



# My Social Studies

8

**Teacher's Manual**

**Vidyalaya Prakashan**

An ISO 9001 : 2008 Certified Company  
(Publishers of Quality Educational Books)

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## Vidyalaya Prakashan

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## Class-8

### Unit-1 History

## What, Where, When and How

### Exercise

Answer the following question :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (a) 16th century (ii) (b) 1707 AD (iii) (c) Mahatma Gandhi  
ji (iv) (b) Mysore (v) (b) Mumbai

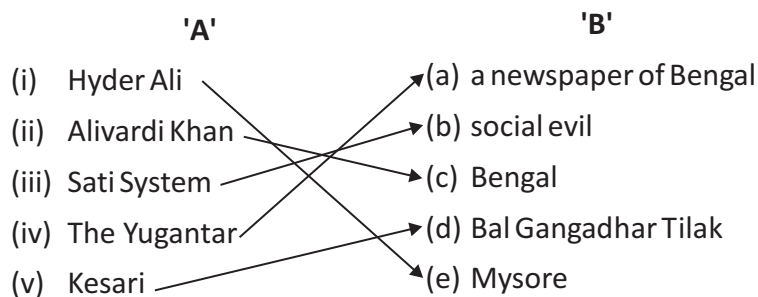
2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) 16th century (ii) Industrial revolution (iii) evil  
(iv) incapable (v) Archives

3. Say true or false:

- (i) T (ii) T (iii) F (iv) F (v) F

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short:

- (i) Works of excavation were carried out by many archaeologists in various places and they found many sites and the buried remains of cities of old civilizations. Many copper, bronze and pottery items were obtained besides jewellery of gold and silver, seals and images of gods and goddesses from sites of excavations.



- (ii) Many foreign merchants and travellers visited India and established their trade centres and companies.

During the modern period, the Industrial Revolution of England affected the Indian craft industries. Many modern industries were installed by the Britishers. Many social evils like Sati Pratha, child marriage etc were prevailed in the society. Laws were made to eradicate these social evils. Special attention was paid to education to remove the blot of illiteracy so many schools and colleges were founded where English and other oriental languages were taught. To improve the poor farming and cultivation, the modern tools of agriculture were used and canals for irrigation were dug.

- (iii) The Marathas took advantage of the separation of kingdom of Northern India and invaded the Mughal Territories under their Peshwas.

Europeans tried to establish their empire in India so they destroyed the local industries, suppressed farmers to grow cash crops to fulfil the demands of Britain.

- (iv) The British government issued different types of coins bearing pictures of queen Victoria and James II besides other historical events of their period. These coins are source of various informations related to the British government.

- (v) In India, the nationalism started by industrial revolution. India went under many changes during this period. With the fall of the Mughal dynasty, small kingdoms tried to make themselves strong and so they fought against one another and European trading companies took advantage of their conflict and disunity.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines:**

- (i) In India, the nationalism started by industrial revolution. India went under many changes during this period. With



the fall of the Mughal dynasty, small kingdoms tried to make themselves strong and so they fought against one another and European trading companies took advantage of their conflict and disunity.

In 1724, Nizam-ul-Mulk set up the state of Hyderabad. Quli Khan and Alivardi Khan made Bengal an independent kingdom and in 1739 Saadat Ali Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk) made Awadh an independent state before his death while the Rajputs, Sikhs, Jats, Rohillas and the Bangash Pathans divided their independent kingdoms in Northern India.

- (ii) The main role of imperialism was to maximize the country's profit imperialism had a negative impact on the industries which leads to de-industrialization.

Effects of imperialism on industries :

1. Exploitation of raw materials: colonial powers used colonies as sources of raw materials like cotton, rubber and minerals.
2. Undermining local crafts : The import of cheap, mass produced goods from the British countries destroyed traditional local crafts and industries.
3. Infrastructural development for colonial benefit : While railroads were built during colonial rule, but they were designed to facilitate the transport of raw materials and not to promote local industrial development.

- (iii) **(a) History Monuments and Buildings:** During their rule in India the English got built many buildings in the country such as the India Gate, the Rashtrapati Bhawan, the Parliament House, the Central Secretariat, the National Archives, the Supreme Court, etc in Delhi besides the Gateway of India and the Church Gate in Mumbai, the Fort William and the Victoria Memorial in

Kolkata. All these buildings are reliable sources of Modern Indian History.

**(b) Official Records :** Documents consisting plans, policies, agreements, decisions, instructions, investigations, treaties, rulers, etc were prepared by the Britishers and preserved them as official records in their departments.

**(c) Coins:** The British government issued different types of coins bearing pictures of queen Victoria and James II besides other historical events of their period. These coins are source of various informations related to the British government.

**(d) Newspapers, Books and Magazines:** The Britishers publish many newspapers, books and magazines which throw light on art, history, music, dance, policies, rules, acts, etc.



## The Establishment of Company Power

### Exercise

Answer the following question :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

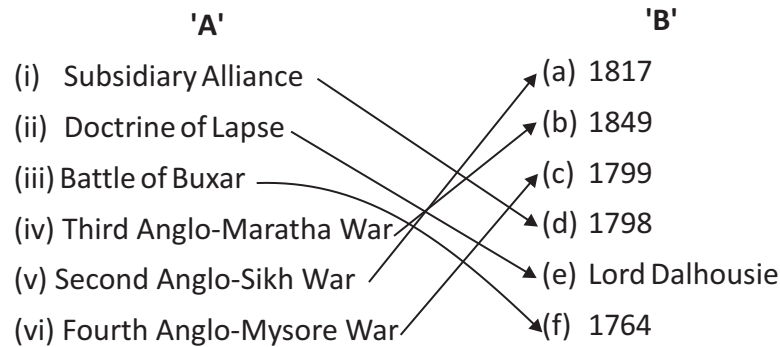
- (i) (c) 1773 (ii) (a) Mysore (iii) (a) 1767 (iv) (d) 1792 (v) (b) 1757 (vi) (a) Maratha leader (vii) (a) 1845 (viii) (b) Lord Dalhousie

2. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) True (vi) True



**3. Match the following correctly:**



**4. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) Carnatic (ii) 1750 (iii) Mohd. Ali Beg (iv) three (v) Raghunath Rao

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) Due to the conspiracy of the English tragedy of Black Hole in Calcutta and violation of treaty, Siraj-ud-Daulah ordered his army commander Mir Jafar to prepare armies for the war. Siraj-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive sent their armies in the field of Plassey (Bengal) and fought bravely but Mir Jafar helped the English. When the Nawab knew it he fled from the battle field but after some time he was taken prisoner and killed by Miran, the son of Mir Jafar. Thus, this battle was won through treachery, cheating fraud and conspiracies by Clive.
- (ii) After winning Pondicherry, Calicut and Chandranagar, the French settlements, the English attacked Mahe which lie in the territories of Haider Ali and occupied it. At this Haider Ali became infuriated much and with the help of the Marathas and the Nizam fought a war with the English in July 1780 at attacking Carnatic and defeated the English forces and occupied Arcot, the capital of Carnatic.



The English separated Haider Ali from Nizam and the Marathas and attacked Haider Ali in which they were victorious in 1782 but in December, 1782, Haider Ali defeated the English and unfortunately he died of cancer in 1782 AD.

- (iii) The first Anglo-Mysore war was fought between the English and the combined forces of Haider Ali and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The British forces under the commander of Smith were defeated.
- (iv) The English captured the Multan Fort of the Sikhs and accused of Jindan engaging in Anti-British activities and removed her from Lahore and kept her in the fort of Chunar as a prisoner. It was the direct insult of the Sikhs and dignity of woman. The Sikhs killed two English officials at Multan in 20th April 1848. On the other hand the Sikhs were against the imperialistic policy of Lord Dalhousie so the Second Anglo-Sikh war was fought between the English and the Sikhs on 21 January, 1849. The Sikh army fought bravely but was defeated. The Punjab was annexed by the English.
- (v)
  - 1. Keep the certain number of army-men in their territories at their own cost.
  - 2. Accept the condition not to employ any other European except the British in his service.
  - 3. Keep an English resident who will advice him to govern his state.
  - 4. Accept the British as his overlord in case of signing a treaty or declare a war with other Indian rulers.
  - 5. Accepted the subsidiary alliance.
  - 6. The British East India Company would protect the Indian rulers and their territories from external and internal attacks.





**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) The agents and servants of the company engaged themselves in looting and the treasury of Bengal became empty so Jafar could not meet the company's heavy monetary demands, So in 1760, the English made him out of power and they made his son-in-law Mir Qasim the Nawab of Bengal. As a service, he gave to the company the Zamindari of Burdwar, Midnapore and chittagong. The English wanted to control over the Nawab and Bengal but he was not ready to be a puppet in their hands. He removed the custom duties so that the Indian merchants could trade like the officials of the company but the company's officials disliked it. Mir Qasim got angry with them and in fight was defeated by the English and left for Oudh where he made an alliance with Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal emperor against the English.

The forces of Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daula under the commandership of Mir Qasim fought with the English army in the field of Buxar (Bihar) but were defeated. The English occupied Allahabad, Bihar and Bengal and Mir Qasim was removed. Shah Alam II went under the protection of the English through the Treaty of Allahabad.

- (ii) **The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769) :** The first Anglo-Mysore war was fought between the English and the combined forces of Haider Ali and the Nizam of Hyderabad. The British forces under the commander of Smith were defeated. Haider Ali invaded Carnatic and took under his command. He surrounded Madras from all sides. On 4th April, 1769, a treaty was signed between Haider Ali and the English through which the winning states were returned to each other and a promise was made to help each other in the hour of enemy attack.



- (iii) Lord Dalhousie adopted a new policy to annex the Indian states and merge those into the British dominions. This policy is known the Doctrine of Lapse. Lord Dalhousie had been the Governor-General of India between 1848 and 1856. According to the Doctrine of Lapse-Any princely state or territory under the direct influence of the British East India Company, as a vassal state under the British Subsidiary System, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent" or died without a direct heir. The company took over the primary states of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Nagpur was annexed on the ground of protection of East India company. In 1850, he put Sikkim under his control as the ruler of Sikkim arrested two English agents.
- (iv) In the north-west region of the Pujnab, the Sikh power was growing under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He had become a strong king of a minor misl in 1792. He organised an alliance of the Sikh Misl west of the Sutluj in 1798 and checked the attack of the Afghan ruler Zaman Shah which made Maharaja a powerful ruler and all the Misls accepted him as the Maharaja of the Punjab in 1801. He died in 1839.



## Civilian Administration Under the British

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (c) 1772 (ii) (a) 1769 (b) Lord Cornwallis (iv) (a) Fort William College (v) (a) Subedar (vi) (b) 1883



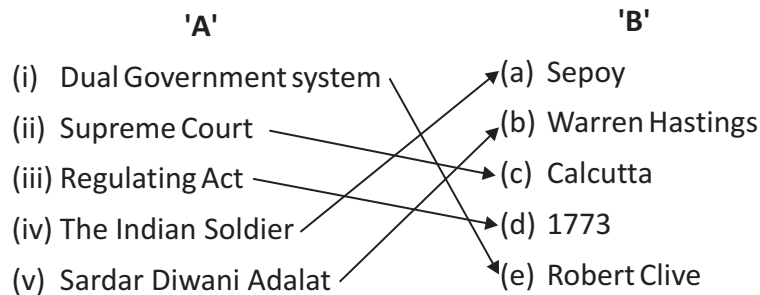
**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) The Regulating (ii) subedar (iii) tea (iv) law and order  
(v) sepoy

**3. Say true or false:**

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) False

**4. Match the following correctly:**



**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) The British Parliament passed the Regulating Act 1773 to regulate the structure of the British India Government. Lord North took steps to overhaul the company's management with the Regulating Act.
- (ii) The Dual Government in Bengal was introduced by Robert Clive, the governor of fort William in Bengal after the battle of Buxar and the signing of treaty of Allahabad in 1765. It was a system of governance that divided the administration of Bengal into two parts- Diwani and Nizamat and was in place from 1765 to 1772.

**Diwani :** The British East India was responsible for collecting revenue. The company raised taxes, appointed collectors and used harsh measures to collect revenue.

**Nizamat :** The Nawab of Bengal was responsible for law and order and had nominal control over administration.

- (iii) Charter Act of 1833 : The Company was deprived of all rights of trade in India or its monopoly on tea trading was abolished.

The East India Company only will run the rule of British government in India.

The government of Mumbai and Chennai were deprived of the right to make laws. From then; the Governor-General of Bengal would be known to Governor-General of India and vested with powers to make laws with the help of his council.

- (iv) According to the 'Rule of Law' a criminal is a criminal in the eyes of law. No discrimination can be done on the ground of caste, creed or religion.
- (v) Lord Cornwallis paid his attention towards the administrative reforms. For this he made strict rules and regulations to ban private trade by company's officials and for their training he set up the Fort William College in Calcutta in 1801 AD and he started Civil Services expert competitive exams to select honest officers. This exam was held only in England and the only medium of exam was English. All good posts were served for the Englishmen.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) 1. The directors of the company were given directions to put all the facts of the company regarding the politics, trade, commerce, defence, civil and revenue, etc. before the British Parliament.
2. The tenure of the office of the directors of the company would be four years. One fourth directors would be retire every year.
3. The governor of Bengal will be the Governor-General of all the English territories in India and 25,000 sterling will be given to him as salary per year.

4. No company employee will be free to operate trade activities without securing a licence from the government.
  5. Each official of the company will have to submit the record of his income on reaching England.
  6. A Supreme Court was set up in Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1774 consisting of one Chief Justice and three other judges. It was not under the control of Governor-General but the king of England.
- (ii) **Pitt's India Act (1784)** : This act was passed by the British Parliament to put the control over the company's affairs of defence, civil and co revenue through the Board of Control in England. Governor-General became the commander-in-chief of British forces residing in India. The administration was centralised by the English in India.
- (iii) **The Police** : Before Cornwallis police duties were given to zamindars but he created a permanent police system in India. Each district had thanas (police stations) and daroga was its incharge. Their head was the Superintendent of Police (SP). Their main duty was to maintain peace and order in the district by removing crimes and illegal practices. The Indians could become darogas while SP and other high officers could be only the English. The police used to take bribe and harass the public.
- The Army** : Lord Cornwallis introduced military reforms. He increased the number of soldiers in the army. The Indian soldiers were promoted upto the post of a subedar while army officers could only be the Englishmen. The Indian soldiers were called the Sepoys. They were treated badly and less paid in comparison of the English soldiers. Discrimination based on caste, creed and colour could be seen clearly.

- (iv) (i) The Indians were not given share in country's administration.
- (ii) Important key posts were given to the English while the Indians were denied to appoint on higher posts in the civil, army and judicial services.
- (iii) The Britishers looted the country considering India only their colony.
- (iv) The Indians were considered inferior before the 'Rule of Law'.
- (v) Due to the codification of the laws the judging authority had to decide in accordance with the written laws.



## Rural Life and Society

**Answer the following questions :**

**1. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- (i) (a) Zamidars (ii) (b) Bengal (iii) (c) regular (iv) (b) Ryotwari (v) (b) 1866 (vi) (c) Lord Cornwallis

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) Revenue (ii) 1951 (iii) Lord Hastings (iv) The Mahalwari

**3. Match the following correctly:**

- | 'A'                      | 'B'                                       |
|--------------------------|---|
| (i) Indigo               | (a) suppressed by the British mercilessly |
| (ii) Mahatma Gandhi's    | (b) a tropical plant was suppressed.      |
| (iii) The Indigo revolt  | (c) to Champaran marked.                  |
| (iv) Ryotwari system     | (d) Thomas Munro                          |
| (v) The Mahalwari system | (e) Holt Mackenzie                        |

**4. Say true or false:**

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) The land revenue system is a method of collecting tax revenue from land. It has been a major source of income for the rulers throughout history. Some of the land revenue systems are Ryotwari, Mahalwari and Permanent settlement.
- (ii) According to this system land was given to the zamindars on a permanent basis on condition that they would pay a fixed amount to the company each year as land revenue. The Zamindars exploited their tenants (farmers) and charged higher rents from them.
- (iii) Three kinds of land revenue collection policies introduced by Britishers are —
  - (a) Permanent settlement (1793) : Zamindars have to pay fixed amount to the company as land revenue.
  - (b) Ryotwari system (1820) : Ryots were to pay half of their production to govt.
  - (c) The Mahalwari system (1822) : The head of the Mahal (village) had to pay land revenue.
- (iv) Ryots means cultivators who were to pay half of their production to the government. This system was known as Munro system, it was introduced by Thomas Munro.
- (v)

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) (a) According to this system land was given to the zamindars on a permanent basis on condition that they would pay a fixed amount to the company each year as land revenue. The Zamindars exploited their tenants (farmers) and charged higher rents from them. The company received only fixed revenue and could not make much progress. The Zamindars

became the greatest supporter of the government in the form of great help to establish and consolidate their position in the country.

- (b) **The Ryotwari System (1820)** : During the period of Lord Hastings the Ryotwari system was introduced to collect revenue on agriculture. Ryots means cultivators who were to pay half of their production to the government. This system was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820 so it is also known by the name of Munro System. This system first introduced in Madras and Bombay. The company was not a loser in income as it could increase its share after a regular intervals. Due to it the condition of farmers were very sad.

- (ii) Indigo is a natural substance extracted from the indigo plant. It is used to dye clothes.

The British wanted to meet the growing demand for indigo. For this the English East India company forced the farmers specially of Bengal and Bihar to grow indigo crop. The British gave advance money to the farmers to grow indigo crop and supply the same to the factories at very low price. If the farmers denied to grow indigo crop, they had been given brutal punishments.

- (iii) **The Indigo Revolt (1859- 60)** : Due to the atrocities of the zamindars and the British, the indigo farmers started an agitation named the Indigo Revolt in 1859 AD and declined to grow indigo. At this movements, the educated elite of Bengal went with farmers. The farmers refused to cultivate indigo on their fields and attacked the indigo factories and the gumastas (agents) of the zamindars were beaten up. The British set up the 'Indigo Commission' to look into the revolt and suggest changes in the production of indigo. The British passed the 'Dramatic Performances Act' to suppress the revolt of the indigo cultivators.





## Colonialism Tribal Society

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (i) (d) Odisha (ii) (d) Bihar (iii) (c) 1855 (iv) (b) The Khasi Revolt (v) (a) Muslims (vi) (b) outsiders (vii) (b) 1897 (viii)(b) Muslim peasants (ix) (b) indigo

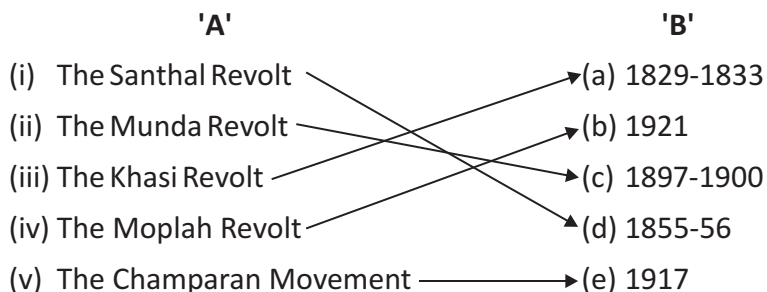
2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) exploit (ii) adivasis (iii) Santhal (iv) five (v) Champaran

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) False

4. Match the following correctly:



5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) **The Kheda Satyagraha (1919)** : The peasants of Kheda in Maharashtra denied to pay land revenue because their crops were destroyed due to the drought. The British government was not agree at this and forced the peasants to pay the revenue. Gandhiji led the movement of peasants and the governor had to withdraw from it.

- (ii) Moplahs were the Muslim peasants of Malabar coast. Most of them were the labourers who used to work in the tea and coffee gardens. The owners of these gardens were the Hindu zamindars and the moneylenders. The British and the zamindars used to exploit these peasants so the peasants rose a revolt against the planters of gardens and the money-lenders. The peasants demanded for improving the land-system and decreasing revenue. The zamindars and the moneylenders opposed it but the Moplahs attacked the police-stations and burnt the records of courts and tehsils so the British Government suppressed the revolt in which more than 3000 Moplahs were killed and thousands were wounded.
- (iii) The Santhal a tribe used to live in Bihar. It was a very laborious tribe which turned the rocky land of the Raj Mahal hills in Bihar into fertile soil by their hard work. The zamindars, moneylenders, traders cum merchants and government officials known as dikus (outsiders) exploited the santhals and made them very poor by taking away their lands. On 30 June 1855, Santhal leaders, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu trained 10,000 Santhals and revolted against the British.
- (iv) **The Tebhaga Movement (1946)** : The Tebhaga movement was started at Hashnabad in Tripura. The peasants declared that they would get two-third part of the produce and the zamindars would get one-third of it. The produce was divided into three parts so the movement was called the Tebhaga Movement. The movement spread from Tripura to Bengal and about 50 lac farmers took part in it. The leaders of this movement were Kampram Singh and Bhavan Singh and it was led by All India Kisan Sabha.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) The Europeans used to exploit indigo peasants by paying them low wages and exploiting them besides insulting in various ways. The peasants were forced to grow indigo on 3/20 part of their lands and sell the product to the British at low price. Peasants put their problem before Mahatma Gandhi who started a movement in 1917 in Champaran. The peasants left indigo farming. The government arrested the peasants and increased the land revenue by 22%. Later on Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel led this movement and the government had to bend before the peasants and the land revenue was fixed 6.25% of the produce.
- (ii) The Europeans used to exploit indigo peasants by paying them low wages and exploiting them besides insulting in various ways. The peasants were forced to grow indigo on 3/20 part of their lands and sell the product to the British at low price. Peasants put their problem before Mahatma Gandhi who started a movement in 1917 in Champaran. The peasants left indigo farming. The government arrested the peasants and increased the land revenue by 22%. Later on Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel led this movement and the government had to bend before the peasants and the land revenue was fixed 6.25% of the produce.
- (iii) Birsa Munda was born at Ulihatu in Ranchi (Bihar) but now in Jharkhand) in a poor family. When he reached to his young age, he understood that the British wanted to destroy his tribe and tribal traditions so he started a movement against them to recover the land of his tribal people. The British suppressed his movement and arrested him on 3 February 1900 and he died in mysterious conditions on 9 June 1900 in Ranchi Jail. The British government was much affected with this movement and made laws to protect the tribal lands and their traditions in future.



## The Revolt of 1857

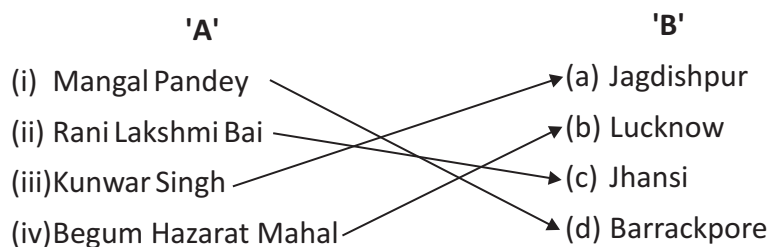
### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (d) Meerut (ii) (c) Smith (iii) (b) Tania Tope (iv) (b) Tatiya Tope

2. Match the following correctly:



3. Say true or false:

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) False

4. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) The British passed some laws to end the inhuman social practices like sati system, child marriage and ban on widow marriage. Some orthodox Hindus mainly the Brahmins thought that the British had interfered their traditional social customs. They imposed tax on properties held by temples and mosques. Thus both the Hindus and the Muslims resented at this.

British did not pay their attention towards the improvement of agriculture and irrigation but imposed heavy taxes on agriculture produces and land. They

ruined the craftsmen and their crafts by selling their products at cheap rates in the Indian markets.

- (ii) Lakshmi Bai was also known as Rani of Jhansi, she was a Indian queen who fiercely resisted British rule during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Lord Dalhousie want to annex Jhansi by applying Doctrine of Lapse since the king do not have the legal heir. Sir Hugh Rose arrived at the Jhansi fort with British forces in order to capture Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai fought bravely but Jhansi lost the battle. Lakshmi Bai along with her son Damodar Rao escaped from Jhansi and reached Kalpi where she joined forces with Tatya Tope. The British attacked Kalpi and Lakshmibai died while fighting in Gwalior. She was dressed as a soldier when she died.

- (iii) On 24th of April 1857, Colonel Smith ordered the 90 soldiers of his unit to assemble and use the fat smoothed greased cartridges in the Enfield gun, only 5 of them obeyed him and rest 85 put into the prison. sepoys of Meerut Cantt in which on 10th of May on Sunday revolted and began killing their British officers. They freed their imprisoned colleagues (army soldiers) from the Victoria Park Jail and shouted slogan 'Delhi Chalo' and this is known as the Episode of Meerut.
- (iv) The immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the introduction of the Enfield Rifle, whose cartridges were made of beef and pork which was considered as impure by Hindus. The sepoys believe that cartridge had to be bitten before using it. For Hindus beef was considered impure because they worship the sacred animal cow. On the other hand muslim considered pork as impure.

**5. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i)
  - 1. It was not a people war. Many Indian rulers and kings did not join it like the Nizam of Hyderabad, the ruler of Indore and Gwalior.
  - 2. Absence of the leadership and lack of central planning.
  - 3. Absence of means and resources while the English had abundant resources.
  - 4. Limited area of the revolt in the northern part of India. The southern state and Punjab were not affected with it.
  - 5. Favourable and satisfactory international positions for the British like the English won the wars in China and Crimea.
  - 6. Favour of the English by the educated groups of the Indians.
  - 7. Indiscipline among revolutionaries.
- (ii)
  - 1. The Company rule was ended by this revolt and the rule of India came into the hands of the British Government.
  - 2. The secretary of state for India equal to the rank of a cabinet minister and Council of India came into existence.
  - 3. Lord Canning became the first Viceroy under the British Government and assured the Indians not to annex their states under any circumstances and doctrines. The queen also promised not to interfere in the social and religious matters of the Indians.
  - 4. The revolt infused the spirit of Nationalism in Indians which motivated the leaders of the nation for full independence.



## The British Rule and Education

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

**1. Tick (✓) the correct option:**

- (i) (b) Higher education (ii) (b) education through English medium (iii) (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (iv) (a) 1867  
(v) (d) The Arya Samaj (vi) (a) 1854 (vii) (c) Maharaja Sayajirao (viii) (a) 1844

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) Madarsas (ii) Missionary (iii) Alexander Duff (iv) Vidyalaya Samaj

**3. Say true or false:**

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True (v) True

**4. Match the following correctly:**

- | 'A'                            | 'B'                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) The Arya Samaj             | (a) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan |
| (ii) The Prarthana Samaj       | (b) Jyotirao Phule        |
| (iii) The Theosophical Society | (c) Mahadev Govind Ranade |
| (iv) Sharda Sadan Ashram       | (d) Smt. Annie Besant     |
| (v) Aligarh Muslim University  | (e) Swami Dayanand        |
- 

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) The English wanted to employ Indians on less salaries comparatively highly paid English employees in various services of the company.

The British thought that English knowing Indians would understand their thoughts and communicate easily

about their policies. The Christian missionaries believed that new education system would disbelieve the religion of Indians and they would attract easily towards Christianity.

- (ii) Macauley was in favour to convert Indians into the culture and spirit of the English and English knowing educated clerks for the benefit of the company.

From that time onward the Indians began to be taught through the English medium and all the important towns of Indian High schools were opened. A medical college was opened in Calcutta besides an Art college at Agra. Many colleges were started in various cities of the country. Macauley was successful in his scheme and the Indian society was divided into-educated class and uneducated masses.

- (iii) Maharaja Sayajirao : He tried much to improve the educational condition in his state. He founded the Baroda College and the Kala Bhawan Technical Institute in 1880.

Besides above the Bombay Education Society was founded in Bombay.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i)
  1. The aim of education should be mental & moral development, and preparation of faithful servants and literate persons for the Company rule.
  2. Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian should be included in the syllabus along with European literature and science.
  3. There should be a Department of Public Instruction in every state of India with its director, deputy directors and inspector of schools.
  4. English should be the medium of education but the person who does not know English should be given education through vernacular languages.



5. Universities should be established in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.
  6. Teacher's training colleges, technical institutions, etc should be established.
- (ii) Lords Ripon did a lot to spread education in the country. In 1882 he appointed the Hunter Commission to remove pitfalls and shortcomings in the education system and improve the methods of teaching and raising educational standard. This commission suggested that the primary education should be under municipalities and the district boards not under the government control.
- (iii)
1. The syllabus should include agriculture, maths, health sciences, industrial arts and uniformity in it at the national level.
  2. Medium of education should be vernacular languages.
  3. Primary education should be supervised by local self bodies like Zila Parishad and Municipal Committees.
  4. Grants cum aids should be given to these bodies by the government.
  5. Normal schools should be established for the training of primary and middle school teachers.
  6. Secondary education should be in private hands and they should be given Grant-in-aid for teacher's salary, maintenance of school building, furniture, library and teaching aids.
  7. Separate funds should be sanctioned for primary & secondary education.



## Women and Reforms

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

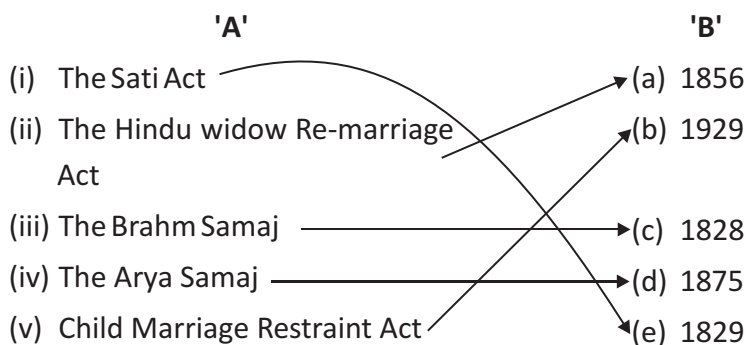
1. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- (i) (c) Lord William Bentinck (ii) (a) 1872 (iii) (b) 1856 (iv) (d) Bombay (v) (c) Pandita Rama Bai (vi) (a) Kadambini Bose Ganguly (vii) (a) Tara Bai Shinde

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Lord William Bentinck (ii) Infanticide (iii) children  
(iv) Mahadev Ranade (v) Education (vi) Sati system

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false :

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Since ancient times the Sati system was in practice in the Hindu society. Under this system, after the death of her husband the woman had to sit on fire in the pyre.  
(ii) Ban on the Child Marriage : In the states of Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan and Odisha people used to tie their

children into marriage at an early age. Social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy , Swami Dayanand and the British government protested against this ill practice. Sometimes there was much difference between the ages of the bride and bride groom. They did not even know about the meaning of marriage. The British government passed a law 'The Native Marriage Act in 1872. A girl not less than 14 years in age couldn't get married. Later on in 1930 'Sharda Act' was passed to ban the child marriage. According to it girl less than 14 years and boy less than 18 years couldn't marry .

- (iii) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule started a school for girls. He also appointed his wife Savitri Bai Phule as a teacher in his school. He also started a school for girls belonging to lower castes.

Jyoti Rao Phule started a school for downtrodden girls in Maharashtra.

- (iv) Mahadev Govind Ranade was an Indian school reformer. A scholar and founding member of Indian National Congress. He founded 'Prarthana Samaj', a hindu movement inspired by Brahmo samaj advocating principles of enlightened belief based on ancient Vedas. he actively supported widow remarriage and female education and raised his voice in support of abolition of child marriages.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) Many social reformers in India worked to improve women's education—
  - (a) Savtribai Phule : She established the first girl's school in Pune in 1848.
  - (b) **Pandita Ramabai** : Founded the Arya Mahila samaj in 1882 to provide education and vocational training to women. She also opened Sharda Sadan, the first home school for widows in Bombay.

- (c) **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** : Set up schools for girls in Calcutta.
- (d) **Jyotirao Phule** : Established schools for girls in Maharashtra.
- (e) **Ramabai Ranade** : Presided over Seva Sadan which provided education and free professional training for women especially widows.
- (ii) Young girls who became widows had to commit sati or live with their families. The British government passed 'The Hindu Remarriage Act' in 1856. Under this act widow re-marriage were given legal protection and social acceptance.



## Challenging Caste System

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- (i) (d) Periyar (ii) (b) Veeresalingam (iii) (c) Kadambini Basu
- (iv) (a) Shri Narayan Guru

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) lower castes (ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (iii) Ezhava (iv) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True

4. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Hindu society was divided into castes and sub-castes with high and low caste. The so-called high positional people of society divided society into four varnas—The Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and the Shudras. The



Brahmins were at the top while the Shudras were at the bottom. They were considered untouchables and engaged in the service of three varnas.

- (ii) The Sudras were treated badly by high caste people. They were not allowed to sit near the high caste Hindus. They were not allowed to take water from other caste's well. They had to work at other Hindus castes' fields and homes. The Zamindars, moneylenders and the British officials did not give them due respect. They could not go to schools to get education. Their women were not allowed to wear gold and silver ornaments. Their standard of living was very low and much different from that of the caste Hindus. They were forced to offer compulsory labour to others without being paid anything.

The low caste people or Shudras were not allowed to enter the temples for worship.

They were forced to do dirtiest and the less paid occupations like cleaning the drains and laterines, sweeping roads, cleaning and seasoning the hides and taking away the dead bodies of cattle. On very low wages, they were employed by the farmers to work on their fields.

- (iii) **The Brahm Samaj** : Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahm Samaj in 1828 through which he criticized the caste inequalities in Bengal.

**The Arya Samaj**: Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded this institution and worked for the upliftment of the downtrodden. After performing the purification ceremony in a yajna it began to accept them in its society.

- (iv) He was a reformer of Andhra Pradesh launched a movement against social evils like superstitions, hypocrisy, casteism, etc through the Hitakarini Sabha. It

attempted to improve the untouchable groups of society by encouraging intercaste marriage. He started a girls school at Dholeshwaram in 1874 to encourage women's education.

**5. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) Dr. Bheem Rao, Ramji Ambedkar, born in a poor family of Mahar caste in Mhow in Madhya Pradesh on 14 April, 1891. He was an Indian jurist, economist, social reformer, political leader and the architect of the Indian Constitution. He organised the 'All India Scheduled Caste Federation.' He criticised orthodox Hindu beliefs through his weekly called the Mooknayak. He also started an organisation called 'Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabh' to promote education and socioeconomic upliftment of the downtrodden.
- (ii) Learneds who made attempts to eradicate casteism :
  - (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmsamaj against the caste inequalities in Bengal.
  - (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati worked for upliftment of the downtrodden.
  - (c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Swami Vivekananda also worked for casteism eradication.
  - (d) Shri Narayan Guru raised his voice to improve the condition of the Ezhavas.
  - (e) Veerasingam was a reformer of Andhra Pradesh who launched a movement against social evils like superstitions, hypocrisy, casteism etc.
  - (f) Jyotirao Phule advocated that the upper castes had no right to take the land belonged to low caste people.





## Colonialism and Urban Changes

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- (i) (b) 1854 (ii) (c) Madras (iii) (d) Ganga (iv) (b) Chawls  
(v) (c) Battle of Plassey

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) British (ii) Madras/Chennai (iii) Metropolitan city  
(iv) Robert Clive (v) 1853 (vi) designed by Edwin Lutyens

3. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A'                      |   | 'B'                  |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| (i) Madras (Chennai)     | → | (a) Gateway of India |
| (ii) Bombay (Mumbai)     | → | (b) Lotus Temple     |
| (iii) Calcutta (Kolkata) | → | (c) Marina Beach     |
| (iv) Delhi               | → | (d) Howrah Bridge    |

4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) True (vi) True

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) **Administrative Centres** : The British established the administrative centres (Presidencies) in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Besides it they also set up the major cities where the English armies were kept under residents to control the kingdoms of local rulers such cities were Lucknow, Pune, Hyderabad etc.

The British introduced railways in India to take raw materials easily to the seaports and bring finished foods



from seaports to various Indian trade Centres in big amount and short time. They thought by railways armies and arms would be taken easily from one place to another to control internal revolts and establish their rule in India.

- (ii) In the summer, the English felt uneasy and stuffy in the atmospheric climate in the plain towns. They were in the habit of living in cold climate in their native country, so they searched the places in hills and high mountains covered with green lush forests and converted them into beautiful hill stations where they got relief from scorching sun and heat besides peaceful environment. Shimla, Nainital, Almora, Mussoorie, Ooty, Darjeeling, Kulu, Manali, Dalhousie, etc. were such beautiful hill-stations.
- (iii) The British felt necessity of establishing new towns to fulfil their requirements of housing, trading, commercial activities, exchange of climate, keeping armies and administration etc. So established different type of cities and stations.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) Colonialism is the act of taking control of an area or a country that is not your own, especially using force, and that sending people from your own country to live there or colonialism is an act political and economic domination involving the control of a country and its people by settlers from a foreign power.

Old commercial or trade towns could not survive due to the emergence of new trade centres established by the English besides destroying the political powers of the local rulers and converting their kingdoms into new administrative centres. This process was known as deurbanisation.





- (ii) Delhi came under direct British control after the revolt of 1857 AD. Calcutta was made the capital of British India and Delhi was made the district province of the Punjab. In 1911 the capital was transferred to Delhi from Calcutta.

During the Mughal period, famous monuments such as the Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Kutub Minar, the old Fort, Humayun's Tomb, Jantar Mantar Tombs of Nizamuddin Auliya Sikander Lodhi and Razia Sultan were built.

Besides the above Delhi is the famous and important trade centre. Markets such as Chandnichowk, Khari Baoli, Daryaganj, Nai Sarak, Dilli Haat, Hauz Khas, Pragati Maidan.

- (iii) The British transformed old Delhi to New Delhi in several ways :
- (a) **Demolishing and altering Structures:** The British destroyed mosques, filled in canals and cleared gardens and partitions from around the Fort.
  - (b) **Building New Delhi :** City was designed by British architect Sir Edwin Lutyens.
  - (c) **Moving the capital :** The British moved the capital of India from Calcutta to New Delhi in 1911.



## The National Movement

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- (i) (c) Dada Bhai Naroji (ii) (c) Anand Math (iii) (c) A.O. Hume (iv) (c) 1885 (v) (c) Mumbai (vi) (b) Bal Gangadhar



Tilak (vii) (b) 1906 (viii) (b) Lord Curzon (ix) (a) Smt. Annie Besant

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) A.O. Hume (ii) Umesh Chandra Banerjee (iii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (vi) 1905

**3. Match the following correctly:**

- | 'A'                   |   | 'B'                                    |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| (i) A.O. Hume         | → | (a) The Muslim League                  |
| (ii) Lala Hardayal    | → | (b) The Home Rule Movement             |
| (iii) Annie Besant    | → | (c) The Indian National Congress       |
| (iv) Salim-Ullah-Khan | → | (d) The Gadar Party                    |
| (v) Gokhale           | → | (e) The Boycott and Swadeshi Movement. |

**4. Say true or false:**

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) The British decided to give an outlet to the local people where they could discuss their political issues, problems, etc. For this Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant held meetings with Lord Dufferins, the Viceroy. He set up a political party the Indian National Congress with the help of learned and important Indian leaders.
- (ii) 1. To discuss and solve the social problems and grievances of Indians.  
2. To seek the cooperation of all the Indians in its efforts and develop national feelings among the countrymen.  
3. To eliminate and eradicate the feelings of casteism, communalism and other narrow-minded tendencies.

4. To request the government to give more share to the locals in administrative affairs.
- (iii) It is also called the League Congress Pact. The Lucknow session of the INC in 1916 was an important landmark in the National Movement. The extremists and moderates of the Congress united again in 1907. It demanded further constitutional reforms as a start towards swaraj. Besides it, INC and the All India Muslim League came together forgetting their mutual differences and put their common political demands before the British government. Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Lokmanya Tilak participated in this pact for the Hindu-Muslim unity.
- (iv) Chinese boycotted the goods of America. Seeing it the Hindus started the Swadeshi Movement against the British rule. Boycott of foreign goods was declared on August 7, 1905. In Calcutta session of INC in 1906, first time proclaimed the concept of 'Swaraj' and called for support to Swadeshi and boycott movement. Local stores were opened to make available country made goods in place of foreign goods. This boosted the Indian goods in place of foreign goods. This boosted the Indian handicraft industry.
- (v) In 1909 the British government during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Minto some reforms introduced to satisfy the Indian, were known as Minto-Morley Reforms. It introduced the system of separate electorates under which the Muslims could only vote for Muslim candidates to encourage the idea that economic, political and cultural interests of the Muslims and the Hindus were different and not common.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) From 1885, to 1905, the INC was the group of educated Indians who were called the Moderates. S. N. Banerji,

Dadabhai Naroji, Gopal Krishan Gokhale and M.G. Ranade were members of this group. These members were of kind and cool temper and put peaceful methods of petition and prayer for their demands before the British. They wanted to gain freedom by putting public opinion, applications, meetings, proposals and speeches.

By the end of 19th century, an aggressive mood of some leaders of INC aroused. From 1885 to 1905 this group of leaders was known as Extremists. They adopted repressive and oppressive measures to control them.

- (ii) Indian leaders living in foreign countries America and Canada founded the Gadar Party in 1913. The main objective of the party was to run revolutionary war against the British in India. Prominent leaders of this party were Baba Gurmukh Singh, Kartar Singh Sarabha, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Rehmat Ali Shah, Bhai Permanand and Mohd. Barakatullah besides Jatin Mukerjee, Rash Bihari Bose, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Lala Hardyal, Abdul Rahim, Maulana Obaidullah Sindhi, Champak Raman Pillai, Sardar Singh Rana and Madam Cama who carried on revolutionary activities and propaganda outside India to free India from foreign rule. The Gadar Party published a newspaper 'The Gadar' of which opening page bore the title 'Enemy of the British.'
- (iii) On being released from Mandalay Jail Lokmanya Tilak came back to India in 1914. In 1916 Mrs. Annie Besant organised the Home Rule Movement and Tilak gave his full support to this movement.
  - 1. To gain independence through peaceful measures.
  - 2. To persuade the British Government for liberty.

3. To unite the moderates and extremists.
4. To establish the local self government.
5. To sent the representatives of revolutionaries into the Parliament.
6. To awaken the national feelings into the hearts of the Indians.



## Fight for Indian Freedom (1919-1947)

### Exercise

**Answer the following questions :**

**1. Tick (✓) the correct options :**

- (i) (b) Amritsar (ii) (b) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (iii) (b) 1920 (iv) (a) Motilal Nehru (v) (c) Kakori Incident (1925)  
 (vi) (b) Feb. 3, 1928 (vii) (a) Bhagat Singh (viii) (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (ix) (a) 1930 (x) (b) 1931

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) Satyagrah (ii) patriolism/freedom (iii) Rowlatt Act  
 (iv) Massacre

**3. Match the following correctly:**

- | 'A'  | 'B'                   |
|--|-----------------------|
| (i) The first Governor-General of India.       | (a) Ramsay MacDonald  |
| (ii) The first Governor-General of free India. | (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar |
| (iii) Communal Award                           | (c) Tej Bahadur Sapru |
| (iv) Poona Pact                                | (d) C. Rajgopalachari |
| (v) Simon Commission                           | (e) Mountbatten       |

**4. Say true or false:**

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) People got angry at the arrest of Dr Satya Pal and Dr Kitchlew in Amritsar by the police and assembled to protest in the Jallianwala Bagh Amritsar, on April 13, 1919 to held a meeting. As the meeting was going on. General O Dyer ordered the British army to open fire on the peaceful gathering. Thousands of people men, women and children were killed and wounded because they could not escape as there was only one exit in the Bagh and that was condemned all over the world and General Dyer was summoned to London and the Hunter commission enquired about the event and Dyer was found guilty.
- (ii) On October 1924, the revolutionary youths organised the 'Hindustan Republican Association' and in its meeting, it was decided to drive out the English from India. The youths had no money to start struggle so they plundered the government money taken by a train at the Kakori railway station near Lucknow on August 9, 1925. The robbery was conceived by Pt Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, members of the Hindustan Republic Association. The police arrested the accused and 70 of them were sentenced to long term jail and Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri and Ashfaqullah Khan were hanged.
- (iii) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) : On March 5, 1931, a Pact was signed between Gandhiji and viceroy Lord Irwin. Under this pact, the British government agreed to release the political prisoners and for this the congress suspended the Civil Disobedience Movement and took part in the Second Round Table Conference in Karachi Session.

- (iv) Dandi Satyagraha was an act of Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhiji along with 78 volunteers started from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi (Navsari) a village on the Gujarat sea-coast on 12 March 1930 and reached Dandi on April 6, 1930 where he broke the Salt law of the British by making salt from sea water.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) To make India free, Gandhiji started non-cooperation movement throughout the country. Its main objective was not cooperate the British rule in India.
1. The government servants resigned from their posts.
  2. People surrendered the titles and honorary offices.
  3. Swadeshi goods were adopted in place of foreign goods.
  4. Gandhiji stressed on spinning thread on the Charkha to revive cottage industries of rural India.
  5. The lawyers boycotted the British courts.
  6. Thousand of students left government schools and colleges and got admitted themselves in the vernacular schools and colleges.
- (ii) **Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929) :** After the death of Lala Lajpat Rai at Lahore in Punjab the revolutionary movements were led. On December 17, 1928, Bhagat Singh and Shivaram Rajguru shot and killed police assistant serperintendent John Saunders and this event was called the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- (iii) The Government of India Act, 1935 : Report of the Simon Commission became the base of this Act. Besides it, the British Government published the White paper on the decisions taken in the Third Round Table Conference

held in London. This paper also provided a base to the Government of India Act 1935. It was passed to make Indians happy and prevent them to start movements. The characteristics of the act are as follows :

1. Establishment of a federal system of rule.
2. Introduction of provincial autonomy in place of dyarchy system.
3. It made ministers responsible to the legislative and federation at the centre.

(iv) **Partition of India (1947)** : After the Independence Act, India and Pakistan were created two independent nations. Lord Mountbatten was appointed the Governor General of India and Mohd. Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan. Most of the Hindus who lived in Pakistan were murdered and the rest were driven out of their homes without their belonging and they reached India and quickly settled there. The Constituent Assembly formed the Constitution on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the chairman of its drafting committee and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the president of, the Constitutional Assembly. India became a sovereign Independent Republic. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its first President. Before it, in 1948, C.Rajgopalachari became the first Governor-General of free India. Pt. J.L. Nehru became the first-Prime-Minister. The states of Kashmir, Junagarh, Hyderabad and Mysore were merged in India later on. Gandhiji went fasting for the sake of the Muslims and Nathuram Godse shot him on 30, January 1948 in Delhi.





**Exercise**

Answer the following questions :

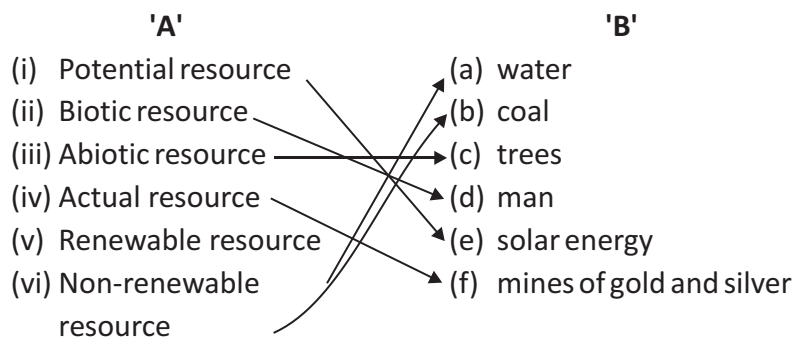
1. Tick (✓) the correct options :

- (i) (a) resource (ii) (d) Potential Resource (iii) (c) Actual Resource (iv) (b) Rocks (v) (c) Renewable Resources  
(vi) (a) Technology and human

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) basic (ii) Developed (iii) external resources (iv) economic development (v) Ubiquitous resources (vi) utilization

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) True (vi) False

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) Resources which are supplied by nature directly are called Natural Resources; such as air, water and soil.  
(ii) **Potential Resources** : Resources of whose quantities are unknown to human beings and are unused so far, reserved for future use are called Potential Resources.

**Actual Resources** : Resources which are being used by human beings are called Actual or Developed Resources. The rich mines of gold at Zimbabwe and Zaire in Africa, wind mills in the Netherlands.

- (iii) **Localized Resources** : Resources found in certain places of the world are called Localized Resources such as coal, limestone, mica, etc. Some countries have big deposits of metals and minerals. India is the largest producer of mica in the world so mica is a localized resource.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) **Uses of Natural Resources** : Natural resources play a very important role in our life. They are also important for non-living things. Their uses are as follows:
- ❖ These resources fulfil our needs to live comfortably and satisfactorily.
  - ❖ We get our food and raw materials for making different things of our daily use from natural resources like air, soil, water, etc.
  - ❖ The survival of all living depends upon natural resources.
  - ❖ The developed, underdeveloped and undeveloped levels of countries are due to the use of natural resources.
  - ❖ Standard of living of people depends upon the skilled & judicious use of natural resources.
  - ❖ The development of industries depends upon natural resources.
  - ❖ Economic development of a nation depends upon natural resources.
- (ii) **Development of Resources** : Technology and availability of finance are necessary for the development of resources. Increasing population of India requires more resources. According to the needs of the public, the new technologies are being searched and by using them, various resources of nature are also being used to fulfil

these needs. For example, since ancient times, wood and coal are being used as fuels for cooking food and running railway locomotives but the supply of wood exhausted the forests. To stop the destruction of forests, L.P.G. became the alternative of wood. At present many families are using LPG in their kitchens. Secondly, the deposits of coal are exhausted very rapidly and is under limit.

(iii) Do yourself.

- ❖ We should be careful about the damage of natural environment.
- ❖ The quality of human life should be improved.
- ❖ Priority must be given to conserve the biodiversity on the earth.
- ❖ We should respect and care for all types of life.
- ❖ Recyclable materials should be used in daily life.
- ❖ Different types of pollution must be prevented.



## Natural Resources—Land, Soil and Water

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct options :

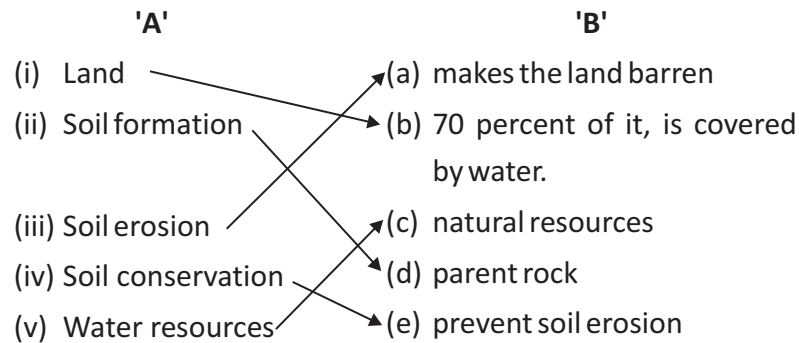
- (i) (c) 57% (ii) (d) all of these (iii) (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(iv) (d) rivers (v) (a) Gujarat (vi) (d) hills (vii) (c) speed of wind to prevent soil erosion

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) weather (ii) land (iii) slope (iv) Humus (v) erosion



**3. Match the following correctly:**



**4. Say true or false:**

(i) False (ii) True (iii) False (iv) True (v) True

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) **Parent Rocks** : Temperature and frost of weather break rocks. The parent rock determines the colour, texture, mineral and chemical properties of the soil. Besides it plants, animals and human beings also play a very important role in the formation of soil.

**Bio-Activities** : Humus is formed due to decay of animal and plant wastes that makes the soil fertile and fixes its colour.

- (ii) Area wise six different types of soils are found in India

**Alluvial Soil** : Rivers of plains, deltas and coastal areas bring soil with them and deposits. It is called alluvial soil. It is very fertile so most useful for agriculture. It is suitable for the cultivation of wheat, rice, cotton, millets, sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, vegetables, and horticulture.

**Black Soil** : It is also called Regur Soil which is formed by volcanic rocks. This soil is rich in minerals like potash, magnesium, alumina and iron but less amount of phosphorous, nitrogen and organic matter. It lies in Gujarat, Karnataka, M .P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh

and Tamil Nadu. It can retain moisture for longer time which is suitable for cotton, jowar, maize, ragi, oil seeds and oranges.

- (iii) **Deforestation** : Deforestation is the unchecked cutting of forest. Roots of trees and plants hold the soil particles tightly and prevent the soil erosion.

**Flood** : Flood in the rivers is the main cause of soil erosion. Flood cuts clots of land on a large scale and washes it away with water currents on the banks of the rivers.

- (iv) **Contour Ploughing** : Technique of ploughing parallel to the contours of a mountain slope is known as contour ploughing. It helps to prevent soil erosion.

**Crop Rotation** : Crops should be sown in rotation. One type of crop sown for a long time makes the soil weak and destroys its holding power of soil particles and fertility. So different types of crops should be sown at different times.

- (v) Water changes into vapours at every temperature and vapours form clouds, the clouds condenses and fall on the earth as rains, snow, dew, frost, etc. It reaches inside the ground through soil pores which is known as underground water. A good amount of water turns into vapours again by the heat of the sun and rise above into the forms of clouds. Thus, the water always moves in a cycle which is known as Water Cycle.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) **Plantation** : More and more plants should be planted because the roots and plants bind the soil particles together and prevent soil erosion.

**Constructing Dams**: The flood affected area of the river can be controlled by building dams over the rivers.

**Mulching** : The bare land among the trees and plants should be covered with a layer of dry grass or straw to retain soil moisture and it will prevent soil erosion.

**Control on Overgrazing** : Overgrazing should be checked by not allowing the animals for grazing for a long period on the piece of land.

- (ii) **Sources of Water** : Water is found in lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tanks, rivers, wells, etc in the form of liquid while icebergs, snow belts solid carbon-dioxide are solid form of water. Vapours, clouds and steam are gaseous forms of water. Tube wells, artesian wells and geysers all throw out ground water.
- (iii) **Red Soil** : It is formed by weathering of old metamorphic and crystalline rocks. It is rich in iron and alumina so its colour is red.

**Mountain Soil** : This soil is found in mountainous regions of India such as the Himalayas. This soil is formed by organic matters derived from forests and brought by rivers.

**Laterite Soil** : This soil is formed by weathering of laterite rocks which is rich in iron and potash. It is less fertile and of dark red and white colours.

**Desert Soil** : Its particles are big in size and sand is in large amount. It lies, in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Ladakh, Haryana, Punjab and Western UP.

- (iv) ♦ Water pollution should be checked by treating dirty water.
- ♦ Water should be treated with chlorinations and boiling before supply.
  - ♦ Use of pesticides and insecticides must be checked.
  - ♦ Rainwater harvesting system should be compulsory for every house and factory.

- ◆ Sprinkling system of irrigation should be adopted to prevent water loss in the form of evaporation and seepage.
- ◆ Canals should be lined up to prevent loss of running water through seepage.



## Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

### Exercise

**Answer the following questions :**

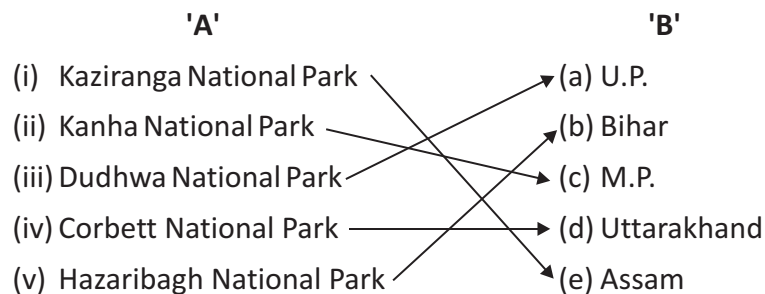
**1. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- (i) (a) 10°C (ii) (a) Amazon basin (iii) (c) 29 (iv) (b) Canada  
 (v) (b) Australia (vi) (c) Cactus (vii) (d) Tidal Forests (viii) (a) tiger

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) Forests (ii) Amazon Basin (iii) Taiga (iv) Tropical grasslands

**3. Match the following correctly:**



**4. Say true or false:**

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) **Deciduous Forests** : Tropical deciduous forests are found in the monsoon regions. Main trees found here are sal, teak, sandalwood, shisham and bamboo. These types of forests are found in India, Myanmar, Thailand, Brazil, Australia, etc.
- (ii) **Tundra Vegetation** : The annual rainfall is 25 cm. The ground is covered with snow all the year round. It is found in Eurasia, Alaska, Greenland, North Poland and Northern China. Main plants are lichen, moss, algae, bush like crowberry, huckleberry, bearberries, blueberry etc. The life span of plants is very short.

**Desert Vegetation** : Due to scanty rainfall and very high temperature, the vegetation here is thorny with wax-coated leaves, thick and spongy-stems stop water loss through less transpiration while long roots go deep into the ground in search of water. Climate is dry and hot. Soil is sandy. Main deserts are the Sahara and Kalahari in Africa.

- (iii) **Continentwise Wildlife in the World**

**Africa** : Crocodiles, pythons, rhinos, hippos, elephants, tiger, monkeys, chimpanzee, gorilla, giraffe, zebra, camel, gazelle, hornbill, lion, koala, lyrebird, ostrich, platypus, etc are found in desert and equatorial forests. Rhea, condor, anteaters, llamas, alligator, big turtles, snakes are also found in South Africa.

**Asia** : Animals like tigers, elephants, monkeys, leopards, rhino, deer and birds like peacocks, cranes, musk ox, yak, milk, lynx, antelopes, etc. are found in Asian countries.

**Europe** : Animals like musk ox, wild sheep, polar bear, bison, wolves, wild boars, rabbit, hare, deer, foxes, and birds like cuckoo, skylark, duck, nightingales, etc are found in Europe.



**North America :** Animals like arctic fox, reindeer, musk ox, polar bear, sable, blue fox, moose, elk, bison, badger, hedgehog, beaver, etc are found in North America.

**South America :** Animals like anteaters, armadillos, puma, monkey, jaguars, rhea, ostrich, alligator, etc are found in different parts of South Africa.

**Australia :** Marsupials like kangaroo and koala are found only in Australia. Emus, platypus, kingfisher, lyrebird, kookaburra, parrots, eagles, etc birds and dingo (wild dog), teddy bears are found here.

(iv) **Advantages of Forests :** Forest are useful for us in many ways.

1. Hill-stations located among the forests look very beautiful and tourists visit them for recreation and climate change.
2. Wild animals like tiger, lion, bear, boar, elephants, foxes, deer, snakes, rodents take shelter in the forest besides food.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) These forests are found around the Mediterranean Sea. The annual rainfall is about 50 to 100 cm. Adequate space is found among the trees. Main trees are olive, oak, cork, chestnut, etc. These forests are found in Spain, Italy, Portugal Turkey, Algeria, Morocco, Southern France, etc.

**Temperate Coniferous Forests :** These forests are found in the frigid temperature belt of Northern Europe, Asia and Canada. Leaves of trees end in needle like structures. Trees do not fall their leaves. Main trees are pine, deodar, spruce, hemlock, fir , silver fir.

- (ii) ♦ National Parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are set up to conserve the wild animals in their natural environment.
- ♦ Relative number of species should not be disturbed to make balance in the environment.
  - ♦ Poaching and hunting of animals should be made punishable strictly. Although government takes strict steps to punish the offenders.
  - ♦ Government launches awareness programmes like Vanmahotsava and social forestry to give proper shelter to wild animals.
  - ♦ Many nations of the world have declared the trading, killing and using animals for various purposes illegal under the protection of laws. The Indian Government has banned the killing of tiger, peacock, deer and great Indian bustard.



## Human Resources (Population)

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### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

**1. Tick (✓) the correct option:**

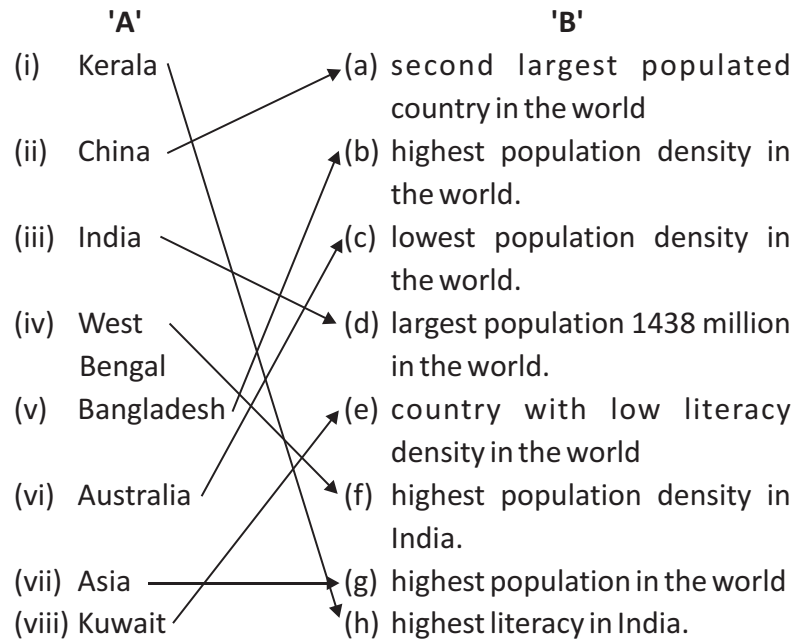
- (i) (b) human resources (ii) (c) resources (iii) (c) Northern Hemisphere (iv) (b) India (v) (c) Bangladesh (vi) (d) all of these

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) ratio (ii) ample (iii) four (iv) 500



**3. Match the following correctly:**



**4. Say true or false:**

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) The parts of the Northern Hemisphere such as Eastern and Southern Asia, Eastern USA Western Europe and Asia is densely populated. World's 59.08% population live in Asia and Russia. India is the most populated country of the world in which 21% population of the world live.
- (ii) **Continentwise Distribution of population in the world.**

Continents	Population	Average density/ sq. km.	Percentage of world population
Asia	4,753,079,726	153	59.08
Africa	1,460,481,772	49	18.15
Europe	740,433,713	33	9.20
North America	604,182,517	28	7.51
South America	439,719,009	25	5.47
Australia	46,004,866	5	0.57
Antarctica	00.0	0	0.00

**Source :Population, 2023**

(iii) The whole world is divided into four zones on the basis of population density. These zones are like follows—

1. **Highly densely populated zone** : Plains of the Ganga and Indus rivers in India, valleys of the Yangtze and the Mekong rivers and delta region of China, Industrial belt of Japan and Europe, Nile valley of Africa and Eastern USA are highly populated.
2. **Medium densely populated** : Eastern Europe, Mississippi plains of North America, Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa (Africa), South America (seacoasts of Brazil and central Chile).
3. **Nominal Populated Zone** : Antarctica, Greenland Mangolia in Central Asia, Deserts of the world, the Congo Basin, high mountains and plateaus.
4. **Scanty Populated Zone** : Northern Europe, Malagasy, Western Asia, Sudan, Canada and Southern Siberia.

(iv) **Migration** : Movement of leaving and joining a region is called the migration. Migration occurs due to marriage, jobs, trade, etc at the state and national level. People

who leave a country are known as emigrants, while who enter a country are known as immigrants. Mostly people migrate from underdeveloped or developing countries to developed countries in search of employment. Villagers go to cities in search of jobs, business, education and civic facilities.

- (v) Total Number of Females against 1000 males is known as Sex Ratio. Reasons of this are child marriage, low social status of women, importance to boys, dowry system, illiteracy in women, good care of male child, female foeticide and infanticide, etc.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) **Factors Affecting Population Distribution and Density**

**Topography :** Fertile and levelled plains with ample supply of water are densely populated. Areas near river valleys and sea coasts attract people to reside due to supply of water for irrigation, fishing, water transport, etc.

**Climate :** Area receiving moderate climate and sufficient rainfall are densely populated such as Asia, Western Europe and Eastern USA.

**Soils :** India's 80% population depends upon agriculture. Areas of rich and fertile soils attract people to live.

**Minerals and Water Resources :** Areas rich in minerals are densely populated as the development of nations depends up coal, petroleum, metal ores, etc.

**Means of Transport and Communication :** Areas with the wide net of roads, railways and means of communication are densely populated.

**Employment Opportunities :** Areas which offer better job opportunities are densely populated such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Faridabad, etc.

- (ii) **Density of Population :** Ratio of the Area of a territory and its inhabitants is called the density of population or

the number of persons living in a unit area of place is called that density of population. The average density of population in the world is 53 persons/sq.km. In India it is 431 person/sq.km in 2022 while 382 persons/sq.km according 2011 census.

The whole world is divided into four zones on the basis of population density These zones are like follows—

1. **Highly densely populated zone** : Plains of the Ganga and Indus rivers in India, valleys of the Yangtze and the Mekong rivers and delta region of China, Industrial belt of Japan and Europe, Nile valley of Africa and Eastern USA are highly populated.
  2. **Medium densely populated** : Eastern Europe, Mississippi plains of North America, Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa (Africa), South America (seacoasts of Brazil and central Chile).
  3. **Nominal Populated Zone** : Antarctica, Greenland Mangolia in Central Asia, Deserts of the world, the Congo Basin, high mountains and plateaus.
  4. **Scanty Populated Zone** : Northern Europe, Malagasy, Western Asia, Sudan, Canada and Southern Siberia.
- (iii) **Occupational Structure** : Working population of a country plays a very important role in the economic development of a country. A large number of people are engaged in primary sector (Agriculture) in developing countries of Asia, Africa and South America. People of India, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Malaysia, Indonesia, SriLanka, etc are engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.



## Agriculture

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

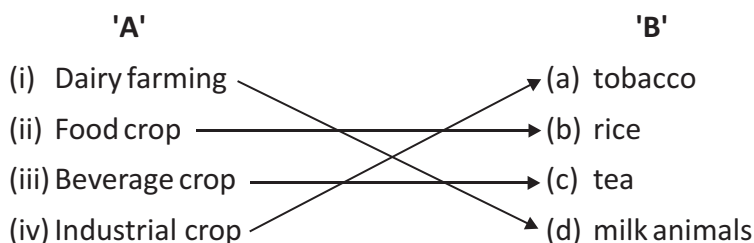
1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (i) (d) all of these (ii) (a) 100-200 cm (iii) (a) Commercial Farming (iv) (b) rice (v) (d) Brazil

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) 70% (ii) maximum (iii) 200 (iv) alluvial (v) drained

3. Match the following correctly:



4. Say true or false:

- (a) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False

5. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) **Wet Farming** : Areas having more than 200 cm annual rainfall are under wet farming. Bangladesh, Malabar coastal areas (India) do this type of farming.

**Irrigation Farming** : Monsoon and semi-dry areas need the soil irrigated due to the small density of rain such as China, India, Central Asia, Egypt and Iraq.

- (ii) **Intensive Farming** : Farmers with small land holdings work in their fields with family members. They use high yielding varieties of seed, compost and fertilizers and better irrigation methods. Pesticides are used for crop

protection. This type of farming is done in India, China, Egypt, etc. Rice, maize, wheat, pulses, etc are grown.

- (iii) **Commercial Farming** : When crops are grown with rearing animals, the farming is called commercial farming. Tractors, harvesters, seed drills, are used on a large scale. Commercial grain farming, mixed farming, dairy farming and horticulture are its examples. This type of farming can be seen in the grasslands of Western Europe and in some parts of India.
- (iv) **Maize** : It grows in the well drained nitrogen rich loamy soil and requires 21°C to 27°C temperature with open sun, 120 cm annual rainfall. Distribution in the world—USA, Brazil, China, Russia, Canada, India, Mexico, France, Argentina, Egypt.
- (v) In this type of farming a patch of land is cleared by cutting and burning bushes and trees. It is prevalent in tribal areas of hills and forests so it is also called Primitive subsistence farming.

A primitive practice of rearing animals like goat, sheep, camel, yak, etc is called Nomadic Farming. These animals depend on natural vegetation of an area. Animals move in herds in search of fodder and water.

#### 6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :

- (i) **Fibre Crops**

**Cotton** : *Physical Conditions* : It requires plain land with black alluvial soil enriched with lime, 20°C to 30°C temperature at the time of sowing and 25°C to 35°C at the time of ripening frost free period of 200 days with bright sunshine, 75 cm to 100 cm annual rainfall, fertilizers and great number of labourers.

**Distribution in the world** : China, U.S.A., Pakistan, India, Turkey, Brazil, Australia, Greece, Egypt.

**Jute** : *Physical Conditions* : It is a fibre plant of 3 feet in height. It requires monsoon climate with temperature



between 27°C to 37°C, alluvial soil, 180 cm to 250 cm annual rainfall with bright sunshine. It is called the Golden Fibre.

**Distribution in the world :** Bangladesh, India, China, Thailand, Taiwan and Brazil.

- (ii) **Agricultural Development :** The condition of farming before independence was very unsatisfactory. As the population increased, the demand for food also increased. For the development of agriculture, new varieties of seeds, fertilizers, etc have been introduced, Methods of irrigation such as digging canals, setting up of tubewells and constructor of dams were adopted. Different types of insecticides pesticides, fertilizers were being used for crop protection and increasing production. Besides it consolidation, establishment of agricultural centres, universities and research centres, cooperative societies, various revolutions such as Green, White, Red, Pink revolutions, etc are various aspects of agricultural development.

- (iii) Do yourself.



## Industries

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option:

- (i) (a) flax (ii) (d) cotton textile industry (iii) (d) U.S.A. (iv) (c) public sector (v) (d) Japan (vi) (b) Steel Plant (vii) (b) Co-operative



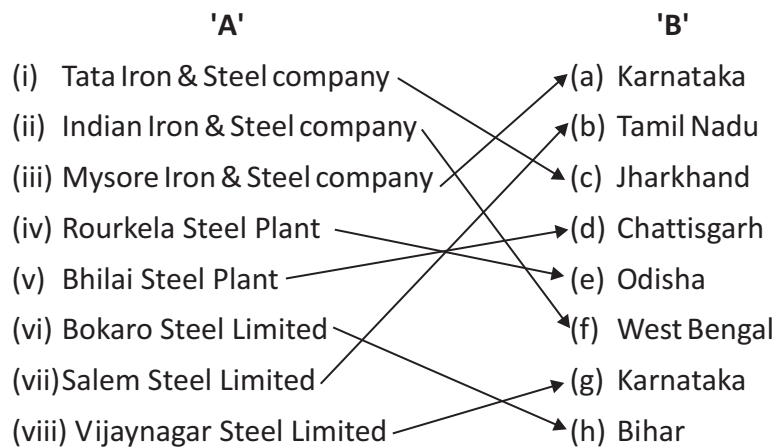
**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) Forest based industries (ii) Clean, fresh (iii) Britain (iv) transport (v) Kolkata (vi) Osaka

**3. Say true or false :**

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) False (v) False (vi) True

**4. Match the following correctly:**



**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

**(i) Industrial Regions of India**

The Northern Region includes cities of Delhi, Gurgaon, Meerut, Haridwar, Rudrapur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Banaras (Varanasi).

The Southern Region includes cities of Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kollam, Trivandrum, Madurai, Vijaywada, Coimbatore, Vishakhapatnam.

The Western Region includes cities of Mumbai, Pune, Vadodara, Ahmedabad.

The Eastern Region includes cities of Kolkata, Asansol, Bardhaman.

- (ii) 1. Large Scale Industries :** Industries which requires big capital and large number of workers are called

large scale Industries such as sugar mills, textile mills, iron & steel industries.

- 2. Small Scale Industries :** Industries which need small number of employees and small amount of money and small plot of land are called small scale industries such as publishing company, sports goods manufacturing company, cycle, glass, sulphur plants, silk weaving, handicrafts, baskets and furniture making units.

- (iii) 1. Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), Sakchi, Singhbloom Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
2. Indian Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), Kulti (West Bengal)
3. Mysore Iron and Steel Company (MISCO), Bhadravati (Karnataka)
4. Rourkela Steel Plant Rourkela, (Odisha)
5. Bhilai Steel Plant Bhilai, (Chhattisgarh)
6. Bokaro Steel Limited Bokaro (Jharkhand)
7. Salem Steel Plant Salem (Tamil Nadu)
8. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
9. Durgapur Steel Plant Durgapur (West Bengal)
10. Vijayanagar Steel Plant Bellary-Hospet (Karnataka)

- (iv) **Maharashtra :** Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Wardha, Amaravati, Akola, Kohalpur, Sangali, Jalgaon.

**Gujarat :** Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhavnagar, Vadodra, Porbandar, Bharuch, Rajkot, Kalol.

**M.P. :** Indore, Dewas, Gwalior, Ratlam, Mandsaur.

**U.P. :** Agra, Lucknow, Varanasi, Meerut, Pilkhuwa, Sardhana, Khekra, Aligarh,

**Tamil Nadu :** Coimbatore, Madurai, Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore.

**West Bengal:** Hugli, Howrah.

**Andhra Pradesh** : Hyderabad, Warangal (Telengana), Sikandrabad, Guntur.

- (v) **1. Public sector** : Industries which are run by state, and central governments are come under public sector such as (BHEL) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bokaro Steel Limited, BEL, CEL, HAL, etc.
- 2. Private sector** : Industries run by private person or persons are called Private sector industries such as Mawana Sugar Mills, Tata Steels limited, JSW, Reliance Industries Ltd., Modi Gas Ltd, etc.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) **Raw Material** : Cheap transportation and resources of raw materials influence the factors of location of industries.

**Labour** : There is need of skilled and non-skilled labourers to manufacture goods that is why sugar and textile industries are located near densely populated areas.

**Water** : Supply of clean and fresh water is must for the establishment of industries.

**Market** : Industries processing flowers, fruits, fish or other perishable products are located near markets so that goods may be taken to the selling place in a short time.

**Power Resources** : To run industries power resources such as coal, electricity, mineral oil, natural gas are needed.

- (ii) Ahmedabad is located on the Sabarmati river in Gujarat where first textile mill was set in 1859. It is called the Manchester of India. Favourable conditions for cotton textile like humid climate for spinning and weaving, semi-skilled labour, network of railways and roads, airports, easy approach upto the port of Mumbai and

market availability in the rich states like the Punjab. Haryana, etc.

- (iii) Silicon Valley is located on the San Francisco-California Peninsula (USA) which is surrounded by the San Francisco Bay on the east, the Santa Cruz mountains on the west. The environment is pleasant and clean with expanding space for development of IT. It is nearest the major highways and airports. Skilled workers and technicians are available easily for various types of operations besides good access to markets.
- (ii) **Bengaluru** : Bengaluru is a scientific city at Karnataka in India which is famous for IT industry. It has many software and hardware computer industries. Many electronic companies have developed in this region. Highly educated and skilled labour are available here. Many multinational companies in the field of software computer engineering have set up their units in this city so it is called the 'Silicon Valley of the East'.



### Unit-3 Political Life

## The Indian Constitution

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

**1. Tick (✓) the correct option:**

- (i) (a) 26 January 1950 (ii) (b) 395 (iii) (a) March 12, 1930
- (iv) (a) 1961 (v) (b) 1955

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) 12 (ii) ordinary (iii) 12th March 1930 (iv) constitution
- (v) January, 26 1950

**3. Say true or false:**

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) True



**4. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) The rules and laws which run the government of a Country are called a Constitution.

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950 and on this day India became a republic.

It has 395 articles and 12 schedules in all. The Constituent Assembly of India took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to draft the Constitution.

- (ii) Laws are necessary for the wellness and protection of the people from evils and abuses.

Many laws were formed to protect the public from evil practices like dowry, child marriage, sati system, corruption, theft, robbery, etc in the society.

- (iii) **The Ordinary Laws :** Laws of the state are termed as ordinary laws. They are common in practice by the people but constitutional laws are superior to them.

If there rises any dispute in the state laws, then in that case the constitutional laws are followed.

The ordinary laws can be changed easily without any special process in comparison of constitutional laws.

- (iv) The government forms the laws against the interest and betterment of the public. Consequently, people oppose it by different opinions which is known as dissent.

- (v) Do yourself.

**5. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) **The Constitution and the Laws :** Rules of the Constitution are called the laws which are within the provisions given in the Constitution.

Provisions are the basis of laws which are formed by the legislature as per the requirements of the public. These are to be followed by the public and the government.

- (ii) **Laws and Dissent :** Sometimes, the government forms the laws against the interest and betterment of the

public. Consequently, people oppose it by different opinions which is known as dissent. For example Rowlatt Act, Simon Commission, etc were opposed by the Indians. Boycott and Swadeshi Movement was an example of dissent. The Dandi March (Salt Satyagrah) was also such example of dissent.

- (iii) Our Constitution demands the rule of law in the country. Laws are necessary for the wellness and protection of the people from evils and abuses.

Many laws were formed to protect the public from evil practices like dowry, child marriage, sati system, corruption, theft, robbery, etc in the society. These evils not only insult the human but also disturb the law and order besides hinder the economic progress of the people. Various laws and acts were passed to ban the child marriage, sati system, child labour, untouchability, etc. We need laws for our betterment regarding the social, political, religious cultural and economic matters.

- (iv) **Features of the Indian Constitution**

**Preamble :** In the beginning the Preamble of the Constitution of India reads.

"WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolve to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens.

**JUSTICE :** Social, economic and political.

**LIBERTY:** Of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

**EQUALITY :** Of status and opportunity; and to promote equality among them all;

**FRATERNITY :** Assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

**In Our Constituent :** assembly this twenty sixth day of November, 1949 do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution."

The Preamble was proposed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The Concept of social, economic and political justice has been taken from the Russian Revolution while the concept of the liberty, equality and Fraternity have been adopted from the French Revolution.

**Power of the People :** The Constitution is the supreme document of India since it draws its authority from the people who have ultimate power.

**Sovereign :** Our Country is independent which has the right to take its own decisions in all matters, internal and external so India is a sovereign nation.

**SOCIALIST :** India follows the ideal of socialism which gives everyone equal opportunities to use the Country's resources.

**Secular :** All the religions are equally treated in our country. There is no particular religion of the country so India is a secular country.

**Democratic :** The adult population of the country elect the representatives through elections. Anybody can fight elections of different government or houses like Vidhansabha, Vidhan Parishad, Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha, village panchayat, etc. So India is a democratic country.



## Understanding Secularism

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (b) any one religion as the main religion to all citizens
- (ii) (b) 6 (iii) (c) Right to Property (iv) (a) Right against exploitation (v) (c) 10





**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) equal (ii) 14 (iii) 35 (iv) religion

**3. Say true or false :**

- (i) False (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True (v) True

**4. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) Secularism is an ideology that says religion should not be involved with the ordinary social and political activities of a country.

- (ii) **Right to Freedom** : Six basic freedoms are provided to every citizen by the right to freedom :

1. Freedom of speech and expression of thoughts.
2. Freedom of assemble peacefully without arms.
3. Freedom of movement throughout India.
4. Freedom of residence and settlement in whole India.
5. Freedom of forming unions and associations.
6. Freedom of practising any occupation or profession.

- (iii) **Right to Constitutional Remedies** : This Right guarantees the protection of the Fundamental Rights of citizens. In case of violation of the Fundamental Rights any person can go to the Supreme court and the High Court of the state but during emergency wars or internal disturbance this right can be suspended.

Besides the above children upto 14 years of age are given RTE (Right to Education) to get free primary education.

- (iv) In India fundamental rights can be suspended under the following conditions—

- (a) The President of India can declare a state of emergency during external emergencies, such as war, an armed rebellion.

- (b) The President can issue a presidential order to suspend the enforcement of certain fundamental rights.

**5. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution describes that India will be a secular state. Following are the principles of secularism—
  - (a) That one religious community does not dominate another community.
  - (b) That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
  - (c) That the state does not enforce any particular religion nor takes away the religious freedom of individuals.

Government schools, colleges and institutions are banned to promote any particular religion either in the morning prayers or through celebrations but private schools, colleges, etc are free to promote the religious education.

- (ii) **Right to Equality :** The 15th Article of our Constitution prohibits discrimination by the state on the grounds of religion, race, sex, caste or birth-place with regard to education and employment.

**Right to Freedom :** Six basic freedoms are provided to every citizen by the right to freedom :

1. Freedom of speech and expression of thoughts.
2. Freedom of assemble peacefully without arms.
3. Freedom of movement throughout India.
4. Freedom of residence and settlement in whole India.
5. Freedom of forming unions and associations.
6. Freedom of practising any occupation or profession.

**Right to Freedom of Religion :** India is a secular country so every citizen is free to worship, practice and propagate his or her religion.

**Right against Exploitation :** The Indian Constitution bans to employ children below the age of 14 years in hotels, shops, factories, fields, mines, chemical plants, crackers' units and any other hazardous jobs.

- (iii)
1. To abide the Constitution and respect its ideals and institution.
  2. To cherish and follow the noble ideas which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
  3. To protect the integrity of India.
  4. To co-operate with the government when nation is in danger.
  5. To promote harmony and the spirit of brotherhood.
  6. To protect the rich heritage of our composite culture.
  7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife.
  8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
  9. To safeguard public property.
  10. To strive towards excellence in all sphere of individual and collective activity.

- (iv) **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** This Right guarantees the protection of the Fundamental Rights of citizens. In case of violation of the Fundamental Rights any person can go to the Supreme court and the High Court of the state but during emergency wars or internal disturbance this right can be suspended.

Besides the above children upto 14 years of age are given RTE (Right to Education) to get free primary education.



## Parliament and the Making of Laws

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

**1. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- (i) (c) Prime Minister (ii) (b) Vice-President (iii) (a) Zero Hour (iv) (a) Lok Sabha (v) (c) 552

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) 250 (ii) rule (iii) five (iv) president's rule

**3. Say true or false:**

- (i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) True (v) False

**4. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) (a) The person must be a citizen of India not less than 30 years of age.  
(b) Should be a registered voter of the state in which he or she is seeking election.  
(c) Should not be a government servant.  
(d) Should not be mentally retarded, insolvent or disqualified under any law.

- (ii) After every five years, general elections are held in the country. The whole country is divided into many constituencies on the basis of population. All citizens vote for the candidates of their choice and who gets maximum number of votes is declared selected. Many parties issue tickets for fighting election. Voting is done by electronic voting machine.

The party which receives more than half of the total votes cast, is declared the winner and is invited by the President to form the government at the centre.



- (iii) (a) It has the power of amending the Constitution.
- (b) It can originate any bill other than a money bill.
- (c) The elected members of the Rajya Sabha participate in the election of the President and the Vice-President along with the members of the Lok Sabha.
- (d) It has power to hold money bill for 14 days. If it fails to pass it within 14 days the Bill is considered to have been passed by it.
- (e) The Rajya Sabha along with the Lok Sabha has power to change of impeachment against the President, Vice-President and judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court.
- (iv) To become the President of India, a person must be—
  - (a) a citizen of India
  - (b) not less than 35 years of age
  - (c) qualified to be a member of the Lok Sabha
  - (d) not a government servant
- (v) (a) **Legislative Powers** : The president has power to summons both the houses of the Parliament besides dissolving the Lok Sabha. In the absence of the Parliament's session, he/she can issue ordinances to become a law. Any Bill passed by the Parliament can become law only after signing by the President.
- (b) **Executive Powers** : He/she has the power to appoint the PM and the central council of ministers. He/She also appoints the State-Governors, Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

**5. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) **Composition** : At present, the Lok Sabha has 552 seats. 530 seats are to be filled by elected representatives



from different states and 20 representatives can be elected from the Union Territories. Two members are nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian community.

**Term :** Its normal term is 5 years however it can be dissolved before term. During the emergency its term may be extended by the President.

- (ii) The President of India is the head of the state and first citizen of India.

**Eligibility :** To become the President of India, a person must be—

- (a) a citizen of India
- (b) not less than 35 years of age
- (c) qualified to be a member of the Lok Sabha
- (d) not a government servant

**Election :** The President is elected by the members of both the Houses of the Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry (Puducherry).

**Salary and Allowances :** Salary of the President is ` 5 lac per month and other allowances as permissible by laws in force at that time.

**Judicial Powers :** He/She has the power to grant pardon or reduce the sentence of a criminal. He/She also can change the death sentence of a criminal.

**Financial Powers :** No Money Bill can be introduced in the Parliament without the permission of the President. The annual budget of the Centre is put before the Parliament in his/her name.

- (iii) A proposal to make a new law or to make a change in existing one is called a Bill. It contains provisions related to tax regulations, regulation of borrowing of money by

the government, payment to or withdrawal from the contingency/consolidated Fund of India.



## Judiciary

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (b) 26 (ii) (c) Supreme Court (iii) (a) The President
- (iv) (b) 62 years

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) 65 years (ii) district (iii) family court (iv) revenue

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) False (iv) True

4. Answer the following questions in short :

- (i) It is the highest court of India located in New Delhi.

**Composition :** It's strength is 26 judges and a Chief Justice. The Parliament is empowered to increase the number of judges in the Supreme court.

**Qualifications :** To become the judge of the Supreme Court, a person must—

- (a) be the citizen of India
- (b) have been a judge of High court for at least five years.
- (c) an advocate of High court for a period of 10 years or be in the opinion of the President, a distinguish jurist.

A judge can serve until he or she attains the age of 65 years but he can resign from his post before it.



- (ii) It is the highest, most powerful and last court of the country which is empowered for investigation of the functions of other courts. It has rights to appoint its and other courts staff and formulate rules for its subordinate courts at the President's advice.
- (iii) **Appellate Jurisdiction**
  - (i) An appeal can be made in the Supreme Court against the decision of a High Court.
  - (ii) Appeals can be made for civil and criminal cases.
  - (iii) Cases which need the interpretation of the Constitution.
- (iv) **Lok Adalat** : It is a simple temporary court where disputes regarding marriage, divorce, challans of vehicles, insurance, illegal construction, family, social, etc are settled in a short period and without any court fees. The first Lok Adalat was held at Bhopal (MP) in 1988.

**5. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) **Composition** : The number of judges in a High Court varies from state to state. Besides 60 judges there is a Chief Justice in it. The High Court of J & K has 5 judges and a Chief Justice.
  1. **Original Jurisdiction** : Its original jurisdiction is limited but it can hear the cases related to the Fundamental Rights contempt of court, divorce, wills and marriage related laws, directly brought to it. It can also issue writs for the safeguard of the Fundamental Rights.
  2. **Appellate Jurisdiction** : It hears the appeals against the decisions given by the subordinate courts. It also hears the civil, criminal and revenue cases. It has power to transfer a case from one court to another. If a session Judge pronounced death



sentence to an accused, the acceptance of the High Court is must for it.

- (ii) **Original Jurisdiction** : Following cases are under original jurisdiction.
  - (i) Disputes between the Central Government and the government of a state or more states.
  - (ii) Disputes between the two states or more states.
  - (iii) Disputes between the Central Government and the governments of one or more states at one side and the governments of one or more states on the other side.

**Appellate Jurisdiction**

- (i) An appeal can be made in the Supreme Court against the decision of a High Court.
- (ii) Appeals can be made for civil and criminal cases.
- (iii) Cases which need the interpretation of the Constitution.

**Advisory Jurisdiction** : The Supreme Court advises the President if the President wants to seek it on a question or fact related to public welfare. But the President is not bound to accept it.

**Protect of the Fundamental Rights and the Constitution** : The Supreme Court protects the Fundamental Rights. If the Fundamental Rights of the citizens, the Supreme Court can declare it illegal. It is also given the power to abolish the law passed by the Central Government or state government against the constitution. It is the last interpreter of the Constitution.

- (iii) (a) **Family Court** : It was set up in UP on October 2, 1986 to settle family disputes like marriage, divorce, succession, livelihood, property, etc.

- (b) **Criminal Court** : The court of the session Judge is called the criminal court at the district level. Cases related to theft, robbery, dacoity, rape, murder, arson, teasing, etc are heard in this court. Under it, the courts of Ist class, IInd class and IIIrd class Magistrate work. Besides it the upper session judge, CJM (Chief Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrate Work under the Session Judge.



## Understanding Marginalisation and its Confrontation

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

- (i) (c) Khatik (ii) (c) Tribals (iii) (a) OBCs (iv) (b) 1989 (v) (c) 1993 AD

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) values (ii) toilet (iii) 41 (iv) rehabilitation (v) bathrooms

3. Say true or false:

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

4. Match the following correctly:

- | 'A'                       |   | 'B'                |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|
| (i) Scheduled caste       | → | (a) Rajasthan      |
| (ii) Scheduled tribe      | → | (b) Carpenter      |
| (iii) Bheil               | → | (c) Khatik         |
| (iv) Other Backward Caste | → | (d) Meena          |
| (v) Pakhis                | → | (e) Tamil Nadu     |
| (vi) Sikkaliars           | → | (f) Andhra Pradesh |

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) The SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989) was passed to protect against the domination and violence of the powerful castes or communities in the country. This Act protects the dalits and the tribal communities ill treatment and humiliation and make arrangements to punish the criminals.
- (ii) In 2003, members of the Safai Karamchari Andolan along with 13 other organisations filed a PIL in the Supreme Court of India. The first Fundamental Right to equality was mentioned in the favour. The court directed the union government, state governments and union territories to make programmes for the liberation and rehabilitation of the employment of manual scavengers and construction of dry latrines.
- (iii) Other members of SCs category were not allowed to touch people of upper castes. Besides it, they were not allowed to take water from their wells and build their houses near the houses of the upper caste people. Their entry to temples was also banned. Thus, they had to face many social discriminations. They were called dalits and engaged enforced labour and odd jobs.
- (iv) A small group of people who are of a different race or religion to most of the people in the community or country where they live is called minority. In other words the term minority is most commonly used to refer to communities that are numerically small in comparison to the rest of the population. The Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians and Jains of India are minority communities.
- (v) Dr. Bindeshwari Pathak started a public toilet system in 1970 under the supervision of the Sulabh International

Organisation. Laterines, urinals and bathrooms were constructed in various places all over India which could be used by paying nominal money.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) For the upliftment of SCs, STs and OBCs provision of reservation has been made in the Constitution of India in various government jobs, admissions in schools and training institutions, Parliament, State legislatures. They are also given age relaxation, concession in fees. They are given loan facilities from banks at the reduced rates of interest for study and training courses. Free coaching for preparations of competitive exams besides scholarships, free hostel and lodging. SCs and STs are given 22.5% and OBCs 27% reservation in government jobs.
- (ii)
  - (i) Free coaching for various competitive exams.
  - (ii) Scholarships, loan at low interest rates from banks and free hostel facilities to study.
  - (iii) Self Employment Training to become self independent.
  - (iv) National commission was established in 1993 for their betterment.
  - (v) The Mandal Commission was set up in 1979, under the chairmanship of BP Mandal for reservation in government jobs which recommended 27% reservation for them.
  - (vi) The 73 Amendment 1992 (Nagar Palika Bill) provides reservation of seats in every municipality for OBCs.
  - (vii) The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation was set up for funds availability to OBCs.



## Public Facilities

### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

**1. Tick (✓) the correct option :**

- (i) (d) all of these (ii) (c) Maharashtra (iii) (d) Rajasthan  
(iv) (c) both (a) and (b) (v) (b) NTPC

**2. Fill in the blanks :**

- (i) resources (ii) priority (iii) public (iv) goal/objective

**3. Match the following correctly:**

- | 'A'                                 |   | 'B'             |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| (i) Tarapur Atomic Plant            | → | (a) Karnataka   |
| (ii) Narora Atomic Power Station    | → | (b) Maharashtra |
| (iii) Rawatbhata Atomic Power Plant | → | (c) UP          |
| (iv) Kaiga Atomic Power plant       | → | (d) Rajasthan   |

**4. Say true or false:**

- (i) True (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) **Health** : It is one of most important responsibility of the government. The government opens hospitals for healthcare of people. Free OPD, medicine and tests like facilities are being provided to ill people. Free service from homes to hospitals are also being provided to the public.
- (ii) (i) People living in deserts have to go for long distances to carry water in which much labour and time are consumed.



- (ii) People have to get up early to take water by standing in queue from tankers and water taps.
- (iii) People quarrel and fight with each other over the water and sometimes become wounded.
- (iv) Rich people misuse of water causes shortage for needy people.
- (v) Shortage of water prompts the growth of private water supplier and earn money. Marginalised persons are unable to buy water.
- (iii) Do yourself.
- (iv) There is net of roads of various types for land transport such as district roads, state highways, Expressways national highways. Besides it most of the villages are joined by link roads. State Governments and Central government construct roads of various types to smooth transport for government and private vehicles. City buses provide transport facility for inter-city transport. Big cities are connected by roads and state-roadways operate bus services for different cities.

**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) The government's main responsibility is providing urgent facilities to public such as water, power, healthcare, security, etc. Some facilities are provided by the government free of cost while some facilities are provided by private companies for which they are to be paid. Some public services like cleaning the drains and running an anti-malaria campaign are not done by private companies as these are non-profit making activities. On the other hand, other public facilities such as hospitals, schools, nursing homes, etc are much profit providing services and private firms take interest in

operating them. Water supply is an important and urgent activity of the government but arrangements are insufficient so private companies take advantage of these and supply drinking water in bottles and earn a lot of money.

- (ii) (i) To reduce infant and maternal mortality rates during live births by 30/100 and 100/1000 respectively.
- (ii) To prevent and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- (iii) To provide universal access to public healthcare services.
- (iv) To revitalise local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- (v) To improve life expectancy.



## Law and Social Justice

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### Exercise

Answer the following questions :

1. Tick (✓) the correct option :

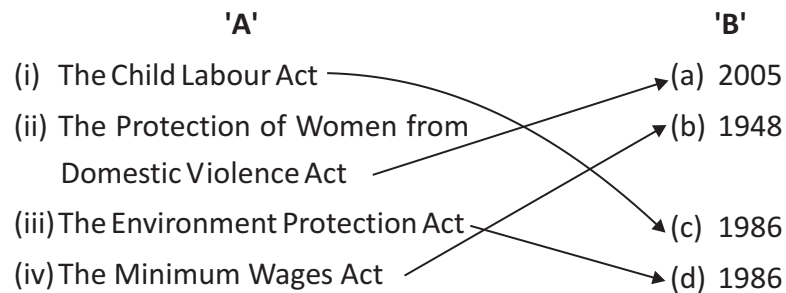
- (i) (a) 1948 (ii) (a) workers (iii) (a) Right against exploitation
- (iv) (c) 1984

2. Fill in the blanks :

- (i) fundamental rights (ii) Environment Protection Act
- (iii) 2006 (iv) ordered to switch to CNG.



**3. Match the following correctly:**



**4. Say true or false:**

- (i) True (ii) False (iii) True (iv) True (v) True

**5. Answer the following questions in short :**

- (i) Social justice is the view that everybody deserves equal economic, political and social rights and opportunities. United Nations describes that —"Social justice may be broadly understood as the fair and compassionate distribution of the fruits of economic growth.
- (ii) For an unskilled labourer, the monthly minimum wages is ₹ 10,275.
- (iii) Under this labour act, it is illegal to employ children below 14 years of age in a hazardous job. In 2006 Child Labour Act was amended and employing children under 14 for any types of work, including domestic work was made punishable.
- (iv) Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in any relationship used by one partner to gain or maintain, control over another intimate partner. In criminal law, the crime of domestic violence may occur in one or more incidents. It may include an attempted assault or threats of imminent physical harm.



**6. Answer the following questions in about 7 or 8 lines :**

- (i) Some laws made to protect workers—

**The Minimum Wages Act 1948 :** India introduced the Minimum Wages Act in 1948 giving both the central and state governments jurisdiction in fixing wages to unskilled, semiskilled and skilled workers. The Indian Constitution has defined a living wage that is the level of income for a worker which will ensure a basic standard of living including good health, dignity, comfort, education and providing any contingency. For instance in 2024 in UP, the government revised the monthly minimum wages. For an unskilled labourer, the monthly minimum wages is ₹ 10,275, for semi-skilled ₹ 11,303 and for skilled ₹ 12661.

- (ii) Bhopal Gas Tragedy, the world's worst industrial tragedy took place at midnight of December 2, 1984, methyl ISO cyanite, a highly poisonous gas leaked from the Union carbide Plant. Within three days more than 8,000 people lost their lives. Hundred of thousand were maimed. Near about 50,000 people belonging to the poor working class families became sick and unable to work. Victims were given very low compensation.

The disaster was man-made because safety measures were not taken properly in the plant. The plant relied on manual gauges and the human senses to detect gas leakages besides lack of emergency evacuation plans.

Union Carbide stopped the working of plant but left behind tons of toxic chemicals which became a challenge to environment.



Underground water became contaminated due to the seepage of the toxic chemical. People are still fighting for justice for safe drinking water, health and jobs.

- (iii) **The Environment Protection Act, 1986** : Soon after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984) the Act came into force. This act was enacted in May 1986 which empowers the Central Government to enact laws to give effect to international agreements signed by the country to protect and improve the human environment and to prevent the hazards to human beings, other living creatures plants and property. It covers all major industrial and infrastructure activities and stops and regulates specific activities in coastal areas. Doon Valley and Aravali regions in Alwar and other eco-sensitive areas.