

# SOCIAL

## Ch-1 How, When And where ?

### I. Definitions:

1. Colonial Period - Associated with domination of the British, French and Portuguese where people did not have equality, freedom and liberty.
2. Calligraphists – Experts in art of writing.
3. Subjugation - Control over a (Country's domination) country.
4. Medieval period – Medieval means the middle period which is described as the period in which the features of the modern time did not exist.
5. Historians - Scholars who write histories.
6. Stretch of time – Duration, Period

### II. Answer in short:

1. Name the prominent five governor generals who governed India between 1773 and 1857.

Ans: \* Warren Hastings \* Lord Wellesley \* Lord William Bentinck  
\* Lord Dalhousie \* Lord Canning

2. What is colonisation?

Ans: When subjugation of one country by another leads to these kinds of political, economic, social and cultural changes, we call it the process of colonisation.

3. How did the historians divide the Indian History?

Ans: Historians usually divided Indian history into ancient, medieval and modern.

4. What happened in 1946 in relation to Royal Indian Navy?

Ans: In 1946, a mutiny broke on the ships at different dockyards.

### III. Answer in paragraph:

1. What was the effect of colonisation on India?

Ans: The British came to India to conquer the country and establish their rule. They established control over the economy and society, collected revenue to meet all their expenses, bought the goods they wanted at low prices, produced crops they needed for export and brought the changes that came about as a consequence. The changes

British rule brought about in values and tastes, customs and practices were detrimental to our interests.

2. What is survey? Why are surveys carried out?

Ans: \* The process of collecting information about various aspects for example about flora, fauna, topography, cropping etc. of a place is called survey.

\* Surveys were carried out by the British to administer India effectively.

Detailed surveys were carried out to judge the revenue collection, know the quality of soil, topography, flora, fauna, cropping pattern etc. census operations were also carried out to get the information about castes, religions, occupations etc. There were other surveys like botanical, zoological, archeological, anthropological surveys etc.

3. What are the other sources of describing histories?

Ans: The other sources are diaries of people, accounts of pilgrims and travellers, autobiographies of important personalities and popular booklets were sold in the local bazaars. As the printing spread, newspapers were published and issues were debated in public. Leaders and reformers wrote to spread their ideas, poets and novelists wrote to express their feelings.

All these sources, however, were produced by the literate. These do not make us understand how history was experienced and lived by tribals and the peasants, the workers in the mines or the poor on the streets. But this is done by making a little effort.

4. Why did the British preserved documents?

Ans: The British preserved documents because of the following reasons.

Any information or proof of any decision can be read or used from the preserved documents. The preserved documents reveal the progress made by country in the past. One can study the notes and reports which were prepared in the past. Their copies may be made and used in modern times. Documents were helpful in understanding social, economical and history of that times.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. What sources do historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian history? How were these preserved?

Ans: There are several sources which historians use in writing about the last 250 years of Indian History.

### 1. Official records of the British administration:

\* The British wrote every instruction, plan, policy decision, agreement and investigation. When this was done, things were properly studied and debated. This produced an administrative culture of memos, notings and reports.

### 2. Preservation of important documents and letters:

\* The British preserved all important documents and letters. They setup record rooms attached to all administrative institutions. The village tahsildar's office, the collectorate, the commissioner's office, the provincial secretariats and the law courts had their record rooms.

\* Specialised institutions like archives and museums were also set-up to preserve important records. Letters and memos that moved from one branch of the administration to another in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century can still be read in the archives.

\* In the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century these documents were carefully copied out and beautifully written by calligraphists.

\* By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the spread of printing, multiple copies of these records were printed.

## **GEO – RESOURCE**

### I. Definitions:

- 1) Patent → Patent is the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
- 2) ubiquitous Resources → Resources which are found everywhere are called ubiquitous resources. (ex. Air, water, land)
- 3) Sustainable development → Sustainable development is the state of carefully utilizing resources for the requirement of the present generation and taking care for the future generations.
- 4) Technology → Technology is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making things.
- 5) Localised Resources → Resources found only in certain places are known as localized resources. (Ex. Copper, Iron ore, Bauxite)

### II. Answer in short:

1. How does something become a resource?

Ans: \* Things become resources only when they have a value.

\* Their use or utility gives them a value.

\* All resources have some value.

2. On the basis of origin, classify natural resources.

Ans: Based on their origin, resources are classified into biotic and abiotic.

\* Abiotic resources: Abiotic resources are non-living objects.

Ex: Soils, rocks

\* Biotic resources: Biotic resources are living objects or substances.

Ex. plants and animals

3. Think of a few renewable resources and mention how their stock may get affected by overuse.

Ans: \* Water → Water can become dirty, polluted, unusable for drinking by sewage, industrial wastes and urban wastes.

\* Soil → Soil can lose its fertility by flood, sunlight, etc., and soil erosion can render it unusable.

\* Air → Air can become polluted by vehicle emissions, industrial smoke wastes, etc.

4. Give an account of natural resources.

Ans: Natural Resources: Resources drawn from Nature and used without much modifications are called natural resources.

→ Water, soils, minerals are all natural resources.

→ Many of the resources are free gift of Nature.

→ They can be used directly.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Classify resources on the basis of distribution.

Ans: Based on the distribution, resources can be classified into ubiquitous resources or localised resources.

\* Ubiquitous Resources: Resources that are found everywhere are called ubiquitous resources. Ex. Air, water, land

\* Localised Resources: Resources which are found only in certain places are called localized resources. Ex: Copper, iron ore, bauxite, gold

2. Enumerate six principles of sustainable development

Ans: Six principles of Sustainable Development

\* Respecting and caring for all forms of life.

\* Improving the quality of human life.

\* Conserving the earth's vitality and diversity.

\* Minimising the depletion of natural resources.

\* Changing personal attitude and practices towards the environment.

\* Enabling communities to care for their own environment.

3. What are the broad categories of natural resources?

Ans: Based on renewability : Natural resources are broadly categorised into renewable and non-renewable resources.

Renewable resources:

- \* Renewable resources are renewed or replenished quickly.
- \* Some of them are unlimited and are not affected by human activities.  
Ex. Solar and wind energy.
- \* Water is an unlimited renewable resource but shortage and drying up of natural water source have posed problems in many parts of the globe today.

Non-Renewable Resources:

- \* Non-renewable resources have a limited stock. Once the stocks are exhausted it takes thousands of years to be renewed or replenished. Hence, such resources are considered non-renewable. Ex: Coal, Petroleum and natural gas.

4. What are human resources? How are they developed?

Ans: Human Resources and their development:

- \* People make the best use of nature to create more resources with their knowledge, skill and the technology. Hence human beings are special and most important resources.
- \* Improvement in people's skills to create more resources is termed as human resource development.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. Give the classification of natural resources on the basis of level of development and use.

Ans: → Based upon their development and use, resources are classified into two groups. They are actual resources and potential resources.

Actual Resources:

Actual Resources are those resources which quantity is known. They are used in the present.

Examples: \* The rich deposits of coal is in Ruhr region of Germany.

\* Petroleum in the West Asia.

\* The dark black soil of the Deccan Plateau in Maharashtra.

Potential Resources:

Potential resources are those whose entire quantity is not known. They are not being used at present due to lack of appropriate technology but we can use in the future.

Examples: \* The uranium found in Ladakh can be used in future.

\* Nagercoil in TamilNadu and Gujarat coast have developed wind power to an extent.

2. What are the features which make a material a resource?

Ans: Value means worth:

\* Some resources have economic value and some do not. Metals have an economic value. Beautiful landscapes do not have economic value but are important to satisfy human needs.

\* Some resources become economically valuable with time. Old home remedies have no commercial value today. But if they are patented and sold by a medical firm tomorrow, they become economically valuable

\* Time and Technology change substances into resource. Both are related to the needs of the people. People themselves are the most important resource. Their ideas, knowledge inventions and discoveries lead to the creation of more resources.

Each discovery or invention leads to many others. The discovery of fire led to the practice of cooking and other process. The invention of wheel resulted in development of several modes of transport.

## **Ch-2 From Trade to Territory The Company Establishes Power**

I. Definitions:

1. Governors: The chiefs of the provinces, commonly known as governors.
2. Nabobs: The symbol of power and authority, a British word, for rich persons.
3. Paramountcy: It is defined as "Supreme Power".
4. Charter : Dictate or official order.
5. Doctrine of Lapse: Rule under which a ruler would lose his kingdom if he does have his own son (male heir ) to succeed the throne.

II. Answer in short:

1. What Farman did the company get issued by Aurangzeb?

The company persuaded the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman granting the company the right to trade duty free.

2. What was the key aspect of company's policy from 1757 to 1857?

During this period (1757 to 1857) the company rarely launched a direct attack on any unknown territory. They tried political, economic and diplomatic measures before annexing a kingdom.

3. What was the terms of the treaty signed between Tipu Sultan and the company in 1792?

In 1792 combined forces of the Marathas, Nizam of Hyderabad and the company attacked Mysore. Tipu Sultan had to sign a treaty under which two sons were taken as hostages by the british.

4. What attracted European trading companies to India?

European trading companies were attracted due to the following reasons.

- \* Cheap and fine quality of silk and cotton.
- \* For spices, like pepper, cloves, cinnamon etc.

5. What was interesting about Tipu's toy tiger?

Tipu possessed a toy tiger, whenever it's handle was tuned the tiger roared and soldier shrieked. This toy was taken away by the British and is now kept in Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. What were the results of battle of Buxar?

Mir Qasim was defeated at the battle of Buxar which sealed the fate of India:

- \* The new nawab, Mir Jafar has to pay ₹ 500,000 every month to the British.
- \* And company had right to trade freely.
- \* After Mir jafar's death, company got the Diwani rights of collecting revenue of the province of Bengal, from Mughal Emperor.

2. Why did the East India company become worried in the late 1830's. What did they do to allay this worry?

In the late 1830's the East India company become worried because of Russias expansion across Asia and probable entry into India from the North-West. Because of this fear, the British now wanted to secure their control over the north-west.

- \* They fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan between 1838 and 1842 and set up indirect company rule there.
- \* Sind was taken over in 1843.
- \* They tried to annex Punjab. But Maharaja Ranjit Singh held back the company.
- \* After his death in 1839, two prolonged wars were fought with the sikh kingdom. Punjab was annexed in 1849.

3. How new steam technology was helpful for the company?

\* The East company was transformed from a trading company to a territorial colonial power.

\* This was also aided by.

→ New steam technology was used in engines of ships which reduced timing of journey from England to India.

→ Earlier, time taken for this journey was 6 to 8 months, which was reduced to 3 weeks.

→ This enabled more and more Britishers and their families to come to a far-off country like India.

4) Write the major features of Mughal army.

\* The Mughal army was mainly composed of cavalry (Sawars: trained soldiers on horse back) and infantry.

\* The cavalry had to play a major role in the army and the Mughal state did not feel the need to have a large professionally trained infantry.

\* The rural areas had a large number of armed peasants. The local zamindars often supplied the Mughals with paid soldiers.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. Explain major features of the Doctrine of lapse.

Major features of the 'Doctrine of Lapse'.

\* The final wave of annexations of territories occurred under Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General from 1848 to 1856.

\* He devised a policy by the name of Doctrine of Lapse.

The doctrine declared that if an Indian ruler died without a male heir his kingdom would lapse. It would become a part of company territory.

\* The company annexed several kingdom simply by applying this doctrine .

\* These kingdoms includes satara (1848), Sambalpur (1850) , Udaipur (1852), Nagpur (1853) and Jhansi (1854).

\* At last the company also annexed Awadh in 1856. This time the British argued that they were "obliged by duty" to take over Awadh in order to free the people from the "misgovernment" of Nawab.

2. Describe the administration of warren Hastings.

Warren Hastings divided the British territories into administrative units called presidencies.

- \* There were three presidencies – Bombay, Calcutta, Madras. Each ruled by a Governor.
- \* The supreme head was the governor General.
- \* They were further divided into districts. New system of justice was established. Each district had two courts – criminal and civil.
- \* Criminal courts were still under a Qazi and a Mufti, but under the supervision of district collections.
- \* To bring uniformity Hindu and Muslims laws were compiled.
- \* Under the Regulating Act of 1773, Supreme court was established.

### **History – Ch-3 Ruling the Countryside**

#### I. Definitions:

- i) Slave: A person who is owned by someone else is called a slave. A slave has no freedom and he is compelled to work for his master.
2. Bigha :A unit of measurement of land. Before British rule, the size of this area varied. In Bengal the British standardized it to about one – third of an acre.
3. Nij cultivation: It is one of the systems under which Indigo cultivation was done.
4. Ryoti system: Under ryoti system planters forced ryots to sign a contract – satta. Cultivators got a loan against this satta.
5. Permanent settlement: A settlement which is permanent at which the rates of revenue once fixed cannot be changed.

#### II. Answer in short:

1. What role did Mahatma Gandhi play in the Champaran revolt?

Ans: Champara means mangolia and aranya means forest. When Gandhiji returned from South Africa a peasant from Bihar persuaded him to visit Champaran and see the pathetic plight of the Indigo planters there. His visit in 1917, marked the beginning of the Champaran movement against Indigo planters.

2. Define the term plantation

Ans: A large farm operated by a planter employing various forms of forced labour. Plantations are associated with the production of coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, tea and cotton.

3. When and who appointed the company as the Diwan of Bengal?

Ans: On 12<sup>th</sup> August, 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India company as the Diwan of Bengal.

4. What was termed as the 'Blue Rebellion'?

Ans: The Indigo plant gave the blue colour that was used to dye cloth. Peasants were paid very less for the indigo they produced. They rebelled against the British and this was termed as the "Blue Rebellion".

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Describe the main features of the permanent settlement.

Ans: The permanent settlement was introduced in 1793. The Rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars. They were asked to collect rents from the peasants and pay revenue to the company. The amount was fixed permanently without any future increase. The main thing of the settlement was to ensure a regular flow of income to the company.

2. Differentiate between the Mahalwari settlement and the permanent settlement.

Mahalwari settlement	Permanent settlement
1. It was devised by an Englishman called Holt Mackenzie in 1822	1. It was introduced during the Charles Cornwallis in 1793
2. The village headman was in charge of collecting revenue revenue	2. The rajas and Taluqdars were in charge of collecting revenue
3. The revenue amount was not fixed and was to be revised periodically	3. The revenue amount was fixed and was never to be increased in the future.

3. Why were the ryots reluctant to grow indigo?

Ans: The planters forced the ryots to sign a contract on agreement (Satta) Those who signed the contracts got cash advances from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo.

The ryot had to cultivate indigo on atleast 25 percent of the area. When harvest was done and the crop was delivered to the planter, the cycle started again. The price they got for the indigo they produced was low and the cycle of loans never ended. Moreover indigo had deep roots and exhausted the soil fertility. After an indigo harvest, the land could not be sown with rice.

4. Write a short note on the period after the "Blue Rebellion".

Ans: As the rebellion of the ryots spread, intellectuals from Calcutta rushed to the indigo districts and wrote of the misery of the ryots, the

tyranny of the planters and the horrors of the indigo system. The government set up the Indigo commission, held the planters guilty. Criticised them for the coercive methods they used with Indigo cultivators.

The commission asked the ryots to fulfill their existing Contracts, but also told them they could refuse to produce indigo in future.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. Give a detailed account of how the company organised revenue resources and redefined the rights of people.

Ans: On 12<sup>th</sup> August 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India company as the Diwan of Bengal. As Diwan the company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control. Being an alien power the company realized that it needed to pacify those who in the past had ruled the countryside and enjoyed authority and prestige. The British increased the revenue and bought fine cotton and silk cloth as cheap as possible. The revenue collected in Bengal could finance the purchase the goods for export.

In 1770 a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal and one-third of the population was wiped out. The company introduced the permanent settlement in 1793. Where the rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars. They were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the company. This amount was fixed permanently. The cultivator found the system oppressive. To pay the rent he had to take a loan from the money lenders and when he failed to pay the rent he was evicted from the land that he had cultivated for generations.

Mahatma Gandhi's visit in 1917 marked the beginning of the Champaran movement against the indigo planters.

2. Explain the Munro system or the Ryotwari System

The Munro system:

- 1) In the British territories of the South a similar system existed as the permanent settlement.
- 2) The new system is known as the ryotwar (or ryotwari) system.
- 3) Captain Alexander Read tried this on small scale in some of the areas annexed after the wars with Tipu Sultan.
- 4) Read and Munro felt that in the south there were no traditional zamindars.

- 5) The settlement had to be made directly with the cultivators (ryots) who had tilled the land for generations.
- 6) The fields of cultivators had to be carefully and separately surveyed before the assessment of revenue.

## **CIVICS – UNIT 1 : CH 1 & 2**

### **THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND SECULARISM**

#### **I. Definitions:**

1. Tyranny : Tyranny refers to the cruel and unjust use of power or authority.
2. Polity : Polity refers to a society that has an organised political structure.
3. Arbitrary : When nothing is fixed and is instead left to one's judgement or choice. The situation becomes arbitrary.
4. Coercion : Means to force someone to do something.
5. Intervene : Refers to the state's effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution.

#### **II. Answer in short:**

1. What does the constitution say about the fact that minorities are not discriminated against majority?

\* The constitution contains rules that ensure minorities are not excluded from anything that is routinely available to the majority.

\* The constitution precisely prevents the tyranny or domination by the majority over minority.

2. When did the constitution Assembly draft the constitution for Independent India?

Ans: \* Between December 1946 and 1949, the constituent Assembly drafted a constitution for Independent India.

\* The members of the constituent Assembly approached this task with great idealism which freedom struggle produced.

3. What is secularism?

Ans: \* The Indian constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices.

\* India adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the state. Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the state.

4. Enumerate fundamental rights given in the constitution of India.

Ans: Right to equality, right to freedom, right to freedom of religion, right against exploitation, cultural and educational rights and right to constitutional remedies.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Why is it most important to separate religion from the state?

Ans: The most important aspect of secularism is separation of religion from state power. This ensures a country to function democratically.

\* Almost all countries of the world have more than one religious group. Within these religious groups at least one group is in majority. If this group has access to state power, it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against other religious groups. This tyranny of the majority can result in the discrimination, coercion and sometimes even the killing of religious minorities.

\* The majority can quite easily prevent minorities from practising their religions.

\* Any form of government based on religion is in violation of the rights guaranteed by democratic society to each and every citizen.

2. Explain the struggle of Nepalese people for democracy.

Ans: Nepalese witnessed several struggles for democracy.

\* There was a struggle in 1990 that established democracy. It lasted for 12 years until 2002.

\* In October, 2002, king Gyanendra began taking over different aspects of the government with the army's assistance.

\* The king finally took over as the head of Government in February 2005.

\* In November 2005, Maoists joined other political parties to sign a 12-point agreement which signalled an imminent return to democracy and peace.

\* In 2006, this people's movement gained immense force. It repeatedly refused the small concessions that the king made.

\* In April 2006, the king restored the Third Parliament and asked the political parties to form a government. In 2007, Nepal adopted an interim constitution.

3. What were the characteristics of the constituent Assembly?

Ans: \* There was an extraordinary unity amongst the members of the constituent Assembly.

- \* Each of the provisions of the future constitutions was discussed in great detail.
- \* There was a sincere effort to compromise and reach an agreement through consensus.

#### IV. Answer in detail:

1. In what way is Indian secularism different from that of other democratic countries?

Ans: The first Amendment of the U.S Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws “respecting an establishment of religion” or that “Prohibiting the free exercise of religion.”

\* Meaning of ‘establishment’ is the legislature which cannot declare religion as the official religion. No Preference can be given to one religion.

\* In U.S.A the separation between state and religion means neither the state nor religion can interfere in the affairs of each other.

\* Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism or practised in the U.S.A

\* There is a strict separation between religion and state in American Secularism, in Indian Secularism the state can intervene in religious affairs. In Indian secularism, state is not strictly separate from religion but it maintains a principled religion.

\* The Indian state is secular.

2. Write any two key features of the Indian constitution?

1. Federalism:

This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government.

While each state in India enjoys autonomy in exercising powers on certain issues, subjects to national concern require that all of these states follow the laws of the central government. The constitution contains lists that detail the issues that each tier of government can make laws on. In addition, the constitution also specifies where each tier of government can get the money from for the work that it does. Under federalism, the states are not merely agents of the federal government but draw their authority from the constitution as well. All persons in India are governed by laws and policies made by each of these levels of government.

### Separation of Powers:

According to the constitution there are three organs of the state. These are the legislature, the executive and judiciary. The legislature refers to our elected representatives.

The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government. The judiciary refers to the system of courts in the country. In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of the state, the constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers. Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of the state and this ensures the balance of power between all three.

## **Lsn-4 Tribals, Dikus And the Vision of a Golden Age**

### I. Definitions:

1. Diku :Diku is the name given to an outsider.
2. Reserved forest: Category of forest where free movement of people was not allowed. They were reserved for timber production.
3. Transhumance: Seasonal migration of herders from plains to hillside and vice-versa.
4. Baigas :Baigas are tribal people who live in central India.

### II. Answer in short:

1. Why were the tribals unhappy with the British rule?

Their way of life seemed to be disappearing. Their livelihoods were under threat. Their religion appeared to be in danger.

2. Who were 'Baigas'?

Baigas of central India were a clan who were reluctant to work for others. They saw themselves as people of the forest and lived on its produce. It was below their dignity to work as labourer.

3. Which forests were called 'reserved'?

Some forests that produced timber which the British wanted were classified as the reserve forests ie. under state property where hunting, cultivation was not allowed.

4. What was the aim of the 'Birsa Movement'?

Birsa movement was against the missionaries, money lenders, land lords and government. It thought to set up Munda Raj with Birsa as its head. They believed that the British were destroying their traditional lands systems and culture.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Describe the lives of the tribal people who were hunters and gatherers.

Ans: \* In many regions tribal groups were hunters of animals and gatherers of forest produce. Forest were essential for their survival. They regularly went on collective hunts and divided the meat among themselves. They ate fruits and roots collected from the forest. They sold forest produce in the local markets.

2. Why were the tribes dependent on traders and money lenders?

Ans: Tribal groups often needed to buy and sell to get goods not produced by them. This led to their dependence on traders and money lenders. Traders sold the goods at high prices and the money lenders provided loans to meet their cash needs. Interest charges were very high. So, for the tribal groups market meant debt. So, the money lenders were considered to be evil.

3. Enumerate the popular revolts of the tribal people during 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, tribal groups in different parts of the country revolted against the changes in laws, the restriction on their practices, the new taxes and the exploitation by traders and money lenders.

- The kols rebelled in 1831-32
- Santhals rose in revolt in 1855.
- The Bastar rebellion in central India broke out in 1910
- The world revolt in Maharashtra in 1940.
- Birsa Movement in 1895

4. Describe the problems of tribal workers in plantation and in coal mines.

Ans: The plight of the tribals who had to go far away from their homes in search of work was very hard. Tribals were recruited in large numbers to work in the tea plantations of Assam and and the coal mines of Jharkhand. They were recruited through contracts who paid them miserably low wages that prevented them from returning home.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. Describ the life of Birsa Munda

Ans: Birsa Munda was born in the mid 1870's in the family of Mundas. As a son of a poor father, he grew up around the forest of Bohonda. He was busy in grazing sheep, playing the flute and dancing in the local

surroundings. Poverty forced his father to move from place to place looking for work. As an adolescent, Birsa heard tales of Munda uprisings of the past and saw (Sardars) leaders of the community urging the people to revolt. They talked of a golden age when the Mundas has been free of the oppression of the Dikus.

Birsa went to the local Christian missionary school and listened to the sermons of the missionaries. He heard there, that it was possible for the Mundas to attain the kingdom of heaven and regain their lost rights.

This would be possible if they gave up bad practises and adopted Christianity. His movement was against moneylenders and later against missionaries. He believed that the British land rules were destroying their traditions and culture. He was arrested in 1895 and convicted for rioting. He was released in 1897. He used traditional symbols and language to rouse people and destroy 'Dikus'. In 1900, he died of cholera and the movement faded out.

## 2. How did some of the tribal societies practice jhum cultivation?

Some of the tribal societies practiced jhum cultivation.

It is also called shifting cultivation.

jhum was done on small patches of land, mostly in forest.

The cultivators cut the treetops to allow sunlight to reach the ground.

Then they burnt the vegetation on the land to clear it for cultivation.

They spread the ash to fertilise soil as it contained potash.

They scattered the seeds on the field instead of ploughing the land and sowing the seeds.

When the crop was ready and harvested, they moved to another field that had been cultivated once but was left fallow for several years for restoring soil fertility.

shifting cultivators practiced this type of cultivation in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India.

The lives of the tribal people depended on free movement within forests and on being able to use the land and forests for growing their crops.

## **HISTORY :Ch-5 WHEN PEOPLE REBEL**

### I. Definition:

1. East India company: The company which came to India and settled at Calcutta ( Now Kolkata) to carry out their trade activities during the later half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

2. Mutiny: The situation when the soldiers as a group disobey the orders of their officers in the army is termed as mutiny.

3. Firangis: A name given to the foreigners (British) out of contempt and hatred.

4. Sati: Former Hindu practice, a widow burning herself on her husband's funeral pyre.

5. Suzerainty: A sovereign or state having some control over another state which is internally autonomous.

II. Answer in short:

1. Who were affected by the policies of East India company?

The policies of the East India company had different effects on different people.

\* Kings, queens, peasants, landlords, tribals, soldiers were all affected in different ways.

\* People resisted policies and actions that harmed their interests or went against their sentiments and interests.

2. Which was one of the last territories to be annexed? What was done for this?

\* Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed.

\* In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over and company fully took over control of the Awadh.

3. Who was subedar sitaram pande?

Sitaram Pande was a sepoy of Bengal Native Army. He was recruited in 1812 and retired in 1860. He helped the British in suppressing the rebellion, though his own son was a rebel.

4. What happened in 1857?

In 1857, large number of people believed that they have a common enemy i.e., British. After 100 years of conquest and administration, the English East India Company faced a massive rebellion. Sepoys mutinied in several places starting from Meerut.

5. Do you think that the British foresaw the rebellion? What changed the situation at that time?

The British were taken aback. They thought that the disturbance caused by the issue of greased cartridges would die down. This gave hope to the rebels and they were inspired to take on the British.

### III. Answer in Paragraph:

#### 1. What was the immediate cause of the revolt?

In Meerut the sepoys refused to use the new cartridges, which were suspected to be coated with fat of cows and pigs.

Eighty five soldiers were dismissed and sentenced to ten years of jail for disobeying orders.

In response to this, other soldier on 10<sup>th</sup> May marched to the jail and released these prisoners and attacked British officers and thus started the revolt.

#### 2. How did mutiny become a popular revolt?

1. The sepoys of Meerut reached Delhi and proclaimed Bahadurshah Zafar to be their leaders.

2. His decision to bless the rebellion changed the situation.

3. Troops from other areas such like Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow joined the rebels.

4. After them people of towns and villages also rose in rebellion and rallied around local leaders.

5. Therefore the rebellion took shape of popular revolt.

#### 3. What happened after the defeat of the Mutineers?

\* Victories against the British had encouraged the rebellion.

\* Likewise the defeat of rebel forces encouraged desertions.

\* The British also tried their best to win back the loyalty of the people.

\* They announced rewards for loyal land lords. They would continue to enjoy traditional rights over their lands.

\* Others who submitted to the British, and had not killed any white people, they would remain safe and their rights and claims to land would not be denied.

\* Even then, hundreds of sepoys, rebels, nawabs and rajas were tied and hanged.

4. Describe what was told by some sepoys who met Vishnubhatt Godse on the way to Mathura.

On the way to Mathura, Vishnubhatt was told that he should not proceed on the journey as there will be a massive upheaval in three days.

According to the sepoys, a list of 84 rules was announced at a gathering of rulers and kings at Calcutta. The rulers refused to accept these and warned the British of the consequences.

As per them, a date was fixed for the war of religion and secret plans were made this at Meerut.

#### IV. Answer in Detail:

1. What measures did the company adopt to reform the Indian society? How did the Indians react to this?

1. The British decided to reform the Indian society.

- Laws were passed to stop the practice of sati.
- They encouraged the remarriage of widows.
- English – language desation was actively promoted.
- After 1830, the company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property.

2. Many Indians felt that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life.

3. On the contrary other Indians supported the changes to be brought in the existing social practices.

2. Which new leaders arose during the rebellion?

1. In Lucknow, BirjisQadr was made the new Nawab and organised revolt with his mother Haxrat Mahal.

2. In Jhansi, Rani Laxmi Bai led the revolt with Tantia Tope.

3. Ahmadullah Shah, a Maulvi from Faizabad, Prophesied the end of the

British rule.

- He raised a huge force of supporters.
  - He came to Lucknow to fight the British.
4. In Delhi, a large number of ghazis (religious warriors), came together to wipe out the white people.
- Bakht Khan, a solider from Bareilly, took charge of a large force of outside fighters.
  - In Bihar, an old zamindar, Kunwarsingh, joined the rebel sepoys.
  - he battled with the British for many months.
  - Leaders and fighters from across the land joined mutiny and fought very gallantly

## Geo. Ch-2 Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Definition:

1. Gully Erosion : The spectacular type of soil erosion in which gullies, occur in the soil surface rendering it useless for cultivation is known as gully erosion.
2. Cultivable Waste: Cultivable waste is the land which has remained waste for years together because it has become infertile and eroded, but can be brought under plough again by using modern techniques.
3. Irrigation : Irrigation is the process of watering plants in agriculture or horticulture by artificial means.
4. Biomes: Groups of plant communities in areas having similar climatic conditions.
5. Biosphere Reserve: Series of protected areas linked through a global network intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development is called biosphere reserve.

III. Answer in short:

1. Which areas of the world are sparsely populated?

Sparsely populated areas are:

- a) The deserts
- b) The grasslands of Asia and Africa
- c) Tropical forests of South America, Africa and South-east Asia.
- d) Polar areas.

2. Describe worldwide problem of water shortage.

Water shortage is a major and recurring problem in many regions of the world. They include most of Africa, the middle East, most of South Asia, a large proportion of the Western united states, North-west Mexico, parts of South America and most of Australia.

3. What is an Eco System?

In the biosphere living beings are interrelated and interdependent for survival, this support system is known as ecosystem.

4. What is poaching?

Killing of animals for their hides, skins, feathers, nails, teeth or horns etc. is called poaching.

5. Name the sources of fresh water

- \* Ground water
- \* Surface water in rivers and lakes
- \* Water vapour in the atmosphere

### III. Answer in Paragraph:

1. Describe the distribution of fresh water over the globe.

Distribution of fresh water: Distribution of fresh water over the globe is very uneven. It is because of variations in world climates.

i) Some regions where precipitation exceeds evaporation have surplus fresh water resources. These regions lie:

- a) between equator and 20 North and South latitudes.
- b) North and South of 40 latitudes.

ii) Between 20 and 40 latitudes in both the hemispheres evaporation exceeds precipitation. Hence these regions face water scarcity. They include.

- a) The Sahara, Arabian and Gobi deserts in the Northern Hemisphere.
- b) The Atacama, Namibia – Kalahari and Western Australian deserts in the Southern Hemisphere.

2. How has land been degraded?

Land degradation : Land is a prime natural resource on which our every existence depends. But due to its excessive use, it has been degraded to a large extent. Excessive mining activities have resulted in abandoned mines and ghost towns in the mining areas. Such sites are common in chotanagpur region.

- a) Land has become a scarce resource in densely populated and urban areas.
  - b) Valuable agricultural land has been taken for construction of houses and setting-up of industries.
  - c) Forests have been cleared for other purposes and uses.
  - d) Floods and famines have also adversely affected our land resources.
  - e) Soil erosion, dumping waste from mines and industries. Solid wastes from cities have degraded our land. It has become unfit for any other use.
3. Define landslides. Explain causes of landslides.

Definition: Landslide is defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope.

- \* Landslides take place in conjunction with earth quakes, floods and volcanoes.
- \* A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslides. They block the flow of river for quite sometime.
- \* The formation of river blocks causes havoc to the settlements downstream on its bursting.
- \* In the hilly areas landslides have been a major problem and it often strikes life and property.
- \* It occupies a position of major concern.

#### IV. Answer in detail:

1. Write a brief note on the forest types found over the globe. Explain evergreen forests.

Over the globe various type of forests are found owing to difference in moisture, temperature, soil, relief and drainage. The following forest types are most common:

1. Evergreen forests:

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Tropical evergreen forests | b) Mid-latitude evergreen forests |
| c) Mediterranean forests      | d) Coniferous forests             |

2. Deciduous forests:

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Tropical deciduous forests | b) Mid-latitude deciduous forests |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

3. Grasslands:

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Tropical grasslands | b) Temperate grasslands |
|------------------------|-------------------------|

4. Desert Vegetation

5. Tundra Vegetation

**Evergreen Forests:** Evergreen forests are those forests in which there is no mass-shedding of leaves during any season of the year. They are subdivided into the following classes:

a) Tropical Evergreen Forests:

i) Areas : Equatorial regions and tropical coasts.

ii) Representative Trees:

a) Rosewoods are of commercial value

b) Mangrove is found in coastal swamps and deltas

c) Creepers and thickets.

b) Mid-latitude Evergreen Forests:

i) Areas: Eastern margins of continents in subtropical (temperate) zone, South, China, South-Eastern USA South Brazil, East Coast of South Africa, South eastern Australia.

ii) Representative trees: Hard wood trees with broad leaves – oak, eucalyptus, wattle. They are of economic importance.

c) Mediterranean Forests:

i) Areas: Western margins of continents in the mid-latitudes. Here, moderate rainfall occurs in winter and summer is dry.

ii) Representative trees: Cork, Oak, Olive, Chestnut and fruit trees.

2. How can underground water resource be increased?

i) Most of the surface run or ends in falling into the oceans. If it can be slowed down by forest and other vegetation cover it can increase underground storage.

a) Water harvesting is one of the methods of slowing down surface run off.

b) Check dams can also help in impounding water of the surface run off.

ii) Seepage losses from canals can be minimized by lining them.

a) Sprinklers are very effective and efficient technique of irrigation.

b) In dry areas, where evaporation rate is very high, drip or trickle irrigation is very useful.

iii) In industries water can be recycled and this water can be used for cooling purposes. Industrial effluents should be treated before disposing them, so that they do not pollute either the land and soil or ground water resources.

iv) Wastage of water should be checked in domestic use.

## **CIVICS : UNIT :2 Parliament And The Making of Laws**

### **Ch:3 Why Do We Need A Parliament ?**

### **Ch:4 Understanding Laws**

I. Definitions:

1. Parliament: The highest law – making body of the country consisting of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is known as parliament.

2. Coalition : This refers to a temporary alliance of groups of parties to form a government when a single political party does not win more than 50% seats of MPS.

3. Universal adult franchise: The voting right to all who have attained the age of 18 years.
4. Colonies: The countries which are under foreign rule are called colonies.
5. Repressive: To control severely in order to prevent free and natural development or expression.
6. Sedition: Sedition applies to anything that the government might consider as stirring up resistance or rebellion against it.

### III. Answer in short

1. Which constitutional body make laws in India?

- \* Parliament is in-charge of making laws.
- \* These laws apply to everyone.

2. Give Examples of some laws. Some laws are

- \* Law specifying the age of marriage.
- \* Law specifying the age at which a person can vote.
- \* Laws dealing with buying and selling of property.

3. What does violation of law invite?

Any violation of law invites a specific punishment and a process through which the guilt of the person is established.

4. Why do you think the nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote?

The national movement supported the idea that all adults have a right to vote because of the following reasons.

- \* Every responsible citizen should participate in the government.
- \* Law making and decision – making should also be shared by the adults of the country.

5. From the list below, identify the work of a state government and that of a central Government.

- i) The decision of the Indian Government to maintain peaceful relations with china.
- ii) The decision of the TamilNadu Governmnt to continue Board exams in class VIII for all schools under this Board.
- iii) Introduction of a new train connection between Ajmer and Mysore.
  - i) Central Government
  - ii) State Government
  - iii) Central Government

### III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Why do you think there are so few women in parliament? Discuss.

Because of discrimination against women in every field. In spite of our sincere efforts we are doing as we must do.

\* It was more recently been suggested that there should be reservation of seats for women. This issue is still being debated.

\* Sixty years ago, only four percent of MPS were women.

\* Today it is just above nine percent. This is small share when we consider the fact that half the population are women. It is because of the society which is male dominated.

2. When was Indian Parliament created? What was it stand for?

\* The Indian Parliament was created after 1947.

\* It stands for the expression of the faith the people of India have in the

principles of democracy.

\* Principles of democracy speak of the participation by people in the decision – making process and government by consent.

3. Explain coalition government.

\* Sometimes it becomes difficult for a single political party to get the majority that is required to form the government.

\* They then join together with different political parties who are interested in similar policies and programmes to form government.

\* This is known as coalition government.

4. What type of document is our constitution?

\* Our constitution is the document which serves as the foundation on which our representatives have made laws for the country.

\* Every year our representatives pass several new laws and also amend existing laws.

\* For example:

Hindu succession Amendment Act, 2005 – According to this new laws, sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share in the family property.

- In the same way new laws have been enacted to control pollution and provide employment.

5. Could there be laws that are unpopular or controversial? What should we as citizens do under such circumstances?

- \* Yes, There can be unpopular or controversial laws.
- \* We as citizens should do the following.
- \* Our opposition should be on the democratic lines.
- \* We should arrange rallies.
- \* We should go to media.
- \* We should campaign against the unpopular or controversial law.
- \* We should write to the government to amend this law.

Answer in Detail:

1. Write the major features of parliament.

- \* The parliamentary system has immense power as it represents the people.
- \* Elections to the parliament are held in the same manner as they are held for the state legislature.
- \* The parliament is usually elected once in every five years.
- \* The country is divided into numerous constituencies.
- \* Each of these constituencies elects one person to the parliament.
- \* The candidates who contest elections belong to different political parties.
  - Once elected they become Members of Parliament or MPS.
  - The MPS together make up the parliament.
  - \* It forms the national government and Executive.
  - \* It amends, changes or makes new laws.
  - \* The parliament keeps a check on executive.

2. How do new laws come about?

- \* The parliament is the institution which makes new laws.
- \* There are several ways through which new law are made.
- \* Different groups in society raise the need for a particular law.
- \* The required bill is drafted and is consulted upon.
- \* Member of parliament introduces the bill which is debated upon. It may be referred to parliamentary standing committee.
- \* Voting is done and bill is passed in both the houses of parliament.
- \* With president's assent bill becomes a law.

## HISTORY – CH-6 COLONIALISM AND THE CITY

### THE STORY OF AN IMPERIAL CAPITAL

#### I. Definitions:

1. Refugee : A person who has been forced to leave his/her country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.
2. Country side : Country side means villages and their environment.
3. Khanqahs: Sufi lodges used as a rest house for travellers and for discussion on spiritual matters.
4. Idgah : It is an open prayer place for muslims.
5. De-urbanisation : It is a process when a large number of people from cities begin to other towns/villages.

#### II. Answer in short:

1. Write about Machlipatnam.

\* Machlipatnam developed as an important port town in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

\* Its importance declined by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century as trade shifted to the new British ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

2. Why did Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rise in importance in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century?

\* In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rose in importance as presidency cities. They were administrative cities of their regions.

\* They became the centres of British power in the different regions of India.

3. Name different types of towns on the basis of their functions.

\* Temple Town                      -                      Madurai

\* Manufacturing Town           -                      Dacca

\* Port Town                              -                      Surat

4. Which period is called Renaissance period of Delhi?

\* The period from 1830 to 1857 is referred to as Delhi renaissance. Establishment of Delhi college in 1792 led to flowering of intellectual talent in Sciences and humanities, largely in Urdu language.

#### III. Answer in paragraph:

1. What were the differences in the development of Delhi and other colonial cities?

Ans: Before 1857, developments in Delhi were different from those in other colonial cities.

- In Madras, Bombay or Calcutta, the living spaces for Indians and the British were separate.
- Indians lived in black areas while the British lived in 'White' area.
- In Delhi the whites lived in the old Delhi with rich and affluent people.

\* While in Madras, Bombay or Calcutta; Britishers were living in separate areas.

\* But in Delhi, The Britishers learned to enjoy Urdu/Persian culture and poetry and participated in local festivals.

2. Describe the features of colonial Bungalows.

Ans: Colonial Bungalow was quite different from haveli.

- \* It was for one nuclear family.
- \* It was a large single – storeyed structure with a pitched roof.
- \* It had one or two acres of open ground.
- \* It had separate living and dining rooms and bed rooms.
- \* A wide veranda ran in the front and sometimes on three sides.
- \* The house was run by dozens of servants.

3. Write about Herbert Baker's work in South Africa.

Ans: Herbert Baker was an English architect who went to South Africa in early 1890s in search of work. There he designed the city of Pretoria and used elements of classical architecture.

In South Africa he met Cecil Rhodes. Governor of Cape Town, Rhodes inspired him to use the architectural heritage of ancient Rome and Greece.

IV. Answer in detail?

1. Describe the city of Shahjahanabad.

Ans: The most splendid and beautiful capital of all was built by Shah-jahan.

\* Shahjahanabad started in 1639 and consisted of a fort – palace complex and the city adjoining it.

\* LalQila or the Redfort, made of Red sandstone contained the palace complex.

\* To its west the walled city stood with 14 gates.

\* A canal ran down the centre of Chandni Chowk

- \* Set in the densely packed mohallas and several dozen bazaars. The Jama Masjid was among the largest and grandest mosques in India.
  - \* Delhi during Shah-jahna's period was also an important centre of Sufi culture.
  - \* It had several dargahs, Khanqahs and Idgahs.
  - \* There were sharp divisions between rich and poor.
  - \* Havel- is and mansions were seen here and these with farmore numerous mud houses of the poor.
2. Describe the features of colonial bungalows.
- \* The colonial bungalow was quite different from the haveli.
  - \* It was for one nuclear family.
  - \* It was a large single- storeyed structure with a pitched roof.
  - \* It had one or two acres of open ground.
  - \* It had separate living and dining rooms and bedrooms.
  - \* A wide veranda ran in the front, and sometimes on three sides.
  - \* Kitchens, stables and servant's quarters were in a separate space from the main house.
  - \* The house was run by dozens of servants.
  - \* The women of the household often sat on the verandas to supervise tailors or other tradesmen.

### **GEO: Ch-3 Mineral And Power Resources**

#### **I. Definitions:**

1. Mining: Mining is an economic activity of extracting minerals from the earth.
2. Offshore drilling: Offshore drilling is the process of drilling mineral oil from the seabed, by drilling at the bottom of the sea.
3. Quarrying: Processing of digging out of minerals from shallow depths under the surface is known as Quarrying.
4. Coke: Coke is fully evaporated, solid, hard and blackest form of coal.
5. Shaft Mining: The process of taking out of minerals from great depths through deep bores (called shafts) is known as Shaft Mining.

II. Answer in short:

1. What are minerals?

Ans: Minerals are natural inorganic substances consisting of one or more elements. They have specific chemical composition.

2. What are the two properties of minerals?

Ans: Minerals are identified on the basis of their properties. They are (i)physical (ii)chemical.

3. What is an alloy?

Ans: A metal is sometimes mixed with other metals to increase usefulness. This new material is called an alloy.

4. Write the importance of power.

- Ans:
- Power plays a vital role in our lives.
  - We need power for industry, agriculture, transport, communication and defence.

5. List the advantages and disadvantages of Hydel Power.

*Hydel Power*	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-polluting</li> <li>• Promotes irrigation and fishing</li> <li>• cheap</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Disadvantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displacement of local community.</li> <li>• Inundates low</li> <li>• Expensive to set up.</li> </ul>

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Give an account of biogas.

Ans:

- ❖ Organic wastes like dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste are converted into a gaseous fuel called bio-gas.
  - ❖ The organic wastes is decomposed by bacteria in biogas digesters to emit biogas.
  - ❖ The gas is a mixture of methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and carbondioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).
  - ❖ Biogas is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting.
  - ❖ Biogas plants produce huge amount of organic manure each year.
2. Describe Tidal energy.

Ans: ❖ Energy generated from tides is named as tidal energy.

- ❖ Tidal energy is harnessed by building dams at narrow opening of the sea.
- ❖ During high tide the energy of the tide is used to turn the turbines installed in the dam to produce electricity.

❖ Tidal mill farms are located in Russia, France and the Gulf of Kachch in India.

3. Describe the minerals found in North America.

Ans: Minerals found in North America.

Minerals in North America are located in three zones.

- ❖ Canadian region north of the great lakes.
- ❖ The Appalachian region
- ❖ The mountain ranges of the west.

Iron ore, nickel, gold, uranium and copper are mixed in the Canadian shield region.

Coal is found in the Appalachians region.

Western Cordilleras have vast deposits of copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver.

Wind farms located in Netherland, Germany, Denmark, UK, USA and Spain. They are known for wind energy production.

4. Distinguish between Metallic and Non-metallic minerals.

Ans: Metallic Minerals	Non-Metallic Minerals
1. Metallic minerals are those minerals which produce metals after their processing.	1. Non-metallic minerals are those minerals which do not produce metals.
2. They are often hard and have shine or lustre of their own.	2. They are neither hard nor do they have lustre of their own.
3. They can be smelted.	3. They cannot be smelted.
4. They can be drawn into wires and rolled down into sheets. Ex: Iron ore, copper, aluminium, tin, silver and gold.	4. They can neither be drawn into wires nor can they be rolled down into sheets. Ex: Sulphur, coal, petroleum, mica and salt.

IV. Answer in detail:

1. Give the distribution of minerals in India.

Ans: \***Iron ore**: Iron ore found in India is of high grade.

It is found mainly in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

- ❖ Bauxite: Bauxite is mined in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and TamilNadu.
- ❖ Mica: India is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.
  - Mica → Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- ❖ Copper: Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are the major producer of copper in India.
- ❖ Limestone: Limestone is obtained from Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Gold: Kolar mine in Karnataka produces gold in India.
  - Kolar mines are the deepest in the world.
  - Depths makes the gold ore mining very expensive.
- ❖ Salt: Salt obtained from seas, lakes and rocks.
  - India is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of salt.

2. How is geothermal energy used?

Ans: Geothermal Energy

- ❖ Heat energy obtained from the earth is called geothermal energy.
- ❖ The temperature in the interior of the earth increases with increase in depth.
- ❖ This heat energy comes on the surface in the form of hot springs. This heat energy is used to generate power.
- ❖ Geothermal energy in the form of hot springs has been used for cooking, heating and bathing for several years.
- ❖ Geothermal power are located in USA, New Zealand, Iceland, Philippines and Central America.
- ❖ In India these are located in Manikaran (Himachal Pradesh) and Puga valley (Ladakh).