

Chapter-1

NCERT Answers

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.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Bhagavad Gita
2. International Solar Alliance
3. Rajasthan
4. Surapala
5. Tamil Nadu.

B. Match the Following

Column A	Column B
1. Neem and Garlic	e. Pest repellent
2. Sikkim	a. Organic state
3. Central Pollution Control Board	d. Cement Industries
4. Crop failure	b. Chemical fertilizers
5. Mettur Dam	c. Kaveri river

C. State True/False

1. True

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Oil
2. c. Overexploitation beyond regeneration
3. b. Water filtration by trees
4. a. Climate change
5. d. access

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Renewable resources are those resources that can regenerate naturally within a short period of time. Examples include sunlight, wind, water, forests, and wildlife. These resources remain available if they are used carefully and sustainably. Non-renewable resources are limited in quantity and take millions of years to form. Coal, petroleum, natural gas, and minerals are examples of non-renewable resources. Once these are exhausted, they cannot be replaced quickly. Renewable resources are generally environment-friendly and less polluting, while non-renewable resources often cause pollution and environmental degradation.
2. Nature has a natural ability to restore and regenerate itself through ecological cycles. When resources are used within limits, natural systems replace and renew them over time. For example, forests regenerate through seed dispersal and natural growth of plants and trees. When leaves fall and decompose, they form humus that enriches the soil and supports new plant life. Similarly, the water cycle restores freshwater through evaporation, condensation, and rainfall. Rivers and lakes are replenished naturally by rain and glaciers.
3. Natural resources can be classified into different categories based on their usage and availability.
 - (a) One category is renewable resources, such as water, sunlight, air, and forests, which can regenerate naturally. Another category is non-renewable resources like coal, petroleum, and natural gas that are limited in quantity.
 - (b) Resources can also be classified as biotic and abiotic resources. Biotic resources come from living organisms, such as plants, animals, milk, fruits, and wood. Abiotic resources are non-living resources like water, soil, air, and minerals.
 - (c) In daily life, people use many natural resources. Water is used for drinking and cleaning, sunlight

provides energy and light, LPG and petrol are used for cooking and transport, and paper and furniture are obtained from forests. Electricity produced from coal or hydropower is also an important resource used every day.

4. Industries often disturb nature's cycle by overusing natural resources and causing pollution. Factories require large amounts of water, minerals, forests, and fossil fuels for production. Excessive extraction of these resources affects ecological balance. Industrial activities release smoke and harmful gases into the air, leading to air pollution and global warming. Many industries also discharge untreated waste into rivers and lakes, polluting water bodies and harming aquatic life. Deforestation for industrial expansion destroys habitats of plants and animals. Mining activities damage land and reduce soil fertility. These activities interrupt natural cycles such as the water cycle, carbon cycle, and nutrient cycle. As a result, biodiversity decreases and environmental problems increase.
5. Ecosystem services are the benefits that humans receive from nature and ecosystems. These services help support life and maintain environmental balance.
 - (a) Ecosystem services include provisioning services like food, water, timber, and medicines obtained from forests, rivers, and oceans.
 - (b) Regulating services include climate control, flood prevention, and water purification. Supporting services such as soil formation, nutrient cycling, and pollination help agriculture and plant growth.
 - (c) Cultural services include recreation, tourism, and spiritual values associated with nature. For example, forests absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, which is essential for breathing.
 - (d) Wetlands naturally filter polluted water, making it cleaner and safer. Bees and insects help pollinate crops, increasing agricultural production.
 - (e) These ecosystem services are extremely important because they support human health, food security, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Without healthy ecosystems, human life and development would be seriously affected.
6. Natural resources are unevenly distributed across different regions and countries. Some places have abundant minerals, fertile soil, forests, or water resources, while others may lack them. Because of this unequal distribution, trade becomes necessary. National trade takes place between states or regions within a country. For example, Punjab supplies wheat and rice to many

Indian states, while mineral-rich states like Jharkhand supply coal and iron ore. International trade occurs when countries exchange resources and products. Oil-rich countries export petroleum to nations that do not have sufficient oil reserves. India imports crude oil and exports agricultural products, medicines, and textiles. Trade helps countries fulfill their resource needs, support industries, and improve economic growth.

7. The "paradox of plenty" refers to a situation where countries or regions rich in natural resources often face economic, social, or environmental problems instead of prosperity. Although natural resources should ideally bring development and wealth, overdependence on them can create issues such as corruption, environmental degradation, and unequal distribution of income. Excessive mining, deforestation, and oil extraction can also damage ecosystems and reduce long-term sustainability. In some cases, local communities suffer poverty despite living in resource-rich regions because the profits benefit only a few people. This paradox shows that resources alone cannot guarantee development.
8. Punjab played an important role in the Green Revolution and became a major producer of wheat and rice. However, excessive cultivation of water-intensive crops like paddy and wheat led to overuse of groundwater. Farmers used tube wells and free electricity for continuous pumping of water, causing groundwater levels to fall rapidly. In many areas, water tables have dropped to great depths, making irrigation difficult and expensive. Overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has also polluted groundwater and reduced soil fertility. As water becomes scarce, agricultural productivity may decline in the future, threatening food security.

Application-Based Questions

1. If a cement factory is established near a forest, several environmental safeguards should be implemented.
 - (a) The factory should install pollution-control devices such as filters and scrubbers to reduce harmful emissions. Wastewater should be treated before discharge to prevent water pollution.
 - (b) A green belt of trees should be planted around the factory to absorb dust and carbon dioxide. Mining activities for raw materials must be carefully regulated to avoid deforestation and habitat destruction.
 - (c) The factory should regularly monitor air, water, and noise pollution levels. Renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies should be



encouraged.

- (d) Proper waste disposal and recycling systems should also be established. Wildlife protection measures and environmental impact assessments should be mandatory before construction.
2. A housing society can use sustainable and eco-friendly materials such as bamboo, recycled steel, fly ash bricks, mud blocks, and recycled wood for construction. These materials are durable and reduce environmental damage. Fly ash bricks help recycle industrial waste and reduce the use of clay bricks. Bamboo is renewable, lightweight, and strong. Solar panels can be installed to generate clean energy, while rainwater harvesting systems can conserve water. Buildings should be designed with proper ventilation and natural lighting to reduce electricity consumption. Green roofs and rooftop gardens can help lower temperatures and improve air quality. Wastewater recycling systems and energy-efficient appliances should also be used. These methods reduce pollution, conserve natural resources, and lower long-term costs. Sustainable construction supports environmental protection and creates healthier living spaces for people.

Art Integrated Activity

1.



2.



3.



Hots Activity

1. Organic farming has many environmental and health benefits because it avoids harmful chemical fertilizers and pesticides. It improves soil fertility, conserves biodiversity, and reduces water pollution. However, completely replacing chemical farming in a large and populous country like India may be difficult at present.

Organic farming often gives lower yields during the initial years and requires more labour and time. India has a huge population and high food demand, so sudden replacement of chemical farming could affect food production. A balanced approach may be more practical, where organic farming is promoted along with scientific and sustainable agricultural methods. Integrated farming, biofertilizers, crop rotation, and limited use of chemicals can help maintain both productivity and environmental sustainability. With proper government support, awareness, training, and technology, organic farming can gradually expand and become an important part of Indian agriculture.

2. Tuna are important predators in marine food chains and help maintain ecological balance in oceans. If tuna populations continue to decline because of overfishing, many long-term ecological problems may occur.
 - (a) Smaller fish and organisms that tuna feed on may increase rapidly, disturbing the balance of marine ecosystems. This can affect plankton populations and other aquatic species connected through the food web.
 - (b) Predators that depend on tuna for food may also suffer due to lack of prey. Biodiversity in oceans may decline, and the energy flow within marine ecosystems may become unstable.
 - (c) Over time, fisheries and coastal economies that depend on tuna fishing may also face losses. Declining tuna populations can weaken ocean ecosystems and reduce their resilience to climate change and pollution.
 - (d) Sustainable fishing practices, strict fishing regulations, and protection of breeding areas are necessary to conserve tuna and maintain ocean health.
3. A sustainable community resource management model should combine traditional knowledge, modern technology, and government policies.
 - (a) Traditional practices such as rainwater harvesting, community ponds, organic farming, and sacred forest protection should be encouraged.

- (b) Modern technologies like drip irrigation, solar energy, wastewater recycling, and GIS mapping can improve resource efficiency.
- (c) Local communities should actively participate in decision-making and conservation activities. Government policies should regulate overexploitation of water, forests, and minerals through strict environmental laws.
- (d) Awareness campaigns and school programs can educate people about conservation. Community monitoring groups can ensure fair use of resources and prevent pollution.
- (e) Financial incentives can be given to people using eco-friendly practices. This combined approach will help conserve resources, protect ecosystems, improve livelihoods, and ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.

Picture-Based Questions

- (a) The park featured in the picture is Bhadla Solar Park, one of the largest solar parks in the world.
- (b) The source exploited to produce energy in this facility is solar energy (sunlight).
- (c) The alliance introduced by India focusing on countries receiving abundant sunlight is the International Solar Alliance.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. The International Solar Alliance reflects values such as global cooperation, environmental responsibility, sustainability, innovation, and mutual support among nations. It promotes clean energy use and collective efforts to fight climate change for the welfare of present and future generations.
2. The farmers of Sikkim showed patience, determination, environmental awareness, responsibility, and commitment toward sustainability. They accepted temporary difficulties for long-term environmental and social benefits, showing dedication toward future generations. Values like cooperation, camaraderie and commitment to nature and its resources, bravery and courage helped them stay committed to change.
3. I would explain that many natural resources are limited and can get exhausted if overused. For example, groundwater levels in Punjab have fallen due to excessive pumping. Forests are disappearing because of deforestation, and fossil fuels like coal and petroleum are being used faster than they can form naturally.



Climate change, pollution, and water shortages show that resources are not unlimited. Scientific studies and real-life examples prove that careless use of resources can create serious problems for future generations. Therefore, conservation and sustainable use are necessary.

Case-Based Questions

- Two main causes of groundwater depletion in Punjab
 - Excessive cultivation of water-intensive crops such as paddy and wheat
 - Over-pumping of groundwater due to free electricity and tube wells
- Government policies encouraged farmers to grow water-intensive crops by providing subsidies, minimum support prices, and free electricity. This promoted excessive groundwater extraction without proper regulation.
- Measures to restore groundwater balance are as follows-
 - Promote crop diversification and less water-intensive crops
 - Encourage rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation methods like drip irrigation

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Do It Yourself

Maths: Current water table depth = 20 metres; Annual drop = 1.5 metres

After 10 years: $= 20 + (1.5 \times 10) = 20 + 15$
 $= 35$ metres

So, after 10 years, the water table will be found 35 metres deep.

English:

To

The Editor

Community Newspaper

Subject: Need for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

Sir/Madam,

I would like to draw the attention of the public towards the urgent need for the sustainable use of natural resources in our community. Resources such as water and sunlight are renewable, while petroleum and coal are non-renewable resources that are limited in quantity. Unfortunately, excessive use of groundwater, electricity,

petrol, and plastic products is causing environmental problems and resource depletion.

Water wastage through leaking taps, overuse of vehicles, and unnecessary electricity consumption should be reduced immediately. People should adopt rainwater harvesting, use public transport, switch to solar energy, and save electricity by using LED bulbs and energy-efficient appliances. Planting more trees and recycling waste can also help conserve resources.

Through your respected newspaper, I request citizens to understand that natural resources are valuable for present and future generations. Responsible use and conservation are necessary for a cleaner, healthier, and sustainable environment.

Yours sincerely,

Samriddhi

SDG Goals

- Measures for judicious sharing of rivers are as follows-
 - States should create joint river management authorities for fair distribution of water.
 - Pollution control laws should be strictly implemented to maintain river purity.
 - Rainwater harvesting and efficient irrigation methods should be promoted to reduce pressure on rivers.
- Wise use of natural resources supports several Sustainable Development Goals such as:
 - SDG 6:** Clean Water and Sanitation
 - SDG 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy
 - SDG 12:** Responsible Consumption and Production
 - SDG 13:** Climate Action
 - SDG 15:** Life on Land

For example, solar energy projects support clean energy goals, while organic farming supports sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation.

- Organic farming reduces greenhouse gas emissions because it avoids chemical fertilizers whose production releases large amounts of carbon dioxide. Organic methods improve soil health and increase carbon storage in soil. Composting, crop rotation, and natural fertilizers reduce pollution and energy use. Organic farming also protects biodiversity and reduces water contamination. Therefore, it supports environmental sustainability and helps fight climate change.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. I conducted a resource audit in my house to identify the renewable and non-renewable resources used daily. Renewable resources used in my home include sunlight, water, fresh air, vegetables, and paper products obtained from plants. Non-renewable resources include LPG, petrol, electricity generated from coal, plastics, and batteries. Water is mainly used for cooking, cleaning, bathing, and gardening, while electricity is used for fans, lights, television, and mobile charging. To reduce the use of non-renewable resources, my family has started switching off lights and fans when not needed and using LED bulbs to save electricity. We also use cloth bags instead of plastic bags and try to walk or use bicycles for nearby places. Installing solar panels and rainwater harvesting systems can further reduce dependence on fossil fuels and groundwater. This audit helped me understand the importance of conserving resources and using them responsibly for environmental sustainability.
2. In my community, many traditional practices help conserve natural resources. Elderly people often collect and store rainwater in tanks for household use, which reduces pressure on groundwater resources. People also reuse old clothes and containers instead of throwing them away. During festivals, natural decorations made from flowers, leaves, and clay are preferred instead of plastic items. I interviewed my grandparents, who explained that these practices originated when resources were limited and people depended directly on nature for survival. These methods were effective because they reduced waste and encouraged careful use of resources. Modern scientific approaches such as drip irrigation, solar energy, wastewater recycling, and organic farming support the same goals but use advanced technology for better efficiency. Both traditional and modern methods emphasize sustainability and environmental protection. I created a poster showing how combining old traditions with modern science can help conserve natural resources for future generations.
3. I organized a water conservation campaign in my neighbourhood to spread awareness about saving water. I prepared posters and slogans such as "Save Water, Save Life" and "Every Drop Counts." Short awareness sessions were conducted to explain the importance of conserving water and preventing wastage. I visited five households and recorded their daily water usage before the campaign. People were advised to repair leaking taps, turn off taps while brushing, reuse water for gardening,

and use buckets instead of showers. After one week, I again recorded the water usage in those households and found that water consumption had reduced noticeably. Families became more aware and started using water carefully. The campaign helped people understand that groundwater levels are decreasing rapidly and that everyone must contribute to conservation efforts. This activity taught me the value of community participation in protecting natural resources and ensuring sustainable use of water.

Chapter-2

NCERT Answers

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.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Aurangzeb
2. Harihara and Bukka
3. Jizya
4. Prithviraj Chauhan
5. Sikander-i-Sani
6. Babur
7. military force
8. Ahom

B. Match the Following

Column A	Column B
1. Mansabdari	c. Administrative system of Mughals
2. Sulh-i-kul	d. Religious tolerance
3. Guru Granth Sahib	b. Guru Arjan Dev
4. Kumbhalgarh Fort	e. Rajput ruler built a fort
5. Lodhi Dynasty	a. After Timur's attack

C. State True/False

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

5. True
6. True
7. False
8. False

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. c. Silver
2. c. Narsimhadeva I
3. d. Vijayanagara Kingdom
4. d. Deccan Sultanates
5. b. Humayun
6. b. Narapati

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Two major battles fought during the Mughal Empire were the First Battle of Panipat (1526) and the Battle of Haldighati (1576). In the First Battle of Panipat, Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi and established the Mughal Empire in India. This battle marked the beginning of Mughal rule and introduced new military techniques such as gunpowder and cannons. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Akbar's forces and Maharana Pratap of Mewar. Although the Mughals gained control over some territories, Maharana Pratap's resistance became a symbol of bravery and regional pride. These battles changed Indian history by shaping political power, military systems, and administration in medieval India.
2. Several tribal groups resisted Mughal authority in different regions of India.
 - (a) The Bhils of Rajasthan supported Maharana Pratap in his struggle against the Mughals.
 - (b) The Ahoms of Assam strongly resisted Mughal invasions and successfully protected their territory.
 - (c) Tribal communities in central India also opposed Mughal control because they wanted to preserve their independence and traditional lifestyles. Many of these groups used guerrilla warfare and knowledge of local geography to challenge stronger armies. These tribal communities played an important role in regional politics and contributed significantly to the weakening of Mughal authority in some areas.
3. The Ahoms were a powerful tribal group of Tai origin who established their kingdom in Assam during the medieval period. They entered the Brahmaputra Valley in the thirteenth century and gradually built a strong



and organized state. The Ahom rulers successfully governed Assam for nearly six hundred years.

4. Lachit Borphukan was a famous Ahom general and military commander who played an important role in defending Assam against Mughal invasions. He is best known for leading the Ahom forces in the Battle of Saraighat in 1671. Under his leadership, the Ahoms defeated the Mughal army despite being smaller in number. Lachit Borphukan used clever military strategies and his knowledge of the Brahmaputra River to stop the Mughal advance.
5. The iqta and mansabdari systems were important administrative systems in medieval India. The iqta system was used during the Delhi Sultanate. Under this system, land or revenue assignments called iqtas were given to officials known as muqtis or iqtadars. These officials collected taxes and maintained law and order in their regions. In return, they provided military services to the Sultan. The mansabdari system was introduced by Akbar during the Mughal period. Mansabdars were officials given ranks based on their position and military responsibility. They were paid salaries and required to maintain a certain number of soldiers for the emperor. This system helped the Mughals maintain an organized administration and strong military control. Both systems strengthened governance and improved political stability in medieval India.
6. The teachings of the Sikh Gurus about equality and justice were highly significant during medieval India because society was deeply divided by caste discrimination, religious intolerance, and political oppression.
 - (a) The Sikh Gurus taught that all human beings are equal regardless of caste, religion, gender, or social status. They opposed injustice and encouraged people to live with honesty, courage, and compassion.
 - (b) Practices like langar promoted equality by allowing people of all communities to eat together.
 - (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur sacrificed his life to defend religious freedom, while Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa to protect justice and resist oppression.
 - (d) These teachings inspired people to stand against discrimination and tyranny. Their ideas continue to remain relevant in modern society because they promote unity, tolerance, and social harmony.
7. A hundi was a financial document used in medieval

India for trade and money transfer. It worked like a modern cheque or bill of exchange. Traders used hundis to send money safely from one place to another without carrying large amounts of cash. This system reduced the risk of theft during long-distance travel and made trade easier and more secure. Hundis were especially useful in overseas trade because merchants from different regions trusted these financial arrangements. The hundi system encouraged commercial activities and helped connect markets across India and foreign countries.

8. Akbar's policy of sulh-i-kul, meaning "universal peace," was an important step toward religious tolerance and social harmony in medieval India. Through this policy, Akbar treated people of all religions equally and respected different faiths. He abolished the jizya tax on non-Muslims and encouraged discussions among scholars from various religions. Rajputs and people from different communities were included in his administration, which strengthened political unity. This policy reduced conflicts between religious groups and helped create a stable empire. Sulh-i-kul promoted mutual respect, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence. Akbar's tolerant approach made him one of the most respected rulers in Indian history and contributed greatly to the cultural integration of the Mughal Empire.
9. The Vijayanagara Empire made major contributions to India's political and cultural development during the medieval period. Politically, it became a strong power in South India and protected the region from repeated invasions by northern kingdoms and Deccan Sultanates. The empire maintained efficient administration and encouraged trade with foreign countries. Culturally, Vijayanagara rulers supported literature, music, dance, and temple architecture. Magnificent temples, markets, and monuments were built in cities like Hampi. Art and culture flourished under rulers such as Krishnadevaraya. Different languages, especially Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit, and Tamil, developed greatly during this period. The empire also promoted agriculture and irrigation projects, improving economic prosperity. Vijayanagara became a symbol of South Indian strength and cultural achievement.
10. Geography played an important role in helping regional kingdoms defend themselves against invaders. Natural barriers such as mountains, rivers, deserts, forests, and rocky terrain made invasions difficult. For example, the Ahom Kingdom in Assam was protected by dense forests and the Brahmaputra River, which slowed down



Mughal armies. Rajput forts like Kumbhalgarh were built on hills, making them difficult to capture. The Vijayanagara Empire also benefited from rocky hills and natural fortifications around its capital. Knowledge of local geography allowed defenders to use guerrilla warfare and surprise attacks effectively.

11. Maritime trade played a major role in the economy of medieval India. Coastal towns such as Surat, Calicut, and Hooghly became important trading centres connecting India with Arabia, Africa, Southeast Asia, and Europe. Indian merchants exported spices, textiles, indigo, precious stones, sugar, and silk. Foreign merchants brought horses, gold, silver, and luxury goods. Ports became prosperous because of trade activities and cultural exchanges. European traders such as the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French also participated in maritime trade and established trading centres. This trade increased economic growth, urbanization, and cultural interaction between India and other countries. Maritime trade helped kingdoms earn revenue and strengthen political power during medieval times.
12. Agriculture was considered the mainstay of the Indian economy during medieval times because most people depended on farming for their livelihood. Agriculture provided food for the population and raw materials for industries such as textiles and handicrafts. Kings collected land revenue from farmers, which became the major source of income for kingdoms and empires. Fertile river valleys and monsoon rains supported crop cultivation in many parts of India. Irrigation systems like canals, tanks, and wells further improved agricultural productivity. Villages were mainly based on farming activities, and trade also depended on agricultural surplus. Since the majority of the population lived in rural areas and worked in agriculture, it became the foundation of economic and social life in medieval India.

Application-Based Questions

1. Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced token currency to increase the supply of money and reduce the use of expensive precious metals like silver. He issued copper and brass coins and declared them equal in value to silver coins. The idea was advanced and resembles modern paper currency systems, where money has value because the government guarantees it. However, the policy failed because there was no proper control over minting. Many people began making fake coins at home, leading to confusion and loss of trust in the currency. Trade and administration suffered greatly as counterfeit coins spread rapidly. Eventually, the Sultan had to withdraw the token currency and exchange it for silver coins, causing financial losses to the treasury. Although unsuccessful at that time, the idea showed innovative thinking. Modern currency systems work successfully because governments maintain strict regulation, security features, and banking systems to prevent forgery and misuse.
2. If I were a regional ruler in the 14th century trying to resist invasion by the Delhi Sultanate, I would adopt several strategies inspired by the Ahoms and Rajputs.
 - (a) First, I would build strong forts in hills, forests, or difficult terrains to make invasions challenging. Natural barriers such as rivers and mountains would be used for defence.
 - (b) Second, I would train soldiers in guerrilla warfare and surprise attacks, as the Ahoms successfully did against the Mughals.
 - (c) Third, I would maintain alliances with neighbouring kingdoms and tribal groups for military support. The Rajputs showed bravery and loyalty in defending their territories, so I would encourage unity and patriotism among my people.
 - (d) Strong intelligence systems and watch posts would help detect enemy movement early.
 - (e) I would also ensure proper supply of food, weapons, and water during wars. These combined military, geographical, and social strategies would strengthen defence and improve chances of resisting invasions successfully.
3. As a policy advisor in a ruler's court, I would suggest several practical measures to promote religious tolerance and peace among communities.
 - (a) First, the ruler should treat all religions equally and avoid imposing unfair taxes or restrictions on any particular group. People from different religions should be given equal opportunities in administration and public service.
 - (b) Second, regular cultural and religious discussions could be organized where scholars and community leaders exchange ideas peacefully and encourage mutual respect.
 - (c) Third, strict laws should be introduced to punish violence, discrimination, and forced conversions. Public celebrations of different festivals should be encouraged to strengthen unity among



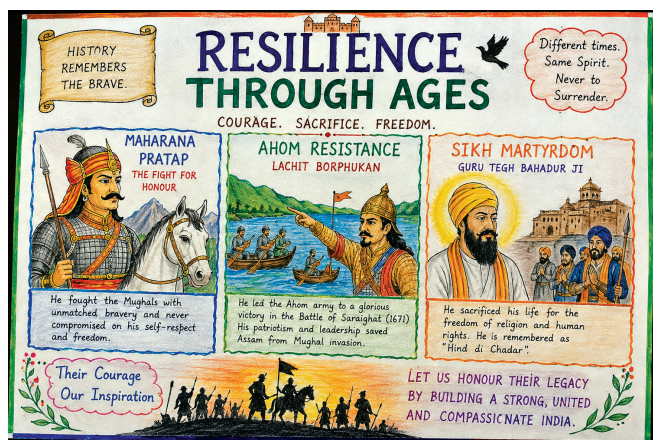
communities.

Educational centres can teach values of tolerance, equality, and cooperation. The ruler could also support public kitchens and welfare programs that serve everyone without discrimination. These measures would reduce conflicts and create harmony in society, similar to Akbar's policy of sulh-i-kul or universal peace.

4. To improve agricultural productivity in a medieval kingdom, irrigation systems should be expanded according to the needs of different regions. In dry areas, canals, tanks, and reservoirs can store rainwater and provide water during droughts. Wells and stepwells can be constructed in villages for regular irrigation. River water can be diverted through canals to fertile farming regions. In areas with uneven rainfall, drip irrigation and water-sharing systems can help conserve water and increase crop yield. Farmers should be encouraged to grow crops suitable to local climate and soil conditions. Community participation in maintaining irrigation systems would ensure their proper functioning. Better irrigation would allow farmers to grow multiple crops throughout the year instead of depending only on monsoon rains. Increased agricultural production would improve food supply, trade, and state revenue. Thus, efficient irrigation systems are essential for economic prosperity and stability.

Art Integrated Activity

1. Digital poster campaign: "Resilience Through Ages"



2. Presentation on heroes of resistance

Slide 1 – Title: Heroes of Resistance- Introduction

India's history is filled with brave warriors and leaders who defended their land, culture, and people against invasions and injustice. These heroes inspire courage, unity, and resilience even today.

Slide 2: Maharana Pratap

- Brave ruler of Mewar.
- Fought against Mughal emperor Akbar.
- Famous for the Battle of Haldighati (1576).
- Symbol of courage, self-respect, and freedom.
- **Loyal** horse: Chetak.

Lesson: Never surrender your values and independence.

Slide 3: Rani Durgavati

- Queen of Gondwana kingdom.
- Fearlessly fought Mughal forces.
- Skilled warrior and administrator.
- Sacrificed her life protecting her kingdom.

Lesson: Women leaders played a powerful role in Indian history.

Slide 4: Lachit Borphukan

- Great Ahom commander from Assam.
- Defeated Mughal forces in the Battle of Saraighat (1671).
- Known for patriotism and military strategy.

Famous quote: "My uncle is not greater than my country."

Lesson: Nation comes before personal interests.

Slide 5: Guru Tegh Bahadur

- Defended religious freedom and human rights.
- Sacrificed his life against forced conversions.
- Remembered as "Hind di Chadar."

Lesson: Respect and protect freedom of religion.

Slide 6: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

- Founded the Maratha Empire.
- Used smart guerrilla warfare.
- Promoted justice, administration, and religious tolerance.

Lesson: Leadership requires courage and wisdom.

Slide 7: Why Should Unsung Heroes Be Discussed in Schools?

1. They inspire patriotism and courage.
2. Students learn values like sacrifice, honesty, and leadership.
3. They help us understand India's diverse regional history.
4. Their stories build confidence and national pride.
5. Schools preserve cultural heritage through education.

Hots Activity

1. The legacy of Aurangzeb should not be judged only on the basis of his religious policies. While he is criticized for reimposing jizya tax and following strict religious measures, he was also an efficient administrator and military ruler who expanded the Mughal Empire to its greatest territorial extent. He maintained discipline in administration and controlled a vast empire for many years. However, some of his religious policies created resentment among different communities and weakened political unity. Therefore, historians should consider both positive and negative aspects of his rule.
2. Knowledge of past political conflicts can help modern democracies avoid mistakes in governance. One important lesson is the value of religious and cultural tolerance. Conflicts often increased when rulers discriminated against certain communities, so modern governments must ensure equality and protect the rights of all citizens. Another lesson is the importance of dialogue and cooperation instead of violence. Many medieval wars caused suffering, economic losses, and political instability. Democracies today can prevent conflicts by encouraging peaceful discussion, justice, and fair laws. Learning from history helps societies build stronger institutions and maintain unity among diverse groups of people.
3. The paik system of the Ahom Kingdom required able-bodied men to provide military or public service in exchange for land rights. This system benefited rulers because it provided a large workforce and army without spending excessive money on salaries. It helped in building roads, irrigation systems, and defence structures. For the people, land rights provided livelihood security and a sense of responsibility toward the kingdom. However, the system also had challenges. Continuous military or labour service could become burdensome for families, especially during wars or agricultural seasons. Some people may have found it difficult to balance farming with state duties. Despite these challenges, the paik system helped the Ahom Kingdom maintain strong administration and defence for many years.
4. Akbar followed policies of religious tolerance and inclusiveness. He abolished the jizya tax, included Rajputs in administration, and encouraged discussions among different religions. His policy of sulh-i-kul promoted peace and unity. In contrast, Aurangzeb followed stricter religious policies and reimposed the jizya tax. Although he was a capable administrator and military ruler, his policies created tensions with some communities. For a peaceful society, Akbar's approach would be more suitable because tolerance, equality, and cooperation help maintain harmony in a diverse country. Inclusive governance strengthens unity and reduces conflicts among people of different religions and cultures.
5. The hundi system was more secure than carrying physical currency because merchants did not need to travel with large amounts of cash, which could be stolen during long journeys. Traders could deposit money with a trusted banker in one city and collect it in another using a written document called a hundi. This reduced risks and made long-distance trade easier and safer. The system can be compared to modern digital payment methods such as online banking, UPI, and mobile wallets. Just like hundis, digital transactions allow money transfer without physically carrying cash. Both systems increase convenience, security, and speed in financial transactions.
6. Rulers donated land and wealth to temples to support both religious and economic activities. Temples were not only places of worship but also centres of education, art, music, and social welfare. Land grants provided income for maintaining temples and supporting priests, scholars, and artists. Temples also employed craftsmen, workers, and traders, which helped local economies grow. Pilgrims visiting temples increased trade and economic activity in nearby towns. Donations strengthened the ruler's reputation and promoted social stability by supporting cultural and religious institutions. Thus, temple patronage contributed to both spiritual life and economic development in medieval India.

Picture-Based Questions

- a. The building was commissioned by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- b. Rulers encouraged art and architecture by patronizing painters, architects, musicians, and craftsmen. They built magnificent forts, mosques, gardens, palaces, and tombs using fine craftsmanship and artistic designs.
- c. Four popular Mughal monuments are:
 - (a) Taj Mahal
 - (b) Red Fort
 - (c) Humayun's Tomb



Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. The relationship between Maharana Pratap and the Bhils reflects values such as loyalty, unity, mutual respect, courage, and gratitude. Maharana Pratap acknowledged the contribution of tribal communities and treated them with honour. This shows the importance of teamwork and equality in achieving common goals.
2. Women committed Jauhar during attacks on kingdoms and forts because they feared violence, humiliation, and capture by enemy soldiers after defeat in war. These tragic acts reflected the difficult conditions and insecurity faced during medieval conflicts. To prevent such drastic measures, societies should promote peace, protection of human rights, respect for women, and strict laws against violence. Education, justice, and social equality can help create safer societies where women are treated with dignity and security.
3. Rani Durgavati teaches important values and life skills such as bravery, leadership, determination, self-respect, and patriotism. She fought courageously to defend her kingdom against powerful enemies and never surrendered despite difficult circumstances. Her life inspires people to remain strong, confident, and committed to protecting justice and freedom.

Case-Based Questions

1. Guru Tegh Bahadur's sacrifice is considered a powerful symbol of tolerance and justice because he gave his life to protect the religious freedom of others, even though they belonged to a different faith. He stood against forced conversions and oppression, showing courage, humanity, and commitment to human rights.
2. His actions inspire people today to stand up against injustice and defend the rights and dignity of others. He teaches the importance of courage, sacrifice, and supporting those who face discrimination or persecution.
3. The Khalsa was established by Guru Gobind Singh.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Satellite imagery and GIS help historians and archaeologists locate ancient battlefields, forts, roads, and settlements by studying landforms, river patterns, and old routes. These technologies help researchers analyze political boundaries and military strategies of medieval kingdoms accurately.

Maths

Ratio of Mughal soldiers to Ahom soldiers

$$= 350,000 : 61,000$$

$$= 350 : 61$$

Therefore, the ratio of attackers to defenders is 350 : 61.

English: Why Understanding Historical Resistance is Important for Modern Society

Historical resistance movements teach us valuable lessons about courage, unity, justice, and the protection of freedom. Leaders such as Maharana Pratap, Rani Durgavati, Lachit Borphukan, and Guru Gobind Singh defended their people and values against powerful enemies. Their struggles remind us that bravery and determination can inspire entire societies.

Understanding such resistance helps modern citizens appreciate democracy, equality, and human rights. It also teaches us the dangers of intolerance, discrimination, and misuse of power. By learning from history, societies can avoid repeating mistakes and can build peaceful communities based on cooperation and mutual respect.

Historical resistance also strengthens national pride and cultural identity. The sacrifices made by these heroes continue to inspire people to stand against injustice and work for a better society. Therefore, studying historical resistance is essential for building responsible and aware citizens.

SDG Goals

1. During the medieval period, education in temples, madrasas, gurukuls, and monasteries helped preserve knowledge despite invasions and political conflicts. A campaign promoting education can use slogans like "Education Builds Peace" and "Knowledge Defeats Ignorance." Education encourages critical thinking, tolerance, and social harmony, reducing conflict in society.
2. Akbar's administrative reforms, especially the mansabdari system, helped maintain law and order and strengthened governance. Officials were given responsibilities based on rank, which improved military organization and administration. His inclusive policies promoted unity and reduced conflicts among communities.
3. Medieval rulers managed resources through irrigation projects, land grants, and agricultural planning. Tanks, canals, and reservoirs helped conserve water and improve farming. These ideas aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal of Responsible Consumption and

Production because they encouraged careful use of natural resources and long-term sustainability.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Timeline Chart of Major Political Powers in India

This project involves creating a timeline chart showing the rise and fall of major political powers in India from the 13th to the 17th century. The chart should include important kingdoms and empires such as the Delhi Sultanate, Vijayanagara Empire, Mughal Empire, Ahom Kingdom, and Sikh power. Different colours can be used to represent each kingdom and their periods of rule. Important events such as the First Battle of Panipat, the Battle of Talikota, Akbar's reign, and the rise of the Khalsa can also be marked on the timeline. Pictures of rulers, forts, and monuments can make the chart more attractive and informative. This activity helps students understand the sequence of historical events and how different kingdoms existed and interacted during medieval India. It also improves historical understanding, creativity, and presentation skills while making learning more engaging and visual.

2. Do it Yourself

3. Trade and Financial Systems in Medieval India

This project focuses on how trade and financial systems helped Indian kingdoms survive during times of political instability. Students can research important trade centres such as Calicut and Surat, which connect India with Arabia, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Traders exported spices, cotton textiles, silk, and precious stones, while foreign merchants brought gold, silver, and luxury goods. The hundi system acted like a modern cheque or banking method and allowed merchants to transfer money safely without carrying cash. Students can compare hundis with modern financial systems such as online banking, debit cards, UPI, and digital wallets. Charts, maps, and illustrations of ports and ships can make the presentation more interesting. This project helps students understand the importance of trade, banking, and economic networks in maintaining political and economic stability during medieval times.

Chapter-3

NCERT Answers

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

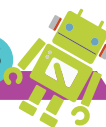
- (a) The rugged mountains of the Western Ghats provided natural protection. The Marathas used this terrain to build strong hill forts such as Raigad Fort and Pratapgad Fort.
- (b) These forts were difficult for enemy armies to access and capture. They served as military bases, administrative centres, 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.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Dhanvantari Mahal
2. gold foil
3. Modi
4. Foreign affairs
5. Bhonsle

B. Match the Following

Column A	Column B
1. Ahilyabai Holkar	b. Maheshwari Weaving
2. Shivaji	c. Swarajya
3. Thanjavur	e. Gold foil paintings
4. Ekoji	d. Related to Shivaji
5. Jagannath Puri	a. Odisha

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. a. Weapon
2. b. Aurangzeb
3. c. Bearer of the royal umbrella
4. d. Sindhudurg
5. b. Modi Script

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Bhakti saints such as Dnyaneshwar and Tukaram promoted ideals of devotion, equality, simplicity, and love for humanity. They believed that all people are equal before God regardless of caste, wealth, or social status. These saints opposed social discrimination and encouraged people to lead honest and moral lives. They taught that true devotion comes from purity of heart rather than rituals and ceremonies. Their teachings inspired unity, compassion, and spiritual awareness among common people.
2. Nana Fadnavis was an important Maratha minister and diplomat during the eighteenth century. He played a major role in protecting Maratha interests after the death of Madhavrao Peshwa. He was known for his intelligence, political skill, and diplomacy rather than physical warfare. Nana Fadnavis formed alliances with Mysore and Hyderabad against the British and helped maintain Maratha power during difficult times. His administrative ability and strategic thinking earned him great respect in Maratha politics.
3. After the death of Shivaji Maharaj, his son Sambhaji Maharaj succeeded him. After Shivaji's death, important changes took place in the Maratha administration. The power of the Peshwas gradually increased, and Maratha chiefs became more independent. The empire became more decentralized, with different leaders controlling separate regions. Although the Marathas expanded their territories, internal conflicts and indiscipline also increased over time.
4. Shivaji Maharaj attacked Surat because it was a wealthy Mughal trading centre and an important source of revenue. Shivaji needed wealth to strengthen his army, forts, and administration. Surat was also linked to Mughal authority, so attacking it weakened Mughal influence and demonstrated Maratha power. During the raid, Shivaji instructed his soldiers not to harm women, common people, or places of worship.



5. The Ashta Pradhan Mandal was the council of eight ministers established by Shivaji Maharaj to help in administration. Each minister had a specific responsibility such as finance, foreign affairs, justice, military affairs, and record keeping. Important ministers included the Peshwa, Amatya, Sumant, and Senapati. This council helped maintain efficient governance and ensured smooth functioning of the Maratha state.
6. Ahilyabai Holkar was one of the most respected women rulers in Indian history. She ruled the Malwa Kingdom wisely after the death of her husband and son. Ahilyabai promoted trade, agriculture, and public welfare. She built roads, temples, wells, and dharamshalas across India. She also revived traditional industries such as Maheshwari weaving. Through justice, simplicity, and good administration, she carried forward the Maratha legacy and became a symbol of ideal leadership.
7. The Maratha judicial system was organized and focused on justice and rehabilitation. Local disputes were often settled at village levels by village councils or local officers. Serious cases were handled by higher authorities and courts. The judicial system allowed appeals, which meant people could request reconsideration of decisions. Punishments were generally fair and aimed at maintaining order in society. Shivaji emphasized justice, discipline, and protection of common people during his rule.
8. The European military was unique because it used advanced weapons, disciplined armies, and modern military training. European forces relied heavily on firearms, cannons, and organized infantry formations. They also had strong naval power and large warships, which helped them control trade routes and coastal regions. Their military strategies and technology gave them advantages during battles against many Indian kingdoms. Over time, Indian rulers also began adopting some European military techniques and weapons.

Application-Based Questions

1. The idea of “small but smart,” inspired by Shivaji Maharaj, can be very useful in organising a national-level competition with limited resources. Instead of creating a very large team, I would form a small but efficient group where each member has clear responsibilities based on their skills. For example, one group can manage registrations, another can handle stage arrangements, while another manages communication and hospitality. Careful planning and time management would help

avoid confusion and unnecessary expenses. Technology such as online forms, digital invitations, and social media can reduce costs and improve coordination. Like Shivaji used terrain and surprise effectively, I would use available school spaces creatively and include innovative ideas to impress participants. Quick decision-making, teamwork, and smart resource management would help organize the event successfully even with limited funds and manpower.

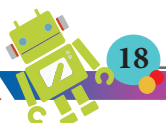
2. A presentation on women in Maratha history can highlight the important roles played by women such as Jijabai, Tarabai, and Ahilyabai Holkar. Jijabai shaped Shivaji’s values by teaching him courage, justice, and patriotism from childhood. Tarabai showed remarkable bravery and leadership by leading Maratha forces against the Mughals after the death of her husband. Ahilyabai Holkar became famous for her wise administration, public welfare works, and promotion of trade and culture.

The presentation can include pictures, maps, timelines, and quotations to make it attractive. It should explain how women were respected not only as family members but also as rulers, administrators, and military leaders. Maratha history teaches that women can play an equal role in leadership and nation-building. Their stories inspire modern society to value women’s education, leadership, and participation in all fields.

3. The Ashta Pradhan Mandal was the council of eight ministers formed by Shivaji Maharaj for efficient administration. In a classroom activity, classmates can be assigned roles based on their talents and abilities. The class monitor can act as the Peshwa or chief minister who coordinates all activities. A student who is good in mathematics can become the Amatya or finance minister responsible for accounts and budgeting. A confident speaker can become the Sumant or foreign affairs minister to communicate with other groups. A disciplined student can become the Senapati or military head to maintain order during activities.

Art Integrated Activity

1. Inspired by Shivaji’s policy of protecting trees and nature, our school can create an eco-governance policy promoting environmental conservation. The policy may include planting more trees, reducing plastic use, saving water, switching off lights and fans when not needed, and maintaining cleanliness in classrooms and playgrounds. Rainwater harvesting and waste segregation can also be introduced in the school.





3.

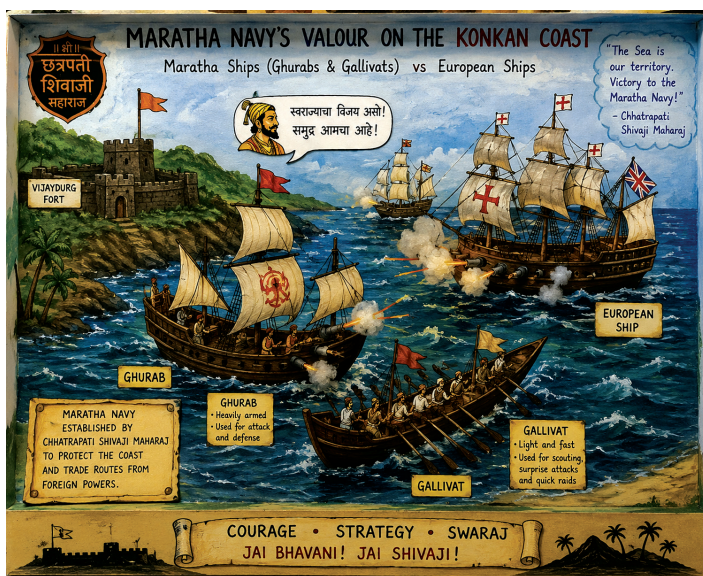


Hots Activity

1. Decentralisation in the Maratha Empire had both advantages and disadvantages. It was beneficial because powerful Maratha chiefs could govern distant territories efficiently and expand the empire rapidly. Local rulers understood regional problems better and could respond quickly during wars and administration. However, decentralisation also created problems because many chiefs became too independent and sometimes acted against the interests of the empire. Rivalries and lack of unity weakened Maratha power over time. Indiscipline and conflicts among leaders reduced central control and made it easier for the British to defeat them. Therefore, decentralisation was helpful for expansion but harmful when unity and coordination declined.

2. Shivaji Maharaj's struggle for Swarajya was similar to India's twentieth-century independence movement because both aimed at freedom from foreign domination and self-rule. Shivaji resisted Mughal control and built an independent kingdom based on justice and local participation. Similarly, leaders like Tilak and Gandhi inspired people to fight British rule and demand independence. Both movements encouraged patriotism, courage, and unity among people. Shivaji's emphasis on protecting culture and respecting all religions also influenced later freedom fighters. His idea of Swarajya inspired Indians to believe in self-governance and national pride.

2.



3. The blending of Marathi, Tamil, and Telugu traditions by the Thanjavur Marathas shows the importance of cultural harmony in society. Cultural blending helps people learn from one another and creates mutual respect among communities. It enriches art, music, language, architecture, and literature by combining different traditions and ideas. Such exchanges strengthen unity and reduce conflicts between groups. In modern society, cultural diversity promotes creativity, understanding, and peaceful coexistence. A society that respects different cultures becomes stronger and more inclusive.

Picture-Based Questions

1.
 - a. The royal seal was used by Shivaji Maharaj.
 - b. The inscription was written in Sanskrit.
 - c. Historical emblems inspire national identity and pride by reminding people of bravery, unity, cultural heritage, and sacrifices made by earlier generations. Such symbols encourage patriotism and respect for the nation's history and values.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. Modern leaders can learn many qualities from Shivaji Maharaj such as courage, quick decision-making, honesty, discipline, strategic thinking, and respect for people of all communities. Shivaji also valued teamwork and efficient administration. His leadership shows the importance of protecting people and working for justice and welfare.
2. Shivaji's order forbidding soldiers from harming women or desecrating places of worship reflects the values of humanity, respect, tolerance, and ethical conduct during war. In today's world, these values can be applied by protecting civilians, respecting religious diversity, and promoting peace during conflicts. Human rights and dignity should always be protected.
3. By sparing mosques, temples, and churches during raids, Shivaji Maharaj taught the value of respecting diversity and religious harmony. This shows that people of different faiths should be treated equally and with respect. In classrooms and communities, we can practise this value by respecting different traditions, avoiding discrimination, celebrating festivals together, and promoting kindness and cooperation among everyone.

Case-Based Questions

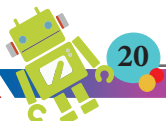
1. Shivaji's escape from Agra shows that he was intelligent, courageous, strategic, and calm during difficult situations. Instead of relying only on physical strength, he used clever planning and quick thinking to escape successfully. His leadership style combined bravery with wisdom and creativity.
2. Aurangzeb placed Shivaji under house arrest in Agra.
3. A modern example where strategy is more important than strength is in business or sports competitions. Small companies often compete successfully against larger corporations by using innovation, technology, and smart planning. Similarly, in sports, a well-planned strategy and teamwork can help a weaker team defeat a stronger opponent.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Maratha forts were carefully designed according to geography and military needs. Hill forts such as Raigad Fort and coastal forts such as Sindhudurg Fort had strong defensive features. A cardboard model of a Maratha fort can include sloped walls to make climbing difficult for enemies and to increase strength against attacks. Secret doors and tunnels can be added to show how soldiers escaped or launched surprise attacks during emergencies. Water tanks and storage rooms can also be included because forts are needed to survive long sieges without outside help. Watchtowers, cannons, and gates may be added to make the model realistic. This activity helps students understand how science, engineering, and geography were used together by the Marathas for defence and survival.

Maths: Revenue produced by the province = ₹20,00,000
Chauth collected by Marathas = 25% of ₹20,00,000
= ₹5,00,000
Sardeshmukhi collected by Marathas = 10% of ₹20,00,000
= ₹2,00,000
Total amount collected by Marathas = ₹5,00,000 + ₹2,00,000
= ₹7,00,000
Amount kept by the province = ₹20,00,000 – ₹7,00,000
= ₹13,00,000
Therefore:

- Amount received by Marathas = ₹7,00,000
- Amount kept by the province = ₹13,00,000



English: If Shivaji were alive today, he would probably imagine Swarajya as a nation based on democracy, equality, justice, and development for all citizens. He would support honest leadership, protection of people's rights, and equal opportunities regardless of caste, religion, or gender. Shivaji believed in respecting all communities and protecting women and places of worship, so he would encourage harmony and unity in modern India. He would also focus on strong administration, national security, education, and economic progress. Environmental protection and responsible governance would likely be important parts of his vision. Shivaji's idea of Swarajya today would mean a self-reliant, peaceful, and inclusive India where every citizen participates in building a strong and developed nation.

Sdg Based Questions

1. Ahilyabai Holkar revived traditional weaving industries such as Maheshwari weaving, which provided employment and supported local artisans. Similar initiatives today can promote sustainable economic growth by encouraging small-scale industries, handicrafts, and local businesses. Such industries create jobs, preserve cultural heritage, and reduce migration to cities. Governments can support artisans through training, fair wages, online marketing, and financial assistance. This aligns with SDG 8, which promotes decent work and sustainable economic growth.
2. The Maratha judicial system reflected the importance of strong institutions and justice because it focused on fairness, rehabilitation, and the right to appeal. People could seek justice through organized courts and local councils. Such systems helped maintain law, order, and trust in administration. This aligns with SDG 16, which promotes peace, justice, and strong institutions. Fair judicial systems are necessary for protecting rights, reducing conflicts, and ensuring equality in society.
3. Nana Fadnavis formed alliances with Mysore and Hyderabad to protect common political interests against the British. Similarly, alliances between countries and states today are important for achieving shared developmental goals such as economic growth, climate action, trade, education, and security. International organizations and partnerships help nations solve common problems through cooperation. Working together increases stability, peace, and progress in the modern world.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. A role-based skit on Tarabai or Ahilyabai Holkar can show their courage, leadership, and wisdom. In the skit, a modern student or working woman may interact with them and discuss issues such as women's education, leadership, equality, and social responsibilities. Tarabai could speak about bravery and protecting the kingdom during difficult times, while Ahilyabai could discuss justice, welfare, and development. The conversation can connect historical values with modern ideas of women empowerment and leadership. This activity makes history interesting and meaningful for students.
2. A travel brochure on Maharashtra's Maratha heritage can include famous forts such as Raigad Fort, Pratapgad Fort, and Sindhudurg Fort. Temples, museums, palaces, and historical sites connected to the Marathas can also be added. The brochure may describe local foods like puran poli, vada pav, and bhakri. Pictures, maps, and historical facts can explain why these places are important. The brochure should encourage tourism while teaching people about Maratha culture, architecture, and history.
3. A collage on Maratha contributions can include pictures of forts, paintings, literature, music, and famous personalities such as Shivaji Maharaj and Tukaram. Students can add translated poems, songs, and quotations from Marathi literature to show the richness of Maratha culture. Images of Thanjavur paintings, traditional music instruments, and manuscripts can make the collage colourful and informative. This activity highlights the importance of Maratha art, literature, and music in preserving Indian heritage and inspiring future generations.

Chapter-4

NCERT Answers

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.

- 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.

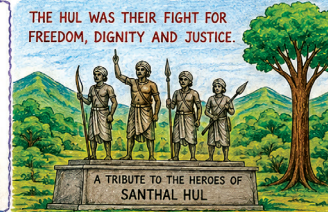
4. BRITISH RESPONSE

- 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

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

LESSONS FOR TODAY

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

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

- The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to India.
- The French wanted to colonise India.
- Hyderabad was a princely state.
- Acting Governor-General Charles Metcalfe praised village communities, calling them little republics.
- Macaulay's minute on Indian education was written in 1835.

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. The Dutch	e. Commerce
2. French	d. Carnatic Wars
3. Goa Inquisition	b. 1560
4. Kochi	a. Cochin
5. Santhal Rebellion	c. Sidhu and Kanhu

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. a. British
2. c. Commercial and religious domination
3. a. Preservation of traditional Indian education
4. b. Lord Dalhousie
5. c. Dutch

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Joseph Francois Dupleix was the French Governor-General in India during the eighteenth century. He played an important role in expanding French influence in India. Dupleix used diplomacy, alliances with Indian rulers, and military power to strengthen the French position. He participated actively in the Carnatic Wars against the British and tried to establish French political control in South India. Although he initially achieved success, the French eventually lost to the British. His efforts, however, marked an important stage in European rivalry in India.
2. The Battle of Plassey, fought in 1757, is considered a watershed moment in Indian history because it marked the beginning of British political control in India. Robert Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah, with the support of traitors like Mir Jafar. After this victory, the British East India Company gained control over Bengal's wealth and resources. This strengthened British military and economic power and allowed them to expand their rule over other parts of India. The battle changed India's political history and laid the foundation of British colonial rule.
3. The Doctrine of Lapse was a policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie to annex Indian princely states. According to this policy, if a ruler died without a natural male heir, his kingdom would be taken over by the British instead of allowing an adopted son to succeed. This policy was used to capture states such as Jhansi, Satara, and Nagpur. It was a strategic method used by the British to expand their territories without direct warfare. Many Indian rulers became angry because it violated Indian traditions of adoption and succession, contributing to the Revolt of 1857.
4. The Cartaz system was introduced by the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean during the sixteenth century. Under this system, Indian and Asian ships were required to buy a permit called a cartaz from the Portuguese to trade safely. Ships without this permit could be attacked or captured by Portuguese naval forces. The Portuguese established this system to control maritime trade and earn revenue. It also helped them maintain dominance over important sea routes and weaken competitors in the Indian Ocean trade network.
5. The British weakened traditional local self-government institutions in India by centralizing administration and reducing the powers of village communities and local councils. Earlier, villages managed many local matters independently through panchayats and community systems. British policies introduced new laws, courts, and revenue systems controlled by colonial officials. Local leaders lost authority, and decision-making became dependent on British administration. Charles Metcalfe had once praised Indian villages as "little republics," but colonial policies gradually reduced their independence. This weakened traditional governance and affected rural society deeply.
6. Dadabhai Naoroji played an important role in exposing the economic exploitation of India under British rule. He developed the "Drain Theory," which explained how Indian wealth was being transferred to Britain through taxes, trade profits, salaries of British officials, and other means. Naoroji argued that this economic drain caused poverty and underdevelopment in India. Through his writings and speeches, he created awareness among Indians about colonial exploitation. He became one of the earliest leaders to demand greater rights and self-government for Indians.
7. The European military was unique because it used advanced weapons, disciplined training, and organized formations. European armies relied heavily on firearms, cannons, and modern military techniques. Their naval power was also very strong, allowing them to control sea routes and trade. European soldiers followed strict discipline and military drills, which gave them advantages in battles against many Indian rulers. Over time, Indian states also began adopting European military technology and methods.
8. The Great Rebellion of 1857 was organized because Indians were unhappy with British policies such as high taxes, annexation of states, social reforms, military discrimination, and the use of greased cartridges.



offensive to Hindu and Muslim soldiers. Leaders such as Rani Lakshmibai, Bahadur Shah Zafar, and Tantia Tope participated in the uprising.

The revolt failed because there was lack of unity and coordination among rebels. Many rulers and regions did not support the revolt. The British had superior military strength, communication systems, and resources such as railways and telegraphs. The rebellion was also limited mainly to northern and central India. Despite failure, the revolt became an important symbol of resistance against British rule.

9. Although British rule caused exploitation and suffering, some unintended consequences later helped Indians unite against colonialism. Modern education introduced ideas of nationalism, democracy, and political rights. Railways, telegraphs, and newspapers improved communication and connected people across different regions. English education created a new class of educated Indians who questioned British policies and demanded reforms. Social reform movements and nationalist organizations also grew during colonial rule. Thus, while the British aimed to strengthen their empire, some of their policies indirectly contributed to the rise of Indian nationalism and the freedom movement.
10. The Kol Mutiny was organized by tribal communities in the Chotanagpur region during the early nineteenth century against British policies and exploitation. Tribal people were unhappy because outsiders such as landlords, moneylenders, and traders were taking away their land and resources. Heavy taxes, forced labour, and interference in tribal customs increased their anger. The British supported zamindars and moneylenders, which worsened the condition of tribal communities. The Kols revolted to protect their land, culture, and independence. Although the British suppressed the rebellion, it became an important example of tribal resistance against colonial rule.

Application-Based Questions

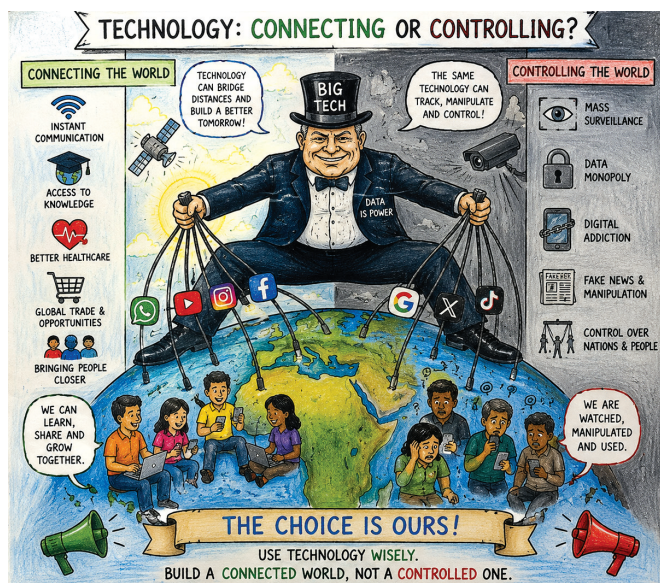
1. If I were in charge of my school curriculum, I would design it in a way that balances global knowledge with Indian culture and heritage. Students should learn modern science, technology, mathematics, and international languages to compete globally, but they should also study Indian history, literature, art, regional languages, and traditional knowledge systems. Activities such as yoga, classical music, folk art, and local crafts could be included to strengthen cultural understanding. Lessons on Indian freedom fighters, scientists, philosophers, and social reformers would inspire pride in national heritage. Modern education should encourage creativity, critical thinking, and innovation while respecting local traditions and values. Students can also participate in community projects and heritage visits to understand their cultural roots. Such a curriculum would help students become globally aware while remaining connected to their identity, history, and society.
2. As the head of the school council, I would promote harmony among students by encouraging teamwork, equality, and respect for diversity. Group activities, sports, cultural events, and debates would include students from different backgrounds so they learn cooperation and friendship. I would organize awareness programs about kindness, inclusion, and anti-bullying to prevent divisions among groups. Student councils and clubs should represent all sections of the school fairly. Open discussions and counselling can help solve misunderstandings peacefully. Celebrating festivals and cultural events of different communities together would strengthen unity. Strict action should be taken against discrimination and unfair behaviour. By encouraging communication, empathy, and cooperation, students would feel respected and valued. This approach would prevent divisions and create a peaceful and inclusive school environment where everyone works together like a united community.
3. **Diary entry of an artisan**
15 August 1845
Today my heart feels heavy as I sit beside my silent weaving loom. For generations, my family produced beautiful handwoven cloth admired by traders from many regions. But now British machine-made cloth has flooded our markets. These imported goods are cheaper because the British government supports their industries while placing heavy taxes on Indian products.
Many customers no longer buy our handmade fabric. British officials also forced farmers to grow cash crops like cotton and indigo instead of food crops, making life harder for villages. Trade routes once filled with Indian goods are now controlled by foreign merchants.
I tried to continue my craft with pride, but earnings became too little to support my family. Last month, I sold some of my weaving tools and began working as a labourer in nearby fields. It pains me to leave the art taught by my father and grandfather.



Our traditions, skills, and livelihoods are slowly disappearing. I fear future generations may never know the beauty of our craft. Yet I hope one day our people will regain freedom and respect for Indian artisans and industries.

Art Integrated Activity

1.



2.



3. Map activity

On the map of India, students can mark:

- Portuguese colonies: Goa, Daman, Diu
- Dutch settlements: Pulicat, Nagapattinam
- French colonies: Pondicherry, Chandernagore
- British colonies: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta
- Battle of Plassey: Plassey in Bengal
- Santhal Rebellion: Jharkhand region
- Indigo Revolt: Bengal
- Jhansi: Uttar Pradesh

Different symbols and colours can be used to identify battles, rebellions, and colonial settlements clearly.

Hots Activity

1. India's rich resources, spices, textiles, and strategic trade routes attracted European powers who competed to control trade and wealth. Similarly, in the modern world, countries compete for oil, rare earth minerals, advanced technology, and energy resources because these are important for economic and military power. Just as European powers wanted Indian wealth for their own growth, modern nations also try to secure valuable resources and technological advantages. This shows that economic interests continue to influence global politics even today.
2. The Subsidiary Alliance policy helped the British gain control over Indian states without direct conquest. Under this system, Indian rulers had to accept British troops in their territories and pay for their maintenance. They could not form alliances with other states without British permission. If rulers failed to pay, parts of their territory were taken away. This policy weakened Indian kingdoms politically and economically while increasing British influence. The British used diplomacy and dependency instead of constant warfare to expand their control.
3. A modern example of infrastructure favouring elites can be seen in some large urban development projects where expensive expressways, luxury airports, or smart city projects mainly benefit wealthy groups while poorer communities may lose land or receive fewer benefits. Sometimes public money is spent on projects that improve business profits but do not adequately address basic needs such as rural healthcare, education, or affordable housing. This is similar to colonial railways that were funded by Indian taxes but mainly served British trade and military interests.

4. Thomas Babington Macaulay wanted Indians to become “English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect” because the British needed a class of educated Indians who could assist colonial administration. English education helped spread British ideas, values, and culture while reducing the influence of traditional Indian education systems. Macaulay believed Western knowledge and literature were superior and wanted Indians to adopt British ways of thinking. This policy also helped strengthen British political and cultural control over India.

Picture-Based Questions

1.
 - a. The image represents the irony that grain was being exported from India while millions of Indians were starving during famine.
 - b. The image is associated with the Great Famine of 1876–78.
 - c. British economic policies worsened the famine because they continued collecting high taxes, encouraged export of food grains, and provided inadequate famine relief despite widespread starvation.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. Dadabhai Naoroji and Begum Hazrat Mahal teach values such as courage, patriotism, sacrifice, and commitment to justice. Dadabhai Naoroji fought through intellectual arguments and political awareness, while Begum Hazrat Mahal resisted British rule through armed struggle during the Revolt of 1857. Although their methods were different, both worked for the freedom and dignity of India.
2. The attitude of some British officials during famines shows that lack of empathy in governance can lead to human suffering and injustice. Governments should care for people’s welfare, especially during disasters and crises. Empathy helps leaders make humane decisions, provide relief, and protect vulnerable communities. Good governance requires compassion, responsibility, and concern for public welfare.
3. Rani Abbakka Chowta used innovative naval tactics such as surprise attacks and fire arrows against Portuguese ships. She formed alliances with local communities and used knowledge of coastal geography effectively. Her life teaches courage, leadership, patriotism, strategic thinking, and determination. She remains an inspiring example of resistance against colonial powers.

Case-Based Questions

1. The famine of 1770 became severe because crop failures were followed by harsh revenue collection by the East India Company. Even during food shortages, taxes continued to be collected strictly from farmers.
2. British economic policies worsened the famine because the Company focused on revenue collection and trade profits instead of helping starving people. Food grains continued to be exported, and relief measures were inadequate.
3. It is estimated that nearly one-third of Bengal’s population, around 10 million people, died during the famine of 1770.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: A timeline of colonial technologies can include railways, telegraphs, steamships, and printing presses. Although these technologies modernized communication and transport, they mainly served colonial interests by helping the British transport raw materials, move troops quickly, improve administration, and spread colonial policies. Indians later used some of these technologies to spread nationalist ideas and unite against British rule.

Maths: Population of India = 250 million

Deaths during Great Famine = 8 million

Percentage of population that died =

$$(8 \text{ million} \div 250 \text{ million}) \times 100$$

$$= (8 \div 250) \times 100$$

$$= 3.2\%$$

Therefore, 3.2% of the population died during the Great Famine.

English: The forests echoed with the sound of drums as Birsa Munda gathered his people together. The British had taken away tribal lands and forests, leaving the villagers poor and helpless. But Birsa was fearless. He spoke of freedom, justice, and the protection of tribal traditions.

The British officers feared his growing influence. They tried to stop the movement, but the tribal people stood united beside their leader. Even in difficult times, Birsa inspired hope among his followers. They believed their forests and dignity must be protected at all costs.



Though the rebellion was eventually suppressed, Birsa Munda became a symbol of courage and resistance. His struggle reminds us that ordinary people can fight against injustice when they stand together with determination and faith.

SDG Based Questions

1. The famines during British rule highlight the importance of food security because millions suffered from hunger and starvation when food distribution and governance failed. SDG 2 aims to ensure that everyone has access to sufficient and nutritious food. Proper agricultural policies, storage systems, disaster relief, and support for farmers are necessary to prevent hunger and protect people during crises.
2. Strong local institutions are important because they help people participate in governance and solve local problems effectively. Village councils and local bodies understand community needs better and can provide justice quickly. Decentralized governance strengthens democracy, trust, and social stability.
3. British deindustrialization policies destroyed Indian handicrafts and textile industries, causing unemployment and poverty among artisans. This violated the goals of decent work and economic growth because local industries and livelihoods were weakened for colonial profits. Sustainable economic development requires protecting workers, supporting local businesses, and ensuring fair opportunities for growth.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do it Yourself
2. Timeline chart project

The timeline chart can begin with the arrival of the British East India Company in 1601 and include important events such as:

- Battle of Plassey (1757)
- Battle of Buxar (1764)
- Subsidiary Alliance policy
- Doctrine of Lapse
- Revolt of 1857
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)

Pictures, maps, and captions can make the chart informative and visually attractive.

3. If India had never been colonised, its political, economic, and cultural development might have followed a very

different path. Indian kingdoms and trading centres were already prosperous before European domination. Without colonial exploitation, Indian industries such as textiles, handicrafts, and shipbuilding may have continued to flourish and compete globally.

Traditional education systems could have developed alongside scientific and technological progress. Indian rulers may have modernized administration and strengthened cooperation among regions without foreign interference. Wealth generated in India would likely have remained within the country and supported local development.

Cultural traditions, languages, and local governance systems would also have evolved naturally without colonial pressure. Although India may still have faced internal conflicts, it could have modernized while preserving greater economic independence and cultural confidence.

This alternate history reminds us how deeply colonialism affected India's growth and why freedom and self-rule remain important values today.

Chapter-5

NCERT Answers

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.

2. all adult citizens
3. Parliament and State Legislatures
4. 968
5. Senior citizens and persons with disabilities

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. MLA	e. Members of State legislative assemblies
2. Braille Ballot paper	a. Support to the disabled
3. Single Transferable Vote	d. Presidential Elections
4. Prime Minister	b. Head of the ruling party at the Central level
5. TN Seshan	c. Chief Election Commissioner

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. 543
2. c. Women
3. b. First-Past-the-Post System
4. b. To ensure no voter is left behind
5. b. Universal adult franchise

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Universal adult franchise is important in a democracy because it gives every adult citizen the right to vote regardless of caste, religion, gender, language, or wealth. It ensures political equality and allows people to participate in choosing their government. This system strengthens democracy because governments become accountable to citizens. Universal adult franchise also helps marginalized groups gain representation and promotes social justice and national unity.
2. The Election Commission of India ensures free and fair elections by supervising the entire election process. It prepares voter lists, conducts polling, announces election schedules, and counts votes. The Election Commission enforces the Model Code of Conduct to prevent misuse of power by political parties and candidates. It deploys

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. 1989



security forces and polling officials to maintain law and order during elections. The use of EVMs and VVPAT machines increases transparency and accuracy. Strict rules against bribery, fake voting, and hate speech also help maintain fairness in elections.

3. Two important accessibility measures taken by the Election Commission of India are:

1. Braille-enabled ballot systems and EVMs for visually impaired voters.
2. Home voting facilities for senior citizens and persons with disabilities.

The ECI also provides ramps, wheelchairs, volunteers, and accessible polling booths to ensure that every citizen can vote comfortably and independently.

4. Voting is both a right and a responsibility in a democracy. It is a right because every adult citizen has the freedom to choose representatives and participate in governance. It is also a responsibility because citizens should vote wisely and honestly for the welfare of the country. By voting, people help select leaders who make laws and policies affecting society. If citizens do not vote, unqualified leaders may come to power. Therefore, responsible voting strengthens democracy and ensures better governance for everyone.

5. The granting of universal suffrage to all adults when India became a republic was historically significant because-

- (a) it established equality and democracy from the very beginning. Unlike many countries where voting rights were given gradually, India allowed all adult citizens to vote regardless of gender, caste, religion, education, or wealth.
- (b) This was a bold step in a newly independent country with large social and economic inequalities. Universal suffrage empowered ordinary people and gave marginalized communities a voice in governance.
- (c) It strengthened democratic participation and reflected the vision of justice and equality in the Indian Constitution.

6. Conducting elections in a large and diverse country like India is a major challenge because of its huge population, geographical diversity, and multiple languages and cultures. Elections must be organized in deserts, mountains, forests, islands, and remote villages. Ensuring security, transportation of EVMs, and availability of polling staff in difficult areas is

complex. The Election Commission also has to prevent violence, fake voting, and misuse of money and media. Managing elections for millions of voters while maintaining fairness and transparency requires careful planning and coordination. Despite these challenges, India successfully conducts one of the world's largest democratic exercises.

7. An Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) is a device used for recording votes electronically during elections in India. It consists of a ballot unit for voters and a control unit operated by polling officials. EVMs make the voting process faster, easier, and more accurate compared to paper ballots. They reduce invalid votes and help in quick counting of results. EVMs are also environmentally friendly because they save paper. The addition of VVPAT machines allows voters to verify their vote, increasing transparency and trust in elections.
8. The Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India for political parties and candidates during elections. It ensures that elections are conducted fairly and peacefully. The MCC prevents misuse of government power, hate speech, bribery, and unfair campaigning. Political parties must follow ethical behaviour and avoid actions that may influence voters improperly. The Model Code of Conduct was first adopted in 1960 in Kerala and later applied across India for all elections.

Application-Based Questions

1. Report on Mock Election Conducted in Class

A mock election was conducted in our class to help students understand the democratic election process. Different roles were assigned to students, including contesting candidates, campaigners, activists, voters, returning officers, and election officers. Candidates presented their ideas and promises through speeches and posters, while campaigners encouraged students to vote fairly.

On election day, secret ballots were used to maintain privacy and fairness. The election officers checked voter lists carefully before allowing students to cast their votes. After voting, the returning officers counted the votes in the presence of all candidates to ensure transparency. The process was fair because every student received one vote and equal opportunity to participate. No student was forced or influenced unfairly while voting. The winner was declared only after proper counting and verification of votes. This activity helped students

understand the importance of democracy, equality, responsibility, and fair elections in society.

2. Technology can make elections more inclusive by helping more people participate easily and fairly. Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) make voting faster, reduce errors, and help in quick counting of votes. Online voting for NRIs can allow Indians living abroad to participate in elections more conveniently. Accessibility measures such as Braille-enabled EVMs, ramps, wheelchairs, and home voting options for senior citizens and differently-abled voters ensure that everyone can vote independently.

However, there are also challenges. Cybersecurity threats, misuse of social media, technical failures, and lack of digital awareness may create problems. Some people may also distrust online systems due to fear of hacking or manipulation.

Overall, technology can strengthen democracy if it is used carefully with proper security, transparency, and awareness. Future elections may become more digital, but equal access and trust in technology will remain very important.

3. A survey of 20 adults in the neighbourhood showed

different reasons for voting and not voting. Most people who voted believed voting is their democratic duty and helps choose better leaders. Some non-voters said they were busy, uninterested, dissatisfied with candidates, or unaware of election details.

The data can be presented through a bar graph showing the number of people voting for different reasons. For example:

- 10 people voted because they believed voting is important.
- 4 voted due to social responsibility.
- 3 did not vote because of lack of time.
- 2 did not vote because they felt their vote would not matter.
- 1 person was not registered properly.

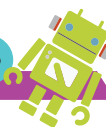
Three ways to improve participation are:

1. Conduct awareness campaigns about the importance of voting.
2. Make voter registration and polling easier through digital systems.
3. Encourage young voters through schools, colleges, and social media campaigns.

Art Integrated Activity

1. "My Vote, My Voice" campaign

A digital campaign titled "My Vote, My Voice" can motivate first-time voters through posters, social media posts, presentations, and awareness drives. Slogans such as "Every Vote Matters" and "Your Voice Builds Democracy" can attract attention. Short videos, quizzes, and speeches about voting rights can be shared online and during school activities. The campaign should encourage young citizens to participate responsibly in elections and understand the value of democracy.

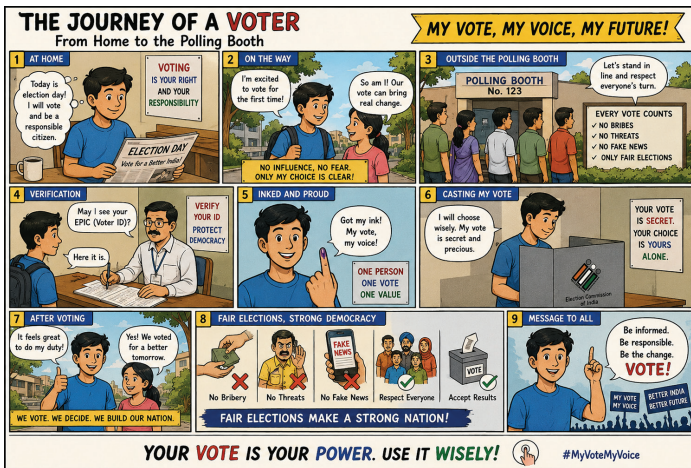


2. Five jingles to promote Voting!

1. "Vote karo, desh sanwaro!"
2. "Har vote ki hai pehchaan, mazboot bane Hindustan!"
3. "Matdaan hamara adhikaar, loktantra ka majboot aadhaar!"
4. "Soch samajh kar vote do, desh ko aage badhne do!"
5. "Ek vote badal sakta hai desh ka bhavishya!"

These jingles can be performed during school assembly to spread awareness about voting.

3.



4.



Hots Activity

1. If NOTA (None of the Above) gets the highest number of votes, some people believe elections should be held again because it shows voters are unhappy with all candidates. Conducting fresh elections may encourage political parties to choose better and more honest candidates. However, repeating elections can be expensive and time-consuming. My opinion is that if NOTA receives the highest votes, political parties should at least review candidate selection seriously, even if elections are not automatically cancelled. This would strengthen democracy and improve public trust.
2. Voting should be considered both a fundamental right and a civic duty. It is a right because every citizen has freedom to choose representatives. It is also a duty because democracy functions properly only when citizens participate actively. If many people avoid voting, unqualified leaders may come to power. For example, during elections, responsible citizens vote after understanding issues and candidates. This helps build accountable and effective governments. Therefore, voting is not only a personal choice but also a responsibility toward society and the nation.
3. Social media strongly influences voting behaviour today by spreading political information, campaign messages, debates, and public opinions quickly. Young voters especially learn about elections through platforms like Instagram, YouTube, and Twitter. Social media can encourage voting through awareness campaigns, motivational videos, and easy access to election information. However, fake news and misinformation can also confuse voters. Therefore, people should verify information before believing or sharing it. Responsible use of social media can strengthen democratic participation among the younger generation.
4. Some people choose not to vote because they feel their vote will not make a difference, while others are busy, uninterested, or dissatisfied with political parties. Lack of awareness and voter registration problems also reduce participation. Two practical solutions are:
 1. Organizing voter awareness programs through schools, colleges, and media.
 2. Making voting more convenient through digital registration, better polling facilities, and easier access for senior citizens and differently-abled people.

Picture-Based Questions

1.
 - (a) The picture features the home voting initiative for elderly voters by the Election Commission of India.
 - (b) This strengthens the democratic principle of universal adult franchise and inclusivity.
 - (c) The ECI may face challenges such as transportation, security, maintaining secrecy of voting, and reaching remote areas while implementing this policy.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. The Election Commission of India ensures fairness through strict rules, monitoring, security arrangements, voter awareness, and equal opportunities for all candidates. Fairness is a core democratic value because it ensures that elections reflect the true will of the people. Without fairness, democracy loses public trust and equality.
2. If there were a technical failure in an EVM during voting, I would immediately stop voting temporarily and inform higher election authorities. Backup EVMs would be arranged quickly so that polling could continue smoothly. I would calmly explain the situation to voters and maintain order at the polling station.
The skills required for this situation include problem-solving, patience, communication, responsibility, and decision-making. A booth officer must remain calm and ensure transparency and fairness during the process.
3. Inclusivity in group projects means ensuring that every member gets equal respect and opportunity to participate. We can practise inclusivity by listening to everyone's ideas, helping weaker members, sharing responsibilities fairly, and respecting different abilities and backgrounds. Just like elections should include every citizen, group work should also encourage cooperation and equal participation.

Case-Based Questions

1. The concept of secret ballots is important because it allows students to vote freely without fear, pressure, or influence from friends or classmates. It protects privacy and ensures honest voting.

2. I would motivate hesitant students by explaining that voting is their right and their vote will remain confidential. I would encourage them to choose candidates based on ideas and leadership qualities rather than friendship or pressure.
3. This practice promotes the democratic values of freedom, fairness, equality, and independent decision-making in elections.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: Biometric identification systems such as fingerprint and iris scanning are used to verify voter identity and prevent fake voting. A flowchart can show:

1. Voter registration
2. Collection of biometric data
3. Verification at polling station
4. Successful authentication
5. Permission to vote

This technology improves security and transparency in elections.

Maths: Eligible voters = 9,00,000

People who voted = 6,30,000

Voter turnout percentage =

$$(6,30,000 \div 9,00,000) \times 100$$

$$= 70\%$$

Therefore, the voter turnout percentage is 70%.

English : Why is the Right to Vote Important for Democracy?

The right to vote is one of the most important features of democracy because it allows citizens to participate in choosing their government. Voting gives people the power to express their opinions and influence decisions that affect society. Through elections, citizens choose leaders who make laws and policies for the country.

Voting also promotes equality because every citizen's vote has equal value regardless of wealth, religion, caste, or gender. It ensures that governments remain accountable to the people. If citizens do not vote, democracy becomes weaker and public interests may be ignored.



The right to vote is both a right and a responsibility. Responsible voting helps elect honest and capable leaders who can work for national development and welfare. Therefore, every citizen should value and exercise the right to vote for a stronger and healthier democracy.

SDG Based Questions

1. Do it Yourself

Students can choose one SDG important for their community, such as clean water, quality education, or climate action, and create awareness campaigns through posters and speeches.

2. Election reforms such as EVMs, VVPAT systems, voter awareness campaigns, and accessibility measures increase voter participation and improve transparency. These reforms support SDG 16, which promotes peace, justice, and strong institutions. Fair and inclusive elections strengthen democracy and public trust in governance.

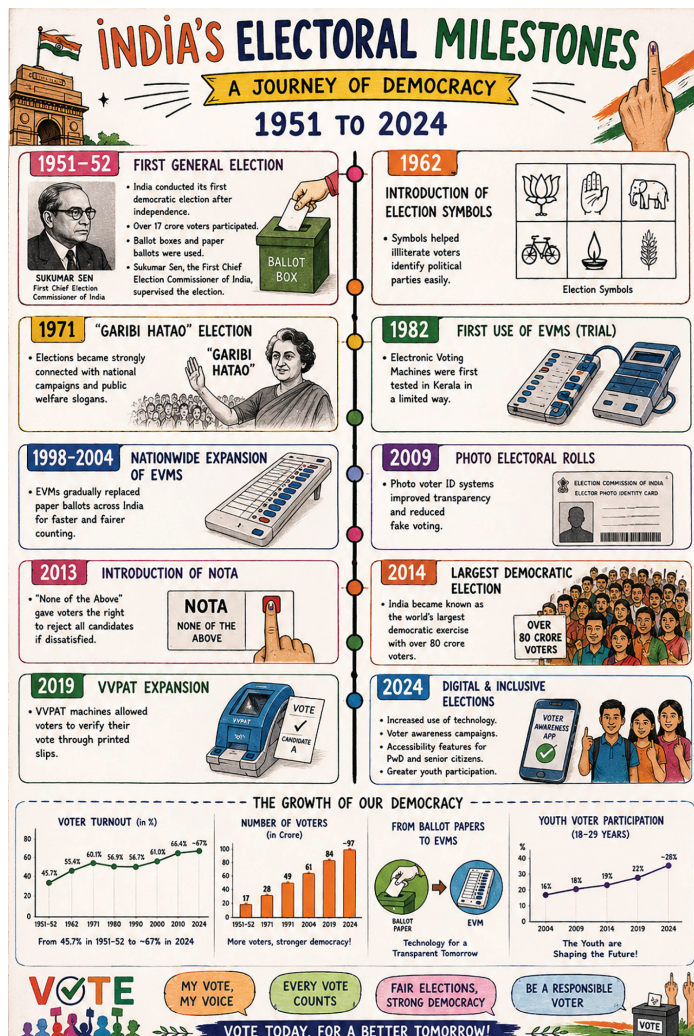
3. Do it Yourself

An infographic on “Green Elections” can include eco-friendly measures such as digital campaigning, reusable election materials, reduced paper use, solar-powered polling booths, and awareness about environmental responsibility during elections. Such initiatives help reduce waste and support sustainable development.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. A presentation can explain how the Indian Space Research Organisation uses satellite technology and GIS mapping to support election management. Satellite communication helps monitor remote polling stations, improve security coordination, and transport election materials effectively. Maps and diagrams can show how technology supports smooth elections across difficult terrains.

2. Timeline of electoral milestones



3. Do it Yourself

Chapter-6

NCERT Answers

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

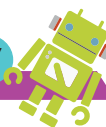
Speaker: “The House will now take up discussion on the Nari Shakti Vandan Bill, 2023.”

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.

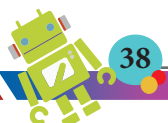
Disruptions also waste public money because Parliament sessions involve large expenses. Citizens may lose trust in their representatives if MPs spend more time protesting than discussing public welfare. Healthy debates and constructive discussions are essential for democracy. Parliament should function 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.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. Union, State, and Concurrent list.
2. interpreting laws and delivering justice
3. implementation
4. Railway Minister
5. 2023

B. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. State Assembly	d. Vidhan Sabha
2. Sessions of Parliament	a. Monsoon Session
3. Centre and States	e. Federalism
4. Chola period	c. Sengol
5. Lotus theme	b. Rajya Sabha

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

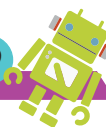
1. c. The Prime Minister
2. b. Money Bills
3. c. Three times
4. c. Dharma and righteous rule
5. d. Rooms upgraded with new technology, internet

E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A bicameral legislature is a law-making body that has two Houses or chambers. In India, Parliament consists of 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 allows laws to be discussed carefully in both

Houses before being passed. This helps improve the quality of legislation and prevents hasty decisions. It also ensures better representation and checks and balances in democracy.

2. The Rajya Sabha was created to represent the interests of states and union territories in the Parliament. India is a federal country with diverse regions, languages, and cultures, so states need representation at the national level. Rajya Sabha also acts as a reviewing chamber that examines bills passed by the Lok Sabha. It helps prevent rushed legislation and provides experienced members an opportunity to contribute to law-making and national debates.
3. The structure of state-level government is similar to the Union government because both follow the parliamentary system. At the Union level, there are the President, Prime Minister, Parliament, and Judiciary. Similarly, at the state level, there are the Governor, Chief Minister, State Legislature, and State Judiciary. Just as Parliament makes laws for the country, State Legislatures make laws for the state. The Chief Minister and Council of Ministers are responsible to the Legislative Assembly, just like the Prime Minister and Union Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha.
4. The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha. The Speaker conducts the proceedings of the House and ensures discipline and order during debates and discussions. The Speaker decides who can speak and ensures that parliamentary rules are followed properly. The Speaker also certifies whether a bill is a Money Bill or not. An impartial Speaker is very important for maintaining fairness and smooth functioning of Parliament.
5. Separation of powers means dividing government authority among three organs — Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. The Legislature makes laws, the Executive implements laws, and the Judiciary interprets laws and ensures justice. This system prevents concentration of power in one institution and creates checks and balances. It protects democracy by ensuring that no organ misuses its powers and that each organ functions independently within its responsibilities.
6. India adopted the British model of parliamentary democracy because it suited the country's democratic and diverse nature.
 - (a) During British rule, Indians became familiar with parliamentary institutions and procedures. In this system, the Executive is responsible to the



Legislature, ensuring accountability and democratic control.

- (b) Parliamentary democracy allows representation of different political parties, communities, and opinions.
 - (c) It also encourages debates, discussions, and collective decision-making.
 - (d) The framers of the Constitution believed this system would help maintain unity and democracy in a large and diverse country like India.
7. The Indian Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha is the lower house whose members are directly elected by the people. It mainly deals with financial matters, government accountability, and law-making. The Rajya Sabha is the upper house representing states and union territories. It reviews and debates laws passed by Lok Sabha. The President summons Parliament, gives assent to bills, and performs constitutional functions. Together, these bodies make laws and ensure democratic governance in India.
 8. The President of India has certain discretionary powers where decisions can be taken independently in special situations. The President may ask the Prime Minister to prove majority support in the Lok Sabha if there is political uncertainty. The President can also return a bill for reconsideration except Money Bills. In some situations, the President may decide whom to invite to form the government when no party has a clear majority. These powers help maintain constitutional stability and proper functioning of democracy.
 9. The Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha play important roles in democratic governance. Lok Sabha represents the people directly and controls financial matters such as budgets and Money Bills. It also keeps the government accountable through debates, question hour, and no-confidence motions. Rajya Sabha represents the states and reviews bills passed by Lok Sabha. It provides experienced discussion and helps maintain balance in law-making. Together, both Houses ensure detailed debate, representation, and accountability in the democratic system.
 10. The Judiciary functions by interpreting laws, settling disputes, and protecting the Constitution and citizens' rights. Courts at different levels, such as the Supreme Court, High Courts, and lower courts, hear cases and

deliver justice. The Judiciary checks whether laws and government actions are constitutional.

The Judiciary is called the "Custodian of the Indian Constitution" because it protects constitutional values and fundamental rights. It has the power of judicial review, through which it can declare laws unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution. An independent judiciary ensures fairness, justice, and rule of law in Indian democracy.

Application-Based Questions

1. A law banning single-use plastic could be introduced in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha because it is an ordinary bill. The bill would then be discussed, debated, and voted upon in both Houses before being sent to the President for assent. Citizens should also be involved in this decision because environmental laws directly affect public life, businesses, and daily habits. Public debates, awareness campaigns, and discussions help people understand the harmful effects of plastic pollution. Citizens can share suggestions, support eco-friendly alternatives, and hold the government accountable for proper implementation. Public participation strengthens democracy because laws become more practical and effective when people are informed and involved in decision-making.
2. If I were an MP attending Question Hour in the Lok Sabha, I would ask:
 1. What steps is the government taking to improve roads, drainage, and public transport in my city?
 2. How is the government addressing pollution and waste management problems in urban areas?
 3. What measures are being taken to improve government schools and hospitals in my constituency?These questions would help highlight local problems and ensure government accountability toward public welfare.
3. If the Executive made a law reducing freedom of speech, the Judiciary and Legislature could stop it through constitutional checks and balances. The Legislature can debate the law, oppose it, or refuse to pass it if it violates democratic values. Opposition MPs and parliamentary committees may also question the law's impact on citizens' rights.

The Judiciary can review the law through judicial review. If the law violates Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution, courts such as the Supreme Court of India can declare it unconstitutional.

This system is important because it protects ordinary citizens from misuse of power. It ensures that governments cannot unfairly restrict freedoms and that democracy, equality, and justice remain protected.

- As a minister, I would first prepare and introduce the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam Bill in Parliament to increase women's representation in law-making bodies. The bill would then be debated in both Houses of Parliament. MPs would discuss its benefits, challenges, and impact on democracy and gender equality.

After detailed discussions and voting, the bill would be passed by both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha with broad support. Finally, the President would give assent, and the bill would become law. As a minister, I would view this as an important step toward empowering women and strengthening inclusive democracy in India.

Art Integrated Activity

1.



2. Do It Yourself

3. Posters on democracy



4. Collage on New Parliament building



Hots Activity

- Yes, the Rajya Sabha can continue functioning even if the Lok Sabha is dissolved. Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is never dissolved completely. Only one-third of its members retire every two years. During periods when Lok Sabha was dissolved, Rajya Sabha continued discussions and handled important parliamentary functions. This ensures continuity in governance and law-making even during elections.
- Question Hour strengthens democracy because MPs can question ministers about government decisions, policies, and public issues. This ensures accountability and transparency in governance. Ministers must explain their actions publicly, which prevents misuse of power. A similar system in schools could also be useful. Students may ask questions to school leaders or teachers about

rules, activities, or facilities. This would encourage communication, responsibility, and participation in decision-making.

3. Adding more Indian languages to Parliament's translation system would make governance stronger because more MPs could express themselves comfortably in their mother tongue. It would increase participation, inclusivity, and representation of India's linguistic diversity. Although translation may take more time, democracy becomes stronger when people can communicate effectively and freely.
4. If there were no state governments, the Union government would face enormous pressure in managing local issues across the country. India is very large and diverse, so one central authority alone could not efficiently handle education, healthcare, transport, agriculture, and law and order for every region. State governments help address local needs quickly and effectively. Without them, administration would become slow, less responsive, and less democratic.

Picture-Based Questions

- (a) The ministers are conducting a meeting to discuss government policies, bills, or administrative decisions.
- (b) This strengthens the democratic principle of collective responsibility and consultation.
- (c) These ministers are supported by civil servants and government officials who assist in administration and implementation of policies.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

1. It is important for MPs to respect time and discipline because Parliament is responsible for discussing laws and national issues. Disruptions and noisy debates waste valuable time and reduce the quality of discussions. Important bills may get delayed or passed without proper debate, affecting democracy negatively.
A presiding officer such as the Speaker requires patience, fairness, leadership, confidence, and decision-making skills to handle disruptions effectively and maintain order in the House.
2. If I saw people spreading false information about Parliament on social media, I would verify facts from reliable sources and avoid forwarding misleading content. I would also politely encourage others to check authentic information from government websites or trusted news sources.

Young people should take interest in parliamentary debates and government policies because these decisions affect education, jobs, environment, economy, and daily life. Awareness helps citizens participate responsibly in democracy.

3. Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned as Railway Minister after a train accident even though he was not directly responsible. This teaches the value of moral responsibility and accountability in leadership. True leaders accept responsibility for failures under their administration and place public trust above personal position. His action remains an example of honesty, integrity, and ethical leadership.

Case-Based Questions

- A. Secret ballots are important because they allow students to vote freely without fear, pressure, or influence from friends. This ensures fair and independent voting.
- b. I would explain that their votes are completely confidential and encourage them to vote based on leadership qualities and ideas rather than friendship or pressure.
- c. This practice promotes democratic values such as fairness, equality, freedom of choice, and independent decision-making.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: If I designed an app for Parliament where citizens could suggest bills, it would include:

1. A section for citizens to submit ideas and suggestions for laws.
2. Voting and feedback features where people can support or discuss proposals.
3. Notifications and updates about parliamentary debates and bill progress.
4. The app would encourage public participation and strengthen democratic engagement.

Maths: Maximum strength of Lok Sabha = 550 MPs

Each MP represents around 20 lakh citizens

Total citizens represented = $550 \times 20,00,000$
= 11,00,00,000

Therefore, the Lok Sabha can represent about 110 crore citizens.

English: Atal Bihari Vajpayee's quote, "Sarkaarein aayengi, jaayengi... lekin loktantra amar rehna chahiye," means that governments may change over

time, but democracy must always survive and remain strong. Political parties and leaders are temporary, but democratic values such as freedom, equality, justice, and people's participation are permanent and more important than individual governments.

The quote reminds us that healthy democracy depends on respecting the Constitution, allowing peaceful opposition, and protecting citizens' rights. Leaders should work for the welfare of the nation instead of focusing only on power. Even during disagreements and political changes, democratic institutions and public trust must remain strong. This quote teaches that democracy is the foundation of the nation and should always be protected by both leaders and citizens.

SDG Based Questions

1. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam will help India move closer to gender equality by increasing women's representation in Parliament and State Assemblies. Greater participation of women in decision-making can lead to better policies related to education, healthcare, safety, and social welfare. This supports SDG 5, which promotes gender equality and women empowerment.
2. Environmental issues such as climate change, pollution, and renewable energy should be discussed in Parliament because they affect the entire country and future generations. Parliament can make laws and policies for environmental protection, sustainable development, and clean energy. National discussions ensure coordinated action and public awareness about environmental challenges.
3. Parliament ensures fair and transparent law-making through debates, discussions, voting, parliamentary committees, and public accountability. Opposition parties question government policies and suggest improvements. Media coverage and parliamentary records also increase transparency.

Fair law-making is important for peace and justice because it protects citizens' rights, prevents misuse of power, and builds trust in democratic institutions.

Suggested Project Ideas

1. Do it Yourself
2. Presentation on Five Female Parliamentarians of India

Women parliamentarians have played a major role in strengthening Indian democracy through leadership, social reform, law-making, and public service. Despite

challenges and limited representation in Parliament, many women leaders have inspired generations through their courage, intelligence, and dedication. Women's participation in Parliament continues to grow gradually in India.

1. Indira Gandhi : Position and Responsibilities

- First woman Prime Minister of India
 - Served as Prime Minister from 1966–1977 and 1980–1984
 - Member of Parliament from several constituencies
- Major Contributions
- Led India during the 1971 India-Pakistan War
 - Played an important role in the creation of Bangladesh
 - Encouraged the Green Revolution to improve food production
 - Strengthened India's global position

Famous Quote: "You cannot shake hands with a clenched fist."

Distinguishing Actions: Nationalized major banks

- Promoted self-reliance and industrial growth
- Became one of the most influential women leaders in world politics

2. Sushma Swaraj: Position and Responsibilities

- Former Minister of External Affairs
 - Member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - Former Chief Minister of Delhi
- Major Contributions
- Helped Indians stranded abroad through quick diplomatic action
 - Used social media effectively to assist citizens
 - Known for excellent parliamentary speeches and debates

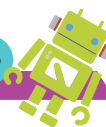
Famous Quote: "Service to people is the best form of leadership."

Distinguishing Actions: Improved India's global image through active diplomacy

- Helped thousands of Indians during international emergencies
- Remembered for compassionate and responsive governance

3. Meira Kumar: Position and Responsibilities

- First woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha



- Former Union Minister and diplomat
Major Contributions
- Conducted Lok Sabha proceedings with fairness and discipline
- Worked for social justice and equality
- Encouraged women's participation in politics

Famous Quote: "Democracy grows stronger through inclusion and dialogue."

Distinguishing Actions: Advocated rights of marginalized communities; Promoted parliamentary ethics and peaceful debate

4. Nirmala Sitharaman: Position and Responsibilities

- Finance Minister of India
- Former Defence Minister of India
- Member of Rajya Sabha
Major Contributions
- Presented Union Budgets focused on economic development
- Worked on reforms related to taxation, infrastructure, and digital economy
- First full-time female Finance Minister of India

Famous Quote: "Economic growth must benefit every section of society."

Distinguishing Actions

- Played an important role during economic recovery measures
- Encouraged digital payments and financial inclusion

5. Violet Alva: Position and Responsibilities

- First woman Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
- Lawyer, journalist, and freedom fighter
Major Contributions
- Worked for women's rights and social reforms
- Contributed to parliamentary debates on family planning and national issues
- Supported peace, equality, and democracy

Famous Quote: "Women must participate equally in nation-building."

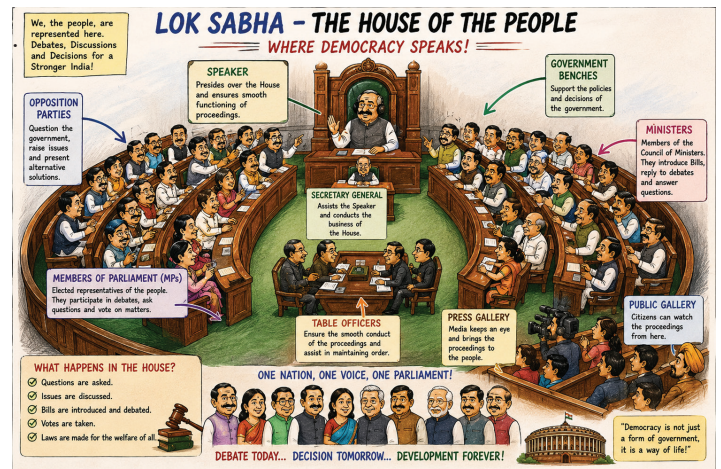
Distinguishing Actions

- First woman to preside over Rajya Sabha proceedings
- Inspired women to participate actively in politics and law

3.



4. Do it Yourself



Chapter-7

NCERT Answers

- 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.

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks

1. land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship.
2. Japanese
3. knowledge and skills
4. toxic chemicals
5. online

B. Match the following

Column A	Column B
1. Wooden Planks	e. Ships stitched
2. Adult Literacy Rate	c. 85 percent
3. Technology	d. Facilitator
4. Germany	b. Industrial Output
5. Ayudha Puja	a. Tool Worship

C. State True/False

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

D. Multiple Choice Questions

1. c. Demographic Dividend
2. b. Portal for Jobs
3. a. Communication
4. d. 1933
5. d. Shares

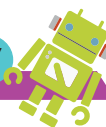
E. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Education is the most valuable investment in human capital because it improves knowledge, skills, creativity, and productivity. Educated people can understand new technologies, make better decisions, and contribute effectively to economic and social development. Education also increases employment opportunities and income levels. It helps individuals become confident, responsible, and aware citizens. A skilled and educated population strengthens the economy and supports national progress. Therefore, investment in education benefits both individuals and society in the long run.
 2. A dividend is a part of a company's profit distributed among its shareholders. When a company earns profits, it may share a portion of those earnings with people who own shares in the company. Dividends are usually paid in cash or additional shares. In economics, the term "demographic dividend" is also used to describe the economic advantage a country gets when a large proportion of its population is of working age and contributes productively to the economy.
 3. Technology connects all factors of production by improving efficiency and coordination. Land and natural resources are used more effectively through modern machines and scientific methods. Labour becomes more productive with technological tools and training. Capital includes machines, computers, and equipment based on technology. Entrepreneurs use technology for planning, communication, marketing, and innovation. Thus, technology acts as a link that helps all factors of production work together efficiently and increases overall productivity.
 4. Technology makes knowledge and skill development easier and faster through online classes, educational apps, digital libraries, and video tutorials. Students and workers can learn from anywhere using the internet. Platforms such as SWAYAM provide online courses for education and training. Technology also supports virtual classrooms, skill-based training, and communication with experts around the world. As a result, people can improve their abilities and update their knowledge regularly according to changing job requirements.
 5. A good entrepreneur should have leadership, creativity, confidence, and decision-making skills. Entrepreneurs must be willing to take risks and solve problems effectively. Hard work, innovation, communication skills, and patience are also important qualities. A successful entrepreneur understands market needs, manages resources wisely, and motivates workers.
- Entrepreneurs should also act responsibly toward society and the environment while running businesses.
6. Shilpa Shāstras are ancient Indian texts that provide knowledge about arts, crafts, architecture, sculpture, and design. These texts explain methods of construction, measurements, artistic techniques, and craftsmanship. They guided artisans and craftsmen in creating temples, buildings, statues, paintings, and other forms of art. Shilpa Shāstras reflect India's rich cultural and scientific traditions in architecture and craftsmanship.
 7. Businesses have responsibilities toward society and the environment through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR means companies should work not only for profits but also for social welfare and environmental protection. Businesses may support education, healthcare, cleanliness, tree plantation, skill development, and community welfare projects. They should also reduce pollution, manage waste responsibly, and conserve natural resources. CSR helps create sustainable development and improves the relationship between businesses and society.
 8. A supply chain is the network of people, activities, and systems involved in producing and delivering goods or services from raw materials to consumers. It includes suppliers, manufacturers, transporters, warehouses, retailers, and customers. For example, in a food product supply chain, farmers produce crops, factories process them, transport companies deliver goods, and shops sell them to customers. A well-managed supply chain ensures timely production, quality, and smooth delivery of products.

Application-Based Questions

1. If I started an eco-friendly clothing brand, I would adopt sustainable practices in all factors of production. For land, I would use organic cotton farming that avoids harmful chemicals and protects soil fertility. For labour, I would ensure fair wages, safe working conditions, and skill training for workers. For capital, I would invest in energy-efficient machines, recycling systems, and eco-friendly packaging materials.

Entrepreneurship is important in promoting green businesses because entrepreneurs introduce innovative ideas that reduce pollution and conserve resources. They create awareness among consumers about sustainable lifestyles and encourage industries to adopt environmentally friendly methods. Green businesses help balance economic growth with environmental



protection and support long-term sustainable development.

2. If the rent of Ramesh's workshop doubled and one employee quit, he could adopt several strategies to continue his business smoothly. He might shift to a cheaper location or negotiate with the owner for reduced rent. To reduce costs, he could use machines or improved tools to increase productivity with fewer workers.

Ramesh may also train remaining workers to handle multiple tasks temporarily. Offering better wages or incentives can help attract a new skilled employee. He could improve product quality or introduce new furniture designs to increase sales and profits. Careful financial planning and efficient use of resources would help him manage rising costs and labour shortages successfully.

3. A farmer with 5 acres of land growing organic vegetables would need additional factors of production such as labour, capital, entrepreneurship, and technology. Skilled workers are needed for planting, irrigation, harvesting, and packaging. Capital is required to buy seeds, organic fertilizers, farming tools, irrigation systems, and transport facilities.

The farmer would also need entrepreneurial skills to plan production, market products, and manage risks. Technology such as drip irrigation, organic pest control methods, and online marketing can improve productivity and profits. Access to markets and transportation is also important for selling fresh vegetables. All these factors together can help make the organic farm successful and profitable.

Art Integrated Activity

1. Poem/Slogan

Land gives resources, labour gives skill,
Capital provides tools with strong will.
Enterprise leads with vision wise,
Together they help our Nation Rise!

2. Pie chart and social problems: Do it Yourself



3. Labour-intensive and capital-intensive industries

Students can collect pictures of local industries and classify them:

- Labour-intensive industries: handicrafts, handloom weaving, pottery, tailoring
- Capital-intensive industries: automobile manufacturing, steel plants, textile mills using heavy machinery



Hots Activity

1. If skill training became compulsory in schools, India's human capital would improve significantly. Students would gain practical abilities along with academic knowledge, making them more employable and productive. Skill training in areas such as computers, communication, entrepreneurship, and technical work would prepare students for modern jobs and industries.

This would reduce unemployment and help India benefit from its demographic dividend. Skilled workers increase productivity, innovation, and economic growth. Therefore, compulsory skill training can strengthen India's economy and create a more capable workforce for the future.

2. India has a large youth population, which provides huge growth potential, but the country still faces challenges in fully utilizing its demographic dividend. Many young people lack quality education, skill training, and employment opportunities. Unemployment and underemployment reduce productivity and economic growth.

To fully use this opportunity, the government should improve education, vocational training, healthcare, digital access, and employment generation. Encouraging entrepreneurship, innovation, and industrial development can also create jobs. Investment in youth development is necessary for long-term national progress.

3. In the age of advanced technology and automation, capital and technology are becoming more dominant factors of production. Machines, artificial intelligence, and robotics are increasing efficiency and reducing dependence on manual labour in many industries.

Traditional labour performing repetitive tasks may decline in importance, but skilled labour will remain valuable because technology still requires people for design, management, maintenance, and innovation. Therefore, human capital with technical and creative skills will continue to play an important role even in automated economies.

Picture-Based Questions

- (a). Workers stitching ships require skills such as craftsmanship, teamwork, patience, precision, and knowledge of traditional boat-making techniques. Values such as dedication, discipline, and cooperation are also important.
- (b). Preserving traditional skills like boat making is important because they represent cultural heritage, local knowledge, and sustainable methods of production. Such skills also create employment and preserve historical traditions for future generations.
- (c). Stitched ships in ancient India were used for trade, transport, fishing, and maritime travel across seas and

rivers. They played an important role in connecting India with other civilizations through commerce and cultural exchange.

Value And Life Skill-Based Questions

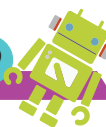
1. J. R. D. Tata teaches us that businesses should balance profit with social responsibility. Along with industrial growth, he supported education, healthcare, and community welfare. This shows that successful businesses should contribute to society and improve people's lives, not focus only on earning profits.
2. Kaizen means continuous improvement. For students, this value encourages regular practice, discipline, and self-improvement in studies and personal life. Small daily improvements in habits, learning, and behaviour can lead to long-term success. Kaizen teaches patience, consistency, and the importance of learning from mistakes.
3. If a company replaces workers with machines, decisions should be guided by fairness, compassion, and responsibility. Companies should provide skill training, compensation, or alternative job opportunities for affected workers. Respect for human dignity and social welfare should remain important while adopting technology.
4. A young entrepreneur starting a solar energy business reflects values such as environmental responsibility, innovation, sustainability, and social awareness. The business supports clean energy, reduces pollution, and encourages responsible use of natural resources for future generations.

Case-Based Questions

1. Four factors of production

The four factors of production in Ravi's business are:

- Land: 10 acres of rented land
 - Labour: 15 workers
 - Capital: drip irrigation equipment and bank loan
 - Entrepreneurship: Ravi organizing and managing the business
2. Entrepreneurship is the most risky factor because Ravi is responsible for decision-making, investment, profits, and losses. He must manage resources, market conditions, and business risks successfully.
 3. If Ravi introduces a mobile app, it can strengthen his business by connecting directly with customers, increasing sales, and improving communication.



Customers can place orders easily, learn about organic products, and make online payments. Technology can help Ravi expand his market and improve profits.

Multi-Disciplinary Activity

Science: New technologies such as drones and artificial intelligence are changing agriculture by increasing efficiency and reducing dependence on manual labour. Drones can monitor crops, spray fertilizers, and collect data quickly. AI helps farmers predict weather, detect diseases, and improve crop management.

These technologies increase the importance of capital because advanced machines and software require investment. At the same time, demand for traditional labour may reduce, while skilled technical workers become more important. Thus, technology changes the balance between labour and capital in modern agriculture.

Maths: Profit earned by company = ₹10 crore

CSR spending required = 2% of ₹10 crore

= $(2/100) \times 10$ crore

= ₹0.2 crore

= ₹20 lakh

Therefore, the company must spend ₹20 lakh on CSR activities.

English: Dear Diary,

Today was another difficult day in my journey as a new entrepreneur. Starting my first business has been exciting, but it also brings many challenges. Arranging money for machines, paying workers, and managing expenses are not easy tasks. Sometimes customers like my products, but at other times sales are low and profits are small.

Competition from bigger companies also makes it difficult to survive. I often worry about whether my business will succeed in the future. However, I continue working hard because I believe in my idea and want to create something useful for society.

Despite the difficulties, I have learned valuable lessons about patience, planning, leadership, and confidence. Every challenge teaches me how to improve and become stronger. I hope my efforts will one day lead to success and inspire others to follow their dreams.

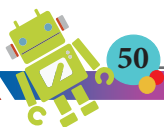
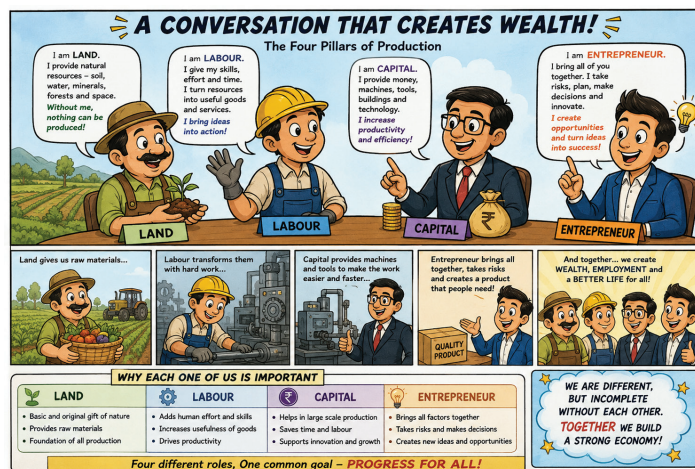
SDG Based Questions

- Investing in skill development improves workers' knowledge, efficiency, and productivity. Skilled workers can use technology effectively, produce better-quality goods, and increase economic growth. Training programs also reduce unemployment and prepare people for changing industries. Therefore, skill development strengthens India's human capital and supports national development.
- Women can be given equal opportunities in all factors of production through education, skill training, fair wages, and equal employment opportunities. For example:
 - Women entrepreneurs can receive financial support and business training.
 - Women workers can be provided equal pay and safe working conditions.
 - Equal participation of women increases economic growth and promotes gender equality.
- Entrepreneurs can support sustainable industries by using renewable energy, recycling materials, reducing pollution, and adopting eco-friendly production methods. Businesses should use resources responsibly to protect the environment and ensure long-term sustainability.

Renewable energy such as solar and wind power reduces dependence on non-renewable resources and lowers environmental damage. Sustainable businesses protect natural resources while supporting economic growth and social welfare.

Suggested Project Ideas

1.



2. Do It Yourself

5 INSPIRING CONTEMPORARY ENTREPRENEURS

★ Vision. Courage. Innovation. Impact. ★

1. NITHIN KAMATH



ZERODHA
The Discount Brokerage

COMPANY DETAILS
Zerodha is India's largest retail stockbroker, offering brokerage-free equity investments and innovative trading platforms.

THE BEGINNING
Nithin started trading in his early 20s and was frustrated with the high brokerage and lack of transparency. In 2010, he co-founded Zerodha with the mission to democratize trading for everyone.

CURRENT POSITION
Nithin Kamath is the Co-founder and CEO of Zerodha Broking Ltd. Under his leadership, Zerodha has millions of customers and is a fintech leader in India.

"Don't focus on having a great business. Focus on building a business that's great for customers."

2. BHAVISH AGGARWAL



OLA
Mobility for a Billion+

COMPANY DETAILS
Ola is one of India's biggest mobility platforms, offering ride-hailing, auto services, deliveries and financial services.

THE BEGINNING
Bhavish, along with Ankit Bhati, founded Ola in 2010 after realizing the need for reliable and affordable transportation. They started with just one car in Mumbai.

CURRENT POSITION
Bhavish Aggarwal is the Co-founder and CEO of Ola Cabs. He is driving the company's vision towards EVs, AI, and building a global mobility ecosystem.

"If you are not failing every now and then, it's a sign you are not doing anything innovative."

3. FALGUNI NAYAR



NYKAA
Your Beauty. Our Passion.

COMPANY DETAILS
Nykaa is India's leading beauty and personal care platform, offering a wide range of products online and through retail stores.

THE BEGINNING
Falguni left her high-paying investment banking job to follow her passion. She founded Nykaa in 2012 to bring genuine beauty products and expert advice to Indian consumers.

CURRENT POSITION
Falguni Nayar is the Founder and CEO of Nykaa. Nykaa is now a public listed company and a household name in beauty retail.

"When you are passionate about something, you will find a way."

4. DEEPIKAR GOYAL



zomato
Better Food for More People

COMPANY DETAILS
Zomato is a global food delivery and restaurant discovery platform, operating in many countries around the world.

THE BEGINNING
Deepinder and Pankaj Chaddah started Zomato in 2008 as a restaurant listing website. It evolved into a food delivery giant over the years.

CURRENT POSITION
Deepinder Goyal is the Co-founder and CEO of Zomato. He continues to innovate and expand Zomato's services globally.

"Sustainability is not a cost, it's an investment in the future."

5. BYJU RAVEENDRAN



BYJU'S
The Learning App

COMPANY DETAILS
Byju's is one of the world's most valuable edtech companies, offering engaging learning programs for students.

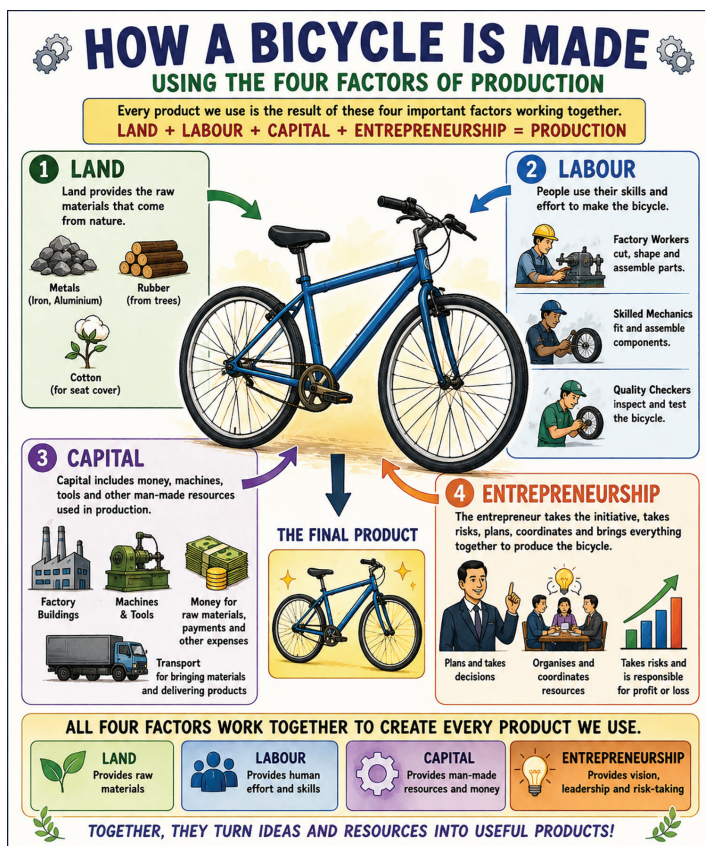
THE BEGINNING
Byju started as a tutor and noticed students loved learning when it was made interesting. He founded Byju's in 2011 to make quality education accessible to all.

CURRENT POSITION
Byju Raveendran is the Founder and CEO of Byju's. He is on a mission to revolutionize education through technology and personalized learning.

"Dreams are important. But execution is everything."

These entrepreneurs prove that with an idea, hard work, and a strong purpose, you can build companies that create impact and inspire millions!

3.



4. Do it Yourself

An eco-friendly production model can include the use of renewable energy, recycled materials, water conservation, waste management, and environmentally friendly packaging. For example, a business may use solar energy in factories, biodegradable packaging, and recycling systems to reduce pollution and conserve natural resources.

Such a model helps the environment by reducing waste, pollution, and overuse of natural resources. It also benefits the economy by creating green jobs, reducing long-term costs, and increasing consumer trust in sustainable products. Eco-friendly production supports sustainable development because it balances economic growth with environmental protection. This project helps students understand the importance of responsible production and the role businesses can play in protecting the planet.

