



1) Which one of the following types of resources is iron ore?

- (a) Renewable (b) Flow (c) Biotic (d) Non-renewable

Ans. Non-renewable

2) Under which of the following types of resource can tidal energy be put?

- (a) Replenishable (b) Abiotic (c) Human-made (d) Non-recyclable

Ans: Replenishable

3) Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive cultivation (b) Over irrigation  
(c) Deforestation (d) Overgrazing

Ans: Over irrigation

4) Which of the following disaster does Punjab often face?

- (a) Droughts (b) Cyclones (c) Earthquakes (d) Floods

Ans: Floods

5) In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced?

- (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Plains of Uttar Pradesh (d) Uttarakhand

Ans: Uttarakhand

6) In which of the following states is black soil found?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Rajasthan (c) Gujarat (d) Jharkhand

Ans: Gujarat

7) Irrational consumption and over utilization of resources way lead to:

- (a) Socio-economic and environmental problems  
(b) Boom in economy  
(c) Replenish the resources  
(d) Decrease in population

Ans: Socio-economic and environmental problems

8) Where is the land that becomes unfit for cultivation known as?

- (a) Fallow land (b) Barren land (c) Bad land (d) Net sown area

Ans: Barren land

9) Where did Chernobyl nuclear disaster happen?

- (a) America (b) India (c) Japan (d) Ukrain

Ans: Ukrain

10) Who said, "There is enough for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed."

- (a) J. L. Nehru (b) B.B. Ghali  
(c) Barak Obama (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi

11) Biogeography:

- (a) is comprehensive study of living things. (b) Includes Abiotic World  
(c) includes Biotic World. (d) a & c both

Ans:- comprehensive study of living things.

12) How many Biogeographic zones does India have ?

- (a) 7 (b) 10 (c) 9 (d) 11

Ans: 10

13) A Mega diverse country must hold at least ..... species of endemic plants and border marive ecosystems.

- (a) 5,500                      (b) 4500                      (c) 5000                      (d) 6000

**Ans: 5000**

**(14) There are ..... Biodiversity hotspots in India:**

- (a) 4                      (b) 6                      (c) 5                      (d) 7

**Ans: 4**

**(15) IUCN stands for :**

- (a) International Union of Capital Nations  
(b) International Union for Conservation of Nature  
(c) International Unity for Cancer and Nutrition  
(d) International Unity for Causes of Nuclear Power

**Ans. International Union for Conservation of Nature**

**(16) Indian govt. has established Biosphere reserves in India.**

- (a) 12                      (b) 14                      (c) 16                      (d) 18

**Ans.18**

**(17) Lonar Lake is located in:**

- (a) Punjab                      (b) Madhya Pradesh                      (c) Uttar Pradesh                      (d) Maharashtra

**Ans: Maharashtra**

**(18) Which pair among the following is least found in Punjab presently ?**

- (a) Pigeon and Monkey                      (b) Parrot and Horse  
(c) Sparrow and Cat                      (d) Crow and Dog

**Ans : Sparrow and Cat**

**(19) India has ..... percent of the world's renewable water resources.**

- (a) 3                      (b) 4                      (c) 7                      (d) 5

**Ans. 4**

**(20) ..... % water on the earth is salt water and ..... % is fresh water.**

- (a) 97, 03                      (b) 95, 05                      (c) 90, 10                      (d) 98, 02

**Ans. 97, 03**

**(21) Which sector uses the largest amount of fresh water?**

- (a) Domestic                      (b) Industry                      (c) Agriculture                      (d) None of these

**Ans. Agriculture**

**(22) Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G) was launched in:**

- (a) 2010                      (b) 2012                      (c) 2014                      (d) 2016

**Ans. 2014**

**(23) Who is known as father of the Green Revolution?**

- (a) M.S Swaminathan                      (b) M.S. Randhawa  
(c) M.S. Joshi                      (d) M.S. Krishna Murthy

**Ans: M.S Swaminathan**

**(24) Agriculture is ..... economic activity.**

- (a) Primary                      (b) Secondary                      (c) Tertiary                      (d) Quaternary

**Ans: Primary**

**(25) What is the percentage of total labour force engaged in Agriculture?**

- (a) 40%                      (b) 42%                      (c) 44%                      (d) 45%

**Ans. 44%**

**(26) Primitive type of agriculture is:**

- (a) Subsistence Agriculture                      (b) Shifting Agriculture  
(c) Extensive Agriculture                      (d) None of these

**Ans. Subsistence Agriculture**

**(27) HYV seeds stands for:**

- (a) High Yielding Variety seeds                      (b) Himamalyan Yielding Variety Seeds  
(c) Humid Yellow Variety of seeds                      (d) None of these

**Ans. High Yielding Variety of seeds**

**(28) 'Operation flood' is related with:**

- (a) Flooding in India                      (b) Revolution in milk production  
(c) Revolution in poultry                      (d) Joining of rivers project

**Ans. Revolution in milk production**

**(29) Tea, Coffee & Tobacco are:**

- (a) Cash Crops                      (b) Beverage crops  
(c) Food crops                      (d) Both a & b

**Ans. Both a&b**

**(30) World's largest Jute producing region is:**

- (a) Punjab plains                      (b) Kashmir valley                      (c) Tamilnadu ghats                      (d) Sundarbans

**Ans. Sundarbans**

**(31) Tarai region is associated with:**

- (a) Tea production                      (b) Tobacco production  
(c) Sugarcane production                      (d) Cotton production

**Ans. Sugarcane production**

**(32) Which of the following is not a characteristic of 'minerals'.**

- (a) Homogenous                      (b) Naturally occurring substance  
(c) Definable internal structure                      (d) None of the above

**Ans. None of the above**

**(33) 'Ruhar valley' is a region in:**

- (a) Australia                      (b) Germany                      (c) Japan                      (d) India

**Ans. Germany**

**(34) Conventional energy resources are:**

- (a) Wind & Coal                      (b) Tides and Solar energy  
(c) Natural gas & Wave energy                      (d) Coal & Petroleum

**Ans. Coal & Petroleum**

**(35) Mumbai high is a:-**

- (a) Hill station                      (b) Oil producing region  
(c) Coal producing belt                      (d) Metro station

**Ans. Oil producing region**

**(36) Which one of the following industries uses limestone as a raw material ?**

- (a) Aluminium                      (b) Cement                      (c) Plastic                      (d) Automobile

Ans. **Cement**

**(37) Which one of the following agencies markets steel for the public sector plants?**

- (a) HAIL                      (b) SAIL                      (c) TATA Steel                      (d) MNCC

Ans. **SAIL**

**(38) Which one of the following industries uses bauxite as a raw material?**

- (a) Aluminium Smelting                      (b) Cement                      (c) Paper                      (d) Steel

Ans. **Aluminium Smelting**

**(39) Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.**

- (a) Steel                      (b) Aluminium Smelting  
(c) Electronic                      (d) Information Technology

Ans. **Electronic**

**(40) Manufacturing sector is considered the ..... of development.**

- (a) Mind                      (b) Backbone                      (c) Energy                      (d) Body

Ans. **Backbone**

**(41) How many Mega food parks have been sanctioned by the government?**

- (a) 40                      (b) 42                      (c) 45                      (d) 48

Ans. **42**

**(42) Full Form of BHEL is:**

- (a) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited  
(b) Bharat Heat Energy Limited  
(c) Bhopal Hyderabad Energy Limited  
(d) None of the above

Ans. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited**

**(43) Sugar industry is:**

- (a) Raw material based industry                      (b) Agro based industry  
(c) Heavy Industry                      (d) None of these

Ans. **Agro based industry**

**(44) Which two of the following extreme locations are connected by the east-west corridor?**

- (a) Mumbai and Nagpur                      (c) Mumbai and Kolkata  
(b) Silchar and Porbandar                      (d) Nagpur and Siligudi

Ans. **Silchar and Porbandar**

**(45) Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays?**

- (a) Railways                      (b) Pipeline                      (c) Roadways                      (d) Waterways

Ans. **Pipeline**

**(46) Which one of the following states is not connected with the H.V.J. pipeline?**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh                      (b) Gujarat                      (c) Maharashtra                      (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. **Maharashtra**

**(47) Which one of the following ports is the deepest land-locked and well protected port along the east coast?**

- (a) Chennai                      (b) Tuticorin                      (c) Paradwip                      (d) Vishakhapatnam

**Ans. Vishakhapatnam**

**(48) Which one of the following is the important modes of transportation in India?**

- (a) Pipelines                      (b) Roadways                      (c) Railways                      (d) Airways

**Ans. Railways**

**(49) Which one of the following terms is used to describe trade between two or more countries?**

- (a) Internal trade                      (b) External trade                      (c) International trade                      (d) Local trade

**Ans. International trade**

**(50) State Highways are constructed & maintained by:**

- (a) NHAI                      (b) PWD                      (c) Zila Parishad                      (d) Union Government

**Ans. PWD**

**(51) Width of the standard guage is:**

- (a) 1676 mm                      (b) 1435 mm                      (c) 1000mm                      (d) 1500 mm

**Ans. 1435 mm**

**(52) Biggest port of India is:**

- (a) Chennai                      (b) Haldia                      (c) Mumbai                      (d) Kandla

**Ans. Mumbai**

**(53) BRI stands for:**

- (a) Bank Reserve of India                      (b) Belt and Road Initiative  
(c) Belt and Reserve of India                      (d) None of these

**Ans. Belt and Road Initiative**

**(54) Wealth definition of Economics was given by:**

- (a) Alfred Marshall                      (b) Adam smith                      (c) A.C. Pigou                      (d) Samuelson

**Ans: Adam smith**

**(55) Material welfare definition of Economics was given by:**

- (a) Alfred Marshall                      (b) Adam Smith                      (c) A.C. Pigou                      (d) Samuelson

**Ans: Alfred Marshall**

**(56) What are the various sources of Public Debt?**

- (a) Internal Sources                      (b) External Sources  
(c) Both a and b                      (d) None of these

**Ans: Both a and b**

**(57) Balance of Payment is related with:**

- (a) Open Economy                      (b) Closed Economy  
(c) Private Economy                      (d) Free Economy

**Ans: Open Economy**

**(58) Monetary policy of the Government deals with:**

- (a) Income of the government                      (b) Expenditure of the government

(c) Demand and Supply of Money (d) Balance of Payment

Ans: **Demand and Supply of Money**

**(59) Economic Development Includes:**

(a) Quantitative Changes (b) Qualitative Changes  
(c) Both a and b (d) Standard of Living

Ans. Both a and b

**(60) Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants of below the age of:**

(a) One Year (b) Two years  
(c) Three Years (d) Four years

Ans. One Year

**(61) PQLI was designed by:**

(a) Morris D. Morris (b) UNDP (c) UNO (d) UNICEF

Ans. Morris D. Morris

**(62) What is the HDI rank of India in 2021?**

(a) 129 (b) 130 (c) 131 (d) 132

Ans. 132

**(63) What is the ratio of BPL population of Kerala?**

(a) 6.05% (b) 7.00% (c) 7.05% (d) 7.10%

Ans. 7.05%

**(64) What percentage of India's population lives under BPL according to the census of 2011 ?**

(a) 20.9% (b) 21.9% (c) 22.9% (d) 23.9%

Ans. 21.9%

**(65) Maternal mortality rate is measured as the number of deaths of mothers while giving birth to ..... number of child.**

(a) 1000 (b) 10000 (c) 100000 (d) 1000000

Ans. 100000

**(66) At what time are the customers allowed to withdraw money from their Demand deposits?**

(a) Anytime (b) Before the expiry of the time  
(c) After the expiry of the time (d) Never

Ans. Anytime

**(67) Which one of the following is not a function of money?**

(a) Medium of Exchange (b) Measure of Value  
(c) Store of Value (d) Saving account

Ans. **Saving account**

**(68) Which one of the following is not a formal source of credit?**

(a) Nationalized Bank (b) Cooperatives  
(c) Private Banks (d) Mahajans

Ans. **Mahajans**

**(69) Which types of economic activities are included in secondary sector?**

(a) Mining (b) Manufacturing  
(c) Transportation and Communication (d) All of These

**Ans. Manufacturing**

**(70) The contribution of service sector in India's GDP in 2020-21 is:**

- (a) 50.4%                      (b) 51.3%                      (c) 52.8%                      (d) 53.89%

**Ans. 53.89%**

**(71) Overall growth rate of service sector during the planning period is:**

- (a) 8%                              (b) 9%                              (c) 10%                              (d) 11%

**Ans. 9%**

**(72) Human capital includes:**

- (a) Teachers                      (b) Doctors                      (c) Engineers                      (d) All of these

**Ans. All of these**

**(73) The average annual growth rate of population in India is:**

- (a) 1.6%                              (b) 1.7%                              (c) 1.8%                              (d) 1.9%

**Ans. 1.7%**

**(74) In the present time, the amount of government expenditure on health and education facilities is almost:**

- (a) 4%                              (b) 5%                              (c) 6%                              (d) 7%

**Ans. 4%**

**(75) Service sector is contributing almost \_\_\_\_\_ percentage in India's foreign trade.**

- (a) 19%                              (b) 20%                              (c) 21%                              (d) 22%

**Ans. 20%**

**(76) The trade which takes place among countries is known as :**

- (a) foreign trade                      (b) regional trade  
(c) both a and b                      (d) None of the above

**Ans. foreign trade**

**(77) What was/were the major reasons to adopt new economic policy ?**

- (a) deficit in balance of payment                      (b) hike in inflation rate  
(c) decrease in foreign exchange reserves                      (d) all of the above

**Ans. all of the above**

**(78) When did India become a member of WTO?**

- (a) January 1, 1994                      (b) January 1, 1995                      (c) January 1, 1996                      (d) January 1, 1997

**Ans. January 1, 1995**

**(79) What are the benefits of globalisation?**

- (a) Equal benefits for all  
(b) new opportunities for skilled and unskilled labour  
(c) Both a and b  
(d) None of above

**Ans. Both a and b**

**(80) In India 'National Consumer's Day' is celebrated every year on:**

- (a) 15 August                      (b) 26 January                      (c) 24 December                      (d) 15 March

**Ans. 24 December**

**(81) AGMARK is a logo for:**

- (a) Safety Products (b) Jewellery  
(c) Agricultural Products (d) Processed Food

**Ans. Agricultural Products**

**(82) COPRA was enacted in the year:**

- (a) 1986 (b) 1960 (c) 1947 (d) 1990

**Ans. 1986**

**(83) National Level consumer courts deal with the claims of rupees ₹ exceeding:**

- (a) 25 Lakh (b) 1 Crore (c) 50 Lakh (d) 5 Lakh

**Ans. 1 Crore**

**(84) Which of the following is the benefit of insurance ?**

- (a) It provides protection in times of risk.  
(b) It helps in buying and selling of shares.  
(c) From this, a person can get money whenever he wants.  
(d) It does not leave a person short of money.

**Ans. It provides protection in times of risk.**

**(85) Which of the following reflects the importance of a stock exchange market ?**

- (a) It provides funds for the growth of companies  
(b) It increases the level of economic activities  
(c) It increases productivity of the country  
(d) All the above

**Ans. All the above**

**(86) Which of the following should be kept in mind before investing in the stock exchange market ?**

- (a) All money should not be invested in one company.  
(b) The help of brokerage company should be taken  
(c) Estimate of rate of risk should be made prior.  
(d) All of the above

**Ans. All of the above**

**(87) The Word 'Punjab' is the combination of the words of which language?**

- a) Arabian b) Persian c) Sindhi d) Hindi

**Ans: Persian**

**(88) Which of the following names was never given to Punjab?**

- a) Pentapotamia b) Taki c) Tsekia d) Hodu

**Ans:-Hodu**

**(89) In the period of which Mughal Emperor was the land between the two rivers called 'Doaba'?**

- a) Babar b) Humayun c) Akbar d) Jahangir

**Ans. Akbar**

**(90) Which frontier of India is Punjab situated in ?**

- a) North East b) North West c) North South d) South west

**Ans. North South**

**(91) Pakistani Punjab is called \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Western Punjab b) Eastern Punjab  
c) North West Punjab d) North East Punjab

**Ans. Western Punjab**



**(92) Which river situated in extreme east of Punjab is described in the vedic literature of Punjab?**

- a) Indus                      b) Jhelum                      c) Saraswati                      d) Chenab

Ans. Saraswati

**(93) What name was given to Punjab during the period of Ramayana and Mahabharata?**

- a) Taki                      b) Sapta Sindhu                      c) Tsekai                      d) Panchnada

Ans. Panchnada

**(94) What name was given to Punjab by Chinese traveler Hieun Tsang?**

- a) Tsekai                      b) Punjab                      c) Brahamputra                      d) Border area state

Ans. Tsekai

**(95) What is the present name given to 'Sakala' which was the capital of Punjab under Indo-Parthian rulers?**

- a) Lahore                      b) Delhi                      c) Sialkot                      d) Islamabad

Ans. Sialkot

**(96) In which two provinces was Punjab divided during the Mughal period?**

- a) Lahore and Peshawar                      b) Lahore and Islamabad  
c) Lahore and Multan                      d) Lahore and Sialkot

Ans. Lahore and Multan

**(97) Which was Punjab's Eastern boundary during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's period?**

- a) River Sutlej                      b) River Indus                      c) River Ghaggar                      d) River Beas

Ans. River Sutlej

**(98) In 1911 A.D. which British Viceroy separated Delhi from Punjab and made it the capital of Hindustan?**

- a) Lord Curzon                      b) Lord Warran Hastings  
c) Lord Dalhousie                      d) Lord Hardinge

Ans. Lord Hardinge

**(99) In 1947 during the partition of Punjab, out of 29 districts how many districts were given to Indian Punjab?**

- a) 12                      b) 13                      c) 14                      d) 10

Ans. 13

**(100) Punjab is a \_\_\_\_\_ piece of land that lies between the two rivers 'the Yamuna' and 'the Indus'.**

- a) plains                      b) rectangular                      c) triangular                      d) doab

Ans. Triangular

**(101) In which part of Punjab are the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills of the Himalayas are situated?**

- a) Eastern                      b) Northern                      c) Southern                      d) Western

Ans. West

**(102) Through which pass did the foreign invaders come to Punjab?**

- a) The Tochi                      b) The Kuram                      c) The Khyber                      d) The Bolan

Ans. The Khyber

**(103) What is the reason behind economic prosperity of the people of Punjab?**

- a) Fertile Land                      b) Settling of Punjabis in abroad  
c) Industrial progress                      d) Monsoon

Ans. Fertile Land

**(104) The Himalayas serve as a \_\_\_\_\_ of Punjab.**

- a) Diet                      b) Happiness                      c) Guard                      d) Life

Ans. Life

**(105) What is the Doab lying between the river Beas and the river Ravi called?**

- a) Doab Rachna                      b) Doab Chaj                      c) Doab Bari                      d) Doab Bist

Ans. Doab Bari

**(106) Who founded the Lodhi Dynasty?**

- a) Behlol Khan Lodhi                      c) Ibrahim Lodhi  
b) Sikander Lodhi                      d) Daulat Khan Lodhi

Ans. Behlol Khan Lodhi

**(107) Among the following rulers, whose first name was Nizam Khan?**

- a) Babur  
b) Sikandar Lodhi  
c) Ibrahim Lodhi  
d) None of these

Ans. Sikandr Lodhi

**(108) What was the relation of Alam Khan to Ibrahim Lodhi?**

- a) Son                      b) Uncle                      c) Father                      d) Grandfather

Ans. Uncle

**(109) Who was Dilawar Khan?**

- a) Son of Daulat Khan Lodhi  
b) Son of Ibrahim Lodhi  
c) Father of Daulat Khan Lodhi  
d) Father of Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans. Son of Daulat Khan Lodhi

**(110) \_\_\_\_\_ considered themselves the descendants of Bibi Fatima, the daughter of Hazrat Mohammed.**

- a) Sayyids              b) Sardars              c) Ulemas              d) None of these

Ans. Sayyids

**(111) These people were great scholars of Persian and religious literature.**

- a) Ulemas              b) Amirs              c) Middle Class              d) Sayyids

Ans. Ulemas

**(112) The rulers of Punjab, before Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Greedy and mean  
b) coward and lazy  
c) Weakness and divided  
d) Socially and religiously fanatic

Ans. Weak and divided

**(113) . Who was the most popular sultan of the Lodhi Dynasty?**

- a) Behlol Khan Lodhi  
b) Sikandar Lodhi  
c) Ibrahim Lodhi  
d) Daulat Khan Lodhi

Ans. Sikandar Lodhi

**(114) Who were dominating in Doab Chaj?**

- a) Gakhars              b) Lodhi              c) Turks              d) Mughals

Ans. Gakhars

**(115). Who was appointed as the Nizam of Punjab by Sikandar Lodhi?**

- a) Behlol Khan Lodhi  
b) Daulat Khan Lodhi  
c) Ibrahim Lodhi  
d) Dilawar Lodhi

Ans. Daulat Khan Lodhi

**(116). Ibrahim Lodhi was a \_\_\_\_\_ soldier and \_\_\_\_\_ general.**

- a) brave, successful  
b) coward, fanatic  
c) weak, coward  
d) greedy, cruel

Ans. brave, successful

**(117) What was the nature of the Pathans?**

- a) Dictator                      b) Liberal                      c) Democratic                      d) Socialistic

Ans. Democratic

**(118). In which two provinces was Punjab divided, during the Lodhi dynasty?**

- a) Sialkot and Multan  
b) Peshawar and Sialkot  
c) Lahore and Multan  
d) Lahore and Multan

Ans. Lahore and Multan

**(119). Name the ruler of Kabul who invaded Punjab in 1519 A.D.**

- a) Zahir-ud-din Babur  
b) Dilawar Khan Lodhi  
c) Alam Khan  
d) Mulla Murshid

Ans. Zahir-ud-din Babur

**(120). What was the name of Ibrahim Lodhi's uncle?**

- a) Dilawar Khan  
b) Sikandar Lodhi  
c) Alam Khan  
d) Daulat Khan Lodhi

Ans. Alam Khan

**(121). From which ruler did Daulat Khan snatch Lahore when Babur had left for Kabul in 1524 A.D.?**

- a) Bihar Khan                      b) Abdul Aziz                      c) Akbar                      d) Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans. Abdul Aziz

**(122). What was the relationship of Ghazi Khan with Daulat Khan?**

- a) Brother                      b) Uncle                      c) Son                      d) Slave

Ans. Son

**(123) How many ox-wagons were kept in front of his force by Babur during the battle with Ibrahim Lodhi?**

- a) 700                      b) 750                      c) 725                      d) 775

Ans. 700

**(124) Which two groups was the society divided before Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji?**

- a) Aamirs and Sardars groups                      b) the Muslim and the Hindu society  
c) Ulemas and sayyids                      d) Middle class and slaves

Ans. Muslim and Hindu society

**(125) Who were given the task of dispensing justice in Mughal society?**

- a) Royal employees                      b) Amir and Sardars  
c) Qazis                      d) Soldiers

Ans. Qazis

**(126) In whose Modi-khana did Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji work?**

- a) Jai Ram                      c) Daulat Khan Lodhi  
b) Pandit Hardyal                      d) Babur

Ans. Daulat Khan Lodhi

**(127) Which of the following place did Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji meet Sajjan , a cheat?**

- a) Sayyidpur                      b) Kurukshetra                      c) Tulumba                      d) Hazipur

Ans. Tulumba

**(128) Which of the following Banis (Religious Sermons) is not composed by Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji?**

- a) Jap Sahib                      b) Japuji Sahib                      c) Var Asa                      d) Var Majh

Ans. Jap Sahib

**(129) "Naa koi hindu naa koi muslim" which guru spoke these words?**

- a) Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji                      b) Sri Guru Amardas Ji  
b) Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji                      d) Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji

Ans. Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji

**(130) How many steps are there in Baoli at Goindwal?**

- (a) 52                      b) 108                      c) 84                      d) 122

Ans. 84

**(131) Which Guru Sahib composed the Bani (verses) of Anand Sahib?**

- (a) Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji                      b) Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji  
( c) Sri Guru Amardas Ji                      d) Sri Guru Ramdas Ji

Ans. Sri Guru Amardas Ji

**(132) Which Guru Sahib got a well dug named Gangasar?**

- a) Sri Guru Amardas Ji                      b) Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji  
b) c) Sri Guru Teg Bahadar Ji                      d) Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji

Ans. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji

**(133) Which Pratha (System) aimed to collect funds from the Sikhs and propogate sikhism?**

- a) Sangat Pratha                      b) Pangat Pratha                      c) Langar Pratha                      d) Masand Pratha

Ans. Masand Pratha

**(134) Which Guru Sahib established the cities Tarn Taran, Hargobindpur, Chhahrattah and Kartarpur?**

- a) Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji                      b) Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji  
c) Sri Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji                      d) Sri Guru Ramdas Ji

Ans. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji

**(135) . What was Guru Gobind Singh Ji's first and significant victory?**

- a) Battle of Basauli                      b) Battle of Bhangani  
c) Battle of Anandpur                      d) Battle of Nirmoh

Ans. Battle of Bhangani

**(136) What is the modern name of the 'Dhab of Khidrana'?**

- a) Sadhaura                      b) Ghurram                      c) Muktsar                      d) Shahi Tibbi

Ans. Mukstar

**(137). Which incident took place in 1699 AD. in Sikh history?**

- a) Baisakhi was celebrated in Anandpur                      b) Creation of Khalsa  
c) Gobind Rai became Guru Gobind Singh                      d) All of the above

Ans. All of the above

**(138) In which book describe the biography of Guru Gobind Singh ji?**

- a) Panth Prakash                      b) Bachitar Natak  
c) Khoon de Sohle                      d) Dasam granth

Ans. Bachitar Natak

**(139) How many banis are recited while preparing the holy Amrit?**

- a) One                      b) Three                      c) Five                      d) Seven

Ans. Five

**(140) What is the old name of Shri Anandpur Sahib?**

- a) Nirmoh                      b) Bilaspur                      c) Makhawal                      d) Nadaun

Ans. Makhawal

**(141) How many Sikhs were there with Guru Gobind Singh ji at Kachhi Garhi of Chamkaur?**

- a) Forty                      b) Fifty                      c) Sixty                      d) Seventy

Ans. Forty

**(142). Guru Gobind Singh Ji is also called\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Dashmesh                      b) Kalgidhar pita  
c) Chitte Bajan wale                      d) All the above

Ans. All the above

**(143). To whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji write a letter named 'zafarnama'?**

- a) Nahan's king                      b) Aurangzeb                      c) Raja Bhimchand                      d) Mahan singh

Ans. Aurangzeb

**(144) In which of the following Battles was Subedar of Sirhind Wazir Khan killed by Banda Singh Bahadur ?**

- a) Battle of Samana                      b) Battle of Chapparchiri  
c) Battle of Sadhaura                      d) Battle of Gundas Nangal

Ans. Battle of Chapparchiri

**(145) In which battle was Banda Singh Bahadur arested and brought to Delhi?**

- a) Battle of ChapparChiri                      b) Battle of Gurdas Nangal  
c) Battle of Behrampur                      d) Battle of Aminabad

Ans. Battle of Gurdas Nangal

**(146) Which language is the word 'Misal' derived from ?**

- a) Persian                      b) Turkish                      c) Iranian                      d) Arabic

Ans. Arabic

**(147) Which of the following was the first misl?**

- a) Faizalpuria Misal                      b) Bhangi Misal  
c) Kanhaiya Misal                      d) Shukarchakiya Misal

Ans. Faizalpuria Misal

**(148) Who was the founder of Shukarchakiya Misal?**

- a) Jassa Singh                      b) Charhat Singh                      c) Jai Singh                      d) Gulab Singh

Ans. Charhat Singh

**(149) Who was the founder of Phulkian Misal?**

- a) Hira Singh                      b) Jassa Singh                      c) Sangat Singh                      d) Chaudhary Phul

Ans. Chaudhary Phul

**(150) What was the other name of Shaheed Misal?**

- a) Nihang Misal                      b) Ramgarhia Misal                      c) Panjgrahi Misal                      d) Nakai Misal

Ans. Nihang Misal

**(151) Wazir Khan was the subedar of which place?**

- a. Samana                      b. Sadhaura                      c. Jalandhar                      d. Sirhind

Ans. Sirhind

**(152) Which city was the executioner of Guru Teg Bahadur ji a resident of Sadhaura?**

- a) Ghurram                      b) Mukhlispur                      c) Samana                      d) Sadhora

Ans. Samana

**(153) How many arrows did Guru Gobind Singh ji give to Banda Singh Bahadur?**

- a. 03                      b. 06                      c. 05                      d. 04

Ans- 05

**(154) Which Misal ruled over the area of Amritsar?**

- (a) Bhangi Misal                      b) Dallewalia Misal  
(c) Ahluwalia Misal                      d) Nakai Misal

Ans. Bhangi Misal

**(155) In which battle did Maharaja Ranjit Singh acquire a cannon 'Zam Zam'?**

- a) Lahore                      b) Amritsar  
c) Kangra                      d) Chiniot

Ans. Amritsar

**(156) Which British officer attended the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh?**

- a) Lord Auckland                      b) Colonel Pottinger  
c) David Ochterlony                      d) Lord Amherst

Ans. David Ochterlony

**(157) Who was not the part of "The Triune Regency"?**

- (a) Maha Singh                      b) Raj Kaur                      c) Sada Kaur                      d) Diwan Lakhpat Rai

Ans. Maha Singh

**(158) When was the First Anglo-Sikh War fought?**

- a) 1844-45 AD.                      b) 1845-46 AD.  
c) 1846-47 AD.                      d) 1847-48 AD.

Ans. 1845-46 AD.

**(159). Who was the successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh after his death?**

- a) Lal Singh                      b) Gulab Singh                      (c) Kharak Singh                      d) Suchet Singh

Ans. Khadak Singh

**(160) A battle was fought between the Sikh army and the Britishers on 18 Dec. 1845 AD. In this battle Lal Singh the Sikh General fled from the battlefield as per his plan. Which battle is this incident related to ?**

- a) Battle of Ferozshehar                      b) Battle of Mudki  
c) Battle of Aliwal                      d) Battle of Sabhraon

Ans. Battle of Mudki

**(161). When was the battle of Baddowal between the Sikhs and the Britishers fought?**

- a) 1845 AD.                      b) 1846 AD.                      c) 1847 AD.                      d) 1848 AD.

Ans. 1846 AD.

**(162). First Lahore treaty was signed on 9 March 1846 between Lord Hardinge and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) British government                      b) Lahore government  
c) Delhi government                      d) Afghan government

Ans. Lahore government

**(163). When was the treaty Bhairowal signed?**

- a) 16 Dec 1846 AD.                      b) 25 Dec 1845 AD.  
c) 24 Dec 1844 AD.                      d) 23 Dec 1843 AD.

Ans. 16 Dec 1846 AD.

**(164). By which treaty did the Britishers become the masters of Punjab and got rights in the administrative matters of Lahore?**

- a) Treaty of Lahore                      b) 2<sup>nd</sup> treaty of Lahore  
c) Treaty of Bhairowal                      d) None of these

Ans. Treaty of Bhairowal

**(165). When was the second Sikh-Anglo war fought?**

- a) 1848-49 AD                      b) 1849-50 AD                      c) 1846-47 AD                      d) 1847-48 AD

Ans. 1848-49 AD

**(166). In which fort was Maharani Jinda sent after imprisoned on 20 August, 1846 AD.?**

- a) Lahore fort                      b) Shekhupura fort                      (c) Delhi Fort                      (d) Lohgarh Fort

Ans. Shekhupura fort

**(167). When did lord Dalhousie become the governor general of India?**

- a) January 1848 AD                      b) January 1948 AD  
c) February. 1847 AD                      d) January 1847 AD

Ans. January 1848 AD

**(168). Gujarat, Multan, Ramnagar, Chillianwala are the places of \_\_\_\_\_ Anglo- Sikh war.**

- a) First                      b) Second  
c) Both a and b                      d) None of above

Ans. Second

**(169). In 1847, Maharani Jindan was exiled and sent to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Kaalapani                      b) Delhi                      c) Benares                      d) Kolkata

Ans. Benares

**(170). On Nov 22 1848 AD, where was the battle fought between the Britishers and the Sikhs?**

- a) Ramnagar                      b) Gujarat                      c) Chillianwala                      d) Multan

Ans. Ramnagar

**(171). On 29 March 1849 AD. which Governor General announced the merger of Punjab in the British Empire?**

- a) Hugh Gough                      b) Sir Charles Napier  
c) Lord Dalhousie                      d) Lord Hardinge

Ans. Lord Dalhousie

**(172). Who was the last Sikh ruler of Lahore?**

- a) Ranjit Singh                      b) Chatar Singh                      c) Lal Singh                      d) Dalip Singh

Ans. Dalip Singh

**(173). The relations between the Punjab native states and the Britishers were \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) like enemies                      b) friendly                      c) political                      d) None of the above

Ans. friendly

**(174). Where was the Kohinoor diamond sent after the annexation of Punjab by the Britishers?**

- a) France                      b) England                      c) Japan                      d) America

Ans. England

**(175). The Britishers cam as traders to India and gradually captured the whole India .When did the Britishers as traders come to India?**

- a) 1700 AD.                      b) 1800 AD.                      c) 1600 AD.                      d) 1500 AD.

Ans. 1600 AD.

**(176). India got freedom on 15th August 1947 from the British rule.For this freedom the first battle of independence was started at Meerut.When was this battle at Merrut started?**

- a) July20 1857 AD                      b) 10 May 1857 AD  
c) 15 Aug 1857 AD                      d) 26 Jan 1857 AD

Ans. 10 may 1857 AD

**(177) 1857 revolt failed in Punjab due to\_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Lack of able leader                      b) Lack of public co-operation  
c) Lack of means                      d) All of above

Ans. Lack of able leader

**(178). In the revolt against the British rule, he killed some British soldiers and died fighting near Pakpatan.Tell who was he?**

- a) Sardar Bhagat Singh                      b) Lala Lajpat Rai  
c) Sardar Ahmed Khan Kharal                      d) Mangal Pandey

Ans. Sardar Ahmed Khan Kharal

**(179). On 12 April 1857 AD, a new fmovement was established by offering Amrit to the people on Baisakhi and it was named as Namdhari Mission. Who founded this mission?**









**said this?**

- a) Lenin                      b) Abraham Lincoln                      c) Aristotle                      d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. Abraham Lincoln

**(209) When was the first Lok Sabha elections held?**

- a) 1947 AD.                      b) 1950 AD.                      c) 1954 AD.                      d) 1952 AD.

Ans. 1952 AD.

**(210) Which party's election symbol is "lotus flower"?**

- a) Congress                      b) Bhartiya Janata Party                      c) Akali Dal                      d) Bahujan Samaj Party

Ans. Bhartiya Janata Party

**(211) What is the minimum age to cast vote?**

- a) 21 years                      b) 18 years                      c) 25 years                      d) 16 years

Ans. 18 years

**(212) When was the 'Panchsheel' agreement signed between India and China ?**

- a) 1947 AD.                      b) 1954 AD.                      c) 1962 AD.                      d) 1971 AD.

Ans. 1954 AD.

**(213) When was the United Nations Organisation established?**

- a) 1945 AD.                      b) 1954 AD.                      c) 1962 AD.                      d) 1971 AD.

Ans. 1945 AD.

**(214) How many founding members were there of the United Nations Organisation?**

- a) 10                      b) 51                      c) 192                      d) 5

Ans. 51

**(215) When did the principle of Panchsheel get its recognition in the U.N. General Assembly?**

- a) 15 August 1947                      b) 14 December 1959                      c) 29 April 1954                      d) 24 October 1945

Ans. 14 December 1959

**(216) When was the Nuclear Bomb testing conducted in Pokhran?**

- a) 1998                      b) 1999                      c) 1996                      d) 1997

Ans. 1998

**(217) Who is considered the founder of India's present foreign policy?**

- a. Mahatma Gandhi                      b. Vallabh Bhai Patel  
c. Jawaharlal Nehru                      d. Narendra Modi

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

**(218). When was the agreement of Panchsheel signed?**

- a. 29 April 1954 AD.                      b. 29 April 1950 AD.  
b. 29 April 1952 AD.                      d. 29 April 1947 AD.

Ans. 29 April 1954 AD.

**(219). How many principles were adopted under the agreement of Panchsheel ?**

- a. four                      b. three  
c. Seven                      d. five

Ans. five

**(220). Between which two countries was the agreement of Panchsheel taken place?**

- a. India and Bangladesh                      b. India and China  
c. India and Pakistan                      d. India and Nepal

Ans. India and China

**(221). On 14 Dec. 1959, how many countries accepted the principles of Panchsheel in the General Assembly of U.N.?**

a.82                      b.80                      c. 75                      d.70

Ans. 82

**(222) When did India take membership of Commonwealth?**

a. 26 November 1949 AD.                      b. 17 May 1945 AD.  
c. 17 June 1945 AD.                      d. 26 May 1945 AD.

Ans: 17 May 1945 AD.

**(223). How many members does the U.N.O. have today?**

a. 117                      b. 250                      c.193                      d. 207

Ans. 193

**(224). How many members does the Security Council have?**

a. 17                      b.19                      c.20                      d. 15

Ans. 15

**(225). When was the war between India and China fought?**

a. 1950 AD.                      b.1962 AD.                      c. 1996 AD.                      d. 1971 AD.

Ans. 1962 AD.

### **Important one marks questions:-**

**1. Make one word substitutions for the following statements:**

(i) Natural endowments in the form of land, water, vegetation and minerals.

Ans. Natural Resources

(ii) A type of non-renewable resource.

Ans. Minerals and fossil fuels

(iii) Soil with high water retaining capacity.

Ans: Clayey soil

(iv) Intensively leached soils of the monsoon climate.

Ans: Laterite soil

(v) Plantation of trees on a large scale to check soil erosion.

Ans: Shelter belts

(vi) The Great Plains of India are made up of these soils.

Ans: Alluvial soil

**(2) Name three states having black soil and name the crops which are mainly grown there.**

Ans: Black soil is found in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Cotton and sugarcane are the major crops grown in this soil.

**(3) 'What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast?**

Ans: Red soil is found on the east coast of India and alluvial soil is found in the deltaic sections of rivers.

**(4) What is meant by disaster management?**

Ans: Disaster management refers to manage disaster response in the country. Under this plan, India hopes to achieve substantial disaster risk reduction and significantly decrease the loss of life, livelihoods and assets.

**(5) Define Biogeography.**

Ans. Biogeography is the comprehensive study of the living and pulsating entities. It includes the biotic or animate world and its spatial distributional patterns. Biogeography can be defined as a descriptive study of flora and fauna in all physical domains of land, water and air as a part of food chains and complex food webs.

**(6) Define the terms:-**

(a) The Biotic Province: A Biotic Province is secondary units within a biogeographic zone, giving weight to particular community separated by dispersal barriers or gradual change in environmental factors. e.g. North West and Western Himalayas, either side of the Sutlej River.

(b) Ecotone: A transition zone marking an overlap between two plant communities. Alpine Grasslands between temperate forests and high-altitude cold deserts make an ecotone.

(c) Biome:- A biome is an ecological unit, not a biogeographic unit. A biome such as swamp/wetland or temperate broad leaved forest could be found in several biogeographic zones or provinces.

**(7) What is a Dam?**

Ans. A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake or impoundment.

**(8) What do you mean by Global Hunger Index?**

Ans:- Global hunger index is called the index of world hunger. Hunger may be the best suited parameters to analyse the prosperity of a nation, if critically studied.

**(9) Write about Major Kharif crops season.**

Ans. Major crops of kharif include Rice, Arhar, Moong, Urd, Sugarcane, Soyabeans, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut, Jute and Niger seed etc.

**(10) What are Metallic minerals?**

Ans. The Metallic minerals contain metals. Such minerals like copper, gold, manganese, bauxite are further divided into:

**a. Ferrous minerals** which have iron content in them. Iron, manganese Nickel, cobalt, tungsten etc.

**b. Non-ferrous minerals** - Such minerals do not have iron content in them. These include gold, silver, copper, bauxite etc.

**(11) Name any 5 coal producing states of India.**

Answer:- Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh.

**(12) Write the names of types of Iron ore with their iron content.**

Ans.

Type	Iron-Metal Part
Magnetite	70% iron content or more
Hematite	60% to 70% iron content
Limonite	50% to 60% iron content
Siderite	less than 50% iron content

**(13) Which area is known as 'Ruhar of India', & Why?**

Ans. Damodar Valley in India is known as 'Ruhar of India'. It is rich in coal and mica.

**(14) Write a note on Fossil fuels.**

Ans. Fossil Fuels are hydrocarbons, like coal, petroleum and natural gas. It is a general term for buried deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years. These are also known as mineral fuels.

**(15) What is manufacturing?**

Ans. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

**(16) Name any three physical factors for the location of the industry.**

Ans. Several physical factors are considered for the location of the industry, Like:-

1. Raw material
2. Land
3. Power resources

**(17) Name any three human factors for the location of an industry.**

Ans. The three human factors for setting up the location of an industry are:

1. Skilled and educated workers
2. Capital
3. Market

**(18) State any three merits of roadways.**

Ans. (a) Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

(b) Roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas.

(c) Road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

(d) It also provides door-to-door service; thus, the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.

**(19) What is meant by trade? What is the difference between international and local trade?**

Ans. The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as trade.

**International Trade:-** Trade between two countries is called international trade. It may take place through sea, air or land routes.

**Local Trade:-** Local trade is carried in cities, towns and villages.

**(20) Write any 4 advantages of water transport.**

Ans. 1. Maintenance cost of water transport is quite less.

2. Water transport is quite cheaper as compared to rail and road transport.

3. Heavy and bulky goods can be transported easily at much lesser cost through water transport. 4. Water transport plays an important role in foreign trade. India's foreign trade is mainly dependent on this type of transport.

**(21) Name some leading Airlines of India.**

Ans. The following are leading airlines in India:-

1. Vistara
2. Indigo
3. Air India
4. Spice Jet
5. Go Air
6. Air Asia
7. Air Express
8. Alliance Air
9. Indian Air Express

**(22) What do you mean by Economics?**

Ans:- Economics means a subject which deals with household management. It deals with how an individual or the state can use their limited resources, which have alternative uses in an efficient manner in order to maximize the individual or social welfare.

**(23) What do you mean by scarcity?**

Ans:- Scarcity means that the demand for a good or service is greater than its availability.

**(24) What do you mean by Micro Economics?**

Ans: Micro Economics deals with the study of economic activities at small level i.e. the economic activities of an individual or a household.

**(25) What do you mean by Macro Economics?**

Ans: Macro Economics deals with the study of various economic activities at large scale or at the level of an economy as a whole.

**(26) What is consumption?**

**Ans:** Consumption means to use various types of goods and services in our daily life for the direct satisfaction of our wants.

**(27) Who is a consumer?**

**Ans:** Consumers means those people who buy or use goods and services to fulfill their needs.

**(28) What is an investment?**

**Ans:** Investment means increase in the stock of capital in any given time period which is generally taken as one year.

**(29) What is meant by saving?**

**Ans:** Saving is that part of income which is not spent.

**(30) Define Inflation.**

**Ans:** Inflation is defined as a continuous rise in prices of goods and services in the economy for a fairly long period of time.

**(31) Define supply of money.**

**Ans:** Supply of money refers to the total stock of money (in the form of currency notes and coins) held by the people of an economy at a particular point of time.

**(32) Define government budget.**

**Ans:** A government budget is a financial statement showing item-wise expected receipts and expenditures of the government during a particular financial year.

**(33) List some of the sources of government's income.**

**Ans:** Government earns its income from various tax and non-tax sources. Tax sources of the government include Goods and Services Tax (GST), Income tax, Excise duty etc. Non-tax sources of the government include various types of fees, fines, donations etc.

**(34) List some of the items of government's expenditure.**

**Ans:-** Government expenditure is primarily done on defence of the country, police, schools, hospitals, roads, electricity, administration, development of various sectors like agriculture, industry, service, social welfare i.e. providing various types of subsidies, pension, scholarships to the students, economic planning, development of infrastructure for the development of urban and rural areas, etc.

**(35) What do you mean by deficit financing?**

**Ans:** Deficit financing is the policy of printing new notes by the RBI in order to provide money to the government to solve the problem of deficit budget.

**(36) What do you mean by public finance?**

**Ans:** Public Finance means the financial resources of the government i.e. all the resources related with income and expenditure.

**(37) What is public debt?**

**Ans:-** Public debt means all types of debt taken by the government from any sources i.e. internal sources or external sources in order to overcome its financial needs.

**(38) What do you mean by growth rate?**

**Ans:-** The growth rate of any country is defined as a percentage change in the Gross Domestic Product in the current year as compared to the previous year.

**(39) What do you mean by Balance of Payment?**

**Ans.** Balance of Payment is a systematic record of all the payments and receipts of a country with rest of the world in a given period of time.

**(40) What is monetary policy?**

**Ans.** Monetary Policy is the policy by which the Central Bank and the Government of a Country control demand and supply of money and all its related aspects.

**(41) What do you mean by Fiscal policy of the government?**

**Ans.** Fiscal policy is the policy related with the income and expenditure of the government.

**(42) What do you mean by Economic Development?**

**Ans.** Economic development can be defined as a long term process in which there is a continuous rise in gross domestic product of a country along with a change in the quality of life of its people.

**(43) What do you mean by Economic growth?**

Ans. Economic growth means only quantitative changes in the country i.e. only more goods and services are being produced in the country.

**(44) What is meant by sustainable development?**

Ans. Sustainable Development is that process which takes care of the needs of the present and future generations along with the protection of environment.

**(45) What do you mean by National Income?**

Ans. National income means the total income i.e. total sum of wages, interest, rent and profit received by the inhabitants of a country in return for their productive services during a particular period.

**(46) What do you mean by Per Capita Income?**

Ans. Per capita income means per person's average income. It can be calculated by dividing the National Income with the Population of the country.

**(47) What is infant mortality rate?**

Ans. Infant Mortality Rate refers to the number of deaths of infants below the age of one year per 1000 live births.

**(48) What do you mean by sex ratio?**

Ans. Sex Ratio refers to the number of females per thousand of male population.

**(49) What do you mean by the standard of living of the people?**

Ans. The standard of living of the people means that they get good health facilities, education for all, full employment and comfortable transportation facilities.

**(50) Expand PQLI.**

Ans. Physical Quality of Life Index.

**(51) What do you mean by life expectancy?**

Ans. Life Expectancy Indicator (LEI) refers to the average life of the people of a country i.e. up to what year of age their life sustains.

**(52) What is meant by literacy rate?**

Ans. Literacy rate refers to the percentage of population who have the ability to understand, read and write. It shows the level of education attainment of the people of any area.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{no. of literate people}}{\text{total population}} \times 100$$

**(53) Expand HDI.**

Ans. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX.

**(54) Define poverty line.**

Ans. It refers to that part of the population which is not able to meet their basic necessities of life and live under abject poverty

**(55) How poverty line is determined in India?**

Ans. In India, poverty line is measured in terms of monthly per capita consumption expenditure.

**(56) According to the census of 2011, what percentage of Indian population is living below poverty line?**

Ans. According to the census of 2011, 21.9% of India's population is living below the poverty line.

**(57) What standards of poverty line are fixed for rural and urban areas of India?**

Ans:- Separate poverty lines have been determined by the Planning Commission (1962) for rural and urban areas. ₹20 and ₹25 per person per year respectively.

**(58) On the basis of per capita income and BPL population, which Indian state out of Kerala, Punjab and Bihar has the superiority?**

Ans. Kerala

**(59) On the basis of sex ratio and literacy ratio, which Indian state out of Kerala, Punjab and Bihar has the superiority?**

Ans. Kerala

**(60) On the basis of infant mortality rate, which Indian state out of Kerala, Punjab and Bihar has the superiority?**

Ans. Kerala



**(61) On the basis of maternal mortality rate, which Indian state out of Kerala, Punjab and Bihar has the superiority?**

Ans. Kerala

**(62) What do you mean by barter system?**

Ans. Barter system is that system in which goods are exchanged for goods. This is also called C-C system i.e. commodity for commodity system.

**(63) What is the meaning of double coincidence of wants?**

Ans. Double coincidence of wants means what a person wants to sell is exactly what the other wishes to buy and vice versa.

**(64) Before the introduction of coins, which types of objects were used as money?**

Ans. Before the introduction of coins, a variety of objects such as grains, cattle and tools sets etc. were used as money.

**(65) What are the formal sources of credit?**

Ans. Formal Sources of credit include banks and cooperative societies.

**(66) What are the informal sources of credit?**

Ans. Informal sources of credit include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends.

**(67) What do you mean by Economy?**

Ans. Economy refers to a system of performing various types of Economic Activities. It provides us the knowledge about the nature and level of economic activities. It should not be confined to a certain specific area or boundary.

**(68) What do you mean by Public Sector?**

Ans. Public sector is also called the government sector. It includes all those areas of ownership in which the government or any agency appointed by the government has full control.

**(69) Name any two areas of production that comes under public sector.**

Ans. Atomic energy, railways, education, health and energy sector.

**(70) What do you mean by Private sector?**

Ans. Private sector is also called capitalistic sector. It includes all those areas of ownership in which the private sector has full control and it works for the sole motive of profit maximization.

**(71) What is meant by organized sector?**

Ans. Organized sector is that sector which is fully organized i.e. the workers in this sector work under specific rules and regulations. There are fixed salaries, allowances, working hours, holiday rules, pension and other social security benefits.

**(72) What is meant by unorganized sector?**

Ans. In unorganized sector rules and regulations regarding salaries, allowances, working hours, holiday rules, pension and other social security benefits are not fixed.

**(73) Which type of workers comes in the category of unorganized sector?**

Ans. Unorganised sector covers most of the rural labour and a substantial part of urban labour. Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, contract and casual labourers, domestic workers, fishermen, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors, etc. belong to this category.

**(74) What do you mean by primary sector?**

Ans. Primary sector is that sector which is concerned with those activities which directly depend upon environment as this sector uses earth's natural resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals for production. So, the sector which uses natural resources for production is called primary sector.

**(75) Name any two activities performed by primary sector.**

Ans. Fishing, Dairy farming.

**(76) What do you mean by secondary sector?**

Ans. Secondary sector is also called manufacturing sector. It is that sector which uses raw material provided by the primary sector and through a production process, it converts that raw material into final goods.

**(77) Name any two activities performed by secondary sector.**

Ans. This sector includes small workshops producing pots, artisan production, mills producing textiles, factories producing steel, chemicals, plastic, car etc.

**(78) What do you mean by service sector?**

Ans. Service sector is the third most important sector of an economy. This sector is not concerned with the direct production of goods. This sector only provides its services in order to help the primary and secondary sector to produce goods and services.

**(79) Name any two activities performed by service sector.**

Ans. This sector includes banking services, insurance services, transport services and communication services.

**(80) What do you mean by foreign trade?**

Ans. Foreign trade is that trade, which is done among different countries in the form of export and import.

**(81) What is meant by human capital?**

Ans. Human capital means the total stock of expert and skilled persons in an economy.

**(82) Expand FDI.**

Ans. Foreign Direct Investment.

**(83) What are the new areas that have developed with the development of service sector?**

Ans. Hotels, private hospitals, private schools, entertainment, parks etc.

**(84) Name two states which are developed in terms of health and educational facilities.**

Ans. Maharashtra and Punjab

**(85) What is the percentage expenditure of Government of India of its GDP on health and educational facilities?**

Ans. The Government of India is spending 4% of its GDP on health and education.

**(86) Name any two communicable diseases emerged in the recent past.**

Ans. Corona, Cancer and HIV.

**(87) What do you mean by globalisation?**

Ans. Globalisation can be termed as an opening up of native/domestic economy for rest of the world mainly through foreign trade and foreign investments by Multi National Corporations (MNCs).

**(88) What is the meaning of liberalisation?**

Ans. Liberalisation means removal of all the barriers or restrictions on trade set up by the government.

**(89) What is foreign trade?**

Ans. The trade which takes place between different countries is known as foreign trade.

**(90) Expand COPRA.**

Ans. Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

**(91) What is meant by a consumer?**

Ans. Consumer is a person who consumes or uses various types of goods and services for the direct satisfaction of wants.

**(92) When was consumer protection act framed?**

Answer:- The Consumer Protection Act was enacted in 1986.

**(93) If you are using your computer for searching some information, then what are you consuming ?**

Ans. Services.

**(94) What is meant by stock exchange market ?**



Ans. Stock exchange market means the market in which shares are traded.

**(95) Write the names of the two major stock exchange markets in India.**

Ans. The Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange.

**(96) Write the full form of SENSEX.**

Ans. Stock Exchange Sensitive Index.

**(97) Write the full form of the NIFTY.**

Ans. National Stock Exchange Fifty.

**(98) Name the words and the language from which the word Punjab has been derived. Write its meaning also.**

Ans. The word 'Punjab' is a combination of two Persian words –'Punj' and 'Aab'. The meaning of these words is the land of five rivers.

**(99) What was the impact of the partition of India on Punjab?**

Ans. After the partition of India, Punjab was partitioned into two parts. The western part of Punjab was transferred to Pakistan and Eastern part became East Punjab province of Independent Republic of India.

**(100) In which period was Punjab called 'Sapta Sindhu' and why?**

Ans. Punjab was called Sapta Sindhu during the Vedic period of Indian history. During that period, Punjab was a region of seven rivers.

**(101) Write the names of four Passes situated in the western ranges of the Himalayas.**

Ans. Khyber, Tochi, Kuram and Bolan.

**(102) If Punjab had no Himalayas in the North, what type of area would it have been?**

Ans. Had there been no Himalayas in the north of Punjab, it would have been a cold and dry region. There would have been no farming.

**(103) What is the meaning of 'Doab'?**

Ans. The territory between two rivers is known as the Doab.

**(104) What is the area between the river Satluj and the river Ghaggar called? What are the inhabitants of this area called?**

Ans. The region between the rivers Satluj and Ghaggar is known as 'Malwa'. People living in this region are called 'Malwais'.

**(105) How was the Doab Bist Jalandhar named? Write the names of any two famous cities of this area.**

Ans. Doab Bist is the region between the rivers Beas and Satluj. Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur are the two famous cities of this region.

**(106) Why is the Doab Bari called Majha? What are the residents of this area called?**

Ans. The Bari Doab is situated in the mid of Punjab. The people living in this region are called Majhails.

**(107) Who was Behlol Khan Lodhi?**

Ans. Behlol Lodhi was the Sultan of Delhi from 1450 AD. to 1489AD.

**(108) Describe any one quality of Ibrahim Lodhi.**

Ans: Ibrahim Lodhi was a brave soldier and successful general.

**(109). Describe two shortcomings of Ibrahim Lodhi.**

Ans: (i) Ibrahim Lodhi himself was a Afghan (Pathan) but he failed to understand the freedom loving nature and habits of the Afghans.

(ii) He tried to discipline the Afghans but he failed miserably in his policy.

**(110). When did Babur conquer Punjab and whom did he defeat in this battle?**

Ans. Babur won a victory in the first battle of Panipat on 21<sup>st</sup> April, 1526. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, the Sultan of Delhi.

**(111). Define the classes into which the Muslim society was divided.**

Ans.:- (1) Amirs and Sardars (2) Ulemas and Sayyids (3) Middle Class and (4) the Slaves

**(112). What do you know about the Ulemas?**

Ans. The Ulemas were the leaders of Muslim religious class. They were scholars of Persian and religious literature.

**(113). What was difference between the food of the Hindus and the Muslim societies?**

**Ans.** The food of Amirs, Sardars, Sayyids, Sheikhs, Qazis and Mullahs priests was rich and non-vegetarian. But the food of the Hindus was simple and mostly vegetarian.

**(114). Who were the Sayyids?**

**Ans.** The Sayyids claimed themselves to be the descendants of Bibi Fatima, the daughter of Prophet Muhammed.

**(115) Describe the Muslim Middle Class.**

**Ans.** The Muslim Middle Class consisted of the government employees, soldiers, traders and farmers.

**(116). Describe the dress of the Muslim women.**

**Ans.** The Muslim women wore blouse, ghagras, tight pyjamas and covered their whole body with a cloth called Burqa.

**(117). Describe the sources of entertainment of the Muslims.**

**Ans.** The main sources of entertainment of the Muslims were chauser, chess , horse race, dance and music. The game of dice was prevalent among both the rich and the poor.

**(118) Name the four Banis composed by Guru Nanak Dev Ji.**

**Ans.** Var Malhar, Var Asa, Japuji Sahib and Bara Mah.

**(119) Define Langar system.**

**Ans.** The langar (food) was provided to the poor and shelterless without any discrimination.

Guru Angad Dev ji promoted the Langar System introduced by Guru Nanak Sahib.

**(120). Name the Guru who laid the foundation of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib.**

**Ans.** Shri Guru Angad Dev ji.

**(121). Name the Guru whom Akbar visited.**

**Ans.** Shri Guru Amardas ji.

**(122). Write two objectives of the Masand system.**

**Ans.** 1. To Collect funds for development of the Sikh Religion.

2. To propagate Sikhism.

**(123). Which forts did Guru Gobind Rai ji construct after the victory of Bhangani?**

**Ans.** Anandgarh, Kesgarh, Lohgarh and Fatehgarh.

**(124). Write the names of the "Panj Piaras".**

**Answer-** Bhai Dharam Singh, Bhai Mohkam Singh, Bhai Sahib Singh, Bhai Daya Singh and Bhai Himmat Singh.

**(125) Why did Banda Bahadur come to Punjab from South ?**

**Ans.** To take military action against the cruel Mughals.

**(126). How was Karorsinghia Misal named?**

**Ans.** On the name of his founder Karora Singh.

**(127). Who was Mehtab Kaur?**

**Ans.** Wife of Maharaja Singh.

**(128). Who was Sada Kaur?**

**Ans.** Sada Kaur was the mother -in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the chief of the Kanhaiya Misal.

**(129). 'Which era is termed as the Patronage of Trio?**

**Ans:-** From A.D. 1792 to 1797 AD, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a minor, the administration of Sukarchakia Misal was in the hands of Raj Kaur, Diwan Lakhpat Rai and Sada Kaur. This period is called as the 'Patronage of Trio'

**(130). Who was the successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?**

**Ans:** Kharak Singh

**(131). Why were the Sikhs defeated in the battle of Mudki?**

**Ans:** The Sikhs defeated due to the small army of the Sikhs and the treachery of Lal Singh.

**(132). When was the battle of Sabhraon fought and what was its result?**

**Ans:** The Battle of Sabhraon took place on 10 February 1846 AD. After the victory of Sabhraon, the British army crossed the river Sutlej without any resistance.

**(133). Write about the 'Cow Row'.**

**Ans:** On 21st April 1846, a herd of cows blocked the way of an European gunner and that gunner attacked the cows with his sword. This news enraged the Hindus and the Sikhs.

**(134). When was Punjab annexed to the British Empire? Who was the Governor General of India at that time?**

**Ans:** Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in 1849 A.D. At that time the Governor General of India was Lord Dalhousie.

**(135). What steps were taken by Chattar Singh against the Britishers?**

**Ans:** Chattar Singh revolted against the British.

**(136). Write the causes of Guru Ka Bagh Morcha.**

**Answer:** The Sikhs organized the Guru Ka Bagh Morcha to free Guru Ka Bagh from the possession of Mahant Sunder Dass.

**(137) When did Simon Commission come to India and why was it boycotted?**

**Answer:** Simon Commission came to India in 1928. It did not include a single Indian member, so it was opposed in India.

**(138). What do you mean by constitution?**

**Ans:-** A constitution is a fundamental legal document according to which the government of a country is run.

**(139).With what words the Preamble begins?**

**Ans:** The Preamble of India begins with these words: WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens."

**(140).Enumerate any one feature of the constitution.**

**Ans:-** A long and detailed constitution.

**(141) . Enumerate any one feature of Indian Federation.**

**Ans:** Division of powers between the Central Government and State Government.

**(142). Mention any one fundamental right of an Indian citizen.**

**Ans:** Right to Equality.

**(143). Enumerate any one constitutional duty of an Indian citizen.**

**Ans:-**To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

**(144) What is the maximum number of the members of Lok Sabha?**

**Ans-** 550 members

**(145) How is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha appointed?**

**Ans.** The members of the Lok Sabha elect a speaker among themselves.

**(146)What is the maximum and minimum number of the members of the Legislative Assembly?**

**Ans.** Minimum number of members are 60 and maximum number of members are 500.

**(147) What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Legislative assembly?**

**Ans.** 25 years.

**(148) How many members can be of the Legislative Council?**

**Ans.** The minimum number of members of the council is fixed at 40, but it should not be larger in size than 1/3 of the Legislative Assembly of the state concerned.

**(149).How many types of election methods are there?**

**Ans:** There are two types of election methods:-

1. Direct Election system
2. Indirect Election System

**(150) What do you mean by Public Opinion?**

**Ans:** Public opinion means the opinion of the general public.

**(151).Mention four basic principles of India's foreign policy.**

- Ans:**
1. Policy of non alignment
  2. Faith in Panchsheel
  3. Full faith in the United Nations
  4. Opposition to imperialism and colonialism

**(152). What do you mean by Panchsheel?**

**Ans:-** The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru and the Prime Minister of China Chou En-Lai signed an agreement concerning areas of Tibet on 29 April 1954 and accepted five principles. These principles are called Panchsheel.

**(153). What do you understand by the policy of non-alignment ?**

**Ans:-**The policy of non-alignment means the policy of staying separate from military blocs.

**(154). What is the Atomic policy of India?**

**Ans:** The basis of atomic policy of India has been the use of nuclear power for constructive purposes and peaceful purposes since its inception. India has always opposed the use of nuclear power for destructive purposes.

**(155). Enumerate the number of permanent members and non-permanent members of the Security Council.**

**Ans:-** The Security Council has 5 permanent and 10 temporary members.

**(156). When the United Nations came into existence and how many countries were its original members?**

**Ans:-**The United Nations came into existence on 24 October 1945. Its original members were

**Fill in the blanks:-**

(1) The word Economics has been taken from Greek language.

(2) The Greek language word for Micro economics is MIKROS.

(3) Consumption is related to use various goods and services.

(4) The word Inflation has been taken from the INFLATE word.

(5) The government budget is presented every year in the parliament on February.

(6) Fiscal Policy is the policy related with income and expenditure of the Government.

(7) The concept of sustainable development was first of all given in the year 1980.

(8) For economic development, national income should be increased for a longer time.

(9) Per capita income means average income of a person.

(10) Infant Mortality rate of India, according to the census of 2011, is 44.

(11) Sex ratio in India, according to the census of 2011, is 943.

(12) Literacy rate in India, according to the census of 2011, is 74.04% .

(13) PQLI was designed by Morris.D.Morris.

(14) PQLI used life expectancy, infant mortality rate, basic literacy index 3 indicators of economic development.

(15) HDI was designed by United Nations Development Programme in 1990.

(16) HDI used ( Longevity of life expectancy, educational attainment index, Real Per Capita GDP) 3 indicators of economic development.

(17) On the basis of ownership economy is of 3 (**Public Sector, Private Sector, Mixed Sector**) types.

(18) On the basis of nature of economic activities, economy is of 3(**Primary Sector, Secondary Sector, Service Sector**) types.

(19) On the basis of working condition, the economy is of 2(**Organized Sector, Unorganized Sector**) types.

(20) The government has full control over the economic activities in the public sector.

(21) Private sector works for the sole motive of profit maximization.

(22) The growth rate of service sector in India in 2018-19 was 7.50%.

(23) The stock of expert and able people of a country is called human capital.

(24) According to the census of 2011, there was 21.9 percentage of people living below poverty

line in India.

**True/ False:-**

- (1) Micro Economics deals with the study of the whole economy. **(False)**
- (2) The word Micro Economics is taken from the Greek word MACROS. **(False)**
- (3) Supply of Money is a stock variable. **(True)**
- (4) Deficit financing is the process of printing new currency notes by the Government. **(True)**
- (5) Saving is that part of income which is not spent. **(True)**
- (6) Economic development is a continuous process. **(True)**
- (7) Economic growth and Economic Development are identical terms. **(False)**
- (8) Gross Domestic Product is a good indicator of Economic Development. **(True)**
- (9) The word Sustainable Development was first of all used by the World Conservation Strategy. **(True)**
- (10) Per Capita Income is the average income of all the residents of an economy. **(True)**
- (11) PQLI was designed by United Nations Development Programme. **(False)**
- (12) HDI includes only income based indicators of economic development. **(False)**
- (13) Punjab is performing well on BPL population as compared to Bihar. **(True)**
- (14) In Bihar, sex ratio is in the favour of females. **(False)**
- (15) Kerala is performing well on literacy ratio as compared to Punjab and Bihar. **(True)**
- (16) Government sector works for the sole motive of welfare of the people. **(True)**
- (17) Workers in unorganized sectors have fixed salaries and rules of working. **(False)**
- (18) With development, the relative importance of Primary sector increases. **(True)**
- (19) Service sector includes the activities which uses natural resources. **(False)**
- (20) Foreign Direct investment is made by the private sector of a country. **(False)**
- (21) The educational and health facilities in India are urban biased. **(True)**

**Three marks questions:-**

**1. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?**

Ans:- The following steps can be taken to prevent soil erosion in hilly areas:-

1. Terrace cultivation
2. The fields are being protected from the erosion of the upper layer of soil by strip farming.
3. Planting lines of trees

**2. What are the biotic and abiotic resources? Give some examples.**

Ans: Biotic Resources: These are obtained from the biosphere, and have life such as humans, forests and their products, animals, birds and their products, fish and other marine organisms.

Abiotic Resources: All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example; rocks and metals.

**3. What is soil erosion? Give examples too.**

Ans:- The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. Natural forces like winds, glaciers and water are responsible for soil erosion. Flowing water erodes the soil causing deep valleys such as the Chambal region in India.

**4. Name the types of Biodiversity.**

Ans:- Biodiversity can be divided into three types:

1. Genetic diversity: Genetic diversity refers to the variation of genes within species.
2. Species diversity: Species diversity is assessed in terms of the no.of species are the range of different types of species an area contains.
3. Ecosystem diversity: Ecosystem diversity encompasses the broad differences between



ecosystem types, and the diversity of habitats and ecological processes occurring within an ecosystem type.

**5. Name the Biodiversity Hotspots of India.**

Ans: The Bio diversity hotspots in India are: Himalaya Region comprised of western and central ranges falling in India. Nepal and Bhutan, Indo-Burma: Includes entire North-eastern India and mountainous parts of Myanmar, Andaman & Nicobar group of Islands and Indonesian archipelago, Western Ghats and Sri Lanka, Terai-duar Savannah and Sundaland.

**6. Write a short note on Sundarbans.**

Ans:- The Ganges-Brahmaputra delta of Sundarbans is the largest delta in the world. It is also known as Sundarban Delta, Ganges Delta, Brahmaputra Delta, or Bengal Delta. The Sundarban Delta is of global importance. The Royal Bengal Tiger is the main animal found here. Its area is 9630 sq km. It is the only mangrove habitat in the world.

**7. Write a note about location of 'Gulf of Mannar.'**

Ans:- The Gulf of Mannar is considered to be one of the richest areas in the world from the point of view of marine biodiversity. It is rich in marine diversity due to its unique biodiversity. The Gulf of Mannar has an area of 10,500 square kilometers. The dugong (marine mammal) is the dominant animal here. The Indian part of the Gulf of Mannar extends from Rameswaram Island in the north to Kanyakumari in the south of the Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka.

**8. Explain how water becomes a renewable resource.**

Ans. The Earth's water cycle is the global mechanism by which water moves from the air to the Earth (precipitation) and eventually back to the atmosphere (evaporation). The principal natural components of this cycle are precipitation, infiltration into the soil, runoff on the surface, groundwater discharge to surface waters and the oceans, and evapotranspiration from water bodies, the soil, and plants. Through this process, water becomes a renewable resource.

**9.) How water is the most important substance on the earth?**

Ans. Water is one of the most important substances on the earth. All plants and animals must have water to survive. If there was no water there would be no life on the earth. Apart from drinking it to survive, people have many other uses for water. These include: cooking, washing their bodies, washing clothes, washing cooking and eating utensils, keeping houses and communities clean, recreation; such as swimming pools, keeping plants alive in gardens and parks. Water is also essential for the healthy growth of farm crops and farm stock and is used in the manufacture of many products.

**10. Which state of India is known as 'Garden of Spices' & Why?**

Ans. Kerala is known as 'Garden of Spices.' Spices grow well in tropical maritime climates. Kerala is a coastal state in lower latitudes and has hot & wet conditions. It has fertile coastal plains with frequent patches of riverine alluvium, Malabar and mountainous tracts Western Ghats. Soils are fertile and conducive for spice estates. Per humid conditions produce desired environmental conditions for spice cultivation. Kerala grows Black Pepper, Turmeric, Cardamom, Ginger, Clove, Vanilla, Camboodge, Nutmeg, Cinnamon and Cassia.

**11. Write a short note on role of P.A.U in development of Punjab's Agriculture.**

Ans. In India, the first Punjab State Agricultural University (PAU) was established in 1960. The PAU has played a key role in increasing food grain production in the Punjab State several folds. It has played a developmental role in making Green Revolution programme a success. It has made notable contributions in increasing livestock and poultry production. In recognition of its outstanding achievements in agricultural research, education and extension, it was adjudged the Best Agricultural University in India in 1995. The Punjab Agricultural University

now has four constituent colleges, namely College of Agriculture, College of Agricultural Engineering, College of Home science and College of Basic Sciences & Humanities. At present the university, through 28 departments in the four constituent colleges, offers 31 Master degree and 30 Ph.D. programmes.

**12. Why agriculture is important to us?**

Ans. India has the most arable land in the world. Currently 43% of the land is under agriculture.

About 88 crore people living in villages depend on agriculture for their livelihood and security.

Due to the diverse climate in India, different types of crops can be grown here. The needs of people living in different regions are met only from agriculture.

**13. Write a note on Brahmaputra valley, upper oil fields.**

Ans. The crude oil was first discovered in Brahmaputra valley. The oil bearing rock spread from the Dehang basin up to the Surma valley. The main oil producing wells, however lie in the Dibrugarh Sibsagar districts of Upper Assam are some of the important oil producing centers.

**14. What do you understand by Non-conventional energy resources ?**

Ans. Non-conventional energy sources consist of those energy sources that are infinite, natural and renewable in nature. Currently, some of the important and widely used non-conventional sources of energy are tides, wind, solar geothermal heat and biomass comprising animal waste, agricultural waste and human body waste.

**15. Write a note on Fossil fuels.**

Ans. Fossil Fuels are hydrocarbons, like coal, petroleum and natural gas. It is a general term for buried deposits of organic materials, formed from decayed plants and animals that have been converted to crude oil, coal, natural gas or heavy oils by exposure to heat and pressure in the earth's crust over hundreds of millions of years. These are also known as mineral fuels.

**16. Write a note on mineral wealth of Punjab.**

Ans. The geological composition of Punjab is primarily from sediments brought down and deposited by the rivers. Sedimentary rocks comprising sand, silt, clay, pebbles, etc. are found in Punjab. Most of the minerals in the world are associated with igneous and metamorphic rocks. Therefore, there is a virtual absence of minerals in Punjab. Of course, at certain places, building materials are found. These includes sand, gravel and sandstone of the Siwaliks and foothill regions and river beds. Mainly found in the districts of Nawanshahr, (Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar), Hoshiarpur, Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Firozpur and Jalandhar.

**17. What are basic industries? Give an example.**

Ans. Basic or key industries are those which supply their products as raw materials to manufacture other goods e.g. iron and steel and copper smelting, aluminum smelting.

**18. Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement.**

Ans:-Limestone is used to make cement. Limestone is found in almost all states in India. Major producing regions include Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh etc.

**19. Which are the major basis for classification of industries? Name them.**

Ans. The major bases of classification of industries are as follows:-

1. Labour and capital
2. Raw Material
3. Ownership

4. Source of raw material      5. Miscellaneous

**20. Name the major industrial regions of India.**

Ans. 1. Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region

2. Hugli Industrial Region

3. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region

4. Gujarat Industrial Region

5. Chhota Nagpur Industrial Region

6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region

7. Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region

8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region

**21. Why is food processing required?**

Ans. Reasons for food processing: Foods are processed for five major reasons:

1. Preservation for later consumption or sale to fetch better price

2. Removal of inedible portions

3. Destruction or removal of harmful substances

4. Conversion to forms desired by the consumer

5. Subdivision into food ingredients.

**22. Where and why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?**

Ans. Railways are the main mode of transportation in the country for transporting goods and passengers. Railways also form the basis of many other types of business such as tourism, religious pilgrimages and transporting equipment over long distances. Apart from this, railways also play an important role in keeping the country connected. Railways in India bind the economic life of the country.

**23. What is the significance of the border roads?**

Ans. Border Roads Organisation, a Government of India undertaking, constructs and maintains roads in the bordering areas of the country. This organisation was established in 1960. These roads have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain and have helped in the economic development of these areas. Metalled roads help in all weathers and conditions.

**24. Why transport and communication network is required?**

Ans:- The development of technology has extended the influence of transport and communication networks far and wide. Today's world has become a global village. Means of Transport and Communication: Roads, railways, airways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema, internet etc. have been contributing to its social-economic progress in many ways. The trades from local level to international level have added to the vitality of its economy. It has enriched our life and added substantially to growing amenities and facilities for the comforts of life.

**25. Write a note on Golden quadrilateral.**

Ans. The government has launched a major road development project linking Delhi Kolkata-Chennai-Mumbai and Delhi by six-lane Super Highways. The North South corridors linking Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu), and East-West Corridor connecting Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat) are part of this project. The major objective of these Super Highways is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India. These highway projects are being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

**26. Write any 4 advantages of water transport.**

Ans. 1. Maintenance cost of water transport is quite less.

2. Water transport is quite cheaper as compared to rail and road transport.

3. Heavy and bulky goods can be transported easily at much lesser cost through water transport. 4. Water transport plays an important role in foreign trade. India's foreign trade is mainly dependent on this type of transport.



**27. What is the difference between Micro Economics and Macro Economics?**

**Ans.** The word Micro has been derived from the Greek word 'MIKROS' which means SMALL. So, Micro Economics studies economic activities at small level i.e. the economic activities of an individual or a household. The subject matter of micro economics includes the theory of demand, theory of supply, theory of production, theory of cost, etc.

The word Macro has been derived from the Greek word MAKROS which means LARGE. So, Macro Economics studies economic activities at large scale or the level of an economy as a whole. The Main subject matter of Macro Economics is aggregate demand, aggregate supply, aggregate consumption, National income, etc.

**28. What do you mean by the government budget? State various sources of income and expenditure of the government.**

**Ans.** A government budget is a financial statement showing item-wise expected receipts and expenditures of the government during a particular financial year.

**Sources of the Income of Government:** Government earns its income from various tax and non-tax sources. Tax sources of the government include Goods and Services Tax (GST), Income tax, Excise duty etc. Non-tax sources of the government include various types of fees, fines, donations etc.

**Sources of the Expenditure of Government:** Government expenditure primarily done on defence of the country, police, schools, hospitals, roads, electricity, administration, development of various sectors like agriculture, industry, service, social welfare i.e. providing various types of subsidies, pension, scholarships to the students, economic planning, development of infrastructure for the development of urban and rural areas, etc.

**29. What do you mean by sustainable development? Why is it necessary?**

**Ans.** Sustainable Development is that process which takes care of the needs of the present and future generations along with the protection of environment.

There is a dire need of sustainable development among society in order to:

1. Save the environment from degradation.
2. Maintain biodiversity i.e. to maintain the diversity among living creatures.
3. Maintain quality of life of the present and the future generations.
4. Save ourselves and the future generations from the ill effects of climate change.
5. Remove the inequalities in the distribution of resources.

**30. How can we measure the level of economic development by standard of living criterion?**

**Ans.** The ultimate goal of the process of economic development is to raise the standard of living of the people. So, this measure can also be used as an indicator of economic development. Accordingly, if the standard of living of majority of the people of the country is high and they are enjoying the most of the facilities of life, then the country is said to be economically developed. It is a fact that in underdeveloped countries, the standard of living of majority of the people is very low and they are able to enjoy only a few facilities of life. So, based upon this indicator, the level of economic development of a country can be assessed.

**31. What are the demerits of barter system?**

**Ans.** When the needs of the people increased, it became difficult for them to exchange their goods with goods with other people and thus this system of exchange did not prevail for too long. The major limitations of barter system are explained as follows:

1. Barter system demands double coincidence of wants. When anyone can't satisfy each other's wants, in such situation barter system got failed.
2. Apart from this, one person had to wait for so long in order to find the other person who was ready to purchase his product in return for what was needed by him. Sometimes, this involved a long time.
3. It was not possible to store goods for a long time as they can be depreciated with the passage of time.

4. Transportation of goods involves a lot of difficulties with respect of cost. Carrying one item to another place was also very costly.

### **32. What do you mean by Money?**

Ans. Money is anything that serves as a common unit of medium of exchange, a unit of account and a store of value. The word 'Money' is derived from the word 'Moneta' which is another name of goddess 'Juno' of Rome. Earlier objects like grain and cattle etc. act as medium of exchange.

After that Gold, Silver, Copper and Brass were also used as money. After that paper currency was invented. Currency is the modern form of money, which includes paper currency, debit and credit cards (plastic money). Another form of currency is deposits with banks. Today digital transactions are also done in the form of electronic money or E- money.

### **33. What are the main functions of money?**

Ans. Money analysis can be done on the basis of four functions:-

**1. Medium of Exchange:** Exchange means buying and selling related activities. When money is used to buy and sell goods and services, it performs a function as a medium of exchange.

**2. Measure of Value:** Value means price. The money is also used to measure the value or the price of various goods and services.

**3. Standard of Deferred Payments:** Deferred Payments means payments to be made in future. Money is also used for making those payments which are to be paid in future.

**4. Store of Value:** Money can also be used as a store value. It is easy to store money as compared to goods and services in the barter system.

### **34. What are the modern forms of money?**

Ans. Money is accepted as a medium of exchange. The following are the various forms of money:-

**1. Currency:** Currency is a modern form of money which includes paper notes and coins. The modern currency is authorised by the government of a country and hence, it is accepted as a medium of exchange. This is called representative money.

**2. Deposits with Banks:** The other form of money is deposits with banks. For instance, after satisfying their day to day needs, people have some extra money left with them. They deposit it in the banks by opening a bank account in their name and when, they are in need of cash, they can withdraw their money from the banks. So, whatever deposits people have in the bank is also considered as a form of money. In this way people's money is safe with the banks and they also earn some rate of interest as well. Deposits with the banks are of two types :

**(i) Demand Deposits:** These are the deposits in the banks in which the customers are given full freedom to withdraw their money anytime.

**(ii) Time Deposits:** These are those deposits with the banks in which the money is deposited for a fixed period of time.

### **35. Explain different sources of credit.**

Ans. Credit means lending. Many a time, people need credit to meet their needs and for that they require a source from where they can get this credit. These sources are of two types:

**1. Non-Institutional (Informal) Sources :** Informal sources of credit means those sources which do not follow any rules and regulations while providing credit to the people and the terms of credit like amount of loan, duration of loan, rate of interest etc. are decided by themselves on their own discretion. It includes moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends. etc.

**2. Institutional (Formal) Sources :** Formal sources of credit are those sources which have to follow certain rules and regulations regarding amount of loan given, duration of loan, rate of interest charged etc. and they can't overlook these rules and regulations. It includes banks and cooperative societies.

**3. Loans from Cooperatives:-** Cooperatives are another major sources, besides banks, of cheap credit in rural areas.

**4. Self-Help Groups for the Poor:** :- Members of these groups help each other in meeting their credit needs. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Members can take small loans from the group to meet their regular needs

**36. What do you mean by Self Help Groups?**

Ans. In recent years, people are trying to find out some newer ways of getting credit facility and one such way is Self Help Groups (SHGs). As the name suggests, the members of these groups help each other in meeting their credit needs. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Members can take small loans from the group to meet their regular needs. The group also charges rate of interest on these loans, but this is still less than what the moneylenders charge from them.

**37. How the credit can be useful for the customers?**

Ans. The lending system can prove to be very beneficial for the customer. Some of those reasons are as follows:-

1. Credit helps entrepreneurs to increase their earnings, leaving them better off than before because with the help of credit they can start new business units and earn good income.
2. Taking credit can benefit small traders, businessmen, entrepreneurs, students and many types of people in society, if used productively.
3. Credit is now available at reasonable rate of interest and terms from banks for building houses, purchasing cars, professional education, etc.
4. Credit is also beneficial to increase demand in the society as the people can purchase various goods from the market with the help of credit which they can't afford otherwise.
5. Students can also take education loans from the bank and make their career.

**38. What is E-Banking?**

Ans. E-Banking is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a bank or other financial institutions to conduct a range of financial transactions through the website of the financial institution. E-banking includes ATMs, debit cards, credit cards, internet banking, mobile banking etc.

**39. Describe the types of economy on the basis of ownership.**

Ans. Ownership means which sector is the owner of the factors of production or which sector is carrying out economic activities in the economy. On this basis, there are three types of sectors in any economy which are as follows:

1. **Public sector:** Public sector is also called the government sector. It includes all those areas of ownership in which the government or any agency appointed by the government has full control.
2. **Private sector:** Private sector is also called capitalistic sector. It includes all those areas of ownership in which the private sector has full control and it works for the sole motive of profit maximization.
3. **Mixed Sector :** Mixed sector is that sector in which the public and the private sector work in collaboration with each other. The most important areas of production are kept by the government with itself and the less important areas are provided to the private sector.

**40. How service sector can provide stability to the economy?**

Ans. As we know that for the development of any country it is necessary to have stability in the economy of that country. Stability in the primary sector, secondary sector and service sector is essential for the stability of the economy. But people working in primary sector like agriculture are completely dependent on monsoon. If the Monsoon favours them, then they can expect a good income. So, the income of the people working in primary sector is not stable. But in service sector, there is no such role of Monsoon and thus the people working in this sector can get a stable income. Thus, this sector can provide stability to the economy by providing a fixed stable income to the working population.

**41. Why did the Indian government put barriers on foreign trade and investment in the beginning of five year plans?**

Ans. The reason for imposing restrictions on foreign trade and foreign investment during the first 'Five Year Plan' by the Indian government that India has been under British control for a fairly long period of time and has been exploited on economic grounds due to which the economic condition of our domestic producers became weak and after independence they were not in a position to compete with the foreign traders or producers. So, in order to protect them from foreign competition, after independence, government of India had put barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment.

**42. When did the Indian government remove the barriers on foreign trade and investment and why? Explain.**

Ans. The Indian government removed restrictions on foreign trade and foreign investment in the year 1991 as the need for economic reforms emerged in Indian economy. Government of India incurred huge amount of expenditure on public sector undertakings but the income received from these units was very low. So, the gap between income and expenditure of the government started increasing which led the government towards huge fiscal deficit. To overcome this fiscal deficit, the Indian government had to remove restrictions on foreign trade and foreign investment. Secondly, the time had come for the Indian producers to compete with the producers of other countries in the international market.

**43. Why did India adopt new economic policy in the year 1991? State reasons.**

Ans. India adopted the New Economic Policy in the year 1991 due to the following reasons:-

1. Government of India incurred huge amount of expenditure on public sector undertakings but the income received from these units was very low. So, the gap between income and expenditure of the government started increasing which led the government towards huge fiscal deficit. To overcome this deficit, the Indian government had to adopt a new economic policy.
2. Deficit in balance of payments also mounted high. To meet this deficit, government had to depend upon external borrowings. These borrowing became so huge that it turned out difficult for the government to pay for these. So, the adoption of new economic policy became essential.
3. The production done by the public sector units was very less and as a result it could not meet the rising demand of goods in the market. So, the prices of goods in the market started rising. So the government was left with no other option to change its economic policy.
4. The government had to import huge amount of goods and as a result import bills were increased and the decreasing exports at the same time led to fall in export income. This crisis was so serious that the government had to mortgage gold reserves with other countries to pay off interest and foreign debts.
5. Poor performance of the public sector units also forced the country to adopt the policy of privatisation.
6. Iran-Iraq war in 1990-91, known as Gulf war led to sharp rise in price of petrol in the international market. This made India's balance of payments even more gloomy.

**44. What has been the impact of globalisation on small producers in the country?**

Ans. The policy of globalisation has adversely affected the small producers and the traders. Many of such local producers whose products were similar to that of imported ones could not compete in producing and maintaining the quality of their products and as a result have to lose their business.

**45. 'The impact of globalisation has not been uniform on everyone'. Explain this statement.**

Ans. Globalisation has always been blamed that this policy has been only benefitting the developed nations and the developing and under developed countries have been the sufferers. In this regard, evidence highlights that every country has not benefited equally from

it. Only countries having skills and wealth in a greater amount has availed the new opportunities from the globalisation process and made best of them. As far as India is concerned, globalization has had a significant impact on consumers and producers over the last 20 years. Economically well-off consumers benefited from globalization and had a greater choice of goods, but the weaker sections could not take advantage of it. The advent of globalization increased competition among Indian producers. India's top companies are forced to improve their technology and product quality due to the fierce competition from foreign companies, fearing to be out of the market.

**46. How the liberalisation of foreign trade and investment policies have helped the globalisation process?**

Ans. Liberalisation means removal of all the barriers or restrictions on trade set up by the government. Thus under this policy, barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. This made the process of imports and exports easier than before and foreign companies started setting up their factories and offices in India for production in view of selling them. The policy of liberalisation in foreign trade and foreign investment policy has greatly helped the process of globalisation.

**47. Explain the factors that led to globalisation.**

Ans:- Some of the important factors leading to globalization of India are described as follows:-

- 1. Technology:-** Rapid improvements in technology in every field are considered to be the process of globalization. Today technology has enabled different countries to be in contact with each other with great ease. Technological development in the field of telecommunication, telephone, computer, internet, mobile phone, fax, etc. has also helped in global communication.
- 2. Foreign Trade and Foreign Policy:-** After independence, India allowed its foreign trade and foreign policy to import only essential goods. India adopted the New Economic Policy in 1991, removing all restrictions on foreign trade, which brought the Indian economy into contact with the world economy.
- 3. World Trade Organization:-** The World Trade Organization is an international organization whose objective is to promote free trade in goods and services at the international level by reducing non-tariff barriers. India is a member of this organization since 1995.

**48. What do you mean by COPRA? Explain.**

Ans. Consumer Protection Act was enacted on December 24, 1986 by Indian parliament to protect the consumers from the exploitation of the producers and the sellers. It is regarded as the Magna Carta in consumer protection in India, as it ensures the availability of consumer courts and forums all across India. It covers all sectors-private, public and co-operative. It provides 6 consumer rights and 6 consumer responsibilities. It establishes a Consumer Protection Authority to investigate into consumer complaint. COPRA established a three-tier system which is quasi-judicial which includes district level consumer courts, state level consumer courts and national level consumer courts.

**49. Explain the two main types of stock exchange markets in India.**

Ans:- There are mainly two stock exchange markets in India. They are described as follows:-

- 1. Bombay Stock Exchange :** It was established in 1875 at Dalai Street, Mumbai. It is one of the oldest stock exchanges in the world and is currently the 10th largest stock exchange in the world. Its performance is measured by SENSEX.
- 2. National Stock Exchange :** It was established in 1992 in Mumbai. It is currently the 12th largest stock exchange in the world. Its performance is measured by NIFTI.



**50. Write any five advantages of the Himalayas.**

**Ans.** Following are the main five benefits of the Himalayan mountains:

1. The rivers of Himalayas flow for all the twelve months of the year. They make the land of Punjab fertile.
2. There are dense forests in the Himalyan mountains. These forests provide many herbs and wood.
3. The Himalayan Mountains trap the monsoon winds and help in bringing rain.
4. The Himalayas serve as the defence guard on the northern borders of Punjab.
5. Due to the Himalayas, Punjab has beautiful tourist places such as Shimla, Manali and Solan.

**51. Give information about the boundaries of Punjab in different periods of Indian history.**

**Ans:** The boundaries of the Punjab territory varied from time to time throughout its history.

1. According to the Rig-veda the boundaries of Punjab included the regions covered by the rivers Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj and Saraswati.
2. During the Mauryan and the Kushan period, the western boundary of Punjab extended upto the mountains of HinduKush and Taxila became its part.
3. During the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the Eastern boundary of Punjab was the river Satluj and the Khyber pass was its Western boundary.
4. After the partition, major part of the Punjab was transferred to Pakistan.
5. In 1966, On the basis of language, Punjab was divided into three states namely Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.

**52. Describe the Sayyidpur attack of Babur.**

**Ans.** After conquering Sialkot in 1519 AD, Babur proceeded towards Sayyidpur. The defence forces fought back against Babur. But in the end Babur won and killed the defence force. He also mistreated the people of Sayyidpur and enslaved them. Guru Nanak Dev Ji has described these atrocities in 'Babur Bani'.

**53. Write in brief the concept of God of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.**

**Ans – 1.** Guru Nanak Dev Ji had deep faith in God.

2. According to Guru Ji God is Omnipotent and Omnipresent.
3. Guru Ji believed in the Unity of God.
4. According to Guru ji God is Great and Supreme. God has no form, colour or shape.
5. Everything we get is a gift from God.

**54. Which places did Guru Nanak Dev Ji visit during his Second Udasi (travel)?**

**Ans –** During the Second Udasi, Guru Ji went to the south. He reached Sri Lanka via Guntur, Kanchipuram, Trichnapalli, Nagapattam, Rameshwaram, Trivandrum. There are evidences of Guru's visit to the Jaffna area of Lanka. King Shivnabh of this place was greatly influenced by Guru's personality and became his disciple. While returning from Sri Lanka, he reached Pakpattan via Panar, Bidar, Ujjain, Ajmer, Mathura, Rewari, Hisar, Takhatpur. While passing from Pakpattan to Dipalpur, he reached Sultanpur Lodhi.

**55. Describe the sacred thread ceremony of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.**

**Ans –** Guru Ji's parents wanted him to wear sacred thread 'Janeu'. A special ceremony was fixed on Sunday and all the relatives were invited. When Pandit asked Guru Ji to wear the thread, Guru Ji refused. Guru Ji demanded a thread made of virtues rather than of cotton.

**56. What professions did Guru Nanak Ji adopt in his early life?**

**Ans –** Guru Nanak Dev ji was very interested in spiritual things. To bring about a change in Guruji's interests, his father Mehta Kaluji gave him the task of grazing the buffaloes. Guruji turned his attention to God and the buffaloes ruined the fields. After that he entrusted the

work of farming to Guruji and he showed no interest in that too. Then Mehta Kalu ji gave twenty rupees to Guru ji to do business, to go to the market and make a good and profitable deal, but Guru ji spent twenty rupees on feeding food to fakirs.

**57. Write about the places Guru Nanak Dev Ji visited during his First Udasi (Travel).**

Ans.—During the First Udasi Guru ji visited the eastern and the southern areas of India. During this time Bhai Mardana accompanied him. Starting from Sultanpur Lodhi first of all he came to Sayyidpur (Aminabad). From Sayyidpur Guruji reached Tulumba, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Delhi. Haridwar, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Joshimath, Benaras, Gaya, Patna, Hajipur, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Dhubri, Kamrup, Guwahati, Silhit, Shillong, Dhaka, Cuttack, Orissa. From Dhaburi, Guru Nanak Dev ji moved towards the south.

**58. Write about the important places visited by Guru Nanak Sahib Ji during the Third Udasi (Travel).**

Ans. During the Third udasi, Guru Ji went to the north. He was accompanied by a blacksmith Hasu and a Chhimba named Siha. During this travel, he reached Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, Mandi, Suket, Rawalsar, Jawalaji, Kangra, Kullu, Spiti, Tibet, Kailash Parbat, Ladakh, Pahalgam, Mattan, Baramullah, Anantnag, Srinagar and Sialkot. From there he went to his residence at Kartarpur.

**59. Give details of the times spent by Guru Nanak Dev Ji at Kartarpur.**

Ans-- In 1522 A.D, Guruji settled down at Kartarpur with his family. Till his last breath he stayed there. During this period, Guruji gave his teachings a definite shape. He wrote Banis like Var Malhar, Var-Majh, Var Asa, Japuji Sahib, Onkar, Patti, Thit and Bara Mah etc. at Kartapur. Guru Nanak Dev Ji introduced the system of sangat and pangat and gave it a practical shape. It helped to remove the disparity between the high and the low strata among mankind. During these years Guru Sahib showed a spiritual way to lead an ideal married life. When Guru Sahib realised that his end was near, considering Bhai Lehna the most worthy disciple Guru Sahib appointed him as his successor. Guru Sahib left for his heavenly abode on September 22, 1539 A.D.

**60. Describe the Baoli Sahib (water source) at Goindwal Sahib?**

Ans. Guru Angad Dev ji laid the foundation stone of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib, but Guru Amar Das ji completed the work in 1559 AD. 84 steps of this baoli were made. Guru Amar Das Ji proclaimed that a person who recites the Japji Sahib at every step and bathes on reaching the 84<sup>th</sup> steps, he will get absolved of the bondage of eighty four lakh cycles of birth and death. As a result, the place became a popular pilgrimage site for the Sikhs.

**61. What is the meaning of Manji system and why was it started?**

Ans.: During Guru Amardasji's period, the number of Sikhs increased. As a result, it became very difficult for Guruji to deliver sermons personally to the Sikhs residing at different places in Punjab, In order to fulfil the requirement of the Sikhs, Guru Amardas Ji established Manji System. He divided his spiritual realm in twenty two parts. Every part was called Manji. Guruji appointed an influential Sikh for every Manji. The duty of the Sikh was to preach the sermons of Guru Sahib in his area. With this system, the Sikh religion spread all over the country during the times of Guru Amardas Ji.

**62. How did Guru Amar Das Ji separate the Sikhs from the Udasi sect?**

Ans: Guru Nanak's son Shri Chand established the Udasi sect Guru Sahib criticised the Udasis sect of Baba Sri Chand. Even then the influence of Udasis did not reduce. At this, Guru Amardas Ji made it clear to the Sikhs that the renunciation principle of Udasis is against the sermons of Guru Nanak Sahib. He told the Sikhs through letters and Hukamnamas that the followers of renunciation of Udasis sect cannot be considered the Sikhs of Guru Sahib. As a result, the Sikhs liberated themselves from the Udasis and the principle of renunciation.

**63. What reforms were introduced in marriage ceremonies by Guru Amar Das Ji ?**

Answer: In the time of Guru Amar Das ji, the caste system was prevalent in the society. People did not marry outside their caste. Guru Ji believed that such rituals cause division among the people and society. So he asked for inter caste marriage. He also improved the wedding rituals. He started the practice of laavan instead of feras.

**64. Write about the Anand Sahib.**

Ans: Guru Amar Das Ji composed Anand Sahib Ji. Guru Ji asked to recite Anand Sahib Bani on the occasions of birth, marriage and other occasions of happiness. Thus the Sikhs abandoned the complicated ritual. Even today all the Sikhs sing this raga on happy occasions.

**65. Write about the foundation of Ramdaspura or Amritsar.**

Ans. Guru Ram Das laid the foundation of the city of Ramdaspur or Amritsar. Guru Ji dug two sarovars, Santokhsar and Amritsar here. He asked the Sikhs and traders to go and live there. A lot of people settled around the Amritsar Sarovar and many shops were opened. Later on, the city Amritsar got its name from Amritsar sarovar.

**66. Write about Harmandir Sahib.**

Ans. Guru Arjan Dev ji laid the foundation stone of the Golden Temple in 1589 AD from the Sufi Fakir Mian Mir ji. Four doors were placed around the Golden Temple which depicts that mandal it is open to the people of every caste and religion. The Adi Granth Sahib was placed in the Golden Temple in September 1604 AD. Baba Buddha Ji became its first granthi. Amritsar became the "Mecca" of the Sikhs, meaning a famous religious site.

**67. What do you know about Tarn Taran Sahib?**

Answer. Tarn Taran Sahib is a city of Punjab. It is situated beside Amritsar between the Ravi and the Beas rivers. It was founded in 1590 A.D. by the Fifth Guru of Sikhs Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji. The guru sahib had bought land from a village Khara and then got a Sarovar (the holy reservoir of water) dug in the mid of the city and named it Tarn Taran which means if a person takes holy bath in the Sarovar he would get rid of the cycle of birth and death. Gradually this city has become a place of pilgrimage for the Sikhs.

**68. What were the benefits of the Masand System for Sikh religion?**

Answer. Guru Arjan Dev Ji organised and developed the Masand System. It proved useful for the propagation and the development of Sikh religion. The Masands would also preach Sikh religion while collecting money or Daswandh from the Sikh Sangat. It helped Guru Sahib get a fixed amount to give a practical shape to the plans for further development of the Sikh religion. It also helped to increase the prestige and popularity of Guruji. Though the masands became corrupt later.

**69. Write about the daily life of Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji.**

Answer. Guru Hargobind Sahib used to get up early, take bath, and go to langar dressed in royal attire. All the soldiers and Sikhs ate langar under his supervision. He would later on go for hunting with his attendants, hunting dogs and 'Baaz' He asked Abdul and Natha Mal Dandia to sing Vaars of Vir-Ras (stories of brave people) in the darbar, to motivate the Sikhs.

**70. What do you know about the Akal Takhat?**

Answer. The Akal Takht is one of five takhts of the Sikhs. It is located in the Harimandar Sahib (Golden Temple) complex in Amritsar. It was got constructed by the sixth Guru Hargobind Sahib ji on the western side, in front of Harimandar Sahib. The construction of Akal Takhat was a challenge to the power of Mughal emperors. It is a 12 feet high platform erected inside which looks like a throne. Guru ji imparted religious and political education to his Sikhs while sitting on that platform.



**71. Throw light on any four works done by Guru Angad Dev Ji for the development of Sikhism.**

Answer. 1. Guru Angad Dev Sahib in order to give final shape to the writings of Guru Sahib improved Punjabi script and named it Gurmukhi.

2. He collected the hymns compiled by Guru Nanak Dev Ji which were in the custody of others.

3. He promoted the Langar System introduced by Guru Nanak Dev Sahib.

4. Condemnation of Udasi Sect- Guru Nanak Dev Ji's son Sri Chand started Udasis Sect. According to this sect, stress was laid on Brahamcharya and sacrifice. At that time it was necessary for Guru Angad Dev Ji to negate the concept of renunciation. If Guru Ji had not paid attention to this system, the Sikh religion would not have flourished this much.

**72. How was Masand system useful for the development of Sikhism?**

Answer. Guru Arjan Dev Ji organised and developed the Masand System. It proved useful for the propagation and the development of Sikh religion. Masands would also preach Sikh religion while collecting money or Daswandh from the Sikh Sangat. It helped Guru Sahib get a fixed amount to give a practical shape to the plans for further development projects. It also helped increase the prestige and popularity of Guruji. Though the masands became corrupt later.

**73 . Write a note on the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji.**

Answer. Prince Khusro revolted against his father Jehangir. When the royal forces chased Khusro, he fled to Punjab and met Guruji there. Jehangir who did not like the increasing popularity of the Guru was already finding an excuse to take action against Guru Arjan Dev Ji. He fined him Rs. 2 lakhs for helping rebellious Khusro. Considering the fine illogical, Guruji refused to pay it. Because of this, he was physically tortured, leading to his martyrdom in 1606 AD.

**74. Describe the principles of the Khalsa.**

Ans :- The following are the principles of the Khalsa :-

- Every Khalsa will use 'Singh' and Khalsa woman 'Kaur' with his/her name.
- For entering the Khalsa Panth everyone has to drink Amrit, then he would be called as 'Khalsa'.
- Every Khalsa must wear five emblems :
  1. Kes (hair)
  2. Kangha (comb)
  3. Kara (the iron bangle)
  4. Kirpan (sword)
  5. Kachhera (long underwear)
- Every Khalsa will get up early in the morning, take bath and recite the path of five Banis.

**75. Describe the Battle of Gurdas Nangal.**

Ans. In 1715 AD Banda Bahadur re-occupied Kalanaur and Batala after descending from the hill states. Very soon the Mughals gathered a huge army under the leadership of Abdus Samad and waged a war against Banda Bahadur. At the time of attack, Banda Bahadur was at Kot Mirza Jan (between Kalanaur and Batala). Suddenly the Mughal army attacked the Sikhs. The Sikhs fought bravely but had to recede towards Gurdas Nangal. The Sikhs took refuge in the haveli of Duni Chand. The Sikhs dug a trench around the fort and filled it with water to keep the enemies away. The Mughal army besieged the haveli in 1715 A.D. The Sikhs fought valiantly against them. The Mughal army suffered a heavy loss. The siege continued for eight months. At last, the food reserves with the Sikhs were exhausted. For many days, they ate grass, leaves and flesh of horses and other animals. Vinod Singh wanted to leave the Haveli

but Banda Bahadur wanted to fight till his last breath. At last, Vinod Singh and his companions left the Garhi. As a consequence, the strength of the Sikhs was reduced. It became impossible for them to fight under these circumstances. On December 7, 1715 A.D., the besiegers became successful in occupying the Haveli. Banda Bahadur and two hundred of his companions were imprisoned.

**76. Write about Ranjit Singh's childhood and education.**

Ans. Ranjit Singh was the only son of his parents. In his childhood, he was brought up with love and affection. When he was five years old, he was sent for receiving education to the Dharmshala of Bhai Bhagu Singh at Gujranwala. But he showed no interest in studies. He therefore, remained illiterate throughout his life. Thus most of his time was spent in hunting, horse riding and swordsmanship. In his childhood, he had become expert in sword, horse riding and art of archery. He had been the victim of smallpox in his childhood. Thus, due to this terrible disease, he lost his left eye.

**77. Describe the events of bravery of Ranjit Singh's childhood.**

Ans. Ranjit Singh had all the qualities of a brave warrior. He was just 10 years old, when he began to fight in the battles along with his father and he fought very bravely. At the age of 11, one day, while hunting, Hashmat Khan, an enemy of his father finding him all alone, attacked him. Ranjit Singh faced Hashmat Khan very bravely and killed him on the spot. These events show the bravery of Ranjit Singh in his childhood.

**78. Describe the events of conquest of Lahore by Ranjit Singh.**

Ans. The residents of Lahore were fed up with the maladministration of Bhangi chiefs. They also came to know that Nizamu-ud-Din, the ruler of Kasur, also wanted to capture Lahore. By this time Ranjit Singh had become very famous for his bravery and wisdom. So the residents of Lahore including the Hindus, the Sikhs and the Muslims invited Ranjit Singh to capture Lahore. In their invitation they mentioned about the incapability of the Bhangni Sardars and atrocities committed by them on the people. They also requested Ranjit Singh to capture Lahore and free them from the cruel rulers. The residents assured him that when he would attack Lahore, they would open the gate of the fort of Lahore. Ranjit Singh on getting assurance from the residents, prepared Sada Kaur and himself to capture Lahore. The armies of Ranjit Singh and Sada kaur advanced towards Lahore. When he reached the Lahore gate along with his armies, the residents of Lahore opened the gate. The Bhangi chiefs got frightened as Ranjit Singh's army entered the city. Sahib Singh and Mohar Singh fled away. Chait Singh confined himself in the fort. Due to inadequate food and water provisions in the fort, he surrendered the very next day. Soon Ranjit Singh captured the fort.

**79. Write the significance of the conquest of Amritsar.**

Ans. The importance of the conquest of Amritsar by Ranjit Singh was as under-

1. It was the religious capital of the Sikhs. Its conquest raised the prestige of Ranjit Singh.
2. As a result of the conquest of Amritsar, the military power of Ranjit Singh increased. The fort of Lohgarh proved valuable for Ranjit Singh. He acquired a huge cannon 'Zam Zam' made of bronze and copper.
3. Ranjit Singh got the services of Akali Phula Singh and his 2000 Nihangs because of the extraordinary courage and bravery of the Nihangs, Ranjit Singh won many grand victories.
4. Many Indians under the British rule in India started coming to his empire to get jobs. Indians, Muslims and European soldiers left the East India Company and started joining the Maharaja's army.

**80. When and how did Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupy friendly Misals?**

Answer:-Ranjit Singh did not think it right to fight with all the Misals as he rose to power. After he became powerful he conquered the areas of friendly Misals also finding an opportunity.

1. Kanhaiya Misal:- Kanhaiya Misal belonged to Maharaja Ranjit Singh's in-laws. His mother-in-law Sada Kaur was the leader of the misal, tried her best to increase the power of her Misal. Even then in 1811-1833 A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied the area of Kanhaiya Misal, Hajipur, Mukerian and Batala etc. He put Sada Kaur into jail and snatched away all the regions from her except Bandhani.

2. Ramgarhia Misal:- Till Jodh Singh Ramgaria was alive, Maharaja Ranjit Singh kept friendly relations with him. When Jodh Singh died in 1815 AD, the Maharaja occupied his provinces and was included in his own empire.

3. Ahluwalia Misal:- Fateh Singh Ahluwalia played an important role in conquering different Misals and areas for Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1825-1826 A.D., his relations with Fateh Singh were strained. As a result, Maharaja Ranjit Singh captured areas under Ahluwalia Misal situated in the North-West of the Sutlej.

### **81. Write the consequences of the conquest of Multan.**

Ans. With the conquest of Multan, the prestige of Ranjit Singh enhanced. On the other side the Afghan power in south Punjab was hit. The Muslim rulers of Derajat and Bahawalpur also came under Ranjit Singh. Economically this victory proved to be useful to trade that increased. The victory encouraged him to conquer more areas.

### **82. Describe the battle of Attock.**

Ans. In 1813 A.D. the Wazir of Kabul, Fateh Khan and Maharaja Ranjit Singh made an agreement to attack Kashmir jointly. After conquering Kashmir, Fateh Khan would help the Maharaja to conquer Multan. In return, the Maharaja would help Fateh Khan to conquer Attock. But after conquering Kashmir, Fateh Khan did not obey the terms of agreement. So the Maharaja planned to invade Attock to teach a lesson Fateh Khan. Before this, he sent his foreign minister Faqir-Aziz-ud-Din to the ruler of Attock, Jahandad Khan for talks. Jahandad Khan agreed to hand over the fort of Attock to Maharaja. He gave him a Jagir of Rs. 1 lakh in lieu of it. Fateh Khan could not tolerate the occupation of the fort of Attock by the Maharaja. With a huge army he advanced towards Attock. On the other side, the Maharaja also, sent Jodh Singh Ramgaria, Hari Singh Nalwa and Mohkam Chand etc. towards Attock with full preparations. On June 26, 1813 A.D., at Hazro, a fierce battle took place. It is called the battle of Chhachh. First of all, the Afghans appeared stronger, but the Maharaja's army won the battle. As a result of this battle, Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupied Attock. His power enhanced. As a result of this victory, it became easy for the Maharaja to conquer other Afghanistan's territories. The power of Afghans' suffered a blow with this victory.

### **83. Write about the question of Sindh.**

Ans. The Sindh region, being situated on the South-western front of Lahore, had a great military importance. It was essential for Ranjit Singh to capture it so that he might save his state from foreign invasions from this side. The British Government understood well the commercial importance of Sindh and Shikarpur. So it did not want this region to fall into the hands of Ranjit Singh. In 1831 A.D. the British Government sent Col. Perttinger to the Amirs of Sindh for a commercial treaty. It also sent a gift for Ranjit Singh through this Mission, so that he could not judge the intentions of the British. Although the nature of this Mission was friendly, yet it created doubts in the mind of Ranjit Singh against the Sindh policy of the British.

### **84. What was the question of Shikarpur?**

Ans. Three armies had a joint possession over Sindh. In 1834 A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh sent a campaign against Mazari tribe because that tribe had looted the Sikh areas. In 1836 A.D. the Maharaja sent an army against Mazari tribe under the leadership of Prince Kharak Singh because it had not stopped looting the Sikh regions. The Sikh army captured the Mazari regions. Governor Lord Auckland restrained Maharaja Ranjit Singh from sending Kharak Singh there for the second time to fulfil the terms of the treaty with the Mazari tribe. The Maharaja could neither get Shikarpur nor the annual tax. As a result relations between the

Maharaja and the Britishers were strained.

**85 . Write about the events related to Ferozepur.**

Ans. Ferozepur was an important city situated near the confluence of the rivers Satluj and Beas. The Britishers had already decided not to let the Maharaja occupy the place. When the British empire established in India then in May, 1835 A.D. the Britishers occupied Ferozepur for its security. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was enraged at this action of the Britishers. His courtiers also openly opposed the action of Britishers. In 1838 A.D. the Britishers camped at Ferozepur and shifted the army to Ferozepur.

**86. After the first Anglo-Sikh War, why did the Britishers not annex Punjab to their empire ? Write any two causes.**

**Ans:** 1. To maintain law and order in Punjab, the expenditure would have been more than income. So Lord Harding did not want to increase the expenditure by annexing Punjab into the British Empire.

2. The Sikh Kingdom has a buffer between Afghanistan and the British Empire. That is why the British did not occupy Punjab.

**87. Describe the efforts made by Ghadar Party in Punjab.**

Ans. Thousands of preachers were enrolled in the party. Ras Bihari Bose sent preachers to Lahore, Ferozepur, Meerut, Ambala, Multan, Peshawar and many other cantonments in Punjab. They prepared the soldiers to revolt.

2. Sardar Kartar Singh Sarabha sought the help of Lala Ramsaran Dass of Kapurthala to bring out a newspaper called Ghadar. But he could not succeed in doing so. Later 'Ghadar Goonj' was published.

3. In February 1915, Sarabha planned an armed revolt at Ferozepur. But because of the treachery of Kirpal Singh, he could not succeed in doing so.

**88. Explain the basic difference between fundamental rights and directive principles.**

Ans: Chapter 3<sup>rd</sup> of the Indian constitution explains Fundamental Rights and chapter 4 explains about Directive Principles. Some of the basic differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are as follows:-

1. Fundamental rights are justifiable, whereas provisions of directive principles are not enforceable by the courts of law.

2. Fundamental rights are negative and directive principles are positive in nature.

3. Some of the directive principles are superior to fundamental rights.

4. The sole aim of fundamental rights to establish political democracy in India while the purpose of directive principles is to create a social and economic democracy.

**89. Give detail of any three important functions of the Prime Minister.**

**Ans:-1. Formation of Government:** The President invites the Prime Minister to form the government and appoints ministers only on the recommendation of the prime minister.

**2. Distribution of Portfolios:** The Prime Minister has the privilege to allot portfolios to his ministers.

**3. Head of the Council of Ministers:** The Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers. He presides over the Cabinet meetings and decides the agenda of the Cabinet meetings.

**89. Explain the emergency powers of the President.**

Ans: The President is empowered to declare 3 types of emergencies:

**1. National Emergency:-** If the President thinks that the security of the country is endangered by a war or external aggression or armed rebellion threatening the integrity of the country, he can declare a state of emergency for the whole nation or any part of it.

**2. Constitutional Emergency:-** If the President receives a report from a State Governor or gets information from any other source that the government in the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the constitution, the President in that case can declare emergency in the State.

**3. Financial Emergency:-** When the President thinks that there is an economic situation of the country in which financial stability or the credit of India is threatened, he can declare a financial emergency.

**90. Briefly describe the administrative powers of the Governor of the State.**

**Ans:** 1. The entire administration of the state is run in the name of the Governor.  
2. The main responsibility of the Governor is to maintain peace and order in the state.  
3. The Governor appoints the ministers on the recommendations of the Chief Minister.  
4. The Governor appoints the Advocate General, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, Chairman of various Corporations and Boards and other members of various corporations and State boards.  
5. The Governor is consulted by the President in the appointment of the judges of the state High Court.

**91. Describe the process of appointment of the Chief Minister of the state.**

**Ans:** The real head of the state government is the chief minister. The chief minister is appointed by the governor of the state; but he appoints such a person who is either a leader of the majority party or, commands a majority in the legislative assembly. The governor appoints the other ministers on the recommendation of the chief minister.

**92. Describe the four powers of the legislature.**

**Ans: 1. Legislative Powers:-** The legislature can legislate on all subjects which are included in the State List and Concurrent List.

**2. Financial Powers:-** The Legislature has complete control over the financial affairs of the state. Every year the finance minister presents the budget of the state before the Legislative assembly. It is through the budget that it gives its approval for money to be withdrawn or to be deposited in the state treasury.

**3. Executive Powers:-** According to the constitution, the council of ministers headed by the chief minister is responsible to the Legislative Assembly for its activities and policies. Legislative Assembly can pass a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers.

**93. Explain discretionary powers of a Governor.**

**Ans:** The Governor exercises some discretionary powers. These powers can be exercised by the Governor as per his wish. The Governor can use his discretionary power in the following occasions:-

1. He can appoint a Chief Minister when no party gets a majority in the Legislative Assembly.  
2. When he has to decide whether the state government is running according to the constitution or not.  
3. When he is seeking information about any department of the state administration.

**94. Explain the four functions of a Council of Ministers.**

**Ans:** 1. The main function of the Council of Ministers is to run the administration of the state. For this purpose it will have to formulate policies and take vital decisions.

2. The Council of Ministers prepares the bills and gets them passed in the legislature.

3. The Council of Ministers has full control over the finances of the state. Every year a budget is presented before the legislative assembly by the finance minister.

4. Every Cabinet minister is made incharge of some important department and responsible for its administration.

**95. How does a declaration of the breakdown of constitutional machinery effect the state government ?**

**Ans:** The President can declare emergency in the state if he gets information that the state government cannot be carried on in accordance with the constitutional norms. Technically, this is called an emergency arising out of a breakdown of constitutional machinery and legislative



powers lie in the hands of the Parliament. During the Presidential rule, the governor acts as a real executive. All executive powers of the State are empowered by the President during the failure of the constitutional machinery.

**96. Explain the organization and main functions of Lok Adalats.**

**Ans:-**In India the Lok Adalats have come into existence with the aim to give quick justice to the poor or exploited or downtrodden people. Honorable Chief Justice P.N. Bhagwati is considered to be the founder of the concept of Lok Adalats. Settlement of disputes is made with mutual consent in Lok Adalats.

**97. Describe the legislative, administrative and financial relationship between the Center and the States.**

**Ans: Legislative Relations:-** According to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution the subjects are divided into three lists: Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

1. The union list contains 97 subjects of national importance. Only the central government can legislate on these subjects.

2. 61 subjects of local importance have been placed in the state list. Only the state governments can legislate on these subjects.

3. In the third list which is called concurrent list, there are 52 subjects. The concurrent list is common to both union and states and both can legislate from this list.

**Administrative Relations :-** Administrative powers are divided between the Central and State Governments by the Constitution. The central government has been made more powerful while distributing administrative powers. According to the constitution, states should exercise its executive powers in a manner so that law enacted by the parliament are obeyed. The Central Government may issue directions to the State in this regard.

**Financial Relations:-**The Constitution has divided the financial resources between the union and States. The union parliament has power to impose taxes on union subjects and the state legislatures are empowered to impose taxes on state subjects. The Indian states are largely dependent for their development and public welfare schemes on the Central financial assistance or aid .

**98. 'A High Court is a Court of Record' how?**

**Ans.** The high court is regarded as a court of record. It means its decisions are written, published and recorded for considering them as precedents for lower courts. The subordinate courts while delivering their judgments are to keep in mind these precedents.

**99. Describe the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.**

**Ans:** The appellate jurisdiction includes the authority to try appeals against the decision of the lower courts concerning civil and criminal cases. It has appellate jurisdiction as below:

1. The high courts can hear such civil appeals which involve money or properties of value more than Rs. 5000.

2. Such criminal appeals where a lower court has awarded sentence for more than 4 years.

3. Death sentence awarded by a session judge in a murder case must be approved by the High Court.

4. Any case which involves interpretation of the constitution.

**100. Describe the role of Public Opinion.**

**Ans 1.** Public opinion is the soul of a democratic country.

2. In a democratic country, the enlightened public opinion is needed to keep the government in the right track.

3. Public opinion acts as a sword of democracy on the government which inspires the government to do the right work.

4. Public opinion prevents the government from doing whatever they want.

5. While making and execution of laws, the democratic government always gives priority to the public opinion.

6. Public opinion acts as a light house for the government.



### 101. Explain five principles of Panchsheel.

**Ans:** 1. Each country should have respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries.

2. They should not attack each other.

3. They should not interfere in their internal affairs.

4. They should follow the principle of equality and co-operation.

5. They should follow a policy of co-existence.

### Five Marks Questions :-

#### 1. What is global warming?

**Ans:** Global warming is the phenomenon of gradual increase in temperature on the earth's surface. This phenomenon has been observed for the last one-two centuries. This change has disrupted the Earth's climate which is having a negative impact on humans, plants and animals.

There are many reasons for global warming. These causes may be natural or may be the result of human activities :-

1. Indiscriminate cutting of forests

2. Use of vehicles

3. Chlorofluorocarbon

4. Industrial development

5. Incorrect methods of agriculture

6. Increasing population

7. Eruption of volcanoes etc.

As an effect of these reasons, there is continuous rise in temperature, climate change, spread of diseases, high death rate and loss of natural habitat.

#### 2. List some important facts about Indian Biodiversity.

**Ans:** The following is a list of important facts about the Indian biodiversity.

1. India is home of 33% of the life forms found in the world and is one among the 17 mega diverse countries of the world.

2. India comprises 2% of world's land mass but is home of 8% of the biodiversity of the world.

3. India can be divided into 10 biogeographic zones and 26 biotic provinces, which represent all the major ecosystems of the world.

4. There are 41 botanical gardens, 120 national parks, 275 zoos, 504 Wildlife sanctuaries, 18 Biosphere Reserves.

5. There are 50,000 species of plants and 81,000 species of animals identified in the country.

6. Around 60% of biodiversity wealth can be found in Western Ghats which is one of the hotspots of diversity in India.

7. India is a signatory to the international conventions like convention of International Trade on endangered species which aims at conserving biodiversity.

8. India is home to 40 World Heritage Sites and 75 Ramsar wetlands, sites (2022) amongst the protected areas.

#### 3. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.

**Ans.** The rainwater harvesting in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out through following ways:-

• To meet the requirement of drinking water in Rajasthan, the method of 'Rooftop Water Harvesting' is being adopted. Rainwater is being collected on the roofs of the houses and sent to a tank.

• In arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, underground tanks are being built in every house to store water for drinking purposes.

• These tanks are being made bigger and deeper to store more water.

#### 4. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.

**Ans:-** Rainwater is being stored in underground tanks with the help of pipes using conventional methods like roof top rain water harvesting or in tanks built in backyards. In the state of Tamil

Nadu, it is mandatory to install rainwater harvesting structure on the roof of every house. Gendathur, a city in Mawsynram, which receives an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm, 80 percent of water is conserved here. In Meghalaya, water is being conserved by using bamboo shoots as pipes for rainwater management. By collecting rainwater from open community lands, it is being stored in artificial wells.

#### **5. How multi purpose projects brought change in agriculture sector?**

Ans:- The changes that Multi-purpose projects have brought in crop, environmental, social and political and agriculture sector are as follows:

1. Cropping pattern has shifted with changes in irrigation management in multi-purpose projects.
2. The farmers have shifted to water intensive and commercial crops.
3. Ecological consequences like salinization of soil.
4. Environmental and natural changes are occurring like soil erosion and sedimentation.
5. Social gap is increasing between richer landowners and landless poor.
6. Dams create conflict between people wanting different uses and benefits from the same water resources.
6. Inter-state water disputes are becoming common. Like the 'Kaveri water dispute' between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

#### **6. What is rainwater harvesting? Suggest the measures to rainwater harvesting.**

Ans:- Rainwater harvesting means storing rainwater. Rainwater harvesting is being seen as a good alternative in today's time. Rain water conservation will greatly benefit both the society's economy and the environment. Rainwater harvesting can be implemented in the following ways:-

1. Storage method can be adopted for water conservation in arid and semi-arid areas and water can be stored in large tanks.
2. In plains, there is excess rainfall over the crop water requirement. This excess water needs to be drained. The drained water can be used for irrigation or allowed to flow in an adjoining river to enrich ground water recharge.
3. In sub-hilly regions, water harvesting of rainwater run-off flowing in smaller drains/channels can be stored by building small earthen dams.
4. In residential areas, the rainfall run-off generated from streets and roads can be harvested by constructing bigger size water harvesting ponds for each sector.
5. Rainwater in urban areas can be channeled to nearby rivers through drains.

#### **7. What is Seechewal model for water treatment and rainwater harvesting?**

Ans. "Seechewal model", Simple Pipe and pump formula is an effective solution to this serious problem. It has been implemented at many places including village Seechewal in Jalandhar district and at Sultanpur Lodhi in district Kapurthala. The Government of India has termed it "Seechewal model", and implemented as a model for cleaning the Ganga and other rivers in India.: Seechewal model to keep villagers clean and green:-

1. The water from the village sewage is collected in a pond.
2. A filter- mash is used to remove objects floating on the surface of water

3. The polluted water is taken into three separate wells. In the first well the sewage circulate in a clockwise direction and the silt and pebbles in the sewage are removed. In the second well the sewage circulate in anticlockwise direction and fat, oil and ghee are separated.
4. The third well takes the water to the main pond.
5. The water collected in the main found cleaned by the sun rays.
6. On the opposite side a motor pump is installed to lift the treated water to the agricultural field for the purpose of irrigation.
7. Plantation around the water treatment plant.
8. **Discuss 'Niti Ayog Report-2018' on water scarcity.**

Ans. The NITI Ayog-a government think tank- has reported in 2018, highlighting the need for "urgent and improved" management of water resources. With nearly 600 million Indians facing high-to-extreme water stress-where more than 40% of the annually available surface water is used every year-and about 200,000 people dying every year due to inadequate access to safe water, the situation is likely to worsen as the demand for water will exceed the supply by 2050, said the 'Composite Water Management Index' (CWMI) report. States need to start managing their groundwater and their agriculture water. 21 Indian cities-including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad-will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting 100 million people; 40% of India's population will have no access to drinking water by 2030, the report reported.

9. **Write a detailed note on types of Agriculture.**

Ans. India is a country of great physical as well as environmental variations which provides a very good basis for different types of farming / agriculture.

**1. Shifting Agriculture** - This type of farming is not very common but practised only in the backward forested areas. The land is cleared by cutting and burning of plants & bushes and this cleared land is cultivated for 2-3 years by applying traditional instruments.

**2. Subsistence Farming:** This type of farming is practised by poor farmers on smaller farms. The farmers grow different crops but the yield is very low. The farmers produce for their consumption and do not sell the crop into the market. Green manure, animal and human excreta and very low quantities of chemical fertilizers are used for growing the crops.

**3. Intensive Farming:** Due to fragmentation of land holdings as well as increasing population density, the farmers are left with small farms. They try to get the maximum possible output from their small pieces of land. High yielding variety (HYV) seeds along with assured irrigation are practiced. Green manure, chemical fertilizers insecticides and pesticides are also used for getting good produce.

**4. Extensive Farming:** In this type of farming, the size of land holdings is large and the farming operations are done with the help of machines. The use of manures, fertilizers insecticides, pesticides etc. is lesser as compared with the intensive type of farming.

**5. Commercial Farming:** This type of agriculture is undertaken mainly for commercial purpose

i.e. to sell the produce in the market. Modern methods of cultivation are used and it is practised generally in the areas with low population density. This type of agriculture is not very common in India.

**6. Plantation Agriculture:** In this category the crops are planted over large tracts of land by using scientific methods. The aim of this type of agriculture is to get maximum returns.

**7. Mixed Farming:** This type of farming includes growing of crops as well as rearing of animals. Mixed farming is practised mainly in the thickly populated areas. The farmers use

scientific and modern methods to ensure good returns. Crop rotation is done for getting better yields.

**8. Vertical Farming:** An innovative type of farming in stacked layers on above the other in controlled environmental conditions. Soil or water trays are used and hybrids are raised with skilled labour intensive techniques.

#### 10. Explain the crop pattern of India.

**Ans.** Due to diverse climates in India, different crops are grown under different physical, social and economic conditions. Among the major agricultural seasons in India the Kharif crop, Zayad/Zayad-I crops are, Rabi crop and Zayad/Zayad-II crops are grown.

1. **Kharif crops:** Major crops of kharif include Rice, Arhar, Moong, Urd, Sugarcane, Soyabean, Jowar, Bajra, Groundnut, Jute and Niger seed etc. Sowing time for these crops is from June 1 to mid -October. Moisture laden south-west monsoon rains prove to be very beneficial for these crops. These crops mostly depend on hot and wet conditions.

2. **Zayad/ Zayad-I Crops:-** Zayad-1 crops mainly include vegetables and fodder. The sowing time of these crops is from October to November. The retreating monsoon, fall in temperature and high humidity are beneficial for these crops.

3. **Rabi Crop:-** Rabi crops mainly include Barley, Mustard, Wheat, Linseed, Peas, Sunflower, Masur and gram etc. These crops are grown during winter months from November to mid-March.

4. **Zayad/ Zayad-II Crops:-** Zayad-II crops mainly include vegetables and fodder. The sowing time of these crops is from mid-March to May. Brisk sunshine, hot and dry weather is beneficial for these crops.

#### 11. Write a note on Cotton production in India.

**Ans.** Cotton is included in fibre crops. The conditions required for cotton production are described as follows:-

1. **Temperature:-** Temperature should be 20<sup>0</sup> to 30<sup>0</sup> Celsius for cotton production. There should be frost free season for 210 days.

2. **Soil:-** Black soil or Regur soil is considered very beneficial for cotton production.

3. **Types:-** There are mainly three types of cotton: long staple cotton, medium staple cotton, short staple cotton. Long staple cotton is considered to be the best type of cotton.

4. **Cotton Producing States:-** Major cotton producing states of India are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

#### 12. Write notes on:

##### (i) Coffee House of India:

**Ans.** Karnataka is called the coffee house of India. Karnataka produces 2/3rd coffee of India. Moderate heights of Western Ghats, variety of shade trees, 150 cm or more rainfall, skilled labour have made coffee estates flourish in Chikmangalur, Kodagu and Hassan districts of Karnataka. Kodagu is the largest coffee producing region in Karnataka with more than 50% share in the total coffee produced in the state. Mysore and Shimoga are the other coffee producing regions in the state. Robusta and Arabica varieties of coffee are in high demand worldwide and 80 percent of total production of India is exported to western countries.

##### (ii) Tea Gardens of India

**Ans.** Assam is known as 'Tea Gardens of India'. Tea bush, a tropical and sub-tropical plant, thrives well in hot and humid climate of Assam. The ideal temperature of 20°-30°C accompanied with well distributed 150-300 cm annual rainfall, high humidity, heavy dew and morning fog. Skilled tribal labour plays a nourishing role for the plucking and maintenance of tea estates. Assam has a share of 52 percent in total tea production of India and is rightly called a tea garden of India.

##### (iii) Food Security

**Ans.** The global food security index was first introduced in 2012. About 70% of the countries enlisted in index recorded an increased. The low ranked countries have shown an improvement in food security measures. Development in agriculture infrastructure improved

capacity to feed growing urban population. Food quality and safety at global level have observed a hit and performed low. Global food security index considers the core issues of affordability and quality of food across 113 countries the index is based on 28 unique indicators. In the year 2022, India is ranked 71 out of 113 countries.

**(iv) Sugarcane production belt:-**

Ans. The Terai region is known as a traditional sugarcane producing belt. These swampy plains run west to east along with mountain axis. Tarai sugarcane belt extends across Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam between the river courses of Yamuna and Brahmaputra. Hot and wet conditions promote sugarcane cultivation. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane.

**13. Give a detailed account of Non- conventional sources of energy.**

Ans. With the increasing demand for energy and fast depleting conventional sources of energy, non- conventional sources of energy are gaining importance in the present time. These include: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Geo-thermal Energy, Tidal Energy, Wave Energy, Hydroelectric Energy, Bio-mass Energy, Power generation etc.

- 1. Solar Energy:-** Sun is the main source of energy on the earth surface. India is gifted with plenty of solar energy because of being the tropical country. Many parts of the country receive sufficient amount of Sun energy throughout the year. With the use of the latest technology, solar energy is being used in many ways.
- 2. Wind Energy:-** This is another very important source of non-conventional energy. India has good potential of wind energy. The costs are incurred only in the beginning of the project but once the generation of power starts, the cost free power is available about 20 years. The coastal States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Andaman and Nicobar and Rajasthan have started generating power from wind energy.
- 3. Tidal Energy:-** The tides are regular feature occurring in the Indian seas. The tidal energy can be converted into electricity. The water of the high tide is used to run the turbine which in turn produces the electricity.
- 4. Geothermal energy:** It is the heat energy of the earth which can be utilised for direct heat as well as the power generation.
- 5. Biogas :-**Biogas typically refers to a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. Biogas can be produced from raw materials such as cattle dung (gobar), poultry waste, kitchen waste agricultural waste,, municipal waste, plant material, sewage, green waste or food waste etc.

**14 . What recent developments have led to a rise in the production capacity?**

- Ans.1. The impact of globalization has also made our industries more efficient and competitive, which has boosted the manufacturing industries in the country.
2. Governments have provided cheap loans and special banking facilities to promote manufacturing industries.
  3. Direct investment by foreign capitalists and liberalization policy by the government gave further boost to Indian industry.
  4. Research centers have been opened by governments at various places to increase production.
  5. After the Green Revolution, special attention has been given to promote agro-based industries in agriculture.
  6. Industrial development has also been done by governments in backward areas and tribal areas.

**15. How do industries pollute the environment?**

Ans. Although industry contribute significantly to India's economic growth and development, the increase in pollution of land, water, air, noise are resulting degradation of environment that they cause, cannot be overlooked. Industries are responsible for four types of pollution:

**(a) Air Pollution:-** Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide in the air.



**(b) Water Pollution:-** Water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into rivers.

**(c) Land Pollution:-** Glass, harmful chemicals, industrial effluents, packaging, salt and garbage etc. mix in the soil and pollute the soil.

**(d) Noise Pollution:-** Noise pollution not only results in irritation and anger, it can also cause hearing impairment, increased heart rate and blood pressure among other physiological effects. Unwanted sound is an irritant and a source of stress.

**16.) Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry.**

Ans. 1. Minimising use water for processing by reusing and recycling.

2. Fresh water should not be wasted.

3. Harvesting of rainwater to meet the water requirement.

4. Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them into rivers or ponds.

5. Smoke can be reduced by using oil and gas instead of coal in factories.

6. Particular matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories by using techniques like electrostatic preceptors, fabric filters etc.

7. Low noise machinery can be redesigned to reduce noise pollution.

**17. What do you mean by Public debt? Discuss its various sources.**

**Ans.** Public debt means all the types of debt taken by the government. Sources of income of the government are limited in relation to its expenditure. Whenever the government has shortage of funds in order to make expenditure on certain essential items, then it has to borrow some funds from others in the form of debt. So, all these types of debt taken by the government from any sources i.e. internal sources (within the country), or external sources (from outside the country) are called Public Debt.

**18. Write a note on the need for sustainable development.**

Ans. We are at the edge of environmental degradation. In the lust of increasing our GDP and to call ourselves developed; whatever policies are adopted by us ultimately results in environmental degradation. We have polluted our environment up to that extent from where it is not possible to repair the damage. In nutshell, we can say that we have ruined our future as well as the future of our next generations. It is a moral duty of the present generation to provide a better and healthy environment to the future generations. But, what we have left for our future generations : It is polluted air, polluted water, polluted land and an earth which is empty in terms of natural resources. Today we are facing the problems of air pollution, smog, water deficiency, water pollution, climate change, deficiency of coal and petroleum products etc. So, nowadays, the matter is not of development, but is to maintain the pace of the development. This idea itself has shifted the focus towards sustainable development instead of development.

**19. Explain different sources of credit.**

Ans. Credit means lending. Many a time, people need credit to meet their needs and for that they require a source from where they can get this credit. These sources are of two types:

**1. Non-Institutional (Informal) Sources :** Informal sources of credit means those sources which do not follow any rules and regulations while providing credit to the people and the terms of credit like amount of loan, duration of loan, rate of interest etc. are decided by themselves on their own discretion. It includes moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives and friends. etc.

**2. Institutional (Formal) Sources :** Formal sources of credit are those sources which have to follow certain rules and regulations regarding amount of loan given, duration of loan, rate of interest charged etc. and they can't overlook these rules and regulations. It includes banks and cooperative societies.

**3. Loans from Cooperatives:-** Cooperatives are another major sources, besides banks, of cheap credit in rural areas.

**4. Self-Help Groups for the Poor: :-** Members of these groups help each other in meeting their credit needs. A typical SHG has 15-20 members, usually belonging to one



neighbourhood, who meet and save regularly. Members can take small loans from the group to meet their regular needs.

**20. Describe the types of economy on the basis of nature of job.**

Ans. On this basis, the people are classified according to the nature of their economic activity. On this basis, an economy can be divided into these sectors:-

1. **Primary sector:** Primary sector is that sector which is concerned with those activities which directly depend upon environment as this sector uses earth's natural resources such as land, water, vegetation, building materials and minerals for production. So, the sector which uses natural resources for production is called primary sector. Fishing, Dairy farming activities are performed by primary sector.
2. **Secondary sector:** Secondary sector is also called manufacturing sector. It is that sector which uses raw material provided by the primary sector and through a production process, it converts that raw material into final goods. This sector includes small workshops producing pots, artisan production, mills producing textiles, factories producing steel, chemicals, plastic etc.
3. **Service sector:** Service sector is the third most important sector of an economy. This sector is not concerned with the direct production of goods. This sector only provides its services in order to help the primary and secondary sector to produce goods and services. This sector includes banking services, insurance services, transport services and communication services.

**21. Why did India adopt new economic policy in the year 1991? State reasons.**

Ans. India adopted the New Economic Policy in the year 1991 due to the following reasons:-

1. Government of India incurred huge amount of expenditure on public sector undertakings but the income received from these units was very low. So, the gap between income and expenditure of the government started increasing which led the government towards huge fiscal deficit. To overcome this deficit, the Indian government had to adopt a new economic policy.
2. Deficit in balance of payments also mounted high. To meet this deficit, government had to depend upon external borrowings. These borrowing became so huge that it turned out difficult for the government to pay for these. So, the adoption of new economic policy became essential.
3. The production done by the public sector units was very less and as a result it could not meet the rising demand of goods in the market. So, the prices of goods in the market started rising. So the government was left with no other option to change its economic policy.
4. The government had to import huge amount of goods and as a result import bills were increased and the decreasing exports at the same time led to fall in export income. This crisis was so serious that the government had to mortgage gold reserves with other countries to pay off interest and foreign debts.
5. Poor performance of the public sector units also forced the country to adopt the policy of privatisation.
6. Iran-Iraq war in 1990-91, known as Gulf war led to sharp rise in price of petrol in the international market. This made India's balance of payments even more gloomy.

**22. Is all advertising being reliable? Explain with the help of an example.**

Ans. No, not all advertisements are trustworthy as there may be many companies that cheat customers. There may be companies which advertise that their product is healthy for kids to eat, but in practice they use unhealthy ingredients. Or in some cases, a mobile network company advertises to have the fastest network but in practice it is not so. Such assumptions fall under the category of false advertising and where the consumer is misled. The reliability of a thing is known only after its use.

**23. What type of information of the product you want to be mentioned on it?**

Ans. On the product we want to see some following information:-

1. Perception of the quality of the product by the consumer
2. Production date and expiry date of the product

3. Product reliability
4. Eligibility Information
5. About product batch no. and price etc.
6. Full address of place of manufacture




**24. Explain the three tier system of consumer courts in India.**

Ans. Under the Consumer Protection Act three levels of quasi-judicial courts have been established, which are as follows:-

1. District level:- Cases up to Rs.20 lakh are dealt by these courts.
2. State Level:- These courts deal with cases from Rs 20 Lakh to Rs 1 Crore.
3. National level :- Claims exceeding Rs.1 crore are dealt by these courts.

**25. What are the important logos used for the standardization of different types of products?**

Ans. To meet the quality standards set by the government, several government organizations test it and issue standardization marks. Such logos or marks help the consumer to buy the product with assurance of quality. Important signs are as follows:

Sr. No	Product Name	Standardization symbol
1.	ISI for Industrial Products	
2.	For Agricultural Products (Agmark)	
3.	For Gold Jewellery (Hallmark)	

**26. Write a note on the Rights of the consumers.**

Ans. To protect consumers from exploitation, six main rights are included under the Consumer Protection Act which are described as follows:-

- 1. Right to Safety:-** This right ensures that the consumer is protected from selling goods and providing services, which are risky for the health of the consumer.
- Right to Choose:-** The consumer has the right to choose to buy or not to buy the goods offered by the seller.
- 2. Right to Information:-** Under RTI act, all citizens have the right to know about the functions of various government departments.
- 3. Right to Consumer Education:-** According to the Right to Consumer Education the consumer should be able to acquire the necessary knowledge, while being aware of basic consumer rights and responsibilities and how to act on them.
- 4. Right to be Heard :-** It is a right whereby the consumer have a right to give opinion about the quality and price of goods and services.
- 5. Right to Seek Redressal:-** If the consumer receives a defective product, he can get it repaired free of charge, replaced or returned at full price or get compensation.

**27. Write a note on the duties of the consumers.**

Ans. Where rights are given to the consumer, there are also several responsibilities of the user which are as follows:-

- (a) Ask Yourself!
- (b) Be Critically Aware
- (c) Be Involved
- (d) Be Organized
- (e) Practice Sustainable Consumption
- (f) Be Responsible to the Environment

## **28. Describe the benefits of insurance in your own words.**

Ans:- There are many benefits of insurance which are described as follows:-

**I. Benefits to an individual:-**The main benefit of insurance is that it reduces the uncertainties in our lives, There is no assurance of human life. Anything can happen to us at any time i.e. we can face any disease, accident etc. at any time or we may even die. Insurance helps us in all these unpleasant situations and provides us financial security.

**2. Benefits to Society :**When we get help from insurance in adverse circumstances, it does not reduce a person's income. This increases his productivity and standard of living and he can work better for the development of the society.

**3. Benefits to the Economy :**The government needs money to develop the country's economy. The government receives this money from these companies for the development of the country such as road construction, bridge construction, construction of schools and colleges, provision of health facilities etc. and by investing this money, the country develops rapidly.

## **29. Explain the two main types of stock exchange market in India.**

Ans:- There are mainly two stock exchange markets in India. They are described as follows:-

**1. Bombay Stock Exchange :** It was established in 1875 at Dalai Street, Mumbai. It is one of the oldest stock exchanges in the world and is currently the 10th largest stock exchange in the world. Its performance is measured by SENSEX.

**2. National Stock Exchange :** It was established in 1992 in Mumbai. It is currently the 12th largest stock exchange in the world. Its performance is measured by NIFTI.

## **30. What are the things to know before investing in the stock exchange market ?**

**Ans.** The following points should be kept in mind while investing in the stock exchange market:-

**1.** Investing in the stock exchange market is one of the different types of investments. This is not the only means by which you can invest your money. Apart from this we can also invest our money in bank deposits, purchase of real estate, purchase of gold etc.

**2.** When we invest in the stock exchange market, we need to remember that the purchase of our shares will never be without risk. In a market, where rising stock prices are profitable, falling stock prices are likely to be a loss.

**3.** Before investing in the stock exchange market, you need to open an account with a brokerage firm.

**4.** Never invest in shares of any one company because if that company goes into loss, all your money will sink. Therefore, one should invest a small amount in the shares of many companies.

## **31. Describe the importance of the stock exchange market.**

Ans:- The importance of the Stock Exchange Market has increased tremendously in the present times. Its significance is described as follows:

**1.** It helps companies to raise funds to expand their productivity. In this market, companies issue their shares and the various investors, who are interested in the shares of these companies, buy these shares and this gives the company their required funds, which are used to open new factories, to install machines etc.

**2.** This market also allows a common man, who does not have a large amount of money, to invest his money. In this market, small investors can buy shares of companies of their choice according to the money they have and can increase their earnings.

**3.** The stock exchange market helps people convert their savings into investments. This increases the mobility of capital.

4. The stock exchange market acts as an indicator of the economic growth of an economy. If this market goes up, it is seen as the rapid rate of economic growth of that country and if this market goes down, then it slows down the rate of economic growth of that country.

**32. Describe the mountain range of the Himalayas and its North-Western hills.**

**Ans.** The mountains of the Himalayas are in a continuous series in Punjab. There are many valleys in these mountains. These hills can be divided into three parts -The Greater Himalayas, The Mid Himalayas and the outer Himalayas. In the east, mountain range of the greater Himalayas reach upto Nepal and Tibet.

\***The Greater Himalayas** separate Lahaul, Sapiti and Kangra districts of Punjab from Kashmir. In these hills lie the beautiful valley of Kullu and the Rohtang Pass.

\* **The Mid Himalayas**-These mountains are always covered with snow. They are popularly known as the Pangi Mountain range of hills. These hills start from the Rohtang Pass. They extend from Kashmir to the districts of Rawalpindi and Gujarat. These hills are also called the hills of Dhauladhar.

\***Sulaiman and Kirthar hills** . The mountains include the Kirthar and Sulaiman hills. There are number of passes in these hills, the Khyber pass is the most important. Apart from Khyber, there are Kuram, Tochi, Gomal and Bolan passes. Through these passes Punjab (India) could establish relations with Central Asia.

**33 . Describe the political condition of Punjab Before Shri Guru Nanak Dev Ji.**

**Ans:** The political condition of Punjab before Sri Guru Nanak Dev ji was poor. It's description is as follows:-

1. The rulers of Punjab were weak and divided. Punjab was facing external aggressions.
2. The rulers at that time were fanatics
3. The Hindu society was divided into caste and sub-castes.
4. The position of women was deplorable.
5. The morality of the people had declined. They were involved in baseless superstitions.
6. Misrule and corruption existed.
7. Constant atrocities were done on the people by the upper class.

**34. Write about six teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji in detail.**

**Ans:-** Teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji :- Guru Nanak Dev Ji associated with his teachings with practical and religious life in a very simple way. The description of his teachings is like this :-

- 1.**The Unity of God** – According to him, Almighty is above all gods and goddesses.
- 2.**God is Omnipotent and Omnipresent** – God is Omnipotent and Omnipresent. He lives in all living beings of the world.
- 3.**God is Great and Supreme:-** According to Guru ji God is Great and Supreme. God is beyond a human to describe His grandeur. He is Akal Murat.
- 4.**God is Formless:-** God has no colour, no form, no shape. He is Ajuni. He does not take birth.
- 5.**God is Merciful:-** God is Merciful. He not only looks after his people but also provides them things necessary for living.
6. **Faith in theory of Karma:-** He believed in the principles of karma. He had deep faith that a man is born and dies acc. to his karma.
7. **Belief in Brotherhood:-** He said that all the people of world are brothers. He began his teaching with, "No Hindu, No Musalman" means the Hindus and the Muslims are same.
- 8.**Condemnation of caste system:-** At that time Hindu society was divided into four castes and many sub-castes. According to him, Hindus and Muslims, high or low, all are equal.

### **35. What were the works done by Guru Amar Das ji in the development of Sikh religion?**

Ans. In 1552 A.D., Guru Amardas Ji became the Third Guru. He was 73 years old. Although he faced many difficulties, yet he strengthened the institutions started by his predecessors. He undertook many commendable tasks which are as follows:

1. **Construction of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib:** Guru Angad Dev Ji laid the foundation of a Baoli(Source of water) at Goindwal Sahib. Guru Amardas Ji completed the work of Baoli in 1559 A.D.
2. **Expansion of the Langar System:** The Langar System which was started by Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Guru Angad Dev Ji continued and was further expanded during the period of Guru Amar Das Ji.
3. **Compilation and Composition of Guru Hymns:** Guru Angad Dev Ji collected the Hymns of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. The compilation of the hymns could not be completed by Guru Angad Dev Ji. So, Guru Amardas Ji continued the task. He himself composed nine hundred and seven hymns.
4. **Manji System:** During Guru Amardas ji's period, the number of Sikhs increased. As a result, it became very difficult for Guruji to deliver sermons personally to the Sikhs residing at different places in Punjab. In order to fulfil the requirement of the Sikhs, Guru Amardas Ji established Manji System. He divided his spiritual realm in twenty two parts. Every part was called Manji.
5. **Separation of the Sikhs From Udasis:** Guru Angad Sahib criticised the Udasis sect of Baba Sri Chand. Even then the influence of Udasis did not reduce. At this, Guru Amardas Ji made it clear to the Sikhs that the renunciation principle of Udasis is against the sermons of Guru Nanak Sahib. He told the Sikhs through letters and Hukamnamas that the followers of renunciation of Udasis sect can not be considered the Sikhs of Guru Sahib.
6. **Social Reforms:** Guru Amardas Ji was a great social reformer. Guru Nanak Dev Ji criticised the evil customs prevalent in the society. Guru Angad Dev Ji carried forward the social work started by Guru Nanak Dev Ji. His main objective was to free the Sikhs from the useless and complicated situations.

### **36. What do you know about the life of Guru Gobind Singh Ji?**

Ans. Guru Gobind Singh Ji was the tenth and the last Guru of the Sikhs. Guru Sahib gave the final shape to the Sikh religion. After creating the Khalsa in 1699, Guru Sahib created the spirit of unity, courage and heroism among the Sikhs. Guru Sahib gave a strong reply to the oppression of the Mughals with his limited resources. Guru Sahib is remembered as a great spiritual leader, an organizer par excellence, a successful general, a literary genius and a great social reformer. A brief description of his life history is as follows:

#### **1. BIRTH AND PARENTS**

Guru Gobind Singh Ji was born on December 22, 1666 at Patna. The name of the mother of Guru Sahib was Mata Gujri Ji. Guru Sahib was the only son of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. Guru Sahib Ji was named as Gobind Rai.

#### **2. CHILDHOOD AT PATNA:**

Guru Sahib spent the first five years of his childhood at Patna. Guru Sahib used to play such games that had revealed beforehand that one day the child Gobind Rai would become a great religious leader. Sayyid Bhikan Shah, a muslim saint when visited him from Ghuraam had predicted that the child would become a great seer one day.

#### **3. EDUCATION:**

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji started living with his family at Chak Nanki Anandpur Sahib from 1672. Gobind Rai studied Persian, Sanskrit and Gurmukhi from there and took on



multiple training like horse riding and art of using weapons.

#### 4. **MARTYRDOM OF GURU TEGH BAHADUR JI:**

Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji achieved martyrdom in 1675 in order to save Kashmiri Pandits from the oppression of the Mughals. After the martyrdom of his father, Guru Gobind Rai took over the responsibility of Guru Gaddi, which was granted to him by Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji himself and he guided the destiny of the Sikh Community for the next thirty-three years.

#### 5. **MARRIAGE:**

Some scholars have mentioned that Guruji had three wives – Mata Jito, Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Kaur. But according to some historians, all three were the names of the same woman. Guru Sahib was blessed with four sons. Their names were Sahibzada Ajit Singh, Jujhar Singh, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh.

#### 6. **CREATION OF THE KHALSA:**

Guru Gobind Singh Ji created the Khalsa on the Baisakhi day in 1699 at Anandpur Sahib. Guru Sahib prepared Khande Di Pahul (Baptism of Sword) and administered his five Piaras (chosen ones) named Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Mohakkam Singh, Sahib Singh and Himmat Singh. Guru Sahib added the word “Singh” (Lion) to these five piaras’ names. Guru Sahib also added the word ‘Singh’ to his own name.

#### 7. **DEATH OF GURU GOBIND SINGH JI:**

Guru Gobind Singh Ji visited Nanded (Maharashtra) in 1708 A.D. The Faujdar of Sirhind had sent two Pathans to kill Guru Sahib. They used to visit the court of Guru Sahib occasionally. One evening, one of the Pathans got the opportunity to make a surprise attack on Guru Sahib and thrust a dagger into the stomach of Guru Sahib. Guru Sahib received severe injuries. In 1708, Guru Sahib made the final union with the divine power.

### **37. Why did Guru Gobind Singh Ji create the Khalsa?**

**Ans. The great transformation took place in 1699, when Guru Gobind Singh Ji created Khalsa. Guru Ji had created the Khalsa due to following reasons:**

#### **1. Contribution of the previous Gurus :**

The seeds of Khalsa were sown by Guru Nanak Dev Ji. Guru Nanak Dev Ji had called upon the people to fight against injustice and for freedom from tyranny. The first four Gurus and the 8th Guru were peace loving but they did not make any changes in the basic policies of the other Gurus. By creating Khalsa, Guru Ji completed the process started by his predecessors.

#### **2. Evil of Caste system:**

The society was infested with crippling social evil. There was caste system. There was a big gulf between the Shudras and the upper Classes in the society. Guru Ji wanted that the Khalsa should emerge as a united whole, dropping out all the caste considerations.

#### **3. To strengthen Sikh Religion:**

People belonging to the factions of Meenas, Dhir Malias and Ram Rai's groups had been creating trouble for the Guru Sahibans before the period of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Guru Ji wanted to save the Sikh Religion from such people, therefore, Guru Ji created the Khalsa Panth.

#### **3. Corruption in the Masand system:**

The Masands were very helpful in the spread of Message of Sikh religion. But Masands started exploiting the Sikh devotees instead of guiding them on the right path. At that time, the Khalsa was the need of the hour.

#### **4. Need of New organisation:**

By the time of Guru Gobind Ji, the Sikh Community had acquired its own language, own spiritual guide and their own original holy book. By creating Khalsa, Guru Gobind Singh Ji



fulfilled this need.

### **6. Aim of the life of Guru Gobind Singh Ji:**

Guru Ji wrote Bachitar Natak, it states that Guru Sahib aimed at spreading the message of Sikh religion all over the world. It was not possible to achieve such an aim without any army. As a result, Guru sahib created the Khalsa Panth.

### **38 What was the significance of the creation of the Khalsa?**

Ans:-The creation of Khalsa brought a revolutionary change in the minds of the people. The significance of creation of Khalsa can be studied as follows:

#### **1. Completion of the work begun by Guru Nanak Dev Ji:**

Guru Nanak Dev Ji founded Sikh Religion. All his successors worked hard for the development of the Sikh Religion. Guru Gobind Singh Ji completed the work by creating Khalsa.

#### **2. End of Masand System:**

The fourth Guru Ram Das ji had started the Masand system. The Masands were very helpful in the spread of the sikh religion. But Masands started exploiting the Sikh devotees instead of guiding them on the right path .Guru ji instructed his Singhs not to keep any relation with the Masands. As a result the Masand system ended.

#### **3. Increasing Importance of Khalsa Sangat:**

Guru ji granted the right of serving ' Khande Di Pahul' to the Khalsa Sangat. The Sangat was also entrusted with the right to settle disputes amongst the Sikhs. The importance of Khalsa sangat increased.

#### **4. Rise of the Sikhs:**

By creating Khalsa, Guru ji united the Sikhs into a common bond of brotherhood by serving them Amrit from 'Khande Di Pahul'. Guru ji ordered that any five Khalsa Sikhs could perform the ceremony of Amritpan and induct the followers to Khalsa panth.

#### **5. Infused a new spirit among the Sikhs:**

The Sikhs were filled with new spirit by creating of the Khalsa. They started calling themselves "Singhs" by feeling like lions and started maintain high moral character.

#### **6. Saviour of Hindu Religion:**

Aurangzeb was cruelly oppressing the Hindus. The Singhs offered him a stiff resistance. People of other states took also courage to start of revolts against Aurangzeb. In this way, Hindu religion was saved.

#### **7. End of superstitions:**

The Khalsa did not accept useless beliefs of the Hindus. The Khalsa stopped practising the Hindu ceremonies like yajnas, sacrifice , idol worship etc. With the introduction of Khalsa, the superstitions and ignorance were ended.

#### **8. Rise of Political power of the Sikhs:**

With the creation of Khalsa the spirit of heroism, courage and self-sacrifice became alive forever among the Sikhs. With the help of Banda Bahadur, the Sikhs occupied a large part of Punjab from Mughals. By 1762, the powerful Sikh Chiefs were able to establish their independent states, called the Misals.

### **39. Describe the Pre- Khalsa battles of Guru Gobind Singh ji.**

Ans. The period between 1675 to 1699 is called the Pre- Khalsa period. Guru ji organised a strong army to protect the religion. In a short time, Guru ji collected a large number of horses and also had a big battle drum, known as Ranjit Nagara.

#### **1. Jealousy of Bhim Chand with Guru Ji:**

Raja Bhim Chand of Bilaspur was alarmed at the rising power of Guru Ji and started making military preparations. He also received support of Raja of Srinagar. He made friendship with Guru Ji and invited him to Nahan. Guru Ji visited Nahan and raised a fort at the place, named

Paonta Sahib. Guru Ji trained his sikhs in the art of horse riding, archery and sword play etc.

## **2. Battle of Bhangani:**

Bhim Chand of Bilaspur tried to route the marriage party of his son through Paonta Sahib and Guruji knew well about his wrong intentions. Guru Ji did not permit him to pass through Paonta Sahib. When the marriage ceremonies were over, he attacked Guru Ji. A fierce battle took place at Bhangani. The army of Guru Ji and Pir Buddhu Shah defeated the kings of hill states.

## **3. Battle of Nadaun:**

Guru Ji made Anandpur Sahib the centre of his religious activities after the battle of Bhangani. A pitched battle was fought at Nadaun between the kings of hill states and the Mughals. Guru Ji was supporting the kings of hill states. The Mughal army was defeated in the battle.

## **4. Battle with the Mughals:**

The strength of the Sikh army was increasing day by day, Aurangzeb was at that time in South India. He heard about the rising power of Guru Ji. He instructed his Faujdars to crush the rising power of the Sikhs.

## **40. Describe the Post- Khalsa battles of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.**

Ans. During the Post- Khalsa period, Guru Gobind Singh Ji remained involved in the battles for a long time. Those battles are as follows:

### **1. The first battle of Anandpur Sahib 1701 AD:**

The kings of hill states were upset by the Creation of Khalsa, Raja Bhim Chand issued warning to Guru Gobind Singh Ji that either Guru Sahib should vacate Anandpur Sahib or pay the rent for his total stay in Anandpur Sahib. Guru Ji declined to accept his demand. Bhim Chand with other kings of hill states attacked Guru Sahib. But Guru Ji defeated them.

### **2. Battle of Nirmoh (1702):**

Bhim Chand tried to seek the help of the Mughals. In 1702 from one side Raja Bhim Chand and from other side faujdar of Sirhind, with his army, attacked Nirmoh. The Sikh army fought with great courage. Finally, the Sikh army won the battle.

### **3. Battle of Basauli:**

Guruji came to Basauli, but the army of Bhim Chand came chasing after him. Again, the army of Sikhs defeated Bhim Chand. He signed a treaty with Guru Ji in 1702. Guru Ji came back to Anandpur Sahib.

### **4. Battle of Shahi Tibbi:**

After Guruji had left Anandpur Sahib the enemies occupied Anandpur Sahib. They chased Guru Sahib. By the orders of Guru Ji, Uday Singh with big army blocked the march at Shahi Tibbi. All the Sikhs achieved martyrdom at Shahi Tibbi.

### **5. Battle of Sarsa**

Guru Ji reached the bank of river Sarsa. The enemy again chased Guru Ji. The Sikhs gave them tough fight. At that time, river was in flood. Guru Ji and his Sikhs crossed the river. But Mata- Gujri Ji and two young Sahibzada's were separated from Guru Ji.

### **6. Battle of Chamkaur Sahib:**

After crossing the river, Guru Ji reached Chamkaur Sahib. The enemy army came there also. Guru Ji gave tough fight to the enemies. Guru Ji left the place and moved to the Jungles of Machhiwara.

### **7. Battle of Khidrana:**

This was the last battle of Guru Ji. Guru Ji had a large number of Sikhs who fought bravely in the battles against the Mughal soldiers. The singhs who wrote Bedawa and left Guru Ji also joined him. They achieved martyrdom fighting against the Mughals. Guru Ji blessed them and granted them salvation or mukti and named Khidrana as Mukatsar in their memory.

#### **41. What do you know about Guru Gobind Singh ji as a person?**

Ans. Guru Ji was epitome of literary scholarship, a model of courage and patience, high moral character, and great spiritual leader.

##### **1. Impressive personality:**

Guru Ji had charming and impressive personality. Guru Ji was tall, fair with stout body. He always carried weapons. He was affable, gentle and cheerful by nature.

##### **2. High moral values:**

Guru Ji's life was based on high moral values. He never compromised with falsehood, whether it was war or peace time. Guru Ji never valued materialistic pleasure.

##### **3. Man of strong determination:**

Guru Ji was a man of firm determination. Guru Ji was nine years old when his father sacrificed his life. His two sons were bricked alive and two elder sons lost their lives for the cause of religion.

##### **4. Tolerant in his religious views:**

Guru Ji, a real saint, felt no hatred for the Muslims. Many Muslim saints admired and adored Guru Ji for his religious tolerance and liberal nature.

##### **5. A Literary Genius and Saint:**

Guru Ji was Saint by nature and a literary genius. He composed numerous verses in Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabi. Guru Ji enjoyed the company of his 52 poets. He was usually engrossed in deep meditation on his hunting expeditions. He was a role model for poets Nand Lal, Senapat, Udai Rai and Gopal.

##### **6. A Complete Man:**

Guru Ji was a perfect example of a complete man. He was fearless, patient and courageous. Creation of Khalsa stand testimony to his genius. He made many sacrifices. Guru Ji won the hearts of all. He was worshipped as a God. He was a real saint.

#### **42. Describe the battles of Chamkaur Sahib and Khidrana.**

Ans:-These two battles were the most important battles fought by Guru Gobind Singh Ji. These battles took place during Post- Khalsa period of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

##### **1. Battle of Chamkaur Sahib (1705):**

Guru Ji left Anandpur Sahib, crossed the river Sarsa, reached Chamkaur sahib. with his Sikhs. These were forty Sikhs with him. His two sons were also with him. The enemy followed them. There were forty Sikhs who gave them a tough fight. They achieved martyrdom after slaying many enemy soldiers. Guru Ji was left with five Sikhs. They requested Guru Ji to leave the fort. They left the fort with Guru Ji. These Sikhs continued to fight till they achieved martyrdom. Guru Ji moved towards the Jungles of Machhiwara and finally reached Khidrana.

##### **2. Battle of Khidrana (1705):**

Guru Ji reached a place Khidrana with a large number of Sikhs. Forty Sikhs who wrote bedawa and left Guru Ji in second battle of Anandpur Sahib also joined Guru Ji at Khidrana. On the other side, with ten thousand soldiers Wazir Khan, the Subedar of Sirhind came in pursuit of Guru Sahib. On Sept 29 1705, a fierce battle was fought at Dhab of Khidrana. The Sikhs of Guru Ji fought the battle with courage and valour. The Mughal soldiers started losing battle due to scarcity of water. The remaining Mughal soldiers ran away to save their lives. Mai Bhago was badly injured and the forty Sikhs achieved martyrdom. It was a complete victory for Guru Ji. Guru Ji appreciated the sacrifices of the forty Sikhs. Guru Ji prayed for their deliverance and the forty martyrs became the '40 Muktas' in the history of the Sikh Religion. In their memory, Dhab of Khidrana was named Muktsar Sahib

#### **43. How did Ranjit Singh conquer the weak provinces?**

Ans. Ranjit Singh made friendship with powerful misals and occupied weak misals with their

help.

1. **Conquest On Dallewalia Misal, 1807 A.D.** : Tara Singh Gheba was the leader of Dallewalia Misal. Till he was alive, Maharaja Ranjit Singh did not make an effort to capture the Misal. Tara Singh Gheba died in 1807 A.D. The Maharaja attacked Rahon as he heard about the news of his death. The widow of Tara Singh Gheba resisted Ranjit Singh but she was defeated. The Maharaja annexed the regions of that Misal in his empire.
2. **Annexation of Karorsinghia Misal's Territory, 1809 A.D.:** Baghel Singh, the chief of Karorsinghia Misal died. After getting the news of his death the Maharaja sent his armies towards the territory of Karorsinghia Misal. The widows (Ram Kaur and Raj Kaur) of Baghel Singh could not resist the army of the Maharaja for long. As a result Nawanshahr and Rurka etc. were included in the empire of Ranjit Singh.
3. **Conquest of Nakkai Misal's Possessions, 1810 A.D.:** Kahan Singh the nephew of Maharaja's Queen Raj Kaur became the Chief of Nakkai Misal in 1807 A.D. The Maharaja sent many messages to him to appear in his durbar. But he always ignored the orders of the Maharaja. In 1810 A.D. Maharaja sent an army under the leadership of Mohkam Chand against him. Soon Mohkam Chand occupied the areas of Chunia, Sharakpur and Kot Kamalia of Nakkai Misal. Kahan Singh was given a jagir for his livelihood with an annual income of Rs. 20,000.
4. **Annexation of Faizalpuria Misal's Possessions, 1811 A.D.:** . In 1811, A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh asked Budh Singh, Sardar of Faizalpuria Misal to accept his suzerainty. On his refusal the Maharaja sent his force under the leadership of Mohkam Chand. Fateh Singh Ahluwalia and Jodh Singh Ramgarhia supported him. Budh Singh could not resist the army of the Maharaja. He fled from the battlefield to save his life. As a result, the areas of Jalandhar, Behrampur, Patti etc. were occupied by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

#### **44. What efforts were made by Sri Satguru Ram Singh Ji for the freedom of India?**

Ans1. Sri Satguru Ram Singh Ji laid the foundation of a new movement by offering Amrit to the people. Its aim was to liberate the country along with bringing both religious and social reforms.

2. They adopted a policy of non-cooperation with the Britishers.

3. They boycotted government postal services, foreign made clothes, government courts, schools and colleges.

4. They started giving military training to the Kukas.

5. Sri Satguru Ram Singh Ji had divided Punjab in 22 Subas to facilitate propagation of his preachings. This action of the Namdharis was also frightening the British.

6. The Britishers opened slaughter houses at various places but the Namdhari Sikhs started protecting the cows and killed many butchers.

7. Sri Satguru Ram Singh was exiled. The British government inflicted atrocities on the Kukas but the movement continued till India achieved independence.

#### **45. What was the contribution of Arya Samaj in the freedom movement in Punjab?**

Ans. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of Arya Samaj. He established Arya Samaj in 1875 A.D. Arya Samaj made a valuable contribution in the freedom movement:

1. The Arya Samaj took part in the non-cooperation movement against the British and gave birth to the Swadeshi Movement by opening schools and colleges.

2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati infused the national spirit amongst the Punjabis.

3. Swami Dayanand Saraswati taught Indians to be proud of their country and civilization. It also influenced the Punjabis.

4. The patriots like Lala Lajpat Rai, S. Ajit Singh and Shradhanand were the contributors of the Arya Samaj.

5. Considering the political activities of the Arya Samajis, the British government kept a close surveillance in Punjab.

6. They were not even given promotions who were in government jobs.

7. The newspaper published by the Arya Samajis also played an active role in the freedom movement of Punjab.

#### **46. What efforts were made by Ghadar Party in attainment of freedom?**

Ans: The Ghadar Party came into existence in 1913 in San Francisco. Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna was appointed its president. The organization started publishing a weekly newspaper 'Ghadar' in Urdu from San Francisco. The editing work of the newspaper was handed over to Kartar Singh Sarabha. Due to this newspaper, the organization was named Ghadar Party. The aim of this organization was to liberate India through an armed revolt. So this party proposed the following

suggestions:

1. To spread a sense of revolt in the Army
2. To murder the touts of Britishers
3. To break jails
4. To plunder government treasury and police stations
5. To publish and distribute revolutionary literature
6. To help the enemies of the Britishers
7. To accumulate arms
8. To manufacture bombs
9. To damage railways, postal and telegraph lines
10. To hoist the flag of revolutionaries
11. To make a list of the revolutionary youth

The Ghadar party was led by Ras Behari Bose. Kartar Singh Sarabha wanted to start a press to publish 'Ghadar' but could not succeed. He got the newspaper cyclostyled from Ludhiana and Lahore and published it as 'Ghadar Goonj'. At that time a flag for independent India was prepared which was distributed at every place by Kartar Singh Sarabha. Lahore conspiracy case was fought and forty six revolutionaries were hanged. Many revolutionaries were sentenced to life imprisonment. Thus, this movement could not succeed

#### **47. Describe the Kamagata Maru Incident.**

Ans: The economic laws of the British government had weakened the Punjabis. As a result, Punjabis started going abroad in search of livelihood. They were also going to Canada. But the Government of Canada passed a law that in future only those Indians could enter Canada who directly came to Canada from any port of their own country. On January 24, 1913 A.D. the High Court of Canada cancelled the law of restrictions imposed on Indians. But no Shipping Company was ready to take the responsibility to drop Punjabis at Canada out of fear of the Canadian attitude. At that time, Baba Gurdit Singh of village Sarhali, district Amritsar rented out a ship, Kamagata Maru from Japan. The ship reached at the port of Vancouver on May 23, 1914, but the passengers were not allowed to get down at the port. In the end, the Indians agreed to return. On July 23, 1914, the Kamagata Maru started from Vancouver towards India. When the ship reached the Hugli River, the British Deputy Commissioner of Lahore reached there. After searching the passengers, the ship was harboured away on Budge-Budge Ghat. The passengers were ordered that they would be sent to Punjab by train from there. They disembarked the ship. In the evening, the Punjabis sitting at the railway station had an encounter with the police. As a result, 40 persons were killed and many got injured.

#### **48. Describe the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.**

Ans: On March 13, 1919, Mahatma Gandhi called for strike to make the Rowlatt Bills unsuccessful. As a result, there were riots in some cities of Punjab. To control the disturbed situation, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew were arrested. When the residents of the city came to know about the arrest, they observed a strike in the city. One of the processions proceeded peacefully towards the house of the Deputy Commissioner. But it was stopped outside the gate of the hall. The British soldiers opened fire on them. Many people were injured.

In the atmosphere of anger and lawlessness, around 25,000 people of Amritsar and from the neighbouring villages gathered at Jallianwala Bagh on April 13, 1919 A.D. the day of Baisakhi. General Dyer declared such meetings unlawful. He reached the entrance of Jallianwala Bagh along with 150 soldiers. There was only one narrow way to enter the garden. Standing on the gate of the bagh, General Dyer ordered the people to disperse in three minutes, which was impossible. After 3 minutes, General Dyer ordered firing in which about 1,000 people were killed and more than 3,000 were injured.



#### **49. What is the contribution of Akali Movement in the freedom struggle ?**

Ans: 1. With the efforts of Sikhs, on November 16, 1920 A.D. Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC) and on December 14, 1920 A.D. Shiromani Akali Dal came into existence.

2. The Akali Jathas started with the work of getting the Gurudwaras vacated from the licentious Mahantas.

3. The Britishers took the keys of Shri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar in their hands. The Sikhs opposed it.

4. Many Sikh leaders were arrested. They were awarded harsh punishments. At last, the British had to bow before the Sikhs and the keys of Darbar Sahib treasury were handed over to Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee.

5. Guru ka Bagh Morcha was also won peacefully by Akali Dal.

6. The Babbar Akali movement originated to resist the mahants and the police sitting in the gurdwara.

7. The main objective of the Babbar Akalis was to finish the British government and its touts.

8. The Babbars believed that if they were able to finish the informers, then the British government would fail and leave India.

9. Babbars also had several encounters with the police.

10. Although the Babbar movement failed, this movement taught the Punjabis to sacrifice their lives for the freedom of the country.

#### **50. Write a detailed note on the Indian National Army.**

Ans:1. In 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose gathered Indians at Singapore and established the Indian National Army.

2. It included many Punjabi patriots in it.

3. The main objective of this army was to drive the British from India.

4. So Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose asked the youth to sacrifice their lives and said, "Give me your blood and I will give you freedom."

5. Japan promised to give full support to the Indian National Army.

6. The condition of Japan weakened in the Second World War.

7. The British Army occupied Rangoon in May 1945. Left with no choice, the soldiers of the Indian National Army surrendered.

8. Although this movement was not successful, it contributed a lot to the freedom of the country.

#### **51. How does a bill become a law in the Indian Parliament?**

Ans .An ordinary bill has to pass through the following stages before it becomes a law:-

1. The first stage of a bill is its introduction in the house, along with a statement of its objectives and reasons. There is no discussion on the bill at this stage.

2. During the second reading there is general discussion on the bill. Each article or section of the bill is discussed in detail. Sometimes a bill may be sent to a small committee so that it may study carefully.

3. At the third stage of the bill, the bill as a whole is put to vote in the house and If the bill is passed by simple majority, this bill is passed by the House.

4. After passing through one house, the bill is sent to the other house for consideration. Here too the bill has to go through the same stages. If the bill is passed by the majority in the house, it goes to the President for assent.

5. After the approval of the President, this bill becomes a law of the land.

#### **52. Describe any four powers of Parliament.**

Ans. **1 Legislative Powers:-**Parliament can legislate on all the subjects included in the union and concurrent list. Parliament has vast Legislative Powers as it can pass new laws or can end or abolish old laws.

**2. Executive Powers:-** The constitution grants vast powers to the parliament to keep the executive under control. Parliament can keep the Council of Ministers under control through many ways like vote of No-confidence or confidence and by asking questions regarding their departments.



**3. Financial Powers:** Parliament has complete control over Financial matters the government and its annual budget. The government can neither withdraw money nor can deposit in the treasury without prior consent of the parliament.

**4. Judicial Powers:-**Parliament can remove president from his office for violation of the constitution or his misconduct. Parliament can also remove Judges of Supreme Court and High Court and Chief Election Commissioner from their posts.

**53. Write a note on the role of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.**

Ans:-The members of the Lok Sabha elect a speaker among themselves. The Speaker presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha and conducts all the proceedings of the House. All members obey the orders of the Speaker. In the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker performs all the functions of speaker.

**54. How many types of ministers are there in the Central Council of Ministers?**

Ans. Four types of ministers can be appointed in the Central Council of Ministers-

**1. Cabinet Ministers:-** Cabinet ministers enjoy highest status. They are the independent heads of the administrative departments and formulate all basic policies of the union government.

**2. Ministers of State:-** The Ministers of State are below in status to the Cabinet Ministers. Generally, the Ministers of State are appointed to help the Cabinet Ministers.

**3. Deputy Ministers:-** The deputy ministers are appointed only to assist the cabinet or a minister of state.

**4. Parliamentary secretaries:-** Parliamentary Secretaries cannot be assigned any administrative responsibility constitutionally. Their main function is to assist the ministers who head some important departments in the Parliament.

**55. Give detail of any three important functions of the Prime Minister.**

Ans:-**1. Formation of Government:** The President invites the Prime Minister to form the government and appoints ministers only on the recommendation of the prime minister.

**2. Distribution of Portfolios:** The Prime Minister has the privilege to allot portfolios to his ministers.

**3. Head of the Council of Ministers:** The Prime Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers. He presides over the Cabinet meetings and decides the agenda of the Cabinet meetings.

**56. Describe the role of the Vice President of India.**

Ans: The Vice-President is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of parliament.

He is elected for a period of 5 years. In the absence of the President, the Vice- President takes over the office of the President. He presides over meetings and conducts all its proceedings. He conducts the business of the House according to its rules.

**57. Explain the emergency powers of the President.**

Ans: The President is empowered to declare 3 types of emergencies:

**1. National Emergency:-** If the President thinks that the security of the country is endangered by a war or external aggression or armed rebellion threatening the integrity of the country, he can declare a state of emergency for the whole nation or any part of it.

**2. Constitutional Emergency:-** If the President receives a report from a State Governor or gets information from any other source that the government in the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the constitution ,the President in that case can declare emergency in the State.

**3. Financial Emergency:-** When the President thinks that there is an economic situation of the country in which financial stability or the credit of India is threatened, he can declare a financial emergency.

**58. Main objectives of Shiromani Akali Dal.**

Ans.1. To propagate Gurmat and Rehat Maryada.

2. To strive for the improvement in the management and proper maintenance of Gurdwaras.

3.To maintain the feelings of a separate independent Panthic identity among the Sikhs.

4.To endeavour to banish poverty, scarcity and hunger.

5. To reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.
6. To endeavour to banish illiteracy, to remove discrimination against untouchability and caste system.
7. To make endeavour to treat diseases and ill health
8. To ban intoxicants

**59. Write a note on the formation of Bhartiya Janta Party.**

Ans. On October 21, 1951 some top brass Hindu leaders assembled at Delhi and a child of Hindu Maha Sabha, Jana-Sang was born. RSS trained and supplied leaders to the Jana-Sang. On April 6, 1980 a separate political party named Bhartiya Janta Party formed. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was elected its first President. The Bhartiya Janata Party's flag is in the ratio of 1: 2 in green and saffron colours and the party's election symbol lotus flower is inscribed in blue on the upper part of the flag.

**60. Write a note on the foreign policy of the Indian National Congress.**

Ans. The Congress party's foreign policy is based on non-alignment. To make the Non-Aligned Movement effective, to strengthen the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in every possible way, to work in cooperation with the United States. The Congress Party has pursued a foreign policy of forging closer ties with economically successful nations such as Japan, Canada, Australia, and Germany, as well as cooperating in establishing world peace and order. These are some important features of foreign policy of the Indian National Congress.

**61. Write a note on the formation of the Communist Party of India.**

Ans. In the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century, a group of radical youth within Indian National Congress, was dissatisfied with its policies as its demand was to establish representative institutions and not a complete independence for India. In 1917AD. the Russian Revolution under the leadership of Lenin inspired these Indian youths to attain independence through revolutionary means. These disgruntled youths established many Marxist organizations. All these Marxist organizations assembled at Kanpur in 1924, and under the leadership of Manvinder Nath Rai, the Communist party of India was formed.

**62. Role of the opposition.**

Ans. 1. The main role of the opposition is to criticize the wrong policies and mal-functioning of the government.

2. It provides suggestions to the ruling party to bring efficiency and improvement in the government.

3. Opposition parties are trying to prevent the government from misuse of its powers.

4. The opposition conveys people's grievances to the government.

5. Members of the opposition warn the ruling party about the need and appropriateness of a law.

6. The opposition plays the role of forming an alternative government in case of political crisis or resignation by the ruling party.

**63. Conditions for making democracy successful.**

Ans: 1. For the success of democracy, it is necessary to have high level leaders, their high thinking, honest behaviour, conscious and enlightened citizens.

2. For the success of democracy, every citizen should be well behaved, conscious, literate, tolerant and sensible, responsible and interested in public affairs.

3. Good and competent leaders in the society, social and economic equality, independent and impartial press and judiciary, good political organization and tolerance and cooperation among the citizens are the prerequisites for the success of democracy.

4. It is very important to always strive for the protection of democracy and the desire to protect the rights and duties of the citizens.

#### **64. Important features of Indian democracy:**

- Ans:1. The Indian Constitution ensures right to social, economic and political equality, development of the spirit of human brotherhood etc.
2. Citizens have been granted all the freedoms necessary for a liberal democracy.
  3. The preamble spreads the spirit of fraternity among all the people living in the country.
  4. Direct elections on the basis of adult franchise is the basic principle of democracy.
  5. The Constitution of India has made the judiciary independent and impartial.
  6. The supreme power here is not with any one person or a few individuals, but with the whole masses. The government is accountable to the people.

#### **65. Discuss briefly Indo-American relations.**

**Answer:** The United States of America is one of the mightiest powers of the world. India's relations with America have never been normal. But despite the strained relations between the two countries, their relations never deteriorated to a point beyond repair. The two countries have been very supportive of each other in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

The friction between the two countries have never come in their way of mutual benefit and cooperation particularly economic aid of America to India. The American government and its economic organisations are playing a remarkable role in Indian economics system. Let us hope for better understanding between the two nations.

#### **66. Write a brief note on Indo-Pak relations and the main reason which created tension between them.**

**Ans:** After the partition of the sub-continent India and Pakistan had a lot of problems. Relations between both countries have been strained and hostile from the beginning. Kashmir has always been a great cause of hostility and war between India and Pakistan. In 1999, Pakistan also sent Kashmiri militants to occupy the Kargil area. But India's brave army repulsed the enemy and recaptured its territory. India firmly believes that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it is her pious duty to defend it. Several meetings have been held to ease out tension and normalize relations between the two countries.

### **Source Based Question (Practice)**

1. The Preamble of the Constitution declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic. The word 'Democracy' is derived from two Greek words - demos and cratia. The meaning of Demos is people and cratia means rule. Democracy literally means rule by the people. In a democracy, the people govern themselves. Democracy is based on the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, a representative and responsible government, a rule by majority, and respect of minority, periodical elections, rights and freedoms granted to the citizens and an independent judiciary. In a democracy all individuals have the right to express opinions, criticize and disagree with others and democracy is definitely based on tolerance. Democracy ensures human identity and dignity. A democracy is a form of government in which sovereignty rests with the people. In a democracy, governments work according to the constitution. In a democracy, conflict resolution is sought through persuasion and peaceful means at the national and international levels

#### **Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-**

- Q 1:- Which language is the word democracy derived from? What is its literal meaning?
- Q 2:- Which principles is democracy based on?
- Q 3:- Who has sovereignty in a democratic government?
- Q 4:- How are disputes resolved in a democratic government?

2. Judiciary administers justice . Judiciary has a special role in a democratic government as it is considered to be the guardian of the constitution, guardian of democracy and guardian of rights and liberties. In a federal system the role of the judiciary becomes even greater as it has

to play a special role in settling disputes between the Center and the states, safeguarding the Constitution and its fair interpretation. There is no other committee to test the excellence of a government than the prowess of its judiciary. Single citizenship has been provided in India. The largest court of the country is located in the capital of India, Delhi, which is called the Supreme Court. The largest courts of the states of India are called High Courts. Courts of Sessions Judge are located at the district level. Apart from this, there are SDMs at the tehsil level. Panchayats and municipalities have been formed to provide justice to the people at the local level.

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-**

1. Why role of judiciary is greater in federal system? State the reason.
  2. What type of citizenship is provided in India?
  3. What are the highest courts of the states called?
  4. What provision has been made to provide justice to the people at the local level?
3. Fair and free election is the pillar of democracy. Fair and free election implies that voter should cast his/her vote without any fear or pressure. Secondly, he should not misuse his vote under any temptation. The election commission plays a significant role in holding fair and free elections. The evils of elections can not be eradicated till the voter is not awakened. Undoubtedly, the government made many reforms in this direction, for example under the Anti defection act there is complete prohibition on defection. If a winning candidate changes his party then his candidature will be cancelled. But defection still survives in one or the other form. Before election many candidates are competent for election ticket. Those candidates who are not allotted tickets by their party-join other political parties. These parties welcome them in their parties and offer them high ranks in the party. While persons working in the same party for a long period are ignored.

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-**

- Q 1:- What is meant by free and fair elections?
  - Q 2:- Which act has the government made under 'Anti defection act'?
  - Q 3:-Who is responsible for conducting free and fair elections?
  - Q 4:-How can the evils of elections be eliminated?
4. Some facilities are required for human development, these facilities can be provided to us from the society. These facilities are called rights and rights enable a person to lead a humane life. Every person wants to live a life with dignity and therefore he demands rights. The makers of our Constitution tried to fulfill the motives of personality development of the citizens and to ensure their honour. The democratic nature of any country is known by the fundamental rights given to the citizens of that country. Indian citizens did not have any fundamental rights before independence. But demand of fundamental rights was raised time to time in India's freedom movement. In 1895, Bal Gangadhar Tilak asked the British government to pass the Swaraj Bill. The bill included right to freedom of thoughts and expression, equality before the law and some other rights for Indian people. 1928 AD, a demand for equal rights for men and women was also raised through Nehru Report. But the British government rejected all these demands.

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-**

- Q1:-Why does man demand rights?
  - Q2:- What objective of the citizens did the framers of the Indian Constitution fulfill by enshrining the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution?
  - Q3:- How can we confirm the democratic nature of a country?
  - Q4:-What rights did Bal Gangadhar Tilak demand in the Swaraj Bill?
5. Consumption depends on many factors like income, price of commodity, fashion etc. Thus it can be said that consumption is a function of many factors, means it depends on many factors. Income has the most effect on the consumption. In the words of Keynes, "total consumption expenditure of an economy mainly depends on income". It can be said that consumption is a function of income, which means it depends on income. Generally with the rise in income consumption also increases but increase in consumption is less than that of income. There will be how much change in consumption in comparison to the change in income it depends on the propensity to consume. Propensity to consume is of two types : Average Propensity to

consume (APC) and Marginal propensity to consume. The ratio of total consumption to total income is called average propensity to consume. The ratio of change in consumption to change in income is marginal propensity to consume. Rise in income leads to increase in expenditure but increase in expenditure is not as much as there is increase in income. Thus, increase in consumption is less as compared to the increase in income.

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-**

Q1:- On what factors does consumption depend?

Q2:- Which has the greatest impact on consumption?

Q3:- What is the difference between average consumption propensity and marginal consumption propensity?

Q4:- Who decides how much variation there will be in consumption?

6. In many underdeveloped countries of the world the population growth is more but sources of employment are less. Thus large number of people remain unemployed in these countries. The main occupation of these countries is agriculture. This is the only occupation in which people get some what employment. Due to lack of employment opportunities in other occupations all the members of a family engage themselves to work in agriculture. As a result more people are doing the same work which can be done by few people. Thus unemployment is disguised in this way. When more number of labourers are engaged in a work than actually required for it, then excess workers unemployment is termed as disguised unemployment. According to traditionalist economists, various unemployment conditions are mentioned in an economy at full employment:- Voluntary unemployment, Frictional unemployment, Seasonal unemployment, Structural unemployment and Technical unemployment. Thus, even in the case of full employment, there are many types of unemployment. Full employment means a situation in which all the people get employment who are willing to work at the prevailing rate of wages.

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-**

Q1:-What is the cause of unemployment in underdeveloped countries?

Q 2:- What is known as disguised unemployment?

Q 3: What types of unemployment have economists mentioned?

Q 4:- What is meant by full employment?

7. For economic progress of underdeveloped countries like India, industrialisation occupies an important place. Only through industrial development by increasing the rate of production and employment the rate of growth of Indian economy can be increased. Prior to Independence, industrial development was very low in India, basic large scale industries — machines, iron and steel, electrical goods, and the industries relating to the means of transport were having very little impact in the country. There were only the consumer goods industries like cloth, jute, sugar, matches etc. in the country. Small scale and cottage industries were also not well developed. But after Independence, government laid great emphasis on the industrial development of the country. As a result of it, many new industries were established in the country and production capacity and the efficiency of the existing industries were also enhanced. Under the Five Year Plans, the industrial development has also been given much importance. As a result of it, India ranks 10th in the industrialised countries of the world. Its major features include strong Industrial Base, modernization, development of public sector, building of public sector, building up of infrastructure, increasing share of industries in national income and exports, increase in foreign collaborations, increase in industrial production etc.

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:-**

Q1:-How can the growth rate of Indian economy be increased?

Q2:-Which industries had negligible influence in pre-independence India?

Q3:- Why did the government give importance to the industrial development of the country after independence?

Q4:- What is the place of India among the industrialized countries in the world?



## Class: 10<sup>th</sup> Solved Map Files Link

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1RcF2vu2usZ5KW2GtfU4NycrqAmkigIS0?usp=sharin>

### Map Practice

1. Mark the area of India under forests :2021 (States and Union Territories with most and least forests), mark one area each of black soil, red soil, alluvial soil, laterite soil, dry and mountaineous soil:-





2. Mark the various Biodiversity zones, Ramsar Convention Centers and Biodiversity Areas in the map of India.



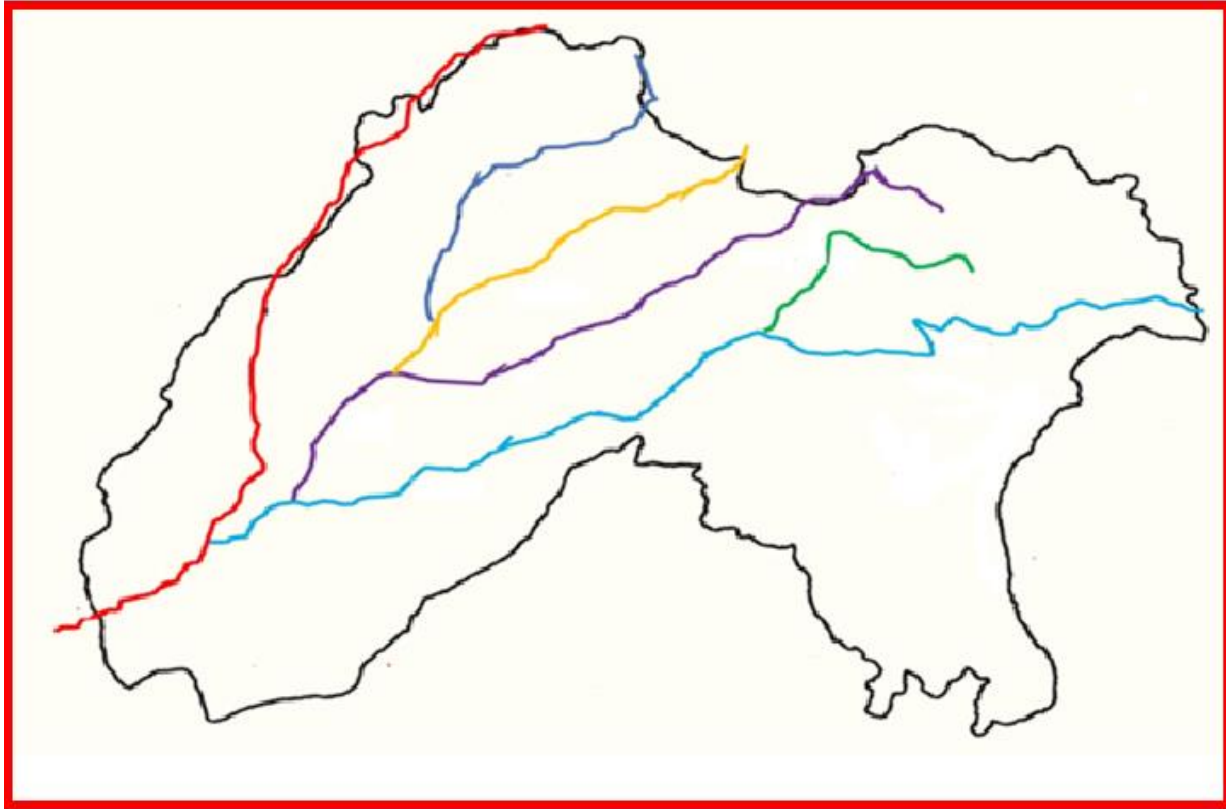
3. Mark the major riverine multipurpose projects and lakes in the map of India.



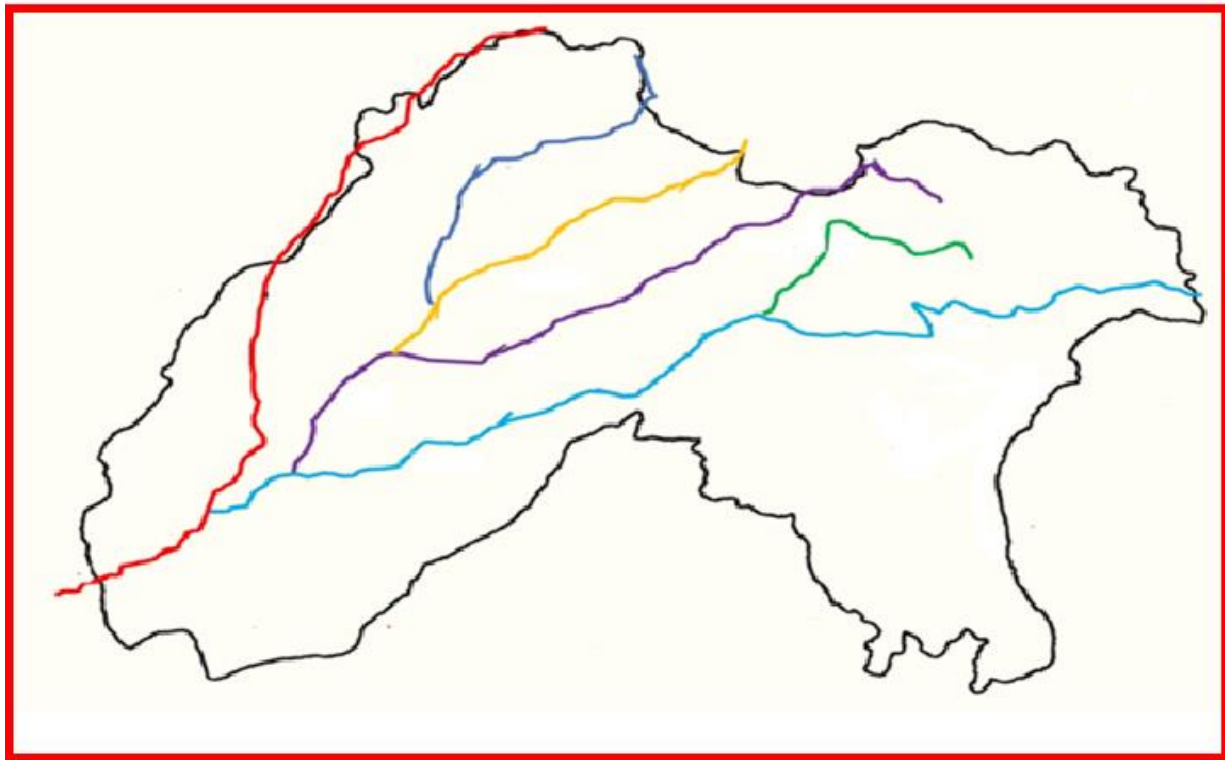
4. Mark any two places of major industries in the map of India: Iron and Steel plant, Cotton Textile Industry, Fertilizer Industry and Sugar Industry.



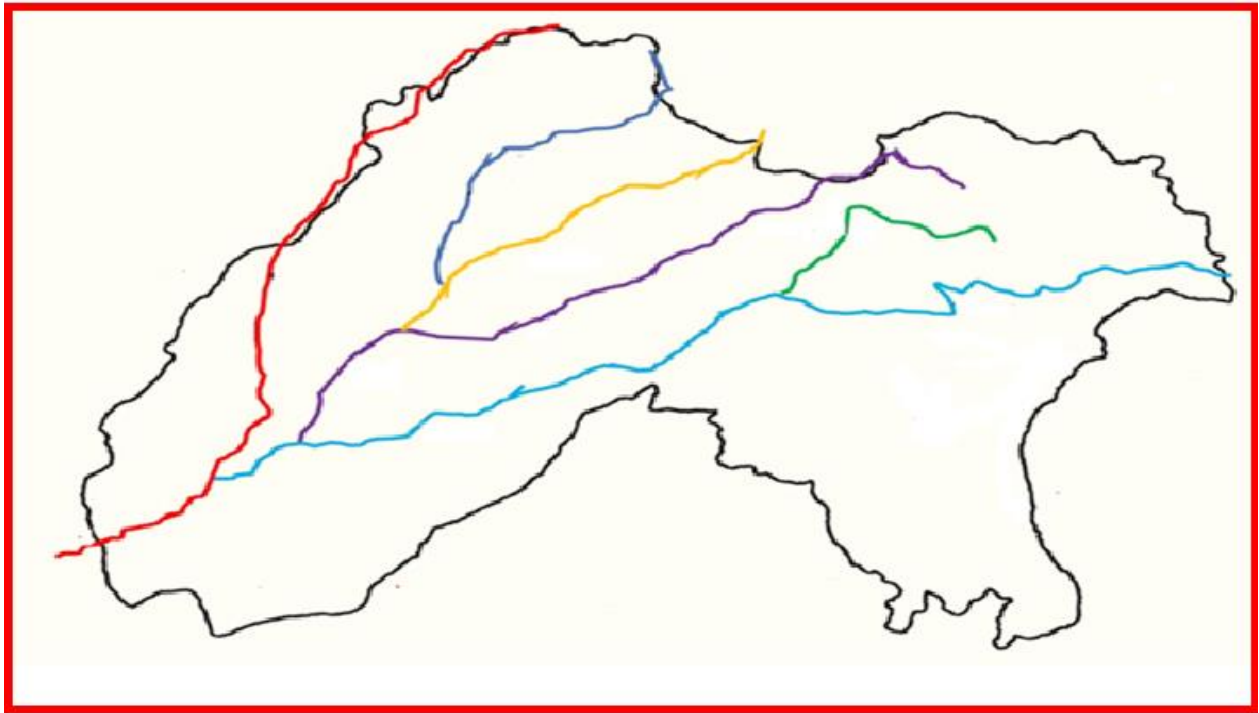
**5. Mark major battles of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji in the map of Punjab before 1947AD.**



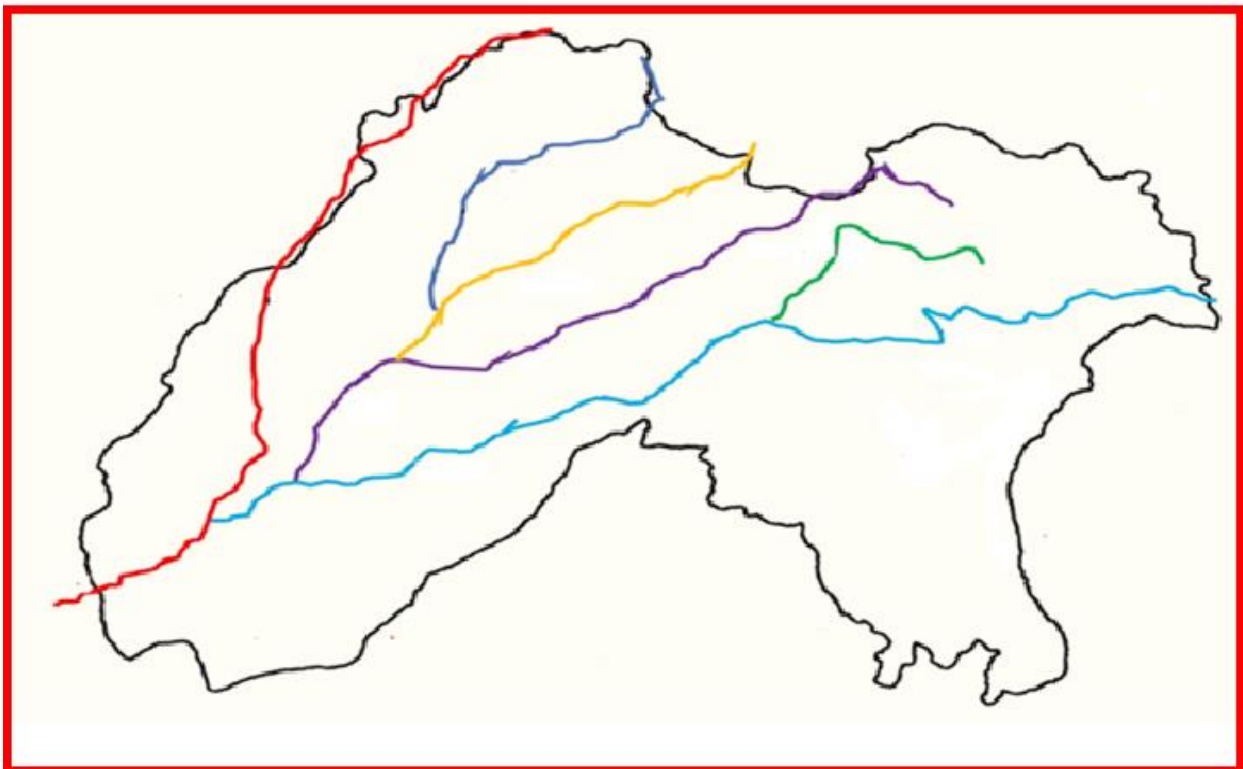
**6. Mark major battles of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur in the map of Punjab before 1947AD.**



7. Mark the battles of first anglo-sikh war in (1845-46 AD) in the map of Punjab before 1947 AD.



7. Mark the battles of second anglo-sikh war in (1847-48 AD.) in the map of Punjab before 1947 AD.



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