

**I. Multiple choice questions.**

1. Who was the last powerful Mughal ruler?  
 (a) Akbar                      (b) Aurangzeb                      (c) Shahjahan
2. A massive rebellion against British rule broke out in \_\_\_\_  
 (a) 1757                      (b) 1857                      (c) 1800
3. The first English factory was setup on the banks of the river Hugli in \_\_\_\_  
 (a) 1651                      (b) 1700                      (c) 1600
4. What is meant by Paramountcy? \_\_\_\_  
 (a) Supreme power      (b) Ultimate power      (c) No power
5. After the death of Alivardi Khan who became the Nawab of Bengal? \_\_\_\_  
 (a) Murshid Quli Khan    (b) Mir Jafar                      (c) Sirajuddaulah
6. The Portuguese had established their presence in the Western Coast of India and had their base in \_\_\_\_  
 (a) Bombay                      (b) Gujarat                      (c) Goa
7. Which battle is famous because it was the first major victory the company won in India? \_\_\_\_  
 (a) The Battle of Plassey  
 (b) The Battle of Buxar  
 (c) The Battle of Seringapatam
8. One of the main reasons for the defeat of the Nawab Sirajuddaulah in The Battle of Plassey is \_\_\_\_  
 (a) Mir Jafar, one of Sirajuddaulah's commanders, never fought the battle.  
 (b) Nawab Sirajuddaulah was not having enough wealth.  
 (c) Nawab Sirajuddaulah was a weak ruler
9. Who was called as "Tiger of Mysore?"  
 (a) Hyder Ali                      (b) Mir Jafar                      (c) Tipu Sultan

10. Tipu Sultan established a close relationship with the \_\_\_\_\_ in India and modernized his army with their help

(a) British

(b) French

(c) Dutch

## II. Fill in the blanks

1. In 1765 the Mughal Emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Aurangzeb died in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ was fought in 1757.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ war resulting in the British gaining Orissa, Agra and Delhi.
5. The first English ships sailed down the west coast of \_\_\_\_\_, round the Cape of Good Hope and crossed the Indian Ocean.
6. Tipu Sultan died defending his capital \_\_\_\_\_ on 4 May 1799.
7. In the late 1830, the East India Company became worried about \_\_\_\_\_ that might expand across Asia and enter India from the North-West.
8. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, Udaipur, Nagpur and Jhansi Kingdoms were annexed by British simply by applying the Doctrine of lapse.
9. The people of Awadh joined the great revolt that broke out in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and Bombay were three presidencies; each was ruled by a Governor.

## III. True or False

1. Vasco da Gama, an English explorer who had discovered sea route to India in 1498.
2. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe
3. The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
4. Mysore controlled the profitable trade of the Malabar Coast where the Company purchased cotton and silk.
5. In 1785 Tipu Sultan stopped the export of Sandal wood, pepper and cardamom.

6. The Third battle of Panipat was fought between British and Marathas.
7. The third Anglo-Maratha war of 1817-19 crushed Maratha power.
8. British Administrative units called as Presidencies.
9. Governor-General Warren Hasting devised a policy that came to be known as the "Doctrine of Lapse".
10. The Supreme head of the Administration was the Governor-General.

## Answer the following:

1. Define the terms:
  - a. Doctrine of lapse
  - b. Subsidiary alliance
2. What rights did east India Company secure through the queen's charter of 1600's?
3. How was the Revenue Collections from Bengal used by the Company?
4. What Attracted European Trading Companies to India?
5. Examine the factors leading to fierce battles between trading companies in India. What did it lead to?
6. List the rights secured by the company through the Diwani of Bengal?
7. The company brought many changes in Indian Administration. Discuss.
8. Explain the changes that occurred in the composition of the company's army.
9. Who was the last emperor of India?
10. Who discovered the sea route to India? When and where was the first English factory set up?
11. Which battle was fought in 1764?
12. Name 3 presidencies of British India?
13. Who was a Collector?
14. Name the chief Maratha confederacy?
15. Name the territories annexed by the company through doctrine of lapse?
16. Who initiated the policy of Paramountcy?

17. Describe Ryotwari system of land revenue collection.
18. Describe the Mahalwari system of land revenue collection
19. Why did the British expand areas under indigo cultivation? Who were the new plantation owners?
20. Why did East India Company feel the need to improve agriculture between 1773-1793?
21. Describe features of Permanent settlement.
22. What were the problems created by permanent settlement?
23. What was the reason for demand of Indian Indigo?
24. What was nij system of cultivation? Identify the problems related with it.
25. Write a short note on blue rebellion
26. How was Mahalwari system different from Permanent Settlement system?
27. When was Permanent settlement introduced in Bengal?
28. Who devised system of Mahalwari system?
29. Who fought for indigo planter's rights in India?
30. Why did the demand of indigo rise in Britain
31. Name the two main system of growing indigo.
32. Name the four plantation crops introduced by British in India and places they were grown in.
33. Who was Holt Mackenzie?
34. Who created Kalamkari & how was it done?

1. Read the following statement. Find out the incorrect statement.

(A) On 15 Aug 1765, the Mughal emperor appointed the East India Company the Diwan of Bengal.

(B) After Diwani right Company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control.

(C) Diwani right were also met their revenue demands.

(D) Company became the diwan but it saw itself primarily as trader.

Find out which one is incorrect:-

(A) A, B & C (B) A & C (C) C & D (D) A, B & D

2. Mahalwari system means:-

(A) In British revenue records mahal is a revenue records.

(B) Mahal is a Revenue Estate

(C) Mahal can be the village or group of villages.

(D) All of the above

3. Which one of the following is true regarding Mahalwari system?

(A) Revenue was added up to calculate the revenue that each village had to pay.

(B) This demand was to be revised periodically.

(C) The demand was not permanently fixed.

(D) The charge of collecting revenue & paying it to the Company was given to the village.

(A) A, B, C & D (B) A & D (C) A, C & D (D) A, B & D

4. A person who is owned by someone else and has no freedom & is compelled to work for master.

(A) Ryoti (B) Cultivator (C) Slave (D) Servant

5. Following are the problems related to Niz cultivated pick up the wrong statement?

(A) It was easier for the cultivators to expand the area under Niz cultivators.

(B) Only small plots were scattered under this cultivation.

(C) Labour was needed precisely at a time when peasants were usually busy with cultivation.

(D) This also requires many Ploughs & Bullocks.

6. Find out the correct statement for Ryoti's system?

(A) The planters fixed the ryots to sign a contract.

(B) At times they pressurised the village headmen to sign the contract on behalf of the ryots.

(C) Those who signed the contract got cash advances.

(D) Planters provided the seed & the drill necessary for farming.

(A) A, B & D (B) B & C (C) D, C & A (D) A, B, C & D

7. In which year & month blue rebellion took place?

(A) April 1859 (B) March 1859 (C) June 1859 (D) Feb 1859

8. Match the following:

A. Ryots (1) Village

B. Mahal (2) Peasant

C. Niz (3) Cultivation on Ryots lands.

D. Ryoti (4) Cultivation on Planters own land.

(A) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4

(B) A - 3, B - 1, C - 4, D - 2

(C) A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4

(D) A - 4, B - 2, C - 1, D - 3

9. Which one of the following is considered as proper statement as per Munro system?

(A) Munro system also known as Ryotwari system.

(B) The settlement they argued had to be made directly with cultivators.

(C) The charge of collecting the revenue & paying it to the Company & directly was given it to village headmen.

(D) The estimated revenue of each plot was added up to calculate the revenue that

each village ray.

(A) A & B are true

(B) C & D are true

(C) A & C true

(D) All are true

1. Birsa belonged to which tribal group?
  - a. Santhal
  - b. Munda
  - c. Bhiku
  - d. None of the above
2. Birsa belonged to which village and state
  - a. Chottanagpur-Bihar
  - b. Vaishali-Orissa
  - c. BeguSarai-Bihar
  - d. Kalahandi-Orissa
3. Which other tribes supported Birsa Munda?
  - a. Santhals
  - b. Oraons
  - c. Only a
  - d. Both a and b
4. What were the main features of 'Jhum Cultivation'?
  - a. Seeds were not sown but scattered
  - b. No ploughing was done
  - c. After the harvest, cultivators moved to another field
  - d. All the above
5. Where was the shifting cultivation popular?
  - a. North East India
  - b. Central India
  - c. Only a
  - d. Both a and b

6. Fallow land is for:
  - a. Cultivation
  - b. Recovery of soil fertility
  - c. Better irrigation
  - d. None of the above
7. Which region did the Khonds tribe belong to?
  - a. Bihar
  - b. Orrisa
  - c. Bengal
  - d. Madhya Pradesh
8. Which of the two forest products were used to colour the clothes?
  - a. Kusum flowers
  - b. Palash flowers
  - c. Only a
  - d. Both a and b
9. From where did the forest tribes get their supply of oil?
  - a. Seeds of sal
  - b. Seeds of mahua
  - c. Only a
  - d. Both a and b
10. The Baigas tribe belonged to which part of India?
  - a. Central India
  - b. Eastern India
  - c. Western India
  - d. Southern India



**Fill in the blanks**

1. The British described the tribal people as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The method of sowing seeds in jhum cultivation is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The tribal chiefs got \_\_\_\_\_ titles in central India under the British land settlements.
4. Tribals went to work in the \_\_\_\_\_ of Assam and the \_\_\_\_\_ in Bihar.
5. The Santhals of Hazaribagh reared \_\_\_\_\_
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ were not ready to work as labourers.
7. The British declare that forests were \_\_\_\_\_ property.
8. Birsa was born in a family of \_\_\_\_\_, a tribal group that lived in \_\_\_\_\_
9. The lives of shifting cultivators depended on free movement within \_\_\_\_\_

**State whether the following statement are true or false:**

- a. Jhum cultivators plough the land and sow seeds.
- b. Cocoons were bought from the Santhals and sold by the traders at five times the purchase price.
- c. Birsa urged his followers to purify themselves, give up drinking liquor and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery.
- d. The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.
- e. The tribal chiefs lost their authority under the British rule.

**Match the items given in column A correctly with those given in column B**

Column A	Column B
(i) Baigas	(a) Punjab
(ii) Van gujjars	(b) Andhra pradesh
(iii) Gaddis	(c) Jharkhand
(iv) Labadis	(d) Central India
(v) Santhals	(e) Kulu

1. Why did the British introduce land settlements?
2. Who were the outsiders being referred to as Dikus?
3. What problems did Birsa set out to resolve?
4. What were the methods of getting supply of cereals (rice, wheat etc.) by the forest dwellers
5. What were the activities of the Tribals?
6. Name the notable tribes in India.
7. What problems did shifting cultivators face under British rule?
8. How did the powers of tribal chiefs change under colonial rule?
9. What accounts for the anger of the Tribals against the Dikus?
10. What was Birsa's vision of a golden age? Why do you think such a vision appealed to the people of the region?
11. Why did the British dislike 'shifting cultivators'?
12. What is 'land Settlement Act' and why was it enforced?
13. Write a short note on the Santhals of Jharkhand

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**Tick the correct answer:**

1. The main centers of the revolt were •
  - a. Delhi
  - b. Meerut
  - c. Lucknow
  - d. All of them
2. \_\_\_\_\_ proclaimed himself Peshwa.
  - a. Nana Saheb
  - b. Baji Rao
  - c. Tantia Tope
  - d. Mangal Pandey.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ took an active part in organizing the uprising against the British
  - a. Zeenat mahal
  - b. Begum Hazrat Mahal
  - c. Mumtaz Mahal
4. The company brought reinforcements from \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Madras
  - b. Bombay
  - c. England
  - d. Delhi
3. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. September 1857
  - b. May 1857
  - c. June 1858

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. A massive rebellion that started in \_\_\_\_\_, threatened the company's very presence in India.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ had been stationed in many courts of rajas and nawabs.
3. The forces of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were disbanded.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the last territories to be annexed by the British.
5. The name of the \_\_\_\_\_ was removed from the coins minted by the company.

**State whether true or false:**

1. None of the Indians wanted to change existing social practices.. (       )
2. Peshwa Baji Rao II was the adopted son of Nana Saheb (       )
3. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Bengal (       )
4. After the revolt of ,the governor –general of India was given the title Admiral – general (       )
5. The Indian sepoy were unhappy about their pay, allowance and conditions of services. (       )

1. What is a rebellion?
2. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?
3. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?
4. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
5. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?
6. What was the demand of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?
7. What did the British do to protect the interest of those who converted to Christianity?
8. What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?
9. What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?
10. What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?
11. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?
12. How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?
13. What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?
14. Why is the revolt of 1857 known as the first war of independence??
15. How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?
16. Name the groups that participated in this revolt.

17. How did the mutiny became a popular rebellion?
18. Describe the causes of Revolt of 1857.
19. Describe the contribution of the following in the revolt of 1857.
20. Trace the rebellion from Meerut to Delhi.

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**Fill in the blanks**

1. In the 1870's, the western walls of \_\_\_\_\_ were broken to establish the railways.
2. The Mughal aristocracy in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century lived in \_\_\_\_\_
3. A haveli is housed by many \_\_\_\_\_
4. The central dome of the viceroy's palace was copied from the \_\_\_\_\_
5. The British exiled Bahadur Shah Zafar to \_\_\_\_\_
6. The two architects who designed New Delhi and Shahjahanabad were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The British saw overcrowded spaces as \_\_\_\_\_
8. In 1888 an extension scheme called the \_\_\_\_\_ was devised
9. The British lived in \_\_\_\_\_ areas of the cities.
10. In 1877, the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ was recognized as the Empress of India

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Who lived in the "white areas in cities such as Madras?
2. What is meant by de-urbanization?
3. Write a short note on Machlipatnam.
4. Name different types of towns on the basis of their functions.
5. What happened to the Indian cities during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries
6. How most of the modern cities emerged in the western world?
7. What was Khanqahs and Idgah?
8. Why did Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rise in importance in the late eighteenth century?
9. Name some cities which were de-urbanized in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
10. Which period is called Renaissance period of Delhi?
11. What was the difference between Presidencies and Delhi

**Answer the following questions in 60 to 80 words**

1. Why did several types of towns decline in importance during the late 18<sup>th</sup> century?
2. Was Shahjahanabad an ideal city?
3. When did the British gain control of Delhi?
4. What were the differences in the development of Delhi and other colonial cities?
5. Where was New Delhi constructed? Who designed this city?
6. Describe the city of New Delhi with the Government buildings after 1911.
7. What were the views of Viceroy Harding and architect Herbert Baker about New Delhi?
8. What was the effect of riots on Muslims in Delhi in 1947?
9. Explain the statement Delhi became a city of refugees.
10. Why did the British choose to hold a grand Durbar in Delhi although it was not the capital?

**Answer the following questions in 80 words each**

1. How did the Old city of Delhi change under British rule?
2. How did the partition affect life in Delhi
3. How many 'Delhi's came in to existence before New Delhi?
4. Why and how the British did made New Delhi in stark contrast to old city?
5. Describe the features of colonial Bungalows.
6. What did the Census of 1931 reveal?

GEOGRAPHY:

1. Which one of the following does not make sustains a resource?  
 (a) Utility (b) value (c) Quantity
2. Which one of the following is a human made resource?  
 (a) Medicine to treat cancer (b) spring water (c) tropical forest
3. Biotic resources are-  
 (a) Derived from living things  
 (b) Made by human being  
 (c) Derived from non-living things
4. Which one of the following is a natural resource?  
 (a) car (b) table (c) air
5. Which one the following is a abiotic resource?  
 (a) Plant (b) petrol (c) gold
6. Which one the following is not a factor of soil formation?  
 (a) Time (b) soil texture (c) organic matter
7. Which one of the following methods is most appropriate to check soil erosion on steps slope?  
 (a) Shelter belt (b) mulching (c) terrace cultivation
8. Which one of the following is not in favour of the conservation of nature?  
 (a) Switch off the bulb when not in use  
 (b) Close the tap immediately after using  
 (c) Dispose the poly packs after shopping
9. The life supporting system is known as the –  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) biosphere (c) eco system
10. The thin layer off grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called-  
 (a) Rock (b) soil (c) iron ore
11. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of minerals?  
 (a) They are created by natural processes



(b) They have a definite chemical composition

(c) They are exhaustible

12. Which one of the following is not a producer of Mica?

(a) Jharkhand

(b) Rajasthan

(c) Karnataka

13. Which one of the following is a leading producer of copper in the world?

(a) Chile

(b) Bolivia

(c) Ghana

14. Which one of the following practice will conserve LPG in your kitchen?

(a) Soaking Dal for some time before cooking it

(b) Cooking food in pressure cooker

(c) Both A and B

15. Heat energy obtained from the earth is called.....

(a) Nuclear energy

(b) Geothermal energy

(c) Solar energy

### Fill in the blanks

1. Anything that can be natural resources used to satisfy a need is a .....

2. Some resources can become .....valuable with time.

3. ....resources are those which have a limited stock.

4. Resources that found everywhere are..... Resources

5. People are called ..... resources

6. .... resources are those which replenished quickly

7. Ganga-.....Plain of India is an over populated region.

8. Water availability per person in India is .....

9. Natural gas is found with .....deposits.

10. ....energy trapped from the sun.

11. Heat energy obtains from the earth called ..... energy.

12. Petroleum is referred to as..... gold.

13. Animal dung a kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called.....

14. ....was the first country in the world develop hydroelectricity.

15. ....is the largest producer of bauxite in the world.

**State whether the following statements are true or false**

31. Utility is what makes a substance a resource
32. Things become resources only they have no value.
33. Some resources can become economically valuable with time.
34. Actual resources are those resources whose quantity unknown.
35. Machinery and the vehicles are human made resources.
36. Desert are the densely populated area.
37. The use of land is determined by physical factors.
38. The quality of land also same from place to place.
39. Soil erosion and depletion are the major threads to soil as resource.
40. Fresh water accounts for only 27% on the earth.
41. China and India have large iron ore deposits.
42. Europe is the leading producer of iron-ore in the world.
43. Minerals are renewable resources.
44. South Africa is rich in largest producer of diamonds in the world.
45. Limestone, Mica and Gypsum are examples of metallic minerals.

**Short answer type questions**

46. What is utility?
47. How does something become a resource?
48. What is means "Patent"?
49. List out for resources you use in your home?
50. List out for resources you use in your classroom?
51. Which are the two main climatic sectors responsible for soil formation?
52. What is soil?
53. Write any two reasons for land degradation today?
54. Why is land considered an important resource?
55. Which areas are densely populated?

56. Name any two common minerals used by you every day?
57. What is an ore?
58. Name two regions rich in natural gas resources?
59. What are minerals?
60. Where are minerals found?
61. What do you understand by the statement "Natural resources have utility and value"?
62. How does something become a resource?
63. What is technology? Explain
64. How are natural resources classified?
65. Why are human considered as a resource?
66. How is soil formed?
67. Name the major threats to the environment?
68. Name the factors responsible for land degradation? (Any three)
69. Why is the Earth called a water planet?
70. What is polluted water?
71. How are mineral extract make a chart?
72. What are conventional source?
73. How is firewood used in India?
74. Describe fossil fuels?
75. What is the cause depletion of fossil fuel?
76. Give the classification of natural resources on the basis level of development and use?
77. On the basis of origin classify natural resources?
78. Describe renewable and non-renewable resources?
79. Classify resources on the basis of distribution?
80. What are human resources?

81. What for which purpose land used?
82. Write the stapes that can help in conserving degraded land?
83. Explain factors of soil formation with the help of a diagram?
84. What are different method of soil conservation?
85. What measures can be taken to minimise the loss of water?
86. What is the need for using non-conventional source of energy?
87. Describe solar energy?
88. Explain wind energy?
89. Describe tidal energy?
90. Give an account of biogas?

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**Political Science**

1. Why does country need a constitution?
2. Who wrote the book of Jhootan?
3. What were the reasons for the struggle of people of Nepal?
4. Who was the Chairman of Indian constitution drafting committee?
5. Which are the three organs of the state?
6. What do you understand word by ideal?
7. Define "Tyranny"
8. What do you understand by minority?
9. How many fundamental rights given by Indian constitution at present time?
10. Why do the people of Nepal want a new constitution?
11. What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of elected representatives?
12. Write a short note on Indian national movement?
13. Make a list of the fundamental rights?
14. Explain the rights of freedom?
15. Write the key features of Indian constitution?
16. Explain the parliamentary form of govt.?
17. India is a secular state" Explain?
18. What do you understand by secularism?
19. Define "Fundamental duties"
20. Why it is important of fundamental duties for citizen?
21. W hat is the discrimination?
22. What is Indian secularism?
23. Write a name of country who adopted the policy of secular state?
24. What do you understand intervention?
25. Why is it important to separate religion from the state?

26. What is the meaning of the word "Coercion"?
27. What do you understand by Untouchability?
28. Is Saudi Arabia secular state?
29. When do the acts of discrimination take place?
30. What examples does history provide on the ground of religion?
31. What do you mean by non-interference?
32. What is the strategy of intervention to support minority?
33. What USA constitution says about secularism?
34. How is India a secular state?
38. What is the paradox of Jewish state of Israel?
39. Give an example to show secularism is important in democracy?
40. How does Indian state prevent religious domination?
41. What type of religious issue was in France?
42. Why is it important separate religion from the state?
43. How would a person feel if he is discriminated against?
44. How would be the reaction such a person?
45. What example does history provide on the ground of religion?
46. How do we practice secularism?
47. Poojasthal of Hindus is called.....
48. Write the two name of national festival of India?
49. What happened is Hitler's Germany?
50. In which month of the Holi celebrated?
51. During British rule which act allowed elected representation?
52. Which is the highest representative authority in India?
53. Which house of parliament is non permanent?
54. Name two national and two regional parties?
55. Outline the main function of Parliament?

56. What is coalition Govt.?
57. Write briefly how is Rajya Sabha formed?
58. Why there are few women in parliament?
59. What was the political situation in India before independence?
60. How is central Govt. formed?
61. Describe the role played in opposition in parliament?
62. What is the importance of parliament for Indian citizen?
63. Define the term "Universal Adult Franchise"
64. What is EVM?
65. What is the taken point for a democratic reform?
66. How is Govt. elected?
67. Explain coalition?
68. What is coalition?
69. Compare the two houses of parliament?
70. How does opposing play an important role in parliament?
71. How is our faith in democratic form of govt. reposed?
72. Which state has the less number of MPs in the Lok Sabha?
73. Who will form the govt.?
74. Why do you think there are so few women in parliament?
75. What happened when we became independent?
76. What was the most important provision in the constitution of India?
77. What can law not do?
78. In which act British could arrest people without any trial ?
79. Which act provide share in fathers property to women?
80. Which Methods used to protest or show dissent?
81. Write features of seditions act of 1870?
82. What do we mean by domestic violence?

83. How are new law formed?
84. Give some example of un popular law?
85. When was Supreme Court of India established?
86. Explain the women movement?
87. Why do we need courts?
88. What are PILs?
89. How is judiciary independent?
90. Explain the term judicial review?

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