

PART-1**Chapter 1. Natural Resources and Their Use****TEXTBOOK EXERCISES**

1. A renewable resource can become non-renewable if it is extracted and used faster than nature can replace it. For example, forests are considered renewable because trees grow again after being cut and used for several things, but if people cut trees continuously without replanting them, forests may disappear permanently. Another example is that of groundwater. Groundwater will remain renewable only when rainwater is able to refill underground water reserves. Excessive pumping of water for farming and industries can exhaust these reserves. Overfishing can also reduce fish populations so much that they are unable to recover naturally. Pollution, climate change, and careless exploitation further damage natural systems and reduce their ability to regenerate.

To prevent renewable resources from becoming non-renewable, people should use resources wisely and sustainably. Afforestation, rainwater harvesting, controlled fishing, recycling, and reducing pollution are some important measures. Governments should make strict environmental laws, and citizens should follow eco-friendly practices. Public awareness and conservation programs can also help ensure that renewable resources remain available for future generations.

2. Ecosystems perform many important functions that directly and indirectly support human life-
- (a) One major ecosystem function is the production of oxygen through photosynthesis by plants, which is essential for breathing.
 - (b) Water purification, where wetlands,

forests, and soil naturally filter pollutants from water is another important ecosystem function.

- (c) Ecosystems also help in climate regulation by absorbing carbon dioxide and maintaining temperature balance.
 - (d) Soil formation and nutrient cycling are also valuable functions, as microorganisms decompose dead matter and return nutrients to the soil for plant growth.
 - (e) Pollination by insects and birds is another ecosystem service that helps agriculture and food production. In addition, ecosystems provide food, medicine, fuel, and raw materials for human use.
 - (f) Forests protect against floods and soil erosion, while oceans regulate weather patterns. These ecosystem functions are vital for maintaining ecological balance and ensuring human survival, health, and economic development.
3. Renewable resources are natural resources that can be replaced or regenerated by nature within a relatively short period of time. Examples include sunlight, wind, water, forests, and wildlife. These resources are continuously available if used judiciously.

Non-renewable resources are resources that take millions of years to form and cannot be replaced quickly once exhausted. Examples include coal, petroleum, natural gas, and minerals. The main difference between the two is that renewable resources can renew naturally, while non-renewable resources

are limited and may end if not used with prudence.

People can ensure the availability of renewable resources through sustainable use and conservation. For example, planting trees after cutting them helps maintain forest resources. Rainwater harvesting and proper water management help conserve water resources. Using solar and wind energy instead of fossil fuels also reduces pressure on natural resources. One should avoid wasteful consumption, recycle materials, and support environmental protection programs so that renewable resources remain available for future generations.

4. Many cultural practices in homes and neighbourhoods show mindfulness in the use of natural resources. Some of these are-
 - (a) In many Indian households, people switch off lights, fans, and taps when not in use to save electricity and water.
 - (b) Traditional methods such as storing rainwater, reusing old clothes as cleaning rags, and using cloth bags instead of plastic bags also reflect resource conservation.
 - (c) In some neighbourhoods, people celebrate festivals in eco-friendly ways by using natural decorations and avoiding plastic materials. Planting trees during religious ceremonies and protecting sacred groves are examples of cultural traditions that encourage environmental protection.
 - (d) Community practices like sharing resources, repairing old items instead of throwing them away, and using bicycles or public transport also help conserve resources.
 - (e) In rural areas, cow dung is often used as fuel and fertilizer, reducing waste.

These cultural habits and values teach people to respect nature and use resources

carefully, helping maintain ecological balance and sustainability.

5. While producing goods for present use, several important considerations should be kept in mind to protect the environment and ensure sustainable development.
 - (a) First, natural resources should be used carefully and efficiently so that they are not exhausted quickly. Industries should minimize waste and avoid excessive consumption of water, energy, and raw materials.
 - (b) Second, production processes should reduce pollution by using cleaner technologies and proper waste management systems. Harmful chemicals and emissions should be controlled to protect air, water, and soil quality.
 - (c) Another consideration is the use of renewable and recyclable materials wherever possible. Producers should also ensure that goods are durable and recyclable to reduce waste generation.
 - (d) Workers' safety and fair labour practices should be maintained during production.
 - (e) In addition, industries should consider the needs of future generations by balancing economic growth with environmental conservation.

Sustainable production not only protects nature but also improves public health and ensures long-term availability of resources for society

ASSESSMENT TIME

A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

1. (a) Coal
2. (c) Solar energy
3. (b) To ensure future use
4. (b) Forests

5. (d) Wind energy
6. (b) Conservation
7. (b) Iron
8. (b) All life depends on it
9. (b) Climate and geology
10. (b) Meeting present and future needs

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Non-renewable 2. Food
3. Natural 4. Hydroelectric
5. Sustainable development
- C. True or False

C. True or False.

1. False 2. True
3. True 4. False
5. True

D. Match the following.

- Coal – Non-renewable resource
- Sunlight – Renewable resource
- Soil – Abiotic resource
- Forests – Biotic resource
- Iron – Metallic mineral

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Anything from nature that is useful for human needs.
2. Because of variations in climate, geology, and location.
3. Renewable – water, wind; Non-renewable – coal, petroleum.
4. Conservation ensures resources are used wisely and not wasted.
5. Using resources to meet present needs without harming future needs.

F. Assertion-Reason based questions.

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
2. (c) A is true, R is false

G. Source/Case-Based Question

1. (b) Exhaustion and damage
2. (c) Conservation and management
3. (a) Sustainable development

G. Map-Work

1. Tumkur (Karnataka, South India)
2. Mumbai High (Maharashtra)
3. Raniganj (West Bengal)
4. Amar Kantak (Madhya Pradesh)

Chapter 2: Reshaping India's Political Map

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. The Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire both aimed to establish strong centralized rule over India, but their political strategies had both similarities and differences.

- (a) Both empires maintained large armies, collected taxes systematically, and expanded their territories through military conquest. They appointed governors and officials to manage provinces and maintain law and order.
- (b) However, the Delhi Sultans often relied

heavily on military strength and strict control over nobles to maintain power. Some rulers imposed heavy taxes and faced frequent rebellions.

- (c) The Mughals, especially under Akbar, adopted a more inclusive policy. Akbar included Rajputs and people of different religions in administration, which helped strengthen the empire.
- (d) The Mughals also developed the mansabdari system to organize officials and the military efficiently. While the

Delhi Sultanate focused mainly on survival and expansion, the Mughals emphasized administration, cultural integration, and stability.

Thus, both used strong governance, but the Mughals achieved greater political unity through tolerance and cooperation.

2. The Vijayanagara Empire and the Ahom Kingdom successfully resisted conquest for a long time because of strong geographical, military, and social advantages. The Vijayanagara Empire was protected by rocky hills, rivers, and natural fortifications, making invasions difficult. Its rulers maintained a powerful army with skilled cavalry, elephants, and fortresses. The empire was also economically strong due to trade and agriculture, which helped support military activities. Similarly, the Ahom Kingdom in Assam benefited from dense forests, hills, and the Brahmaputra River, which created natural barriers against invaders. The Ahoms were experts in guerrilla warfare and knew the local terrain well. They also built strong forts and used boats effectively during battles. Social unity and cooperation among local people further strengthened both kingdoms. The rulers maintained good administration and encouraged loyalty among subjects. These combined geographical, military, and social factors helped them resist powerful enemies for many years.

3. Dear Friend,

I hope you are in good health and happiness. I am writing to you from the magnificent court of Emperor Akbar. The court is filled with scholars, poets, artists, and traders from many regions of the world. The emperor discusses important political matters wisely and treats people of different religions with

respect, promoting Sulh-e-kul. Officials of all religions are appointed and promoted at significant posts for bold reforms without prejudice. He has established a 'house of translation' at Fatehpur Sikri where he had major Sanskrit texts translated into Persian, including the *Mahābhārata* (Razmnama in Persian, or the 'Book of War'), the *Rāmāyaṇa* (with 176 beautiful miniature paintings), the *Bhagavad Gītā*, and the *Pāñchatantra*.

Trade is flourishing in the empire. Merchants bring silk, spices, precious stones, and fine cloth from distant lands. Busy markets and caravan routes connect many cities. Grand buildings and forts are being constructed with beautiful designs. Society is diverse, with Hindus, Muslims, Jains, and others living together peacefully. Festivals of different communities are celebrated with joy.

Life in the royal court is exciting and full of learning. I wish you could witness the greatness of this empire yourself.

Your friend

4. Akbar was a strong and ambitious conqueror in his early years because he wanted to expand and secure the Mughal Empire. However, as he grew older and gained more experience, his attitude changed. One major reason was his interaction with scholars, saints, and people from different religions in his court. He realized that an empire as large and diverse as India could not remain stable through force alone. Akbar understood the importance of winning the trust and support of his subjects. He abolished the *jizya* tax on non-Muslims, encouraged religious discussions, and followed a policy of tolerance known as *Sulh-i-Kul*, meaning universal peace. Marriages and alliances with Rajput rulers

also helped him appreciate Indian traditions and culture. His interest in philosophy and governance made him more thoughtful and humane. These experiences transformed Akbar from a ruthless conqueror into a wise and benevolent ruler remembered for justice and tolerance.

5. If the Vijayanagara Empire had won the Battle of Talikota in 1565, the political and cultural history of South India might have changed greatly.
 - (a) The empire would probably have remained the dominant power in the Deccan region for many more years. A victory could have weakened the Deccan Sultanates and prevented the destruction of the magnificent city of Vijayanagara.
 - (b) Trade, art, architecture, and literature in South India would likely have continued to flourish under royal patronage. Temples and cultural centers might have become even more influential.
 - (c) A strong Vijayanagara Empire could also have slowed Mughal expansion toward the south. Politically, South India may have remained more united under one powerful Hindu kingdom.
 - (d) Economically, foreign trade with Arabs, Portuguese, and Southeast Asian countries might have increased further. The preservation of Vijayanagara's cultural heritage could have left an even greater impact on Indian art, language, music, and architecture in later centuries.
6. The Sikh value of seva, or selfless service, remains highly relevant in modern society. Seva teaches people to help others without expecting rewards or recognition. In

today's world, where many people face poverty, disasters, and social inequality, the spirit of seva encourages compassion and community support. Gurudwaras around the world practice seva through langar, where free meals are served to everyone regardless of religion, caste, or social status. This promotes equality and humanity. During natural disasters and emergencies, volunteers inspired by seva often provide food, medical aid, and relief services. The value also encourages people to participate in social welfare activities such as blood donation, environmental protection, and helping the elderly. Seva strengthens social unity and reduces discrimination. In a society often divided by selfishness and competition, this principle reminds people of the importance of kindness, cooperation, and responsibility toward others.

7. I am a trader living in the busy port city of Surat, one of the most important trading centers in India. Every day the harbor is filled with large ships arriving from Arabia, Persia, Africa, and Europe. Merchants from many countries speak different languages and wear colorful clothes. The markets are crowded with traders selling spices, silk, cotton textiles, indigo, sugar, pearls, and precious stones. I trade mainly in fine cotton cloth and spices, which are highly valued by foreign merchants. Workers constantly load and unload goods from ships while sailors prepare for long sea journeys. The streets near the port are lively with money changers, craftsmen, travelers, and food sellers. Warehouses store valuable goods waiting to be exported. The city is rich and prosperous because of international trade. Life in the port is exciting, and every day brings new opportunities and interactions with people from distant lands.

ASSESSMENT TIME**A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.**

1. (b) Lasted from the 11th to the 17th century
2. (b) To access the enormous wealth in temples and kingdoms
3. (b) Violent succession to the throne
4. (c) People made fake coins, causing economic chaos
5. (c) Narasimhadeva I
6. (b) Harihara and Bukka
7. (b) Sulh-i-kul (Peace with all)
8. (b) The high cost of constant warfare in the Deccan
9. (c) Paik system and knowledge of the terrain
10. (b) Founding the Khalsa, a warrior brotherhood

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Jizya
2. Malik Kafur
3. Translation Bureau (Maktab Khana)
4. Rana Kumbha
5. Mansabdari

C. True or False.

1. False – The Delhi Sultanate did not control the whole subcontinent.
2. True – Akbar abolished jizya.
3. False – Vijayanagara was defeated in 1565 at Talikota.
4. True – Babur called India a “country of few charms” but admired its wealth.
5. False – Mansabdari posts were not hereditary.

D. Match the Following

- Ala-ud-din Khilji – Second Alexander (Sikander Sani)
- Krishnadevaraya – Patron of Telugu literature
- Shivaji – Lord of the Umbrella (Chhatrapati)
- Akbar – Introduced the mansabdari system
- Rani Durgavati – Brave Gond Queen who fought Akbar

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mamluks, Khiljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids, Lodis.
2. The economic gain, political control and religious symbolism were the reasons behind attack on temples.
3. Babur; First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE).
4. Ashwapati' means Lord of Horses.
5. Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan.

F. Assertion-Reason based questions.

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

G Source/Case-Based Question

1. (c) Aurangzeb
2. (b) Regretful and doubtful about his legacy
3. (b) The strain of long wars and his strict policies

H. Map-Work

1. Delhi
2.
3. Devgiri (Daulatabad)
4.

Chapter 3: The Rise of the Marathas

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. Geography played a very important role in shaping Maratha military strategy and state formation.

- (a) The rugged mountains of the Western Ghats provided natural protection. The Marathas used this terrain to build strong hill forts such as Raigad Fort and Pratapgad Fort.
- (b) These forts were difficult for enemy armies to access and capture. They served as military bases, administrative centres, and safe shelters during attacks.
- (c) The narrow mountain passes allowed Maratha soldiers to use guerrilla warfare effectively against larger Mughal armies.
- (d) Dense forests and uneven terrain made surprise attacks easier and enemy movement difficult. Coastlines along the Arabian Sea also helped the Marathas develop naval strength under leaders like Kanhoji Angre.
- (e) Sea forts such as Sindhudurg Fort protected trade routes and defended the coast from foreign powers. Thus, geography greatly helped the Marathas survive, expand, and establish a powerful state.

2. Ahilyabai Holkar was one of the most respected rulers in Indian history. She became the queen of the Malwa Kingdom after the death of her husband and later, her son. Despite facing several personal tragedies and opposition from some nobles, she ruled with wisdom, courage, and compassion. She proved that women could

become successful rulers during difficult times.

Ahilyabai Holkar is remembered for her excellent administration and concern for her people. She built roads, wells, temples, and dharamshalas across India to help travellers and pilgrims. She repaired important religious places such as Kashi Vishwanath Temple and promoted trade and agriculture in her kingdom.

She took charge of the kingdom while it was going through political instability after a chaotic fight had ensued for succession. Many people doubted her ability to rule because she was a woman. However, through intelligence, justice, and determination, she won the respect of her subjects, overcame this challenge and maintained peace in her kingdom.

Ahilyabai remains inspirational because of her honesty, simplicity, and dedication to public welfare. She showed that true leadership means serving people with kindness and fairness. Her life teaches values of courage, responsibility, and compassion.

3. If I could visit one Maratha fort today, I would choose Raigad Fort because it was the capital fort of Shivaji Maharaj and played an important role in Maratha history. Raigad Fort is located on a hill in the Sahyadri mountains and is surrounded by steep cliffs, making it naturally secure from enemy attacks. Shivaji Maharaj was crowned king at this fort in 1674.

The architecture of Raigad Fort includes strong walls, watchtowers, secret pathways, water reservoirs, and royal buildings. The fort also has the famous Maha Darwaza

and the Jagdishwar Temple. The strategic location allowed the Marathas to monitor enemy movement and defend their territory effectively.

Raigad Fort symbolized Maratha independence and strength. It served as the administrative and military centre of the Maratha Empire. Visiting this fort would help us understand the bravery, planning, and vision of the Marathas. A digital presentation about the fort can include maps, photographs, historical facts, and illustrations of its structure.

4. The statement "The British took India from the Marathas more than from the Mughals or any other power" means that by the eighteenth century, the Marathas had become the strongest political power in India. Although the Mughal Empire still existed, its authority had weakened greatly. The Marathas controlled large territories across India and challenged both regional kingdoms and foreign powers.

The British had to fight several Anglo-Maratha wars to establish their control over India. These wars showed that the Marathas were powerful opponents with strong armies and administration. Leaders such as Bajirao I and Mahadji Shinde expanded Maratha influence across northern and central India. The British defeated the Marathas only after long military struggles and political strategies.

The chapter supports this idea by describing the Marathas as the main Indian power resisting British expansion. Therefore, British rule in India was established largely after defeating the Maratha Confederacy rather than the weakened Mughal Empire.

5. Shivaji Maharaj and later Maratha rulers generally followed a policy of respect toward

religious places and people of different faiths. Shivaji instructed his soldiers not to damage mosques or harm women and common people during military campaigns. He respected saints and religious leaders from different communities and included Muslims in his army and administration.

The Marathas protected temples and also respected Islamic religious sites. Their policies were mainly focused on political independence rather than religious conflict. Later Maratha rulers continued many of these practices and often worked with people of diverse backgrounds in administration and military service.

Evidence from the chapter shows that Shivaji's rule emphasized justice and protection of all subjects regardless of religion. This approach helped maintain social harmony and gained support from different communities. Their attitude toward religious diversity reflected tolerance, practical governance, and respect for cultural traditions.

6. Forts were considered the "core of the state" for the Marathas because they provided military security, administrative control, and strategic advantage. Hill forts such as Raigad Fort, Pratapgad Fort, and Sindhudurg Fort were built in locations that were difficult for enemies to access. These forts protected the Marathas from large Mughal armies and allowed them to continue resistance even during invasions.

Forts stored food, water, weapons, and treasure, making them self-sufficient during sieges. They also served as centres for administration and communication. The Marathas used forts as bases for launching surprise attacks and guerrilla warfare. Secret passages and strong walls made them difficult to capture.

Because the Marathas had fewer resources compared to larger empires, forts helped them survive and maintain independence. Their network of forts became symbols of Maratha courage, planning, and resilience.

7. If I were the chief designer of Maratha coins, I would design a coin that represents bravery, justice, and self-rule. On one side of the coin, I would place the image of Shivaji Maharaj holding a sword, symbolizing courage and leadership. Around the image, I would write the words "Swarajya and Dharma" to represent independence and righteous governance.

On the other side, I would include a fort such as Raigad Fort to symbolize strength and protection. I would also add a rising sun to show progress and hope for the future. Decorative patterns inspired by traditional Marathi art would make the coin culturally meaningful.

The symbols on the coin would represent Maratha achievements in military strength, administration, and cultural pride. The coin would remind people of the values of bravery, unity, justice, and dedication to protecting the nation.

8. One of the most important contributions of the Marathas to Indian history was their role in resisting foreign domination and promoting the idea of self-rule or Swarajya. Under Shivaji Maharaj, the Marathas challenged the power of the Mughal Empire and built a strong independent kingdom based on efficient administration and military strategy. They protected local culture, languages, and traditions while encouraging religious tolerance and justice. The Marathas also developed strong forts, naval power, and guerrilla warfare techniques that helped them defend their

territory successfully. Later Maratha leaders expanded their influence across India and became a major political force before British rule.

Their contribution was important because they inspired ideas of courage, independence, and resistance against oppression. The Maratha period remains significant in Indian history for strengthening regional identity and political unity while shaping the future course of Indian politics.

ASSESSMENT TIME

A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

- (b) Shivaji
- (b) 1674
- (b) Ashtapradhan
- (b) Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
- (b) Baji Rao I
- (c) Afghans under Ahmad Shah Abdali
- (b) Arabian Sea
- (a) Rajgad
- (b) Deccan plateau
- (a) Shivaji's death

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Chhatrapati
- Ashtapradhan
- Chauth and Sardeshmukhi
- 1761
- Balaji Vishwanath

C. True or False.

- True – Shivaji maintained discipline and respected civilians.
- True – Chauth was one-fourth of land revenue.
- False – The Third Battle of Panipat weakened, not strengthened, Marathas.

4. **True** – Bajji Rao I expanded Maratha influence in north India.

5. **True** – Shivaji relied mainly on cavalry and forts.

D. Match the following.

- Shivaji – Founder of Maratha state
 - Ashtapradhan – Council of ministers
 - Chauth – One-fourth revenue
 - 1761 – Third Battle of Panipat
 - Bajji Rao I – Peshwa and military leader 148
- Social Science-8 (Part 1)

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Courage, guerrilla tactics, discipline, respect for people.
2. Council of eight ministers advising the king.
3. Chauth (25%) and Sardeshmukhi (10%) collected as protection taxes.

4. It marked a major defeat for the Marathas against Abdali.

5. They centralised power, expanded territory, and became key leaders.

F. Assertion-Reason based questions.

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A

G. Source/Case-Based Question

1. (b) Ashtapradhan
2. (b) Peshwas
3. (d) The Marathas

H. Map-Work

1. Rajgad Fort (Maharashtra)
2. Panipat (Near Delhi, Haryana)
3. Agra (Uttar Pradesh)
4. Pune (Maharashtra)

Chapter 4: The Colonial Era in India

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. Colonialism refers to a system in which a powerful country controls another country politically, economically, and socially for its own benefit. One definition of colonialism is the establishment of foreign rule over another region to exploit its resources and wealth. Another definition describes it as a system where one nation dominates another nation's administration, economy, and culture. A third definition explains colonialism as the settlement and expansion of a foreign power into another land while reducing the freedom and rights of local people.

In India, colonialism mainly refers to British rule from the eighteenth century until 1947. During this period, the British

controlled trade, administration, education, and natural resources for the benefit of Britain. Indian industries suffered, traditional systems changed, and wealth was transferred to Britain. Colonialism also affected Indian society and politics deeply. Thus, colonialism was not just political control but also economic exploitation and cultural domination.

2. The British often claimed that their rule aimed to "civilise" Indians, but the evidence from history shows that their main goal was economic and political control rather than genuine welfare. Although the British introduced railways, telegraphs, and modern education, these developments were mainly designed to strengthen their administration, transport goods, and maintain control over India. Indian

resources and taxes were heavily exploited to benefit Britain.

Traditional industries such as handloom weaving declined because British policies promoted British manufactured goods. Farmers suffered due to high taxes and forced cultivation of cash crops like indigo and cotton. Famines became severe because colonial policies ignored the needs of Indian people. The British also followed discriminatory policies and treated Indians as inferior.

At the same time, some positive changes such as modern education, printing, and legal systems indirectly helped Indians become politically aware and united against colonial rule. However, these benefits do not justify exploitation and oppression. Therefore, the claim that British rule was mainly meant to “civilise” India is not fully true.

3. The British approach to colonising India was very different from earlier European powers like the Portuguese and the French. The Portuguese mainly focused on controlling coastal trade and ports such as Goa. The French also established trading centres but had limited political control. In contrast, the British gradually expanded from trade to full political domination over India.

The British East India Company used military power, diplomacy, and alliances to defeat Indian rulers and establish control over large territories. After victories such as the Battle of Plassey and the Battle of Buxar, the British gained political authority and revenue rights. They built a centralized administration, introduced laws, and controlled India’s economy according to British interests.

Unlike earlier European traders, the British aimed to create a vast empire and exploit India’s resources systematically. They also developed infrastructure such as railways and telegraphs mainly to strengthen colonial administration. Thus, British colonialism became much deeper and more powerful compared to earlier European influence in India.

4. The phrase “Indians funded their own subjugation” means that the British used Indian wealth and taxes to strengthen British rule over India. Infrastructure projects such as railways, telegraph lines, and roads were often presented as signs of progress, but they were mainly designed to benefit British economic and political interests.

Railways helped transport raw materials like cotton, tea, and minerals from Indian regions to ports for export to Britain. They also allowed British troops to move quickly and suppress rebellions. Telegraph networks improved communication between British officials and helped maintain administrative control. The money for building these systems largely came from Indian taxes and revenue collected from Indian farmers and people.

Therefore, Indians were indirectly paying for systems that helped the British exploit India more effectively. Instead of developing India for Indians, many colonial projects mainly served British trade, military needs, and administration. This is why historians say Indians funded the machinery of their own subjugation under colonial rule.

5. The phrase “divide and rule” refers to a policy where rulers create divisions among different groups of people so that they remain weak and easier to control.

The British used this strategy in India by encouraging differences based on religion, caste, region, and community.

One example was the Partition of Bengal in 1905, where Bengal was divided in a way that increased tensions between Hindus and Muslims. The British also introduced separate electorates for different religious communities, which encouraged political divisions. They often supported one group against another to prevent Indians from uniting against colonial rule.

This policy weakened national unity and made it difficult for Indians to fight together for independence. The effects of divide and rule created social tensions that continued even after independence. Therefore, divide and rule was an important strategy used by the British to maintain control over India.

6. Colonial rule greatly affected Indian agriculture. The British introduced heavy land taxes and forced farmers to grow cash crops such as indigo, cotton, and opium instead of food crops. Farmers often fell into debt because they had to pay high taxes even during crop failures. Traditional farming systems weakened, and rural poverty increased.

British policies mainly focused on earning profits rather than improving the condition of farmers. As a result, many famines occurred during colonial rule because food production declined and relief measures were poor. The exploitation of agriculture damaged village economies and affected millions of people.

Even today, some effects of colonial agricultural policies can still be seen. Many farmers continue to struggle with debt,

unequal land ownership, and dependence on cash crops. Irrigation and modern agricultural reforms have improved conditions in some areas, but the economic problems created during colonial rule left a long-lasting impact on Indian agriculture and village life.

7. News report on Rani Lakshmibai

Jhansi, June 1858

The brave Queen of Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai, continues to resist British forces with remarkable courage during the ongoing rebellion of 1857. The conflict began after the British refused to recognize her adopted son as the heir to the throne under the Doctrine of Lapse policy.

In 1857, revolts against British rule spread from Meerut to Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Jhansi. Rani Lakshmibai organized her army and defended Jhansi Fort against British attacks. Despite facing stronger forces, she fought fearlessly and inspired soldiers and common people alike.

In March 1858, British troops under Sir Hugh Rose attacked Jhansi. After intense fighting, the Rani escaped and joined rebel leaders such as Tantia Tope. She continued resistance near Gwalior but was killed in battle in June 1858.

Timeline:

- May 1857 – Revolt begins at Meerut
- June 1857 – Jhansi joins the rebellion
- March 1858 – British attack Jhansi
- June 1858 – Rani Lakshmibai dies fighting near Gwalior

Rani Lakshmibai is now remembered as a symbol of bravery, patriotism, and resistance against British rule.

8. In an alternate history where India was never colonised by European powers, the subcontinent developed through its own political and cultural systems. Regional kingdoms such as the Marathas, Sikhs, Mysore, and Rajputs gradually formed alliances and created a strong federation for trade and defence. Indian ports continued active trade with Asia, Africa, and Europe, allowing Indian industries and handicrafts to grow without foreign exploitation.

Traditional education systems evolved with modern scientific learning, and Indian scholars made important discoveries in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and engineering. Indian rulers invested in irrigation, roads, and local industries, creating economic prosperity. Since wealth remained within the country, cities and villages developed more equally.

Different languages, religions, and cultures continued to flourish peacefully. Democratic ideas slowly emerged through local assemblies and councils. India developed strong naval and military power, preventing foreign domination while maintaining international trade relations.

By the twentieth century, India became one of the world's leading centres of culture, science, and trade while preserving its traditions and diversity. Without colonial exploitation, poverty and famines were less severe, and Indian industries remained globally competitive. This alternate path allowed India to modernize while staying deeply connected to its own heritage and values.

9. **British Official:** British rule has brought railways, telegraphs, and modern education

to India. We have improved administration and introduced law and order.

Dadabhai Naoroji: These developments mainly serve British interests. Railways transport Indian raw materials to British industries while Indian wealth is drained to Britain.

British Official: But we have created political unity and modern institutions in India.

Dadabhai Naoroji: Political unity is meaningless if Indians suffer from poverty and exploitation. High taxes, destruction of Indian industries, and economic drain have weakened our people.

British Official: Britain has modernised India and connected it with the world.

Dadabhai Naoroji: India was prosperous long before British rule. True progress can only happen when Indians govern themselves and use resources for their own welfare instead of foreign benefit.

British Official: Are you suggesting complete self-rule?

Dadabhai Naoroji: Yes. Indians deserve Swaraj and the right to shape their own future with justice, equality, and dignity.

10. One important resistance movement from eastern India was the Santhal Rebellion of 1855–56. The movement was led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu against British colonial policies and exploitation by moneylenders and landlords. The Santhals were tribal communities who suffered because of heavy taxes, loss of land, and unfair treatment.

The main trigger for the rebellion was the exploitation of tribal people by British officials, zamindars, and moneylenders.

The Santhals demanded freedom from oppression and wanted control over their own land and resources. Thousands of tribal people participated in the uprising.

The British responded with military force and brutally suppressed the rebellion. Many rebels were killed, and the movement was crushed. However, the rebellion became an important symbol of tribal resistance against colonial rule.

Today, the Santhal Rebellion is remembered through statues, songs, local festivals, and memorials in Jharkhand and nearby regions. Leaders like Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu are honoured for their courage and sacrifice.

THE SANTHAL HUL (1855-56)

A TRIBAL RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

The Santhal Hul was a powerful tribal uprising against British rule, exploitation and injustice. It was one of the earliest and organised tribal revolts in India.



Leaders: Sidhu Murmu & Kanhu Murmu

WHERE?
The movement spread across Santhal Parganas (present-day Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar and Odisha).

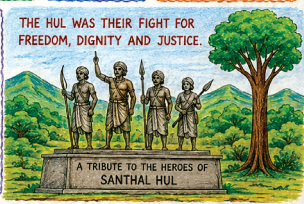


1. TRIGGER (CAUSE) - Santhals were forced to leave their land. - Exploitation by moneylenders (mahajans) through heavy loans and high interest. - British policies and zamindars' oppression, high taxes. - Land alienation and injustice in the courts. - This led to anger among the Santhal people.	2. LEADERS - The movement was led by brave Santhal brothers, Sidhu Murmu and Kanhu Murmu. - Their brothers, Chand and Bhairav, and sister Phulo and Jhano also played important roles.	3. DEMANDS - End to British rule and exploitation. - Cancellation of debts. - Restoration of their land rights. - Freedom to live according to their own traditions and culture.	4. BRITISH RESPONSE - The British were shocked by the widespread revolt. - They used army force, guns and brutal suppression. - Many Santhals were killed, captured or imprisoned. - Villages were burnt and leaders were executed.
--	---	---	--

5. HOW IS IT REMEMBERED TODAY?

- The Santhal Hul is remembered as a symbol of tribal pride, unity and resistance.
- 'Hul Diwas' is observed on 30th June every year in Jharkhand.
- Songs, folk tales and dances like 'Dumka, Sohrai' keep their memory alive.
- Statues and monuments of Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav are built in many places.
- It inspires people to fight against injustice and protect their rights.

THE HUL WAS THEIR FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, DIGNITY AND JUSTICE



A TRIBUTE TO THE HEROES OF SANTHAL HUL

LESSONS FOR TODAY

- Stand against injustice.
- Protect our land, forests and culture.
- Unity and courage can bring change.

REMEMBER THE PAST • RESPECT THE HEROES • BUILD A JUST FUTURE

"We did not revolt for ourselves alone, but for our future generations."
- Sidhu Murmu

ASSESSMENT TIME

A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

- (a) Siraj-ud-Daulah
- (b) Eastern India
- (a) Revenue collection
- (c) Ten million people
- (b) Decline of Indian handicrafts
- (c) Carry raw materials to ports
- (c) Strengthen British administration and control
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Tribal communities
- (b) Forced cultivation of indigo

B. Fill in the blanks.

- Diwani rights
- 1770
- Deindustrialisation
- Telegraph
- Indigo

C. True or False.

- False** – Plassey was fought in 1757, not 1764.
- True** – Railways were mainly for colonial trade.
- True** – Indian crafts declined due to cheap British goods.
- False** – Santhal revolt was rural and tribal, not urban zamindars.
- True** – Telegraph lines helped maintain control.

D. Match the following.

- Battle of Plassey – 1757
- Battle of Buxar – 1764
- Diwani rights – Revenue collection

- Bengal famine – 1770
- Indigo Revolt – Peasant resistance

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It secured Company dominance in eastern India.
2. It gave the Company the right to collect revenue in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
3. Revenue demands and crop failure worsened food shortages.
4. Routes were designed to carry raw materials to ports and move troops.
5. They demanded to end forced indigo cultivation.

F. Assertion-Reason based questions.

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

G. Source/Case-Based Question

1. (b) Competition from British goods
2. (c) Work as agricultural labourers
3. (b) Deindustrialisation.

H. Map-Work

1. Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)
2. Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
4. Surat (1613) (Gujarat)

Chapter 5: Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. Universal adult franchise means that every adult citizen has the right to vote regardless of caste, religion, gender, language, education, or wealth. It is important for a healthy democracy because-

- (a) It gives all citizens equal political rights and allows people to participate in choosing their government.
- (b) This system ensures that the government represents the will of the people and remains accountable to them.
- (c) Universal adult franchise promotes equality and social justice because even poor and marginalized groups get an equal voice in elections.
- (d) It strengthens national unity and encourages citizens to take interest in public affairs. In India, every citizen above 18 years of age has the right to vote.

- (e) This reflects the democratic principle that every person's opinion matters equally. Without universal adult franchise, democracy would be dominated by only a few privileged groups and become unfair.

2. A secret ballot is a voting method in which a voter's choice remains confidential and cannot be known by others. During elections, people cast their votes privately so that nobody can force or influence them to vote for a particular candidate or party.

The secret ballot is important in a democracy because it protects the freedom and independence of voters. It prevents threats, pressure, bribery, and fear during elections. Citizens can vote honestly according to their opinions without worrying about punishment or criticism. This helps ensure free and fair elections. In India, Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and polling booths maintain secrecy while voting. The secret

ballot strengthens democracy by promoting fairness, equality, and trust in the electoral system.

3. In direct elections, citizens vote directly to choose their representatives. For example, members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people of India. Similarly, Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) in states are also chosen through direct elections.

In indirect elections, people do not vote directly for representatives. Instead, elected representatives choose them. For example, members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly by elected members of state legislative assemblies. The President of India is also elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting of MPs and MLAs.

4. The election process for the Lok Sabha is different from that of the Rajya Sabha.
 - (a) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people through general elections.
 - (b) Citizens vote for candidates from their constituencies, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes wins.
 - (c) In contrast, Rajya Sabha members are elected indirectly by elected members of state legislative assemblies using a proportional representation system.
 - (d) Ordinary citizens do not directly vote for Rajya Sabha members.
 - (e) Lok Sabha represents the people of India directly, while Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories. Lok Sabha has a fixed term of five years, whereas Rajya Sabha is a permanent body with one-third of its members retiring every two years.
5. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) have

several advantages over traditional paper ballots.

- (a) EVMs make voting faster, easier, and more efficient. Counting votes through EVMs takes much less time compared to manual counting of paper ballots.
 - (b) They also reduce the chances of invalid votes because voters only need to press a button.
 - (c) EVMs save paper and are environmentally friendly since millions of ballot papers are not required.
 - (d) They reduce the possibility of ballot stuffing and certain forms of election fraud. Transporting and storing EVMs is also easier compared to handling large quantities of paper ballots.
 - (e) The addition of VVPAT (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) systems has increased transparency because voters can verify their choice after voting. Overall, EVMs improve efficiency, accuracy, and speed in conducting elections in a large democracy like India.
6. Voter turnout has declined in some urban areas because many people feel disconnected from politics or believe that their vote will not make a difference. Busy lifestyles, migration, lack of awareness, and dissatisfaction with political parties also discourage voting. Some urban voters may not update their voter registration details after changing residence. Others may avoid voting because of long queues or inconvenience on election day.

To encourage more people to vote, awareness campaigns should educate citizens about the importance of voting in democracy. Easy online voter registration, better polling facilities, and digital awareness programs can improve participation. Schools, colleges, and media

should encourage civic responsibility among young voters. Declaring holidays on election day and promoting campaigns like “Every Vote Matters” can also motivate citizens. Higher voter turnout strengthens democracy because governments become more representative of the people.

7. A proportion of seats in the Lok Sabha is reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to ensure fair political representation for historically disadvantaged communities. For many centuries, these groups faced social discrimination, exclusion, and inequality. Reservation helps them participate in governance and raise issues related to their welfare and rights.

Reserved seats ensure that leaders from SC and ST communities can raise various issues which plague their people in Parliament and contribute to law-making. This strengthens social justice and equality in democracy. Reservation also helps reduce social inequalities by giving marginalized communities opportunities to participate in political decision-making.

The Indian Constitution introduced this system to promote inclusive democracy and ensure that all sections of society are represented fairly in government institutions.

8. Social media is changing the way people experience elections by making political information more accessible and interactive. Platforms such as Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook allow leaders to communicate directly with citizens through speeches, debates, videos, and campaign messages. Young voters especially become more politically aware through social media.

One major benefit is that information spreads quickly and people can discuss political issues openly. Social media also allows smaller parties and independent candidates to reach large audiences at lower costs. Live discussions and online debates encourage participation in democracy.

However, there are also challenges. False information, fake news, hate speech, and manipulated content can confuse voters and create divisions in society. Sometimes people trust social media posts without checking facts. Online trolling and biased campaigns can also negatively affect democratic discussions. In the future, elections may become more digital with online campaigns, virtual rallies, and advanced technology. However, strong laws, fact-checking, and responsible use of social media will be necessary to protect democracy and ensure informed voting.

9. To explore election results, students can visit India Votes and search for parliamentary and assembly elections from different years. For example, one may study the 2019 Lok Sabha election results for Varanasi constituency or an assembly election in Uttar Pradesh.

By studying election results, students can understand voter turnout, political parties, winning margins, and changing political trends. Comparing parliamentary and assembly elections also helps explain how national and state-level politics differ. This activity improves awareness about democratic processes and electoral systems in India.

ASSESSMENT TIME

- A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) 18

2. (b) Conducting free and fair elections
3. (b) Faster and transparent
4. (b) General Elections
5. (b) Citizens can choose representatives
6. (b) It helps voters identify parties on the ballot
7. (c) Chief Election Commissioner
8. (b) Votes are cast in private
9. (c) Article 326
10. (b) One person, one vote

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. 326 2. 18
3. Election 4. Secret
5. Model

C. True or False.

1. False – All adults, not only educated citizens, can vote.
2. True – EVMs reduced booth capturing.
3. True – The Election Commission is independent.
4. True – One person, one vote is the principle.
5. False – The age is 18, not 21.

D. Match the following.

- Article 326 – Right to vote

- Chief Election Commissioner – Heads Election Commission
- Secret ballot – Privacy of voter
- Model Code of Conduct – Guidelines for parties
- EVM – Electronic Voting Machine

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It means every adult citizen has the right to vote without discrimination.
2. Because it is an independent constitutional body.
3. They help even illiterate voters identify parties.
4. It protects voter privacy and ensures free choice.
5. It regulates behaviour of parties during elections.

F. Assertion-Reason based questions.

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A

G. Source/Case-Based Question

1. (b) 18
2. (b) Election Commission
3. (b) Political parties and candidates

Chapter 6: The Parliamentary System: Legislature and Executive

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. Uttar Pradesh has the highest representation in the Indian Parliament because of its large population. The state sends 80 members to the Lok Sabha and 31 members to the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people, while Rajya Sabha members are

elected indirectly by the elected members of the State Legislative Assembly. These representatives raise issues related to the state and participate in making laws for the country. Representation in Parliament ensures that the interests and concerns of people from different regions are heard at the national level.

2. The Indian Parliament is called the “voice of the people” because it represents citizens from all parts of the country. Members of Parliament are elected by the people and speak on issues related to public welfare, development, and national policies. Parliament includes representatives from different political parties, religions, regions, languages, and social groups, ensuring diversity of opinions.

Debates, discussions, question hour, and parliamentary committees allow different viewpoints to be expressed openly. The opposition also plays an important role by questioning government decisions and suggesting alternatives. Through these democratic processes, Parliament ensures that laws and policies reflect the needs and interests of the people. Therefore, Parliament acts as a platform where citizens' voices are represented and heard.

3. The Constitution made the Executive responsible to the Legislature to ensure accountability and democratic control over the government. In India's parliamentary system, the Executive, including the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, must have the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha. Ministers are answerable to Parliament for their decisions and actions.

This system prevents misuse of power because Parliament can question ministers, debate government policies, and even remove the government through a no-confidence motion. It also ensures that laws and decisions are discussed openly before implementation. By making the Executive responsible to the Legislature, the Constitution promotes transparency, accountability, and democratic governance.

4. India adopted a bicameral legislature at the

Union level to ensure better representation and balanced law-making. Parliament consists of two Houses: the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha represents the people directly, while the Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories.

A bicameral system helps prevent hasty or poorly considered laws because bills are discussed and reviewed in both Houses. The Rajya Sabha also protects the interests of smaller states and provides experienced members an opportunity to contribute to debates and law-making. This system improves checks and balances and strengthens democracy by encouraging detailed discussions before laws are passed.

5. One recent law passed by Parliament was the Women's Reservation Bill, 2023, officially called the Constitution (128th Amendment) Bill. The bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha. It proposed reserving one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for women.

The bill was debated extensively in both Houses of Parliament. Supporters argued that it would increase women's political participation and strengthen gender equality, while some leaders raised questions about implementation and representation of different communities. After discussions, the bill was passed with overwhelming support in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and later received the President's assent to become law. The process showed how Parliament debates important issues before making laws. It also demonstrated the importance of consensus-building in a democracy.

6. Do It Yourself

Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023;
Report: “How a Bill Becomes a Law”

Characters

1. Speaker of Lok Sabha
2. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
3. Minister introducing the Bill
4. Prime Minister
5. Opposition MPs
6. Ruling Party MPs
7. Journalists/Media Reporters
8. President of India
9. Citizens/Public

Scene 1: Introduction of the Bill in Lok Sabha

Speaker: "The House will now take up discussion on the Nari Shakti Vandan Bill, 2023."

Minister: "Honourable Speaker, I rise to introduce this bill to reserve one-third of seats in Parliament and State Assemblies for women. This step will strengthen democracy and women's participation in governance."

Ruling Party MPs: "Hear! Hear!"

Opposition MP 1: "We support women's empowerment, but how will representation for backward communities be ensured?"

Minister: "The government is committed to fair and inclusive implementation."

Opposition MP 2: "This bill is historic, but implementation should happen quickly."

Prime Minister: "Today marks an important step toward equality and stronger democracy."

Speaker: "The House will now vote on the bill."

(Members raise hands or use mock voting cards.)

Speaker: "The bill is passed in the Lok Sabha."

Scene 2: Debate in Rajya Sabha

Deputy Chairman: "The Nari Shakti Vandan Bill is now presented before the Rajya Sabha."

Rajya Sabha MP 1: "This bill will inspire women across the country to enter public life."

Rajya Sabha MP 2: "We must ensure equal opportunities and political participation."

Minister: "The bill represents the spirit of justice and equality in our Constitution."

Deputy Chairman: "The House will now vote."

(Voting takes place.)

Deputy Chairman: "The bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha."

Scene 3: President's Assent

(President seated at a desk.)

Secretary: "Honourable President, both Houses of Parliament have passed the Nari Shakti Vandan Bill."

President: "I give my assent to this bill."

(Signs the document.)

Narrator: "With the President's assent, the bill officially becomes a law — the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023."

Scene 4: Media and Citizens' Reaction

Journalist: "Today, Parliament passed a historic law supporting greater participation of women in governance."

Citizen 1: "This law gives hope and encouragement to women across India."

Citizen 2: "It strengthens democracy and equality."

7. The Women's Reservation Bill took more than 25 years to pass because political parties and leaders had different opinions

regarding reservation policies and representation. Some groups supported the bill strongly because they believed women needed greater political participation and equality in governance. Others raised concerns about reservation for women from backward communities and the impact on existing political arrangements.

Political disagreements, changing governments, and lack of consensus delayed the bill for many years. Passing constitutional amendments also requires special majorities in Parliament, which makes the process more difficult. Despite delays, continuous public discussion and support from many political parties eventually helped the bill pass. The long journey of the bill reflects the challenges of balancing different viewpoints in a democracy.

8. Frequent disruptions in Parliament reduce the quality of discussions and law-making. When Parliament does not function properly, important bills and national issues may not be discussed carefully. Laws may be passed without detailed debate, reducing transparency and public participation.

Disruptions also waste public money because Parliament sessions involve large expenses. Citizens may lose trust in their representatives if MPs spend more time protesting than discussing public welfare. Healthy debates and constructive discussions are essential for democracy. Parliament should function smoothly so that laws are examined properly and people's concerns are addressed effectively.

9. Do it Yourself

Students can form interest groups related to education, environment, transport,

health, or sports. Questions for MPs may focus on national issues such as railway development, national education policies, defence, or central government schemes. For example, "What steps are being taken to improve higher education opportunities in India?", "How is the government addressing climate change at the national level?"

Questions for MLAs would focus more on state and local issues such as roads, water supply, hospitals, schools, and local transport. For example, "Why are roads in our area not repaired properly?", "What measures are being taken to improve government schools in our district?"

10. The Judiciary plays a very important role in Indian democracy by protecting the Constitution, interpreting laws, and ensuring justice for citizens. Courts settle disputes, protect fundamental rights, and check whether laws and government actions follow the Constitution. An independent judiciary ensures that even powerful individuals and governments must obey the law.

If India did not have an independent judiciary, citizens' rights could be violated easily, and governments might misuse their powers without accountability. Justice would become unfair and biased, weakening democracy. The judiciary acts as a safeguard against injustice and helps maintain the rule of law, equality, and constitutional values in the country.

ASSESSMENT TIME

- A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President
2. (c) 552

3. (c) 6 years
4. (c) Prime Minister
5. (c) Members of Lok Sabha
6. (b) Rajya Sabha
7. (b) Electoral college of MPs and MLAs
8. (c) 25 years
9. (c) Lok Sabha
10. a) Making laws

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Lok Sabha
2. Rajya Sabha
3. Prime Minister
4. people
5. Lok Sabha

C. True or False.

1. True – The President is the nominal (constitutional) head, while the Prime Minister is the real head of government.
2. False – Lok Sabha members are directly elected by the people of India.
3. True – It is a permanent house that is not dissolved; its members have staggered terms.
4. False – The President appoints the leader of the majority party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.
5. True – Parliament makes laws for the entire country.

D. Match the following.

- Lok Sabha – Lower House
- Rajya Sabha – Upper House
- Speaker – Presides over Lok Sabha
- Prime Minister – Real executive authority
- President – Head of State

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. President, Rajya Sabha, and Lok Sabha.
2. Because it is a permanent body not subject to dissolution; one-third of its members retire every two years.
3. To preside over the sessions and maintain order in the House.
4. It refers that all the ministers of the Cabinet own joint responsibility for all decisions taken by the Cabinet.
5. By an Electoral College consisting of elected MPs and MLAs.

F. Assertion-Reason based questions.

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

G. Source/Case-Based Question

1. (b) Directly elected
2. (b) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
3. (b) The states

Chapter 7: Factors of Production

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. The factors of production are land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship. They are different because each performs a unique role in producing goods and services. Land includes natural resources such as soil, water, forests, and minerals. Labour refers to the physical and mental effort of

workers. Capital includes machines, tools, buildings, and money used for production. Entrepreneurship involves organizing all the other factors, taking risks, and making business decisions.

While classifying factors of production, one difficulty is that some resources can belong to more than one category. For

example, technology may be considered part of capital, but it also depends on skilled labour and entrepreneurship. Human knowledge and training may also appear similar to labour and human capital. Therefore, understanding the role of each factor carefully is important for correct classification.

2. Human capital refers to the knowledge, education, health, and skills of people that improve their ability to work and produce efficiently. For example, trained teachers, doctors, engineers, and skilled workers are forms of human capital. Physical capital, on the other hand, includes machines, tools, buildings, vehicles, and equipment used in production.

The main difference is that human capital is related to people and their abilities, while physical capital refers to material objects used for production. Human capital can improve through education, training, and healthcare, whereas physical capital is created through investment and manufacturing. Both are important because skilled workers use physical capital effectively to increase productivity and economic growth.

3. Technology is changing the way people develop skills and knowledge by making learning faster, easier, and more accessible. Online classes, educational apps, digital libraries, and video tutorials allow students to learn from anywhere in the world. Technology also helps people learn practical skills such as coding, graphic design, communication, and business management through online platforms.

Artificial intelligence and virtual learning tools make education more interactive and personalized. Workers can improve their

skills regularly through digital training programs. However, technology also requires people to continuously update their knowledge because industries and jobs keep changing. Therefore, technology has become an important tool for improving education, training, and skill development in modern society.

4. If I could learn one skill today, I would choose public speaking and communication skills. Good communication is important in almost every field because it helps people express ideas clearly, build confidence, and work effectively with others. Strong communication skills are useful in education, business, leadership, and social life.

Learning this skill would help in giving presentations, participating in debates, and interacting with people confidently. Public speaking also improves critical thinking and personality development. In today's world, where teamwork and interaction are important, communication skills can create many opportunities for success. Practising regularly through speeches, discussions, and presentations can help improve this skill over time.

5. Entrepreneurship is often called the driving force of production because entrepreneurs organize and manage all the other factors of production. They combine land, labour, and capital to produce goods and services. Entrepreneurs also take risks, make decisions, introduce innovations, and identify business opportunities.

Without entrepreneurs, the other factors may not be used effectively. For example, factories, workers, and machines need someone to plan production, arrange finance, and market products. Entrepreneurs create jobs, encourage innovation, and contribute to economic

growth. However, production also depends on other factors such as skilled labour and technology. Therefore, entrepreneurship is a very important driving force, but it works together with other factors of production.

6. Technology can replace some forms of labour, especially repetitive and mechanical work. For example, machines in factories can perform tasks faster and more accurately than humans. In banks, ATMs and online banking have reduced the need for manual cash handling. Similarly, robots are used in automobile manufacturing and packaging industries.

This can be both good and bad. It is good because technology increases productivity, improves quality, reduces errors, and saves time. However, it may also reduce job opportunities for workers doing routine tasks. At the same time, technology creates new jobs requiring technical and digital skills. Therefore, workers need education and skill training to adapt to technological changes and remain employable.

7. Education and skill training improve human capital by increasing knowledge, abilities, and productivity. Education develops understanding, critical thinking, and general knowledge, while skill training focuses on practical abilities needed for specific jobs. For example, education may teach science and mathematics, while skill training may teach computer programming or machine operation.

Education and skill training complement each other rather than substitute for one another. Education provides a strong foundation for learning and personal development, while skill training prepares people for employment and practical work. Together, they improve employment opportunities, productivity, and economic growth. A well-educated and skilled

population is essential for national development.

8. To start a business producing steel water bottles, several inputs are needed. These include raw materials such as stainless steel sheets, machines for shaping and polishing bottles, labour, factory space, electricity, water, transportation, and capital investment. Skilled workers and entrepreneurs are also needed to manage production and marketing.

Raw materials can be obtained from suppliers, machines can be purchased from manufacturers, and labour can be hired through recruitment. Capital may come from savings, loans, or investors. If one factor is missing, production will be affected. For example, without raw materials, manufacturing cannot continue. Without labour or machinery, production may slow down or stop completely. Therefore, all factors of production are interdependent and necessary for successful business operations.

9. An entrepreneur interview can help students understand the challenges and opportunities in business. Questions may include:

- What motivated you to start your business?
- What difficulties did you face in the beginning?
- How did you arrange capital and resources?
- What skills are important for success?
- How do you handle competition and risks?

Through such interviews, students may learn that entrepreneurs often start businesses to solve problems, earn profits, or follow personal interests. They

face challenges such as financial risk, competition, and market uncertainty, but they also create jobs and contribute to economic development. Entrepreneurs require creativity, leadership, confidence, and decision-making skills to succeed.

10. Thinking like an economist – Ratna's restaurant

(i) Rent suddenly doubles

- (a)** Ratna may increase food prices slightly to cover rising costs, but too much increase may reduce customers.
- (b)** She may also look for a cheaper location if the rent becomes unaffordable.
- (c)** Higher rent increases business expenses and may reduce profits unless sales improve.

(ii) A helper quits suddenly

- (a)** Remaining workers may manage temporarily, but workload and pressure will increase.
- (b)** Ratna may need to offer a better salary or benefits to attract a skilled worker quickly.

(iii) Loan for better technology

- (a)** Better technology can increase production speed, improve food quality, and reduce wastage.
- (b)** It may also help Ratna attract more customers through faster service and better products.

(iv) Another restaurant opens nearby

- (a)** Ratna can attract customers by improving food quality and customer service.
- (b)** She may introduce new dishes, discounts, or better hygiene standards.
- (c)** Government rules such as easier business registration, lower taxes for small businesses, and better access to

loans can improve the ease of doing business.

ASSESSMENT TIME

A. Multiple choice questions. Choose the correct option.

1. (b) Soil, water, minerals, forests
2. (b) Quality of labour with skills and education
3. (b) Labour
4. (c) Capital
5. (b) Entrepreneur
6. (c) Entrepreneur
7. (c) Technology
8. (b) 2014
9. (b) Arts and crafts
10. (b) Fair pay and skill development

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. land
2. human capital
3. capital
4. entrepreneurship
5. efficiency

C. True or False.

1. True – Land as a factor of production includes all free gifts of nature.
2. False – Training is essential for converting theoretical education into practical, productive skills.
3. True – Good health allows workers to be more productive and efficient.
4. False – The primary role of an entrepreneur is to organise and manage the other factors of production.
5. True – Technology like tracking software and automated systems has greatly improved supply chain efficiency.

D. Match the following.

- Land – Natural resources
- Labour – Human effort
- Capital – Machines and tools
- Entrepreneurship – Risk-taking and organisation
- Technology – Efficiency and innovation

E. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship are called factors of production as these are required to produce goods.
2. Factors of production are deeply interconnected as production is not possible without any one of these.
3. Natural resources like soil, water, minerals etc. that are used in production are all components of land.

4. Labour refers the physical and mental effort of an individual in the production of goods, while human capital refers skills, education and health that multiply the production.

5. Healthcare is the foundation of human capital as it enhances the ability of human being in every field of production.

F. Assertion–Reason Questions

1. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
2. (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.

G. Source/Case-Based Question

1. (b) Capital
2. (b) Entrepreneurship
3. (c) Technology

