

1. Why is the secret ballot system important in elections?

- A. It increases noise during voting
- B. It allows voters to vote without fear**
- C. It helps candidates see votes directly
- D. It delays elections

2. A student switched off lights and fans after leaving the classroom. Which practice is demonstrated here?

- A. Wastage of resources
- B. Conservation of energy**
- C. Deforestation
- D. Industrialisation

3.Assertion: The Election Commission supervises elections in India.

Reason: It ensures elections are conducted fairly.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.**
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

4.Assertion: Land is an important factor of production.

Reason: Skilled people contribute to better production and innovation.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation of Assertion.**
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

Section-B

Very Short Questions

5Q. What different inputs are required to make effective use of natural resources available in different geographical areas?

Ans. Natural resources available in different geographical areas require human resources, technology, capital, infrastructure and proper planning for their effective use. These inputs help in extracting, processing, transporting and managing natural resources efficiently.

6Q. Suppose a citizen asks why they cannot directly vote for the President of India. How would you explain the system of election of the President?

Ans. Common people do not directly elect the President of India because the President is elected through an **indirect election**. The President is elected by an **Electoral College**, which consists of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States and certain Union Territories. This system ensures that both the Union and State levels are represented in the election of the President.

Section-C

Short Answer Based Questions

7Q. What might happen if one of the organs- Legislature, Executive, Judiciary had all the powers? How could it affect the rights of people?

Ans. If one organ of the government had all the powers, it could lead to **misuse of power** and affect people's rights in the following ways.

1. Concentration of power: One organ could make, implement and interpret laws without proper checks.

2. Violation of rights: It might make unfair decisions and restrict people's freedom and equality.

3. Lack of accountability: There would be no effective system to check the misuse of power.

4. Weak democracy: The separation of powers would be lost, making it easier for the government to become arbitrary or authoritarian.

5. Protection of rights: The three organs must work independently and check each other to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens.

8Q. Are some jobs more important than others? What would happen if nobody cleaned the streets, collected the garbage, farmers stopped growing crops, doctors were unavailable to treat patients and so on?

Ans. **All jobs are important** because society depends on different kinds of work.

If nobody cleaned the streets or collected garbage, there would be **dirt and diseases**. If farmers stopped growing crops, there would be **shortage of food**. If doctors were unavailable, people would not get proper **medical treatment**. Thus, every job contributes to the **smooth functioning of society**, and no work should be considered unimportant.

Section-D

Long Answer Based Question

9Q. Forts were 'the core of the state' for Marathas. Why were they so important? How did they help the Marathas survive against larger enemies?

Ans. Forts were called 'the core of the state' for the Marathas because they were the centres of administration, defence and military strategy.

They were important because of the following reasons.

- 1.Strong defence: Forts were usually built on hills or difficult terrain, making them hard for enemies to capture.
- 2.Safe shelters: They provided protection to soldiers, rulers and civilians during enemy attacks.
- 3.Storage centres: Food grains, weapons, ammunition and other supplies could be safely stored inside forts.
- 4.Control of territory: Forts helped the Marathas control important routes, passes and surrounding regions.
- 5.Guerrilla warfare: Maratha soldiers could launch sudden attacks on larger armies and quickly retreat to their forts.

Section-E

Source Based Question

10.Read the source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Colonialism refers to a situation in which one country establishes control over another country or territory.The colonising power generally seeks to use the resources, markets and wealth of the colony for its own benefit.India attracted European powers because of its rich resources and flourishing trade.Indian textiles, spices and other goods were in great demand in European markets. European trading companies initially came to India mainly for commerce.Gradually, some of them began seeking political and military influence.The British East India Company eventually became the most powerful European company in India.Its commercial interests gradually developed into political control over large parts of the country.

Questions

1. Why did European powers show interest in India?

Answer: They were attracted by India's rich resources, flourishing trade and valuable goods such as textiles and spices that were in high demand in European markets.

2. Imagine that a foreign company controls the resources and markets of your town only for its own benefit. How might local people be affected?

Answer: Local producers might lose control over their markets, resources could be used mainly for outsiders, and local people might receive fewer economic benefits.

3. If you were an Indian ruler during the early arrival of European trading companies, what precautions would you take to prevent traders from gaining political control?

Answer: I would strictly regulate foreign trading companies, monitor their military activities, limit the construction of forts, ensure fair trade agreements and prevent them from interfering in internal political matters.

Section-F

Map Skill Based question

11.Locate the following on the political Map of India

- 1.Any one bicameral state- Uttarpradesh

2.The state where Jagannath Temple is located- Odisha

