

# SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK BOOK CLASS - VIII



State Council of Educational Research and Training  
Govt. of Tripura

© All rights reserved by SCERT, Tripura

**SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKBOOK**  
**Class - VIII**

---

**First Edition**  
**September, 2021**

**Cover Design**  
**Asoke Deb, Teacher**

**Type & Setting : SCERT, Tripura in Collaboration with DEO, North District, Tripura.**

**Printed by : Satyajug Employees Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd.**  
**13 Prafulla Sarkar Street, Kolkata-72**

---

**Publisher :**  
**State Council of Educational Research and Training**  
**Government of Tripura**

রতন লাল নাথ  
মন্ত্রী  
শিক্ষা দপ্তর  
ত্রিপুরা সরকার



শিক্ষার প্রকৃত বিকাশের জন্য, শিক্ষাকে যুগোপযোগী করে তোলার জন্য প্রয়োজন শিক্ষাসংক্রান্ত নিরন্তর গবেষণা। প্রয়োজন শিক্ষা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে সময়ের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে প্রশিক্ষিত করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় শিখন সামগ্রী, পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের বিকাশ সাধন করা। এস সি ই আর টি ত্রিপুরা রাজ্যের শিক্ষার বিকাশে এসব কাজ সূনামের সঙ্গে করে আসছে। শিক্ষার্থীর মানসিক, বৌদ্ধিক ও সামাজিক বিকাশের জন্য এস সি ই আর টি পাঠ্যক্রমকে আরো বিজ্ঞানসম্মত, নান্দনিক এবং কার্যকর করবার কাজ করে চলেছে। করা হচ্ছে সুনির্দিষ্ট পরিকল্পনার অধীনে।

এই পরিকল্পনার আওতায় পাঠ্যক্রম ও পাঠ্যপুস্তকের পাশাপাশি শিশুদের শিখন সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য তৈরি করা হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক বা অনুশীলন পুস্তক। প্রসঙ্গত উল্লেখ্য, ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সমস্যার সমাধানকে সহজতর করার লক্ষ্যে এবং তাদের শিখনকে আরো সহজ ও সাবলীল করার জন্য রাজ্য সরকার একটি উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করেছে, যার নাম 'প্রয়াস'। এই প্রকল্পের অধীনে এস সি ই আর টি এবং জেলা শিক্ষা আধিকারিকরা বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষকদের সহায়তা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে প্রথম থেকে দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ওয়ার্ক বুকগুলো সুচারুভাবে তৈরি করেছেন। ষষ্ঠ থেকে অষ্টম শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞান, গণিত, ইংরেজি, বাংলা ও সমাজবিদ্যার ওয়ার্ক বুক তৈরি হয়েছে। নবম দশম শ্রেণির জন্য হয়েছে গণিত, বিজ্ঞান, সমাজবিদ্যা, ইংরেজি ও বাংলা। একাদশ দ্বাদশ শ্রেণির ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য ইংরেজি, বাংলা, হিসাবশাস্ত্র, পদার্থবিদ্যা, রসায়নবিদ্যা, অর্থনীতি এবং গণিত ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের জন্য তৈরি হয়েছে ওয়ার্ক বুক। এইসব ওয়ার্ক বুক সাহায্যে ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা জ্ঞানমূলক বিভিন্ন কার্য সম্পাদন করতে পারবে এবং তাদের চিন্তা প্রক্রিয়ার যে স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ রয়েছে, তাকে ব্যবহার করে বিভিন্ন সমস্যার সমাধান করতে পারবে। বাংলা ও ইংরেজি উভয় ভাষায় লিখিত এইসব অনুশীলন পুস্তক ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের মধ্যে বিনামূল্যে বিতরণ করা হবে।

এই উদ্যোগে সকল শিক্ষার্থী অতিশয় উপকৃত হবে। আমার বিশ্বাস, আমাদের সকলের সক্রিয় এবং নিরলস অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ত্রিপুরার শিক্ষাজগতে একটি নতুন দিগন্তের উন্মেষ ঘটবে। ব্যক্তিগত ভাবে আমি চাই যথায় জ্ঞানের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে শিক্ষার্থীর সামগ্রিক বিকাশ ঘটুক এবং তার আলো রাজ্যের প্রতিটি কোণে ছড়িয়ে পড়ুক।

(রতন লাল নাথ)

## **CONTRIBUTORS**

Sri Pallab Das, Teacher  
Smt. Satarupa Datta Choudhury, Teacher  
Sri Sushanta Das, Teacher

## **PROOF CHECKING & EDITING :**

Smt. Bhaswati Sengupta Debnath, Teacher.  
Smt. Rashmita Deb, Teacher.  
Smt. Sayantika Sen, Teacher.

# CONTENTS

## HISTORY

1.	Chapter - 1	
	How when and where	7 - 9
2.	Chapter - 2	
	From Trade to Territory the company establishes Power	10 - 13
3.	Chapter - 3	
	Ruling the countryside	14 - 17
4.	Chapter - 4	
	Tribals, Dikus and The Vision of a Golden Age	18 - 21
5.	Chapter - 5	
	When people Rebel-1857 and after	22 - 25
6.	Chapter - 6	
	Weavers, Iron Smelters and factory owners	26 - 30
7.	Chapter - 8	
	Civilising the “Native”, Educating the Nation	31 - 35
8.	Chapter - 9	
	Women, Caste and reform	36 - 39
9.	Chapter - 11	
	The making of the National Movement : 1870s - 1947	40 - 45
10.	Chapter - 12	
	India After Independence	46 - 48

## GEOGRAPHY

1.	Chapter-1	
	Resource	50 - 52
2.	Chapter - 2	
	Land, soil, water, natural vegetation and wildlife resources	53 - 56
3.	Chapter - 3	
	Mineral and Power resources	57 - 61

4.	Chapter - 4	
	Agriculture	62 - 65
5.	Chapter - 5	
	Industry	66 - 69
6.	Chapter - 6	
	Human Resource	70 - 72

## CIVICS

1.	Chapter - 1	
	The Indian Constitution	76 - 78
2.	Chapter - 2	
	Understanding Secularism	79 - 81
3.	Chapter - 3	
	Why do we need a Parliament?	82 - 85
4.	Chapter - 4	
	Understanding Laws	86 - 88
5.	Chapter - 5	
	Judiciary	89 - 91
6.	Chapter - 6	
	Understanding Our Criminal Justice System	92 - 94
7.	Chapter - 7	
	Understanding Marginalisation	95 - 98
8.	Chapter - 8	
	Confronting Marginalisation	99 - 101
9.	Chapter - 9	
	Public Facilities	102 - 104
10.	Chapter - 10	
	Law and Social Justice	105 - 107

# Chapter-1

## How When And Where

### Key points :

- History is not about fairy tales, Everything that happened in the past is called History. History is all about the changes that is occurred with the passage of time.
- The first map of India was prepared by James Rannel in 1782.
- Dates become important because we focus on a particular set of events as important dates.
- In his three volume work “A History of British India” — James Mill divided history into three periods — Hindu, Muslim and British.
- According to Mill all Asiatic Societies were at a lower level of civilization than Europe, before British rule India was dominated by religious intolerance, Caste system and orthodoxy. Mill suggested that the British should conquer all the territories in India for the happiness and enlightenment of Indian people.
- Warren Hastings became the first Governor General of India in 1773.
- Coloniasation is the domination of one country by another.
- British considered art of writing as important and all their plan policies and instruction were written. They preserved their official documents in record rooms, archives or museums.
- Surveying was very important during colonial period. These gave details about British territory and their rule, but not about people.
- Diaries of people, biographies and autobiographies give details about Literate People of that time.

### 1) Choose the correct answer :

(1 mark each)

- a) Generally census operation were held in India -
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| i) Every Five Years     | ii) Every Ten Years    |
| iii) Every Eleven Years | iv) Every Twelve Years |

- b) The first Governor General of India was -  
i) Lord Curjon    ii) Warren Hastings  
iii) Lord William Bentink                                      iv) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Who first prepared the Map of India?  
i) James Rennel          ii) James Watson          iii) Robert Clive          iv) Warren Hastings
- d) The written records were produced by those who were -  
i) Literate                      ii) Illiterate                      iii) Peasants                      iv) Workers
- e) Sepoy mutiny was organised against the colonial forces in -  
i) 1850                      ii) 1854                      iii) 1857                      v) 1859

**2) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) Indian Historian have divided Indian history into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) One important source of Indian History is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the British administration.
- c) A History of British India was written in \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) James Rennel was asked by \_\_\_\_\_ to produce maps of Hindustan.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ projected Governor General as powerful figures.

**3) Match the following : (1 mark each)**

**Column - I**

**Column -II**

- |                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| i) James Rennel     | a) Scottish Economist              |
| ii) Lord Canning    | b) Mutiny of the Royal Indian Navy |
| iii) James Mill     | c) writing                         |
| iv) 1946            | d) Governor General                |
| v) Caligraphists    | e) Source of History               |
| vi) Autobiographies | f) Maps of Hindustan               |

**4) Answer in short : (1 mark each)**

- a) Who was James Mill?
- b) When the first Map of India was prepared?
- c) Which things were given importance by the britishers for proper functioning of Administration?
- d) Who was the last viceroy of India?
- e) When did the National archive of India was set up?



**5) Answer the following questions : (2/3 marks)**

- a) What is the meaning of History?
- b) What is colonisation?
- c) Discuss James Mill's thoughts about India.
- d) What is the importance of dates in history?
- e) Why do we divide history into different periods?

**6) Answer in details : (4/5 marks)**

- a) What kind of surveys were conducted in the villages by the British and why?
- b) How do the official records of the British administration help historian to write about the last 250 years of Indian History?
- c) How do the Indian historians divide Indian history? What are the problems of this division?

**Activity**

- i) Conduct a Historical Survey in your area and write something about the History of your area according to your survey report.

**Answers**

- 1) a) (ii) Every Ten Years                      b) (ii) Warren Hastings    c) (i) James Rennel  
d) (i) Literate                                      e) (iii) 1857
- 2) a) Hindu, Muslim and British    b) official records                      c) 1817 d) Robert Clive  
e) paintings
- 3) (i) f                      (ii) d                      (iii) a                      (iv) b                      (v) c                      (vi) e
- 4) a) James Mill was a scottish economist and political philosopher.  
b) 1782                      c) surveying                      d) Lord Mountbatten                      e) In 1920

**Sample answer**

- 5) a) History is certainly about changes that occur over time. It is about finding out how things were in the past and how things have been changed.

## Chapter- 2

# From Trade to Territory the company establishes Power

### Key points :

- The last powerful Mughal ruler was Aurangzeb. He was died in 1707 A.D.
- In 1600, The East India Company acquired a charter from Queen Elizabeth-1 to trade with the East.
- Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, discovered the sea route to India in 1498.
- The Europeans powers were interested in cotton, silk, pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon from India, the urge to secure market therefore led to fierce battle between the various European Trading Company.
- The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651.
- In 1717 Mughal Emperor Farukh Shier issued a farman granting company the right to trade duty free company misusing the farman for their interest it causes enormous loss of revenue of Bengal.
- After the death of Alivardi Khan, his son Siraj-ud-daulah became nawab of Bengal. Conflict arises between Siraj-ud-daulah and East India Company when Siraj refuse to grant concessions and asked company to stop fortification, this led to famous battle of Plassey in 1757, 23rd June. In that battle Siraj were defeated and company became victorious.
- Mir-Jafar-commander of Siraj-ud-dulah was made the Nawab of Bengal after Siraj-ud-daulah assasination.
- Mughal Emperor appointed the company as the Diwan of Bengal in 1765. This allowed company to use the vast revenue resources of Bengal.
- Subsidiary Alliance were introduced by Richard Wellesley. Under this policy it was stated that Indian ruler were not allowed to have their independent armed forces they have to be protected by the company, for this Indian ruler had to pay for the subsidiary forces.
- Company resorted to direct Military action in some cases like in Mysore. Mysore was ruled by Haider Ali and after him his son Tipu Sultan ruled this state. They stopped the export of sandal wood, pepper etc. through their port.
- After four Mysore wars Tipu Sultan was defeated and killed at Seringapatam then British captured Mysore.

*From Trade to Territory the company establishes Power*

- Marathas were also defeated in a series of war.
- Rani Channamma queen of Kitoor fought bravely with British company and was arrested in 1824 and died in prison in 1829. In 1830 whole state were completely annexed by the British.
- Lord Dalhousie introduced a policy known as the “Doctrine of Lapse.” Where it was stated that if an Indian ruler die without a male heir his kingdom would lapse and will become part of company territory.
- Under the Regulation Act of 1773 a new supreme court was established at Kolkata and Eliza Impey was the first judge in that court.

**Some Important Years and Events**

1498 A.D. — Vasco-da-gama discovered sea-route to India.

1600 A.D. — Elizabeth-I gave company the right to Trade in Eastern region.

1707 A.D. — Death of Aurangazeb.

1717 A.D. — Farrukhsiyar farman were issued to company.

1756 A.D. — Siraj-ud-daulah became Nawab of Bengal.

1757 A.D. 23rd June — Battle of Plassey started.

1761 A.D. — 3rd Battle of Panipath took place between Afgan and Marathas.

1764 A.D. — Battle of Bauxer started.

1765 A.D. — Company get the Diwani from Mughal ruler Shah Alam-II.

1782 A.D. — Treaty of Salbai were signed between English Company and Marathas.

1799 A.D. — Battle of Seringapatam took place between Tipu and Company.

**1) Choose the correct answer from the following sentences : (1 mark each)**

- a) Last powerful Mughal ruler was -  
(i) Babar                      (ii) Akbar                      (iii) Shahjahan                      (iv) Aurangazeb
- b) From whom East India Company acquired a right to trade with the East?  
(i) From Queen Victoria                      (ii) From Queen Marry  
(iii) from Queen Elizabeth-I                      (iv) From Mary Atayeneth
- c) The first English factory was set upon the banks of -  
(i) River Ganga                      (ii) River Yamuna                      (iii) River Hugli                      (iv) River Padma
- d) Siraj-ud-daulah was -  
(i) Nawab of Odissa                      (ii) Nawab of Hyderabad  
(iii) Nawab of Junagar                      (iv) Nawab of Bengal

- e) After Siraj-ud-daulah Nawab of Bengal was -  
 (i) Mir-Qasim (ii) Mir-Zafar  
 (iii) Murshid Quli Khan (iv) Alibardi Khan
- f) British company get the Diwani of Bengal -  
 (i) In 1763 A.D. (ii) In 1764 A.D. (iii) In 1765 A.D. (iv) In 1767 A.D.
- g) Supreme Court was established under 1773 Regulating Act in -  
 (i) Kolkata (ii) Hyderabad (iii) Chuchura (iv) Delhi
- h) Rani Channamma was the ruller of -  
 (i) Bengal (ii) Kitoor (iii) Agra (iv) Delhi

**2) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) Mirjafar died in \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Meaning of Peshwa was \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ was the commander in chief of Siraj-ud-daulah at the battle of Plassey.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of Marathas.
- e) At the third battle of Panipath \_\_\_\_\_ were defeted.

**3) State wheather true or false from the following sentences : (1 mark each)**

- a) British East India Company annexed Punjab in 1849 A.D.
- b) Haider Ali was the king of Mysore.
- c) Ranjit Singh died in 1840 A.D.
- d) Robert Clive was found guilty of corruption by the British Parliament in 1772.

**4) Match the following :**

Column - A	Column - B
i) Doctrine of Lapse	a) Lord Wellesley
ii) Subsidiary Alliance	b) Lord Dalhousie
iii) Farman	c) Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II
iv) Diwani	d) Farrukhsiyar

**5) Answer in short : (1 mark each)**

- a) When did Aurangzeb die?
- b) Who first discovered the sea-route to India?
- c) Who was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of Battle of Bauxer?
- d) When did battle of Seringapatam took place?
- e) What is the present name of the state Kittur?
- f) Who was the first Governor General of India?
- g) Who was popularly known as Tiger of Mysore?

*From Trade to Territory the company establishes Power*

**6) Answer the following questions :** (2/3 marks)

- a) What was Farrukhshiyar Farman? What advantage did the British Company get from it?
- b) Which things attracted European together developed as to trade in India?
- c) Which three villages together developed as the city Kolkata?
- d) When did Treaty of Salbai were signed and between whom?
- e) What was subsidiary Alliance?
- f) What was Doctrine of Lapse? Who introduced it?
- g) Explain the importance of Diwani rights by the British in Bengal.
- h) What is the significance of Battle of Plassey?

**7) Answer in brief :** (4/5 marks)

- a) Discuss the main reasons for the battle of Plassey.
- b) How was Mysore captured by the British?

### Activity

- 1) Divide your classmates into three groups, each group will be assign a topic which should be performed by role play.
  - (i) Battle of Plassey
  - (ii) Subsidiary Alliance
  - (iii) Doctorine of Lapse

### Answers

- 1) a) (iv) Aurangzeb                      b) (iii) From Queen Elizabeth-I                      c) (iii) River Hugly  
d) (iv) Nawab of Bengal                      e) (ii) Mirzafar                      f) (iii) 1765 A.D.  
g) (i) Kolkata                      h) (ii) Kitoor
- 2) a) 1765 b) Prime Minister c) Mirzafar d) Pune e) Marathas
- 3) a) True                      b) True                      c) False                      d) True
- 4) i) — b ii) — a iii) — d iv) — c
- 5) a) In 1707 A.D. b) Vasco da Gama c) Mir Qasim d) in 1799 A.D.  
e) Karnataka f) Warren Hastings g) Tipu Sultan

### Sample Answer

- 6) a) In 1717 Mughal emperor Farrukhshiyar issued a Farman which is a royal edict or a royal order this farman granted the company the right to trade duty free in India.

## Chapter - 3

# Ruling the Countryside

- On 12 August 1765, the Mughal Emperor appointed the East India Company as the Diwan of Bengal. Now as a Diwan company became the chief financial administrator of the territory under its control.
- In 1770 a terrible famine occurred in Bengal it killed ten Millions of people. It was mentioned at 'Anandamath' a famous Noble by Bankimchandra.
- In 1793 permanent settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis. Revenue was fixed and it was very high. After imposition of permanent settlement Zaminders were unable to pay revenue and the cultivators found it oppressive.
- Finding permanent system a failure Holt Mackenzie devised Mahalwari System in which revenue collection were done by the village headman and revenue demand was revised periodically.
- The system that came into force over South India was the Ryot wari. In this system the demand of revenue was directly made to the cultivator.
- The company was trying to expand the cultivation of opium and Indigo by the late 18th century.
- By the end of the eighteenth century, the demand for Indian Indigo grew tremendously.
- The two main system of Indigo cultivation were 'Nij and Ryoti.'
- Nij cultivation required huge investments, fertile land, large labour force, which were not easily available.
- The agent of Indigo Planters were called Gomastas.
- In March 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow Indigo and started the 'Blue Rebellion.'
- The famous Drama 'Nil Darpan' was translated by Michael Madhusudan Dutt. It was published later by James Long as a result he was sent to jail by the British Government.
- Under ryoti system planters forced ryots to sign a contract called satta. Cultivators got a loan against this satta.

*Ruling the Countryside*

- Champaran Movement against the Indigo Planters was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1917.
- After the Rebellion of 1859 (blue rebellion) the British Government set up Indigo Commission and later British stopped cultivation of Indigo and during that time synthetic dye was discovered.

**1) Choose the correct answer from the following sentences : (1 mark each)**

- a) East India Company appointed as a Dewan of Bengal by Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II in -  
(i) 1763 A.D.      (ii) 1764 A.D.      (iii) 1765 A.D.      (iv) 1766 A.D.
- b) Mahalwari system was introduced by -  
(i) Lord Cornwallis      (ii) Robert Clive      (iii) Thomas Munroe      (iv) Holt Mackenzie
- c) Which plant was used to make violet and blue dyes by European manufacturers  
(i) Jute      (ii) Indigo      (iii) woad      (iv) paddy
- d) Mahatma Gandhi started the Champaran Movement against the -  
(i) Opium planter      (ii) Cotton planter      (iii) Tea planter      (iv) Indigo planter
- e) Who was the Governor General during the grant of Diwani -  
(i) Robert Clive      (ii) Lord Cornwallis      (iii) Thomas Munroe      (iv) Lord Wellesley

**2) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) Under Mahal Wari system each village were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) India was the biggest supplier of \_\_\_\_\_ in the eighteenth century.
- c) In 1770, a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ killed ten million people in Bengal.
- d) By the late 18th century, the company tried to expand the cultivation of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The plant more easily available in Europe was \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) State whether the following statements are True or False : (1 mark each)**

- a) Indigo cultivation required small plot of land.
- b) Woman usually carried the Indigo plants to the vats.
- c) Peasants were happy with cultivation of Indigo.
- d) Indigo harvesting made land fertile.
- e) Synthetic dyes were discovered in Nineteenth century.

**4) Answer the following questions in short : (1 mark each)**

- a) Who wrote the famous noble 'Anandamath'?
- b) When permanent settlement was introduced?
- c) Who wrote the drama 'Nil Darpan'?
- d) Who were 'Gomastas'?
- e) What do you mean by the term 'Satta'?
- f) Where was the Indigo plant taken after harvesting?
- g) What was the condition of the fields after Indigo was grown on them?
- h) When Blue Rebellion started?

**5) Answer in short : (2/3 marks)**

- a) What were the two system of Indigo cultivation? Name them.
- b) Why was the amount of revenue fixed under the Permanent Settlement System?
- c) How did the European cloth manufacturers make violet and blue dyes? Why?
- d) What were the problems of cultivating Indigo?
- e) Why did the demand for Indian Indigo grow by the end of the 18th century?
- f) What were the drawbacks of the Permanent Settlement System?

**6) Answer in details :**

**(4/5 marks)**

- a) Discuss the main features of Permanent Settlement.
- b) Describe the Mahal Wari System.
- c) Explain the contribution of Thomas Munro and Alexander read in the land revenue system.
- d) What was the blue rebellion? What were its causes and effects?

**Activity**

- i) Collect information and pictures about Champaran Movement which was started by Gandhiji and also try to know about the role of local leader in that movement.



## **Answers**

- 1) a) (iii) 1765 A.D.                      b) (iv) Holt Mackenzie c) (iii) Woad  
d) (iv) Indigo planters e) (i) Robert Clive
- 2) a) Mahal b) Indigo c) Famine d) Opium, Indigo e) Woad
- 3) a) False b) True c) False d) False e) True
- 4) a) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
b) In 1793 A.D.  
c) Din Bandhu Mitra  
d) Gomasthas were the agents of the East India Company and they worked as an intermediary between company and worker.  
e) Under ryoti system planters forced ryots to sign a contract called Satta.  
f) Indigo plant was taken to the vats in the factory after harvesting.  
g) After an Indigo harvest the soil lost its fertility and exhausted rapidly.  
h) In 1859 A.D.

## **Sample Answer**

- 5) a) There are two systems in Indigo cultivation Nij and Ryoti system. Under ryoti system planters forced ryots to sign a contract called Satta.

## Chapter - 4

# Tribals, Dikus and The Vision of a Golden Age

### **Key points :**

- The outsiders of Chottonagpur village were called Dikus by the local tribes.
- Jhum cultivation is done on small patches of land mostly in forest by some tribal people. This kind of cultivation were practice in the hilly and forested tracts of North east and central India.
- Khond were the tribe of Odissa they lived by hunting and gathering and some even started living a settled life.
- Many tribal groups lived by herding and rearing animal. The Vana Gujjars of the Punjab hill and the Labadis of Andhrapradesh were called herders.
- British forced the tribes to settle down and wanted them to become cultivators.
- Some tribes like Santal and Gonds who were this kind of cultivators, Britishers considered them more civilized compare to shifting cultivators.
- Britishers introduced new land settlement as they wanted to increase revenue source for the state.
- British took control over the forest and brought forest laws, they classified forest as reserved forest and tribals were not allowed to freely move inside this forest.
- Since British faced shortage of labour to cut trees for railway sleepers for this they allowed jhum cultivators in some patches of land in forest for cultivation.
- Many tribal people reacted against forest laws, they disobeyed the rules, law etc. They considered this rule as illegal, and sometime they become rebellion.
- The Munda rebellion was one of the tribal protest movement in India. Birsa Munda led this movement in the region located in south of Ranchi.

**Some important years & events**

- (1) 1831-32 = Kol rebellion (2) 1855 = Santal rebellion  
(3) 1870 = Birsa was born (4) 1970 = Bastar rebellion  
(5) 1940 = Warli revolt (6) 1906 = Sangma rebellion of Assam.  
(7) 1930 = Forest satyagraha took place at central provinces  
(8) 1900 = Birsa died of cholera

**1) Choose the correct answer : (1 mark each)**

- a) Birsa was born in the family of the -  
(i) Orans (ii) Vil (iii) Mundas (iv) Santals
- b) The munda lived in -  
(i) Madhya Pradesh (ii) Birbhum (iii) Chottonagpur (iv) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Shifting cultivation also known as -  
(i) Gathering (ii) Half cultivation  
(iii) Jhum cultivation (iv) Terrace cultivation
- d) Where did the tribals find the necessary items for their survival -  
(i) water (ii) forests (iii) fire (iv) gold
- e) Which tribal community lived in the forest of Orissa -  
(i) Bhills (ii) Mundas (iii) Khonds (iv) Dikus
- f) The Gaddis of kulu were  
(i) Rearers of goat (ii) Shepherds (iii) Cultivators (iv) Cattle Rearers
- g) What did Birsa want to set up  
(i) Munda Raj (ii) British Raj (iii) Kol Raj (iv) Bhil Raj

**2) Fill up the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) The santals reared \_\_\_\_\_ in Hazaribag.  
b) The labadis were cattle herders of \_\_\_\_\_.  
c) Birsas followers raised the \_\_\_\_\_ flag as a symbol of Birsa Raj.

- d) The \_\_\_\_\_ chiefs were important people in the tribal areas.
- e) Birsa spent sometime in the company of a prominent \_\_\_\_\_ preachers.
- f) Sangma rebellion in Assam took place in \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) State whether true or false from the following questions :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) The British decided the tribal people as diku.
- b) The Baiga settled down in Orissa.
- c) Santals and orans were also among the followers of Birsa.
- d) The British wanted to preserve the tribal way of life.
- e) The British effort to settle jhum cultivators was very successful.

**4) Answer in short :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) What is fallow land?
- b) Against whom Birsa rebelled?
- c) Who were the Baigas?
- d) Who were the Dikus?
- e) Who were more civilised tribe according to the British officials?
- f) From which trees khonds extracted oil?
- g) Where did Birsa grow up?

**5) Answer the questions :**

**(3 marks each)**

- a) What did Birsa urge the Mundas to do in order to reform the tribal society?
- b) Why British declared forest as a Revolt forest?
- c) Discuss the causes of Santal Revolt.
- d) How did the forest department get its labour to cut trees from the forest?
- e) Why did tribals find Moneylender evil?

**6) Answer the questions in brief : (5 marks each)**

- a) Who was Birsa Munda and what is the significance of his movement against the British?
- b) What is jhum cultivation and how was it practiced by the tribals?

### Activities

- i) Make a list of few tribal rebellion which were take place during colonial period and also collect pictures and information about those rebellion.
- ii) On an outline political map of India, mark the places which had tribal population. Also write the name of tribal groups that lived there.



### Answers

- 1) a) (iii) Mundas                      b) (iii) Chottanagpur  
c) (iii) jhum cultivation              d) (ii) forest  
e) (iii) khonds                      f) (iv) cattle rearers                      g) (i) Munda Raj
- 2) a) cocoons    b) Andhra Pradesh    c) White    d) Tribal    e) Vaishnav f) 1906.
- 3) a) False    b) False                      c) True    d) False    e) False
- 4) a) A field which is left uncultivated for one or more years to regain fertility is called fallow land.  
b) Birsa was against the Missionaries and Hindu landlords.  
c) The Baiga were a tribe living in a central part of India.  
d) The outsiders of Chottonagpur village were called Dikus by the local tribes.  
e) Gonds and Santals.  
f) Sal and Mahua  
g) Birsa grew up around the forest of Bohonda.

### Sample Answer

- a) Birsa urged the Mundas to give up drinking liquor, clean their village, and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery, he also urged his followers to recover their glorious past.

## Chapter - 5

# When People Rebel-1857 and After

### **Key points :**

- Rani Laxmibai adopted son was not recognised as the heir of the kingdom of Jhansi by the company.
- Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao-II was not given his father's pension after the latter death.
- In 1856, Governor General Canning declared that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king.
- British company treated badly with the Indian sepoy, they were unhappy with their pay allowances and the condition of the service, as a result discontent arises among the Indian sepoy.
- Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, interference in social and religious structure, Dis-satisfaction of soldiers were some of the causes of Revolt of 1857.
- Revolt of 1857 started at Barrackpore under the leadership of Mangal Pandey, who was hanged on 29th March, 1857.
- Sepoy refuse to use the new cartridge which were suspected to be coated with fat of cows and pigs.
- It took two years for the British to suppress the massive revolt.
- After the revolt, the rule of East India Company in India were ended and British crown took direct control over India.
- In September 1857, Delhi was recaptured by company and Bahadur Shah Zafar and his wife were sent to life imprisonment to Rangoon.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar died in 1862.

**1) Choose the correct option :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) The adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao-II was -  
i) Tantiya Tope      ii) Nana Fadnavis      iii) Nano Rao      iv) Nana Saheb
- b) The Massive Revolt started in -  
i) May 1857      ii) June 1857      iii) April 1857      iv) July 1857
- c) Nana Saheb proclaimed himself as the -  
i) superior      ii) king      iii) peshwa iv) sepoy
- d) Rani Laxmibai was killed in -  
i) March 1858      ii) June 1858      iii) April 1859      iv) June 1859
- e) Tantiya Tope was the general of -  
i) Laxmibai      ii) Nana Saheb  
iii) British East India Company      iv) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- f) Bakht Khan was soldier from -  
i) Meerut      ii) Agra      iii) Bareilly      iv) Delhi
- g) After Revolt of 1857 the Governor General of India was given the title of -  
i) president      ii) viceroy      iii) prime minister      iv) vice president

**2) Fill in the blanks :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) The British East India Company brought reinforcement from \_\_\_\_\_ to suppress the rebel.
- b) Bahadur Shah Zafar and his family were sent to life time imprisonment in \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) In 1856, Governor General \_\_\_\_\_ decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and his descendants would just be called princes.
- d) In 1824, the Indian sepoy were told to go to \_\_\_\_\_ by the sea route.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ was the son of deposed Nawab of Lucknow.

**3) State true or false from the following : (1 mark each)**

- a) The recapture of Delhi by the British company put an end to the Great Revolt.
- b) Bahadur Shah Zafar-II died in Delhi.
- c) The British were very happy after the revolt of 1857.
- d) Begum Zinat Mahal was the wife of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- e) The revolt at Kanpur was led by Rani Lakshmibai.

**4) Match the following :**

Column A	Column B
i) Sepoy Mutiny	a) Jhansi
ii) Bahadur Shah Zafar	b) Lucknow
iii) Birjis Qader	c) Meerut
iv) Rani Laxmibai	d) Leader of the Revolt
v) Peasant	e) Indian name for British
vi) Firangis	f) High Taxes

**5) Answer the following in short : (1 mark each)**

- a) When did the British re-capture Delhi?
- b) Which revolt was called the first war of independence?
- c) Who imposed the subsidiary Alliances on Awadh?
- d) Who was Kunwar Sing?
- e) How long did British take to suppress the Rebellion of 1857?
- f) Who was the first viceroy of the British India?
- g) When was the queen proclamation announced ?
- h) Who led the revolt of 1857 in Barrackpur?

**6) Answer the following questions : (2/3 marks each)**

- a) What did Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi want from the company?
- b) Why did the sepoys at Meerut refuse to use new cartridge?



*When People Rebel 1857 and After*

- c) Name some important nodal points of the revolt of 1857.
- d) How was Bahadur Shah Zafar treated by the British after the revolt of 1857?
- e) Why the Indian sepoys under British employment was dissatisfied?
- f) What were the reasons of failure of the Revolt of 1857?

**7) Answer in brief : (4/5 marks each)**

- a) How did the Nawab and kings lose their power during company rule?
- b) What were the causes of Revolt of 1857?
- c) What changes were introduced by the British after the Revolt of 1857?

**Activity**

- i) Make a list of some important centres and other centres of the Revolt of 1857 in North India and show them on the map of India.
- ii) Make a list of leaders of Revolt of 1857 and also collect pictures and information about them.

**Answers**

- 1) a) (iv) Nana Sahib    b) (i) May 1857  
c) (iii) Peshwa    d) (ii) June 1858  
e) (ii) Nana Sahib    f) (iii) Bareilly  
g) (ii) viceroy
- 2) a) England b) Rangoon c) Canning d) Burma  
e) Birjis Qadir
- 3) a) False b) False c) False d) True e) False
- 4) i) — c ii) — d iii) — b iv) — a v) — f vi) — e
- 5) a) In September 1857 b) Revolt of 1857  
c) Lord Dalhousie    d) Old zaminder of Bihar  
e) Two Years    f) Lord Canning  
g) 1st November, 1858    h) Mangal Pandey.



**Sample Answer**

- 6) a) Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi wanted that the company would recognise her adopted son as the heir of the kingdom after the death of her husband.

## Chapter - 6

# Weavers, Iron Smelters and factory owners

### Key points :

- Britain was known as the workshop of the world when its iron and steel industry grew.
- Before the conquest of Bengal by the British India was the worlds producers of cotton textile.
- Indian textiles were very popular in western markets.
- The word muslin means any finely woven textile used for making clothes. The name of this cloth derived from Mosul (a town in Iraq) where European traders first saw fine cotton cloth from India, which was brought from India by Arab Traders.
- When Portuguese first came to India in search of spices, they landed in Calicut on the Kerala coast in south-west India. The cotton textiles which they took back to Europe along with the spices came to be called Calico (derived from Calicut).
- Printed cotton clothes called chintz, coasses and bandanna were ordered in bulk by the European.
- In 1720 the Calico Act was passed banning the use of printed cotton textiles in England.
- In 1764 the invention of the spinning jeny by John Kare and in 1768 invention of the Steam Engine by Richard Arkwright revolutionised cotton textile weaving.
- The first Textile mill in India was established in Bombay (now Mumbai) as a spinning mill in 1854.
- Indian wootz fascinated Michel Faraday, the legendary who had spent four years for studying the properties of Indian wootz.
- Tipu Sultan who ruled Mysore till 1799, he fought four battle with the British and died fighting with his sword in his hand. His sword now became the valuable collection in Museum in England. The sword had an incredibly hard and sharp edge, this sword is made from a high carbon steel called wootz.

*Weavers, Iron Smelters and factory owners*

- TISCO started producing steel in 1912. First World War impacted steel production in India . In 1914 imports from England declined due to First World War and TISCO expanded its production.

**1) Choose the correct answer :** **(1 mark each)**

- i) In the 1850's Britain came to be known as the -  
(a) Textile hub (b) Most industrialised nation  
(c) workshop of the world (d) popular granery of the world
- ii) India was the world largest producer of cotton textiles around the year -  
(a) 1850 (b) 1750 (c) 1730 (d) 1860
- iii) First cotton cloth from India was introduced to the European trader by -  
(a) Indian merchants (b) The Portuguese (c) Arab merchants (d) British
- iv) The Portuguese first came to India in search of -  
(a) Spices (b) Indian textiles (c) Terracota items (d) Snake skin
- v) The invention of this by Richard Arkwright revolutionised cotton textile weaving in England-  
(a) Spining Jenny (b) Hand loom (c) Spindle (d) Steam Engine
- vi) The first cotton mill in India was set up in which place?  
(a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Surat (d) calcutta
- vii) Weavers usually belonged to communities specialising in weaving skill. They are called Tanti in which of the following states?  
(a) Bengal (b) Bihar (c) Madras (d) Kerala
- viii) The thing that become the symbol of Nationalism was -  
(a) Chakra (b) Muslin (c) Khadi (d) Gandhi Cap
- ix) The Tata iron and steel company TISCO started producing steel in -  
(a) 1900 (b) 1910 (c) 1912 (d) 1914

**2) Fill in the blanks :** **(1 mark each)**

- i) European traders began referring to all finely woven textiles as \_\_\_\_\_.
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_ was invented by John Keye.

- iii) The dyer used for dyeing the thread was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ was the instrument on which thread was spun.
- v) The Tata iron and steel company is situated on the banks of the river \_\_\_\_\_.
- vi) Dorabji Tata discovered one of the finest iron ores in the world is in the \_\_\_\_\_ Chottanagpur plateau.

**3) State whether true or false from the following sentences : (1 mark each)**

- i) India was the largest producer of cotton textiles in the world before the British conquered Bengal.
- ii) Dacca in Eastern Bengal was famous for its jamdani weaving.
- iii) Tipu’s legendary swords are now kept in the museum in Mysore.
- iv) Wootz steel was imported from Britain.
- v) During and after First World War the market for Indian industrial goods increased.

**4) Match the following :**

Column - A	Column - B
i) Name for all cotton textile	a) Calico Act
ii) The first cotton mill in India was set up	b) Calico
iii) Legislation banning the use of printed cotton textile chintz in England	c) 1854
iv) The sword of Tipu Sultan	d) Jamshedpur
v) TISCO	e) wootz steel

**5) Answer the following questions in short : (1 mark each)**

- i) Where did the European Traders First recognise fine Indian cotton cloth?
- ii) From where is the term “chintz derived”?
- iii) What was put at the centre of the Tricolour flag of the Indian National Congress?
- iv) What made the edge of Tipu’s sword incredibly hard and sharp?
- v) When did the First World War break out?

*Weavers, Iron Smelters and factory owners*

- vi) What was the job of a rangrez?
- vii) By 1900 how many mills were operating in Bombay?

**6) Answer the following questions : (3 marks each)**

- i) Discuss the stages of cloth making.
- ii) How was khadi popularised as a symbol of nationalism by Mahatma Gandhi?
- iii) What made the British Government enact the Calics Act in 1720?
- iv) Describe the technique by which wootz steel was produced.

**7) Answer the questions in details : (5 marks each)**

- i) How did the First world war affected iron and steel production in India?
- ii) Handloom weaving did not die completely in India . Why?

**Activity**

- i) Mark the major centres of weaving in India in the late eighteenth century on an outline political map of India.
- ii) Collect information about TISCO and try to know its contribution on iron and steel production in India.



**Answers**

- 1) i) (c) workshop of the world  
ii) (b) 1750  
iii) (c) Arab merchant  
iv) (a) spices                      v) (d) Steam Engine              vi) (a) Bombay  
vii) (a) Bengal                      viii) (c) khadi                      ix) (c) 1912
- 2) i) Muslin ii) spinning jenny iii) rangrej iv) charkha v) subarnarekha vi) Rajhara
- 3) i) True ii) True iii) False iv) False v) True
- 4) i) — b ii) — c iii) — b iv) — e v) — d
- 5) i) In Mosul, present-day-Iraq.

- ii) It is derived from the Hindi word chhint.
- iii) charkha.
- iv) Wootz steel which is a high carbon steel made the edge of Tipu's sword incredibly hard and sharp.
- v) In 1914 First World War broke out.
- vi) Rangrej job was to dye the thread.
- vii) 84 Mills.

### **Sample Answer**

- 6) i) The first stage of production was spinning a work done by woman. The Charkha and the Takli were household spinning instruments. The thread was spun on the Charkha and rolled on the Takli when the spinning was over the thread was woven into cloth by the weaver.

## Chapter - 7

# Civilising the “Native”, Educating the Nation

### Key points :

- After establishing their control over India British thought to civilize the natives by giving them proper education and by changing their customs and values.
- William Jones, Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed together set up the Asiatic Society of Bengal and started a journal called ‘Asiatick Researches’.
- A madrasa was set up in Calcutta in 1781 and the Hindu college in Benaras in 1791.
- Many like James Mill and Macaulay were the critics of orientalist and their efforts.
- Based on Macaulay’s minute Education Act was passed to make English as medium of instruction in schools and stop promotion of oriental learning.
- In 1854 an educational despatch known as the woods despatch was sent to India by the court of directors of the East India Company in London, by this systematic changes were introduced in education. Education department were set up. Universities were set up at presidency cities.
- The local schools were called pathsalas where the system of education was flexible.
- William Adams gave a report on vernacular system of education in 1833. The system of pathsalas with no fixed fees or furniture etc, were replaced by new routine Textbook learning, examination etc. were started.
- Both Gandhiji and Tagore were against western pattern of education.
- Rabindranath Tagore established Santiniketan in 1901.

### 1) Choose the correct answer :

(1 mark each)

a) Someone who knows and studies several language is a -

(i) Vernaculist

(ii) Linguist

(iii) Scholar

(iv) Educationist

- b) The Hindu college was established in -  
(i) Calcutta                      (ii) Madras                      (iii) Benaras                      (iv) Bombay
- c) The English Education Act was introduced in the year -  
(i) 1825                      (ii) 1835                      (iii) 1845                      (iv) 1855
- d) Who was Charles Wood?  
(i) An educationist  
(ii) Vice commissioner of the Board of control of the company  
(iii) The president of the Board of control of the company  
(iv) None of these
- e) William Adam found over one Lakh pathsalas in -  
(i) only Bengal                      (ii) only Bihar                      (iii) Bengal and Bihar                      (iv) None of these

**2) Fill in the blanks :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) Many British officials considered knowledge of the East to be full of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The Journal Asiatic Researches was started by \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The teachers of pathsalas were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Mahatma Gandhi wanted \_\_\_\_\_ to be the medium of Teaching.
- e) There were \_\_\_\_\_ pathsalas in Bengal and Bihar in 1830.
- f) Western Education according to Mahatma Gandhi valued \_\_\_\_\_ rather than lived experience and practical knowledge.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ was a scottish misssionary who helped to establish the Serampore Mission.

**3) Match the column :**

**Column - A**

**Column - B**

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| i) Vernacular Education                    | a) Scottish Missionary       |
| ii) An Arabic word for a place of learning | b) Thomas Babington Macaulay |
| iii) William Adam                          | c) Pathsalas                 |
| iv) Minute of February 1835                | d) Madrasa                   |



**4) State whether the following statements are true or false : (1 mark each)**

- a) James Mill had great regards for the native literature of India and Arabia.
- b) The missionary felt that education should have a goal of improving the moral character of people.
- c) Thomas Macaulay thought that European education was necessary in India.
- d) William Adam toured the district of Bihar and Orissa.
- e) In pathshalas, there were printed book and had system of separate classes.

**5) Rearrange the letters to find the answer : (1 mark each)**

- a) The term used to refer to a local language or dialect \_\_\_\_\_ (nlervacaur)
- b) The local schools were known as this \_\_\_\_\_ (hptahaasl)
- c) Tagore's 'abode of peace' \_\_\_\_\_ (ttsnaikheinan)
- d) A person who can read, write and teach persian \_\_\_\_\_ (snmuih)

**6) Answer the following in short : (1 mark each)**

- a) Who set up the Asiatic Society of Bengal?
- b) Why was a Madrasa set up in Calcutta in 1781?
- c) What do you mean by the term vernacular?
- d) Who were orientalist?
- e) Who said, "English Education has enslaved us?"
- f) When the college in Serampore established?

**7) Answer the following questions : (3 marks each)**

- a) What was Macaulay's view on India about the oriental learning?
- b) What were the provisions of the English Education Act 1825?
- c) What kind of a school did Tagore want to set up on growing up?
- d) What was William Jones contribution in oriental learning?

**8) Answer in details : (5 marks each)**

- a) Describe Adam's report on Education.

- b) Explain Wood's Despatch and its advantages.
- c) Describe about the pathshalas of the nineteenth century India.

### Activity

- i) Collect pictures of some of the famous university and colleges in India and also collect Historical information about them like their History of development etc.
- ii) Divide your classmates into various groups and hold a discussion about "Should English be the medium of instruction in the schools in India?"

### Answers

- 1) a) (ii) Linguist b) (iii) Benaras c) (i) 1825  
d) (iii) The president of the board of control of the company.  
e) (iii) Bengal and Bihar.
- 2) a) errors, unscientific thoughts b) William Jones c) Guru d) Indian Language  
e) 1 Lakh f) text books g) William Carey.
- 3) i) — c ii) — d iii) — a iv) — b
- 4) a) False b) True c) True d) False
- 5) a) Vernacular b) Pathshalas c) Santiniketan d) Munshi
- 6) a) William Jones  
b) To actively promote the study of Arabic Persian and Islamic Law  
c) Vernacular is a term generally used to refer of a local language or dialect as distinct from what is seen as the standard language.  
d) persons with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia were known as Orientalists.  
e) Mahatma Gandhi.  
f) In the year 1818.

### Sample Answer

- 5) a) Macaulay view on oriental learning were

- i) He saw India as an uncivilised country and that needed to be civilised.
- ii) No branch of Eastern knowledge according to him could be compared to what England had produced.
- iii) He urged that the British Government in India should stop wasting public money in promoting oriental learning as it was of no practical use.

## Chapter - 8

# Women, Caste and Reform

### Key points :

- About two hundred years ago, there were many restrictions imposed on women like sati, widowhood, child marriage, polygamy, no property rights etc.
- Caste discrimination existed in the society. The Brahmans and Kshatriyas were superior to Vaisyas and Peasants. The untouchables were the lowest in society.
- Raja Rammohan Roy founded a reform association known as the Brahmosabha (later known as Brahma Samaj) in Calcutta.
- Raja Rammohan Roy began a campaign against sati, It was banned in 1829.
- Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar favoured widow remarriage.
- Widow Remarriage act was passed in 1856.
- Swami Dayaananda Saraswati founded Arya Samaj in 1875, and supported women education and remarriage of widows.
- Tarabai Shinde published a book 'Stripurushtulna', criticising the social differences between men and women.
- Pandita Ramabai founded a 'widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands and relatives.
- Jyotirao Phule founded 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' to worked against caste discrimination.
- In 1873 Phule wrote a book named 'Gulamgiri' meaning slavery.
- Dr. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswami Naicker popularly known as Periyar, continued to work for caste reforms and started "Temple Entry Movement" and "self Respect Movement".
- Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

**1) Choose the correct option :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) The association founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy was -  
(i) Arya Samaj      (ii) Brahman Samaj      (iii) Brahmo Samaj      (iv) Aryan Samaj
- b) Sati was banned in -  
(i) 1839      (ii) 1829      (iii) 1819      (iv) 1809
- c) In 1856, a law was passed permitting -  
(i) widow remarriage      (ii) child marriage  
(iii) inter-caste marriage      (iv) polygamy
- d) A book published by Tarabai Shinde -  
(i) Stripurush Tulna      (ii) Stripurush Samanta  
(iii) Stripurushekta      (iv) Stripurush
- e) The movement started by Periyar was -  
(i) Self Respect Movement      (ii) Temple Entry Movement  
(iii) Satnami Movement      (iv) Wahavi Movement
- f) Ambedkar born into a -  
(i) Munda family      (ii) Mahar family  
(iii) Brahmin family      (iv) Rich family

**2) Fill in the blanks :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Ram Mohan Roy began a campaign against the practice of \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_ could remarry.
- c) The meaning of Gulamgiri was \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Aligarh Movement was started by \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The Mohammedan Anglo Oriental college later became the \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) The book 'Prachya and Paschatya' was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) State True or False :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain established school in Kolkata and Patna for Muslim girls.
- b) Sir Theodore Beck was a principal of Hindu College.

- c) Metropolitan institution was established by Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- d) Brahmo Sabha was established in 1827.
- e) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the leader of Prarthana Samaj.




**4) Match the following:-**

Column - I	Column - II
i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	a) Widow remarriage
ii) Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar	b) Araya Samaj
iii) Dayananda Saraswati	c) Kerala
iv) Shri Narayan Guru	d) Brahmo Sabha

**5) Answer in short :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Who founded Satya Shodhak Samaj?
- b) Who was known as Periyar?
- c) What was the original name of Derozio?
- d) Who founded a widows home at Poona?
- e) Who established Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college?
- f) Which Movement was founded by Ghasidas?

**6) Answer the following :**

**(3 marks each)**

- a) Write the contribution of Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar for passing the widow remarriage act by the British Government.
- b) What was the Aligarh Movement?
- c) Why did Periyar leave congress?
- d) What was Pandit Ramabai's contribution as a social reformer?
- e) Write a short note on Ramkrishna Mission.
- f) What was Young Bengal Movement ?

**7) Answer the following questions :**

**(5 marks each)**

- a) Write about the contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for the welfare of the society and woman.
- b) Discuss the role of Jyotirao Phule in developing the ideas about the injustice of caste system and opposing it.
- c) Give a brief description of the Non Brahmin Movement.

**Activity**

- 1) Make a list of some Indian Social Reformers and collect some information about them.

**Answers**

- 1) a) (iii) Brahmo Samaj      b) (ii) 1829      c) (i) Widow remarriage  
d) (i) Stripurush Tulna      e) (i) Self Respect Movement      f) Mahar family
- 2) a) sati      b) Widow      c) Slave      d) Syed Ahmed Khan  
e) Aligarh Muslim University      f) Swami Vivekananda
- 3) a) True      b) False      c) True      d) False      e) False.
- 4) i) — d      ii) — a      iii) — b iv) — c
- 5) a) Jyotirao Phule      b) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker      c) Henry Louis Vivian Derozio  
d) Pandita Ramabai      e) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan      f) Satnami Movement  
g) Jyotirao Phule

**Sample Answer**

- 6) a) One of the most famous reformers Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar used the ancient texts to suggest that widows could remarry, his suggestion was adopted by British officials, and a law was passed in 1856 permitting widow remarriage. Thus the act was passed by British Government.

## Chapter - 9

# The Making of the National Movement (1870s - 1947)

- Early political association like Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Bombay Association, Indian Association etc. wanted to empower Indians.
- The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms.
- The Indian National Congress was established in 1885.
- 'Poverty and un-British rule in India' this book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji.
- In 1905 Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal, which led to boycott and Swadesi and rise in radicals in the congress.
- Radicals like Lal-Bal-Pal emphasized the importance of self reliance and constructive work.
- All India Muslim League was formed at Dacca in 1906.
- Congress split in Surat in 1907 and reunited in 1916 in Lucknow.
- In 1919 the British passed the Rowlatt Act which curbed the fundamental rights of the people.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred in 1919. Due to this incident Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood title.
- Non-co-operation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22.
- Due to Chauri-Chaura incident in February 1922 Non-co-operative Movement was called off.
- Congress demanded complete independence in Lahore session of 1929.
- Gandhiji launched the Civil disobedience Movement in 1930 by the famous Dandi March.
- Quit India Movement started in 1942, was led by Gandhiji.
- Muslim League demanded for two nations and carried out direct action day on 16th August 1946.
- In March 1946 British sent cabinet mission to India to solve the constitutional deadlock but failed.



*The Making of the National Movement (1870s - 1947)*

**Timeline Chart**

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Events</b>
1878 AD	The Arms Act was passed
1883 AD	Ilbert Bill was introduced by the British Government
1885 AD	The Indian National Congress was established when 72 delegates from all over the country met at Bombay
1905 AD	Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal
1906 AD	All India Muslim League at Dacca was formed
1907 AD	The congress split at Surat
1915 AD	Gandhiji arrived in India
1919 AD	Rowlat Act was passed Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place
1921-22 AD	Non-co-operative Movement gained Momentum.
February	A crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura and Gandhiji called of Non-co-operation Movement
1922 AD	
1930 AD	Civil disobedience Movement was launched, Gandhiji marched to Dandi in order to break the salt law.
1935 AD	The Government of India Act prescribed provincial autonomy
1939 AD	The Second World War broke out
16 August	Direct Action day was announced. Cabinet Mission was sent to India
1946 AD	

**1) Choose the correct answer : (1 mark each)**

a) The act that Disallowed Indians from possessing arms -

(i) Rowlatt Act

(ii) Arms Act

(iii) Ilbert Bill

(iv) Vernacular Press Act

b) The partition of Bengal was ordered by -

(i) Lord Curzon

(ii) Lord Dalhousie

(iii) Lord Macaulay

(iv) Lord Mountbatten

- c) Congress was divided in -  
(i) 1901                      (ii) 1905                      (iii) 1907                      (iv) 1910
- d) Lala Lajpat Roy was a nationalist from -  
(i) Bengal                      (ii) Punjab                      (iii) Uttar Pradesh                      (iv) Bihar
- e) The Indian who renounced his knighthood after the Jalianwala Bagh Massacre -  
(i) Mahatma Gandhi                      (ii) Rabindranath Tagore  
(iii) Lala Lajpat Rai                      (iv) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- f) The movement started in India against the injustice done to the Turkish Sultan -  
(i) Khilafat                      (ii) Quit India                      (iii) Dandi March                      (iv) Lucknow Pact
- g) 26th January 1930 was observed all over the country as -  
(i) Republic day                      (ii) Independence day                      (iii) Direct Action day                      (iv) Black day

**2) Fill in the blanks :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ was popularly called Deshbandhu.
- b) Revolutionary \_\_\_\_\_ died in while on hunger strike in jail for 64 days.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the person who led Civil Disobedience movement in North-West frontier province.
- d) The famous book written by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The INA soldiers called Subhash Chandra Bose as \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) State True or False :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) The Arms Act was passed in 1875.
- b) The congress and the Muslim League reunited in 1916.
- c) The Indians accepted the Rowlatt Act willingly.
- d) In 1930, Gandhiji led a March to break the Salt Law.
- e) Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the major spokes person for the demand for Pakistan.
- f) Cripps Mission came to India in 1941.

**4) Match the following :**

<b>Column - I</b>	<b>Column - II</b>
i) Subhas Chandra Bose	a) Dandi March
ii) Gandhiji	b) Azad Hind Fauj
iii) Mill workers strike	c) Dacca
iv) Bengal	d) Ahmedabad

**5) Answer in one word :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Who wrote “Proverty and un British Rule in India”?
- b) What was Rajagopalachari popularly known as?
- c) Name the British officer who was involved in the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- d) Why did Gandhiji decided to call off Non Cooperation Movement?
- e) Who said that “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”?
- f) Who said “do or die”?
- g) Which act passed by the British to curbed the fundamental rights of the Indians?
- h) Who planed Chitagang armoury raid in April, 1930 ?
- i) In which ship the Naval Mutiny was started ?

**6) Answer the following questions : (3/4 marks each)**

- a) What was Illbert Bill?
- b) What was the real motive behind the foundation of Indian National Congress ?
- c) What were the objectives of the Swadeshi Movement?
- d) Why did Gandhiji call off the Non-co-operative Movement?
- e) What was the motive of British Government behind partition of Bengal?
- f) Write a short note about Dandi March.
- g) What was the importance of 26th January, 1930?
- h) What was Cabinet Mission? Write few proposals of it.

7) Answer the following questions in detail : (5 marks each)

- a) What were the demands of the moderates?
- b) What was The Jallianwala Bagh incident? What was the reaction of the Indians after this incident?
- c) What were the aims of the Non Cooperation Movement? Describe the Movement.
- d) Explain the role of Subhas Chandra Bose and INA in the freedom struggle of India.
- e) When Quit India Movement was started? Discuss briefly about this movement.

**Activity**

- 1) Divide the class into various group and each group will ask to present a topic through role play.  
The topics are:
  - (i) Jalianwala Bagh Massacre
  - (ii) Dandi March
  - (iii) Subhash Chandra Bose role in freedom struggle Movement
  - (iv) Quit India Movement
- 2) Collect pictures of some moderate and extremist leaders and also gather information about their contribution on freedom struggle movement in India.
- 3) Prepare a list of few moderate and extremist leaders and write their contribution on Indian freedom struggle movement.

**Answers**

- |                                   |                    |                           |                  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1) a) (ii) Arms Act               | b) (i) Lord Curzon | c) (iii) 1907             | d) (ii) Punjab   |
| e) (ii) Rabindranath Tagore       | f) (i) Khilafat    | g) (ii) Independence day  |                  |
| 2) a) Chitta Ranjan Das           | b) Jatin Das       | c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan |                  |
| d) India Wins Freedom e) 'Netaji' |                    |                           |                  |
| 3) a) False b) True               | c) False           | d) True                   | e) True f) False |
| 4) i) — b                         | ii) — a            | iii) — d                  | iv) — c          |
| 5) a) Dadabhai Naoraji            | b) Rajaji          | c) General Dyer           |                  |

- d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan      e) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
f) Mahatma Gandhi g) Rowlatt Act      h) Surya Sen      i) Talwar

### **Sample Answer**

6) a) Ilbert Bill was introduced in 1883. This bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged on it, this highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India.

# Chapter - 10

## India After Independence

### Key points :

- India became independent in August, 1947 and was partitioned into India and Pakistan.
- India faced many problems after independence like refugee settlement, integration of princely states, economic issues etc.
- 8 million refugees came to India from Pakistan.
- The Indian constitution was framed and it came into effect on 26 January, 1950.
- The constitution guaranteed equality before the law to all citizens.
- The constitution offered special privileges for the poorest and most dis-advantaged Indians.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- Constitution provided for three lists union list, state list and concurrent list to balance the power between central and the state government.
- There were demands for creation of states based on language.
- Potti Sitaramulu went on hunger strike for formation of Andhra state and finally it was formed on 1st October 1953.
- State Reorganisation was formed and Hindi speaking North was broken up into several states.
- Planning Commission was set up in 1950 and five years plans were adopted to develop different aspects of economy.
- On 15 August 2007, India completed 60 years of its independence.

### 1) Choose the correct answer : (1 mark each)

a) After independence, the numbers of princely states in India were

(i) 400

(ii) 450

(iii) 550

(iv) 500

*India After Independence*

- b) The body responsible for framing the constitution was  
(i) Constitution Assembly (ii) Drafting Assembly  
(iii) Drafting body (iv) Constituent Assembly
- c) Who was the president of the constituent assembly?  
(i) Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel (ii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(iii) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (iv) None of the above
- d) The body set up by the government in 1950 to design and execute policies for economic development  
(i) Planning Commission (ii) Planning Committee  
(iii) Reorganisation Commission (iv) Planning Body

**2) Fill in the blanks :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) India's population in 1947 was almost \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Many members of the constituent assembly wanted the \_\_\_\_\_ language to leave India with the British.
- c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabh bhai Patel were against the creation of \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- d) The Bhilai steel plant was set up with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Some felt that the second Five Year Plan had put in adequate emphasise on \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) State True or False :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) The meeting of the Constituent Assembly were held in Calcutta.
- b) First General Elections were held in the year 1952.
- c) On 15th August, 2007, India celebrated sixty years of it's existence as a free nation.
- d) The second Five year Plan formulated in 1952 in India.
- e) After second world war, cold war started between USA and USSR.

**4) Answer in one word :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) What was the number of refugees who entered India after partition?
- b) Where did the majority of Indians live at independence?
- c) When did the Indian constitution come into effect?
- d) Which is the 'Supreme Law of the country'?
- e) Who is the first Prime minister of Independent India?
- f) Who is known as the father of the Indian Constitution?
- g) Which committee was set up to recognise the Indian states?
- h) When did Gandhi was assassinated?

**5) Answer the following : (3 marks each)**

- a) What were the views of Nehru and Vallabh bhai Patel about the creation of linguistic states?
- b) What was formulated in 1956? What did it focus on?
- c) Deep division persist in India even today. “How”?
- d) What were the three lists of subject provided by the constitution?

**6) Answer the following in detail : (5 marks each)**

- a) What are the main features of the Indian Constitution?
- b) Discuss the major contribution of the constituent assembly for making the Indian constitution.
- c) Dicuss about Non-Aligned Movement.

**Activity**

- 1) Collect information about the leaders of Non Aligned Movement and also find the reason for India to taking this kind of Non Alignment Policy.

**Answers**

- 1) a) (iv) 500                      b) (iv) constituent assembly                      c) (ii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
d) (i) Planning Commission
- 2) a) 345 million   b) English                      c) Linguistic  
d) 1 October 1953   e) Soviet Union                      f) Agriculture
- 3) a) False                      b) True                      c) True                      d) False                      e) True
- 4) a) 8 million refugees   b) Lived in the villages   c) On 26th January, 1950  
d) Constitution                      e) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru                      f) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
g) State Reorganisation commission                      h) On 30th January, 1948

**Sample Answer**

- 5) a) (i) Vallabh bhai Patel’s view was that the first and last need of India at that time was to be a nation.  
(ii) Everything that helps in the development of nationalism should be accepted and that which affect the growth should be rejected.  
(iii) Linguistic provinces cannot be supported.  
(iv) Nation had view that the nation had to be strong and united.



# **GEOGRAPHY**

# Chapter-1

## Resource

### Key points :

- Goods having utilities are called resources.
- Humans are also treated as resource because some resources are created out of human invention, thought, initiative etc.
- Generally resources are of 3 types. They are — Natural resource, Man made resource and Human resource.
- On the basis of use and development natural resources are of 2 types.
- Again resources are classified into 2 parts on the basis of production — organic and inorganic.
- The main 2 types of natural resources are — Renewable and non-newable resources.
- With the help of natural resources some more resources are developed like roads, bridges, vehicles etc. These are man made resources.
- The ways through which we can conserve the resources are reducing the misuse of resources and adoption of scientific technique of preservation.

### Question

1) **Fill in the gaps :** (1Mark each)

- a) Goods that have utilities are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Gold has \_\_\_\_\_ value.
- c) Human can be called \_\_\_\_\_.

2) **Choose the right answer :** (1Mark each)

- a) Which is the natural resource?
  - i) table
  - ii) wind
  - iii) book

## Resource

- b) Which is the renewable resource?  
i) Natural gas                      ii) Coal                      iii) Wood
- c) 'Every resource has economic value' — the statement is  
i) true                      ii) false                      iii) partially true
- d) On the basis of development and use natural resources are —  
i) 4                      ii) 2                      iii) 6
- e) Example of abiotic resource —  
i) stone                      ii) tree                      iii) animal
- f) Example of man made resource —  
i) petrol                      ii) road                      iii) forest plants
- g) "Sustainable development meets the requirement of present and also takes care of future generation" — the statement is  
i) true                      ii) false                      iii) none of these

**3) Answer in one word : (1Mark each)**

- a) Give 2 example of organic resource.  
b) What type of resource the moving wind is?  
c) Name one non-renewable resource.  
d) Give example of neutral resource/potential resource.  
e) Give an example of renewable resource.

**4) Answer in brief : (2/3 marks each)**

- a) Distinguish between real and potential resource.  
b) What do you mean by man made resource?  
c) Mention 2 methods of resource conservation.  
d) Briefly discuss the importance of human resource.

### Activity

- 1) Name 5 man made resources you see in your surrounding.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Make a list of use of daily things used in daily life and mark which of these things possess economic value.

### **Answer**

- 1) a) resource    b) economic    c) resource
- 2) a) ii            b) iii            c) ii            d) ii            e) i            f) ii            g) i
- 3) a) plants, animals            b) flowing            c) coal  
d) pine tree of Himalaya            e) forest plants
- 4) a) Sample answer:- The resources whose quantity is known and are being used at present are known as actual resource. The resources whose entire quantity may not be known and are not being used at present are called potential resources.

## Chapter- 2

# Land, soil, water, natural vegetation and wildlife resources

### Key points :

- 90% of the world population occupies only 30% of land.
- Plains and rivers valleys are densely populated.
- Lands are of 2 types — Private and community land.
- Various natural calamities like earthquake, flood, volcanic eruption etc are responsible for landslide.
- The thin layer which covers the surface of the earth is called soil.
- Change of weather, nature of parent rock, existence of plants, animals and microbes result in the formation of soil.
- Some steps are undertaken to conserve soil say Mulching, Rock dam, Terrace farming, shelter belts etc.
- According to a recent survey, the amount of consumable water is 6000 km<sup>3</sup>.
- The source of fresh water is 2.7%, out of which only 1% is consumable.
- Water is constantly becoming poisonous due to garbage, effluent of factories and chemical fertilizers. So, precautionary measures must be undertaken to stop water pollution.
- Both the plants and animals are inter-dependent on each other in the biosphere, this system is known as ecosystem.
- Vulture is known as scavengers of the environment.
- Earth's natural vegetation is classified into 4 types — Forest, Grasslands, Scrubs and Tundra.
- Evergreen forests do not shed their leaves altogether and remain green throughout the year. Deciduous forest doesn't remain green and shed their leaves in a particular season.
- Sometimes natural vegetation are damaged due to forest fire.
- Some conservational measures must be undertaken to save natural vegetation and wildlife to maintain environmental balance.

**Questions**

**1) Choose the correct answer : (1 mark each)**

- a) What is the percentage of land cover of the earth?  
i) 90%                                      ii) 50%                                      iii) 30%
- b) What are the types of land?  
i) 3    ii) 4    iii) 2
- c) Earth's surface covered with water is —  
i) 1/4    ii) 2/4    iii) 3/4
- d) The amount of consumable water was —  
i) 3000 km<sup>3</sup>                                      ii) 5000 km<sup>3</sup>                                      iii) 6000 km<sup>3</sup>
- e) Earth is also known as —  
i) Water planet                                      ii) Air planet                                      iii) Fire planet

**2) Fill in the gaps : (1 mark each)**

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ and river valleys are densely populated.
- ii) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ are the causes of landslide.
- iii) Amount of fresh water on Earth is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as scavengers of environment.
- v) In Tundra forest \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ type of plants are found.
- vi) \_\_\_\_\_ forest don't shed their leaves altogether.
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ forest shed their leaves in a particular time of the year.

**3) Give one word answer : (1 mark each)**

- a) Name the thin layer of the Earth's surface.
- b) Name the process of collecting rain water from roof tops and storing it in appropriate location for future use.
- c) Mulching technique is used to conserve which resources?

**4) Answer in brief : (2/3 marks)**

- a) Write 2 methods to conserve soil.
- b) What are landslides?
- c) What are the factors of soil formation?
- d) What is water cycle?
- e) What are the causes of water pollution?

*Land, soil, water, natural vegetation and wildlife resources*

- f) What is biosphere?
- g) What is ecosystem?
- h) What are the types of Natural Vegetation?
- i) What is forest fire?

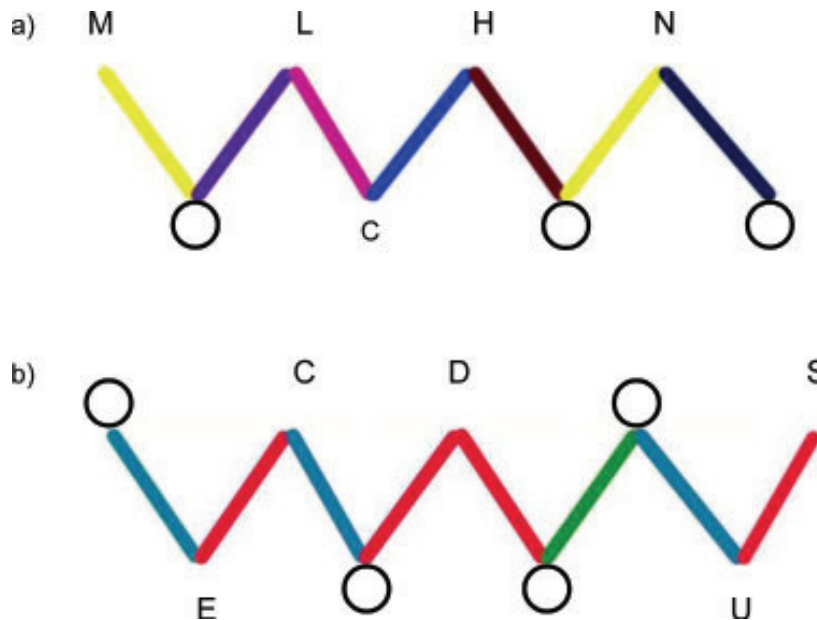
**5) Answer the following questions :**

**(3/4 marks)**

- a) What are the causes of soil erosion? What steps are taken to conserve soil?
- b) Briefly discuss the Terrace farming and Shelter Belts.
- c) Why does water get polluted? Give some remedial measures.
- d) What is the importance of conservation of wild life and natural vegetation?
- e) Why should we conserve biodiversity?
- f) Why does forest fire occur? Give some precautionary measures.

**Activities**

- 1) Make meaningful words putting appropriate letters in the blank spaces and draw the same type of diagram to learn more words at home.



- 2) Make a list of water use in various activities in your home per day and also find out ways to reduce the excess misuse of water.

## **Answer**

- 1) a) iii      b)iii    c)iii    d)iii    e) i
- 2) i) Plains ii) Earthquake, flood iii) 2.7% iv) Vulture v) Moss, Lichen vi) Ever green  
vii) Deciduous
- 3) a) Soil b) Weathering c) Soil
- 5) a) Sample answer:- Following are the reasons of soil degradation- Excess rainfall, landslide, flood, cutting of trees, excessive use of pesticide etc. Steps to conserve soil - Mulching, rock dam, terrace farming, inter cropping, shelter belts etc.



# Chapter - 3

## Mineral and Power resources

### Key points :

- There are few rocks which are made up of only one mineral, e.g. — mineral salt.
- Minerals are of 2 types — Metallic and Non-metallic.
- Metallic minerals are classified as ferrous and non-ferrous.
- The process through which minerals are separated from rocks is called ore. Till date out of 2800 minerals only about 100 are considered as ore.
- Extraction of minerals are of 3 types — Mining, Drilling and Quarring.
- Mineral resources are extracted from Igneous, Metamorphic and Sedimentary rocks.
- Petroleum is known as black gold.
- Asian countries like China, Malaysia, Indonesia are considered as leading countries in Tin production. Some European countries are famous for Iron ore production. Appalachian of North America is famous for coal production.
- In India Jharkhand, Orissa, Maharastra etc are famous for Bauxite, copper, limestone, gold production.
- The rocks in which copper is found are blue in colour.
- Energy resources are of 2 types — conventional and non-conventional.
- Fossil fuels are the main source of conventional energy.
- Electricity produced from coal is called as Thermal Power.
- Coal is referred to as Buried Sunshine.
- The word petroleum is derived from 2 Latin words — **petro** means rock and **oleum** means oil.
- Natural gas is released when crude oil is brought to surface by drilling. CNG driven cars produce less

pollution, that's why it is environment friendly fuel for vehicles.

- Norway was the first country in the world to develop hydroelectricity.
- The light energy of sun is converted to electricity through solar cells.
- Wind mills are used for lifting water, grinding grains etc.
- Energy stored in the nuclei of atoms of uranium, thorium etc are the sources of atomic energy.
- Geothermal energy is used for cooking, heating, boiling water etc.
- Bio-gas is a mixture of methane and carbon-dioxide which is used in cooking, lighting and production of organic manure.

### Questions

**1) Choose the correct answer : (1 mark each)**

a) Give example of the Rock which is made up of only one mineral

- i) limestone                      ii) mineral salt                      iii) coal

b) Find out the non-metallic resource

- i) Mica                                  ii) Gold                                  iii) Silver

c) Till date, out of 2800 minerals the amount of ore is

- i) 200                                  ii) 500                                  iii) 100

d) Where the gold mine is located in India

- i) Jharkhand                      ii) Kala of Karnataka                      iii) Gujrat

e) What is called black gold

- i) diesel                                  ii) coal                                  iii) petrol

f) Which country is identified as the main tin producing country?

- i) China                                  ii) Sweden                                  iii) France

g) In which country maximum amount of gold is located?

- i) Australia                                  ii) North America                                  iii) Africa

**2) Fill in the gaps : (1 mark each)**

a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the example of conventional source of energy.

*Mineral and Power resources*

- b) Electricity produced from coal is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is an aggregate of one or more minerals.
- d) Petrol is produced in \_\_\_\_\_ of Assam.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ and Netherland are the main gas producing country.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is produced from water.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ is used for grinding grains.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ is the first country to develop hydroelectricity.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the sources of atomic energy.
- j) Bio-gas is the mixture of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- k) Geothermal energy plant is situated in \_\_\_\_\_ of Himachal Pradesh.
- l) Energy generated from tides is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) Answer in few words :**

**(1/2 marks)**

- a) Give an example of ferrous mineral.
- b) What type of minerals collected through quarrying method?
- c) In which rock natural gas is found?
- d) What is ore? Give an example of major ore producing country.
- e) Which is the major Bauxite producing country in the world?
- f) What is non-metallic mineral? Give example.
- g) Which country is famous for coal production?
- h) Name a mineral used in computer production.
- i) When rocks become blue in colour?
- j) What mineral is found in Tripura?
- k) What is the full form of CNG? Why is it called environment friendly?
- l) How many hydel power stations are there in India?
- m) Write 2 uses of solar energy.
- n) How biogas is produced?

**4) Answer the following questions :****(3/4 marks)**

- a) Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic resources.
- b) Distinguish between Petroleum and coal.
- c) Write 2 advantages of biogas.
- d) Point out the following aspects in the world map —
  - i) Coal mine of India
  - ii) Mineral oil production unit of Russia.
  - iii) Iron mine of China.

**Activities**

**1) Puzzle :** Find out the names of the countries or places which are famous for producing various minerals from the box given below.

- a) The country, occupies 1st position in Tin production.
- b) The main iron ore producing country.
- c) The main bauxite producing country.
- d) The major state having gold mine.
- e) The north-eastern state where petroleum is found.

A	D	C	T	U	V
U	I	H	K	L	M
S	G	I	D	E	F
T	B	N	P	Q	N
R	O	A	B	C	E
A	I	S	K	P	I
L	W	X	O	G	H
I	J	R	L	K	L
A	U	Q	A	R	S
E	I	F	R	E	T

2) Point out one Copper producing, Bauxite producing and Limestone producing states respectively in the map of India.



### Answer

- 1) a)ii      b)i      c)iii      d)ii      e)iii      f)i      g)iii
- 2) a) fire wood      b) Thermal power      c) Rock      d) Digboi      e) USA
- f) Hydro electricity      g) wind mill      h) Norway      i) Uranium, Thorium
- j) Methane and Carbon di oxide      k) Mani Karan      l) Tidal energy

4) a) Sample answer:- Metallic minerals possess metals in raw form. Metals are hard substances which conduct heat and electricity. It has lustre or shine. Non metallic minerals donot possess metals in raw form. Minerals under non-metallic type are taking out from rocks buried under the earth's surface through various methods.

# Chapter - 4

## Agriculture

### Key points :

- The word agriculture is derived from two Latin words, Agri meaning soil and Culture meaning Cultivation.
- There are 3 sectors in the economy — Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector.
- Agriculture, Fishery, Mining, Sericulture etc come under primary sector. Steel and cloth production come under secondary sector. Bank, electricity, advertizing etc come under tertiary sector.
- The land where crops are grown is called arable land when fruits and vegetables are cultivated for business purpose it is called Horticulture.
- Agriculture is of 2 types — Subsistence and Commercial farming.
- Shifting cultivation comes under primitive subsistence farming which is practised in various parts of the world with different names.
- Nomadic Herding is seen in various parts of India.
- Corn, wheat, paddy, tea, coffee etc are largely produced in various parts of the world. India is popularly known for tea and rice production.
- Organic farming is the process where organic manures and natural pesticides are used in stead of chemical fertilizers.
- China occupies 1st position in rice production.
- Ragi, Jowar and Bajra are known as Millets.
- Jute is known as the golden fibre which is grown on alluvial soil. India and Bangladesh are the major producers of Jute.

**Questions**

**1) Fill in the gaps :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) The word agriculture is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ words.
- b) Agriculture, fishery etc are the example of \_\_\_\_\_ sector.
- c) India's \_\_\_\_\_ population is dependent on agriculture.
- d) In Brazil shifting cultivation is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ is used in the production of bread, biscuits etc.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is considered as the main crop.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ is cultivated in sandy soil.
- h) Cotton is grown on both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ soil.
- i) Jute is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**2) Answer in one word :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) What are the meaning of agri and culture?
- b) Name the land where crops are produced?
- c) Give one example of secondary activity.
- d) What is the another name of subsistence farming?
- e) What is the another name of shifting cultivation in North-East India?
- f) In which places of India Nomadic Herding is practised?
- g) Which type of soil is suitable for paddy cultivation?
- h) What is the average size of a farm in America?

**3) Answer in brief :** **(2/3 marks)**

- a) What is secondary sector? Give example.
- b) What are the inputs required for farming?
- c) What is mixed farming?

- d) Name some paddy and wheat producing countries.
- e) What is Millet?
- f) What are the major jute producing countries?
- g) Mention the name of major tea producing countries.

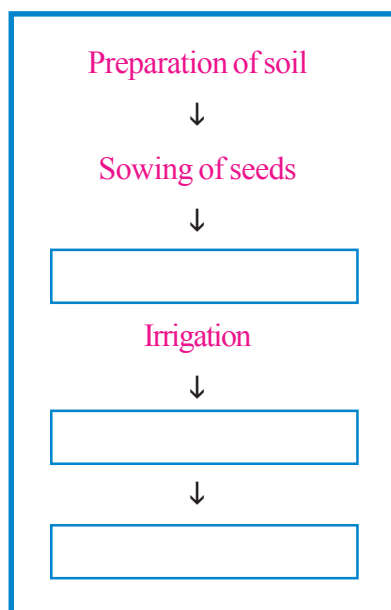
**4) Answer the following :**

**(3/4 marks)**

- a) Differentiate between Intensive subsistence agriculture and Primitive subsistence agriculture.
- b) Discuss briefly the shifting cultivation method.
- c) Discuss the favourable conditions of coffee production.
- d) What steps are to be taken for agricultural development?
- e) Point out the places in the world map —
  - i) Coffee producing country — Brazil, Columbia, India.
  - ii) Cotton producing country — China, America, Pakistan.

**Activities**

- 1) Collecting photos from magazines, news papers and internet make a list which will show the differences between the life style of Indian farmers and the farmers of other developed countries.
- 2) Fill up the blank spaces of the following flow chart and complete the steps of crop production.





## **Answer**

- 1) a) Latin      b) primary sector      c) 3      d) Roka      e) wheat      f) paddy  
g) Millet      h) Black soil and alluvial i) golden fibre
- 2) a) agri means soil, culture means cultivation  
b) Arable land      c) Steel production, cloth weaving  
d) Intensive farming      e) Jhum cultivation  
f) Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir      g) Alluvial soils  
h) About 250 hectre
- 4) d) Sample answer : Step for Agricultural development are- extension of cultivable land, improving irrigation facilities, the number of crops grown, use of fertilizers and HYV seeds, application of sophisticated techniques and methods. Besides, increasing food security and co-operation of the govt. can also bring significant changes in the agricultural production. Increasing people's awareness can also bring agricultural development.

# Chapter - 5

## Industry

### Key points :

- Different types of industries are set up in various places depending on raw materials, collected from nature.
- Industries are of different types — Agro-based, Mineral based, Marine based and Forest based industries.
- On the basis of size industries are of 2 types — small and large scale industries.
- On the basis of ownership industries are classified as — private sector, public sector, joint sector and co-operative sector industries.
- Factors affecting location of industries are — land, labour, capital, raw material, water, market, transport system etc.
- Industrial regions emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.
- Emerging industries are also known as, "Sunrise industries".
- Textile industry, Information technology, Iron and steel industry etc are the important industries of the world.
- Steel is the backbone of modern industry.
- First textile industry was established in Mumbai.
- Ahmedabad is known as ‘Manchester of India and Osaka is known as ‘Manchester of Japan’.
- Major industrial regions tend to be located in the temperate areas, near sea ports & especially near coal fields.

### Questions

- 1) **Choose the correct answer :** **(1 mark each)**
- a) Which one of the following is agro-based industry?

## Industry

- i) milk industry                      ii) leather industry                      iii) steel industry
- b) Which one is the example of small scale industry?  
i) pottery                      ii) car manufacturing                      iii) pharmaceuticals
- c) Where is Union Carbide factory located?  
i) Uttar Pradesh                      ii) Bhopal                      iii) Jharkhand
- d) When did the explosion take place in natural gas plant in GaoQiao in China?  
i) 2005                      ii) 2009                      iii) 2012
- e) In 1947, total steel production of India was —  
i) 3 crore ton                      ii) 20 lakh ton                      iii) 10 lakh ton

**2) Fill in the gaps :** **(1 mark)**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as primary industry.
- b) Car manufacturing industry is the example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Maruti Udyog Limited is the example of \_\_\_\_\_ sector industry.
- d) Growing industries are known as \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
- e) Steel is made of \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) TISCO was established on \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ is the steel town of America.
- h) Osaka is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) Answer briefly :** **(2/3 marks)**

- a) What is an industry?
- b) What do you mean by industrial region?
- c) Give some examples of agro-based industries.
- d) Give some examples of small scale industries.
- e) Point out the factors on which development of industries depend.
- f) Name some famous industrial regions of India.
- g) What do you mean by smelting?
- h) Give 2 uses of steel.
- i) Name some famous iron and steel industries of India.
- j) Give examples of some large scale industries.
- k) When did the first powerloom cotton textile industry set up and where?

- l) Why Ahmedabad is known as Manchester of India?
- m) Write the full name of the following organisations—  
BHEL, ISRO, ITI, IISC, DRDO.

**4) Answer the following :**

**(3/4 marks)**

- a) Differentiate between small scale and large scale industries.
- b) Differentiate between joint sector and co-operative sector.
- c) Write the process of steel manufacturing.
- d) Write some remedial measures to reduce industrial disaster.

**Activity**

- 1) Elaborate the process of steel making from iron-ore with the help of a diagram of blast furnace.



- 2) Locate the places in the map of India, attached here under and also show reasons why these places are famous?  
a) Calicos of Calicut    b) Ahmedabad    c) Bangaluru    d) Jamshedpur

### **Answer**

- 1) a)iii      b)i      c)ii      d) i      e)iii
- 2) a) Mineral based industry      b) Large scale industry      c) Joint d) Sunrise  
e) Iron ore      f) 1907 g) Pitsberg      h) Manchester of Japan.
- 3) l) Sample answer:- Ahmedabad is located in Gujarat on the banks of the Sabarmati River. The first mill was established in 1859. It soon became the second largest textile city of India. Due to the large scale development of textile industry in Ahmedabad. It is called 'Manchester of India.'

# Chapter - 6

## Human Resources

### Key points :

- In 1985, Human resources development ministry was set up in India with a view to improve the efficiency of the people of India and to enhance the importance of them as a resource.
- The way through which people are spread across various places of Earth's surface is known as pattern of population distribution.
- There are some areas which are densely populated and some other where very few people live.
- According to 2011 census, total population density of India was 382 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. Population density is calculated in terms of population per unit area.
- 3/4 population of the world live in the continent of Asia and Africa.
- The factors affecting population distribution are Geographical and Socio-economic and cultural.
- When the number of population changes during a specific time, it is known as change of population.
- Population is calculated on the basis of birth and death rate.
- Population explosion takes place due to abnormal increase of population.
- The person who leaves a country is called emigrant, and a person who enters a new country is called immigrant.
- To be a resource, a human being must possess some qualities and must go through some criteria. They are — age, sex, health, profession, income, education etc.
- The concept of population pyramid is used to define population structure or composition.
- Total population of Tripura is 36.73 lakh.

### Questions

1) Choose the correct answer :

(1 mark)

- a) Human resource development ministry was established in—

*Human Resources*

- i) 1963    ii) 1985    iii) 1950
- b) Find out the densely populated region
- i) Europe    ii) high latitude areas    iii) South America
- c) Population density is expressed as
- i) per metre<sup>2</sup>    ii) per cm<sup>2</sup>    iii) per km<sup>2</sup>
- d) Shifting from one to another country is called
- i) emigration    ii) immigration    iii) shifting
- e) Total population of Tripura is
- i) 36.73 lakh    ii) 75.25 lakh    iii) 25.73 lakh
- f) Total female population of Tripura is
- i) 550    ii) 223    iii) 960
- g) Average density of world population is
- i) 50 per km<sup>2</sup>    ii) 45 per km<sup>2</sup>    iii) 80 per km<sup>2</sup>

**2) Fill up the gaps : (1 mark)**

- i) In India there is \_\_\_\_\_ development ministry.
- ii) Population density of India according to 2011 census is \_\_\_\_\_.
- iii) Densely populated states of India are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ region are densely populated.
- v) The difference between birth rate and death rate is \_\_\_\_\_ rate of growth.
- vi) Population census is done after every \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- vii) Population composition is explained with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.

**3) Answer in brief : (2/3 marks)**

- a) What is population explosion?
- b) Give examples of some densely populated regions of the world.
- c) What is Human Resource?
- d) Mention 2 objectives of Human resource development ministry.
- e) What is population density?
- f) What are the elements of population composition?
- g) What do you mean by death rate?
- h) What do you mean by emigration?

- i) How human being become resource?
- j) Name the less populated and highly populated districts of Tripura?

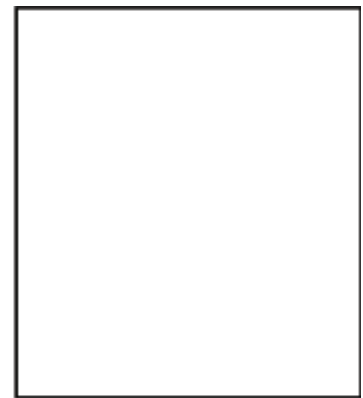
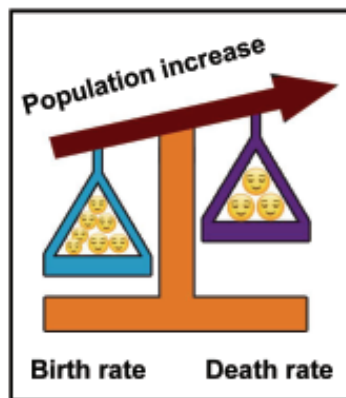
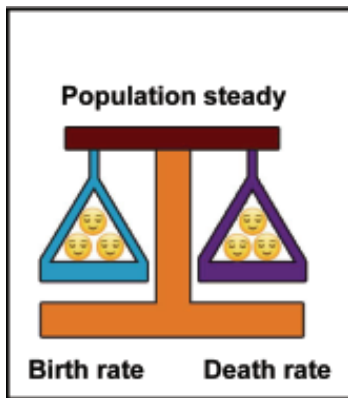
**4) Answer the following questions :**

**(4/5 marks)**

- a) Why people prefer to stay in plains?
- b) What is the difference between emigration and immigration?
- c) Discuss briefly the concept of population pyramid.

**Activity**

- 1) a) Collect a list of birth rate and death rate of Tripura since 2015 to 2020 and state what changes have you noticed.
- b) Fill up the third box which will show population decrease.



**Answer**

- 1) a)ii      b)i      c)i      d)ii      e)i      f)iii      g)ii
- 2) i) human resource      ii) 382 persons per km<sup>2</sup>      iii) Bihar, West Bengal
- iv) River basin      v) natural      vi) 10      vii) population pyramid
- 4) a) Sample answer:- Plains are suitable for farming, manufacturing and suitable for many other activities. In mountains and plateaus these facilities are not available that's why people prefer to live in plains. Besides, in most of the plain lands the climate, soil, water etc are suitable for living.



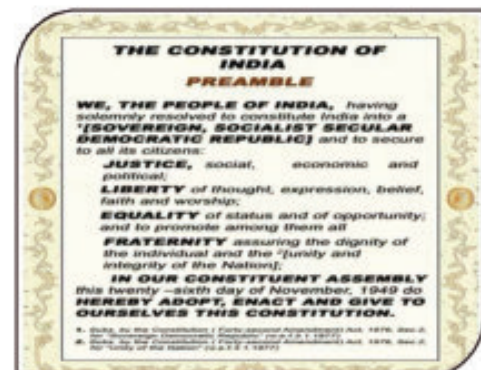
# CIVICS



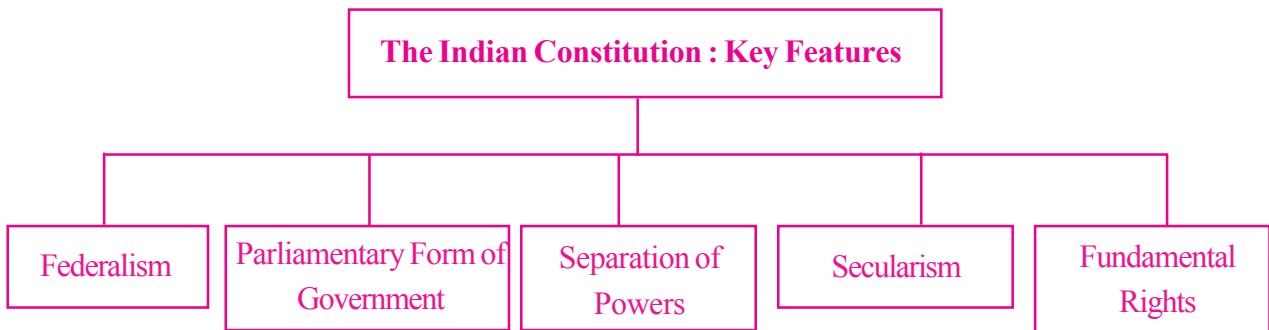
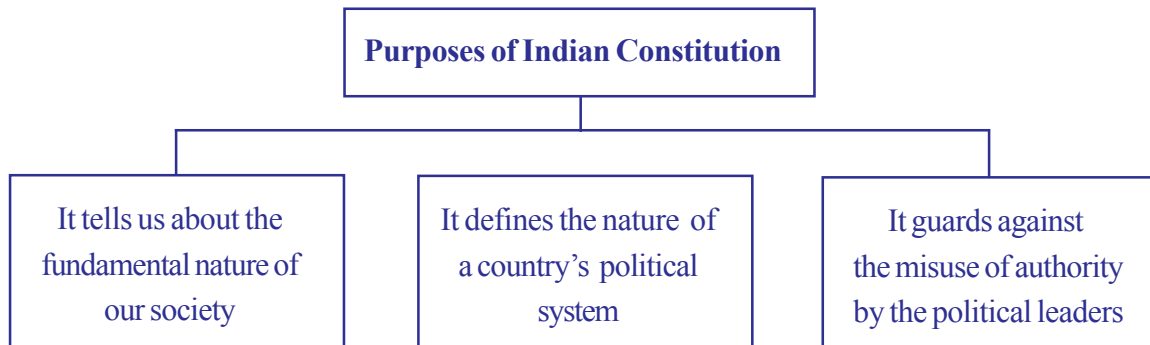
## Unit One : The Indian Constitution and Secularism

### Chapter- I

### The Indian Constituion



# CHART



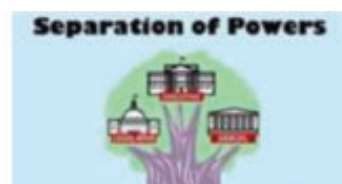
# Chapter - 1

## The Indian Constitution



### KEY POINTS :

- Constitution is a written document that contains the basic rules and regulations for administering a nation.
- Indian Constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949 and finally enacted on 26th January 1950.
- Main features of our constitution are **federalism, parliamentary form of Government, separation of powers, secularism and fundamental rights.**
- Federalism means division of powers between central, state and local governments.
- The President of the Constituent Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government for the country.
- In parliamentary form of government people directly elect their representatives in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Separation of powers means there are three organs of government.
- Fundamental rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute **exercise of power by the state.**



## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

**1) Match the following:- (1 mark each)**

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Father of Nation              | i) Third tier of Government  |
| b) Constitution of India         | ii) Dr. Bhimroo Ambedkar     |
| c) Panchayati Raj                | iii) Jawaharlal Nehru        |
| d) Fundamental duties            | iv) Mahatma Gandhi           |
| e) First Prime Minister of India | v) Respect our National Flag |

**2) State whether the following sentences are true or false : (1 mark each)**

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) In India we have governments at the state level and at the centre.                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) The word 'State' refers to state government.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) According to the constitution, there are three organs of government.                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Fundamental rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the state. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) A secular state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**3) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ number of fundamental rights are there in the Indian constitution.

Ans : 8.

- b) \_\_\_\_\_ the king of Nepal finally take over as the head of government.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for administering and enforcing laws.
- d) The Indian nationalist movement gained momentum in \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Constituent assembly was formed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

**4) Multiple choice questions : (1 mark each)**

- a) Constitution of a nation contains
- |          |          |                        |                   |
|----------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| i) Rules | ii) Laws | iii) Both (i) and (ii) | iv) None of these |
|----------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|

Ans : (iii).

- b) The Constituent Assembly drafted a constitution for Independent India in

- |         |          |           |          |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| i) 1947 | ii) 1946 | iii) 1949 | iv) 1950 |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|

- c) When did the Indian National Congress make the demand for a constituent assembly?  
i) 1945                      ii) 1934                      iii) 1960                      iv) 1961
- d) According to the constitution the organs of the state are  
i) 3                              ii) 4                              iii) 2                              iv) 5
- e) The number of Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizen of India are  
i) 5                              ii) 6                              iii) 7                              iv) 8
- f) When did the king of Nepal finally take over as the head of government  
i) February, 2006      ii) February, 2005      iii) February, 2002      iv) April, 2003
- g) Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right any more in India?  
i) Right to Equality                                      ii) Right to Property  
iii) Right to Freedom      iv) Right against Exploitation
- h) How many people were members of the constituent assembly?  
i) 430                              ii) 400                              iii) 300                              iv) 333

**5) Very short answer :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Who was the president of the constituent assembly?

\_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Rajendra Prasad.

- b) When was the Indian constitution implemented?

- c) Who elects the prime minister?

- d) What is preamble?

- e) Which is the lowest level of our Federation?

**6) Short answer :**

**(2/3 marks each)**

- a) Why did the people of Nepal want a new constitution?  
b) Explain the importance of the constitution for a country?  
c) Mention three functions of the legislature?  
d) What are the powers and functions of the Indian Judiciary?

**7) Answer the following questions :**

**(4/5 marks each)**

- a) What are the fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution?  
b) What are the key features of the Indian Constitution?

# Chapter - 2

## Understanding Secularism

### Key Points :

- Secularism is an important aspect for a democratic state.
- Secularism refers to separation of religion from politics.
- A country consists of different religious communities.
- It is very important to separate religion from the state to protect freedom of individuals.
- India is a secular state.
- Indian government can not promote any religion because this would be a violation of the government's policy of treating all religions equally.
- India follows the policy of non interference.
- In USA religion is totally separate from state.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- 1) Match the following:- (1 mark each)
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Republic Day  | i) Reciting the "Pledge of Allegiance"                       |
| b) Id/Eid  | ii) The strategy of intervention                             |
| c) India   | iii) National festival                                       |
| d) In USA children in government schools begin their school day by | iv) A diverse country  |
| e) In 2004 France banned   | v) The festival of Muslims                                   |
| f) The Third way of preventing Indian religious domination.        | vi) Students from wearing any religious or political symbols |

**2) State whether true or false :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) India is a secular country.
- b) It is not important to separate religion from the state.
- c) The Indian state is not ruled by a religious group.
- d) The celebration of any religious festival within the govt. school is a violation of government policy.
- e) Indian Constitution supports untouchability.
- f) The Indian constitution has the right to freedom of religion.

True

**3) Fill in the blanks :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is important for a democratic country.  
Ans : Secularism.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ is a religious practice of Sikh religion.
- c) The religious book of the Hindus is \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Abolition of untouchability came under \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Hitler was leader from \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is a non-secular state.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ means the separation of religion from state.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ school can promote any one religion.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ is the second fundamental rights of our constitution.
- j) Government school often have students from \_\_\_\_\_ religious backgrounds.

**4) Multiple choice questions :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) “Qawwali” is famous religious **singing of** which religion  
 i) Hindu                      ii) Islam                      iii) Sikh                      iv) Christian  
 Ans : Islam.
- b) What is important for a democratic state?  
 i) corruption                      ii) secularism                      iii) coercion                      iv) discrimination
- c) Where do Christians go for prayer?  
 i) Temple                      ii) Church                      iii) Mosque                      iv) Gurudwara



*Understanding Secularism*

- d) Who are not allowed to build a temple in Saudi Arabia  
i) Muslim                      ii) Non Muslim                      iii) Hindu                      iv) Christians
- e) 'Pugri' is very important part of  
i) Sikh religion                      ii) Hindu religion                      iii) Islam religion                      iv) Christian religion
- f) Jesus Christ was born on  
i) 23rd December                      ii) 24th December                      iii) 25th December                      iv) 15th January
- g) Holi is celebrated in the month of  
i) January                      ii) February                      iii) March                      iv) April

**5) One word answer :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) Which Fundamental Right is related to religions?

Ans : Right to freedom at religion.

- b) Name a secular state.

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) What is Secularism?

\_\_\_\_\_

- d) Name the religious book of the Hindus.

\_\_\_\_\_

- e) Why schools cannot promote any one religion?

\_\_\_\_\_

- f) Ganesh Chaturthi is an important religious festival of which state?

\_\_\_\_\_

**6) Short answer :** **(2/3 Marks each)**

- a) What are the four major religions of India?  
b) Does India believe in complete separation of religion and state?  
c) Why was 'untouchability' banned?  
d) What are the main objectives of a secular state?

**7) Answer the following questions :** **(5 Marks each)**

- a) In what ways the Indian state works to prevent any kind of religious domination?  
b) What is secularism? How India regulate the function of secularism?

## Chapter - 3

# Why do we need a Parliament

### Key Points :

- After a long and difficult struggle India got independence in 1947.
- Since 1885 the Indian National Congress demanded that there will be elected representatives in the legislature with a right to discuss budget and ask questions.
- After India got freedom, all adult citizens of the country got the right to vote and decide.
- In a democratic government, the individual gives approval or consent to government through election.
- The Parliament is the supreme representative authority.
- Parliament has two houses:-
  - (i) Rajya Sabha or council of states
  - (ii) Lok Sabha as the house of people.
- Parliament has three major roles —
  - (i) To select National government
  - (ii) To control, guide and inform the government
  - (iii) To make laws.
- Elected members of Parliament are called MPs (Member of Parliament)

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1) Match the following:-

(1 mark each)

- |                    |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) The lower house | i) Bhartiya Janta Party             |
| b) MP              | ii) Officer of Lok Sabha            |
| c) President       | iii) Lok Sabha                      |
| d) Prime minister  | iv) Member of Parliament            |
| e) BJP             | v) Indirectly elected by the people |
| f) Speaker         | vi) The head of the executive       |

*Why do we need a Parliament*

**2) State whether the sentences are true or false: (1 mark each)**

- a) The total strength of Rajya Sabha is 245. (True)
- b) India was under the British rule for 200 years.
- c) Lok Sabha is presided over by the Vice President.
- d) The Prime Minister is elected by the MPs.
- e) The opposition parties play a critical role in healthy functioning of a democracy.
- f) Parliament enable Indian citizens to participate in decision making.

**3) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ is the chairman of Rajya Sabha.  
Ans : Vice President.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important symbol of Indian democracy.
- c) The Parliament of India is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ is an important aspect of democracy.
- e) The total strength of Lok Sabha in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) PMO refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) The parliament of India is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ is the leader of the queling party in the Lok Sabha.
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ appoints the judge of the Supreme court.
- j) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first president of independent India.

**4) Multiple choice questions : (1 mark each)**

- a) The Lok Sabha is also known as
  - i) The house of people
  - ii) The upper house
  - iii) Prime Minister of India
  - iv) None of the above

Ans : (i)

- b) The idea of the constitution of India was first given by
  - i) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - ii) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - iii) MN Roy
  - iv) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) The Parliament of India consists of

- i) 5 houses                      ii) 3 houses                      iii) 2 houses                      iv) 4 houses
- d) The Prime Minister is elected by the  
i) MLAs                      ii) MPs                      iii) people                      iv) president
- e) Lok Sabha is presided over by the  
i) President                      ii) Vice President                      iii) Speaker                      iv) Prime Minister
- f) The minimum age to be eligible for an election of the Lok Sabha is  
i) 20                      ii) 25                      iii) 35                      iv) 29
- g) The Parliament of India is located in  
i) Chennai                      ii) New Delhi                      iii) Mumbai                      iv) None of these
- h) Who nominates the 12 members of the Rajya Sabha?  
i) Prime Minister                      ii) President                      iii) Speaker                      iv) Vice President
- i) In India the total strength of Lok Sabha.  
i) 445                      ii) 545                      iii) 555                      iv) 550

**5) One word answer :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) What is the full form of MLA?

Ans : Member of Legislative Assembly.

- b) What is the full form of EVM?
- 

- c) In which year the Indian National Congress was formed?
- 

- d) Who hoists the National flag on Independence Day at Red Fort, in New Delhi?
- 

- e) In a year how many session of Lok Sabha takes place?
- 

- f) Name a state which does not have a legislative council?
- 

- g) Who is the present Prime Minister of India?
-

*Why do we need a Parliament*

**6) Short answer :**

**(2/3 marks each)**

- a) Which state has the highest number of MPs in the Lok Sabha? Why do you think this is so?
- b) What is Parliament?
- c) What is Vidhan Sabha?
- d) What is 'Impeachment'?

**7) Answer the following questions :**

**(5 marks)**

- a) Why do we need a Parliament?
- b) Explain the importance of election process in India?

# Chapter - 4

## Understanding Laws

### Key Points :

- All Laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.
- Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment as well as a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.
- Indians played a major role in the evolution of rule of law. It is because in ancient India laws were not applied equally to all.
- The British law is the Sedition Act of 1870.
- According to Sedition Act 1870 no one can protest or criticize the government.
- With the adoption of the constitution, the Parliament began making laws for the country and ended all discrimination.
- Representatives also made laws for women like The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Law of Hindu succession Act 2005.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1) Match the following :

(1 mark each)

- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Every citizen of India    | i) Quarrel between Husband and Wife |
| b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre | ii) 13th April 1919                 |
| c) Rowlatt Act               | iii) Country under Foreign Rules    |
| d) The Sedition Act of 1870  | iv) 10 March 1919                   |
| e) Domestic Violence         | v) An arbitrary law                 |
| f) Colonies                  | vi) Equal before law                |

*Understanding Laws*

**2) State whether the following sentences are true or false : (1 mark each)**

- a) Legislature is the part of the government which is responsible for making the Law. T
- b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre happened in Punjab.
- c) Indians played a major role in the evolution of the rule of law during the colonial period.
- d) The law can not discriminate between persons.
- e) The President of the country is above the law.
- f) Prime Minister can make new laws.

**3) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ passed in 1870.

Ans : The Sedition Act.

- b) Law of Hindu Succession Act \_\_\_\_\_ were promulgated.
- c) Activities which are done against the law is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ works for the right of women in our country.
- e) The Parliament consists of Rajya Sabha and \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ plays an important role in making the laws.

**4) Multiple choice questions : (1 mark each)**

- a) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was passed in
  - i) 2004
  - ii) 2005
  - iii) 2006
  - iv) None of the above
- b) Who renounced 'Knighthood' after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
  - i) Swami Vivekananda
  - ii) Rabindranath Tagore
  - iii) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
  - iv) Dr. Satyapal

Ans : (ii)

- c) Who introduced Rowlatt Act in India?
  - i) Indian Government
  - ii) British Government
  - iii) British prisoners
  - iv) None of the above
- d) Who gave the order to fire on innocent people protesting calmly in Jallianwala Bagh?
  - i) General Dyer
  - ii) Dr. Satyapal
  - iii) Dr. saifuddin Kitchlew
  - iv) None of the above

e) When was the Civil Rights Act passed in the USA?

i) 1963

ii) 1964

iii) 1966

iv) None of these

**5) One word answer :**

**(1 mark each)**

a) Who has an important role in making laws?

---

b) What kind of relation are violence free?

---

c) Name a form of public protest.

---

**6) Short answer :**

**(2/3 Marks each)**

a) Who has the power to modify or cancel laws if it found that they don't adhere to the constitution?

b) What is domestic violence?

c) What are the unpopular and controversial laws?

d) What was the "Civil Right Act" in 1964 in the USA?

**7) Answer the following questions :**

**(5 Marks each)**

a) What was the system of law in ancient India?

b) How can the voice of the citizens be heard in framing new laws?



# Chapter - 5

## Judiciary

### Key Points :

- The Indian Constitution provides the rule of law which is enforced through an independent Judicial system consisting of courts.
- The Judiciary is the final interpreter of the constitution and it has power to modify or cancel laws.
- The Judiciary can strike down any particular laws made by the Parliament if it violates the basic structure of the constitution.
- There are three different levels of Courts in India. The Supreme Court, High Court and lower court or district court.
- The courts can protect the fundamental rights of the citizens.
- The legal system in India deals with two types of cases. (i) Criminal cases (ii) Civil law cases.
- All citizens of India can access PIL or Public Interest Litigation through which common people get justice.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

**1) Match the following : (1 mark each)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) The Supreme Court of India            | i) In the early 1980                       |
| b) Final interpreter of the constitution | ii) To file a petition before higher court |
| c) Right to Health                       | iii) Chief Justice of India                |
| d) Appeal                                | iv) The Judiciary                          |
| e) PIL was introduced in India           | v) Article 21                              |

**2) State whether the following sentences are true or false : (1 mark each)**

- a) Separation of power means the legislative and executive influence the Judiciary.

**False**

- b) The High Court of Delhi came up in 1966.
- c) The full form of FIR is First information Record.
- d) There is only one court at the lower level.
- e) The Supreme court of India was established on 26 January 1950.
- f) Civil law deals with murder cases.
- g) Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between citizen and citizen.

**3) Fill in the blanks :**

**(1 Mark each)**

- a) Every citizen has a right to \_\_\_\_\_ through courts.

Ans : Justice.

- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ do not act on behalf of the government.
- c) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the constitution confers upon the citizens the Right to life.
- d) If there is dispute between two state governments they go to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The verdict of the supreme court can not be appealed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ can strike down laws if it violates the constitution.
- g) In India currently there are \_\_\_\_\_ member of High Courts.

**4) Multiple choice question :**

**(1 Mark each)**

- a) The law can not discriminate between persons on the basis of

- i) Religion                      ii) Caste                      iii) Gender                      iv) All of these

Ans : (iv)

- b) After the bill being passed by two houses, the bill is sent to the \_\_\_\_\_ for assent.

- i) President                      ii) Prime Minister                      iii) Vice President                      iv) Chief Justice

- c) The unconstitutional laws can be modified or cancelled by the

- i) Parliament                      ii) Court                      iii) Lok Sabha                      iv) Rajya Sabha

- d) The Judicial system in India resolves disputes between

- i) Citizens    ii) Citizens and the government
- iii) Both (i) and (ii)    iv) None of these

- e) Legal procedure involves

- i) Money                      ii) Paperwork                      iii) Both (i) and (ii)                      iv) None of the above

*Judiciary*

f) How many judges are there in Supreme Court?

i) 26 Judges

ii) 36 Judges

iii) 46 Judges

iv) 16 Judges

**5) One word answer :**

**(1 Mark each)**

a) Name the three levels of courts in India.

Ans : Supreme Court, High Court and Subordinate or District Courts.

b) What are the two types of Judicial cases?

---

c) Who decides whether the accused person is guilty or not?

---

d) What does FIR stand for?

---

e) Who is an accused?

---

f) What is the important function of police?

---

**6) Short answer :**

**(2/3 Marks each)**

a) What do you mean by the term 'Judicial review'.

b) Give two points of difference between criminal and civil law.

c) What does civil law deals with?

**7) Answer the following : (5 Marks each)**

a) What are PILs? - Discuss.

b) Briefly describe the functions of the Indian Judiciary.

## Chapter - 6

# Understanding Our Criminal Justice System

### Key Points :

- According to Judiciary, Judicial cases are of two types — civil and criminal
- In criminal Judicial cases the four important players are police, public prosecutor, defence lawyer and Judge.
- According law First Information Report, what police receives either orally or in writing when a crime is committed.
- After receiving FIR police start investigating the case in accordance with law and file charge sheet if required.
- Then the role of the prosecutor begins. It is to help the state or prosecution to prosecute the offender.
- Defence lawyer pleads on behalf of the accused person or persons and produce evidence before the court arranged by investigative agencies.
- Article 22 of Indian Constitution and criminal law guarantee to every arrested person has certain fundamental rights.
- The Judge conducts the trial in an open court to hear the witnesses and evidences and takes decision.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1) Match the following :

(1 mark each)

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| a) Police            | i) First Information Report             |
| b) FIR               | ii) Conduct a fair trial                |
| c) Judge             | iii) Questioning the witness or Accused |
| d) Cross examining   | iv) Record the statement of witnesses   |
| e) Public prosecutor | v) Hear the witnesses                   |

*Understanding Our Criminal Justice System*

**2) State whether the following sentences are true or false : (1 mark each)**

- a) Article 21 of the constitution gurantees the Right to life.  True
- b) Lawyer investigates complaints about the of a crime.
- c) The police begins investigation of a crime with a witness.
- d) The complaints has no right to get an FIR copy from the police.
- e) An advocate may send a criminal to jail.

**3) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ register the FIR.  
Ans: Police.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the act of keeping the accused in custody by the police.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ decides whether a person is guilty or not.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ can not be called to the police station for questioning.
- e) The police files the \_\_\_\_\_ in the court.
- f) A criminal offence is regarded as a \_\_\_\_\_.

**4) Multiple choice questions : (1 mark each)**

- a) Who is public prosecutor?  
i) Police officer      ii) Judge      iii) Officer of court      iv) None of the above
- b) An important function of the police is to  
i) Sent to jail      ii) Investigation  
iii) Decides whether a person guilty or not      iv) All of the above  
Ans : (iii)
- c) Role of Defence lawyer  
i) pass the judgement    ii) record the evidence  
iii) hear the witness      iv) cross examine the witness
- d) The judge assume the accused to be  
i) Convict      ii) Wrong      iii) Innocent    iv) Guilty
- e) Offence is a  
i) Legal activity      ii) Illegal activity      iii) Both (i) and (ii)      iv) None of the above

- g) Who does not have any role to play in the investigation?  
i) The defence lawyer ii) The Judge iii) The Police iv) None of these
- h) Who is an accused?  
i) A person who sees a crime ii) A person charged with a crime  
iii) A person who pass the Judgement iv) None of these

**5) One word answer : (1 mark each)**

- a) Who write the judgement?

Ans : Judge.

- b) Who decide how many years the accused will be put in jail?

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) Who has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police?

\_\_\_\_\_

- d) Who files charge sheet in a court?

\_\_\_\_\_

**6) Short answer : (2/3 marks each)**

- a) What does Article 22 does?  
b) How does a fair trial take place?  
c) What is the role of the public prosecutor in the criminal justice system?

**7) Answer the following questions : (5 marks each)**

- a) What are the features of an FIR?  
b) What Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by Article 22 of the Indian constitution?

# Chapter - 7

## Understanding Marginalisation

### Key Points :

- Marginalised means a situation where individuals or group of people are treated different from others and are deprived of certain privileges.
- These Marginalised groups have remained ignorant due to different social and economic reasons.
- Adivasis means ‘original inhabitants’. Adivasis refers to those people who live in near forests and depends on forest resources. They are also known as ‘Scheduled Tribes’.
- Approx 8% of India’s population is Adivasi.
- There are over 500 different such groups.
- Different Adivasis have their own language and rituals.
- The term minority refers to communities that are small compared to the rest of the population.
- These small number of population over the years have been deprived of basic amenities, literacy and public employment.
- Muslims, Buddhists etc. are also considered to be a marginalised communities.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1) Match the following :

(1 mark each)

- |                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Dalits                      | i) Adivasi       |
| b) Dadu live                   | ii) Orissa       |
| c) Not a marginalised section  | iii) 8%          |
| d) Adivasi population in India | iv) Marginalised |
| e) Tribals are                 | v) Hindu         |

**2) State whether the following sentences are true or false :**

**(1 mark each)**

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a) There are around 300 Adivasi groups in India.                           | <input type="text" value="False"/> |
| b) Madrasas are Hindu Educational institution.                             | <input type="text"/>               |
| c) Tribals are not marginalised community in India.                        | <input type="text"/>               |
| d) Santhals speak in Nepali language.                                      | <input type="text"/>               |
| e) Assam state is an example of Indias tea industry.                       | <input type="text"/>               |
| f) Justice Rajinder Sachar was the chairman of sachar committee.           | <input type="text"/>               |
| g) Many Adivasis were converted to Christianity during nineteenth century. | <input type="text"/>               |

**3) Fill in the blanks :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) The sechar committee set up in \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ans : 2005.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ groups can be exploited by the dominant sections of the society.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ was forced to leave his ancestral land.
- d) The term \_\_\_\_\_ is given by Indian government for Adivasi.
- e) Adivasi live in or near \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ provides safe guards to the minorities.
- g) The term 'Adivasi' literally means \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) Muslims are considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_ community.

**4) Multiple choice questions :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Dadu had to leave his village because of the
- i) Economic problem    ii) Company Wallah    iii) Political problem    iv) None of these
- b) Garo is
- i) a Hindu Community    ii) An Adivasi Community
- iii) Both (i) and (ii)    iv) None of these
- Ans : (ii)
- c) How many Adivasi groups are there in India?
- i) 4000    ii) 300    iii) 500    iv) 550
- d) Muslims are \_\_\_\_\_% of India's population.
- i) 13%    ii) 15%    iii) 13.2%    iv) None of the above



*Understanding Marginalisation*

- e) Which of the following states is home to more the 60 different tribal groups?  
i) Rajasthan                      ii) Andhra Pradesh                      iii) Orissa                      iv) Jharkhand
- f) Adivasis speak in  
i) Bengali                      ii) English                      iii) Hindi                      iv) own language
- g) Adivasis have close contact with  
i) God                      ii) Government                      iii) Forest                      iv) None of these
- h) India is an  
i) Developed country    ii) Agrarian country                      iii) Hindu country                      iv) None of the above

**5) One word answer : (1 mark each)**

- a) Name two states of Adivasi population.

Ans : West Bengal, Rajasthan.

- b) Which state has more than 60 different tribal groups?

---

- c) What percent of India's population is constituted by the Muslims according to 2001?

---

- d) In which language a large number of Adivasis speak?

---

- e) Which communities has a Jati-varna system?

---

- f) What is the percentage of Muslim literacy rate in India?

---

- g) Is India a secular state?

---

**6) Short answer :**

**(3/4 marks each)**

- a) Write the main finding of sachar committee.  
b) Why should minority communities be provided safeguards?  
c) State reasons why a group of people be marginalised.

**7) Answer the following questions :**

**(5 marks each)**

- a) What is the major difference between the life style of Adivasis in the history and Adivasis today?

**Activity**

Study the table given below and answer the question.

LITERACY RATE BY RELIGION

All	Hindu	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains
65%	65%	59%	80%	70%	73%	94%

[Source census of India 2001]

- 1) Draw bar diagram on the basis of the data stated above and specify each religion with different colours.

# Chapter - 8

## Confronting Marginalisation

### Key Points :

- The constitution of India has specific laws that guard against the discrimination and exploitation of marginalised communities.
- Dalits, Adivasis, Buddhists, Muslims and women come under the Marginalised communities in India.
- Fundamental Rights are an important part of the constitution. Because Marginalised section also possessed same equal rights that must be respected.
- Today the reservation policy of the government is both significant and highly contentious because it has provided them reservations in educational and employment field.
- The state and central government have created specific schemes for implementation in tribal\ areas.
- The government scheme provides free or subsidised hostels for Dalits and Adivasi community.
- A particular person of Dalit caste or a certain Tribes is on the government list across the country. Candidate from that caste or tribe have to give caste certificates to avail various facilities.
- The schedule caste and the scheduled tribes Acts of 1989, 1993 protected and promoted the rights of these communities.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1) Match the following :

(1 mark each)

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Article 16           | i) Deprived                           |
| b) Article 17           | ii) To protect citizen                |
| c) Punishable crime     | iii) Reservation policy               |
| d) Fundamental Rights   | iv) Untouchability has been abolished |
| e) Dalit means          | v) Untouchability                     |
| f) Government make laws | vi) Six                               |

**2) State whether the following true or false : (1 mark each)**

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| a) Government provides free hostels for students of Dalit and Adivasi.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> True |
| b) Article 18 is Right to equality.  | <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| c) The state cannot make discrimination.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| d) Untouchability is a non punishable offence.   | <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| e) Patriarchy is not an important part of the constitution.                                | <input type="checkbox"/>      |
| f) Reservation policy of the government provides employment for all the citizens of India. | <input type="checkbox"/>      |

**3) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) Article 14 comes under \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental right of the Indian constitution.  
Ans : Right to Equality.
- b) 'Right to freedom of Religion' is \_\_\_\_\_ of the India constitution.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the poem on untouchability.
- d) The marginalised have influenced the government to frame \_\_\_\_\_ for them.
- e) The \_\_\_\_\_ Act was frame in 1989 to protect Dalit and Adivasis.
- f) The \_\_\_\_\_ are available to all Indians equally.
- g) Article 17 of the constitution states that \_\_\_\_\_ has been abolished.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ lay down the principles that make our society polity democracy.

**4) Multiple choice questions : (1 mark each)**

- a) Who out of the following are facing inequalities due to marginalisation?  
i) Women                      ii) Dalits                      iii) Adivasis                      iv) All of them  
Ans : (iv)
- b) How does government ensure to end inequality in the country?  
i) By laws                      ii) Through reservation  
iii) Both (i) and (ii)                      iv) None of these
- c) The Act of 1989 penalises to those who assault  
i) Children of sc                      ii) Men of sc                      iii) Women of sc                      iv) None of the above
- d) An Adivasi Activist is  
i) C.K Kamat                      ii) S.K Janu                      iii) C.K Janu                      iv) Rajendra Sachar
- e) Whom does Kabir directly challenge in his poem?  
i) British Government                      ii) Muslims  
iii) Priests                      iv) None of these

*Confronting Marginalisation*

- f) Who was Kabir by caste?  
i) Kumhar                      ii) Weaver                      iii) Barbar                      iv) Mason
- g) Which act is important for Adivasis?  
i) Act 1990                      ii) Act 1991                      iii) Act 1989                      iv) Act 1996
- h) Who needs to constantly work to bring equality and dignity for all?  
i) Citizen                      ii) Government                      iii) Both of them                      iv) None of these

**5) One word answer :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) Name the women Adivasi activist.  
Ans : Dayamani Barla.
- b) For what reason government makes some specific policies for the marginalised people?

\_\_\_\_\_

c) Which Article of the Indian constitution fights against discrimination?

\_\_\_\_\_

d) Who cannot buy or sold land belonging to tribal people?

\_\_\_\_\_

e) Who claims that untouchability is the highest state of knowledge?

\_\_\_\_\_

f) What are the Dalits today known as in government records?

\_\_\_\_\_

g) With which community the ceremony of Jakmalgur begins?

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Who mainly does the work of manual scavenging?

**6) Short answer :** **(3/4 marks each)**

- a) How does Reservation policy work?
- b) “Untouchability has been abolished by the constitution” what does this mean?

**7) Answer the following :** **(5 marks each)**

- a) Who do you think the Dalit families are afraid of angering the powerful castes?
- b) Discuss the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act 1989.

# Chapter - 9

## Public Facilities

**Key Points :**

- Most important function of the government is to provide essential services like water, health, education, sanitation, transport etc.
- All these facilities are called public facilities.
- These public facilities come under the fundamental rights - Article-21- Right to life.
- Safe drinking water is essential for life and good health, It can prevent from many water borne diseases.
- Public facilities relate to our basic needs once it is provided, its benefits can be shared by all.
- The main source of revenue for the government is taxes collected from the people so, it is the duty of the government to provide these facilities.

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1) Match the following :**

**(1 mark each)**

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Right to Education     | i) Metropolitan city |
| b) Article-21             | ii) Every year       |
| c) Kolkata                | iii) Taxes           |
| d) Main source of Revenue | iv) 6 to 14 years    |
| e) Government budget      | v) Right to life     |

**2) State whether the following sentences are true or false :**

- a) AIDS is a water borne disease.
- b) 'Right to life' come under the fundamental right.
- c) Mr. Ramgopal live in Mylapore.
- d) For drinking safe water, Siva buys always bottled water.
- e) Dengue is a water borne disease.
- f) Parto Alegre is a city in Brazil.

False

**3) Fill in the blanks :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Sulabh is \_\_\_\_\_ organisation.  
Ans : government.
- b) The Indian constitution guarantees the \_\_\_\_\_ for all children.
- c) Buses are the most important form of \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ is must in prevention of water borne disease.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ is very important part of public facilities.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is a very important and necessary element of human life.
- g) Private \_\_\_\_\_ and private \_\_\_\_\_ are not affordable by all sections of the society.
- h) Universal access of \_\_\_\_\_ is the main factor behind low infant deaths.

**4) Multiple choice questions :**

**(1 mark each)**

- a) Anna nagar is in
  - i) Delhi
  - ii) Mumbai
  - iii) Chennai
  - iv) KolkataAns : (iii)
- b) Padma live in
  - i) Mylapore
  - ii) Amanager
  - iii) Slum of Saidapet
  - iv) None of these
- c) In Saidapet people have to wait for
  - i) Buses
  - ii) Electricity
  - iii) Water tankers
  - iv) None of these
- d) In Padma's place water comes from
  - i) pond
  - ii) bore well
  - iii) both (i) and (ii)
  - iv) None of these
- e) The constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of Right to Life under
  - i) Article 22
  - ii) Article 23
  - iii) Article 21
  - iv) None of these
- f) Which of the following is a water related disease?
  - i) Eye flu
  - ii) Malaria
  - iii) Cholera
  - iv) All of these
- g) Which areas in Chennai faces frequently water shortages?
  - i) Mtylapore
  - ii) Madipakkam
  - iii) slums near Saidapet
  - iv) All these places

h) What are public facilities?

i) Essential facilities

ii) Non essential facilities

iii) Both (i) and (ii)

iv) None of these

**5) One word answer :**

**(1 mark each)**

a) Who carries the responsibility of providing public facility to the people?

Ans : Government.

b) Name a city in India that practises rain water harvesting?

---

c) Who can not afford public facilities at a price provided by private companies?

---

d) What percent of the household in India has access to safe drinking water and sanitation according to 2001 census?

---

**6) Short answer :**

**(3/4 marks each)**

a) How does the middle class face water shortage?

b) What are various sources of water for rural and urban households?

c) Discuss- 'Right to life'.

**7) Answer the following :**

**(Marks-5)**

a) Discuss the role and activities of the government of India to provide public facility to all people.

b) What public facilities do you think should be equally provided to all? Why? Explain.



# Chapter - 10

## Law and Social Justice

### Key Points :

- The government makes certain laws to protect from exploitation and unfair practices in the market.
- A worker has to be paid not less than the minimum wages by the employer. It is because private companies in order to make profit might deny workers the basic rights and wages.
- There are also laws that protect right of producers and consumers.
- To protect children being exploited, the Government made 'Child Labour Prevention Act' in 2006, which banned children below 14 years of age from working in restaurant and as domestic servants.
- The government has to ensure that these laws are not only implemented but also enforced.
- Foreign companies come to India for cheap labour wages.
- The government has to ensure that the Right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution is not violated.
- In 1984 there were very few laws for protecting the environment in India.
- After Bhopal Gas tragedy Government made many new laws on environment.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1) Match the following :

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Bhopal Gas tragedy       | i) Union Carbide       |
| b) Child Labour Act         | ii) India              |
| c) Labourers get high wages | iii) Can not destroyed |
| d) Third World country      | iv) USA                |
| e) Environment              | v) 1984                |
| f) UC                       | vi) 1986               |

**2) State whether the following sentences are true or false : (1 mark each)**

- a) People are responsible for making laws.
- b) Executive implements the laws.
- c) The law on minimum wages protects the interest of workers.
- d) Foreign companies come to India for cheap labour.
- e) The survivors of Bhopal gas tragedy are still fighting for Justice.
- f) Union carbide set up its plant in India.

**3) Fill in the blanks : (1 mark each)**

- a) It is illegal to deny workers their \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ans : Wages.
- b) A person or organization that produces goods for sale in the market is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh faced the worlds worst \_\_\_\_\_ disaster in December 1984.
- d) The plant was established by an American company to manufacture \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Laws are necessary to protect the environment as well as \_\_\_\_\_ enforcing.
- f) Government play a major role in ensuring \_\_\_\_\_ by making and enforcing stronger laws.
- g) \_\_\_\_\_ is important in any factory for safety of the worker and general public.
- h) By using \_\_\_\_\_ in vehicles we can reduce environment pollution.
- i) Workers union is an association of \_\_\_\_\_.
- j) Government make laws to protect interest of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**4) Multiple choice questions : (1 mark each)**

- a) Why are companies able to violate environment laws?
  - i) For no strong punishment
  - ii) New law not implemented properly
  - iii) Both (i) and (ii)
  - iv) None of theseAns : (iii)
- b) The sources of environmental pollution
  - i) Water
  - ii) Air
  - iii) Soil
  - iv) All of these.
- c) Which Gas was responsible for the Bhopal Gas tragedy?
  - i) Hydrogen Gas
  - ii) Nitrogen
  - iii) Methyl-isocyanate
  - iv) None of these
- d) Why foreign companies want to invest in India?

- i) For poor country  
ii) Want to earn higher profit  
iii) For cheap labour  
iv) All of these.
- e) PENCIL has become functional in-  
i) 2007                      ii) 2009                      iii) 2017                      iv) 2011
- f) What is UC?  
i) Union carbide                      ii) American company  
iii) Responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy                      iv) All of these.
- g) Parliament amended Child Labour Act, 1986 in  
i) 2004                      ii) 2001                      iii) 2006                      iv) 2016
- h) What is the term used for a ten year old child working in a factory?  
i) Child Labour                      ii) Factory worker                      iii) Coolie                      iv) All of these
- i) Which word is used for pollution?  
i) Contamination                      ii) Toxic                      iii) Pure                      iv) None of these

**5) One word answer :** **(1 mark each)**

- a) How many sectors are there in India?  
Ans : Two.
- b) Which disaster brought the issue of environment to the forefront?
- c) What is the major cause of environment pollution?
- d) What is the full form of CNG?
- e) Write the name of one hazardous dows industry.
- f) In which year the environment laws were strictly enforced in India?
- g) Where union carbide set up its plant?

**6) Short answer :** **(3/4 marks each)**

- a) When does enforcement become important?
- b) What is the present condition of the survivors of the Bhopal gas tragedy?
- c) Why are law necessary?

**7) Answer the following :** **(5 marks each)**

- a) Why is the law on minimum wage for the worker important?
- b) Is the safety laws for the workers in the work place important? Why?

## Note