

SA – 1 (2016-17)

Class – 8

Social Science

History - Class 8th

Chapter 6 - Craft and Industries (SA - I)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(1) d (2) c (3) c (4) c (5) c (6) b

B. Fill in the blanks.

(1) Indian ruler (2) Drain of wealth
(3) Cowasjee Nanabhai
(4) Swadeshi Movement (5) Liquid gold

C. State True or False.

(1) F (2) T (3) T (4) T (5) F

D. Match the following.

(1) e (2) d (3) a (4) b (5) c

E. Distinguish between.

(1) Jamshed Tata set up the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in 1907. The factory was set up through Indian skills, capital and enterprise. The factory began production in 1912. Soon more iron and steel industries were set up in Bengal and Mysore.

Plantation industry includes Indigo, tea, coffee, cinchona and rubber. India is among the top ten rubber producing countries. The first rubber plantations in India were established at Thattekad in Kerala in 1902. Tea plantation first developed in Bengal and Assam. Coffee was mostly grown in South India.

(2) Sugar industries developed faster in 1930. Many sugar mills were set up in Maharashtra. India became the largest sugar producing industry in the world.

The first cotton mills was set up in Bombay in 1854. They were mostly set up in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Madras. India succeeded in making its position among the top textile industries of the world.

F. Short answer questions.

- (1) Ahmedabad, Bombay and Madras were the three places where cotton mills set up.
- (2) Cotton industry, jute industry, coal mining industry, iron and steel industry, sugar industry and plantation industry are the main types of modern industries that came up during British rule.
- (3) The British manufacturers were jealous of the popularity that Indian textiles enjoyed in Britain. They put pressure on their government to restrict and prohibit the sale of Indian goods in England. That is the reason the British government take measures against the inflow of Indian goods.
- (4) Facing a tough competition from machine made English goods, Nationalist Movement and compulsion of world war,

fall down of import of British goods during world war-I and The Swadeshi Movement are the main reason for modern industries to emerged during British rule.

- (5) Mr. George Acland established the first jute industry in Bengal.

G. Long Answer Question

(1)

- Internal factor were not the reason for poverty in India but caused by the colonial rule that was draining the wealth and prosperity of India
- In 1867, DadabhaiNaoroji put forward the theory which stated Britain was completely draining India, which he mentioned in his book 'Poverty and Un-British rule in India'
- He also stated, loss of million of pounds of revenue to British considered it as a major evil of British in India

(2)

DadabhaiNaoroji, gave various factors that caused external drain of Indian wealth were:-

- External rule, administration in India
- All the civil administration, army expenses of Britain were paid by India
- India was further exploited by opening the country to free trade
- Major earners in India during British were foreigners. Money they earned, never invested in India to buy anything
- Different services such as railways, India was giving a huge amount to Britain. Indian labour were deeply undervalued. East India Company was buying product from India with Indian money and exporting it to Britain

(3)

- The craftsmen / artisans had no scope to find suitable employment according to their skills and had to switch over to agriculture
- Major cottage industries like - textile, leather, oil, pottery were ruined and had no alternatives source of production in India
- India has to depend on British manufacturers. India was converted from one of the biggest exporter to largest importer of British goods

(4)

- The British manufacturers were jealous of popularity that Indian textile enjoyed in Britain
- They put pressure on their government to restrict and prohibit the sale of Indian goods in England
- Several laws were passed to curb the sale of Indian goods in England
- In middle of 18th century, textile production began in England. The beginning of Industrial Revolution in England and the economic policy of East India Company jointly closed the markets of Indian handicrafts

(5)

- India could not sustain the pressure of competition which cheaper machine goods and were driven out of European markets
- Further, the British trade policies proved extremely fatal for Indian handicrafts
- In 1720, the British government asked the Calico Act that abolished the trade monopoly and imposed one way free trade policy of India

LESSON -7 (THE REVOLT OF 1857)

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(1) c (2) c (3) a (4) b (5) a

B. Fill in the blanks.

(1) Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi (2) Nana Sahib
(3) Yangon (4) Mangal Pandey (5) Mutiny
(6) Bahadur Shah Zafar

C. State True or False.

(1) F (2) F (3) T (4) F (5) T (6) F

D. Match the following.

(1) e (2) c (3) a (4) b (5) d (6) g (7) f

E. Distinguish between.

(1) The revolt at Kanpur was led by Nana Sahib. He was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao-II. He captured Kanpur after expelling the British.

In Lucknow, the revolt was led by Begum Hazrat Mahal. She declared her son Birjis Qadr as the Nawab of Awadh. After a chain of struggles Lucknow was recaptured by the British in 1958.

(2) The British were convinced that they needed to make efforts to reform Indian society. They passed laws to abolish practices such as Sati and encourage widow marriages and promote education of girls. Number of Indians felt that British are trying

to destroy their social customs and traditions and became the social cause of revolt of 1857.

The effort of British missionaries to convert Indians to Christianity caused widespread concern. Many Indians began feeling their religious norms were under attack. This was the religious cause of revolt of 1857.

F. Short answer questions.

- (1) When British introduced the new Enfield Rifle whose cartridge was greased with cow fat and pig lard. Both Hindu and Muslim Sepoys refused to use them as this would offend their religious traditions. This incident popularly known as the Greased Cartridges Incidents.
- (2) Bahadur Shar-II was persuaded to accept the leadership of the Revolt and given the post of the emperor of India. General Bakht Khan, leader of the Mughal army stationed at Bareilly, also rebelled and along with his troops marched Delhi. Sir John Nicholson commander of the British forces with the help of some Sikh soldiers, succeeded in recapturing Delhi on September 20, 1857.
- (3) Nana Sahib was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao-II. Along with the sepoys, he was able to capture Kanpur after expelling the British. He declared himself the Peshwa.

(4) Rani Lakshmi Bai is remembered the most because she was the best and a brave leader of the Revolt of 1857. She fought like a true soldier, with unprecedented courage and military skills.

(5) Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh due to Misgovernment.

(6) Bahadur Shah–II was the leader of revolt 1857 who was ruling over Delhi at that time. Other leaders are:

Nana Sahib – Kanpur

Begum Hazrat Mahal – Lucknow

Maulavi Amanullah Shah – Faizabad

Lakshmi Bai – Jhansi

Bakht Khan – Bareilly

Kunwar Singh – Bihar

(7) From Sepoy to Subedar, Delhi Urdu Akhbar.

(8) Mangal Pandey hanged for attacking British officers in Barrackpore.

G. Long Answer Questions

(1)

POLITICAL CAUSES:

- Lord Dalhousie caused widespread resentment among the Indian rulers and subjects by annexing the states (Doctrine of lapse)
- Nana sahib's son of PeswaBajiRao 2was denied pension after his father's death.
- Bahadur Shah's successor was denied the right to live at Red fort
- British did not agree for treaties and broke them according to their needs

ECONOMIC CAUSES:

- Under zamindari system, British exploited the peasant by torturing, if they failed for paying taxes.
- Landlords were insecure as their jagirs were confiscated when taxes did not match the assigned goal .
- The annexation of Indian states followed by unemployment and economic distress.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CAUSES;

- Efforts of missionaries to convert people to Christianity angered the Indians.
- British judicial system introduced principle of equality which undermined the presence of caste system of India.

- British as superior aroused religious sentiments when imposed taxes on land belonging to temples and mosques.

MILITARY CAUSES:

- Senior British officers did not pay respect to Indian soldiers.
- The Indian spays who helped British to establish their empire were not awarded , promoted .
- After Awadh,s annexation army was disbanded & lot of soldiers lost their livelihood.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES:

- British introduced new Enfield rifle whose cartridge was greased with cow fat, pig lard.
- Bullet had covering which had to be bitten off before loading.
- Hindu and Muslin both refused as it would offend their religious tradition

(2) This answer is same as Question no. 1 (Refer Part 4- Military Causes)

(3) The reasoning was not widespread:

- Revolt was limited to U.P., Delhi, W. Bengal did not much spread to other parts of country lack of unity & cohesion
- Scindias ,Holkars and big Zamindars ,traders actively supported the British .

The common aims and ideas:

- a. Leadership, movement was weak; most of its leaders lacked a national prospective & were motivated by narrow personal gains.
- b. Lack of discipline, Resources and organization
- c. Rebels were short of weapons and finances ,whatever existed were outdated and had no match with modern weapons of Britishers.
- d. Though the above revolt failed but it was landmark event of history, it sowed the seeds of nationalism in the mind of Indian masses.

(4)

- The British parliament passed a new act in 1858 ,transfer the power of East India Company to the British crown in order to ensure more responsible management of Indian affairs.
- British cabinet was appointed secretary of state and made responsible to matters related to governance and advise.
- Governor general was given the title of Viceroy, a personal representative of crown.
- All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never annexed in future.
- Allowed to pass their kingdom to heir, included the adopted son.
- Indians were made to acknowledge the British queen as their sovereign paramount, Indian ruler to hold kingdom as subordinates of the British crown.

(5) This answer is same as long answer questions no. 1

(6)

- It was the period of uprisings & rebellions in northern and central India against British rule in 1857-58
- Thousands of peasants, artisans common people joined sepoys and made gallant effort to end the foreign rule

- It was not a sudden occurrence but long culmination of accumulated grievances of common people century old oppressions
- Though many revolt were localized and suppressed
- Discontent among people just needed a spark to light the fire. which shook the Britisher to change their attitude towards Indian administration

Geography LESSON- 3

(Natural vegetation and Wildlife resources)

1.DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

1.Tropical Deciduous Forest

- 1.Found in the areas of 80cm to 200 cm of rainfall.
- 2.They are of deciduous nature i.e. the trees shed their leaves during dry season.
- 3.Teak ,Sal, Shisham , Neem etc. are the main species of trees grown here.

Temperate Deciduous Forest

- 1.These types of forests are largely found in West and Central Europe, Eastern USA, North China etc.
2. The trees are generally deciduous and have broad leaves.They shed their leaves in autumn.
- 3.Oak,Sal,Ash,Cedar, Douglas, Fir etc. are the main species of trees found here

2.Tundra Vegetation

- 1.This type of vegetation is found to the North of Arctic Circle.
- 2.Here growth of plants is restricted due to the cold climate and only short statured plants grow.
- 3.They mainly consists of Birches, Junipers and Willow trees.

Dry Vegetation

- 1.They are found in areas of Chilean desert, Atacama desert, Arabian desert , Kalahari desert .
- 2.The tropical deserts have hardly any vegetation. Only certain species which has adopted themselves to hot and dry climate grow here.

3.It mainly consists of Babool,Date Palms and cactus.

2. Short Answer Questions:

Q.1.What do you understand by natural vegetation?

Ans.1.The natural growth of all types of plant life is termed as natural vegetation.

2.The plants grow under the care of nature and produce their own food from sunlight, water and minerals.

3.The vegetation of different parts of the world is affected by the amount of sunlight and the amount of rainfall.

Q.2.Mention the factors which influence natural vegetation and wildlife?

Ans.1.The factors which influence natural vegetation and wildlife are the amount of sunlight and the amount of rainfall.

2.The altitude affects the climate, which further affects the growth and type of forests.

3.Natural vegetation and wildlife are interlinked . The former provides the natural habitat to the latter.

Q.3.Where are coniferous forests found?Name three trees of these forests.

Ans.1.These forests are largely found in Sri Lanka, Southern Canada, Parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Siberia.

2.The trees are evergreen with small needle like leaves.The trees have soft wood.The north Eurasian coniferous forest is also called 'Taiga'.

3.Examples are :Cedar, spruce, pine,and fir are the important species of trees.

Q.4.Why do Deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season?

Ans.1.In dry season , it becomes difficult for the tree to maintain water balance as there is less free water available in the soil.That is why thses trees shed their leaves in the dry season.

2.In India they shed their leaves in the beginning of summer and grow new leaves once the monsoon arrives.These are also called as monsoon forests.

3.Examples are mahua, sal, teak,peepal,neem,sheesham etc.

Q.5. Describe the wildlife of Europe.

Ans. Europe has polar bears, wolves, wild boars, sheep, rabbits, and foxes. The well known birds found here are partridges, skylarks, nightingales etc.

Q.6. Name some animals found in India.

Ans.1. India has very rich variety of wildlife. The tiger, India's national animal, is found in many parts of the country, particularly at the foothills of the Himalayas.

2. Elephants are found in the forests of peninsular India and Assam. The Asiatic Lion in Gujarat. Bison in Chota Nagpur Plateau and in peninsular India.

3. Other animals found in different parts of the country include monkey, wolves, jackals, foxes, bears, many species of deer and antelopes and hyenas etc.

3. Long Answer Questions:

Q.1. Where are the Tropical Evergreen Forests located? Name some trees of these forests.

Ans.1. These forests are located in the areas of heavy rainfall and abundant sunshine. These regions are hot and wet throughout the year and annual rainfall is more than 200cm.

2. These forest are located often between Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer.

3. Important species are Bamboo, Cinchona, Ebony, Mahogany, Sandalwood and Rosewood found in Amazon Basin, Zaire Basin, Malaysia, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Indonesia and New Guinea.

4. They are also called tropical rain forests and in Amazon Basin, these are known as the Selvas/Amazonia.

5. These forests consist of hard wood species and are evergreen. They provide valuable wood

Q.2. Write briefly about the vegetation of Mediterranean region.

Ans.1. This type of vegetation is found largely in the areas around the Mediterranean Sea like Italy, Spain, South France, Greece, Portugal, Syria, Israel, Turkey, California, Central Chile etc. It rains in winters and the summers are dry.

2. Plants largely grow in winter. The trees are not thick and have broad leaves. They are of medium height.

3. Important species are olive, oak, figs, pines, fir, cedar, oranges, grapes, lemon etc.

Q.3. Write a short note on mountain forests of India.

Ans.1. Mountain forests are found mainly in the Himalayas and on the higher hills of north eastern and peninsular India.

2. The vegetation changes with altitude because temperature decreases with altitude.

3. At altitudes, from sealevel to about 1,800 m, deciduous trees such as sal are found upto the height of 3,000m pine, deodar, cedar, spruce, silver fir and some conifers are found above 3,300m.

4. Only alpine shrubs and meadows can be seen upto a permanent snowline.

Q.4. List four measures of forest conservation.

Ans. The four measures of forest conservation are:

1. Reckless deforestation should be avoided.

2. The practice of shifting cultivation by the tribal people should be stopped.

3. Forests should be protected from fire.

4. Overgrazing of animals should be stopped and more and more trees should be planted.

Q.5. What measures have been taken to protect our wildlife resources?

Ans. The measures that have been taken to protect our wildlife resources are:

1. National parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biospheres reserves have been set up to preserve our wildlife in their natural habitats.

2. Steps have been taken to conserve creeks, lakes and wetlands.

3. Laws have been made to stop the indiscriminate hunting of animals like lion, tigers, elephants, deers etc.

4. An international convention CITES has been established that lists several species of animals and birds whose trade is prohibited.

5. Various programmes are held to create awareness among common people to understand the need and importance of the wildlife resources.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – 1
CLASS – 8
Geography LESSON -4 (Minerals And Power Resources)

Q.1.Distinguish between

1.Ferrous minerals

- 1.Minerals which contain iron are called Ferrous minerals.
- 2.examples are iron ore , manganese, chromite etc.

Non-Ferrous minerals

- 1.Minerals that do not contain iron are called but may contain some other metals .
2. such as silver, gold, copper etc.

2.Nuclear Energy

- 1.The energy is obtained by splitting the nucleus of an atom of a heavy radioactive element.
- 2.It generates radioactive wastes but emits large amount of electricity.
- 3.In India the nuclear power stations are located in Tamil Nadu,Maharashtra etc.

Solar Energy

- 1.SolarEnergyis trapped in solar cells to produce electricity.
- 2.It is non polluting and inexhaustible but is expensive also.
- 3.Used in every part of India.

3.Thermal Power

- 1.It is produced by burning coal,petroleum or natural gas in thermal generator.
- 2.The initial cost of thermal power generating plants are much cheaper ,but their maintenance cost are high and need more labour.
- 3.It produces air pollution and dust pollution.

Hydro Power

- 1.It is derived from the force of running water by means of dynamo driven by hydro- turbine.
- 2.The initial cost of hydel power generating plants is more costly but their maintenance costs are low and need much less labour.Thus it is comparatively much cheaper.
- 3.It creates almost no pollution or waste materials which are harmful to the environment.

4.Open Cast Mining

- 1.It is done to extract minerals that lie at shallow depths by removing the surface layer.
- 2.Minerals are extracted using Earth moving machinery.

Shaft Mining

- 1.It is done to extract minerals from deep within the earth.
2. Minerals are extracted using elevators that can carry minerals, equipments as well as persons into the area where the mineral is available.

2.SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q.1.What do you mean by a mineral?

Ans.A mineral is a naturally occurring solid with a definite chemical composition and a specific crystalline structure.

2. Minerals range in composition from pure elements and simple salts to very complex silicates.
3. The study of minerals is known as mineralogy.

Q.2.Give two characteristics of minerals.

Ans. The two characteristics of minerals are:

- 1.Minerals have luster or shine
- 2.Minerals are ductile and malleable.

Q.3.Give two benefits of Bio-gas to the farmers.

Ans.The two benefits of Bio-gas to the farmers are:

1.It can be used for cooking as well as lightening homes and roads.

2.Huge amount of organic manure is also produced.

Q.4.Give the name of an important iron ore.

Ans.The name of important iron ore are magnetite/haematite.

Q.5.Give the uses of manganese.

Ans.The uses of manganese are:

1.It is used to make steel.

2.It is used to make paints and fertilizers.

Q.6.Give the important use of sulphur.

Ans.The important use of sulphur are:

1.Sulphur is used as fungicide and insecticide in agriculture.

2.It is used in the manufacture of gun powder, matches and in fireworks.

Q.7.Name the two finest quality of coal.

Ans.The two finest quality of coal are Anthracite and Bituminous.

Q.8.What do you mean by hydro electricity?

Ans.Running water from which hydel power is generated is also a power resource.

A dam built to tap water usually in a valley where there is an existing lake .

Water is allowed to flow through tunnels in the dam to turn turbines and thus drive generators to produce electricity.This is called Hydro electricity.

Q.9.Name the state of India where the largest wind farm cluster is located.

Ans.The state of India where the largest wind farm cluster is located is from Nagercoil to Madurai in TamilNadu.

3.LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Q.1. What points should be taken into consideration to make extraction of minerals economically viable?

Ans.The points that should be taken into consideration to make extraction of minerals economically viable are as follows:

1. There should be enough concentration of minerals to be mined.
2. Most of the minerals are bulky, such as iron and coal. Cheap labour and transport facilities are necessary to mine them and take them to manufacturing industries.
3. The cost of mining minerals should be taken into consideration.
4. The quality of the grade of the ore is also very important. If the quality is not good then it is not worth mining it.
5. The value of the metal or mineral is important. Minerals of high value like silver, gold, diamond can be mined at a high cost because they are in great demand and fetch high prices.

Q.2. Give the importance of iron-ore. Name some important iron producing countries of the world.

Ans.The importance of iron-ore are as follows:

1. It is the basic mineral and the backbone of industrial development.
2. The names of important iron ore are magnetite which is especially valuable in the electrical industry and Haematite one of the most important industrial iron-ore.
3. Iron-ore is used in industry, construction, all mode of transportation, utensils and household practices.

Some important iron producing countries of the world are

Europe, Canada, Brazil, Zaire etc.

Q.3. Give the brief distribution of minerals in India.

Ans.

<u>Metallic Minerals</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>IRON ORE</u>	<u>Jharkhand ,Orissa, Goa, M.P. ,etc.</u>
<u>BAUXITE</u>	<u>Jharkhand ,Orissa, M.P., Gujarat etc.</u>
<u>MANGANESE</u>	<u>Orissa, M.P., A.P., Karnataka etc.</u>
<u>COPPER</u>	<u>M.P., A.P., Karnataka,Rajasthan etc.</u>
<u>GOLD</u>	<u>A.P., Karnataka</u>
<u>NON-METALLIC</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>MICA</u>	<u>A.P., Bihar, Rajasthan,Jharkhand</u>
<u>LIMESTONE</u>	<u>Bihar, Rajasthan,Jharkhand,M.P.etc.</u>
<u>SALT</u>	<u>Gujarat,Maharashtra, A.P.,Tamil Nadu</u>
<u>DIAMOND</u>	<u>M.P., A.P.</u>
<u>GYPSUM</u>	<u>Rajasthan, U.P., Gujarat,Tamil Nadu</u>

Q.4.Name the three regions of North America which are rich in several minerals.

Ans.The three regions of North America which are rich in several minerals are:

1.The Canadian Region

2.The Appalachian Region

3.The Mountain Ranges in the West

Iron-ore is mined in the Eastern part of the Canadian Shield.Canada is the largest producer of zinc and nickel.The western cordilleras have vast copper deposits.Gold is found in the USA, Canada and Mexico.Mexico is also the worlds largest producer of silver.

Q.5.How does the formation of fossil fuels take place?

Ans.1.Fossil Fuels are sources of energy that were framed millions of years ago from the remains of plants and animals. **2.**Coal, petroleum and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels.

3.The reserves of these minerals are limited. Their demand has been increasing with the economic development in the world. So these sre likely to be exhausted soon.

Q.6.Give the importance of non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans.Theimportance of non-conventional sources of energy are:

- 1.It is non-polluting, inexhaustible
- 2.Safe and clean ,low cost of production of electricity like wind energy.
- 3.Bio-gas can be used for cooking as well as lightening homes and roads.Huge amount of organic manure is also produced.
- 4.Solar energy is tremendous and can be trapped for domestic cooking and heating purposes.
- 5.Geothermal energy is useful to drive turbines, which drives electric generators.

SOCIAL SCIENCE VIII CLASS

THE JUDICIARY

Distinguish between:

1.i.Subordinate courts and district courts

Ans.Courts at the level and those below them are called subordinate courts. They are under to the high court of the concerned state. These courts hear both civil and criminal cases.

ii.District courts hear civil cases at the district level. Thecourts of the district judge is the highest civil court in a district.

2.i.Civil cases and criminal cases.

Ans.Civilcases, deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For example issue related to marriage and divorce etc...Civil cases involve short term imprisonment.

ii.Criminal cases deals with the acts that the law defines as offence. For example,theft,murder etc.....Criminal cases have harsh, exemplary punishments attached to them.

Short answer questions:

1.Explain the term'jurisdiction'of a court.

Ans.The power to pass a judgment in cases is known as jurisdiction.

2.Name the highest court in india and the highest court in the state.

Ans.Supreme court is the highest court in India and high court is the highest court in state.

3.How are judges from the supreme court removed?

Ans.i.To remove the judge of supreme court recommendation has to be made by the chief justice of India to the president of india.if it is accepted then the proposal of removal must be introduced by 100 MPs in loksabha or 50 MPs in Rajyasabha.

ii.The copy of the proposal is given to the concerned judge before the proceeding starts in the parliament of India.

iii.if the motion is passed then the formal announcement is done by the president of India.

4.What is a IPL?

Ans.IPS stands for public interest litigation which is mechanism to increase access to justice.

5.Show the judicial hierarchy of India with the help of a diagram.

Ans.Diagram page 262.

Long answer questions:

1.Write briefly about the original and appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court.

Ans.Original Jurisdiction: It has exclusive original jurisdiction over any dispute:

***Between the government of India and the states of India.**

***Between the government of India and any state or states on one side and one or more states on the other side.**

***Between two or more states if dispute involves any question on which existence of a legal right depends.**

Appellate Jurisdiction: The supreme court exercises appellate jurisdiction over.

***Cases brought in appeal against the decision of high courts.**

***Cases involving interpretation of the constitution.**

***Cases that require the review of the supreme courts own judgment.**

2.How are judges of high courts appointed? What qualification are required for these posts?

Ans.*Each high court comprises of a chief justice and other judges. The number of judge may vary from state depending upon its size.

***The chief justice of a high court is appointed by the president in consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state.**

***other judges are appointed by the president in consultation with the chief justice of India**

***governor and the chief justice of the concerned high court.**

***to be eligible for a judge of the high court one must be a citizen of India and have held a judicial office in India for ten years must be practiced.**

3.What is the significance of Lok Adalats?

Ans.*Lok Adalats are voluntary type of courts to expedite the process Of justice through mutual consent.

***these courts organized from time to time are presided over by retired judges.**

***they give speedy justice at minimum expense.**

***the first like adalat was held in Delhi in 1985 and in a single day 150 cases were settled.**

4.Write down the powers and functions of high court.

Ans.Original jurisdiction: A high court exercises original jurisdiction over:

***cases involving fundamental Rights**

***cases involving disputes related to state elections.**

Appellate jurisdiction: the high court hears appeals against all types of decisions made by the sub-ordinate courts. The appeal can be civil as well as criminal cases. It also hears appeals in matters concerning land revenue and its collection.

Supervisory jurisdiction: the high court exercises supervisory jurisdiction over all courts below it.

Court of record: Like the supreme court it is also a court of record and maintains a record of its decisions for the subordinate court to refer to whenever needed in similar cases.
