



PART - I

THEME A - INDIA AND THE WORLD: LAND AND THE PEOPLE

1. NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR USES

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Mention two conditions required for a natural material to become a resource.

(Pg. NO. 14 and 15)

Ans: Two conditions required for a natural material to become a resource are:

- Technological accessibility
- Economic feasibility.

2. What is Wootz Steel?

(Pg. No. 19)

Ans: Wootz steel is a high-quality steel from ancient India, known for its strength and sharpness.

3. How does overuse of groundwater affect sustainability?

(Pg. NO. 20)

Ans: Overuse of groundwater lowers water tables, increases extraction costs, and causes long-term water scarcity.

4. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources. Provide examples.



Ans.

Renewable Resources

Non-Renewable Resources

1. Renewable resources are natural resources that can regenerate or be replaced naturally over time if used carefully.

Non-renewable resources are those that take millions of years to form and cannot be replaced within a human lifetime.

2. Examples include sunlight, wind, water, forest and soil.

Examples include coal, petroleum, natural gas and minerals.

3. These resources are continuously renewed by natural processes such as rainfall, plant growth and energy from the sun.

Once these resources are exhausted, they cannot be reused.

Therefore, renewable resources must be sustainably, and non-renewable resources should be used sparingly.



THEME E - ECONOMIC LIFE AROUND US

7 - FACTORS OF PRODUCTION.

Q. Answer the following questions:

1. What is the basic requirement for any production activity to begin?

Ans: The availability of factors of production is the basic requirement for any production activity to begin.

2. What type of labour is a person working at a construction site involved in?

Ans: A person working at a construction site is involved in physical labour.

3. What do you mean by factors of production?
(pg. NO. 125)

Ans: Factors of production are the things or the inputs we need to produce goods and services. These are the basic resources used in any production process. There are four main factors of production:

- Land
- Labour
- Capital
- Entrepreneurship.

4. Why do you think an entrepreneur needs to have knowledge of all factors of production? Give examples to support your answer.

(Pg. No. 131)

Ans: An entrepreneur is someone who thinks of new ideas, takes risks, brings together the other factors of production (land, labour and capital) and puts in hard work to turn their startup idea into a successful venture.

Example:

Neha is an entrepreneur, because she came up with the idea of opening a bakery.

- She took the risk of investing her savings, arranged the necessary capital (like kitchen equipment and furniture)

- rented a space (land)

- She also hired workers (labour) to help with baking and running the shop.

- Through her hardwork and smart planning, Neha turned her idea into a successful business. She also provide jobs and help people earn a living.

By turning their dreams into reality and helping others, entrepreneurs feel proud and satisfied.



THEME B - TAPESTRY OF THE PAST

2. RESHAPING INDIA'S POLITICAL MAP.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What was the role of Malik Kafur in the Delhi Sultanate?

(Pg. No. 30)

Ans: Ala-ud-din's trusted general, Malik Kafur, further extended the Sultanate's territory southwards, defeating and annexing several regional kingdoms.

2. Why is the Battle of Panipat (1526) considered a turning point in Indian history?

(Pg. No. 36)

Ans: The Battle of Panipat (1526) ended the Delhi Sultanate and established Mughal rule. This battle was notable for its reliance on gunpowder, field artillery, and matchlock guns, which had been introduced into Indian warfare.

3. What role did the Bhil community play in the Rajput resistance against the Mughals?

(Pg. No. 42)

Ans: Maharana Pratap received strong support from the Bhils, a local tribal community. They played an essential role in his army, particularly as

- skilled archers,
- contributed their knowledge of the region

which proved valuable in his military strategies.

4. Explain how the resistance of the Jats and other peasant communities against the Mughal Empire reflects broader themes of resistance, identity, and autonomy in medieval India.
(Pg. No- 41)

Ans Over the centuries, many peasant communities resisted exploitation and heavy demands from the authorities. In the 17th century, the Jat peasants, living in areas corresponding to present-day western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and eastern Rajasthan, rose against the Mughal administration. They succeeded in killing an officer responsible for enforcing the empire's policies. In a later confrontation, approximately 20,000 Jats faced the Mughal army. Despite their efforts, their leader was killed, and the rebellion was eventually subdued.

Several tribal communities, including the Bhils, Gonds, Santhals, and Kochs, also opposed attempts to annex their territories or impose taxes. While some of these groups were eventually incorporated into the Delhi Sultanate or the Mughal Empire, others, particularly those inhabiting forests, hills, or remote regions, retained a measure of autonomy.