



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, NEW DELHI

ZIET BHUBANESWAR

SOCIAL SCIENCE



**CURRICULUM ALIGNED
COMPETENCY BASED
TEST ITEMS FOR CLASS VIII**

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KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN NEW DELHI

प्रशिक्षित स्नातक शिक्षक(सामाजिक विज्ञान) हेतु "योग्यता-आधारित शिक्षण पद्धति के माध्यम से सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षण को बढ़ावा देना" पर पाँच-दिवसीय कार्यशाला

05 DAY WORKSHOP ON "ENHANCING SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHING THROUGH COMPETENCY-BASED LEARNING APPROACH" FOR TGT SOCIAL SCIENCE

दिनांक: 08.09.2025-12.09.2025

स्थान/ VENUE: आं.शि.प्र.सं. भुवनेश्वर /ZIET, BHUBANESWAR

स्वीकृति / ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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उपायुक्त एवं निदेशक आं.शि.प्र.सं. भुवनेश्वर /DC & Director, ZIET BBSR

सह-पाठ्यक्रम निदेशक एवं समन्वयक

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K.V.S., Z.I.E.T., BHUBANESWAR**List of participants allotted****Name of workshop : Enhancing Social Science****Teaching Through Competency based Learning Approach for TGTs(Social Science) - (Batch-1 - BBSR, Guwahati & Silchar Regions)**

Venue : ZIET, BHUBANESWAR					Date : 08-12 September 2025
Sl. No.	Name of participant	Design a tion	M/F	Name of KV	Name of Region
1	Sh. Choth Mal Meena	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Silchar	Silchar
2	Ms. Purnima Chanda	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV Kailashahar	Silchar
3	Sh. Budhi Prakash	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV EAC Upper Shillong	Silchar
4	Sh. Ranjeet Meena	PGT (Geog)	Male	PM Shri KV Umroi Cantt.	Silchar
5	Sh. Gopal Lal Saini	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Champhai	Silchar
6	Mohd. Javed Iqbal	TGT (S.St)	Male	ONGC Agartala	Silchar
7	Sh. G. L. Meena	TGT (S.St)	Male	CRPF Agartala	Silchar
8	Sh. Vishal Dhaka	TGT (S.St)	Male	Ambassa	Silchar
9	Sh. Tapas Barman	TGT (S.St)	Male	Lunglei	Silchar
10	Sh. Sunil Kumar	TGT (S.St)	Male	Gokulnagar	Silchar
11	Sh. Jagdish Behera	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV No.1, Angul	BBSR
12	Ms. Namrata Kumar	TGT (S.St)	F	ARC Charbatia	BBSR
13	Sh. Ravi Kumar	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Kendrapara	BBSR
14	Sh. Sandeep Kumar	TGT (S.St)	Male	Bhawanipatna	BBSR
15	Sh. Suresh Patra	TGT (S.St)	Male	Khariar	BBSR
16	Sh. Suresh Baitha	TGT (S.St)	Male	Nuapada	BBSR
17	Sh. Dinesh	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Jharsuguda	BBSR
18	Ms. Poonam	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV No.2 Sambalpur	BBSR
19	Ms. Shanti Bhoi	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV Boudh	BBSR
20	Sh. Rajnendra Kumar Singh Yadav	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Nabarangpur	BBSR
21	Ms. Payal Goyal	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV NAD Sunabeda	BBSR
22	Ms. Richa Kumari	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV No.3 BBSR	BBSR
23	Ms. Asha Rani	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV Puri	BBSR
24	Mrs. Jyoti Malick	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV No.1 BBSR (1st Sh)	BBSR

25	Sh. Sridhar Majhi	TGT (S.St)	Male	No.1 Balasore	BBSR
26	Sh. Himanshu	TGT (S.St)	Male	No.1 Baripada	BBSR
27	Md Anzar Ashraf	TGT (S.St)	Male	Rairangpur	BBSR
28	Ms. Hena Zarin	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV Aska	BBSR
29	Sh. Prabhakar Behera	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Berhampur	BBSR
30	Ms. Sanchita Banerjee	TGT (S.St)	F	Chatrapur	BBSR
31	Sh. Ved Prakash Prajapati	TGT (S.St)	Male	CCI Bokajan	Guwahati
32	Ms. Hemlata	TGT (S.St)	F	NHPC Gerukamukh	Guwahati
33	Sh. Satyendra Kumar	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Lokra	Guwahati
34	Ms. Wageshwari Gupta	TGT (S.St)	F	PM Shri KV Misa Cantt	Guwahati
35	Sh. Sumit Patel	TGT (S.St)	Male	PM Shri KV Missamari	Guwahati
36	Sh. Jiwan Xalxo	TGT (S.St)	Male	Tezpur University	Guwahati
37	Sh. Saurabh Kumar Pathak	TGT (S.St)	Male	210 Cobra Dalgaon	Guwahati
38	Sh. Deepak Kajla	TGT (S.St)	Male	Doomdooma	Guwahati
39	Sh. Manoj Kumar Meena	TGT (S.St)	Male	Rangapara	Guwahati
40	Sh. Laloo Kumar Yadav	TGT (S.St)	Male	Sivasagar (ONGC)	Guwahati

KENDRIYA VIDYALAY SANGATHAN
ZIET- BHUBNESHWAR
Model Question Paper
CLASS – 8
SUBJECT – SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1 – NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR USES

SECTION A MCQs (1 × 10 = 10 Marks)		
Q.NO	QUESTIONS	MA RKS
1	Which of the following is a renewable resource? a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Water d) Natural gas	1
2.	Which resource is called the "basis of life"? a) Soil b) Water c) Forest d) Minerals	1
3.	Which of the following practices helps in the conservation of forests? a) Overgrazing b) Afforestation c) Deforestation d) Mining	1
4.	The main use of solar energy is: a) Cooking and heating b) Producing petroleum c) Running trains d) Making iron	1
5.	Soil erosion can be prevented by: a) Cutting trees b) Over-irrigation c) Terrace farming d) Overgrazing	1
6.	Industries located near natural resources create which of the following benefits? a) Employment opportunities b) Growth of townships c) Modern facilities d) All of the above	
7.	Which of the following can be under threat due to industrial developments? a) Sacred places b) Factories c) Railways d) Ports	
8.	The phenomenon where resource-rich regions experience slower economic growth is called: a) Resource abundance theory b) Natural resource curse c) Industrial prosperity paradox d) Resource sustainability principle	
9.	Which of the following is an example of overexploitation of renewable resources in India? a) Use of solar energy b) Excessive extraction of groundwater c) Wind power generation d) Use of rainwater harvesting	
10.	Traditional practices like using cow dung, mulching, and multi-cropping mainly helped in: a) Over-irrigation b) Soil management c) Deforestation d) Reducing rainfall	
Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)		
11.	Define natural resources.	2

12.	Why are forests called "green gold"?	2
13.	State two uses of water as a natural resource. OR Write two ways in which we can conserve soil.	2
Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 × 2 = 6 Marks)		
14.	What is deforestation? Mention its two effects.	3
15.	Write short notes on any two of the following: a) Soil as a resource b) Forest resources c) Fossil fuels	3
Section D: Long Answer Questions (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)		
16.	Explain the importance of natural resources in the economic development of a country.	5
17.	What are the causes of soil erosion? Suggest measures to prevent it. OR Discuss the importance of water as a natural resource and suggest ways of its conservation	5
Section E: Competency-Based Questions (4 × 1 = 4 Marks)		
18.	Case Study: A village in Rajasthan faced water scarcity every summer. The villagers constructed check dams and practiced rainwater harvesting. After two years, their wells had water even in summer. a) What is the significance of rainwater harvesting? (2 marks) b) Suggest two other water conservation techniques. (2 marks)	2+2 =4
Section F: Map skills (4 × 1 = 4 Marks)		

19.

Locating and labelling

- a) Locate any two coal field in India.
- b) Locate any oil field in Gujarat
- c) Locate any iron ore mine in India

2+1

+1=

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**MARKING SCHEME**

Q.N O	ANSWER	MARKS
	C. WATE	
	B. WATER	
	B. AFFORESTATION	
	A. COOKING AND HEATING	
	C. TERRACE FARMING	
	D. ALL OF THESE	
	A. SACRED PLACES	

	B. NATURAL RESOURCE CURSE	
	B. EXCESSIVE EXTRACTION OF GROUND WATER	
	B. SOIL MANAGEMENT	
	SECTION B	
11.	Natural resources are the materials or substances that occur in nature and are used by humans to satisfy their needs. They include air, water, soil, minerals, forests, wildlife, fossil fuels, and sunlight.	2
12.	forests are considered as “green gold” because they are as valuable as gold, but in the form of greenery that sustains life.	
13.	Water is used for irrigation in agriculture. Water is used for drinking and domestic purposes (cooking, cleaning, washing, etc.). OR 1. Afforestation / Planting trees – roots bind the soil and prevent erosion. 2. Contour ploughing / terrace farming – reduces water run-off and soil erosion on slopes.	
14	Loss of biodiversity – Many plants and animals lose their natural habitat, leading to extinction. Environmental imbalance – It causes soil erosion, reduced rainfall, climate change, and global warming	
15.	a) Soil as a Resource <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth’s crust that supports plant growth. ● It is formed by the process of weathering of rocks over thousands of years. ● Soil provides nutrients, water, and anchorage to plants. ● It is also used for agriculture, construction, and pottery. ● Conservation methods like afforestation, contour ploughing, and crop rotation are essential to prevent soil erosion and degradation. <hr/> b) Forest Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forests are called “Green Gold” because they are extremely valuable. 	

- They provide timber, fuelwood, fruits, medicinal plants, gum, and resins.
- Forests maintain the ecological balance, give oxygen, and absorb carbon dioxide.
- They prevent soil erosion and floods, and regulate climate.
- Forests also support the livelihood of tribal and rural communities.

c) Fossil Fuels

- Fossil fuels are energy resources formed from the remains of dead plants and animals buried for millions of years.
- Examples: Coal, petroleum, and natural gas.
- They are used for electricity generation, transport, cooking, and industries.
- Being non-renewable resources, they may get exhausted if overused.

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Importance of Natural Resources in the Economic Development of a Country

1. Foundation of Industries

- Minerals like coal, iron ore, petroleum, and bauxite form the raw materials for industries such as steel, energy, and manufacturing.
- This boosts industrial growth and employment.

2. Agricultural Development

- Soil, water, and forests support farming, livestock, and irrigation.
- A strong agricultural base ensures food security and raw materials for agro-industries.

3. Employment Generation

- Mining, forestry, farming, and fishing provide direct jobs to millions.
- Industries around these resources create secondary employment opportunities.

4. Trade and Revenue

- Resource-rich countries earn foreign exchange by exporting minerals, oil, gas, or timber.

- **This strengthens the national economy.**

5. Infrastructure and Energy

- **Natural resources provide energy (coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydropower, solar) which is essential for transport, communication, and industries.**

6. Improved Living Standards

- **Utilization of resources leads to the growth of towns, modern facilities, and services, improving the overall quality of life.**

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Measures to Prevent Soil Erosion:

- 1. Afforestation – planting more trees.**
- 2. Terrace farming / contour ploughing on slopes.**
- 3. Shelter belts – planting rows of trees to stop wind erosion.**
- 4. Crop rotation and mulching to maintain soil fertility.**
- 5. Checking overgrazing by animals.**

OR

Importance of Water:

1. Essential for **drinking and domestic use**.
2. Used in **agriculture** for irrigation.
3. Basis of **industries** (cooling, washing, production).
4. Necessary for **transport (rivers, canals, seas)**.
5. Maintains **ecological balance** and supports aquatic life.

Ways of Water Conservation:

1. **Rainwater harvesting** and recharge of groundwater.
2. **Reusing and recycling** water in households and industries.
3. **Reducing wastage** of water in agriculture (drip irrigation, sprinklers).
4. **Protecting ponds, lakes, and rivers** from pollution.

	5. Awareness campaigns for judicious use of water.	
18	<p>A) Significance of Rainwater Harvesting (2 marks):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rainwater harvesting helps in recharging groundwater and maintaining the water table. ● It ensures availability of water even in dry seasons and reduces water scarcity <p>B) Two Other Water Conservation Techniques (2 marks):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drip irrigation / Sprinkler irrigation – saves water in agriculture. 2. Reusing and recycling wastewater in households and industries. 	

Class 8 Chapter 1 Natural resources and their uses

Q. No	Questions	Marks
1	<p>Q.1. Read the situation and answer:</p> <p>A village depends on different resources for daily needs. They use coal for cooking, petroleum for running tractors, water from a nearby river for farming, and natural gas for lighting.</p> <p>Question: If the village wants to use a resource that can naturally replenish and be used again without getting exhausted, which one should they choose?</p> <p>a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Water d) Natural gas</p>	1
2.	<p>Read the following examples and identify which group represents non-renewable resources:</p> <p>a) Sunlight, Wind, Water b) Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas c) Forests, Wildlife, Soil d) Air, Tides, Rainfall</p>	1
3.	<p>Q.3. Riya is preparing a project on natural resources. She writes – “ We should use resources in such a way that our present needs are fulfilled without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”</p> <p>Which concept is Riya explaining here?</p> <p>a) Overexploitation b) Sustainable development c) Uncontrolled consumption d) Industrialization</p>	1
4.	<p>The classification of resources is based on—</p> <p>a) Nature and replenishment capacity b) Colour and shape c) Area d) User</p>	1
5.	<p>Observe the food chain given below and then answer the question:</p>	1

	<p> Grass →  Rabbit →  Snake →  Eagle</p> <p>From this example, what is the main function of an ecosystem?</p> <p>a) Increasing pollution</p> <p>b) Providing only fuel to humans</p> <p>c) Maintaining life cycles and energy flow</p> <p>d) Developing industries</p>	
6.	<p>Look at the two situations given below and then answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A village cuts down all the trees in its forest to sell the wood and earn money quickly. 2. Another village plants new trees after cutting some, uses water carefully, and stores rainwater for future use. <p>From these examples, what is the main aim of resource conservation?</p> <p>a) To meet only the needs of the present generation</p> <p>b) To promote industries only</p> <p>c) To secure resources for future generations</p> <p>d) To maximize consumption</p>	1
7.	<p>Suppose in your school canteen plastic bottles are thrown away after one use. As a responsible student, what step will you suggest to conserve renewable resources?</p> <p>a) Use them without limit</p> <p>b) Reuse and recycle them</p> <p>c) Waste them</p> <p>d) Use them without any control</p>	1
8.	<p>A village uses solar energy for cooking, but many families are wasting solar cookers. Which action will help in conservation of renewable resources?</p> <p>a) Stopping their use completely</p> <p>b) Promoting their proper use and reusing them</p> <p>c) Wasting them without care</p> <p>d) Ignoring their benefits</p>	1
9.	<p>. A company is successful because its workers are highly skilled, educated, and intelligent. Which resource is mainly responsible for this success?</p> <p>a) Human education, skill, and intelligence</p>	1

	<p>b) Minerals and metals.</p> <p>c) Water and air</p> <p>d) Animals and birds</p>	
10.	<p>Water, air, and soil are called renewable resources because—</p> <p>a) They are unlimited and can never be exhausted</p> <p>b) They are cultural and traditional resources</p> <p>c) They are human-made and controlled by technology</p> <p>d) They can be replenished through natural cycles if conserved properly</p>	1
Very Short Answer Questions		
11.	Give one real-life example of sustainable use of resources.	2
12.	Suggest one step students can take to practice sustainable development in school.	2
13.	Write one way how recycling helps in sustainable development.	2
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS		
14.	If your city face groundwater shortage, which two strategies would you recommend to the community?	3
15.	Compare modern farming practices with traditional practices in terms of resource sustainability.	3
CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS		
16	<p>A. Case Study 1: We cannot imagine life without cement. Our houses, schools and hospitals and other buildings, bridges, roads and airports, all require cement. The production of cement has been listed as one of the most polluting industries. The process of production releases fine dust that enters our lungs and those of animals damaging them, settles on leaves of plants decreasing their yields, and causes soil and water pollution too. The Central Pollution Control Board has created guidelines for cement factories to ensure that the pollution is minimised or eliminated. In addition, there is a move towards creating alternative materials that reduce pollution.</p> <p>Questions</p> <p>1. Identify two uses of cement mentioned in the passage. (1 mark)</p> <p>2. What health hazards are caused by cement dust? (1 marks)</p> <p>3. “Cement industry is essential but also polluting.” Justify this statement with reference to the passage.(2 marks)</p>	4

17.	<p>B. Case Study 2: Overexploitation of groundwater in punjab: farmers shifted to high-yielding varieties of wheat and paddy. These required more water than the traditional seeds, and farmers began to extract groundwater to meet this need. In addition, the supply of free power led to the over-pumping of groundwater (a situation still prevalent in much of India today). Modern farming techniques also required the use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers.</p> <p>Questions Q1. How did government policies indirectly contribute to groundwater depletion? (1 marks) Q2. What were the ecological consequences of using modern farming techniques as mentioned in the passage? (1marks) Q3. Suggest one sustainable practice that could help reduce the overexploitation of groundwater in Punjab. (2marks)</p>	4
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS		
18.	If a renewable resource like a river is overused, how can it become non-renewable? Give one example	5
19.	What common lessons can we learn from Punjab's groundwater crisis and Sikkim's success in organic farming?	5

CHAPTER:2 – RESHAPING INDIA'S POLITICAL MAP

SECTION A MCQs (1 × 10 = 10 Marks)

Q.NO	QUESTIONS	MA RKS
1	<p>1. Use the information and the image below and answer</p>  <p>This monument was begun by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and completed by later sultans. What does it represent in the context of the Delhi Sultanate?</p> <p>(a) A military fortification (b) A victory tower symbolising Islamic rule in Delhi (c) A Rajput temple converted into a mosque (d) A palace of the Lodis</p>	1
2.	<p>2. Q1. Ala-ud-din Khilji called himself 'the second Alexander'. This shows his ambition was mainly to:</p> <p>a) Promote literature and art b) Expand territory through conquests c) Establish trade links with Europe d) Encourage religious tolerance</p>	1
3.	<p>3. Ravi is reading about a Sultan who shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. People were forced to move nearly 1,000 km and many died in the process. Later, the Sultan reintroduced Delhi as the capital.</p> <p>Ravi is reading about which ruler?</p> <p>(a) Ala-ud-din Khilji (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (c) Ibrahim Lodi (d) Babur</p>	1
4.	<p>In Assam, villagers provided labour or military service to the state in return for land rights. This helped the rulers maintain a strong army without keeping a permanent one.</p> <p>Which system is this describing?</p>	1

	<p>(a) Iqta system</p> <p>(b) Paik system</p> <p>(c) Mansabdari system</p> <p>(d) Zamindari system</p>	
5.	<p>5. A traveller in the 16th century writes about a city that “seemed as large as Rome and was very beautiful... The streets and markets were full of laden oxen.” This description is about—</p> <p>(a) Delhi Sultanate</p> <p>(b) Vijayanagara Empire</p> <p>(c) Mughal capital Agra</p> <p>(d) Ahom kingdom</p>	1
6.	<p>Despite being powerful, the Vijayanagara Empire collapsed after the Battle of Talikota (1565). This shows that:</p> <p>a) Internal conflicts and alliances often shaped outcomes of wars</p> <p>b) Southern kingdoms were always weak</p> <p>c) Mughal influence was strongest in the south</p> <p>d) Geography had no role in warfare</p>	1
7.	<p>While preparing a debate, Shreya reads about a Mughal emperor who abolished the jizya tax, welcomed Rajput leaders into his court, and promoted sulh-i-kul (peace with all).</p> <p>Who was this emperor?</p> <p>(a) Babur</p> <p>(b) Akbar</p> <p>(c) Aurangzeb</p> <p>(d) Shah Jahan</p>	1
8.	<p>During a discussion on women warriors in history, the teacher asks: “She was a Gond queen who led her army of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 elephants against Akbar’s general. Wounded in battle, she chose death over capture.”</p> <p>Who is being described?</p> <p>(a) Razia Sultana</p> <p>(b) Rani Durgavati</p> <p>(c) Rani Abbakka</p> <p>(d) Rani Kittur Chennamma</p>	1
9.	Use the information and the image below and answer	1



This king built the Sun temple at Konark after victories against the Delhi Sultanate. Who is he?

- (a) Krishnadevaraya
- (b) Narasimhadeva I
- (c) Rana Kumbha
- (d) Harihara

10	Travellers like Domingo Paes described Vijayanagara as 'the best provided city in the world'. What does this description reveal?	1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foreigners were always biased b) Vijayanagara was economically prosperous and well-planned c) It was a small, weak city d) It relied only on agriculture 	

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 × 2 = 4Marks)

11.	Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced token currency using copper coins. If you were a trader in his time, what difficulty might you have faced?	2
12.	Suppose you were a farmer under Akbar's revenue system by Todar Mal. How would the land survey and fixed crop prices affect you?	2

Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 × 2 = 6 Marks)

13	13. Mention the deeds of Krishnadevaraya that made him a great ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire.	3
14.	14. Muhammad bin Tughlaq's policies were often described as "ahead of his time but unsuccessful." Give any two examples from his rule and explain why they failed.	3

Section D: Long Answer Questions (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)

15.	The Ahoms defeated a much larger Mughal force at the Battle of Saraighat (1671). What does this teach us about the role of unity and local knowledge in overcoming stronger powers?	5
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16.	Imagine you are a common villager living in Vijayanagara during Krishnadevaraya's rule. Describe how political stability and cultural growth in his reign would affect your life.	5
Section E: Competency-Based Questions (4 × 2 = 8 Marks)		
17.	<p>Guru Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru, was executed by Jahangir, which led the Sikhs to take up arms under Guru Hargobind. Later, Guru Tegh Bahadur sacrificed his life when Aurangzeb ordered him to convert to Islam. His son, Guru Gobind Singh, founded the Khalsa in 1699 — a martial community dedicated to protecting justice and faith. Over time, the Sikhs resisted Mughal authority and laid the foundation for their own power in Punjab.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>i. Why did Guru Tegh Bahadur sacrifice his life? (1)</p> <p>ii. How did Guru Gobind Singh strengthen the Sikh community? (2)</p> <p>iii. In which year was the Khalsa founded? (1)</p>	1+2 +1= 4
18.	<p>During the Sultanate period, rulers like Ala-ud-din Khilji expanded their empire through constant wars. His slave-general Malik Kafur campaigned in the south, plundering temples and cities. To finance such large armies, the Sultanate relied on heavy taxation, plunder, and trade. Ala-ud-din also repelled Mongol invasions, proving his military strength. However, his policies burdened common people with high taxes and frequent raids disrupted daily life.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>i. Why was taxation increased during Ala-ud-din Khilji's rule? (1)</p> <p>ii. How did Malik Kafur's southern campaigns affect local kingdoms? (2)</p> <p>iii. Name the foreign group whose invasions Ala-ud-din Khilji repelled. (1)</p>	1+2 +1= 4
ANSWER		
<p><u>MCQ</u></p> <p>1. Answer: (b) A victory tower symbolising Islamic rule in Delhi</p> <p>2. Answer: b) Expand territory through conquests</p> <p>3. Answer: (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq</p> <p>4. Answer: (b) Paik system</p> <p>5. Answer: (b) Vijayanagara Empire</p> <p>6. Answer: a) Internal conflicts and alliances often shaped outcomes of wars</p> <p>7. Answer: (b) Akbar</p> <p>8. Answer: (b) Rani Durgavati</p>		

9. Answer: (b) Narasimhadeva I

10. Answer: b) Vijayanagara was economically prosperous and well-planned

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

11. Traders faced confusion and loss because people began counterfeiting copper coins, making trade unreliable and reducing trust in currency.

12. It would bring more fairness and predictability in taxes, reducing chances of over-taxation and helping plan cultivation better.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

13. Krishnadevaraya, who expanded and secured the empire's dominance over the Deccan. He patronised poets and scholars in Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada; he himself composed an epic poem in Telugu, Āmuktamālyada. He also provided grants to many temples, including Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and the Vitthala temple in his own capital Vijayanagara, which displayed many grand temples, palaces and other buildings.

14. i. He shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad for better control, but people suffered due to the long forced journey, causing loss of life.

ii. He introduced token currency with copper coins, but traders lost trust as people began counterfeiting them, leading to economic chaos.

iii. Both policies were innovative but failed because they were not practical for the time.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

15. i. The Ahoms united their community through the paik system, where every man contributed service to the kingdom.

ii. They used local skills — rowing, archery, and guerrilla warfare — effectively against the Mughals.

iii. Knowledge of rivers, hills, and forests gave them a natural advantage over outsiders.

iv. Their unity and resilience show that numbers alone do not decide the outcome of wars.

v. The lesson is that unity, strategy, and environment-based planning can help even smaller powers resist stronger empires.

16. i. Stable administration and irrigation projects would improve my farming and reduce tax burdens.

ii. Growing markets and temples would give me opportunities to sell my produce and trade.

iii. Safety under strong military defence would protect me from frequent invasions.

iv. Festivals, music, and temples would enrich my cultural and social life.

v. Overall, stability under Krishnadevaraya would give me better economic security and social well-being.

CASE BASED QUESTION

17. i. He refused to convert to Islam and chose martyrdom to defend religious freedom.

ii. By creating the Khalsa, a martial brotherhood committed to justice, equality, and defence of faith.

iii. 1699

18. i. Taxation was increased to maintain a huge army and fund continuous wars.

ii. His campaigns weakened southern kingdoms and looted their wealth and temples.

iii. Mongols

Chapter 2. Reshaping India's Political Map

SECTION A MCQs (1 × 10 = 10 Marks)

Q.NO	QUESTIONS	MA RKS
1	<p>A ruler shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad, forcing people to travel nearly 1,000 km. Many died on the way, and the decision later failed. This event highlights —</p> <p>(a) The ruler's concern for trade routes (b) The practical difficulties of ambitious policies (c) The importance of temple building (d) The loyalty of soldiers</p>	1
2.	<p>A group of Telugu chieftains united 75 local leaders to resist the Sultanate and drove its forces out of Warangal. This example shows the importance of —</p> <p>(a) Marriage alliances (b) Guerrilla tactics</p>	1

	<p>(c) Local unity and confederacy (d) Wealth from temples</p>	
3.	<p>A foreign traveller compared the city of Vijayanagara to Rome, praising its markets full of goods and oxen. What does this reveal about Vijayanagara? (a) It was weak and dependent only on farming (b) It was prosperous and had thriving trade (c) It lacked proper administration (d) It was constantly under invasion</p>	1
4.	<p>The Ahoms managed to defeat a much larger Mughal army at the Battle of Saraighat (1671). Which factor contributed most to their success? (a) Use of gunpowder weapons (b) Support from European traders (c) Knowledge of rivers and guerrilla strategies (d) Strong marriage alliances</p>	1
5.	<p>Akbar abolished the jizya tax, welcomed Rajputs into his court, and held interfaith dialogues. These measures mainly aimed to — (a) Spread Persian culture (b) Expand agriculture (c) Promote tolerance and strengthen empire unity (d) Stop foreign invasions</p>	1
6.	<p>Aurangzeb reimposed the jizya tax, banned music in his court, and ordered the destruction of some temples. What impact would such policies likely have? (a) More loyalty from non-Muslims (b) Increased resistance and rebellions (c) Growth of cultural activities (d) Decline of military strength</p>	1
7.	<p>A Gond queen led her army of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 elephants against Akbar's general. She chose death over capture. This reflects — (a) Weak resistance from women rulers (b) The courage and leadership of regional powers</p>	1

	(c) The success of the Mughal conquest (d) Dependence of women rulers on foreign armies	
8.	The building of Kumbhalgarh Fort by Rana Kumbha in the Aravalli hills, surrounded by forests and a 36 km wall, shows — (a) Forts were built only for decoration (b) Geography played a role in choosing defensive sites (c) Rulers were not concerned with security (d) Rajputs did not know military architecture	1
9.	Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed for refusing to convert to Islam, while Guru Gobind Singh later created the Khalsa. What does this sequence of events highlight? (a) Decline of Sikhism (b) Rise of Sikh militarisation to defend faith and justice (c) Mughal success in converting people (d) End of Sikh resistance	1
10	Coins of Ala-ud-din Khilji carried the title “Sikander Sani” (Second Alexander). What does this suggest about his rule? (a) He promoted poetry and art (b) He saw himself as a great conqueror (c) He focused only on trade with Europe (d) He rejected foreign influence	1

Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 × 3 = 6Marks)

11.	Name any two dynasties that ruled under the Delhi Sultanate.	2
12.	Which system did the Ahoms introduce to maintain a large standing force without a permanent army?	2
13.	Why is Rani Durgavati remembered as a heroic queen?	2

Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 × 2 = 6 Marks)

13	Why did Muhammad bin Tughlaq’s decision to shift his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad fail? Give two reasons.	3
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14.	Explain any two reforms introduced by Todar Mal in Akbar's revenue system	3
Section D: Long Answer Questions (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)		
15.	Describe the political and cultural contributions of Krishnadevaraya to the Vijayanagara Empire.	5
16.	"Aurangzeb's religious policies led to resistance." Justify this statement with three examples	5
Section E: Competency-Based Questions (4 × 2 = 8 Marks)		
17.	<p>Case 1: In 1671, the Ahoms under Lachit Borphukan defeated the Mughal army at the Battle of Saraighat. Although the Mughals had more soldiers and boats, the Ahoms used their knowledge of rivers and forests to fight with guerrilla tactics. This preserved their independence in Assam.</p> <p>Questions (MCQs):</p> <p>i. Who led the Ahom forces at Saraighat? (a) Maharana Pratap (b) Lachit Borphukan (c) Rana Sanga (d) Guru Gobind Singh</p> <p>ii. Where did the Battle of Saraighat take place? (a) Ganga river (b) Yamuna river (c) Brahmaputra river (d) Indus river</p> <p>iii. Which empire tried to capture the Ahom kingdom? (a) Delhi Sultanate (b) Mughal Empire (c) Vijayanagara Empire (d) Bahmani Sultanate</p> <p>iv. What strategy helped the Ahoms in their victory? (a) Marriage alliances (b) Naval warfare with foreign help (c) Guerrilla tactics and local knowledge (d) Use of gunpowder and cannons</p>	4*1 =4
18.	<p>Case 2: In 1675, Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru, was executed by Aurangzeb when he refused to convert to Islam. His son, Guru Gobind Singh, later created the Khalsa in 1699 to defend justice and faith. The Khalsa became a martial community that resisted Mughal power in Punjab.</p> <p>Questions (MCQs):</p> <p>i. Who was executed by Aurangzeb in 1675? (a) Guru Nanak (b) Guru Arjan (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur (d) Guru Hargobind</p> <p>ii. Who founded the Khalsa? (a) Guru Nanak (b) Guru Gobind Singh (c) Guru Arjan (d) Guru Angad</p>	1+2 +1= 4

	<p>iii. In which year was the Khalsa founded? (a) 1565 (b) 1605 (c) 1699 (d) 1757</p> <p>iv. What was the main purpose of the Khalsa? (a) Promote trade (b) Protect justice and faith (c) Spread art and architecture (d) Collect revenue for the empire</p>	
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CHAPTER-3, THE RISE OF MARATHAS

<p>1. pointing at a picture Reema is telling her friend Seema that, ” he was the protected of Maratha Kingdom”</p> <p>Here Seema is addressing-</p> <p>A) Maharana Pratap B) Shivaji C) Maharaja Ranjit Singh D) Raja Uday Singh</p>	(1)
<p>2. Shivaji’s establishment of a navy was revolutionary because—</p> <p>A) No Indian kingdom had ever traded overseas B) The Bijapur and Mughal states lacked a strong naval force C) European powers encouraged him to build one D) It was only symbolic and not militarily useful</p>	(1)
<p>3. Arrange these Historical events in proper sequence</p> <p>A) Foundation of the Maratha Navy B) Dakshin Digvijay C) Birth of Shivaji D) Mughal Maratha war</p> <p>i- 3,1,2,4 ii- 2,1,3,4 iii-1,2,3,4 iv- 4,3,2,1</p>	(1)

<p>4. Read the following statements carefully and find out the incorrect ones.</p> <p>A) In Tamil Nadu, saints like Namdev and Tukaram translated the upnishads.</p> <p>B) During Bhakti movement, Bhagat Geeta was translated in Marathi language.</p> <p>C) They popularised the Bhakti movement through bhajans and poems.</p> <p>D) Both A and C</p>	(1)
<p>5. Assertion: Maratha became a great empire under the leadership of Shivaji.</p> <p>Reason: His vision of Sovereign kingdom made Maratha prosperous in Socio-Economic and cultural sphere.</p> <p>A) Both assertion and reason are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B) Both assertion and reason are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C) A is true but R is false</p> <p>D) R is true but A is false</p>	(1)
<p>6. Why was Shivaji's coronation in 1674 significant?</p> <p>A) It ended Mughal rule</p> <p>B) It marked the formal beginning of Swaraj and cultural assertion</p> <p>C) It abolished all European trade in India</p> <p>D) It declared Marathas as allies of the Portuguese</p>	(1)
<p>7. Guerrilla warfare helped Shivaji to win various battle because+</p> <p>A) It used small groups of people in a casual way</p> <p>B) It used the weapons in a skillful way with utmost speed</p> <p>C) It had a huge army</p> <p>D) The army of Shivaji used modern weapons</p>	(1)
<p>8. The spread of Bhakti saints' teachings in Maharashtra indirectly contributed to—</p> <p>A) Weakening Maratha unity</p> <p>B) Creating a cultural foundation for political organisation</p>	(1)

<p>C) Encouraging only religious isolation</p> <p>D) Promoting Mughal supremacy</p>	
<p>9. The role of Tarabai after Shivaji's death shows—</p> <p>A) Decline of Maratha resistance</p> <p>B) Importance of women leaders in sustaining independence</p> <p>C) End of Mughal-Maratha conflict</p> <p>D) Dependence only on diplomacy</p>	(1)
<p>10. The third Anglo-Maratha war (1818) marked—</p> <p>A) The expansion of Maratha power</p> <p>B) The final decline of Marathas before the British</p> <p>C) An alliance between Marathas and French</p> <p>D) A Mughal resurgence in Delhi</p>	(1)

PART-B(Very Short Answer):2 X 2=4 MARKS

<p>Q.11. Why do historians say that the British “took India more from the Marathas than from the Mughals”?</p>	(2)
<p>Q.12. How did the contributions of women like Tarabai and Ahilyabai Holkar shape the Maratha legacy?</p>	(2)
<p>Q.13. How did Shivaji's policy towards cutting trees for the navy highlight his values as a ruler?</p>	(2)

PART-C(Short Answer):3 X 2=6 MARKS

<p>Q.14 The chapter describes how forts were ‘the core of the state’ for Marathas. Why were they so important? How did they help the Marathas survive against larger enemies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . 	(3)
<p>Q.15. Explain how Shivaji and later Marathas treated religious places and people of different faiths. What evidence from the chapter shows their approach to religious diversity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	(3)

PART-D(Long Answer):5 X 2=10 MARKS

<p>Q.16. Explain the administrative system set up by Shivaji. How did it differ from the practices of the Sultans and the Mughals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 	(5)
<p>Q.17. Discuss the military strategies adopted by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj that helped him establish and expand the Maratha kingdom. Give suitable examples.</p>	(5)

PART-E(Case Based Answer):4 X 2=8 MARKS

<p>Q.18. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.(1x4) =4</p> <p>Shivaji’s kingdom soon expanded to India’s west coast, and to secure access to the resources of coastal regions, he felt the need to establish a navy. This was a truly revolutionary step at the time. By comparison, the Bijapur Sultanate (ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty), maintained merchant ships but did not possess a fulltime naval force which could protect the coast; even the Mughal Empire’s use of a navy was very limited. Thus, the Maratha Navy was born, whose exploits became legendary. To protect his people from powerful enemies, Shivaji had recourse to</p>	(4)
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the tactic of guerrilla warfare, which uses small groups of people in a focused way, with speed, surprise, and knowledge of the terrain to defeat bigger armies.

Q18.1. Why was Shivaji's decision to establish a navy considered revolutionary at that time?

Q18.2. What was the main purpose behind Shivaji's creation of the navy?

Q18.3. Define guerrilla warfare in your own words.

Q18.4. How did guerrilla warfare help Shivaji against powerful enemies?

Q19. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

(4)

Shivaji had two sons — Sambhaji and Rajaram. After Shivaji's death, Sambhaji became the Chhatrapati. The Marathas were then the only obstacle to total Mughal control of the Deccan. Aurangzeb invaded the Deccan and conquered the Bijapur (or Adil Shahi) and Golconda (or Qutb Shahi) Sultanates. He then captured Sambhaji and, after torturing him brutally, executed him. After this, he captured Raigad, the Maratha capital. After Sambhaji, Rajaram became the Chhatrapati and fled to Gingee (in present-day Tamil Nadu). The Mughal-Maratha conflict thus spread to south India. The Marathas staunchly defended their fortresses and often had the upper hand over the Mughals in battles and skirmishes. Aurangzeb was thus unable to leave the Deccan and died without having succeeded in subduing the Marathas, who emerged as a strong contender to the Mughals. No longer on the defensive, the Marathas led by Tarabai, Rajaram's queen, made large-scale inroads into Mughal territories, eventually conquering large parts of India.

Q19.1. Who succeeded Shivaji as the Chhatrapati after his death?

Q19.2. Why was Aurangzeb unable to leave the Deccan until his death?

Q19.3. To which place did Rajaram flee after becoming Chhatrapati?

Q19.4. Who led the Marathas to make large-scale inroads into Mughal territories after Rajaram's rule?

ANSWER

1	Shivaji
2	Answer: B) The Bijapur and Mughal states lacked a strong naval force
3	I- 3,1,2,4
4	A
5	D
6	Answer: B) It marked the formal beginning of Swaraj and cultural assertion
7	B) It used the weapons in a skillful way with utmost speed
8	Answer-B
9	Answer: B) Importance of women leaders in sustaining independence
10	Answer-B
11	A: By the 18th century, the Marathas controlled most of central and northern India. Defeating them in the Anglo-Maratha wars gave the British effective control of India, more than defeating the weakened Mughals
12	A: Tarabai preserved Maratha independence through military strategy, while Ahilyabai ensured good governance and cultural revival. Their leadership proved that women played a vital role in sustaining the Maratha empire.
13	A: His insistence on seeking permission before cutting trees showed his concern for people's livelihood and long-term sustainability, reflecting humane and eco-sensitive governance
14	<p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forts were very important for the Marathas because they gave them safety and control. The forts were built on high hills and had strong walls, which made it hard for enemies to capture them. ● When big armies like the Mughals attacked, the Marathas hid in forts, planned their next move, and used guerrilla warfare. From the forts, they could watch the roads, store food and weapons, and protect their people. <p style="text-align: center;">That's why the forts were called the "core of the state" -A they helped the Marathas stay strong and fight back, even against larger and more powerful enemies</p>
15	<p>Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shivaji and the later Marathas had religious tolerance and treated every other religion and beliefs with huge respect and equality. ● Shivaji was a devout Hindu, but he never attacked mosques or hurt people of other faiths. When he sacked Surat, he spared religious places and even protected the house of a kind man. He also had Muslim soldiers and officers in his army. <p style="text-align: center;">Later, under the Thanjavur Marathas, a Muslim poet named Ambar Husain was allowed to write about the Bhagavad Gita, which shows religious harmony. This proves that the Marathas believed in respecting all religions and living together peacefully.</p>

16	<p>Answer:-</p> <p>*Introduction</p> <p>Shivaji established a centralised and efficient administrative system.</p> <p>*Civil Administration</p> <p>Abolished hereditary posts and land assignments (jagirs).</p> <p>Officials paid regular salaries from the state treasury.</p> <p>Regular transfer of officials to prevent misuse of power.</p> <p>Welfare measures like pensions to widows of soldiers.</p> <p>*Council of Ministers – Ashta Pradhan Mandal</p> <p>Eight ministers for finance, justice, foreign affairs, military, etc.</p> <p>Assisted the king in administration.</p> <p>*Revenue & Taxation</p> <p>Land revenue system; collection of chauth (25%) and sardeshmukhi (10%).</p> <p>* Difference from Sultans and Mughals</p> <p>Sultans/Mughals: hereditary posts and jagirdari system.</p> <p>Shivaji: abolished hereditary offices, paid salaries instead.</p> <p>Mughals: Persian language dominance; Shivaji promoted Marathi & Sanskrit in administration</p>
17	<p>Answer:-</p> <p>*Introduction</p> <p>Mention Shivaji as the founder of the Maratha kingdom and a brilliant military strategist.</p> <p>*Guerrilla Warfare</p> <p>Use of small, swift, mobile units.</p> <p>Attacks with speed, surprise, and knowledge of terrain.</p> <p>Example: Killing of Afzal Khan at Pratapgad; routing his army with guerrilla attacks.</p> <p>*Fort Strategy</p> <p>Capturing and building forts (Raigad, Pratapgad, Sindhudurg, Gingee).</p> <p>Forts used for defence, administration, and as bases for expansion.</p> <p>*Naval Power</p> <p>First Indian ruler to establish a strong navy to protect the west coast.</p> <p>Example: Naval fortifications at Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg; control of coastal trade routes.</p> <p>*Raids and Tactical Strikes (1 mark)</p> <p>Night raid on Shaista Khan’s camp (loss of fingers, forced retreat).</p> <p>Sack of Surat (1664 and 1670) brought huge wealth and prestige, while avoiding harm to religious places.</p>

18	<p>Answer 18.1- Because neither the Bijapur Sultanate nor the Mughal Empire had a strong, full-time naval force to protect coastal regions.</p> <p>Answer 18.2- To secure access to coastal resources and protect the west coast.</p> <p>Answer 18.3- Guerrilla warfare is a strategy where small groups attack larger armies using speed, surprise, and knowledge of the terrain.</p> <p>Answer 18.4- It allowed smaller Maratha forces to successfully defeat larger, better-equipped armies</p>
19	<p>Answer 19.1- Sambhaji.</p> <p>Answer 19.2- Because the Marathas strongly defended their forts and often defeated the Mughals in battles and skirmishes</p> <p>Answer 19.3- Gingee (in present-day Tamil Nadu).</p> <p>Answer 19.4- Tarabai, Rajaram's queen</p>

CHAPTER-3, THE RISE OF MARATHAS

<p>1. Why did the Marathas levy Chauth and Sardeshmukhi?</p> <p>A) To humiliate weaker rulers B) To raise revenue while offering protection C) To weaken Mughal finances permanently D) To force people into military service</p>	(1)
<p>2. The practice of guerrilla warfare gave the Marathas an advantage mainly because—</p> <p>A) They had a larger army B) They knew the terrain better than their enemies C) They had superior artillery D) They were supported by the Portuguese</p>	(1)
<p>3. Ahilyabai Holkar's contributions best reflect—</p> <p>A) Military conquests alone B) A model of good governance and cultural revival C) Rejection of religion in politics D) Dependence on British support</p>	(1)

4. The Maratha administration under Shivaji showed modern features because— A) It relied on hereditary rights B) It emphasised accountability and salaries for officials C) It excluded women from property rights D) It depended on foreign officers	(1)
5. What does Shivaji's letter about protecting mango and jackfruit trees reveal about his values? A) Economic greed B) Environmental awareness and concern for people's welfare C) Strict religious control D) Military neglect	(1)
6. The Modi script used by the Marathas highlights— A) Persian dominance in administration B) The Marathas' unique cultural identity C) British influence on education D) The decline of Marathi literature	(1)
7. Kanhoji Angre's naval strategy challenged European dominance by— A) Demanding naval passes from Europeans B) Avoiding conflicts with Portuguese C) Surrendering forts to Dutch D) Depending only on inland trade	(1)
8. The Marathas' cultural contribution to Thanjavur included— A) Stopping temple construction B) Promotion of Carnatic music and Bharatnatyam C) Abolishing local traditions D) Supporting only Persian literature	(1)
9. Which of the following explains why the British feared the Marathas most? A) They had no internal disputes B) They were the largest Indian power before British conquest C) They were allies of Mughals D) They depended only on agriculture	(1)
10. The Marathas' legacy in Indian history lies mainly in— A) Establishing short-term trade gains B) Inspiring future generations with the ideal of Swaraj C) Destroying cultural traditions	(1)

D) Dependence on Mughal systems

PART-B(Very Short Answer):2 X 2=4 MARKS

Q.11. What were chauth and sardeshmukhi in Maratha administration?	(2)
Q.12. Write the contribution of any one women in the Northern extension of the Maratha kingdom.	(2)
Q.13. Why did Shivaji consider forts as the “core of the state,” and how did this decision reflect his strategic vision?	(2)

PART-C(Short Answer):3 X 2=6 MARKS

Q.14. Analyse how geography (particularly mountains and coastlines) influenced Maratha military strategy and state formation.	(3)
Q.15. How the Raigad fort plays an important role in Marathan history?	(3)

PART-D(Long Answer):5 X 2=10 MARKS

Q.16. . Describe the role of forts and the navy in strengthening Maratha power. Why were these considered crucial for their survival against larger empires? .	(5)
Q.17. . Assess the cultural and historical legacy of the Marathas. How did they contribute to India’s political, social, and cultural revival?	(5)

PART-E(Case Based Answer):4 X 2=8 MARKS

Q.18. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow. Shivaji instituted a relatively centralised administration for his kingdom. He abolished the hereditary posts (generally practiced under the Sultans or the Mughals) and land assignments and paid a salary to every government official out of the state treasury. Many officials were periodically transferred as well, ensuring that they would not have enough power to dictate terms to the king. Shivaji also gave pensions to widows of soldiers who died in battles, even offering military posts to their sons, thus demonstrating his care for the soldiers and their families. Q1. What type of administration did Shivaji institute in his kingdom? Q2. How did Shivaji prevent officials from becoming too powerful? Q3. What welfare measure did Shivaji introduce for widows of soldiers? Q4. How did Shivaji support the families of deceased soldiers besides pensions?.	(4)
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Q.19. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

(4)

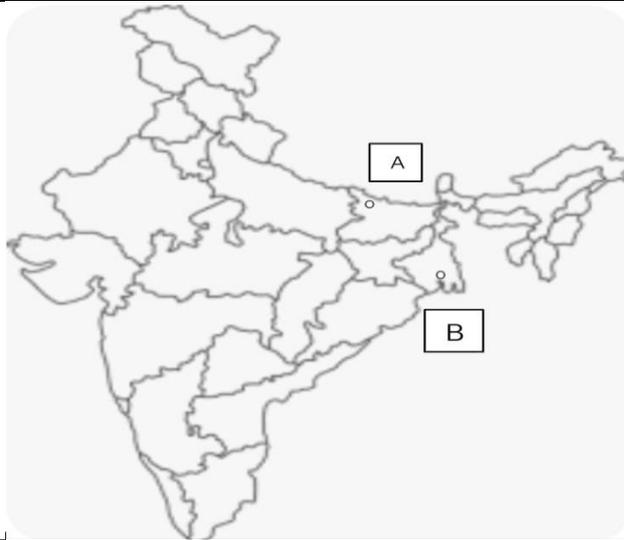
The Marathas contributed substantially to India's cultural developments. Shivaji's vision of Swarājya is evident in his seal, which carried a Sanskrit inscription, a notable departure from the prevalent Persian seals — "This seal (i.e. authority) of Shivaji, the son of Shahji, waxing like the new moon, revered by the world, reigns for the welfare (of the people)." Shivaji also commissioned a treatise called *Rājya-Vyavahāra-Koṣha* with the aim of promoting the Marathi language; it provided Sanskrit equivalents for the prevalent Persian words used in diplomatic exchanges, as a result of which, the percentage of foreign loanwords in Maratha diplomacy decreased considerably. Shivaji was a devout Hindu who respected other religions while upholding his own. His saffron-coloured flag was adopted by all Marathas. He rebuilt desecrated temples, promoted Sanskrit and Marathi literature, religious institutions, and traditional arts.

1. What was unique about Shivaji's royal seal compared to earlier rulers?
2. What was the purpose of the treatise *Rājya-Vyavahāra-Koṣha* commissioned by Shivaji?
3. Which colour flag was adopted by all Marathas under Shivaji?
4. How did Shivaji contribute to cultural and religious revival?

CHAPTER 4: THE COLONIAL ERA IN INDIA (40 MARKS)

MCQS (1x10=10 marks)		
SL	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1.	What was the cartaz system implemented by the Portuguese the Arabian Sea? (a) A trade agreement for exclusive rights to spices (b) A permit system requiring ships to pay the Portuguese for safe navigation (c) A religious tax imposed on non-Christian traders (d) A military alliance with coastal rulers	1
2	2. The battle of Colachel in 1741 is a significant event in the Indian history because (a) It marked the beginning of British rule (b) It was a rare instance of an Asian power decisively defeating a European colonial force (c) The French and the British fought together in it. (d) It ended the Portuguese presence in India.	1
3	Assertion (A): Indian handloom industries declined under British rule. Reason (R): The British encouraged Indian artisans by providing them modern machines. Codes: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.	1
4	Assertion (A): The Doctrine of Lapse was used by the British to annex Indian princely states. Reason (R): It allowed annexation of states without a natural male heir. Codes: (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.	1

	(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.			
5	<p>Read the statements A and B and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement A: Colonialism involves the military conquest and political control of one country over another, leading to economic exploitation.</p> <p>Statement B: European powers like the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British motivated by the desire to spread their cultural values and establish democratic governance in India.</p> <p>(a) Only statement A is true (b) Only statement B is true (c) Both statements are true (d) Both statements are false</p>	1		
6	<p>Read the statements A and B and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement A: British policies like the Doctrine of Lapse were designed to benefit Indian rulers and provides stability.</p> <p>Statement B: Indian peasant uprisings were a direct consequence of exploitative land revenue policies and the harsh conditions imposed by the British</p> <p>(a) Only statement A is true (b) Only statement B is true (c) Both statements are true (d) Both statements are false</p>	1		
7	<p>Match the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Column I</p> <p>(A) Rani Abbakka I (B) Kol Uprising (C) Santhal Rebellion (D) Marthanda Varma</p> <p>Options: (a) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv (c) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Column II</p> <p>(i) Travancore (ii) Sidhu and Kanhu (iii) Chota Nagpur (iv) Ullal (Karnataka)</p> <p>(b) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-I (d) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Column I</p> <p>(A) Rani Abbakka I (B) Kol Uprising (C) Santhal Rebellion (D) Marthanda Varma</p> <p>Options: (a) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv (c) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv</p>	<p>Column II</p> <p>(i) Travancore (ii) Sidhu and Kanhu (iii) Chota Nagpur (iv) Ullal (Karnataka)</p> <p>(b) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-I (d) A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv</p>	1
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8	<p>Match the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Column I</p> <p>(A) Demonise (B) Inquisition (C) Orientalist (D) Embossed</p> <p>Options: (a) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-iv (c) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-I</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Column II</p> <p>(i) To falsely portray an individual (ii) Tribunal of Roman Catholic Church (iii) Indologists (iv) design on cloth</p> <p>(b) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-I (d) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Column I</p> <p>(A) Demonise (B) Inquisition (C) Orientalist (D) Embossed</p> <p>Options: (a) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-iv (c) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-I</p>	<p>Column II</p> <p>(i) To falsely portray an individual (ii) Tribunal of Roman Catholic Church (iii) Indologists (iv) design on cloth</p> <p>(b) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-I (d) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv</p>	1
<p>Column I</p> <p>(A) Demonise (B) Inquisition (C) Orientalist (D) Embossed</p> <p>Options: (a) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-iv (c) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-I</p>	<p>Column II</p> <p>(i) To falsely portray an individual (ii) Tribunal of Roman Catholic Church (iii) Indologists (iv) design on cloth</p> <p>(b) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-I (d) A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv</p>			
9	<p>Write the following events in chronological order</p> <p>(A) Third Anglo -Maratha war (B) The French East India company trading post at Pondicherry (C) First great famine in Bengal (D) The Carnatic Wars</p> <p>Option: (a) B, D, C, A (b) A, B, C, D (c) C, D, A, B (d) B, C, A, D</p>	1		
10	<p>Write the following events in chronological order:</p> <p>(A) Arrival of the Portuguese in India (B) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote Anandamath (C) Indigo revolt (D) The Khasi uprising in Meghalaya</p> <p>Options: (a) C, A, B, D (b) A, B, C, D (c) D, C, B, A (d) A, D, C, B</p>	1		
VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2x3= 6marks)				
11	<p>Identify the place from the given clues and write their names-</p> <p>a) Indigo farming b) Battle of Plassey</p>	2		



12	Why did European powers focus on sea routes to India instead of land routes?	2
13	How did the 'divide and rule' policy help the British expand in India?	2
SHORT QUESTIOS (3x2= 6marks)		
14	Evaluate how the introduction of English education created challenges for Indians.	3
15	Why did British policies lead to the decline of Indian handicrafts and industries?	3
LONG QUESTIOS (5x2=10 marks)		
16	"Indians funded their own subjugation." Analyse this statement in the context of major British infrastructure projects.	5
17	Evaluate the British colonial policy of 'Divide and Rule' as a tool for establishing and maintaining dominance over the Indian subcontinent.	5
CASE BASED QUESTIOS (4x2=8 marks)		
18	<p>CASE:1- Read the following information and answer the questions based on the given information:</p> <p>The Dutch arrived in India in the early 17th century and, unlike the Portuguese, focused primarily on commercial dominance, particularly in the spice trade. They established a Dutch East India Company, with trading posts in various parts of India, including, on the west coast, Surat, Bharuch, Cochin (Kochi), and on the east coast Nagapattinam and Masulipatnam (presentday Machilipatnam). Their most significant presence was in the Malabar region of Kerala, where they displaced the Portuguese from several trading centres. The Dutch presence in India was ultimately limited; it declined significantly after their defeat at the Battle of Colachel in 1741, where the forces of Travancore under King Marthanda Varma decisively defeated the Dutch both on land and at sea (the Travancore kingdom was in the southern part of presentday Kerala). This battle was a rare instance of an Asian power successfully repelling a European colonial force.</p> <p>A) The Dutch arrived in India and established Dutch East India Company. In which century they arrived in India?</p> <p>B) Rohan's family Planned a tour for Rameshwaram by Car. Which trading post Rohan will pass through established by Dutch on east coast?</p> <p>C) How Dutch were defeated in India?</p>	1+1+2
19	<p>CASE:2- Read the following information and answer the questions based on the given information:</p> <p>The Portuguese explorer and navigator Vasco da Gama's arrival at Kappad (near Kozhikode in Kerala) in May 1498 paved the way for the beginning of European colonisation in India. Though he was well received, his aggressive ways failed to establish friendly relations with the local rulers. During his second voyage four years later, he seized, tortured and killed Indian merchants, and bombarded Calicut from the sea. The Portuguese captured strategic ports, including Goa (in</p>	1+1+2

16	<p>-The colonial state extracted revenue from India but used the revenue to build infrastructure and maintain an administration that primarily served British interests, not Indian welfare.</p> <p>-This is most clearly seen in the construction of major infrastructure projects: Railways: The vast railway network is often misrepresented as a "gift" of colonialism, which was financed by Indian capital.</p> <p>-Telegraph Networks: Similarly, the telegraph was built with Indian funds to serve the strategic and administrative needs of the British Raj, enabling faster communication for trade and military control. Beyond infrastructure, the entire cost of the colonial establishment was borne by Indians.</p> <p>-The lavish salaries of British officials, the maintenance of the British Indian Army (used to conquer and control India), and the cost of fighting wars—even those fought outside India—were all paid for by Indian taxpayers.</p>	5
17	<p>The British identified and exploited several key divisions:</p> <p>Religious Divisions: They increasingly promoted the idea of India as consisting of two separate nations—Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>Social Divisions: They categorized hundreds of tribal communities as "Criminal Tribes," creating a lasting stigma. They also created a new landowning class (zamindars) loyal to them.</p> <p>Hindered Nationalism: It actively worked against the development of a unified Indian national identity, instead promoting sectarian and regional identities.</p> <p>Legacy of Partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, which led to unprecedented violence and a lasting legacy of conflict.</p> <p>Therefore, the 'Divide and Rule' policy was brilliantly successful from a colonial perspective. However, its success came at a terrible and enduring cost to the social harmony and political unity of India.</p>	5
18	<p>A) Dutch were arrived in India in 17th Century.</p> <p>B) Rohan's family will pass through Nagapattinam and Masulipatnam.</p> <p>C) The Dutch were defeated by Marthanda Varma at the Battle of Colachel in the Year of 1741 both on land and sea. This battle was a rare instance of an Asian power successfully repelling a European colonial force.</p>	1+1+2
19	<p>A) The cartaz system was a naval trade permit system introduced by Portuguese in the Indian channel during the early 16th century.</p> <p>B) The Inquisition primarily targeted Hindus, Muslims, Jews and new Christians. They were forbidden to practice religion openly.</p> <p>C) Answer by the students</p>	1+1+2

Chapter : The Colonial Era In India

SL	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	<p>What was the stated goal of Thomas Macaulay's 1835 "Minute on Indian Education"?</p> <p>(a) To preserve and promote Sanskrit and Arabic literature</p> <p>(b) To create a class of Indians who were "English in taste in opinions in morals and intellect".</p> <p>(c) To provide free and compulsory education for all Indian children.</p> <p>(d) To train Indian scientists and engineers.</p>	1
2	<p>According to historical estimates, what was India's approximate contribution to the world's GDP before European colonial powers arrived.</p> <p>(a) About 10% (b) Less than 5%</p> <p>(c) At least one fourth (25%) (d) over 50%</p>	1
3	<p>Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 was successful in ending British rule in India.</p> <p>Reason (R): Indian sepoys and rulers were united under a common leadership.</p>	1



- a. The battle of Plassey
- b. Anglo Mysore war
- c. The Carnatic Wars
- d. Anglo Maratha war

11	In what way did the Doctrine of Lapse disrespect Indian traditions?	2
12	How did Macaulay's education policy serve British interests?	2
13	Imagine you are a farmer during colonial India. How would you respond to the forced indigo cultivation policy?	3
14	Assess whether the introduction of railways benefited Indians or British more.	3
15	Compare and contrast the colonial strategies and impacts of the Portuguese and the British in India.	5
16	Describe the traditional systems of governance and education that existed in India prior to British colonisation.	5
17	See the picture below and answer the questions based on it:	1+1+2
	<p>A) Who is Britannia in the given picture? B) Who is symbolizing commerce and travel in the given picture? C) Explain the Indian position in colonial time through this picture.</p>	
18	<p>CASE:1- Read the following information and answer the questions based on the given information...</p> <p>Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi fought bravely to save her kingdom from British annexation; assisted by the Maratha Tatia (or Tantia) Tope, Nana Saheb's military adviser, Rani Lakshmibai managed to escape a besieged Jhansi and to conquer the Gwalior fort, seizing the treasury and the arsenal. She was killed on 18 June 1858 on the battlefield. The British army officer who commanded the attack on Jhansi noted that the Rani was "remarkable for her beauty, cleverness, perseverance [and] generosity to her subordinates. These qualities, combined with her rank, rendered her most dangerous of all the rebel leaders. ... She was the best and bravest of the rebels." Tatia Tope continued fighting until early 1859 but was betrayed and handed over to the British, who hanged him.</p> <p>A) Who was Rani Lakshmi Bai? B) Who assisted Rani Lakshmibai to fight against Britishers? C) How Tatia Tope was executed by Britishers?</p>	1+1+2

20	Locate the following in India political map. a) The paradise of the earth b) The first state enter into subsidiary alliance	1+1
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CHAPTER: UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE AND THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

Section- A (Multiple Choice Questions)

1.	"Switzerland is considered one of the last European countries to grant women the right to vote. In which year did this historic change take place?" a) 1970 b) 1971 c) 1975 d) 1980	1
2.	"In a democracy, the term franchise is often used interchangeably with another word that means the right to vote. Which of the following is correct?" a) Universal b) Suffrage c) System d) Constituency	1
3.	Why is universal adult franchise considered essential for a democracy? a) It helps the government collect taxes. b) It ensures every adult has a say in electing their representatives. c) It encourages people to join the army. d) It supports monarchy.	1
4.	Which of the following is NOT a feature of India's electoral system? a) Multi-party system b) Proportional representation for every state c) Use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) d) Periodic elections	1
5.	"India became independent in 1947, but the first general election under universal adult franchise was held a few years later. In which year did this landmark event take place?" a) 1951 b) 1950 c) 1947 d) 1955	1
6.	What is the significance of the Secret Ballot System in elections? a) It allows only political leaders to vote. b) It ensures voters can cast their votes without fear or pressure. c) It tells people whom to vote for. d) It gives the winning party more power.	1
7.	What is the first-past-the-post system used in Indian elections? a) The party with the most number of seats wins. b) The first candidate to get 50% votes wins. c) The candidate who gets the highest number of votes in a constituency wins. d) The first party to register wins the election.	1
8.	Assertion- India follows the principle of universal adult franchise. Reasoning- Only literate citizens can vote. a) Both A & R are true and R explains A. b) Both A & R are true and R does not explain A. c) A is true, R is false. d) A is false, R is true.	1
9.	If the minimum voting age were raised from 18 to 25 years, what could be a possible consequence? a) More youth participation in elections. b) Restricted voice for younger population.	1

	c) Increased number of political parties. d) Reduction in election expenditure.	
10.	What is a constituency in the Indian electoral system? a) A court where election cases are decided. b) A group of political parties. c) A fixed geographical area from where voters elect their representative. d) A place where political rallies are held.	1
Section- B (Very Short Answer Questions)		
11.	When the candidate receives the most votes wins without securing even 50% of the total votes, what is that electoral system called?	2
12.	The rules that are followed to ensure free and fair elections are termed as what?	2
Section- C (Short Answer Questions)		
13.	If someone in your village turned 18 last month, what steps should they take to vote in the next election?	3
14.	Why is it important to have secret ballot voting in elections?	3
Section- D (Long Answer Questions)		
15.	If you were appointed as the chief election commissioner of India, what changes would you introduce?	5
16.	Discuss why lowering the voting age from 21 to 18 in 1988 was a progressive move?	5
Section- E (Case- Based Questions)		
17.	India follows a parliamentary system of government. Elections are held at national, state, and local levels. Lok Sabha elections divide the country into 543 constituencies. Candidates elected to the Lok Sabha are called Members of Parliament (MPs), while those elected to state assemblies are called Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs). India uses the First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system, where the candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins, even if it is not 50% of the total votes.	4
17.1	In India's parliamentary system, elections to the Lok Sabha are held for how many constituencies? a) 500 b) 543 c) 550 d) 560	1
17.2	What are the candidates elected to the state legislative assemblies called? a) MPs b) MLAs c) Councillors d) Ministers	1
17.3	India follows which electoral system for elections? a) Proportional Representation b) Preferential Voting c) First-Past-the-Post d) Mixed System	1
17.4	In the First-Past-the-Post system, who is declared the winner in a constituency? a) Candidate with more than 50% votes b) Candidate supported by the majority party c) Candidate receiving the most votes d) Candidate chosen by the Election Commission	1
18.	During the Lok Sabha elections, Surajpur district witnessed an energetic election campaign. Various candidates filed their nominations with the Election Commission of India. Campaigns were conducted using loudspeakers, posters, door-to-door visits, and social media. The Model Code of Conduct was enforced to ensure fair play. Voter ID cards and Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used during the polling. However, one candidate tried to bribe voters with free gifts, which was reported and acted upon by the Election Commission.	4

18.1	Which institution ensures free and fair elections in India? a) Supreme Court b) Election Commission of India c) Parliament d) Panchayat	1
18.2	What is the role of the Model Code of Conduct in elections?	1
18.3	Why is offering bribes or gifts to voters considered a threat to democracy? Explain.	2
ANSWER KEY		
1.	b) 1971	
2.	b) Suffrage	
3.	b) It ensured every adult has a say in electing their representatives.	
4.	b) Proportional representation for every state.	
5.	a) 1951	
6.	b) It ensures voters can cast their vote without fear or pressure.	
7.	c) The candidate who gets the highest number of votes in a constituency win.	
8.	c) A is true but R is false	
9.	b) Restricted voice fir younger population.	
10.	c) A fixed geographical area from where voters elect their representatives.	
11.	FPTP (First past the post)	
12.	Rules for free and fair election.	
13.	They should get their name enrolled in the ELECTORAL roll.	
14.	Importance of secret ballot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A secret ballot is a voting system in which each person’s vote is private. ● Voters can cast their vote without fear or pressure. ● The privacy of a secret ballot is believed to prevent practices like blackmail or bribing voters. 	
15.	As the Chief Election Commissioner of India, I will introduce some following changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Easy voter Registration: I will make simple for everyone to register, to vote. ● Transparent voting: I ensured that machines are secure and trustworthy so everyone knows their vote counts. ● Voter Education: I organized some awareness programmes and interactive sessions to make citizens aware about importance of voting. ● Fair Campaigning: I’d ensure that all candidates follow rules and campaign fairly without misleading or hurting others. ● Honest Election process. 	
16.	Lowering the voting age to 18 was a progressive move because of following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It increased youth participation. ● It empowers the youth by involving young people in decision – making. ● It reflects changing social norms by acknowledging that 18 years old are capable of making informed decisions. ● It will strengthen democracy. ● It will increase their participation in democracy and reflected the changing needs of the society. 	
17.	Q17.1 b) 543 17.2 b) MLA’s 17.3 C) First past the post system 17.4 c) Candidate receiving the most votes.	

18.	<p>Q18.1 a) Election Commissioner of India.</p> <p>18.2 It will ensure fairness and equality and prevent misuse of power.</p> <p>18.3 Bribes or gifts to voters threaten democracy because they take away people's free choice and make elections unfair. They allow only the rich to influence outcomes, leading to corruption and poor governance. This weakens accountability and destroys public trust in democratic institutions.</p>	
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Chapter 5: Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System

Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1.	<p>A village in India has both rich landlords and landless labourers. During elections, each of them casts one vote. What democratic principle does this situation reflect?</p> <p>a) Political equality b) Social inequality c) Economic disparity d) Majority domination</p>	1
2.	<p>In a classroom discussion, a student says: "Only educated people should be allowed to vote because uneducated people cannot make wise choices." If you were in that class, how would you respond?</p> <p>a) Agree with the student b) Disagree, because voting is a right of every adult citizen c) Suggest raising the voting age d) Support voting only for rich citizens</p>	1
3.	<p>In 1950, when India adopted universal franchise, many countries doubted if poor and illiterate Indians could vote responsibly. After 70+ years, what has Indian democracy shown?</p> <p>a) Indians failed to vote responsibly b) Illiterate voters were excluded c) Citizens successfully participated in elections d) Only elites voted</p>	1
4.	<p>Suppose during elections a political leader gives money to some voters to influence their choice. Which institution has the authority to stop such practices?</p> <p>a) Parliament b) Supreme Court c) Election Commission d) Cabinet</p>	1
5.	<p>A citizen feels his single vote cannot make any difference. How would you convince him otherwise?</p> <p>a) His vote has no value b) One vote can change election results and uphold democracy c) Voting is optional and unimportant d) Only majority votes matter</p>	1
6.	<p>A community demands that only men should be allowed to vote as they are the "head of family." Which constitutional principle is violated here?</p> <p>a) Federalism b) Political equality c) Judicial independence d) Freedom of speech</p>	1
7.	<p>During elections, parties spread fake news about opponents. Which rule prevents them from doing so?</p>	1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fundamental Rights b) Directive Principles c) Model Code of Conduct d) Preamble 	
8.	<p>Imagine that the voting age in India was still 21 instead of 18. Which group would be excluded from participating in elections?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) College-going youth b) Senior citizens c) Women d) Rural voters 	1
9.	<p>A candidate wins elections but ignores the promises made in their manifesto. What can voters do in the next election?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nothing, as citizens are powerless b) Re-elect the same candidate c) Vote against the candidate to hold them accountable d) Stop voting in future 	1
10.	<p>During voting, all citizens stand in the same queue regardless of caste, religion, or wealth. What idea does this highlight?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Social division b) Discrimination c) Equality in democracy d) Class privilege 	1
	Very Short Answer Questions (2)	
11.	Why is the Rajya Sabha called as the permanent chamber?	2
12.	Write any two key features of Model Code of Conduct.	2
	Short Answer Questions (3)	
13.	A first-time voter is confused why her single vote matters. How would you explain the importance of one person, one vote in democracy?	3
14.	Imagine a country allows only men to vote. How would India's system of universal franchise be different from it?	3
15.	A citizen decides not to vote. Do you think this strengthens or weakens democracy? Why?	3
	Source-Based Questions (2)	
16.	<p>Source 1: In 1950, when India adopted universal adult franchise, many political leaders and international observers were doubtful. They felt that a largely poor, rural and illiterate population might not make the right choices. However, Indian citizens proved them wrong over time by actively participating in elections and strengthening democracy.</p> <p>Q1. Why were leaders and observers doubtful about universal franchise in India?</p> <p>Q2. How did Indian citizens prove them wrong over the years?</p> <p>Q3. What lesson about democracy can we learn from this case?</p>	4

17.	Source 2: The Election Commission of India is responsible for ensuring free and fair elections. It makes use of independent observers, Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), and enforces the Model Code of Conduct. These steps are meant to prevent unfair practices and ensure trust in the democratic process. Q1. Why must the Election Commission remain independent of political influence? Q2. Mention one measure it takes to conduct fair elections. Q3. How does this strengthen citizens' faith in democracy?	3
Long Answer Questions (2)		
18.	Explain the significance of universal adult franchise in strengthening Indian democracy. Highlight how it was a revolutionary step at the time of independence.	5
19.	Describe the role and functions of the Election Commission of India in conducting free and fair elections. Give suitable examples.	5

CHAPTER – 6 THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM: LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1	Which of the following best explains why India adopted a parliamentary system of government? A. To give more powers to the President B. To ensure accountability of the executive to the legislature C. To reduce the powers of Parliament D. To follow the US model	1
2	A class debate is held on “Should ministers be elected representatives?” Which principle of democracy does this debate connect to? A. Rule of law B. Accountability and representation C. Judicial independence D. Fundamental duties	1
3	Which one of the following is an example of an executive function? A. Passing the annual budget B. Implementing welfare schemes C. Amending the Constitution D. Approving bills	1

4	<p>Why is the Rajya Sabha called a “Permanent House”?</p> <p>A. It cannot be dissolved completely B. It never holds elections C. It has life-time members D. It has no role in law-making</p>	1
5	<p>Imagine Parliament passes a law banning child labour. Which organ ensures the law is followed?</p> <p>A. Legislature B. Executive C. Judiciary D. Election Commission</p>	1
6	<p>If a law passed by Parliament violates Fundamental Rights, who has the power to strike it down?</p> <p>A. President B. Lok Sabha C. Supreme Court D. Prime Minister</p>	1
7	<p>During a pandemic, Parliament passes a law to ensure free vaccines for all. This reflects:</p> <p>A. Legislature ensuring social welfare B. Judiciary implementing laws C. Executive making laws D. Election Commission controlling health schemes</p>	1
8	<p>Which of the following activities is similar to Question Hour in Parliament?</p> <p>A. Students asking teacher questions about homework B. Class leader distributing assignments C. Teacher giving marks in exams D. Parents paying school fees</p>	1
9	<p>A group of MPs strongly criticizes a government policy in Parliament. This shows which democratic feature?</p> <p>A. Rule of majority without opposition B. Absence of debate C. Accountability of government to Parliament D. President’s supremacy</p>	1
10	<p>Why is parliamentary democracy considered more inclusive?</p> <p>A. It allows people’s representatives to question the government B. It gives unlimited power to the executive</p>	1

	<p>C. It avoids any role of judiciary</p> <p>D. It only represents one political party</p>	
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ANSWER KEY(MCQ)	
	<p>1. B – To ensure accountability of the executive to the legislature</p> <p>2. B – Accountability and representation</p> <p>3. B – Implementing welfare schemes</p> <p>4. A – It cannot be dissolved completely</p> <p>5. B – Executive</p> <p>6. C – Supreme Court.</p> <p>7. A – Legislature ensuring social welfare</p> <p>8. A – Students asking teacher questions about homework</p> <p>9. C – Accountability of government to Parliament</p> <p>10. A – It allows people’s representatives to question the government</p>

VSA TYPE QUESTIONS

1.	What is meant by a parliamentary system of government?	Ans:1. A system where the legislature and executive are closely linked, and the executive is accountable to the legislature.
2.	Define the term "No-confidence motion".	Ans: 2.A parliamentary motion showing that the majority of members no longer support the Council of Ministers.
	SHORT ANSWER	
1	Explain the importance of the “Question Hour” in Parliament.	Ans:1. It allows members to question the government, ensures transparency, accountability, and helps in checking misuse of power.
2	How is the Prime Minister chosen in India?	The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party (or coalition) in the Lok Sabha, appointed by the President.

	LONG ANSWER	
1	<p>The Indian Parliamentary system works on the principle of accountability. Explain how the Executive is held accountable to the Legislature. Why is this accountability important for democracy?”</p>	<p>Answer: In India’s Parliamentary system, the Executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers) is responsible for implementing laws and running the government. They are collectively accountable to the Legislature (Lok Sabha). Accountability is ensured through:</p> <p>I. Question Hour – Ministers must answer MPs’ questions about policies and decisions.</p> <p>II. Debates and Discussions – The opposition and ruling party discuss bills and governance issues.</p> <p>III. Committees – Parliamentary Committees scrutinise government actions, like the Standing Committee on Health reviewing Ayush facilities.</p> <p>IV Financial Accountability – The government cannot spend money without Parliamentary approval of the budget.</p> <p>5. Resignation and Responsibility – Ministers take moral responsibility.</p> <p>This accountability is important because:</p> <p>It ensures that government decisions reflect people’s needs.</p> <p>It prevents misuse of power by the Executive.</p> <p>It strengthens checks and balances among Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.</p>

		<p>It protects democracy by ensuring the government remains answerable to the people through their elected representatives.</p> <p>Thus, accountability sustains the trust of citizens, ensures transparency, and keeps democracy functional.</p>
2	<p>“The Indian Constitution ensures a system of checks and balances among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. Explain how this system works with suitable examples. Why is it necessary for democracy?”</p>	<p>Ans-The Constitution has distributed powers among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary to prevent concentration of authority.</p> <p>i) Legislature (Parliament):</p> <p>Makes laws for the country.</p> <p>Keeps a check on the Executive by asking questions, approving budgets, and seeking explanations.</p> <p>Example: Question Hour in Lok Sabha where ministers must answer MPs.</p> <p>ii). Executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers):</p> <p>Implements and enforces laws made by the Legislature.</p> <p>Provides information to Parliament on its policies and decisions.</p> <p>iii) Judiciary (Courts):</p>

		<p>Interprets laws and ensures that they do not violate the Constitution.</p> <p>Acts as the guardian of Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>Example: If Parliament passes a law against constitutional values, Judiciary can strike it down.</p> <p>Need for Checks and Balances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prevents misuse of power. · Protects rights of citizens. · Maintains democratic spirit by making each organ accountable. · Ensures no single organ becomes too powerful. <p>Thus, this system safeguards democracy by upholding rule of law, fairness, and accountability</p>

CASE BASED QUESTIONS-

<p>Case -1</p>	<p>Case -1: Read the following data and answers</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="363 1771 979 1912"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period of Lok Sabha</th> <th>Number of sessions</th> <th>Number of sittings</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1st Lok Sabha (1952-1957)</td> <td>14</td> <td>677</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2nd Lok Sabha (1957-1962)</td> <td>16</td> <td>567</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10th Lok Sabha (1991-1996)</td> <td>16</td> <td>423</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13th Lok Sabha (1999-2004)</td> <td>14</td> <td>356</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1. Which Lok Sabha period had the highest number of sittings?</p> <p>a) 1st Lok Sabha b) 2nd Lok Sabha</p>	Period of Lok Sabha	Number of sessions	Number of sittings	1 st Lok Sabha (1952-1957)	14	677	2 nd Lok Sabha (1957-1962)	16	567	10 th Lok Sabha (1991-1996)	16	423	13 th Lok Sabha (1999-2004)	14	356
Period of Lok Sabha	Number of sessions	Number of sittings														
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13 th Lok Sabha (1999-2004)	14	356														

	<p>c) 10th Lok Sabha d) 13th Lok Sabha</p> <p>2. How many sittings were held in the 13th Lok Sabha? a) 423 b) 356 c) 567 d) 677</p> <p>3. Which of the following is the correct observation from the table? a) Number of sessions always increased with time b) Number of sittings declined over the years c) Both sessions and sittings remained the same d) The 10th Lok Sabha had fewer sittings than the 13th</p> <p>4. The data shows a decline in the number of sittings over time. What does this imply about the functioning of Parliament? a) Parliament has become more efficient in recent years b) Parliament spends less time debating laws and policies c) The President has reduced the role of the Lok Sabha d) MPs are no longer required to attend sessions</p>
Answers	<p>1.a) 1st Lok Sabha</p> <p>2.b) 356</p> <p>3.b) Number of sittings declined over the years</p> <p>4.b) Parliament spends less time debating laws and policies</p>
Case-2	<p>CASE 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Journey of the RTE Act</p> <p>The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, guarantees free education to children between 6–14 years. It originated from the Directive Principles and later became a Fundamental Right through the 86th Constitutional Amendment. After debates and committee reviews, the bill was passed by Parliament and received the President’s assent in 2009. This shows how the process of lawmaking balances the will of the people with careful deliberation.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1. The RTE Act is related to which Fundamental Right? a) Right to Freedom b) Right to Equality c) Right to Life d) Right to Education</p> <p>2. Which Constitutional Amendment introduced Article 21A making education a Fundamental Right?</p>

	<p>a) 42nd Amendment b) 73rd Amendment c) 86th Amendment d) 93rd Amendment</p> <p>3. What is the final step before a bill becomes a law in India?</p> <p>a) Discussion in the Rajya Sabha b) Gazette notification c) Assent by the President d) Committee recommendation</p> <p>4. Imagine if the RTE Act had not been passed in 2009. Which of the following would be the most significant impact?</p> <p>a) Children would have no schools to attend b) Education would remain a directive principle, not a legal right c) The Lok Sabha would lose its lawmaking power d) Teachers would not be recruited in India</p>
Answers	<p>1. Answer: d) Right to Education 2. Answer: c) 86th Amendment 3. Answer: c) Assent by the President 4. Answer: b) Education would remain a directive principle, not a legal right</p>
Case-3	<p>CASE -3:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Accountability and Challenges</p> <p>The Parliament ensures executive accountability through mechanisms like the Question Hour, Standing Committees, and financial scrutiny. However, challenges exist such as low productivity of sessions, frequent disruptions, and absenteeism of members. Former Rajya Sabha Chairman M. Venkaiah Naidu highlighted in 2021 that the productivity of the Rajya Sabha had declined to about 65%, with some sessions functioning at less than 30%. This raises concerns about the effectiveness of legislative bodies in fulfilling their democratic responsibilities.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1. Which mechanism directly holds ministers answerable in Parliament?</p> <p>a) Public debates b) Question Hour c) Judicial review. d) Media reports</p> <p>2. What does the term "productivity" in Parliament mainly refer to?</p> <p>a) Number of laws passed per year b) Hours Parliament functions as scheduled c) Attendance of MPs in the House d) Number of committees formed</p> <p>3. Which of the following is NOT a challenge to the effective functioning of legislatures?</p>

	<p>a) Disruptions of debates</p> <p>b) Low attendance of members</p> <p>c) Judicial checks on unconstitutional laws</p> <p>d) Decline in productivity of sessions</p> <p>4. If frequent disruptions continue in Parliament, what long-term effect could it have on Indian democracy?</p> <p>a) It will strengthen federalism</p> <p>b) People may lose trust in their representatives</p> <p>c) Political parties will stop contesting elections</p> <p>d) Judiciary will lose its role of review</p>
Answers	<p>1. Answer: b) Question Hour</p> <p>2. Answer: b) Hours Parliament functions as scheduled</p> <p>3. Answer: c) Judicial checks on unconstitutional laws</p> <p>4. Answer: b) People may lose trust in their representatives</p>

CHAPTER – 6 The Parliamentary System: The legislature and the Executive

SECTION A MCQs (1 × 10= 10 Marks)		
Q.NO	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1	<p>1. Who is the real executive authority in India?</p> <p>a) The President</p> <p>b) The Prime Minister and Council of Ministers</p> <p>c) The Governor</p> <p>d) The Supreme Court</p>	1
2.	<p>2. Rajya Sabha is also known as:</p> <p>a) House of the People</p> <p>b) Upper House</p> <p>c) State Assembly</p> <p>d) Lower House</p>	1
3.	<p>The Lok Sabha members are:</p> <p>a) Nominated by the President</p> <p>b) Directly elected by the people</p> <p>c) Appointed by the Prime Minister</p> <p>d) Elected by the Rajya Sabha</p>	1

4.	<p>The Speaker of Lok Sabha:</p> <p>a) Makes laws</p> <p>b) Presides over meetings of Lok Sabha</p> <p>c) Conducts elections</p> <p>d) Interprets the Constitution</p>	1
5.	<p>Directions: In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:</p> <p>A: Prime Minister is the real head of government in India.</p> <p>R: The President only acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers</p> <p>(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true</p>	1
6.	<p>A: Lok Sabha can be dissolved.</p> <p>R: Rajya Sabha is a permanent house.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true</p>	
7.	<p>A: The President of India is elected.</p> <p>R: The President is directly elected by all citizens</p> <p>(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true</p>	
8.	<p>8. A: The Prime Minister leads the Cabinet.</p>	

	<p>R: The Cabinet helps in making decisions and policies.</p> <p>(a) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(b) Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).</p> <p>(c) Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.</p> <p>(d) Assertion (A) is false but reason (R) is true</p>	
9.	<p>Assertion (A): The Prime Minister is the link between the President and the Parliament.</p> <p>Reason (R): The Prime Minister communicates the decisions of the Cabinet to the President.</p>	
10.	<p>Assertion (A): The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in money matters.</p> <p>Reason (R): A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.</p>	
Section B: Very Short Answer Questions (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)		
11	Mention two functions of the Parliament of India.	2
12	Write two powers of the Prime Minister.	2
13.	State two functions of the Rajya Sabha.	2
Section C: Short Answer Questions (3 × 3 = 9 Marks)		
14	Explain three differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.	3
15	Describe any three powers of the President of India.	3
16	Explain the term “collective responsibility.”	3
Section D: Long Answer Questions (5 × 2 = 10 Marks)		
17.	Explain the powers and functions of the Prime Minister.	5
18.	Describe the role of the Parliament in making laws.	5
Section E: Competency-Based Questions (5 × 1 = 5 Marks)		

19.	<p>Read the source below and answer the questions.</p> <p>The Council of Ministers in India works under the leadership of the Prime Minister. It is responsible to the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha loses confidence in the government, the Council of Ministers has to resign. This shows that the executive is answerable to the legislature.</p> <p>a) Who is the leader of the Council of Ministers? (1M)</p> <p>b) To which House is the Council of Ministers responsible? (1M)</p> <p>c) What happens if the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion? (1M)</p> <p>d) Which organ makes the executive answerable? (1M)</p> <p>e) What is the name of the other house of Parliament? (1M)</p>	2+2 +1= 5
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CHAPTER 7 FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

Multiple Choice Questions

1.	<p>A farmer decides to use a new, automated tractor to sow seeds, which reduces the number of labourers needed for the task. This decision primarily demonstrates the role of which two factors of production?</p> <p>A. Entrepreneurship and Land</p> <p>B. Capital and Entrepreneurship</p> <p>C. Land and Labour</p> <p>D. Labour and Capital</p>	1
2.	<p>A factory owner needs to expand his production. He buys a new building and installs advanced machinery. These new purchases are classified under which factor of production?</p> <p>A. Entrepreneurship, because the owner made the investment decision.</p> <p>B. Capital, as they are man-made assets used for further production.</p>	1

	<p>C.Land, because the building is a physical space.</p> <p>D.Labour, since the machinery is a tool for the workers.</p>	
3.	<p>A tailor invests in a new high-speed sewing machine to produce more clothes in less time. This investment is a prime example of:</p> <p>A.Accumulation of physical capital.</p> <p>B.Reduction in labour</p> <p>C.Increased land utilization</p> <p>D.Enhancing human capital</p>	1
4.	<p>A family inherits a piece of fertile land in a village. They decide to cultivate crops on it. Which factor of production is this piece of land?</p> <p>A.Labour</p> <p>B.Land</p> <p>C.Physical Capital</p> <p>D.Human Capital</p>	1
5.	<p>An entrepreneur starts a software company. They hire a team of skilled programmers. What factor of production do the programmers represent?</p> <p>A.Labour, as they are providing human effort.</p> <p>B.Physical Capital, as they use computers.</p> <p>C.Human Capital, as they have specific skills and knowledge.</p> <p>D.Land, as they work from a physical office.</p>	1
6.	<p>Which of the following scenarios is the best example of human capital?</p> <p>A.A farmer using a plough to till their fields.</p> <p>B.The skill and knowledge a doctor gains from years of training and experience.</p> <p>C.The natural gas used to power a power plant.</p> <p>D.A new factory building constructed for a car company.</p>	1
7.	<p>Craftsperson use their traditional knowledge passed down through generations to create unique pottery. What factor of production is most represented by this knowledge?</p> <p>A.Human Capital</p> <p>B.Land</p> <p>C.Physical Capital</p> <p>D.Labour</p>	1
8.	<p>Which of the following is an example of working capital?</p>	1

	<p>A.Raw materials like cotton or clay</p> <p>B.The skill of a carpenter</p> <p>C.A factory building</p> <p>D.A large truck used for transport</p>	
9.	<p>A factory's production process uses machinery, factory space, and raw materials. A sudden power outage stops all production. Which factor of production is most affected?</p> <p>A.Land</p> <p>B.Human Capital</p> <p>C.Physical Capital.</p> <p>D.Labour</p>	1
10.	<p>An IT company hires a data scientist with a doctorate degree in computer science. The company is primarily benefiting from an increase in which factor of production?</p> <p>A.Human Capital</p> <p>B.Labour</p> <p>C.Physical Capital</p> <p>D.Land</p>	1

Very Short Answer

1	Why is a trained doctor considered to have more "human capital" than an untrained worker?	2
2	Why are "continuous improvement" and "attention to detail" considered important qualities of human capital?	2
3	What is the Japanese concept of "kaizen," and how has it influenced Japan's development?	2

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1.	<p>Case 1: Ravi, a young entrepreneur, wants to open a small bakery in his neighborhood. He has saved up some money to buy an oven, mixing bowls, and other equipment. He found a small storefront to rent, and his grandmother gave him her secret recipe for sourdough bread. He plans to hire two helpers to assist with baking and customer service.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1. Identify the four factors of production in this case.</p> <p>2. What type of capital is the oven?</p> <p>3. How is Ravi's grandmother's recipe a form of capital?</p>	3
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2.	<p><i>Case 2: Meena is a farmer who cultivates wheat on her family's land. She uses a tractor, seeds, and fertilizers to increase her crop yield. She and her family work hard on the farm. Last year, a drought reduced her harvest significantly, even though she used the same amount of seeds and fertilizer.</i></p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Which factor of production is the most affected by the drought? 2.Is Meena's family's labor an example of skilled or unskilled labor? 3.What can Meena do to overcome the challenge presented by the drought? 	3
3.	<p><i>Case 3: A Tech Startup</i></p> <p>Sara and her friend Akash decide to launch a new mobile application for language learning. They rent a small office space, buy new computers, and subscribe to various software services. They hire two software developers to help them with the coding. Sara's primary role is to manage the project and find investors, while Akash focuses on marketing the app.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Who represents the entrepreneurs in this scenario? 2.Identify the different forms of capital in this case. 3.Why is the rented office space considered 'land'? 	3

Long Answer Questions

1.	<p>Imagine a farmer who wants to grow a crop of wheat. What are the four factors of production this farmer needs? Provide a real-life example for each.</p>	5
2.	<p>A local baker decides to start a new business selling cakes and pastries. Identify the factors of production involved in her new bakery.</p>	5

Answer-Multiple choice questions

- 1.Ans-B.Capital and Entrepreneurship
- 2.Ans -B.Capital, as they are man-made assets used for further production.
- 3.Ans-A.Accumulation of physical capital.

4. Ans-B. Land

5. Ans-C. Human Capital, as they have specific skills and knowledge.

6. Ans-B. The skill and knowledge a doctor gains from years of training and experience.

7. A. Human Capital

8. Ans-A. Raw materials like cotton or clay.

9. Ans-C. Physical Capital.

10. Ans-A. Human Capital

VERY SHORT ANSWER (VSA)

1. Answer: Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, and expertise a person has. A trained doctor has spent many years on education, medical training, and practical experience. These skills make them more productive and valuable in their profession than an untrained worker.

2. Answer. "Continuous improvement" and "attention to detail" are important qualities of human capital because they directly enhance a workforce's productivity and the quality of their output.

3. Ans. Kaizen is a Japanese concept meaning 'continuous improvement'. By focusing on small, ongoing changes, it has helped Japan achieve higher standards of living and become renowned for the high quality of its industrial goods.

CASE BASED QUESTIONS

CASE-1

1. Answer:

Land: The small storefront he plans to rent.

Labor: The two helpers he plans to hire.

Capital: The oven, mixing bowls, and other equipment he buys.

Entrepreneurship: Ravi, who is organizing all the factors to start the business.

2. Answer: The oven is fixed capital because it is a durable tool used repeatedly in the production process.

3. Answer: While not a traditional form of capital, the recipe is a form of intellectual capital. It's a valuable asset that contributes to the unique product and success of the business.

CASE-2

1. Answer: The land is the most affected. A drought directly impacts the quality and productivity of the land, making it difficult to grow crops.

2. Answer: It is a mix. While farming involves physical labor (unskilled), Meena and her family's knowledge of the land, climate, and farming techniques represents a form of skilled labor.

3. Answer: Meena could invest in new technology, which is a form of capital. She could install an irrigation system, dig a new well, or use water-saving farming techniques to make her land more productive during dry spells.

CASE-3

1. Answer: Both Sara and Akash are the entrepreneurs. They are the ones taking the initiative, organizing the resources (land, labor, capital), and taking the financial risk to start the business.

2. Answer: The computers are fixed capital. The software subscriptions are a form of working capital as they are recurring expenses essential for the business to operate. The initial investment to cover salaries and other costs is also a form of money capital.

3. Answer: In economics, land includes all natural resources and the space used for production. Even though they rent the office, it represents the physical location and space where their business operations take place, fitting the definition of the land factor of production.

LONG ANSWER (LA)

1. Answer:

Land: This includes the farm itself, the soil, and natural resources like water from a nearby river or rain.

Labour: The farmer's physical and mental effort in plowing the field, planting seeds, and harvesting the crop.

Capital: The machinery and tools the farmer uses, such as a tractor, a plow, and irrigation pumps.

Entrepreneurship: The farmer's decision-making, such as choosing which crop to grow, how much to plant, and where to sell the harvest.

2. Answer:

Land: The bakery's physical location (the shop), plus natural resources like water and ingredients that come from the land (e.g., flour from wheat, milk from animals).

Labour: The baker's work in preparing the cakes, the counter staff who serve customers, and a delivery person who might bring supplies.

Capital: The physical tools and equipment like ovens, mixers, refrigerators, and the money she uses to purchase ingredients.

Entrepreneurship: The baker's innovative idea to start the business, her willingness to take a risk, and her role in managing all the resources to make a profit.

[Chapter 7 - Factors of Production](#)
Competency Based Practice Set

MCOs (10)

1.	Which of the following best defines factors of production? a) Goods and services available in a market b) Inputs used to produce goods and services c) Government policies regulating industries d) Money earned from selling products	
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2.	<p>Which example represents land as a factor of production?</p> <p>a) chef's cooking skills b) A bank loan to start a factory c). Soil and minerals used in farming d). A manager supervising work</p>	
3.	<p>Human capital differs from labour because it refers to:</p> <p>A. Only physical effort in production B. Knowledge, skills, and expertise improving productivity C. Natural resources used for farming D. Machines and equipment in factories</p>	
4.	<p>Why is capital important in production?</p> <p>A. It eliminates the need for land and labour B. It includes money and tools used to produce goods C. It ensures government control over industries D. It refers only to bank loans</p>	
5.	<p>J.R.D. Tata's example shows that entrepreneurship involves:</p> <p>A. Avoiding risks while maintaining profits B. Combining factors of production to create businesses that also benefit society C. Relying on government funds for business success D. Producing only for personal satisfaction</p>	
6.	<p>Technology contributes to production by:</p> <p>A. Replacing all other factors completely B. Reducing the quality of goods produced C. Enabling efficient use of resources and improving processes D. Increasing dependence on manual labour</p>	
7.	<p>Which of the following illustrates interconnectedness of factors?</p> <p>A. Capital alone can run a business successfully B. Labour can replace entrepreneurship entirely C. Land, labour, capital, and technology must complement each other for production D. Entrepreneurship depends only on government policies</p>	
8.	<p>A demographic dividend benefits a country when:</p> <p>A. Most of the population is elderly and retired B. Young, working-age people outnumber dependents C. Technology replaces all workers D. Companies invest only in foreign markets</p>	

9.	<p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requires companies to:</p> <p>A. Spend all profits on expanding factories</p> <p>B. Use 2% of their average profits for social and environmental initiatives</p> <p>C. Avoid using any natural resources in production</p> <p>D. Train only senior employees</p>	
10.	<p>If a restaurant like Ratna's faces a sudden rent hike, which decision demonstrates economic reasoning?</p> <p>A. Ignore the increased costs completely</p> <p>B. Consider raising prices or finding a cheaper location to balance expenses</p> <p>C. Hire more workers immediately</p> <p>D. Stop serving customers altogether</p>	
<u>Very Short type Question (2)</u>		
1.	Who is called an entrepreneur?	
2.	What does CSR stand for?	
<u>Short Answer Type Question (2)</u>		
1.	How does education help in developing human capital?	
2.	Why is healthcare important for productivity?	
<u>Long Answer Type Question (2)</u>		
11.	What are the challenges to developing human capital in India? Suggest measures to overcome them.	
2.	"Entrepreneurship is the driving force of production." Justify this statement with examples.	
<u>Case Study (2)</u>		
1.	Ratna started a small restaurant named Pause Point on the outskirts of a city. It became popular among highway travellers for its tasty, high-quality food. To establish her business, Ratna had to choose a location, arrange rent and equipment, hire staff, buy ingredients, and plan operations. As the restaurant grew, she hired seven people to assist her. Later, she also took a bank loan to expand and invest in better kitchen equipment.	
1.1.	Identify two factors of production involved in Ratna's business and give	
1.2.	examples.	
1.3.	Which factor of production is demonstrated by Ratna's decision to take a	
1.4.	loan and invest in equipment?	
	How does Ratna demonstrate entrepreneurship in this scenario?	
	If the rent for her restaurant doubles suddenly, suggest two strategies she could adopt to manage costs.	
2.	The Government of India's SWAYAM platform provides free online courses on subjects like robotics, aquaculture, and textile printing for students from Grade 9 onwards. Through National Career Service portals, people can also find jobs across sectors. Advanced technology such as drones spraying fertilizers, robots assisting in surgeries, and GPS systems help farmers, doctors, and businesses work more efficiently.	

2.1.	How does SWAYAM help improve human capital?	
2.2.	Give two examples of how technology acts as a facilitator of production in the above case.	
2.3.	Explain how such platforms remove geographical barriers in skill development.	
2.4.	Why is it important for workers to continuously upgrade their skills through technology?	

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
ZONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (ZIET), BHUBANESWAR
HALF YEARLY EXAM (2025-26)
CLASS-VIII**

TIME- 3:00 HRS

MARKS-60 MARKS

MCQs (1 X15)		
1	Which of the following is not a condition for an entity to be considered a resource? (a) Technological accessibility (b) Economic feasibility (c) Cultural acceptability (d) Being part of sacred groves	1

2	Which of these is a natural resource used for energy? (a) Copper (b) Marble (c) Coal (d) Gold	1
3	Which event marked the beginning of the Delhi Sultanate? (a) Defeat of Prithviraj Chauhan (1192) (b) First battle of Panipat (1526) (c) Battle of Talikota (1565) (d) Formation of Khalsa (1699)	1
4	What was the primary source of wealth for Delhi sultans and Mughal emperors? (a) Trade with Europe. (b) Shipbuilding (c) Temple donations. (d) Plunder and taxes	1
5	Which Maratha queen led armies after her husband's death? (a) Ahilyabai Holkar (b) Tarabai (c) Jijabai (d) Sarojini Babar	1
6	What was the main reason behind the Maratha decline? (a) Weak rulers. (b) Natural Disaster (c) Internal Disunity. (d) Heavy Taxes	1
7 European power was the first to arrive in India for Trade. (a) British (b) French (c) Portuguese. (d) Dutch	1
8	Which battle marked the beginning of British Political rule in India? (a) Battle of Panipat. (b) Battle of Buxar (c) Battle of Plassey. (d) Battle of Haldighati	1
9	Who conducts Elections in India? (a) Parliament (c) President of India (b) Supreme Court (d) Election Commission of India	1
10	How many Lok Sabha seats are there in India? (a) 543 (b) 534 (c) 435 (d) 453	1
11	Identify the article which declared the Right to Education (RTE) as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution. (a) Article 21A. (b) Article 12A (c) Article 3A (d) Article 19A	1
12	What is the final step for a bill to become a law? (a) Assent by the President. (b) Approval by the Rajya Sabha (c) Approval by the Lok Sabha. (d) Debate in Parliament	1
13	Factors of productions do not include: (a) Raw material (b) Tools (c) Machinery. (d) Grocery Shops	1
14	Which unique technique Indians used to conduct Maritime trade? (a) Drawing Maps (b) Stitched shipbuilding (c) Making jewellery (d) Figuring marketing tactics	1
15	What is the prime requirement of entrepreneurship? (a) Taking risks (b) Advice (c) Hard work (d) Funds	1
VSAQs (2x4)=8		
16	Deforestation causes soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and climate change. Many communities and governments take steps to protect forests. What can stop people from cutting down trees in some areas?	2
17	What are two environmental concerns related to cement production?	2

18	Mention one difference between the executive in a Parliamentary system and a Presidential system.	2
19	Name the policy introduced by Lord Dalhousie to annex Indian states.	2
SAQS (3x3)=9		
20	What role did the Bhakti saints play in shaping Maratha society?	3
21	Describe any 3 causes of the revolt of 1857.	3
22	Explain any 3 challenges faced by the Indian legislature in doing its work effectively.	3
Long answer questions (3x5)=15		
23	Explain the rise of Sikhs as powerful figures in Punjab.	5
24	Explain the procedure of the election of President in India.	5
25	What are factors of production? Explain any five.	5
Case / Source based questions (1+1+2) 4X2=8		
26	<p>Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow: Pema's family farm in Sikkim faced declining yields and mounting debts from expensive chemical inputs. When the state government announced a policy to promote organic farming throughout the state Pema's family decided to try. It was not an easy transition -initially the yields dropped as the soil was recovering from years of chemical use. The family switched to compost, prepared natural pest repellents using neem and garlic, and started growing multiple crops across the year. After about five years, Pema's farm was thriving. She was able to sell her cardamom, ginger, and traditional vegetables at premium prices. In 2016, Sikkim became a 100 percent organic state with all its farmland certified organic.</p> <p>(a) Which state became 100 percent organic in 2016? 1 (b) Name any two natural farming practices adopted by Pema's family. 1 (C) What challenges did Pema's family face during the transition to organic farming, and how did they overcome them? 2</p>	4
27	<p>Read the excerpt given below and answer the questions that follow Shivaji was the most powerful Maratha ruler who led successful campaigns against the Mughals. He created a strong army and an efficient administrative system. His council of eight ministers, known as the Ashtapradhan, helped him in governing the kingdom efficiently. Shivaji respected all religions and promoted the welfare of peasants. After his death in 1680, the Maratha power continued to expand under the Peshwas. By the mid-18th century, they controlled a large part of the Indian subcontinent.</p> <p>Questions: Who was Shivaji's council of ministers known as? (1) In which year did Shivaji die? (1) Mention two features of Shivaji's administration. (2)</p>	4
Map skills (1x4)		
28	<p>On the political outline map of India locate and label the following: - (a) Delhi (b)Jajnapur (c) Surat (d)Digboi oil field (e)Neyveli coal mines</p>	5

MARKING SCHEME	
1	D
2	C
3	A
4	D
5	B
6	C
7	C
8	C

9	D
10	A
11	A
12	A
13	D
14	B
15	D
16	<p>People can be stopped from cutting down trees by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcing strict laws and penalties against deforestation. • Promoting alternatives like social forestry, community participation, and awareness programs about the importance of forests.
17	<p>1. Cement production releases large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂), contributing to global warming.</p> <p>2. It causes dust and air pollution, which can affect human health and surrounding ecosystems.</p>
18	In the parliamentary system, the executive is responsible to the legislature, whereas in the presidential system, the executive is independent of the legislature.
19	Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse , under which Indian states without a natural male heir were annexed by the British.
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * translated religious texts like Bhagavad Gita into Marathi *taught moral values like equality and unity *use local language to spread messages <p>Any other relevant point</p>
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * annexation of Indian states by fraud or direct war * discontent among Indian sepoy * spoiling of Indian culture <p>Any other relevant point</p>
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * regular absence members *poor communication between them *not working together well
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the Sikh community turned martial under Guru Hargobind after execution of Sikh Guru Arjan * martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur in 1675 * formation of Khalsa by guru Gobind in 1699 * the Sikh sacred text, Guru Granth Sahib promoted values like equality, seva, compassion, and truthfulness to stand up against injustice and continue to guide people * Maharaja Ranjit Singh combined the Sikh groups(misls) and founded the separate such state in 1799 <p>Any other relevant point</p>
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * indirect elections * electoral college consisted of elected members of both the houses of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha * elected members of legislative assemblies of UTs like Delhi and Puducherry * proportional representation by mean of a single vote *voting is done by secret ballot paper to ensure free and fair election
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * availability of raw material * land * labour * capital * entrepreneurship

3	The Model Code of Conduct prohibits: a) Declaring new government schemes during elections b) Distributing gifts for votes c) Using abusive language against opponents d) All of the above	1
4	Which of the following rulers introduced the idea of <i>token currency</i> using copper coins? a) Ala-ud-din Khilji b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq c) Babur d) Sher Shah Suri	1
5	Assertion (A): Akbar abolished the <i>jizya</i> tax. Reason (R): He promoted the policy of <i>sulh-i-kul</i> (universal tolerance). Options: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true	1
6	Shivaji adopted guerrilla warfare as a military strategy. Which of the following best explains why it was effective? a) It relied on direct face-to-face battles with large armies. b) It used small groups, surprise, and terrain knowledge to defeat stronger enemies. c) It focused only on naval battles with European traders. d) It depended on alliances with the Mughals.	1
7	“Shivaji issued strict instructions to his officials not to mistreat subjects or to cut mango and jackfruit trees without permission, as people looked after them like their children.” Which value of Shivaji as a ruler is MOST evident here? a) Religious orthodoxy b) Concern for people’s welfare and environment c) Desire for military expansion only d) Economic exploitation of subjects	1
8	The Battle of Plassey (1757) is often considered a turning point in Indian history. Which factor most contributed to the British victory? a) Superior military technology of the British b) Support of French forces to the British c) Betrayal of Siraj-ud-daulah by his commander Mir Jafar d) Larger size of the East India Company’s army	1
9	“Indians funded their own subjugation” best refers to which of the following practices during British rule? a) Collection of heavy land revenue during famines b) Indian taxation used to finance British infrastructure like railways and telegraphs c) Export of Indian raw materials at cheap prices d) Decline of Indian industries due to British policies	1
10	What is the main role of the Election Commission of India? a) Making laws in Parliament b) Conducting free and fair elections c) Managing state finances d) Approving government schemes	1
11	Assertion (A): Some constituencies in Lok Sabha are reserved for SCs and STs. Reason (R): This is to ensure fair representation of historically marginalized communities in law-making bodies. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true, but R is false. d) A is false, but R is true.	1

12	If Parliament passes a law violating the Constitution, who has the power to check it? a) Prime Minister b) Governor c) Judiciary d) Speaker of Lok Sabha	1
13	Which bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha? a) Constitutional Amendment Bill b) Money Bill c) Ordinary Bill d) Election Bill	1
14	Assertion (A): Non-renewable resources like coal can last forever if used wisely. Reason (R): They regenerate quickly in natural cycles. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c) A is true but R is false. d) Both A and R are false .	1
15	Farmers in Punjab extract groundwater faster than it is replenished. Which of the following is the most likely long-term impact? a) Increase in soil fertility b) Lowering of groundwater table c) Expansion of forest cover d) Better crop yields forever	1
Section B (2× 4= 8 Marks) (Question No 16 to 19)		
16	How many Factors of Production? Write names.	2
17	What do you mean by Jāgīr	2
18	Define universal adult franchise.	2
19	Differentiate between the functions of the Legislature and the Executive.	2
Section C (3x3=9 Marks) (Question No 20 to 22)		
20	Groundwater extraction in many Indian states has gone beyond the rate of natural recharge. This is leading to scarcity and pollution of water. a. Suggest three measures communities and governments can adopt to restore and conserve groundwater resources.	3
21	How does the Judiciary act as a system of checks and balances in a democracy?	3
22	How are land, labour, and capital interdependent in the production process?	3
Section-D Case Based Question (4x2=8) (Question No 23 to 24)		
23	Read the passage and answer the following questions: In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, nearly 980 million people were eligible to vote across 543 constituencies. However, around 34% of them did not exercise their right to vote. To ensure maximum participation, the Election Commission of India (ECI) introduced several measures — postal ballots for senior citizens and people with disabilities, Braille-enabled voter IDs, and voter-assistance apps. Despite these initiatives, voter apathy, particularly in urban areas, continues to be a major challenge for Indian democracy. Questions: a) What does universal adult franchise mean in Indian democracy? b) Why do you think a large number of people still do not vote? Give one reason. c) Mention one measure taken by the Election Commission to make voting more inclusive. d) Suggest one step that can increase voter turnout in urban areas.	1+ 1+ 1+ 1
24	Read the passage and answer the following questions: Shivaji was a master strategist who used guerrilla warfare to defeat larger armies. He strengthened forts, built a navy to protect the coastline, and showed concern for his people by issuing instructions to avoid harming fruit-bearing trees. His administration abolished hereditary posts and paid officials through the state treasury, ensuring fairness. Shivaji's	

	<p>vision of <i>Swarājya</i> was not just political but also cultural, as he promoted the Marathi language and respected all religions.</p> <p>a) Which warfare strategy did Shivaji rely on to defeat bigger armies?</p> <p>b) What was Shivaji's main reason for abolishing hereditary posts?</p> <p>c) What value of Shivaji is shown by his order not to cut mango and jackfruit trees?</p> <p>d) Shivaji promoted the Marathi language and respected all religions. What does this reflect about his vision of <i>Swarājya</i>?</p>	<p>1+</p> <p>1+</p> <p>1+</p> <p>1</p>
	<p>Section-E</p> <p>Long Answer question (5x3=15)</p>	
25	Explain the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources with examples. Why is it important to use them judiciously?	5
26	<p>“The Vijayanagara Empire and the Ahom Kingdom successfully resisted powerful invaders for a long time, unlike many other kingdoms that quickly fell.</p> <p>Analyse the reasons for their prolonged resistance. In your answer, consider geographical, military, and social factors.”</p>	5
27	“Do you think entrepreneurship is the driving force of production? Why or why not? Explain with suitable examples.”	5
28	<p style="text-align: center;">Section-F</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Map-based Questions</p> <p>On the given outline map of India, mark and label</p> <p>1. Kudremukh (Iron ore)</p> <p>2. Neyveli (Lignite/Coal)</p> <p>3. koraput (Bauxite)</p> <p>Locate and mark the following centres of uprisings/rebellions:</p> <p>1. Plassey (1757)</p> <p>2. Jhansi (1857)</p>	5

ANSWER KEY AND SOLUTIONS

Section A – MCQs (Answers and brief explanation)

1. (d) Politically agreeable — ‘Politically agreeable’ is not a standard technical condition used to define a natural resource; the typical conditions are technological accessibility, economic feasibility and cultural acceptance.
2. (c) A is true, but R is false — Industries near resources do create jobs (A true). But they do not always improve local quality of life — negative effects like pollution or displacement can occur (R false).
3. (d) All of the above — The Model Code of Conduct prohibits declaring new schemes during elections, distributing gifts for votes and abusive language against opponents.
4. (b) Muhammad bin Tughlaq — Muhammad bin Tughlaq experimented with token/copper currency in the 14th century.
5. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A — Akbar abolished jizya and followed sulh-i-kul (policy of universal tolerance); the tolerance policy explains the abolition.
6. (b) It used small groups, surprise, and terrain knowledge to defeat stronger enemies — Guerrilla tactics relied on mobility, surprise attacks and knowledge of local terrain against larger armies.
7. (b) Concern for people’s welfare and environment — Protecting fruit trees shows care for people’s livelihoods and the environment.
8. (c) Betrayal of Siraj-ud-daulah by his commander Mir Jafar — The conspiracy and betrayal by Mir Jafar were key to the British victory at Plassey.
9. (b) Indian taxation used to finance British infrastructure like railways and telegraphs — Taxes collected in India were frequently used to build infrastructure that primarily benefited British trade and control.
10. (b) Conducting free and fair elections — The main constitutional role of the Election Commission is to conduct free and fair elections.
11. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A — Reservation of some Lok Sabha seats for SCs/STs ensures their representation; the reason explains the assertion.
12. (c) Judiciary — The judiciary has the power of judicial review to check laws that violate the Constitution.
13. (b) Money Bill — Money Bills (relating to taxes, borrowing, expenditure) must be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
14. (d) — Both the Assertion and the Reason are false: non-renewable resources (like coal) cannot last forever even if used carefully; they do not regenerate quickly. Therefore none of the four given options correctly describes the relationship.
15. (b) Lowering of groundwater table — Excessive extraction leads to long-term decline in the water table, causing scarcity and other problems.

Section B – Short Answers (2 marks each)

16. Four factors of production: Land, Labour, Capital, and Entrepreneurship. These are the basic inputs used to produce goods and services.
17. Jāgīr: A Jāgīr was a land grant given by a ruler to a noble or officer in return for services (military or administrative). The revenue from the land was used to pay the holder.

18. Universal adult franchise: The right of every adult citizen (18+ years) to vote in elections without discrimination based on caste, gender, religion, wealth or education.

19. Legislature vs Executive:

- Legislature (Parliament/State Legislature) makes and amends laws, debates public issues and supervises the executive.
- Executive (Government headed by the Prime Minister/Chief Minister) implements and administers the laws and runs day-to-day affairs of the state.

Section C – Short/Paragraph Answers (3 marks each)

20. Three measures to restore and conserve groundwater:

1. Rainwater harvesting (rooftop and community systems) to increase recharge.
2. Construction of recharge wells, percolation tanks and check dams to slow runoff and replenish aquifers.
3. Regulate extraction by promoting micro-irrigation (drip/sprinkler), metering tubewells and encouraging crop choices that use less water.

21. Judiciary as checks and balances:

- Judicial review: courts can strike down laws and executive actions that violate the Constitution.
- Protection of fundamental rights: individuals can approach courts when rights are violated.
- Adjudication of disputes between different organs/levels of government, ensuring rule of law and constitutional limits on power.

22. Interdependence of land, labour and capital:

- Land provides natural resources and space for production.
- Labour supplies human effort and skills to operate tools and manage production.
- Capital (machines, money, buildings) multiplies the productive power of labour and makes better use of land.

All three are required together — e.g., a factory needs land for the building, capital for machines, and labour to run them; without any one factor production cannot occur efficiently.

Section D – Case Based Questions (4 marks each)

23. (Based on voting passage)

a) Universal adult franchise means every adult citizen (18 years and above) has the right to vote regardless of caste, religion, gender, education or wealth.

b) One reason for low voting: Voter apathy—many people (especially urban residents) feel disengaged, busy with work, or lack faith that voting will change outcomes.

c) One measure by the ECI to make voting inclusive: Introduction of postal ballots for senior citizens and persons with disabilities (also Braille voter IDs and voter-assistance apps).

d) One step to increase urban turnout: Conduct targeted voter-awareness campaigns, increase number of polling stations/booth timings, and provide easy urban polling options like mobile polling units or better facilitation on election day.

24. (Based on Shivaji passage)

a) Guerrilla warfare (hit-and-run tactics and surprise attacks using knowledge of local terrain).

- b) He abolished hereditary posts to make administration fairer and to ensure officials were paid from the state treasury on merit rather than by birth — reducing corruption and dependence on hereditary privileges.
- c) Concern for people's welfare and the environment (protecting fruit trees shows care for livelihoods and nature).
- d) It reflects a broad, inclusive vision of Swarājya that combined political independence with cultural promotion and religious tolerance — promoting Marathi language while respecting all religions.

Section E – Long Answers (5 marks each)

25. Renewable vs Non-renewable resources:

- Renewable resources are those that can be naturally replenished over a short period (examples: solar energy, wind, forests, freshwater when properly managed).
- Non-renewable resources are finite on human timescales and do not regenerate quickly (examples: coal, oil, minerals).

Why judicious use matters: Overuse of renewables can still degrade them (deforestation, groundwater depletion). Non-renewables, once exhausted, cannot be replaced; unsustainable use leads to scarcity, environmental damage and loss of livelihoods. Using resources wisely ensures availability for future generations and reduces ecological harm.

26. Reasons for prolonged resistance of Vijayanagara Empire and Ahom Kingdom:

- Geographical advantage: Both controlled regions that were difficult for invaders to penetrate quickly (hills, rivers, dense forests, Brahmaputra valley for Ahoms).
 - Strong military organization and fortifications: Effective forts, trained armies and naval forces (Vijayanagara) or guerrilla-style defence (Ahoms).
 - Administrative strength and local support: Efficient revenue systems, local alliances, strong leadership and popular support which helped mobilize resources and manpower.
- These factors together made both kingdoms resilient against repeated invasions for extended periods.

27. Is entrepreneurship the driving force of production?

- Argument for: Yes — entrepreneurs organize and combine land, labour and capital; they innovate, take risks and create new products and businesses (examples: small-scale manufacturers, startup founders). Entrepreneurship creates demand for labour and capital and often leads to technological progress.
- Caveat: Entrepreneurship alone cannot produce without access to land and capital; thus it is a crucial driving force but works together with other factors.

Section F – Map-based Questions (Instructions for marking on the outline map)

*Mark on Map