapons.

5. The Maharaja would not recruit any British, European or American in his service without the permission of the British Government.

6. The British government accepted Dalip Singh as Maharaja of Lahore, Rani Jindan as his Guardian and Lal Singh as Prime Minister.

7. The boundaries of the Lahore Kingdom would not be changed without the permission of the British Government and the British Government would not interfere in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Lahore.

24. Write about the events related to the First Anglo-Sikh War.

Ans: 1. Battle of Mudki, Dec. 18, 1845 A.D - Under the leadership of Sir Hugh Gough, the British army reached a place called Mudki. Lal Singh reached Mudki with a small army. On 18 December 1845 A.D., the battle started, but as soon as the battle started, Lal Singh fled from there. Due to the treachery of their leader, the Sikhs were defeated.

2. Battle of Ferozeshah or Ferozeshahar, December 21, 1845 A.D. - The British army attacked the Sikh army which was camping at Ferozeshah. Lal Singh and Tej Singh were leading the Sikh army in this war. The Sikh soldiers fought very bravely. But Lal Singh and Tej Singh ran away from the battlefield. As a result, the British won the battle.

3. Battle of Baddowal, January 21, 1846 A.D.- Sardar Ranjodh Singh and Sardar Ajit Singh crossed the river Sutlej along with their army. A battle took place between the British and the Sikhs at the village of Baddowal. Sardar Ranjodh Singh won in this battle. .

4. Battle of Aliwal, January 28, 1846 A.D.- On the arrival of army assistance from Ferozepur, Sir Henry Smith suddenly attacked the Sikh army camping under the leadership of Sardar Ranjodh Singh at Aliwal. As a result, the Sikh army fled and crossed the Sutlej and the Britishers won this war.

5. Battle of Sabhraon, February 10, 1846 A.D.- The Sikh army had encamped at Sabhraon under the leadership of Tej Singh and Lal Singh. On February 10, 1846 A.D. when the war started between the Sikhs and the British, Tej Singh and Lal Singh fled from the battlefield. Sham Singh Attariwala continued to fight with the enemy till his last breath. After his death, the Sikh army was defeated.

25. Explain the events of the Second Anglo-Sikh War.

Ans: 1. The Battle of Ramnagar, November 22, 1848 A.D.- On November 22, a battle took place at Ramnagar between Sher Singh Attariwala's army and the army led by Lord Hugh Gough. In this battle, the Britishers were defeated and two of their prominent generals were killed.

2. Battle of Chillianwala, January 13, 1849 A.D.- On January 13, on the orders of Hugh Gough, the British attacked the Sikh army. In the evening, a fierce battle took place in Chillianwala. The Sikhs inflicted heavy losses on the British. Consequently, Sir Charles Napier was appointed Chief general in place of Hugh Gough.

3. Occupation of Multan by the Britishers, January 22, 1849 A.D.- Under the leadership of Mulraj, the rebels of Multan fought against the British army. On December 30, a bomb was thrown by the British army. Due to this bomb, Mulraj lost explosive material worth four lac pounds. More than 500 rebels were also killed and Mulraj was left with no choice but to surrender.

4. Battle of Gujarat, February 21, 1849 A.D.- This battle was fought between the British and the Sikhs in Gujarat. On 21st February 1849 AD, at 7.30 am, the battle between the two sides started at Gujarat on the banks of the river Chenab. After an hour of bombardment, the Sikhs ammunition was exhausted. The Sikhs still bravely faced the enemies. Due to the huge number of the enemy, the Sikhs had to face defeat.

26. Write down the factors responsible for Second Anglo-Sikh War.

Ans: 1. Dissatisfaction amongst the Sikhs after the First Anglo-Sikh War- The Sikhs were defeated in the 1st Anglo-Sikh war fought under the leadership of treacherous people like Lal Singh and Tej Singh. After the war, the British separated the hilly areas from Lahore kingdom. The strength of the Sikh army was reduced and the British army began to camp in Lahore. The Britishers started to be appointed on high posts. Patriotic Sikhs could not tolerate these humiliating terms.

2. The 'Cow' Row- On 21st April 1846, a herd of cows blocked the way of a European gunner and that gunner attacked the cows with his sword. This news enraged the Hindus and the Sikhs.

3. Maltreatment of Maharani Jindan- Through the Treaty of Bhairawal, Maharani Jindan was disassociated from the administration and she was sent to Sheikhupura. Then she was exiled and sent to Benaras. As a result, the patriotic Sikhs were enraged against the Britishers.

4. Revolt of Mulraj of Multan- The British Resident appointed Mulraj as Nazim of Multan. His annual revenue was increased from twenty lacs to thirty lacs. When Mulraj requested the British Resident to reduce the amount, his request was rejected, then Mulraj resigned and revolted against the British, and this revolt gave the British an opportunity to fight against the Sikhs.

5. Revolt of Chattar Singh of Hazara- Chattar Singh Attariwala was appointed as the Nazim of Hazara. Captain Abbot was appointed to assist him. Abbot's arrogant behaviour made Chattar Singh suspicious of the British. On this, Chattar Singh openly revolted against the British.

6. British Invasion of Punjab- The revolt of Mulraj, Chattar Singh and Sher Singh gave Lord Dalhousie an opportunity to act on his plan. On the orders of Dalhousie, the British army crossed the river Sutlej and reached Lahore and got entangled with the rebellions.

27. Write the results of the Second Anglo-Sikh War.

Ans: 1. After the defeat of the Sikhs in the Second Anglo-Sikh War, the state of Punjab was dissolved.

2 Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned. Bhai Maharaj Singh was also arrested. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to Singapore.

3. Mulraj was exiled to kala pani.

4. After the defeat of the Sikhs in the Second Anglo-Sikh War, the Khalsa army was disbanded and the Sikh army was disarmed.

5. After the dissolution of the Punjab state, many actions were taken to weaken the power of the prominent sikhs on the orders of Lord Dalhousie.

6. The Britishers and the Europeans were appointed on the high posts in the state administration.

7. After annexing Punjab to the British Empire, the Britishers built roads and cantonments to make North-West Frontier powerful.

8. The native princely states helped the Britishers during the Second Anglo-Sikh War. The Britishers decided not to include the native princely states in the British Empire.

Map Work:

1. Mark major battles of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji in the map of Punjab before 1947AD

2. Mark major battles of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur in the map of Punjab before 1947AD.

3. Mark the battles of first Anglo-Sikh war in (1845-46 AD) in the map of Punjab before 1947 AD.

4. Mark the battles of second Anglo-Sikh war in (1848-49 AD.) in the map of Punjab before 1947 AD.

Part-D (Civics)

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Which element was missing from the Sikh state in the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

i. Judicial system

ii. Sectarian division

iii. Cultural activities

iv. Officers of European descent

2. Which king's liberal policy is Din-i-Ilahi a proof of?

i. Aurangzeb

ii. Ashok

iii. Siraj-ud-Daulah

iv. Akbar

3. In which of the following years was Lok Sabha was election not held?

i. 2004

ii. 2009

iii. 2011

iv. 2014

4. In which state did communal violence against Christians take place?

i. Odisha

ii. Kerala

iii. Rajasthan

iv. Manipur

5. Which territories of India became the seventh and eighth Union Territories in this century?

i) Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh

ii) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

iii) Goa Daman and Diu

iv) Puducherry and Chandigarh

6. Which country is a member of SAARC?

- i) Myanmar ii) Tibet iii) Madagascar **d) Afghanistan**

7. Which organization has its headquarters in Brussels, the capital of Belgium?

- i) United Nations ii) Red Cross
iii) European Union iv) International Court of Justice

8. Which neighbouring country of India became independent in 1948?

- i) Pakistan **ii) Sri Lanka** iii) Bangladesh iv) Nepal

9 When was the Right to Information Act (RTI) passed?

- i) 2005** ii) 2004 iii) 2006 iv) 2003

10. Which of the following pressure groups is not associated with labor?

- (i) INTUC (ii) AITUC **(iii) NSUI** (iv) HMS

11. Which communication medium is not generally a public medium?

- (i) Radio (ii) Newspapers (iii) Television **(iv) Telephone**

12. Which group is not a legitimate pressure group?

- (i) Union Public Service Commission** (ii) Employees Union
(iii) Medical Council (iv) Bar Council

13. Who among the following has never been a Chief Minister?

- (i) Om Prakash Chautala **(ii) Rubina Mufti**
(iii) Praful Kumar Mohanta (iv) Janaki Ramachandran

14. Which of these women became the first woman Chief Minister in India?

- (i) Rajinder kaur Bhathal (ii) Rabri Devi
(iii) Sucheta Kripalani **(iv) J. Jayalalithaa**

15. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Indian democracy:

- (i) Enhanced citizen dignity (ii) Addressed casteism through democracy
(iii) Strengthened communal ties **(iv) Irreparable democratic flaws**

16. Why is democracy considered slow-moving?

- (i) Reflects public wishes (ii) Decides swiftly
(iii) Involves lengthy deliberation (iv) Led by a single leader

17. Which statement does not accurately assess democracy's outcomes?

- (i) Conducts free and transparent Elections **(ii) Fosters individual pride**
(iii) Prioritizes majority rule (iv) Ensures equality under the law

18. What is the primary factor crucial for bolstering democracy?

- (i) Moral integrity at a high level** (ii) Ensuring social equity
(iii) Establishing an independent judiciary (iv) Achieving economic parity

19. When was SAARC established? (Choose the correct option)

- (i) 08 Dec, 1985** (ii) 24th Oct, 1945
(iii) 15th Aug, 1947 (iv) 26 Nov, 1987

20. Where is the headquarter of World Trade Organization (WTO) situated?

- (i) Washington (United States) **(ii) Geneva (Switzerland)**
(iii) Kathmandu (Nepal) (iv) Dhaka (Bangladesh)

21. Which city is a capital of the country which was not the primary member of SAARC?

- (i) Islamabad (ii) Columba
(iii) Kabul (iv) Bihu

22. Which organization was established in December, 1945?

- (i) United nations (ii) World Bank

1. What are any two factors of social classification?

2. With which neighbouring country of Britain, the difficulty of social division stood?

3. What two factors were the bases of the social division in Yugoslavia?

4. What is the language of the native people of Sri Lanka and what religion do they follow?
Ans. The language of the native people of Sri Lanka is Sinhala and they are followers of Buddhism.

Ans- Dutch and French

Ans- The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were made in 1992. According to 73rd constitutional amendment, it was decided to form the government at the village level and the 74th amendment was also made which was related to urban democracy.

Ans- 1. Coming together 2. Holding together

Ans- The Sarkaria Commission was formed to deal with the relations between the Center and the states. Its chairman was Justice R.S. Sarkaria.

Ans- Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh

Ans. The Indian National Congress, a current political party, was founded in the Nineteenth century. It was established in the year 1885.

Ans. The practice of defection banned through the 52nd and 91st amendments to the Constitution.

Ans. Akali Dal changed the nature of its political representation during the Moga Conference in 1996 to include non-Sikh representation.

Ans. Assam Gana Parishad was established in 1985 under the leadership of student leader Praful Kumar Mahanta.

Ans. National Students' Union of India (NSUI)

Ans. Indian citizens were granted the right to equality on the basis of gender under the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950. These rights are enshrined in Articles 14 to 16 of the Constitution.

16. Which political system emphasizes citizen equality?

Ans. The democratic system is founded on the principle of equality among citizens.

17. How many countries currently practice democracy?

Ans. Currently, approximately 100 countries have adopted a democratic system of government.

18. Approximately, how much parts of the world lacked democratic governance until 2000?

Ans. By the year 2000, approximately one-fourth of the countries in the world had not adopted a democratic system of government.

19. Which international organization was established after the First World War?

Ans. League of Nation

20. Which major war took place before the establishment of the United Nations?

Ans. Second World War

21. How many members were there in the United Nations originally and what is the current tally?

Ans. The original members of the United Nations were 51 and now it has 193 members and two observer members.

22. Where is the International Court of Justice located?

Ans. International Court of Justice located in The Hague, in the Netherlands.

23. By what other name is the right to special vote in the Security Council known?

Ans. Veto Power

24. Write the full name of SAARC?

Ans. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

Important Questions:-

1. How does the government's attitude towards public demands affect social distribution?

Ans. The government's attitude towards popular demands has a huge impact on social distribution. We can take the examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka. Belgium fostered unity by dividing power among the Dutch, the French and the Germans, giving them exclusive rights in their respective territories. But Sri Lanka, on the other hand adopted a discriminatory policy against the minority Tamils. If the government is ready to share power and honestly tries to meet the reasonable demands of the minority community, then social division is not a threat to the country. If the government starts suppressing the legitimate demands of a community in the name of national unity, it turns out to be counter productive. The attempts to establish unity through the 'use of force' often create separatist sentiments and tendencies.

2. What are Caste based Pressure Groups?

Ans. The element of caste in Indian politics has encouraged the development of caste-based pressure groups. Caste-based pressure groups are groups with common interests. They put pressure on the government to fulfil their interests, like the Scheduled Castes Unions at the central and state levels. In their competition, Non-Scheduled Unions have come into existence. Both types of groups are influencing politics of India.

3. What is feminism or womanism?

Ans. The concept of giving women the same rights and opportunities to develop as men but also the concept of providing equal opportunities to all individuals is the theme of this ideology. The political articulation of gender discrimination and political mobilization on the issue has helped to increase the role of women in public life. Today, we see that women are working in the key positions of doctors, lawyers, engineers, administrators, teachers in schools, colleges and universities, whereas a few decades ago women were not considered qualified for these jobs. In some countries of the world, like Norway, Sweden, Finland, women's participation in public life is very high. This same applies to the third gender as well. They have also shown themselves

to be capable of all the political, social and occupational rights which were previously thought of in a negative manner.

4. Are political parties also formed on the basis of religion?

Ans. Formation of political parties on the basis of religion is legally prohibited in India but despite this, many political parties in India have been formed on the basis of religion. These parties are also playing an active role in Indian politics. The parties based on a particular religion give importance to the welfare of the people of their own religion. Such parties move away from the national mainstream and are unable to contribute in the building of the nation. Such parties try to sway the voters in their favour by inciting the religious sentiments of the voters. Such parties try to get the support of religious gurus to win elections. Many religious gurus also support but such politics creates a sense of conflict and hatred in the society. It often leads to terrible results.

5. What are the three branches of democratic government and what are their functions?

Ans. The three organs of government are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The function of Legislature is to make laws, executive implements laws while the judiciary is responsible for interpreting and protecting the laws.

6. What is the full name of SAARC and which countries are included in it?

Ans- The full name of SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It includes Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Maldives and Bhutan.

7. How many levels of government are there in a federal system of government?

Ans- There are two types of governments under Federal system of Government - the central government and the state governments. The central government is the joint government of the entire country while the state governments deal with day-to day affairs and matters related to their state.

8. According to the Constitution of India, what are the types of Constitutional Lists?

Ans- According to the Constitution of India, there are three types of constitutional lists - Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

9. Why are Union Territories created?

Ans- The Union Territories are those areas which cannot be made into a single state either culturally or political or due to size.

10. When was the first non-Congress government formed in India and who was its Prime Minister?

Ans- The first non-Congress government formed in India was in 1977. The Prime Minister of this government was Morarji Desai.

11. Name any four Prime Ministers from the coalition governments formed in our country from 1990 to 2009.

Ans- From 1990 to 2009, several coalition governments were formed in India. The names of the Prime Ministers during this period are as follows:

1. V. P. Singh – 1989 to 1990
2. Chandra Shekhar – 1990 to 1991
3. H. D. Deve Gowda – 1996 to 1997
4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee – 1998 to 2004
5. Dr. Manmohan Singh – 2004 to 2014

12. What are the three steps of public participation in a democratic system?

- Ans- 1. Participation through voting
2. Power-Sharing by different caste-communal -linguistic groups

3. Power Sharing by Political Parties, Interest and Pressure Groups

13. Name the states formed out of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh which are rich in minerals.

Ans. The new states formed by the division of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are:

1. **Jharkhand** – Formed on November 15, 2000, after the division of Bihar. This state is rich in minerals like iron, coal, bauxite, copper, and uranium etc.

2. **Chhattisgarh** – Formed on November 1, 2000, after the division of Madhya Pradesh. This state is also rich in minerals like coal, iron ore and bauxite etc.

14. How do language and culture affect democracy?

Ans. Language and cultural classes affect democracy in many ways –

1. These classes show their opposition to the government by creating obstacles in the work of the government.

2. These classes influence the functioning of the government, the policy making and law-making process of the government to a great extent.

3. Members of these classes also oppose each other in order to fulfill their own and collective interests.

15. Why is a high moral standard among leaders and citizens crucial for enhancing democracy?

Ans. High moral standards among leaders and citizens are essential for enhancing democracy, as only morally upright individuals can ensure its success. Corruption among citizens, political leaders, and rulers can undermine democracy.

1. Identify two categories of challenges encountered by democracies.

Ans. Constitutional crisis, free and fair elections

16. Is it within the capabilities of the democratic system to address economic disparities among citizens?

Ans. No, a democratic system of governance cannot directly eliminate economic disparities among citizens. However, it can implement policies that help to reduce it.

17. Is it accurate to say that unity is forged from diversity within a democratic framework?

Ans. India is a nation of diverse religions, caste, races and cultures, with different languages and customs. The framers of the Indian constitution endeavored to establish unity while preserving these differences. The constitution provides equal opportunities for people of all religions, races and castes to develop their own culture. India has emerged as a global example where diverse communities coexist harmoniously. Indian democracy has dispelled doubts from foreigners who once believed that India's diversity would hinder its development as a nation.

18. Propose two inquiries to assess the efficacy of a democratic structure.

Ans. 1. Are elections being held regularly, freely, and transparently?

2. Are citizens receiving their basic rights?

19. What are the primary economic outcomes associated with a democratic system?

Ans. 1. Autocratic regimes tend to exhibit slightly higher rate of economic growth than democratic societies. However, when comparing the economic growth records of wealthy countries to those of poor countries, difference is not significant.

2. In democratic systems, there exist a significant disparity among countries. In nations like South Africa and Brazil, the wealthiest 20% of the population account for 60% of the country's income, while the bottom 20% only receive a meagre 3%. These disparities extend to the availability of opportunity for citizens in poorer countries to access essential services.

20. Write a note on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Ans. UNCTAD is a permanent intergovernmental organization. It was established in 1964 by the United Nations General Assembly. Its head office is Geneva (Switzerland). This organization submits its report to the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The primary objective of this organization is to formulate policies related to trade, development, transport and technology. This organization is a part of the United Nations Secretariat. At present 194 countries are its members. It meets every four years. Its second meeting was held in 1968 from January 31 to March 29 at New Delhi (India).

21. Write a note on the World Trade Organization (WTO)? What does it do?

Ans. The World Bank is an international financial institution established in July 1945. Its headquarter is located in Washington, D.C. This organization provides loans and grants to its member countries. It works on human development (education and health), agriculture and rural development (irrigation), environmental protection etc.

22. Write a note on the principles of SAARC.

Ans. The principles of SAARC are as follows-

1. To respect the sovereignty, integrity of each state.
2. Non-interference in internal affairs.
3. To contribute to mutual cooperation.
4. Decisions by general consensus.

23. What is SAARC? Write the names of its members.

Ans. The full name of SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It was established on 8 December 1985 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Its headquarters is located in Kathmandu, Nepal. Its main member countries are:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. India | 2. Pakistan | 3. Bangladesh | 4. Nepal |
| 5. Maldives | 6. Sri Lanka | 7. Bhutan | 8. Afghanistan |

24. What are the main organs of the United Nations?

Ans. The United Nations has six main organs:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. General Assembly | 2. Security Council |
| 3. Economic and Social Council | 4. Trusteeship Council |
| 5. International Court of Justice | 6. Secretariat |

25. What is the background to the founding of the United Nations?

Ans. On April 25, 1945 various 51 nations gathered in the city of San Francisco in the United States of America for the purpose of establishing an international organization and ending wars from the world. The conference ended on 26 June, 1945 and after the conference, a charter was signed by all member through which the United Nations was created. Finally, on 24 October 1945, the United Nations organization officially came into existence when the United States, Russia (then the Soviet Union), China, France, and Britain rectified it. Now every year October 24 is celebrated as 'United Nations Day.' Its headquarters is located in New York. The United Nations currently has 193 member states and two observer states.

27. Write the names of the countries with Veto power.

Ans. Countries with veto power are Russia, England or Britain, China, America and France.

28. What are the functions of Trusteeship Council?

Ans. The United Nations also holds the responsibility of some backward non-self-governing regions. Trusteeship Council oversees these regions. Trusteeship Council holds two meetings in a year. One meeting is held in January and the other in June. The Trusteeship Council is responsible for maintaining international peace, visiting the Trusteeship territories, receiving petitions and examining the enslaved communities or territories to be freed.

Answer the following questions in detail –

1. How are both, a male-dominated society or a strong inclination towards feminism, threats to democracy?

Ans. Both a male-dominated society and a strong inclination toward feminism are threats to democracy because they endanger equality, freedom, and justice.

1. **An increase in inequality** – When society leans exclusively toward men or women, the rights of the other gender are violated. This harms the fundamental democratic principle of social equality.
2. **Social tension** – When there is an excessive inclination toward one gender in society, it creates feelings of disappointment, anger, and rebellion in the other group. This can lead to social tension, which threatens the peace and unity of democracy.
3. **Lack of opportunities despite capability** – If one gender is given more importance, skilled individuals of the other gender may be deprived of opportunities. This violates the democratic principle of equal opportunities.
4. **Conflict and imbalance** – Excessive inclination toward one side creates tension, conflict, and imbalance in society, which is not in the best interests of democracy.

2. One aspect of Indian politics is that politics is based on caste. Do you agree or disagree? Give any two reasons.

Ans. Caste-Based Nomination of Candidates by Political Parties- During the elections, the political parties take into account the caste of the candidate while awarding the ticket to contest the election. In the constituency, where there are more voters of one caste, a candidate of the same caste is fielded in that constituency so that the voters can cast maximum votes for the candidate keeping in mind the caste factor. During elections, generally all political parties give tickets to candidates whose caste has an influence in that area.

Caste and Voting behaviour- It is a hard fact in our country that most of the voters prefer to vote for the candidate of their own caste, paying little attention to the personal qualities of the candidates and their performance towards the public. Such attitude of Indian voters affects democracy.

3. Write in detail any three aspects of a socially divided society.

Ans- In Indian democracy and politics, differences or social divisions not only create divisions in the society but sometimes also take the form of class politics. The three main aspects of a society with differences are as follows:

1. **A strong sense of identity among people-**The first aspect is that under the strong sense of identity within people, people begin to think of themselves as superior or different. It becomes difficult for such people to accommodate with others as the powerful group may resort to the politics of repression. It becomes necessary to appreciate the uniqueness of others while maintaining the mutual uniqueness of these people.
2. **Presentation of public demands by politicians-** Another important determinant is how the political parties are presenting the demands of the people of a community. The demands that are within the ambit of the Constitution and do not harm the interests of any other community can be easily accommodated. The policy of giving privileges to Sinhalese people and depriving Tamil people of civil rights in Sri Lanka is considered against the identity and interests of the Tamil community. Even in Yugoslavia, the leaders of different communities made certain demands of their ethnic groups that could not be met within the borders of a single country. So Yugoslavia was divided.

3. Government's attitude towards people's demands-The third aspect is the attitude and reaction of the government to the demands of the community. We can take the examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka. Belgium fostered unity by dividing power among the Dutch, the French and the Germans, giving them exclusive rights in their respective territories. But Sri Lanka, on the other hand adopted a discriminatory policy against the minority Tamils. If the government is ready to share power and honestly tries to meet the reasonable demands of the minority community, then social division is not a threat to the country. If the government starts suppressing the legitimate demands of a community in the name of national unity, it turns out to be counter productive. The attempts to establish unity through the 'use of force' often create separatist sentiments and tendencies.

4. What is the importance of power sharing in democracy? Write its features as well.

Ans- Power sharing is very important in democracy because-

- 1) Sharing of power is essential in governance because it distributes power among different classes in society.
- 2) Social conflict/struggle gives birth to stress and violence leads to instability.
- 3) Due participation of all in governance is the spirit of democracy.
- 4) Separation of powers empowers collective decision-making and prevents the tyranny of the majority.
- 5) Through political participation, people connect with the political system and the country.

Its features are as follows-

1) Participation through Voting - Democratic government is prevalent in most countries of the world. People choose the government by casting their votes in the scheduled elections. In the olden days, in monarchy, the king was the ruler and it was difficult to change the government after the deadline. But in a democracy, governments are run for a fixed term and they have to get the votes of the people to acquire legitimate power. Majority of the parties that form the new government are representatives of people and this is possible only through the public participation.

2) Power-Sharing by different caste-communal-linguistic groups- The power may be distributed among different groups belonging to caste, language or religion prevailing in the society may be given share in their governance. Due to special conditions for minorities and women in the society, they can also be included in the governance. Like in Belgium, language became the basis of division of powers. Similarly, in India, seats are reserved to increase the participation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women in the legislature so that women's representation in Parliament can be compared to that of men.

3) Power Sharing by Political Parties, Interests and Pressure Groups - The political parties formed on the basis of different ideas, on one hand, put a stop to each other's tyranny; people also get option of changing the government on the other hand. Along with political parties, interest and pressure groups, be it workers, students or industrialists' wives or professional groups, seek their right in power to fulfil their demands. The various movements that take place in societies actually try to influence the political power and make the decisions in their favour. Through both, power is transferred from one party to another party.

4) Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Democracy - The 73rd amendment was made in 1992 to strengthen democracy to the local level, which was a big step to form the government at the village level. Along with this 73rd amendment of the constitution, the 74th amendment was also made which was related to urban democracy.

5. Write a detailed note on the Constitutional Lists mentioned in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Ans- Under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, subjects of national importance are assigned to the Central Government, subjects of local importance to the State Governments and subjects of joint importance to both governments.

(i) Union List - Union list includes 97 subjects of national importance but after the 42nd amendment, the number of subjects has increased to 98. This list has subjects of national importance and there is requirement of making uniform laws. The Union Parliament has the right to make laws on such subjects as Foreign Affairs, Security, Banking, Railways, Postal Service, International Treaties, Agreements, War, Shipping, and Currency and so on.

(ii) State List - Earlier, there were 66 subjects under the state list, but after the 42nd amendment, five subjects were removed from the state list and put in the concurrent list. Now the number of these subjects is 61.

(iii) Concurrent list - Earlier, there were 47 subjects in the concurrent list, but after the 42nd amendment, the number of subjects has increased to 52. In case of legal differences between the two governments, the law of the central government will apply. For example, marriage, divorce, newspapers, food adulteration, inheritance, price control, etc.

The subjects that are not covered under these three lists are called residuary powers and the central government has the power to make laws on them.

6. What is need of Political Parties in India and what are the functions of these parties?

Ans. Political parties are the prime basic institutions of democratic system. A Political party is an organized group of people who agree on certain principles and seek to capture power through constitutional means. If the political party won't exist in democratic system, independent candidate will only be elected and it is impossible for them to prove majority. There will be ideological differences among them which will be fatal for the unity of the government. Political parties play a vital role in societies with diverse religions, castes, and races. They strive to unite people from various sections of society on a common platform, helping to promote social harmony and maintain unity. Political Parties unite the different classes of people which leads to unity and further strengthens national integrity.

The functions of the Political parties are as below-

- ❖ Political parties shape public opinion in a democratic system.
- ❖ Political parties create political, social and economic awareness among people through various political activities.
- ❖ Political parties compile policies & programmes keeping in view the problems & needs of the people.
- ❖ Provide political leadership and work as nurseries for the political leaders.
- ❖ Contest elections and form government in democratic system.
- ❖ Work as link between the people and the Government.

7. Explain the characteristics of Party system.

Ans. Party system has the following characteristics

1. **Multi-party system**- India has multi-party system. Currently we have almost 50 National and regional parties.
2. **Single-Party System**- The history of Indian Party system reveals that there has been the monopoly of single party only, despite being the multi-party system. Apart from the elections of 1977 and 1989, from 1952 to 1996 Congress Party had ruled the centre. In the 2014 and 2019

Lok Sabha elections, a situation resembling a monopoly emerged, as the NDA formed the government with an absolute majority. However, in 2024, the NDA once again formed the central government, but this time through a coalition or alliance.

3. **Communal & Caste based parties-** The Political Scenario of India reveals that the base of formation of parties is religion and caste too. For example Hindu Maha Sabha, Shiv Sena, Muslim League, Muslim Majlis etc. are religion based parties.
4. **Significance of Regional Parties-** India is a country with various diversities based on Culture, traditions, language etc. Along with National Parties, various regional parties came into existence in order to maintain distinct identity on the basis of regional needs & based on different language & region since 1960 these parties got huge support from their respective local people. Such as the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu, the Shiromani Akali Dal in Punjab, the Asam Gana Parishad in Assam and the National Conference in Jammu and Kashmir, etc.
5. **Defection & Split in Parties-** Defection & Split is a common trend in all the parties. Amendment 52 and 91 of the constitution of India have banned it. Despite it, this evil is still prevalent. Those leaders who don't get ticket in elections, usually form a new party or join to other parties.
6. **Lack of strong Opposition-** The success of democracy depends on Opposition because a strong opposition only checks the dictatorship of the ruling parties. But in India, the opposition has Multi party nature and majority of the parties fail to play any constructive role. After knowing about the features of Indian Political System, it is mandatory to apprehend the Registration process too.

8. What measures were taken to establish respect for women in Indian democracy?

Ans. The framer of the Indian Constitution made a significant achievement by granting women equal rights with men. Unlike many developed countries like the United States, England, Canada and Switzerland, which granted women equal rights much later, India provided these rights with the implementation of its Constitution on January 26, 1950. This has greatly elevated the social status and respect of women. Today, women contribute to every aspect of life, including political culture. Indian democracy has successfully bridged the centuries-old gap, establishing the dignity of women.

9. How did political consciousness evolve among Indian citizens?

- Ans. 1. People are more conscious of their rights and do not tolerate violations. They take necessary legal actions when their rights are infringed upon.
2. Corruption has significantly increased, but now people are more willing to expose corrupt activities.
3. With each election, political participation and electoral responsibility among the populace are rising. People are taking a more qualitative interest in the electoral process.
4. Political parties that do not function according to the people's wishes are being rejected by the electorate.
5. There was a time when the Central Government frequently used Article 356 to dissolve opposition-led state governments for its purpose. However, such practices have now significantly diminished.
6. The pernicious problem of political defection was a significant threat to Indian democracy. However, the passage of the Anti-Defection Act in 1985 through the 52nd Amendment has largely mitigated this issue. The increased political participation and growing political consciousness in

India demonstrate that people have developed a strong aversion to defections and opportunistic leaders. India's democracy, while facing numerous challenges, has shown remarkable progress in fostering political consciousness and public participation.

10. Describe four key elements essential for fortifying Indian democracy.

Ans. Various elements make Indian democracy fortifying. They are described as follows:

1. Ethical Leadership- Democracy thrives under leaders of high moral standing. Corruption among citizens, political leaders, and rulers can undermine democracy.

2. Educated Citizen- A populace with access to education plays a crucial role in success of democracy. Education empowers citizens to comprehend and address political, economic, and social challenges, fostering informed decision-making.

3. Political Freedom -Citizens must enjoy freedom of speech, association, assembly, and expression. Critiquing government policies freely is essential for democratic discourse.

4. Economic Equity-Political equality most align with economic equality to avoid unrest. While complete economic parity may be unattainable, ensuring citizens basic needs are met fosters social stability.

11. In what ways has Indian democracy contributed to the development of national life across various domains?

Ans. Indian democracy has played a significant role in the development of every aspect of national life—political, economic, social, and cultural. The description is as follows:

1. Political Development: Indian citizens have gained the right to form their own government through elections. The multi-party system has brought forward diverse ideas. Ordinary citizens participate in political decision-making through elections, protests, and demands for their rights.

2. Economic Development: Indian democracy has encouraged investment and entrepreneurship. Economic assistance has reached common people through schemes like the ration card, MGNREGA, and Ayushman Bharat. The middle class has grown, and employment opportunities have increased.

3. Social Development: According to the Indian Constitution, discrimination based on caste, religion, or gender is prohibited. Everyone has been given equal status. The Right to Education is available to all. Schemes like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" have been launched for women's empowerment.

4. Cultural Development: The Indian Constitution has granted people the freedom to practice religion, speak their language, and follow their customs. India's cultural diversity has been preserved. States have been given special constitutional rights that strengthen their cultural identity.

In conclusion, Indian democracy has provided all citizens with equal opportunities and freedom, which has led to the holistic development of national life.

12. Elaborate on three significant challenges confronting Indian democracy.

Ans. 1. Even in India where democracy has been established, significant problems persist. Some nations have struggled to instill confidence in democracy among various social groups and regions. For instance, in India, the Maoists and tribals have not fully embraced the Indian democratic system, often engaging in 'anti-government' activities.

2. Many countries have failed to make democracy self-sustaining at the local level of granting more administrative powers. Under the principle of federalism, several nations could not provide independent powers to their administrative units, leading to frequent central

government interference. For example, in India, the central government interfered with non-Congress state governments until 1967. Additionally, numerous countries have not successfully integrated women and minorities into the democratic process. While democracy calls for economic and political decentralization, India and many other democratic nations have struggled to fully implement this principle.

3. Another crucial aspect is strengthening the roots of democracy, a challenge faced by every democratic country in some form. This involves reinforcing democratic institutions. Democracy can only thrive if it meets the expectations of the people. Different societies have varying expectations from democracy, which means the concept of democracy differs across countries. Ensuring people's participation and control in democratic institutions like the Lok Sabha, Panchayati Raj institutions, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads, Vidhan Sabhas, and urban local bodies such as Municipal Corporations is essential. This can only be achieved by minimizing the influence of the rich and powerful in government decision-making.

13. Write a note on General Assembly of UN.

Ans. The General Assembly is the primary organ of the United Nations. If we call the General Assembly the legislature of the United Nations (UNO), then there will be no exaggeration. Apart from this, it is also called the 'town meeting of the whole world'. Each member nation can send up to five representatives to the General Assembly, but each state (country) gets only one vote. Apart from this, any state (country) can become a member of the General Assembly. With South Sudan becoming a member of the United Nations on July 14, 2011, the number of its members has increased to 193. The tenure of the Speaker of General Assembly is one year. He is elected by secret ballot. A meeting of General Assembly is necessary at least once a year, usually it is held on the third Tuesday in the month of September. Apart from this, an emergency session can also be convened. All decisions require majority vote. The General Assembly is also called 'World Panchayat'. The first president of General Assembly was Mr. Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium.

14. Explain the organizational structure of SAARC and describe its constraints.

Ans. The full name of SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. It was established on 8 December 1985 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Its headquarters is located in Kathmandu, Nepal. Its main member countries are:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. India | 2. Pakistan | 3. Bangladesh | 4. Nepal |
| 5. Maldives | 6. Sri Lanka | 7. Bhutan | 8. Afghanistan |

Problems / Constraints of SAARC-

1. Variation in political system- The political systems of all member countries in SAARC are different, such as democratic republic in India and Sri Lanka, monarchy in Bhutan, democratic states in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Maldives.

2. Mutual Distrust- SAARC countries lack trust in one another. E.g. India - Pak deadlock on certain issues.

3. Position of India- India is looked with suspicion by other members of SAARC because of its size and power. India has a share of 72% of the total area of SAARC member countries.

4. Irregular Summits- The SAARC charter mentions that summits should be held annually, but these summits are not being held on an annual basis.

5. Preference to vested interests- SAARC member countries prioritize their own national interests instead of common solutions to their problems.

6. Interference by major powers- Major powers like China, America, Japan etc. actively try to influence and control SAARC.

Source Based Questions (Practice)

1. The Preamble of the Constitution declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic. The word 'Democracy' is derived from two Greek words - demos and cratia. The meaning of Demos is people and cratia means rule. Democracy literally means rule by the people. In a democracy, the people govern themselves. Democracy is based on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, a representative and responsible government, a rule by majority, and respect of minority, periodical elections, rights and freedoms granted to the citizens and an independent judiciary. In a democracy all individuals have the right to express opinions, criticize and disagree with others and democracy is definitely based on tolerance. Democracy ensures human identity and dignity. A democracy is a form of government in which sovereignty rests with the people. In a democracy, governments work according to the constitution. In a democracy, conflict resolution is sought through persuasion and peaceful means at the national and international levels

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-

1. Which language is the word democracy derived from? What is its literal meaning?
2. On which principles is democracy based?
3. Who has sovereignty in a democratic government?
4. How are disputes resolved in a democratic government?

2. Judiciary administers justice . Judiciary has a special role in a democratic government as it is considered to be the guardian of the constitution, guardian of democracy and guardian of rights and liberties. In a federal system the role of the judiciary becomes even greater as it has to play a special role in settling disputes between the Center and the states, safeguarding the Constitution and its fair interpretation. There is no other committee to test the excellence of a government than the prowess of its judiciary. Single citizenship has been provided in India. The largest court of the country is located in the capital of India, Delhi, which is called the Supreme Court. The largest courts of the states of India are called High Courts. Courts of Session Judge are located at the district level. Apart from this, there are SDMs at the tehsil level. Panchayats and municipalities have been formed to provide justice to the people at the local level.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-

1. Why role of judiciary is greater in federal system? State the reason.
2. What type of citizenship is provided in India?
3. What are the highest courts of the states called?
4. What provision has been made to provide justice to the people at the local level?

3. Fair and free election is the pillar of democracy. Fair and free election implies that voter should cast his/her vote without any fear or pressure. Secondly, he should not misuse his vote under any temptation. The election commission plays a significant role in holding fair and free elections. The evils of elections can not be eradicated till the voter is not awoken. Undoubtedly, the government made many reforms in this direction, for example under the Anti defection act there is complete prohibition on defection. If a winning candidate changes his party then his candidature will be cancelled. But defection still survives in one or the other form. Before election many candidates are competent for election ticket. Those candidates who are not allotted tickets by their party-join other political parties. These parties welcome them in their parties and offer them high ranks in the party. While persons working in the same party for a long period are ignored.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-

1. What is meant by free and fair elections?
2. Which act has the government made under 'Anti defection act'?
3. Who is responsible for conducting free and fair elections?
4. How can the evils of elections be eliminated?

4. Consumption depends on many factors like income, price of commodity, fashion etc. Thus it can be said that consumption is a function of many factors, means it depends on many factors. Income has the most effect on the consumption. Generally with the rise in income consumption also increases but increase in consumption is less than that of income. There will be how much change in consumption in comparison to the change in income it depends on the propensity to consume. Propensity to consume is of two types : Average Propensity to consume (APC) and Marginal propensity to consume. The ratio of total consumption to total income is called average propensity to consume. The ratio of change in consumption to change in income is marginal propensity to consume. This shows what part of income will people spend on consumption and what part will these save. Rise in income leads to increase in expenditure but increase in expenditure is not as much as there is increase in income. Thus, increase in consumption is less as compared to the increase in income.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-

- 1:- On what factors does consumption depend?
- 2:- Which has the greatest impact on consumption?
- 3:- What is the difference between average propensity to consume and marginal propensity to consume?
- 4:- Who decides how much variation will there be in consumption?

5. In many underdeveloped countries of the world the population growth is more but sources of employment are less. Thus large number of people remain unemployed in these countries. The main occupation of these countries is agriculture. This is the only occupation in which people get some what employment. Due to lack of employment opportunities in other occupations all the members of a family engage themselves to work in agriculture. As a result more people are doing the same work which can be done by few people. Thus unemployment is disguised in this way. When more number of labourers are engaged in a work than actually required for it, then excess workers unemployment is termed as disguised unemployment. According to traditionalist economists, various unemployment conditions are mentioned in an economy at full employment:- Voluntary unemployment, Frictional unemployment, Seasonal unemployment, Structural unemployment and Technical unemployment. Thus, even in the case of full employment, there are many types of unemployment. Full employment means a situation in which all the people get employment who are willing to work at the prevailing rate of wages.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-

- 1:-What is the cause of unemployment in underdeveloped countries?
- 2:- What is known as disguised unemployment?
- 3: What types of unemployment have economists mentioned?
- 4:- What is meant by full employment?

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