

CLASS- 8TH
WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

Q.1- How did the last Mughal emperor live the last years of his life?

Ans- Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal emperor. He lived a very pathetic life during the last years of his life. The sepoys proclaimed him as their leader in their fight against the British. He was the symbolic head of the 1857 revolt. However, after the failure of the revolt, he was tried in the court and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He and his wife were sent to prison in Rangoon where he died in 1862.

Q.2- What could be the reasons for the confidence of the British rulers about their position in India before May 1857?

Ans- The British became confident about their position in India because of the following reasons:

- a. The Mughal rulers, after the death of Aurangzeb, were not strong and powerful. Hence, it was easier for the British to annex states.
- b. The disunity among nawabs and the Mughal rulers helped the British have a firm stronghold over Indian society, starting from Bengal.
- c. The policies, like Subsidiary Alliance, helped British annex territories one after another, without the use of any military power.
- d. The revolt of 1857 was crushed by the British leading to their supremacy over Indian society.

Q.3- How did the British succeed in securing the submission of the rebel landowners of Awadh?

Ans- The British followed a two-pronged approach to suppress the rebel landowners of Awadh:

- a. The first approach was to hang the rebel landowners who had killed British personnel, in order to threaten the people of Awadh by showing them the consequences of any revolts in future.
- b. The second approach was to reward the loyal landowners of Awadh. The British stated that if the landowners had not killed any British personnel and if they agreed to submit before the British, they would be offered safety and could retain their share of lands.

Q.4- How did British plan to bring Mughal dynasty to an end?

Ans- The Company even began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end.

- The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company.
- In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in.

- In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognized as kings – they would just be called princes.

Q.5- What reforms did the British introduced in the Indian society? How did people of India respond to them?

Ans- British introduced the following reforms in the Indian society:

- Laws were passed to stop the practice of sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows.
- English-language education was actively promoted.
- After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property.
- In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier.

Many Indians began to feel that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life.

Q.6- In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?

Ans- As a result of the rebellion of 1857, the British changed their policies in the following ways:

- The powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.
- The Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, that is, a personal representative of the Crown.
- All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. Doctrine of Lapse policy was abolished, thereby allowing rulers to pass on their kingdoms to adopted sons. However, they were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount.
- It was decided to increase the number of European soldiers and decrease the Indian soldiers in the army.
- Considering the Muslims to be responsible for the rebellion in a big way, the British confiscated their land and property on a large scale.
- Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars, and give them security of rights over their lands
- The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.

Q.7- Write the names of any 6 important personalities who were involved in the revolt of 1857 along with the places they belonged to?

Ans:

1. The revolt in Lucknow was led by Birjis Qadr..
2. In Delhi, it was led by Bakht Khan.

3. In Bihar it was led by Kunwar Singh
4. In Jhansi, Rani Lakshmi Bai led the mutiny
5. Nana Saheb was declared the Nawab of Kanpur and led the revolt there.
6. Tantia Tope fought along with Rani of Jhansi in Jhansi.

Q.8- What were the main causes of the revolt of 1857?

Ans- The causes for the mutiny of 1857 are as follows:

- The British asked the Indian sepoys to use cartridges made of pig and cow fat in wars which hurt the religious sensibilities of the Muslims as well as Hindus of India leading to discontent and rage among the sepoys against the British.
- The sepoys were also unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service which again violated their religious beliefs. For instance, it was believed that people who go overseas were considered to lose their caste and religion.
- The laws made by the British to reform the Indian societies such as abolition of Sati and encouragement of widow remarriage made the Indian rebel as they felt the British were destroying the customs and way of life.
- The plight of peasants and zamindars that resented high taxes and rigid methods of revenue and resulted in losing their land to the British also ignited rage amongst the peasant and zamindar community.

Q.9- What was the demand of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi that was refused by the British?

Ans- Rani Lakshmi Bai wanted her adopted son to be the ruler of Jhansi after the death of her husband. But the British refused her plea.

Q.10- What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?

Ans-

- After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property.
- In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors.

Q.11- What objections did the sepoys have to the new cartridges that they were asked to use?

Ans- Objections the sepoys had to the new cartridges were:

- The cartridges were greased with the fat of cows and pigs.
- The sepoys had to use mouth to remove the covering of the cartridges.
- They termed the cartridges to be a violation of the religious sentiments.
- Hence, they rebelled.

Q.12- What impact did Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion have on the people and the ruling families?

Ans-

- Bahadur Shah Zafar's support to the rebellion inspired and enthused the people and other ruling families. It gave them the courage, hope, and confidence to act.
- The people of the towns and villages rose up in rebellion and rallied around local leaders, zamindars, and chiefs.
- Nana Saheb gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. He proclaimed himself Peshwa.
- He declared that he was a governor under emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- Birjis Qadr of Lucknow and his mother Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organising the uprising against British. He acknowledged the suzerainty of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

Class- 8th
JUDICIARY

Q.1- Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

Ans- The introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all due to the following reasons:

- It allowed any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated.
- The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL.
- It increased access to justice to illiterate and poor.
- In the early years, PIL was used to secure justice on a large number of issues such as rescuing bonded labourers from inhuman work conditions; and securing the release of prisoners in Bihar who had been kept in jail, even after their punishment term was complete

Q.2- Re-read excerpts from the judgment on the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation case. Now write in your own words what the judges meant when they said that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life.

Ans-

- In the Olga Tellis vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation case, the judges stated that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life.
- They stated that life does not merely mean an animal existence, it cannot be lived without the means of livelihood.
- In the above mentioned case, people were poor and lived in slums they had small jobs and no other place to live. For them, the eviction of their slum means deprivation of their livelihood which consequently means deprivation of life.
- This is how judges connected right to life to the basic requirements of any livelihood i.e. Food, Clothes and shelter.

Q.3-What is the Role of the Judiciary?

Ans- The work that the judiciary does can be divided into the following:

- Dispute Resolution: The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, between two state governments and between the centre and state governments.
- Judicial Review: As the final interpreter of the Constitution, the judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.
- Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights: Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their Fundamental Rights have been violated.

Q.4- Differentiate between Criminal Law and Civil Law.

Ans- Difference between Criminal Law and Civil Law

Criminal Law	Civil Law
1. Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder.	1. Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For example, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases.
2. It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.	2. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only. In a rent matter, either the landlord or tenant can file a case.
3. If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined.	3. The court gives the specific relief asked for. For instance, in a case between a landlord and a tenant, the court can order the flat to be vacated and pending rent to be paid.

Q.5- Write a brief note on the independence of the judiciary.

Ans-

- The Judiciary of India is an independent body.
- It is separate from the Executive and Legislative bodies of the Indian Government. The Executive and Legislature cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary.
- The courts are not under the government and do not act on their behalf.
- Judges in the High Court as well as the Supreme Court are appointed by the President with very little interference from the other branches of the government.
- It is also very difficult to remove a judge from his post

Q.6- What is the need of an independent judiciary in a democracy?

Ans- Independent judiciary is essential to democracy because:

- It allows the courts to work independently, without being under the influence of the rich and powerful people or other branches of the state like – the legislature and the executive.

- The court can play a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of the citizens as well as enforce the rule of law.

Q.7- You read that one of the main functions of the judiciary is 'upholding the law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights'. Why do you think an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out this important function?

Ans-

- An independent judiciary is necessary to carry out the function of 'upholding the law and enforcing Fundamental Rights' because it plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democracy.
- It helps to shield the judicial process from external influences. This ensures that the judiciary is independent of pressure from the legislature and the executive.
- It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.
- It also plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated.

Q.8- Re-read the list of Fundamental Rights provided in Chapter 1. How do you think the Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review?

Ans- The Right to Constitutional Remedies connects to the idea of judicial review by protecting the rights of an individual against the working of the State legislature or executive. It allows citizens to move the court if they think that their fundamental rights are being violated by the State administration or anywhere else.

Judicial review implies invalidation of legislative or executive action if it is seen to violate fundamental rights. Hence, judicial review and the Right to Constitutional Remedies are inter-connected because the judicial review is practiced when any fundamental Right is violated by the State. In this case, a higher court can repeal the judgments of a lower court based on its own investigation.

Q.9- What does judiciary mean?

Ans- In law, the judiciary or judicial system is the system of courts which administers justice in the name of the state. It is the mechanism for the resolution of disputes and pronouncement of punishment.

Q.10- What is the structure of the judicial system of India?

Ans- There are three different levels of courts in our country:

- District court- The courts that most people interact with are what are called subordinate or district courts presided over by a district judge. These are usually at the district or Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases.
- High Court- Each state has a High Court which is the highest court of that state.

- Supreme Court- At the top is the Supreme Court that is located in New Delhi and is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other courts in India.

CLASS- 8TH
UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

Q.1- What are the objectives of Indian secularism according to the constitution?

Ans- The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian State be secular. Indian secularism can be understood from the following objectives:

1. That one religious community does not dominate another community.
2. That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
3. That the State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

Q.2- How does the Indian state prevent domination of majority religious community over minorities?

Ans- The Indian State works in various ways to prevent the such domination:

1. First, it uses a strategy of distancing itself from religion. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion.
2. Secondly, it prevents the above domination through a strategy of non-interference i.e. making certain exceptions for particular religious communities.
3. The third way to prevent the domination listed earlier is through a strategy of intervention in a religious order to end a social practice that discriminates and violates the fundamental rights of its citizens.

Q.3- In what way is Indian secularism different from that of other democratic countries?

Ans- There is one significant way in which Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism as practised in the United States of America. In American secularism, there is a strict separation between religion and the State. Whereas in Indian secularism, the State can intervene in religious affairs.

For example, the Indian state intervened in Hindu religion to abolish the practice of untouchability.

Q.4- How does the Indian state distance itself from religion?

Ans- The Indian State distances itself from religion in various ways. The Indian State is not ruled by a religious group and nor does it support any one religion. In India, government spaces like law courts, police stations, government schools and offices are not supposed to display or promote any one religion.

Q.5- Find out some examples of different views within the same religion.

Ans- Many religions in our country are further divided into groups that hold opinions differing from each other. Some examples of such groups and communities are:

- Muslims are divided into Shias and Sunnis.
- Jains are divided into Shwetambar and Digambar.
- Buddhist followers are divided into Mahayana and Hinayana.
- In Hindu religion also, there are hundreds of gods and goddesses that are worshipped by different groups of people.

Q.6- Complete the following table:

Objective	Why is it important	Example of a violation of this objective
One religious community does not dominate another	This is important for maintaining harmony in the country.	Demolition of Babri Masjid The Gujarat riots in 2002 against Muslims.
The state does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals	This is important to uphold the ideals of a democratic nation which gives its citizens freedom to follow any religion of their choice.	France government banning the Muslim headscarves and Sikh turbans in public places.
That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community	This is important to establish the sense of equality in a society.	Dalits being looked down upon by the upper caste Hindus

Q.7- Will the government intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans- Yes, the Government will definitely intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide. Infanticide involves the killing of an infant which is clearly a cruel crime. This practice violates the human right ' Right to Life'. Also it creates a threat to social harmony.

Q.8- What is secularism?

Ans- Secularism is the belief that no one should be discriminated on the basis of the religion he or she practises. Every citizen, irrespective of which religion he or she follows, is equal in the eyes of the laws and policies that govern the Nation.

CLASS- 8TH

Land, Soil, Water, Natural vegetation and Wildlife resources

Q.1- Write any two reasons for land degradation today.

Ans- Two reasons for land degradation are:

- Large scale destruction of forest cover due to the growing needs of ever growing population.
- Excessive use of chemical pesticides and fertilisers in agricultural lands.

Q.2- What are the common methods to conserve land resources?

Ans- Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checks on overgrazing are some of the common methods used to conserve land resources.

Q.3- Why is land considered an important resource?

Ans- Land is considered an important resource because it can be used for various purposes like agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. It also serves as a habitat for a variety of flora and fauna.

Q.4- What is soil? What makes the soil fertile?

Ans- The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil. The right mix of minerals and organic matter make the soil fertile.

Q.5- Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans- Temperature and rainfall are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation. Both these factors promote weathering, that is, breaking down of rocks.

Q.6- Explain the different methods of soil conservation.

Ans- Some of the methods that can be adopted for soil conservation are: Mulching, Contour Ploughing, Terrace Cultivation, Strip Cropping, Shelter Belts, Rock Dam, Contour Barriers, Crop Rotation, etc.

Q.7- What are some broad mitigation techniques of landslide?

Ans- Some broad mitigation techniques of landslide are as follows:

1. Hazard mapping for locating landslides prone area, so that building settlements can be avoided.
2. Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.
3. Increase in the vegetation cover to arrest landslide.
4. The surface drainage control works to control the movement of landslide along with rain water and spring flows.

Q.8- Suggest three ways to conserve water.

Ans- Three ways to conserve water are as under:

- Rainwater harvesting: It is a method of collecting water while it rains so that it may come of use in the future.
- The canals used for irrigation should be properly built so that loss of water does not take place while the water is transported to the field.
- In dry regions, drip or trickle irrigation is suggested.

Q.9- What are the major factors leading to shortages of fresh water?

Ans- The major factors leading to shortages in supply of fresh water:

- Increasing population
- rising demands for food and cash crops
- increasing urbanisation and rising standards of living

Q.10- What are the major problems that pollute water and make it unfit for drinking?

Ans- The major causes of water pollution are:

- Discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage
- Agricultural chemicals and industrial effluents in water bodies are major contaminants. They pollute water with nitrates, metals and pesticides.

Q.11- Why is vegetation a valuable resource?

Ans- There are innumerable uses of plants:

- Plants provide us with timber
- Give shelter to animals
- Produce oxygen we breathe
- Protects soils so essential for growing crops
- Act as shelter belts, help in storage of underground water
- Give us fruits, nuts, latex, turpentine oil, gum, medicinal plants and also the paper that is so essential for your studies

Q.12- How is wildlife useful for us?

Ans- Wildlife includes animals, birds, insects as well as the aquatic life forms.

- They provide us milk, meat, hides and wool.
- Insects like bees provide us honey, help in pollination of flowers and have an important role to play as decomposers in the ecosystem.
- The birds feed on insects and act as decomposers as well. So animals big or small, all are integral to maintaining balance in the ecosystem.

Q.13- What do you know about CITES?

Ans- CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) is an international agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. Roughly 5,000 species of animals and 28,000 species of plants are protected. Bears, dolphins, cacti, corals, orchids and aloes are some examples.

Q.14- Why are animals poached? Name a few of them?

Ans- The animals are poached for collection and illegal trade of hides, skins, nails, teeth, horns as well as feathers. Some of these animals are tiger, lion, elephant, deer, black buck, crocodile, rhinoceros, snow leopard, ostrich and peacock.

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Q.2- What are the common methods to conserve land resources?

Ans- Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checks on overgrazing are some of the common methods used to conserve land resources.

Q.3- Why is land considered an important resource?

Ans- Land is considered an important resource because it can be used for various purposes like agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. It also serves as a habitat for a variety of flora and fauna.

Q.4- What is soil? What makes the soil fertile?

Ans- The thin layer of grainy substance covering the surface of the earth is called soil. The right mix of minerals and organic matter make the soil fertile.

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Q.12- How is wildlife useful for us?

Ans- Wildlife includes animals, birds, insects as well as the aquatic life forms.

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Q.1- Name any three common minerals used by you every day?

Ans- Salt, iron and gold are the common minerals that are used by humans on a regular basis..

Q.2- What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic and non- metallic minerals generally located?

Ans- A rock from which a particular mineral can be profitably extracted is called an ore. The ores of metallic minerals are generally located in igneous and metamorphic rocks. Whereas the ores of non-metallic minerals are located in sedimentary rocks.

Q.3- Name two regions rich in natural gas resources?

Ans- The United Kingdom and the Netherlands are highly rich in natural gas. Natural gas is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface. It is used as a domestic and industrial fuel.

Q.4- Which sources of energy would you suggest for (a) rural areas (b) coastal areas (c) Arid regions?

Ans-

(a) In rural areas – coal, solar energy, bio-gas and firewood can be used as sources of energy.

(b) In coastal areas – wind power, petroleum and tidal power can be used.

(C) In arid areas, geothermal powers and solar energy are the most suitable sources of energy to be used.

Q.5- Give five ways in which you can save energy at home.

Ans-

1. Switching off the lights, TV and electric fans, when they are not in use.
2. Promoting the use of solar energy and biogas.
3. Using pressure cooker for cooking
4. Walking or using bicycles for short distance commutes.
5. Minimizing the use of refrigerators, air conditioners and lifts.

Q.6- Give reasons.

(i) Environmental aspects must be carefully looked into before building huge dams.

Ans- Construction of a huge dam creates large scale destruction of natural vegetation and wildlife in those areas, which get submerged. This is not good for the ecosystem. Hence, environmental aspects must be carefully looked into, before building huge dams.

(ii) Most industries are concentrated around coal mines.

Ans- Coal is a source of energy in most industries. It is also used as raw material for several important industries. Hence most of the industries are located around coal mines. Presence of coal mines around industries reduces the costs of transportation and also ensures easy availability of fuel.

(iii) Petroleum is referred to as “black gold”.

Ans- Petroleum is a thick black liquid. It is an extremely valuable fossil fuel. A variety of products that we use in our daily life like – kerosene, diesel, petrol, wax, plastics, lubricants, etc., are all produced from petroleum. Hence, it is also known as “black Gold”.

(iv) Quarrying can become a major environmental concern.

Ans- Quarrying creates many problems. Fine dust particles spread in the air around a quarrying site. Dust particles from quarry can cause respiratory problems. Quarrying also destroys natural vegetation and thus the home of many wild animals.

Q.7- Distinguish between the following.

(i) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy

Ans-

	Conventional sources of energy	Non-conventional sources of energy
1.	These are the sources of energy which have been in common use for a long time.	These are the alternative sources of energy which are not commonly used.
2.	They are exhaustible.	They are inexhaustible.
3.	They cause large scale pollution.	They do not cause any type of pollution, thus are environment friendly.
4.	Examples include firewood and fossil fuels.	Examples include solar energy, nuclear energy, wind energy, etc

(ii) Biogas and natural gas

Ans-

	Biogas	Natural gas
1.	It is obtained from the decomposition of organic matter like dead plants, animal dung, kitchen waste, etc.	It is obtained as a by-product during the extraction of petroleum.
2.	It is a renewable source of energy.	It is a non-renewable source of energy.

3.	It pollutes the environment since it releases carbon dioxide in the air.	It is a clean fuel.
4.	It is used for domestic purposes like cooking and lighting.	It is used for domestic purposes, in industries and also as a fuel to run vehicles

(iii) Ferrous and nonferrous minerals

Ans-

	Ferrous Mineral	Non-ferrous Mineral
1.	Ferrous minerals contain iron.	Non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron.
2.	Examples include iron ore, manganese and chromites.	Examples include gold, silver, copper, lead, etc.

(iv) Metallic and non-metallic minerals

Ans-

	Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
1.	A mineral containing metal in raw form is called a metallic mineral.	A mineral that does not contain metal is called a non-metallic mineral.
2.	Examples include bauxite and manganese.	Examples include limestone, mica and gypsum.

Q.8- What is mineral?

Ans- A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition is a mineral.

Q.9- What are the uses of minerals?

Ans-

- Minerals are used in many industries.
- Minerals are used for gems. These are then set in various styles of jewellery.
- Copper is another metal used in everything from coins to pipes.

- Silicon used in computer industry is obtained from quartz. Aluminium obtained from bauxite ore is used in automobiles and aeroplanes, bottling industry, buildings and even in kitchen cookware.

Q.10- What is biogas? How is it made? What are its importance?

Ans-

- Organic waste such as dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called biogas.
- Biogas is essentially a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide.
- The organic waste is decomposed by bacteria in biogas digesters to emit biogas.
- Biogas is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting.
- Biogas plants produce huge amounts of valuable organic manure each year.

Q.11- What is geothermal energy? How is it used?

Ans- Heat energy obtained from the earth is called geothermal energy.

Geothermal energy in the form of hot springs has been used for cooking, heating and bathing for several years.

Q.12- What is meant by Nuclear power? Explain the process how it is obtained. Also name the places of India where the nuclear power stations are located.

Ans- Nuclear power is obtained from energy stored in the nuclei of atoms of naturally occurring radio active elements like uranium and thorium. These fuels undergo nuclear fission in nuclear reactors and emit power.

In India Rajasthan and Jharkhand have large deposits of Uranium. Thorium is found in large quantities in the Monozite sands of Kerala.

The nuclear power stations in India are located in Kalapakkam in Tamil Nadu, Tarapur in Maharashtra, Ranapratap Sagar near Kota in Rajasthan, Narora in U.P, and Kaiga in Karnataka.

Q.13- What are the uses of solar energy?

Ans-

- Solar energy is used to generate power for heating and lighting purpose.
- The technology of utilising solar energy benefits a lot of tropical countries that are blessed with abundant sun shine.
- Solar energy is also used in solar heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers besides being used for community lighting and traffic signals.