

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DRDO, BANGALORE-93
AUTUMN -BREAK HHW-
2023-24
CLASS- 6 to 10 -SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class : 6th

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

AUTUMN BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

1. SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

Q.1. Take an example of any work done by the Panchayat in your area or nearby rural area and find out the following.

1. Whether the work has been completed or not?
2. Why was the project taken up?
3. Where did the money come from?.
4. Write the importance of the project in your own words while relating it to your daily life.
5. Also write what did you learned from the above project and what importance it adds to the life of rural people.
6. Paste some pictures regarding the works which are done at the panchayat level.



Chapter 2nd : RURAL ADMINISTRATION

Q. Make a portfolio regarding the various steps the government in your rural area has taken to improve the Healthcare and education in the last 5 years.

Q.2. If you were given a chance to work at a healthcare department or a land maintenance department i.e the tehsil department, which department would you choose and why? What changes would you introduce to improve the overall functioning.

E.g : Healthcare improvement in rural areas.

Q.3 MAP WORK : Paste one map for each of the following:

PHYSICAL MAP/ POLITICAL MAP / THEMATIC MAP

Q.DIAGRAM: Draw a sketch of your locality and mark it with the help of symbols.

Q. SOURCE BASED QUESTION.

DISTANCE

Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. If you know scale, you will be able to calculate the distance between any two places on the map. When large areas like continents are to be shown on paper, then we use small scale. When a small area like your village or town is to be shown on paper, then we use large scale. It is called large scale map.

Questions

Q.1 What do you understand by Scale of map ?

Q.2 Write the differences between large scale and small scale map.

Q.3. For countries which type of map should be used ?

CCT Question.

Q. What are the problems that villagers in general have to face in their daily lives. List the various ways in which the problems can be solved at local level.

Note : Holiday homework to be done in activity notebook.

Class : 7th

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

1. Collect pictures of Shankara, Ramanuja, Basavanna, Mirabai, Kabir, Guru Nanak and a sufi saint Gazzali. Write about their work and contribution in the society.

2. Paste picture of your mother or sister or any elder woman of your family and write about her contribution in your life.

CCT QUESTIONS

3. Collect information regarding media, analyse its positive and negative influence then write your views on the topic 'Is media a boon for the society?'

4. Imagine you are a member of a nomadic community that shifts residence every three months. How would this change your life?

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

5. Read the following source and answer the questions. Technology that mass media uses has changed over the years and continues to change. Changing technology, or machines, and making technology more modern, helps media to reach more people. It also improves the quality of sound and the images that you see. But technology does more than this. It also changes the ways in which we think about our lives. For example, today it is quite difficult for us to think of our lives without television. Television has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.

1. The ways in which technology that mass media uses has changed over the years and continues to do what ?.

2. Fill in the blanks: Making technology more modern, helps media to reach _____ people.

(a) More (b) Less (c) Few (d) None of them

3. What else also changes the ways in which we think about our lives?

4. Today it is quite difficult for us to think of our lives without what ?

5. Fill in the blanks: _____ has enabled us to think of ourselves as members of a larger global world.

(a) Fashion (b) Society (c) Books (d) None of them

6. Read the paragraph and answer the following questions.

The basin area has varied topography. The environment plays a dominant role in the distribution of the population. The mountain areas with steep slopes have inhospitable terrain. Therefore less number of people live in the mountain area of the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. The plain area provides the most suitable land for human habitation. The soil is fertile. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available to grow crops. The density of population of the plains is very high. The main crop is paddy. Since cultivation of paddy requires sufficient water, it is grown in the areas where the amount of rainfall is high.

1. The _____ plays a dominant role in the distribution of the population.

2. The mountain areas with steep slopes have _____ terrain.

3. Which area provides the most suitable land for human habitation?

4 What is the main occupation of the people where flat land is available to grow crops?

5 The main crop of people living in the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin is _____

(a) Paddy (b) wheat (c) maize (d) jowar

MAP Work

Chapter- Human environment interactions:tropical and sub tropical region

7. (i) On an outline map of the Indian Sub-continent, draw the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra from the source to the mouth. Also show the important tributaries of both the rivers.

(ii) On the political map of South America, draw the equator. Mark the countries through which the equator passes. Chapter- Tribes, nomads and settled communities

8. Read the chapter- tribes, nomads and settled communities and plot the location of the tribes mentioned in this chapter on the political map of India.

Class : 8th

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CCT QUESTIONS

1. About 50 percent of children going to primary school drop out of school by the time they are 13 Or 14. Find out the various possible reasons for this fact and write about them.

2.Explore the place where you live, whether there is an industry or not in your residential area. List out the reasons for you findings.

SUBJECT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY

3.Find out about the following social reformers. Paste picture and write about their work. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Ramabhai Phule, Jyotiba Phule, B.R. Ambedkar, Rabindranath Tagore, Aurobindo Ghosh

4. Do a case study of any one tribal group of India and write in brief about their culture, traditions, way of living, food and work, with the help of pictures.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

5.Read the following source and write the answers based on that source. In the northeast, adivasis lands remain highly militarised. India has 101 national parks covering 40,564 sq km and 543 wildlife sanctuaries covering 119776 sq km. When they continue to stay in these forests, they are termed encroachers. Losing their lands and access to the forest means that tribals lose their main sources of livelihood and food. Having gradually lost access to their traditional homelands, many adivasis have migrated to cities in search of work where they are employed for very low wages in local industries or at building or construction sites. They get caught in a cycle of poverty and deprivation. 45% of tribal groups

in rural areas and 35% in urban areas live below the poverty line. This leads to deprivation in other areas. Many tribal children are malnourished. Literacy rates among tribals are also very low.

- A. Where did the Adivasis land remain highly militarised?
- B. How many national parks does india have?
- C. What are adivasis called if they stay in forests for a longer time?
- D. _____% of tribal people in urban areas live below the poverty line. E. True/False

Literacy rate among tribals are very low.

6. Read the paragraph and give answers.

In the latter part of the century, schools for girls were established by the Arya Samaj in Punjab, and Jyotirao Phule in Maharashtra. In aristocratic Muslim households in North India, women learnt to read the Koran in Arabic. They were taught by women who came home to teach. Some reformers such as Mumtaz Ali reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education. The first Urdu novels began to be written from the late nineteenth century.

- a. Arya samaj established schools in -----
- b. Jyotirao phule established schools in -----.
- c. In aristocratic Muslim households in North India, women learnt to read the Koran in -----
- d. Some reformers such as Mumtaz Ali reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for women's education. TRUE/ FALSE
- e. The first Urdu novels began to be written from the late ----- century.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

Chapter- Industries

7. Do the map as directed:

(i) On the outline map of world, mark the major industrial regions. (ii) on the political map of India, locate the places that supply raw materials to TISCO. (iii) In the same political map of India mark any one steel plant belonging to steel authority of India.

(HHW to be done in Activity notebook)

Class : 9th

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

1-. Map work of all the lesson (after PT2) as per CBSE list 2023-24.

2- Interdisciplinary project -Student should make the project on the following topics -

Forest Transformations in Java -

i) Report on the history of forest transformations in Java and their impact on the environment.(As discussed in the classroom)

ii)Story& Skit:Protect the forest vegetation and wildlife in India.(As discussed in the classroom)

2.Make a quiz:The natural vegetation of India based on the geographical location and its characteristics features and the wildlife associated with it. (As discussed in the classroom)

3.Group activity: Divide the group into smaller groups and assign them tasks related to identifying the impact of colonialism on different types of forests. For example, one groups can research the impact of colonialism on forest fires, while another groups can research the impact of colonialism on the survival of indigenous plants and animals. Make the students use cartoon strips to present their findings.(Group made in class)

3. Portfolio need to be updated as per the information received in class .

4.Solve – the-Practice paper- Social Science-2023-24.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BENGALURU-93
PRACTICE TEST
SESSION: 2023-24
CLASS-IX

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions :

- i. *Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.*
- ii. *Section A – From question 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.*
- iii. *Section B – Question no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 mark each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.*
- iv. *Section C contains Q.25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words*
- v. *Section D – Question no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.*
- vi. *Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case based questions with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each*
- vii. *Section F – Question no. 37 is map based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History(2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).*
- viii. *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.*

In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

सामान्य निर्देश :

I प्रश्न पत्र में पांच खंड शामिल हैं - ए, बी, सी, डी और ई। प्रश्न पत्र में 37 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

II खंड ए - प्रश्न 1 से 20 तक एमसीक्यू प्रत्येक 1 अंक का है।

III खंड बी - प्रश्न संख्या। 21 से 24 अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

IV खंड सी में प्र.25 से लेकर प्र.29 तक के लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए 3 अंक हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए

V खंड डी - प्रश्न संख्या। 30 से 33 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक के लिए 5 अंक हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

VI खण्ड-ई - प्रश्न संख्या 34 से 36 तक तीन उप प्रश्नों के साथ मामला आधारित प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक 4 अंकों का है

सातवीं। खंड एफ - प्रश्न संख्या। 37 मानचित्र आधारित है, जिसमें दो भागों के साथ 5 अंक हैं, इतिहास से 37ए (2 अंक) और

भूगोल से 37वीं (3 अंक)।

VIII प्रश्न पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प प्रदान किए गए हैं। ऐसे प्रश्नों में केवल एक विकल्प का प्रयास करना है।

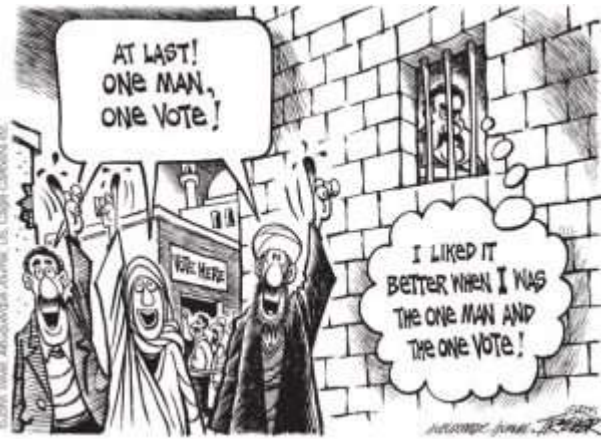
इसके अतिरिक्त, जहाँ भी आवश्यक हो, प्रत्येक खण्ड और प्रश्न के साथ अलग-अलग निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

SECTION A खंड अ

MCQs (1X20=20)

1	The Imperial Forest Research Institute was set up in : (a) Dehradun (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta (d) Kanpur	1
2	Through the Forest Acts, some forests which produced timber like deodar or sal were declared 'Reserved'. What did that mean? (a) They were reserved for the pastoralists (b) No pastoralist was allowed access to these forests (a) Some particular pastoral communities only were allowed access to them	1

	(b) None of the above	
3	<p>Who are Bhotiyas, Sherpas and Kinnaris?</p> <p>(a) Pastoral community of Africa (b) Cattle herders of Rajasthan (c) Shepherd community of Maharashtra (d) Pastoral communities of the Himalayas</p>	1
4	<p>The word 'Maasai' is derived from the word Maa. Maa-sai which means _____.</p> <p>A) My people B) Mother and people C) Their people D) Tribal people</p>	1
5	<p>Four friends are talking to each other.</p> <p>Faiz says, I come from Mirzapur from where Indian standard time meridian passes.</p> <p>Santosh, the second friend says, I come from Arunachal Pradesh where the sun rises first in India.</p> <p>I come from Goa which is the smallest state of India, Says the third friend Joseph</p> <p>Fourth friend Sunil says, I come from Karnataka which is the southern most state of India.</p> <p>According to you, whose statement is wrong.</p> <p>A. Faiz B. Santosh C. Joseph D. Sunil</p>	1
6	<p>This range is the most continuous Himalayan range consisting of the loftiest peaks. The average height is 6,000 metres. Name this range.</p> <p>A. Himadri B. Himachal C. Shiwalik D. None of these</p>	1
7	<p>Geeta lives in the area of one of the most recent landforms in India. According to geology, it is the most unstable landform in the country. Which physiographic landform is she living in?</p> <p>A. The Himalayan Mountains</p>	1

	<p>B. The Northern Plains C. The Islands D. The Coastal Plains</p>	
8	<p>What does picture want to say</p>  <p>a) People feel free and equal for their vote b) Paying money to government officials to get water c) inequality of income d) Government fears its defeat in the next elections.</p>	1
9	<p>In a democracy, each adult citizen must have</p> <p>a) Must have one vote b) Each vote must have one value c) A and B d) None</p>	1
10	<p>Directions:- In the following questions, the Assertions (A) and Reason(s) (R) have been put forward. Read both statements carefully and choose the correct answer from the below:</p> <p>(A) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) . (B) If both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .</p>	1

16	If a person in rural areas cannot find jobs during some months of the year, which type of employment is this called? (a) Structural unemployment (b) Cyclical unemployment (c) Seasonal unemployment (d) None of these	1
17	TRUE/FALSE Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.	1
18	full form of 'PMRY' a) Prime Minister Employment Scheme B) Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana c) Prime Minister Rural Scheme D) Program Minister Employment Scheme	1
19	The most affected groups in rural areas facing food insecurity are: (a) landless people (b) traditional artisans (c) beggars (d) all the above	1
20	Main purpose of buffer stock is : (a) to save food grains from pest attack (b) to stop price fluctuations (c) to meet the crisis of low production (d) both (b) and (c)	1
	SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8) खंड बी अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न (2X4=8)	
21	The Peace Treaty at Versailles with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating peace. Explain the statement with any two examples.	2
22	Quite a few animal species are also endangered and some have become extinct Or How are forests important for human beings?	2
	Read again the extracts from Nehru's speech 'Tryst with Destiny' and	

23	answer the following: (a) Why did Nehru use the expression “not wholly or in full measure” in the first sentence? (b) What pledge did he want the makers of the Indian Constitution to take?	2
24	Define fixed capital and working capital with examples.	2
	SECTION C SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15) खंड सी लघु उत्तर आधारित प्रश्न (3X5=15)	
25	Explain the major events that were responsible for the Russian Revolution of 1905. (Any three) Or Describe the circumstances which were responsible for the Russian Revolution.	3
26	How does the process of withdrawal of monsoon take place in India?	3
27	The Right to Equality is an important Fundamental Right. Mention any three features of this right.	3
28	Mention any three steps which have been taken by the government to promote education.	3
29	Discuss the role of Indian government in food security.	3
	SECTION D LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20) खंड डी दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न (5X4=20)	
30	What were the results of the French Revolution for France? Or Describe the legacy of the French Revolution for the people of the world during the 19th and 20th centuries.	5
31	“Distribution of population is uneven in India”. Describe the factors responsible for it.	5
32	How can you say that the judiciary in India is one of the most powerful in the world?	5

33	Explain the causes of poverty in India?	5
	SECTION-E CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x3=12) खंड-ई केस आधारित प्रश्न (4x3=12)	
34	<p>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>According to the regulations of the Indus Water Treaty (1960), India can use only 20 per cent of the total water carried by Indus river system. This water is used for irrigation in the Punjab, Haryana and the southern and western parts of Rajasthan. The river Kaveri makes the second biggest waterfall in India, known as Sivasamudram. The hydroelectric power generated from the falls is supplied to Mysore, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Field.</p> <p>The Sundarban Delta derived its name from the Sundari tree which grows well in marshland. It is the world's largest and fastest growing delta. It is also the home of Royal Bengal tiger.</p> <p>71 per cent of the world's surface is covered with water, but 97 per cent of that is salt water .Of the 3 per cent that is available as freshwater, three quarters of it is trapped as ice.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>1.What is the common in Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Field?</p> <p>2. Rewrite the given statement</p> <p>Of the 3 per cent that is available as saltywater, three quarters of it is trapped as snow.</p> <p>3.What was the "Indus Water Treaty". (Explain it)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p>Let us look at some of the successful slogans given by different political parties in various elections.</p> <p>1.The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of Garibi Hatao (Remove poverty) in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971. The party promised to reorient all the policies of the government to remove poverty from the country.</p> <p>2.Save Democracy was the slogan given by Janata Party under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, in the Lok Sabha election held in 1977.</p>	4

	<p>The party promised to undo the excesses committed during Emergency and restore civil liberties.</p> <p>3.The Left Front used the slogan of Land to the Tiller in the West Bengal Assembly elections held in 1977.</p> <p>i)What was the promise done by Indira Gandhi in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971?</p> <p>ii)Complete the blanks: The party promised to undo the excesses committed during_____</p> <p>iii)Name your political party and write slogan for your party?</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
36	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:</p> <p>Baigas are a forest community of Central India. In 1892, after their shifting cultivation was stopped, they petitioned to the government: We daily starve, having had no foodgrain in our possession. The only wealth we possess is our axe. We have no clothes to cover our body with, but we pass cold nights by the fireside. We are now dying for want of food. We cannot go elsewhere. What fault have we done that the government does not take care of us? Prisoners are supplied with ample food in jail. A cultivator of the grass is not deprived of his holding, but the government does not give us our right who have lived here for generations past.</p> <p>Verrier Elwin (1939), cited in Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha, This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India.</p> <p>i)Who was baigas ?</p> <p>ii)Who are getting ample food ?</p> <p>iii)What have they done petitioned to the government</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
<p>SECTION-F MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION (2+3=5)</p> <p>खंड-एफ नक्शा कौशल आधारित प्रश्न (2+3=5)</p>		

Europe



A



B





Guidelines for making project -

Project can be expressed in different forms -Multiple Assessment: Ex. Surveys / Interviews / Research work/ Story based Presentation/ Art integration/group discussion,/visual expression/ concept maps/ art integration /integration of technology etc

3.Projects can be in the form of PPT, File,Paper presentation ,shared documents, and can be digital/handwritten.

4.Students should refer to the CBSE curriculum 2023-24 .

5.Interdisciplinary Project need to be in separate file and Rest activity to be done in HHW notebook

Class : 10th

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA DRDO, BANGALORE-93

AUTUMN-BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK-2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-X

1- Map work of all the topics- as per CBSE list 2023-24. 2- Solve –CBSE-Sample paper- Social Science-2023-24.

3.Portfolio need to be updated as per the information received in class

4.Interdisciplinary project -Student should make the project on the following topics -

(A)-Making of a Global World - India and the Great Depression: Students collect material related to India's economic condition during the Great Depression and relate it to the present economic condition of India. As a group activity they need to present a collage of their findings.

(B).Lifelines of National Economy-The Early Post-War Years: The role of roadways, railways, waterways and airways in building the national economy. Students will read Handout 1 which is given below Students will study the challenges faced by the world in the early post-war years and the efforts made towards

decolonization and independence of nations and Write answers to the following questions -

Questions:

(i). Mention the role of major ports in imports and exports.

(ii). Emergence of Deccan airways changed the entire functionalities of domestic airways. Substantiate the statement

(iii) The waterways and airways contribute to the economic growth of India.

Students will also present these answers in groups using Café conversations mode in class .

(C). Globalization and the Indian Economy-: Decolonization and Independence - The Role of World Trade Organization: The students will read the handout 2 given below and present a role play of the support rendered by the World Trade Organisation in building new nations. Introduction to the World Trade Organization Study the role of the WTO in promoting fair trade practices. Role play will be presented by the student groups in the class.

Handout 1 of Inter Disciplinary Project of Class X Handout Title: The Role of Waterways and Airways in Post-World War II- World and India Introduction:

After the end of World War II, the world faced significant economic, social, and political changes. The role of waterways and airways in shaping the post-war world and India is crucial to understand. In this handout, we will discuss the impact of waterways and airways on the global economy and how it helped India in its development.

Waterways: In the post-World War II era, waterways played a crucial role in the movement of goods and people. The improvement of ports and waterways allowed for more efficient transportation of goods and helped to spur economic growth. The increased demand for goods and services, combined with the development of shipping technologies, allowed for the expansion of international trade. This helped to boost the world economy and allowed for the growth of industries in many countries, including India. In India, the development of waterways and ports helped to improve the country's economy. The country's long coastline and several rivers made it an ideal location for the transportation of goods. The growth of ports and waterways in India allowed for the movement of goods from one part of the country to another, helping to spur economic growth and development.

Airways: After World War II, the development of air transportation revolutionized the world's economy. The expansion of air travel allowed for faster and more efficient transportation of goods and people, which helped to boost the world economy. In India, the growth of airways helped to connect different parts of the country and made it easier for people and goods to move from one place to another. This helped to spur economic growth and development in India. The growth of air transportation in India also allowed for the expansion of international trade. Indian businesses could now easily access foreign markets, which helped to boost the country's economy.

Conclusion: The role of waterways and airways in the post-World War II world and India was crucial in shaping the economic and social landscape of these countries. The development of these transportation modes helped to spur economic growth and allowed for the expansion of international

trade. Understanding the impact of waterways and airways on the world and India is crucial in understanding the economic and social changes that took place after World War II. Questions: 1. Mention the role of major ports in imports and exports. 2. Emergence of Deccan airways changed the entire functionalities of domestic airways> Substantiate the statement 3. The waterways and airways contribute to the economic growth of India.

Handout 2 of Inter Disciplinary Project of Class X Handout Title: The Role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Building New Nations Post-Colonization

Introduction: After the end of colonialism, many countries faced significant economic and political challenges as they worked to establish themselves as independent nations. The World Trade Organization (WTO) played a crucial role in helping these countries to rebuild their economies and participate in the global economy. In this handout, we will discuss the role of the WTO in building new nations postcolonialization. What is the WTO? The WTO is an international organization that was established in 1995 to promote international trade and help countries participate in the global economy. The WTO provides a forum for countries to negotiate and enforce international trade agreements, and helps to ensure that trade is conducted in a fair and predictable manner. The organization also provides technical assistance and advice to help countries improve their trade policies and participate in the global economy. How has the WTO helped new nations post-colonization? After colonial rule ended, many countries faced significant economic challenges as they worked to establish themselves as independent nations. The WTO helped these countries to participate in the global economy by providing a forum for trade negotiations and by helping to enforce international trade agreements. The WTO also provided technical assistance and advice to help these countries improve their trade policies and participate in the global economy. This helped to spur economic growth and development in these countries, and allowed them to become more integrated into the global economy. By participating in the global economy, new nations post-colonialization were able to expand their markets, attract foreign investment, and improve their economic performance. The WTO played a crucial role in helping these countries to build their economies and establish themselves as stable, independent nations. Conclusion: The WTO played a crucial role in building new nations

post-colonialization by helping these countries to participate in the global economy. The organization's trade negotiations, enforcement of international trade agreements, and technical assistance helped to spur economic growth and development in these countries. Understanding the role of the WTO in building new nations post-colonialization is important in understanding the economic and political changes that took place after the end of colonial rule.

Guidelines for making project -

1. Project should be done in a group. Each group will take up all three topics and make a project as per the information discussed in class.
2. Project can be expressed in different forms - Multiple Assessment: Ex. Surveys / Interviews / Research work/ Story based Presentation/ Art integration/group discussion,/visual expression/ concept maps/ art integration /integration of technology etc
3. Projects can be in the form of PPT, File, Paper presentation ,shared documents, and can be digital/handwritten.
4. Students should refer to the CBSE curriculum 2023-24 .
5. Interdisciplinary Project need to be in separate file and Rest activity to be done in HHW notebook