



PUNJA International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

CLASS –VIII

SUB: SOCIAL STUDIES

S.A-I Question Bank-2022-2023

1. History has been divided into..... parts.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) one
2. Which one of the following properties of a mineral is not correct?
(a) Impure (b) Non-Renewable (c) **Non-Exhaustible** (d) Unevenly Distributed
3. Under the Ryotwari system, the land revenue was collected from:
(a) Zamindars (b) Ryots (c) Landlords (d) None of these
4. The rebellion by Birsa Munda was led in which of the following regions :-
a) Santhal region (b) Chhota Nagpur (c) North east India (d) None of these
5. 6. The president of the constituent Assembly was :
a) J. L. Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** (d) Sarojini Naidu
7. Right to reside in any part of the country is a part of the :
a) Right to equality (b) **Right to freedom** (c) Right to speak (d) Right to vote
8. The president can nominate ____ members in the Rajya Sabha .
a) 11 (b) 12 (c) 13 (d) 14
9. The right to Information Act was passed in the year :
a) 2003 (b) **2005** (c) 2006 (d) 2008
10. According to the Indian Constitution which of these is above the law ?
a) **President** (b) Vice President (c) Prime Minister (d) None of these
11. The number of subjects in the union list are
(a) 47 (b) 66 (c) **97** (d) None of these
12. The practice of Killing female child is called
(a) **Infanticide** (b) Sati (c) Untouchability (d) All of these
13. How many members can be the president of India nominate for the Lok Sabha
(a) 4 (b) **2** (c) 3 (d) 1
14. Which of these acts as the custodian of the constitution?
(a) Supreme court (b) Parliament (c) Governor (d) CM
16. Indian states has no of its own?
(a) Religion (b) law (c) office (d) **Both (a) and (b)**
17. Minerals are a form of
(a) **Natural resources** (b) Human resources (c) man-made resources (d) All of these

18. Plateau have rich soil in
(a) lava (b) Sandy (c) rocky (d) dunes
19. The primary form of precipitation is -
(a) snow fall (b) **Rainfall** (c) Hail (d) Strom
20. The Revolt of 1857 began from.....
(a) Lucknow (b) kanpur (c) Awadh (d) **Meerut**
21. During sultanate period the chief minister was known as -
(a) Amil (b) Bakshi (c) **Wazir** (d) Sultan
22. The process of capturing and using rain water is called -
(a) **Rain water harvesting** (b) Water budget (c) Hydrological cycle (d) Hail strom
23. In a parliamentary form of government the is the real head –
(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Chief Minister (d) Governor
24. Lotus is the symbol of
(a) **BhartiyaJanata Party** (b) Indian National Congress (c) BahujanSamaj Party (d) NDA
25. The percentage of available fresh water in the world is
(a) 97.3% (b) 50% (c) **2.7%** (d) None of these
26. History has been divided into..... parts
(a) Two (b) **Three** (c) Four (d) one
27. Which of these is called buried sunshine?
(a) Petroleum (b) **Coal** (c) Solar energy (d) Tidal energy
28. Basalt is aRock -
(a) Plutonic (b) Volcanic (c) Primary (d) **Secondary**
29. Which of these is a non-metallic minerals?
(a) Iron ore (b) Bauxite (c) **Limestone** (d) manganese
30. Major components of the atmosphere is -
(a) CO₂ (b) Oxygen (c) **Nitrogen** (d) Ozone
31. Agriculture is.....
(a) **Primary Activity**(b) Secondary Activity (c) Tertiary Activity (d) None of the above
32. Slash and burn practice of agriculture is also known as:
(a) Intensive Farming(b) Extensive Farming(c) **Shifting Farming** (d) Nomadic Farming
33. Which is also known as golden fiber?
(a) Cotton (b) Wheat (c) Silk (d) **Jute**

34. The two most important staple food crops of the world are and

- (a) Ragi & Bajra (b) Tea & Coffee (c) **Rice & Wheat** (d) Millets & Maize

35. It is also known as "Monoculture", i.e. single crop grown over a large area.

- (a) Commercial Grain Farming (b) **Plantation Farming** (c) Multiple Farming (d) Mixed Farming

36. A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is known as a

- (a) Ore (b) **Mineral** (c) Soil (d) Land

37. Where the president of India resides is called the :

- a) Birla House (b) **Rashtrapati Bhawan** (c) Parliament House (d) Birla House

38. Minerals that lie near the earth's surface are simply dug out by the process known as

- (a) **Quarrying** (b) Drilling (c) Open Cast Mining (d) Shaft Mining

39. Hyder Ali was the commander in chief of the :

- a) Maratha Army (b) **Mysore Army** (c) British Army (d) French Army

40. Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas, atomic energy, etc are the examples of

- (a) Conventional (b) **Non- Conventional** (c) Ferrous (d) Non-Ferrous

41. When was the Constitution of India came into effect?

- a) 26 January, 1947 b). 26 January, 1949 (c). **26 January 1950** d). 27 January, 1949

42. Which of the following is the main Standing Committee of Lok Sabha?

- a). Committee on Public Accounts b). Estimates Committee
c) Committee on Public Undertaking (d). **All the Above**

43. To whom the General Purpose Committee advises?

- a) The president b) The vice-president
c) **The speaker** d) The Prime Minister

44. Mr. Narendra Modi is the----- Prime Minister of India.

- a) Seventh b) Fifth
c). Sixth (d) **Fourteenth**

45. Which amendment of the constitution was offered full statehood to Arunachal Pradesh?

- a). **Fifty-Fifth** b). Sixtieth c). Forty-Fourth d). Sixth-Fifth

46. Who among the following appointed the Governor of the states in India?

- a). The Prime Minister b). The Parliament

c). The Chief Ministers

d). The President

47. How many Schedules are contained in the Constitution of India?

a). 12 schedules

b). 20 schedules

c) 10 schedules

d). 25 schedules

48. Which one of the following State Legislature does not have two houses?

a). Karnataka b)

b) Maharastra

c)Tamil Nadu

d)Jammu and Kashmir

49. Who is empowered to declare National Emergency?

a)Prime Minister of India

b) President of India

c) Governors of State

d). Parliament

50. Who appointed the Chief Justice and Other Judges of the Supreme Court of India?

a) Prime Minister of India
State

c)The Governor of the concerning

b) The Governor of the concerning State

d)The C.M of the concerned State

51. What was the role of Tatia Tope in 1857 mutiny?

a) He was commander-in-chief of the army of Nana Saheb

b) He organized Bhils of Panchamaharaj region against the British

c Both A and B

d. Neither A nor B

52. Who was the governor-general during the Revolt of 1857?

a). Lord Canning

c. Lord Willington

b). Lord Irwin).

d Lord Lytton

53. Who was the prominent leader in Lucknow during the Revolt of 1857?

a). Begum Hazrat Mahal

b). Rani Laxmi Bai

c). Kuar Singh

d). Bahadur Shah Zafar

54. Who is the author of the book "The First Indian War of Independence- 1857-59"?

a). Karl Marx

b). Syed Ahmad Khan

c). R. C. Mazumdar

d). S. N. Sen

55. Sir Hume Rose described whom as ‘the best and bravest military leader of the rebel’?

- a). Begum Hazrat Mahal
- b) Rani Laxmi Bai
- c) Kuar Singh
- d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

56. Consider the following statements related to the cause of 1857 revolt and select the right one.

- a). It was a great disparity in salaries between the Indian and European soldiers.
- b). The Indian sepoys were treated with contempt by their European officers.
- c). The sepoys were sent to distant parts of the empire, but were not paid any extra allowance.
- d). All the above**

57. Which of the following is one of the social reasons for 1857 revolt?

- a). The English could not establish any social relationship with the Indians.
- b). The racial arrogance of the British created a difference between the rulers and the ruled.
- c). Both A & B**
- d). The company’s trade policy destroyed Indian handicrafts.

58. Which of the following leader associated with Barout in Uttar Pradesh during 1857 revolts?

- a). **Shah Mal**
- b). Maulavi Ahamadullah Shah
- c). Taty Tope
- d) Veer Kuwar Singh

59. Who among the following British Officials suppressed the Revolt of Jhansi?

- a). Colin Campbell,
- b) Henry Havelock
- c) Henry Lawrence**
- d) Hugh Rose

60. From which source India got concept of Single order of court?

- a) **Government of India Act, 1935**
- b) Government of India Act, 1919
- c) Pitts India Act, 1773
- d) None of the following

61. Which of the following statement is not true about India's Supreme Court?

- a) Article 124 to 147 and Part V of the Indian Constitution informs about the composition and powers of the Supreme Court?
- b) The Supreme Court was inaugurated on January 28, 1950
- c) At present there are 35 judges in the Supreme Court**
- d) Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India

62. Which qualification is wrong for being a judge in the Supreme Court?

- a) It is compulsory to be a citizen of India.
- b) He should be a respected jurist in the eyes of Parliament**
- c) Must be a judge in the High Court for at least 5 years
- d) He should be a lawyer in the High Court for at least 10 years

63. Which statement regarding the tenure of judges of Supreme Court is not correct?

- a) Judge of the Supreme Court can remain in office till the age of 65 years.
- b) Judge of the Supreme Court, gives his resignation letter to the Chief Justice**
- c) On the recommendation of Parliament he can be removed by the President.
- d) Supreme Court judge can be removed only in the condition of misconduct.

64. Who can remove the Judge of the Supreme Court?

- a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- b) Only President
- c) Only Parliament
- d) Both Parliament and President**

65. What is the current salary of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

- a) 1.10 lakhs Rupees
- b) **1 lakh Rupees**
- c) 90,000 Rupees
- d) 1.25 lakhs Rupees

Section -B

***Answer in one word:-**

- 1. Who was the first governor general of India?**
Ans. Warren Hastings
- 2. Who has written history of British India?**
Ans. James Mill
- 3. Who wrote official records in terms to spread their ideas?**
Ans. Leaders and reformers
- 4. How many years Census operations are held?**
Ans. 10years
- 5. In which year National archives came up in India?**
Ans. 1920s
- 6. Which Governor General introduced the policy of 'paramountacy'?**
Ans. Lord Hastings
- 7. What was Farman?**
Ans. It was royal order.
- 8. Who was the ruler of England in 1600?**
Ans. Queen Elizabeth I

- 9. Who devised the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?**
Ans. Lord Dalhousie
- 10. Who was the Governor General of India from 1798 to 1805?**
Ans. Lord Ripon
- 11. Name the governor general of India when the permanent Settlement was introduced.**
Ans. Charles Cornwallis
- 12. Where did the English cultivated indigo?**
Ans. In Jamaica
- 13. In which year, France abolished slavery in the French colonies?**
Ans. In 1792
- 14. In which year Champaran Movement was started?**
Ans. 1917
- 15. Where is ST. Domingue located?**
Ans. Caribbean Islands
- 16. In which year Birsa Munda arrested?**
Ans. In 1895
- 17. To which place Nishi tribes belong?**
Ans. North-East
- 18. On what charge was Birsa convicted?**
Ans. Rioting
- 19. Where Kusum and Palash flowers were used?**
Ans. Colour clothes and Leather
- 20. When did Birsa die and how?**
Ans. He died of Cholera in 1900.
- 21. In which Year, a subsidiary alliances was imposed on Awadh?**
Ans. In 1801
- 22. In which year Delhi was recaptured by British?**
Ans. In 1857
- 23. Name the capital of Rangoon?**
Ans. Burma (now Mymmar)
- 24. Name the Governor General under whom the Revolt of 1857 broke out.**
Ans. Lord Canning
- 25. From where the Revolt of 1857 began?**
Ans. Meerut
- 26. Which cities were recognized as presidency cities?**
Ans. Bombay, Madras and Calcutta
- 27. In which Year Delhi College was built?**
Ans. In 1792
- 28. Name the two industrial cities in Britain**
Ans. Leeds and Manchester
- 29. What is Kingsway known now?**
Ans. Rajpath
- 30. How many families lived in a havelis?**
Ans. Many families

Geography

- 31. Give three examples of a biotic resource.**
Ans. Air, Land, Soil

32. What do you understand by resources?

Ans. Anything that can be used to satisfy our need is called resources.

33. Give two examples of non-renewable resources?

Ans. Coal and Petroleum

34. What are natural resources?

Ans. Natural resources are those that are taken from nature.

35. Which is an example of sustainable development?

Ans. Not waste paper

36. What is the majority of land in India used for?

Ans. Cultivation

37. Which resources cover about three-fourths of the total surfaces of earth?

Ans. Water

38. What are low-lying areas very susceptible to?

Ans. Flooding

39. Which country is mainly covered with forest land?

Ans. Brazil and USA

40. Which physical features are best suited for living?

Ans. Plains and river valleys

41. Which was the first country to develop hydroelectricity?

Ans. Norway

42. What is the name given to the electricity produced from coal?

Ans. Thermal power

43. Which state is a major bauxite producing area?

Ans. Madhya Pradesh

44. Which continent is the leading producer of iron ore in the world?

Ans. Europe

45. Which continent produces more than half of the world's tin?

Ans. Asia

CIVICS

46. Who is the father of the Indian constitution?

Ans. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

47. Who is the president of Constituent assembly?

Ans. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

48. In which year Nepal adopted an interim constitution?

Ans. In 2007

49. Which is not a key feature of the Indian constitution?

Ans. Presidential form of government

50. In which year the Indian National Congress made a demand for a Constituent assembly?

Ans. In 1934

51. What children cannot do in the government schools?

Ans. Celebrating any religious festivals.

52. Why the government cannot force Sikhs to wear a helmet while driving two wheelers?

Ans. Because wearing a pagri is a very important part of Sikh religion.

53. What happened in the Jewish state of Israel?

Ans. Muslim and Christian minorities were treated badly.

54. Apart from India, name other two countries that practice secularism.

Ans. The United States of America and France

55. In which year, France passed law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols of any religions?

Ans. In 2004 year

56. In which year EVM were used throughout the country for the first time in the general elections?

Ans. In 2004 year

57. The parliament of India is also known as-----

Ans. Sansad

58. How many total membership of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans. 245

59. Who is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha?

Ans. The Prime Minister

60. Name the two houses of the Parliament?

Ans. The Rajya Sabha and The Lok Sabha

61. Domestic violence refers to the -----

Ans. Injury, Harm, threat of injury and harm

62. The protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in the year

Ans. 2006

63. The Civil Right Act in 1964, which prohibited discrimination on the basis of race , religion or national , was initiated from which country?

Ans. USA

64. What Act shows British Arbitrariness?

Ans. The Rowlatt Act of 1919

65. After being passed in both houses of Parliament, new bill is then sent to the-----

Ans. Supreme Court

66. Mention one function of the judiciary.

Ans. The judiciary settles disputes.

67. Who appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?

Ans. The President

68. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

Ans. It consists of the Chief Justice and 30 other judges.

69. How many number of High Court are there in India?

Ans. 24

70. In which year Supreme Court of India was established?

Ans. 26 January, 1950

SECTION -C

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. How paintings did projects Governor-General?

Ans. Paintings projected Governor Generals as powerful figures.

Q2. Who was James Mill?

Ans. He was a Scottish economist and political philosopher.

Q3. What was an important aspect of the British histories written by the British historian in India?

Ans. The rule of each Governor General was an important aspect.

Q4. What do you mean by Calligrapher?

Ans. One who is specialized in the art of beautiful writing?

Q5. What is Nationalism?

Ans. The system of a ring allegiance

Q6. Why did the Battle of Plassey become famous?

Ans. It was the first major victory the company won in India.

Q7. Whom did the company install in place of Mir Jafar?

Ans. Company installed Mir Qasim in place of Mir Jafar.

Q8. How did the company purchase Indian goods?

Ans. It purchased Indian goods with gold and silver imported from Britain.

Q9. Name the two rulers under whose leadership Mysore became powerful?

Ans. Haider Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan.

Q10. Why did Tipu Sultan develop a close relationship with the French in India?

Ans. He did so in order to modernize his army with their help.

Q11. Who created Kalamkari print?

Ans. The weavers of Andhra Pradesh created Kalamkari print.

Q12. Who were the gomasthas?

Ans. They were the agents of planters.

Q13. What did indigo workers do in waist deep water?

Ans. They beat the indigo solution.

Q14. What did nij cultivation require?

Ans. It required many ploughs and bullocks.

Q15. Who was William Morris?

Ans. He was a famous poet and artist of 19th century Britain.

Q16. Why did the British introduce land settlements?

Ans. They did so in order to get a regular revenue source for the state.

Q17. When and where was the forest Satyagraha staged?

Ans. The forest Satyagraha occurred in 1930s in the central provinces.

Q18. Who was Birsa?

Ans. Birsa belonged to a family of Mundas, a tribal group that lived in Chhottanagpur.

Q19. How did the tribal groups view the market and the traders?

Ans. They viewed them as their main enemies.

Q20. Why did the forest department establish forest villages?

Ans. It did so in order to ensure a regular supply of cheap labour.

Q21. Why were some forests classified as Reserved Forests?

Ans. These forests produced timber which the British wanted.

Q22. When and where did Bahadur Shah Zafar die?

Ans. He died in the Rangoon jail in 1862.

Q23. Who was Bakht Khan?

Ans. Bakht Khan was a soldier from Bareilly.

Q24. Who was Tantia tope?

Ans. He was the General of Nana Sahib.

Q25. Who was Mangal Pandey?

Ans. He was a young Indian Sepoy of the British Army.

Q26. What was the first step taken by the company towards ending the Mughal dynasty?

Ans. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the company.

Q27. Where did the Indians live in the 1870s?

Ans. They lived in the Walled city.

Q28. Name the cities that were de-urbanised in the 19th century.

Ans. Surat, Machlipatnam and Seringapatam.

Q29. What jobs did the new migrants coming to Delhi take up?

Ans. They took up jobs as hawkers, vendors, carpenters and ironsmiths.

Q30. Why the main streets of Chandini Chowk and Faiz Bazaar were made broad?

Ans. They were made broad for royal processions to pass.

Q31. Who lived in the "white" areas in cities such as Madras?

Ans. The British lived in the 'white' areas in cities such as Madras.

Geography

Q1. What is patent?

Ans. Patent means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.

Q2. What is meant by human made resources?

Ans. Resources invented by human beings by using their intelligence are called a human resources.

Q3. How are resources classified according to their distribution?

Ans. On the basis of their distribution, resources are classified into ubiquitous and localized.

Q4. What do you understand by the word “utility”?

Ans.If a substance can be used in any way, it is said to have a utility.

Q5. What is the name given to the type of resources that have limited stock?

Ans. The resources having limited stock are called non-renewable resources.

Q6. Define soil.

Ans. The thin layer of grainy substances covering the surfaces of the earth is called soil.

Q7. What is parent rock?

Ans. The rock from which soil is derived is called parent rock.

Q8. Give three common forms of land use.

Ans. (1) As cropland (2) Pasture (3) Forests

Q9. Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans. Temperature and Rainfall

Q10. What is required to make soil fertile?

Ans.The right mix of minerals and organic matter is needed to make soil fertile.

Q11. Name the leading tin producers in Asia.

Ans. China, Malaysia and Indonesia are leading tin producers in Asia.

Q12. Why petroleum and its derivatives are called “black gold”?

Ans. Petroleum and its derivatives are black in colour but as valuable as gold, so we refer to it as “black gold”.

Q13. What is natural gas?

Ans. Natural gas is a fossil fuel obtained with petroleum deposits in oil fields.

Q14. Name some important hydel power stations in India?

Ans. BhakraNangal, Gandhi Sagar, Nagarjunasagar and Damodar Valley projects are important hydel power stations in India.

Q15.Name any three common minerals used by you every day.

Ans: The three common minerals used every day are Salt, Gold and Copper.

CIVICS

Q1. What is Sovereignty?

Ans. Sovereignty means independence and freedom to govern oneself.

Q2. What is democracy?

Ans. The government of the people by the people and for the people is called democracy.

Q3. What is Right to Equality?

Ans. Right to equality means that all persons are equal before the law.

Q4. What do you mean by a Secular state?

Ans. A Secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

Q5. How has the section on Fundamental Rights often been referred to?

Ans. It has often been referred to as the conscience of the Indian Constitution.

Q6. What does the term 'Secularism' refer to?

Ans. The term 'Secularism' refers to the separation of the power of religion from the power of the state.

Q7. How is Indian secularism different from that of American Secularism?

Ans. Unlike Indian Secularism, there is strict separation between religion and the state in American Secularism.

Q8. Give three examples of public spaces that do not promote any one religion.

Ans. Government schools, Courts and police stations do not promote anyone religion.

Q9. What is meant by 'Principled distance'?

Ans. This means that any interference in religion by the state has to be based on the ideals laid out in the constitution.

Q10. What is the term or tenure of the Lok Sabha?

Ans. The tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years.

Q11. What makes the Indian Parliament powerful?

Ans. It is the representatives of the people.

Q12. Name the ministries which are housed in the North Block.

Ans. The Minister of Finance and the Ministry of Home affairs.

Q13. Who nominates the 12 members of the Rajya Sabha?

Ans. The President of India

Q14. What is the advantage of the use of Electronic Voting Machine?

Ans. Cutting of trees has been stopped.

Q15. Who introduced the rule of law in India –British or the Indians?

Ans. The Indians introduced the rule of law in their country.

Q16. Why do people not accept some laws passed by the Parliament?

Ans. It is because they feel that the intension behind such laws is unfair and harmful.

Q17. What is Controversial law?

Ans. The law that favours one group and disregards the other is known as controversial law.

Q18. What does the court do if it finds that laws don't adhere to the Constitution?

Ans. The court has the power to modify or cancel such laws.

Q19. Name a few offences that are associated with criminal law.

Ans. Theft, harassing, a woman for more dowry, murder.

Q20. Give full form of FIR and PIL.

Ans. FIR: - First Information Report

PIL: - Public Interest Litigation

Q21. In which Article of the Constitution is the Fundamental Right to Life guaranteed?

Ans. The Fundamental Right to Life is guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution.

Q22. The seven north-east states have a common HighCourt . Where is this located?

Ans. It is located at Guwahati.

Q23. Where were High Courts first established and When?

Ans. High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1962.

SECTION -C

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Why did the British preserve official documents?

Q2. How do people associate history with a string of dates? Q3. What attracted European trading companies to India?

Q4. Give an account of different European trading companies besides the British East India Companies that entered the Eastern markets.

Q5. Give two problems which arose with the new Munro system of fixing revenue.

Q6. Why were ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

- Q7. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?
- Q8. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?
- Q9. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?
- Q10. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity ?
- Q11. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.
- Q12. What is meant by de-Urbanisation?
- Q13. Why are human resources important?
- Q14. Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?
- Q15. Why land is considered an important resource?
- Q16. Suggest three ways to conserve water.
- Q17. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?
- Q18. How is hydroelectricity produced?
- Q19. What is constitution? What purpose does it serve?
- Q20. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?
- Q21. What is Secularism?
- Q22. What are the three objectives of a Secular State?
- Q23. Why do we need a Parliament?
- Q24. What is the role of Prime Minister?
- Q25. In ancient India there was no rule of law? Explain.
- Q26. State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.
- Q27. What is the Structure of Courts in India:
- Q28. What are the different branches of the Legal System?

SECTION -D

Answer in detail:-

- Q1. How will the information historians get from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?
- Q2. What were the areas of conflict between the Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company?

Q3.How was the mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Q4.What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?

Q5. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Q6. How did the Partition affect life in Delhi?

Q7. Differentiate between the followings.

- (a) Potential and actual resources
- (b) Ubiquitous and localised resources

Q8.Describe methods of soil conservation.

Q9. Name and describe some non-conventional sources of energy.

Q10. Describe all the Fundamental Rights mentioned in the constitution.

Q11. Describe Fundamental Duties in the light of Fundamental Rights.

Q12. Describe briefly about the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Q14.Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?

Q15.Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

SECTION-E

***Flow charts and Maps activity**

- 1) Flowchart of Natural Resources.
- 2) Factors affecting soil formation
- 3) Flowchart of Minerals.
- 4) Flowchart of Constitution.
- 5) Flow chart of Secularisms
- 6) Flow chart of Parliament.
- 7) Flowchart of Different type of Court

Map Skills:-

- 1) On outline map of India shows expansion of British territorial power in India.
- 2) On Outline maps of India, mark the major centres of Blue Rebellion.
- 3) On an Outline political map of India, mark the location of those places where the tribal revolts were led by Santhals, Mundas, Kols, and Bhils.