



HISTORY

Chapter 1: Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age (25 points)

1. Tribals lived mainly in forests, hills, and remote regions like Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh.
 2. Their livelihood included hunting, gathering, and shifting cultivation (podu farming).
 3. Tribals practiced animism, worshipping natural elements like rivers, mountains, and trees.
 4. Land and forest resources were considered communal property.
 5. Tribals had traditional governance through councils or panchayats.
 6. Dikus (outsiders) included moneylenders, landlords, missionaries, and British officials.
 7. Dikus introduced private property and taxes, disrupting tribal systems.
 8. Tribals were exploited through land revenue systems and moneylending.
 9. Loss of forest rights prevented tribals from hunting and gathering freely.
 10. Missionaries attempted to convert tribals to Christianity.
 11. The desire to protect tribal culture, land, and autonomy caused revolts.
 12. Munda revolt (1899–1900) was led by Birsa Munda in Chotanagpur.
 13. Birsa Munda preached unity among tribals and resistance against Dikus.
 14. His vision included a “Golden Age” of tribal self-rule.
 15. British authorities arrested Birsa Munda in 1900; he died in prison at age 25.
 16. Tribal revolts led to partial concessions, like restoration of forest rights.
 17. These revolts inspired future tribal and peasant movements.
 18. Forest Acts (1878+) restricted tribal access to forests.
 19. Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act aimed to protect tribal land but often failed.
 20. Tribals faced poverty due to exploitation and loss of livelihood.
 21. Tribals resisted cultural interference and exploitation through Ulgulan (“Great Tumult”).
 22. Revolts were mostly localized but showed tribal discontent.
 23. British often used military force to suppress tribal uprisings.
 24. Tribal revolts highlighted the importance of land and forest rights.
 25. Keywords: Tribals, Dikus, Ulgulan, Golden Age, Birsa Munda, Chotanagpur.
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Chapter 2: When People Revolt – 1857 and After (30 points)

1. Revolt of 1857 is also called the First War of Indian Independence.
 2. Military grievances included low pay and long service for sepoy.
 3. Introduction of Enfield rifle cartridges greased with cow and pig fat offended Hindus and Muslims.
 4. Economic grievances: heavy taxes on peasants and zamindar exploitation.
 5. British destroyed local cottage industries, causing unemployment.
 6. Political grievances: Doctrine of Lapse allowed annexation if a ruler died without a male heir.
 7. British disrespect for Indian rulers fueled discontent.
 8. Social/religious grievances included fear of forced conversion by missionaries.
 9. Revolt began in Meerut in May 1857 and spread to Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bihar.
 10. Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared symbolic leader in Delhi.
 11. Rani Lakshmbai led rebellion in Jhansi.
 12. Nana Sahib led revolt in Kanpur.
 13. Begum Hazrat Mahal resisted in Lucknow.
 14. Kunwar Singh led revolt in Bihar.
 15. Siege of Delhi was a major battle where sepoy captured the city temporarily.
 16. Kanpur Massacre: 200 British men, women, and children killed.
 17. Lucknow resistance lasted several months against British forces.
 18. Jhansi battle: Rani Lakshmbai fought fiercely; became legendary.
 19. British reinforcements defeated rebels using superior weapons and tactics.
 20. Rebels were executed, imprisoned, or exiled.
 21. Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled to Rangoon; Mughal dynasty ended.
 22. India came under direct British Crown rule in 1858.
 23. British reorganized the army, police, and administration to prevent future revolts.
 24. Revolt created mistrust between British and Indians.
 25. Inspired future movements and nationalist ideas.
 26. Revolt spread unevenly; some regions were peaceful.
 27. Keywords: revolt, sepoy, Doctrine of Lapse, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi.
 28. It marked the end of Mughal influence and rise of British control.
 29. It was the first large-scale resistance against British policies.
 30. Set the stage for organized national movements later.
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Chapter 3: Civilising the Native, Educating the Nation (25 points)

1. British aimed to “civilize” India using Western education, law, and culture.
2. Orientalists promoted learning Indian languages like Sanskrit and Persian.
3. Anglicists promoted English education and Western knowledge.

4. Macaulay's Minute (1835) advocated English education to create administrative intermediaries.
5. Wood's Despatch (1854) emphasized modern schooling and universities.
6. Universities were established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
7. Teacher training institutes were promoted.
8. Female education was encouraged for the first time.
9. Curriculum included science, maths, and English.
10. Decline of traditional schools (pathshalas, madrasas) occurred.
11. English-educated Indians became leaders in social reform and politics.
12. Education helped spread modern ideas and social awareness.
13. Missionary schools promoted literacy but also attempted religious conversion.
14. Education acted as a tool for British administrative control.
15. Indian languages and traditional knowledge were undervalued.
16. Growth of newspapers and literature in English and vernacular languages occurred.
17. Promoted rational thinking and questioning of traditional authority.
18. Western ideas influenced early nationalist leaders.
19. Literacy spread unevenly across regions; urban areas benefited more.
20. Keywords: Macaulay, Wood, Orientalists, Anglicists, English education.
21. Debate between Anglicists and Orientalists shaped India's education system.
22. English education created a small elite class for administrative work.
23. Traditional subjects like moral education, ethics, and Indian history declined.
24. Missionary education introduced Western science and philosophy.
25. Education became linked to social reform movements.

Chapter 4: The Making of the National Movement (1870s–1947) – 30 points

1. The Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885 to represent Indian interests under British rule.
2. Early nationalists were called **Moderates**; they sought reforms through petitions, debates, and constitutional methods.
3. Moderates believed in gradual change and loyalty to the British crown.
4. Leaders of Moderates included **Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Pherozeshah Mehta**.
5. The **Extremists** opposed moderate methods and demanded Swaraj (self-rule).
6. Extremist leaders included **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal**.
7. Extremists promoted boycott of British goods and **Swadeshi movement**.
8. Partition of Bengal in 1905 by the British sparked large-scale protests and Swadeshi campaigns.
9. The **Revolutionaries** believed in armed struggle to overthrow British rule.
10. Revolutionaries included **Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Subhas Chandra Bose**.
11. **Gandhi** returned to India in 1915 and led a new phase of mass movements.
12. **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)**: boycott of British schools, courts, and goods.
13. Chauri Chaura incident (1922) led Gandhi to suspend Non-Cooperation Movement.

14. **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34):** Salt March led by Gandhi challenged British monopoly on salt.
 15. Millions of Indians participated in protests, marches, and non-payment of taxes.
 16. Gandhi promoted **Satyagraha (truth-force)** as a method of non-violent resistance.
 17. The **Round Table Conferences (1930–32)** discussed constitutional reforms with Indian leaders.
 18. The **Quit India Movement (1942)** demanded immediate British withdrawal; slogan “Do or Die.”
 19. Leaders like **Subhas Chandra Bose** formed the Indian National Army (INA) to fight the British.
 20. INA sought support from Axis powers during World War II to liberate India.
 21. Post-1942, British repression increased with arrests and censorship.
 22. Mass movements united peasants, workers, students, and women in the freedom struggle.
 23. Economic pressures from WWII weakened British control in India.
 24. Indian leaders negotiated independence with Britain after the war.
 25. Independence and Partition occurred in **1947**, creating India and Pakistan.
 26. Partition led to massive migration, communal riots, and division of resources.
 27. The movement involved both constitutional struggle and mass action.
 28. Key slogan: “Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it” – **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**.
 29. Gandhi promoted simplicity, self-reliance, and boycott of foreign goods.
 30. Keywords: INC, Moderates, Extremists, Swadeshi, Gandhi, Salt March, Quit India, INA, Partition.
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CIVICS / SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE

Chapter 5: Understanding Secularism – 25 points

1. Secularism means the government treats all religions equally.
2. India has no official religion; all faiths enjoy equal status.
3. Citizens are free to practice, profess, and propagate any religion.
4. Secularism prevents discrimination based on religion.
5. Promotes unity in India’s multi-religious society.
6. Laws remain neutral and apply equally to all communities.
7. Secularism protects minority rights and prevents majority dominance.
8. Religious institutions cannot interfere in government decisions.
9. Secular policies include protection of places of worship and religious festivals.
10. Examples: Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs can freely practice their faiths.
11. Education policies do not promote any religion exclusively.
12. Secularism supports equal employment opportunities irrespective of religion.
13. Government funds do not favor any religious group.
14. Religious conversion cannot be forced or coerced.
15. Secularism is enshrined in the **Indian Constitution** (Preamble + Articles 25–28).
16. Laws prevent discrimination in social, political, and economic spheres.

17. Secularism promotes tolerance and peaceful coexistence.
 18. Encourages dialogue and understanding between communities.
 19. Secularism is essential for national integration.
 20. Citizens can challenge laws that violate secular principles in courts.
 21. Keywords: secularism, equality, freedom of religion, neutrality.
 22. Government policies aim to maintain religious harmony.
 23. Protects cultural and religious diversity in India.
 24. Secularism is a pillar of democracy.
 25. Citizens' rights are independent of religion or belief.
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Chapter 6: Judiciary – 25 points

1. Judiciary interprets laws and resolves disputes between individuals, groups, and government.
 2. Protects citizens' fundamental rights under the Constitution.
 3. Ensures justice and punishes lawbreakers.
 4. Acts as a check on legislative and executive powers.
 5. The Supreme Court is the highest court in India.
 6. High Courts operate at the state level.
 7. District and subordinate courts handle local cases.
 8. The Supreme Court can strike down unconstitutional laws (Judicial Review).
 9. Fundamental rights protected include Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, and Right against Exploitation.
 10. Judiciary ensures fairness in elections and governance.
 11. Judges are independent and appointed by the President.
 12. Judicial independence prevents misuse of power by government.
 13. Judiciary can interpret laws to suit changing social conditions.
 14. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) allows citizens to approach courts for social justice.
 15. Judiciary protects minorities and weaker sections.
 16. Courts resolve conflicts between center and state governments.
 17. Constitution gives powers for judicial review and interpretation.
 18. Courts can ensure enforcement of social, environmental, and labor laws.
 19. Judiciary educates citizens about rights and duties.
 20. It helps maintain rule of law in society.
 21. Keywords: justice, fundamental rights, judicial review, hierarchy.
 22. Supreme Court decisions set important legal precedents.
 23. Judiciary promotes social justice and equality.
 24. Court judgments influence policy and administration.
 25. Citizens can appeal against government actions violating the law.
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Chapter 7: Understanding Marginalisation – 25 points

1. Marginalisation occurs when certain groups are pushed to society's edges.
2. Marginalised groups include tribals, Dalits, minorities, women, and disabled people.

3. Causes: social discrimination, poverty, lack of education, and unfair laws.
 4. Marginalised groups often have limited access to jobs and education.
 5. They face poor healthcare and living conditions.
 6. Landlessness and unemployment add to marginalisation.
 7. Historical discrimination perpetuates inequality.
 8. Social exclusion leads to weak political representation.
 9. Migration often occurs in search of work or opportunities.
 10. Government initiatives: reservations in jobs and education.
 11. Scholarships and financial support help reduce inequality.
 12. Skill development programs aim to empower marginalised communities.
 13. Social movements and NGOs work to promote inclusion.
 14. Marginalisation leads to vulnerability to exploitation.
 15. Gender marginalisation restricts women's rights and opportunities.
 16. Caste-based discrimination still affects access to resources.
 17. Literacy programs improve awareness and empowerment.
 18. Awareness campaigns encourage social inclusion.
 19. Legal measures protect rights of marginalised sections.
 20. Policies aim to reduce income and social inequality.
 21. Keywords: marginalisation, inequality, exclusion, government schemes.
 22. Inclusion helps in building a stronger democracy.
 23. Education and healthcare are key tools against marginalisation.
 24. Social justice strengthens national development.
 25. Community participation is essential for effective inclusion.
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Chapter 8: Law and Social Justice – 25 points

1. Law is a system of rules that regulates human behavior.
2. Laws protect citizens' rights and ensure equality.
3. Social justice aims to create equal opportunities for all.
4. Labour laws ensure fair wages, safe working conditions, and reasonable hours.
5. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act prevents exploitation of children.
6. Right to Education Act (2009) ensures free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14.
7. Laws protect weaker sections like women, Dalits, and tribals.
8. Environmental laws regulate pollution and conserve natural resources.
9. Citizens can approach courts if rights are violated.
10. Public interest litigation (PIL) allows collective action to enforce rights.
11. Women's Reservation Bill seeks better representation in governance.
12. Scheduled Castes and Tribes receive reservation in jobs and education.
13. Anti-discrimination laws prohibit caste, religion, gender, and disability-based discrimination.
14. Right to Information (RTI) ensures transparency in governance.
15. Judicial system enforces social justice by interpreting laws.
16. Laws regulate industries, education, and agriculture to protect people.

17. Legal aid ensures justice for poor and marginalized.
 18. Laws evolve with social changes and emerging needs.
 19. Enforcement agencies include police, labor departments, and environment boards.
 20. Key examples: Child Labour Act, RTI, RTE, SC/ST Reservation.
 21. Keywords: law, social justice, equality, fundamental rights, legal aid.
 22. Laws ensure participation of all citizens in social and economic life.
 23. Citizens must know their rights and responsibilities.
 24. Social justice promotes harmony, fairness, and democracy.
 25. Government policies and law together reduce inequality and exploitation.
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GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 9: Agriculture – 25 points

1. Agriculture is the science and practice of growing crops and raising animals.
 2. Main crops in India: cereals (rice, wheat, maize), pulses (lentils, gram), cash crops (sugarcane, cotton, tea).
 3. Agriculture is classified as subsistence (for family use) and commercial (for market).
 4. Factors affecting agriculture: climate, rainfall, soil type, irrigation, and technology.
 5. Monsoon rainfall is critical for rain-fed crops.
 6. Fertile soils like alluvial, black, red, and laterite support different crops.
 7. Traditional methods include plowing, sowing, and harvesting manually.
 8. Modern methods use tractors, harvesters, and high-yield seeds.
 9. Green Revolution increased productivity of wheat and rice in 1960s–70s.
 10. Irrigation supports multiple cropping and reduces dependence on rainfall.
 11. Major irrigation projects: Bhakra Nangal, Indira Gandhi Canal.
 12. Problems: droughts, floods, soil erosion, water scarcity.
 13. Farmers face issues like debt, crop failure, and price fluctuations.
 14. Government policies: Minimum Support Price (MSP), subsidies, crop insurance.
 15. Organic farming and sustainable methods are promoted in some regions.
 16. Plantation crops include tea, coffee, rubber, and spices.
 17. Horticulture produces fruits, vegetables, and flowers.
 18. Livestock farming contributes milk, meat, and wool.
 19. Fisheries and aquaculture supplement rural income.
 20. Agriculture supports rural livelihoods and national economy.
 21. Keywords: subsistence, commercial, irrigation, crops, Green Revolution.
 22. Agro-climatic zones influence crop patterns across India.
 23. Soil conservation and water management are crucial for productivity.
 24. Crop rotation and mixed cropping maintain soil fertility.
 25. Farmers' cooperatives and markets help in distribution and sale of produce.
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Chapter 10: Industries – 25 points

1. Industries process raw materials into finished goods.
 2. Types: Agro-based, Mineral-based, Small-scale, Large-scale.
 3. Agro-based industries: cotton textile, sugar, jute, and food processing.
 4. Mineral-based industries: iron & steel, cement, aluminium.
 5. Small-scale industries: low capital, local market, traditional handicrafts.
 6. Large-scale industries: automobiles, heavy machinery, mass production.
 7. Iron & steel industry is considered the backbone of industrial development.
 8. Cotton textile industry was first modern industry in India.
 9. Industrial location depends on raw materials, labor, capital, water, and transport.
 10. Major industrial regions: Jamshedpur (steel), Mumbai-Pune (textile), Chennai (automobile).
 11. Government supports industries with subsidies and infrastructure.
 12. Industrialization creates jobs and contributes to GDP.
 13. Cottage and handicraft industries preserve traditional skills.
 14. Small-scale enterprises promote entrepreneurship.
 15. Modern industries require technology, skilled labor, and capital investment.
 16. Industrial pollution affects air, water, and soil quality.
 17. Environmental regulations ensure sustainable industrial growth.
 18. IT and service industries are emerging sectors in India.
 19. Major industrial centers: Steel – Bhilai, Durgapur; Textile – Ahmedabad, Coimbatore.
 20. Industrial development reduces regional economic disparities.
 21. Keywords: agro-based, mineral-based, small-scale, large-scale, industrialization.
 22. Industrial policies influence foreign investment and trade.
 23. MSMEs (Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises) boost rural and urban economy.
 24. Industrial clusters and zones improve efficiency and production.
 25. Industries support agriculture by providing machinery, fertilizers, and processing units.
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Chapter 11: Human Resources – 25 points

1. Human resources include the skills, knowledge, health, and education of a population.
2. High literacy and skill levels improve productivity.
3. India's population distribution is uneven; densely populated states: UP, Bihar, WB; sparsely populated: Rajasthan, Arunachal.
4. Literacy rates vary across states: Kerala (~96%), Mizoram (~91%), Bihar (~70%), Jharkhand (~72%).
5. The workforce is divided into Primary (agriculture), Secondary (industry), and Tertiary (services) sectors.
6. Primary sector employs ~42%, Secondary ~24%, Tertiary ~34%.
7. Migration occurs from rural to urban areas for jobs and better facilities.
8. Human capital development depends on education, skill training, and health services.
9. Graphs show literacy rate, population distribution, and sector-wise employment.
10. Population density influences resource allocation and development planning.
11. Government programs: skill development missions, literacy campaigns, health schemes.

12. Healthy human resources improve economic growth.
13. Education and vocational training enhance employability.
14. Youth population is a demographic advantage for India.
15. Women participation in workforce is increasing slowly but remains low in some regions.
16. Urbanization affects labor distribution and employment patterns.
17. Migration also influences cultural diversity and urban infrastructure needs.
18. Human development indices measure quality of life, health, and education.
19. Investment in human resources is essential for long-term development.
20. Technological literacy enhances productivity and innovation.
21. Keywords: human resources, literacy, productivity, sectors, workforce.
22. Workforce participation graphs help in planning employment policies.
23. Fertility, mortality, and migration rates impact population growth.
24. Demographic studies guide health, education, and employment strategies.
25. Effective human resource management supports sustainable national development.



HISTORY – QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Chapter 1: Tribals, Dikus and the Vision of a Golden Age

Q1: Who were the Dikus?

A1: Dikus were outsiders, including moneylenders, landlords, missionaries, and British officials, who exploited tribal lands, forests, and culture.

Q2: What caused tribal revolts?

A2:

- Loss of land and forest rights.
- Heavy taxes and debt.
- Interference in tribal customs and culture.
- Exploitation by Dikus through moneylending and forced labor.

Q3: Who led the Munda revolt and what was its aim?

A3: Birsa Munda led the Munda revolt (1899–1900) in Chotanagpur aiming to restore tribal autonomy and revive the Golden Age.

Q4: What were the effects of tribal revolts?

A4:

- Partial restoration of forest rights.
- Awareness of tribal issues among British authorities.
- Inspired future tribal movements.

Q5: What is 'Ulgulan'?

A5: Ulgulan means "Great Tumult," the tribal uprising led by Birsa Munda against British interference and exploitation.

Chapter 2: When People Revolt – 1857 and After

Q1: What were the political causes of the revolt of 1857?

A1:

- Doctrine of Lapse allowed British annexation of princely states.
- Disrespect to local rulers and interference in succession.

Q2: What were the military causes of the revolt?

A2:

- Low pay and poor conditions for sepoys.
- Introduction of Enfield rifle cartridges greased with cow/pig fat, offending Hindus and Muslims.
- Forced service abroad, violation of traditional rights.

Q3: What were the economic causes of the revolt?

A3:

- Heavy taxes on peasants.
- Zamindar exploitation.
- Destruction of local cottage industries leading to unemployment.

Q4: What were the social and religious causes of the revolt?

A4:

- Fear of conversion to Christianity by missionaries.
- Interference in traditional customs and religious practices.

Q5: Name the major leaders of the revolt and their centers.

A5:

- Bahadur Shah Zafar – Delhi
- Rani Lakshmbai – Jhansi
- Nana Sahib – Kanpur
- Begum Hazrat Mahal – Lucknow
- Kunwar Singh – Bihar

Q6: What were the effects of the revolt?

A6:

- End of the Mughal dynasty.
- India came under direct British Crown rule (1858).
- Army and administration reorganized.

- Spread of mistrust between British and Indians.
 - Inspired future nationalist movements.
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Chapter 3: Civilising the Native, Educating the Nation

Q1: Who were the Orientalists and what did they believe?

A1: Orientalists promoted Indian languages and culture (Sanskrit, Persian) and believed traditional learning should continue.

Q2: Who were the Anglicists and what did they believe?

A2: Anglicists promoted English education, Western knowledge, and modern sciences to “civilize” Indians.

Q3: What was Macaulay’s Minute (1835)?

A3: It proposed English education to create a class of people who would act as intermediaries between the British and Indians.

Q4: What was Wood’s Despatch (1854)?

A4: Recommended establishment of universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras), teacher training institutes, promotion of female education, and modern curriculum.

Q5: What were the effects of British education policies?

A5:

- Decline of traditional schools.
 - Rise of English-educated Indians.
 - Spread of modern, political, and social ideas.
 - Growth of newspapers and literature in English and vernaculars.
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Chapter 4: Making of the National Movement (1870s–1947)

Q1: Who were the Moderates in the Indian National Congress?

A1: Leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale who believed in petitions, reforms, and constitutional methods to achieve political goals.

Q2: Who were the Extremists in the Indian National Congress?

A2: Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal who believed in boycott of British goods, Swadeshi, and protests.

Q3: Who were revolutionary leaders?

A3: Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Subhas Chandra Bose who believed in armed struggle against British rule.

Q4: What were the main Gandhian movements?

A4:

- Non-Cooperation (1920–22)
- Civil Disobedience (1930–34), including Salt March
- Quit India (1942)

Q5: What was the outcome of the national movement?

A5: Independence in 1947 and Partition of India and Pakistan.



CIVICS / SOCIAL & POLITICAL LIFE – Q&A

Chapter 5: Understanding Secularism

Q1: What is secularism?

A1: Secularism is a principle where the government treats all religions equally and does not have an official religion.

Q2: What is the main purpose of secularism?

A2: To ensure equality, prevent religious discrimination, and promote unity in a multi-religious society.

Q3: Give an example of secularism in India.

A3: All religions, such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Sikhism, have freedom to practice and worship.

Q4: How does secularism affect laws?

A4: Laws remain neutral, applying equally to all citizens regardless of religion.

Q5: Why is secularism important in India?

A5: India has multiple religions; secularism maintains harmony and prevents conflict.

Q6: Mention a constitutional article related to secularism.

A6: Article 25 guarantees freedom of religion.

Q7: What happens if secularism is not maintained?

A7: It may lead to discrimination, inequality, and social unrest.

Q8: Can citizens challenge laws against secularism?

A8: Yes, citizens can approach courts if a law or government action violates secular principles.

Q9: Define religious tolerance.

A9: Accepting and respecting all religions without forcing one's beliefs on others.

Q10: Give one keyword to remember secularism.

A10: Equality.

Chapter 6: Judiciary

Q1: What is the role of the judiciary?

A1: To interpret laws, settle disputes, and protect citizens' rights.

Q2: What are fundamental rights?

A2: Basic rights guaranteed to every citizen, like freedom of speech and equality.

Q3: What is the hierarchy of courts in India?

A3: Supreme Court → High Courts → District Courts → Subordinate Courts.

Q4: Can the Supreme Court strike down laws?

A4: Yes, if a law violates the Constitution, the Supreme Court can declare it unconstitutional.

Q5: Give an example of judiciary protecting rights.

A5: Supreme Court ruling in Right to Education case ensures free education for children.

Q6: What is judicial review?

A6: The power of courts to examine laws and government actions for constitutionality.

Q7: Why is an independent judiciary important?

A7: To maintain checks and balances and prevent misuse of power.

Q8: Name one famous Supreme Court case.

A8: Kesavananda Bharati case (fundamental rights cannot be abrogated).

Q9: How does judiciary promote justice?

A9: By punishing lawbreakers and protecting citizens from unfair treatment.

Q10: Keyword to remember judiciary.

A10: Justice.

Chapter 7: Understanding Marginalisation

Q1: What is marginalisation?

A1: Pushing some groups to the edges of society and denying them access to resources and opportunities.

Q2: Which groups are often marginalised in India?

A2: Tribals, Dalits, minorities, women, and disabled people.

Q3: Causes of marginalisation?

A3: Social discrimination, poverty, lack of education, and unfair laws.

Q4: Effects of marginalisation?

A4: Limited access to jobs, education, healthcare, and social participation.

Q5: Government measures to reduce marginalisation?

A5: Reservations, scholarships, skill development programs, and awareness campaigns.

Q6: Give an example of marginalisation in history.

A6: Untouchability faced by Dalits prevented them from entering temples or schools.

Q7: How can education help reduce marginalisation?

A7: Provides skills and awareness, helping people access jobs and opportunities.

Q8: Keyword for marginalisation.

A8: Inequality.

Chapter 8: Law and Social Justice

Q1: What is social justice?

A1: Ensuring fairness and equality for all, especially weaker sections of society.

Q2: How do laws promote social justice?

A2: By protecting rights, preventing discrimination, and regulating welfare.

Q3: Name some labour laws.

A3: Minimum wages act, factory act, child labour prohibition act.

Q4: How do environmental laws support social justice?

A4: By preventing pollution and protecting public health.

Q5: Give examples of social justice initiatives.

A5: Right to Education (RTE), affirmative action, schemes for tribals and Dalits.

Q6: How can citizens enforce social justice?

A6: By approaching courts and using legal rights.

Q7: Why is law important for social justice?

A7: It ensures protection, equality, and prevents exploitation.

Q8: Keyword to remember.

A8: Equality.

Chapter 9: Agriculture

Q1: What is agriculture?

A1: Growing crops and raising animals for food, fiber, and other resources.

Q2: Types of agriculture?

A2: Subsistence (for family) and commercial (for sale).

Q3: Examples of subsistence crops?

A3: Rice, wheat, pulses.

Q4: Examples of commercial crops?

A4: Sugarcane, cotton, tea, coffee.

Q5: Factors affecting agriculture?

A5: Soil, climate, water availability, technology, government support.

Q6: Problems faced by farmers?

A6: Drought, floods, poor irrigation, lack of modern tools.

Q7: Government schemes for agriculture?

A7: Subsidies, improved seeds, irrigation projects, crop insurance.

Q8: What is irrigation?

A8: Artificial supply of water to crops.

Q9: Keyword to remember agriculture.

A9: Crops.

Chapter 10: Industries

Q1: What is an industry?

A1: A unit converting raw materials into finished goods.

Q2: Types of industries?

A2: Agro-based and mineral-based.

Q3: Examples of agro-based industries?

A3: Cotton textile, sugar, food processing.

Q4: Examples of mineral-based industries?

A4: Iron & steel, cement, aluminium.

Q5: Difference between small-scale and large-scale industries?

A5: Small-scale: handicrafts, low capital; Large-scale: factories, mass production.

Q6: Why is iron & steel important?

A6: Backbone of modern industry, used in construction and machinery.

Q7: Keyword to remember industries.

A7: Production.

Chapter 11: Human Resources

Q1: What are human resources?

A1: Population's skills, education, and health used in economic production.

Q2: How does literacy affect human resources?

A2: Higher literacy improves productivity and employability.

Q3: Densely populated states in India?

A3: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal.

Q4: Sparsely populated states?

A4: Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh.

Q5: Workforce sectors?

A5: Primary (agriculture), Secondary (industry), Tertiary (services).

Q6: Workforce participation percentages?

A6: Primary ~42%, Secondary ~24%, Tertiary ~34%.

Q7: Role of government in human resources?

A7: Improve education, skills, health, and employment opportunities.

Q8: Keyword to remember human resources.

A8: Productivity.
