



Social Study

Teacher's Manual

Class VIII

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Vidyalaya Prakashan

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Lesson 1 : Our Natural Resources

Park 'A'

1. Tick (✓) the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) resource
 - b. (i) Potential Resource
 - c. (ii) Actual Resource
 - d. (iv) Rocks
 - e. (i) Renewable Resources
 - f. (ii) Technology and money
2. Match the following:

A	B
Potential Resources	solar energy
Biotic resource	man
Abiotic resource	trees
Actual resource	mines of gold and silver
Renewable resource	water
Non-renewable resource	coal
3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) basic
 - (b) Quantities
 - (c) External resources
 - (d) progress
 - (e) Ubiquitous resources
 - (f) need

Part 'B'

1. Answer in one line only:
 - (a) Anything which fulfils our needs is called a resource.
 - (b) Utility makes an object a resource.
 - (c) Resources supplied by nature directly are called Natural Resources. For example- air, water, soil, etc.
 - (d) Living things like plants, trees and animals are known as Biotic Resources.
 - (e) Utilizing the resources to meet the present requirements with taking care of future generations is called Sustainable Development.
2. Answers in five lines only:
 - (a) Every living thing depends on nature for its basic needs of life. The nature consists of various resources such as air, water and soil. All these natural resources supply the needs of living things. Thus resources which are supplied by nature directly are called Natural Resources. The river is a rich natural resource.
 - (b) Distinguish between the Potential Resources and Actual Resources:
Potential Resources: The resources of which quantities are unknown to human beings and could not use so far and

reserved for future use are known as Potential Resources. Solar Energy is its fine example.

Actual Resources: Quantities of resources known to man and being used on a large scale at present are called Actual Resources. The rich mines of gold at Zimbabwe and Zaire in South Africa, petroleum wells in Arabian countries and manganese at Maharashtra, M.P., Orissa, etc. in India are its fine examples.

(c) Localized Resources :

External: Resources found on the land surface are known as External Resources such as trees, plants, animals, rivers, mountains, etc.

Internal: Resources found inside the land surface are known as Internal Resources such as metals minerals, coal, etc.

3. Answers in about ten lines:

(a) Uses of Natural Resources: Natural resources play a very important role in our life. They are also important for non-livings. Their uses are as follows :

(i) These resources fulfil our needs to live comfortably and satisfactorily.

(ii) We get our food and raw materials for making different things of our daily use from natural resources like air, soil, water, etc.

(iii) The survival of all living things depend upon natural resources.

(iv) The developed, underdeveloped and undeveloped levels of countries are due to the use of natural resources.

(v) Standard of living of people depends upon the skilled and judicious use of natural resources.

(vi) The development of industries depends upon natural resources.

(vii) Economic development of a nation depends upon natural resources.

(b) Development of Resources: Technology and money are two important factors of the development of resources. When India became free the need of resources was normal but as the population increased, the need of the resources increased and the advancement of technology is increasing day- by- day. 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, in the beginning the railway locomotives were drawn by steam power generated by coal, a natural resource of heat energy but the deposits of coal are exhausted very rapidly and is under limit. On the other hand, the alternatives of coal became diesel and electricity so by the end of 1995 all the coal driven locomotives were shifted by diesel and electric locomotives because between the new technology of engines were developed and used for this.

- (c) Principles of sustainable development :
- (i) We should be careful about the damage of natural environment.
 - (ii) The quality of human life should be improved.
 - (iii) Priority must be given to conserve the biodiversity on the Earth.
 - (iv) We should respect and care for all types of life.
 - (v) We must make efforts to conserve the natural resources.
 - (vi) Recyclable materials should be used in our daily life.
 - (vii) Different types of pollution must be prevented.

4. Distinguish between the following:

(a) Natural Resources and Man-made Resources

Natural Resources-

- 1. Resources which are supplied by nature directly are called natural Resources.
- 2. For example- Forests, soil, river, mountains, crops, etc.

Man- made Resources-

- 1. Resources made by man are called man-made resources.
- 2. For example- Buildings, roads, vehicles, etc.

(b) Biotic and Abiotic Resources

Biotic Resources- Living resources like plants, trees and animals are known as biotic resources.

Abiotic Resources- Non-living resources like soils, rocks, metals, salts, etc. are known as abiotic resources.

(c) Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

Renewable Resources-

- 1. Resources get renewed or replenished very shortly are known as renewable resources.

2. They are also known as inexhaustible resources.

3. For example- Water, air, solar energy, etc.

Non-renewable Resources-

1. The natural resources which do not get renewed or replenished after their use are known as non-renewable resources.

2. They are also known as exhaustible resources.

3. For example- Coal, petroleum, uranium, limestone, etc.

5. Explain the following terms clearly:

(a) Technology: Application of latest knowledge and skill is called technology.

(b) Sustainable Development: Utilization of resources carefully to meet the present requirements besides taking care of future generations is called sustainable development.

(c) Skilled Human Resources: To make result oriented use of other resources like natural and man-made resources, the skilled people are required. So skilled people of any nation are called skilled human resources.

(d) Ubiquitous Resources: Resources found everywhere are known as Ubiquitous Resources.

Lesson 2 : Land Soil and Water

Part 'A'

1. Tick (3) the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (ii) 57%

b. (iv) all these

c. (i) Assam

d. (ii) rivers

e. (i) Rajasthan

f. (iii) hills

g. (i) speed of wind to prevent soil

h. (iii) 81%

i. (ii) Rajasthan

2. Say true or false:

(a) False

(b) True

(c) False

(d) True

(e) True

(f) False

3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) loss

(b) land

(c) private holdings

(d) slope

(e) Humus

(f) erosion

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

(a) 90% of population of the world lives on 30% of land area on the Earth.

(b) Using land for farming, forestry, constructing buildings,

roads, railway lines and fixing industries, etc. is known as land use.

- (c) There are five types of land on the earth-unfertile land, uneven grazing land, crop yielding, land, under forests and pasture land.
- (d) Uppermost layer of the Earth is called soil.
- (e) Different types of soils are mountainous, alluvial, laterite, black, red and desert soils.
- (f) Destruction of soil due to wind, rain, etc. is called soil erosion.
- (g) Technique of ploughing parallel to the contours of a mountain slope is known as contour ploughing.
- (h) Three-fourth of the Earth surface is covered with water, so it is called a watery planet.
 - (i) 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.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines :

- (a) Two factors of soil formation are-
 - (i) Parent rock: Weather breaks the rocks by temperature and frost. Besides it; plants, animals and man also play a very important role in forming the soil. The parent rock determines the colour, texture, mineral and chemical properties of the soil.
 - (ii) Relief: Height and slope determine the collection of soil.
- (b) Different types of soils are found in India such as mountainous soil, laterite soil, alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, desert soil, etc. Two types of soils are as follows-
 - (i) Laterite Soil: This soil is formed by the weathering of laterite rocks. The soil is rich in iron and potash and less fertile. Soil is found in dark red and white colour. The soil are found in areas occupied by M.P., Eastern and Western Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, coast of Orissa, Meghalaya, Assam and Rajmahal Hills.
 - (ii) Alluvial Soil: This soil is brought by the rivers of the Himalayas. This is very fertile, almost a quarter of soil is alluvial soil. Areas of the Indo-Gangetic plain formed by the deposition of silt brought down by the rivers are its parts. Soil lie in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar

Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttarakhand and Assam. Soil is rich in potash, phosphorus, magnesium, lime and humus.

- (c) Two factors of soil erosion are-
- (i) Deforestation: Unchecked cutting of trees is known as deforestation. The roots of trees and plants hold the soil particles together and prevent the soil erosion.
 - (ii) Overgrazing: Animals root out the plants and make the soil loose with their hoofs besides grazing for a long time.
- (d) 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. So different types of crops should be sown at different times.
- (e) Water Cycle: Water cycle is very important in creating its sources in nature. The water changes into vapours at every temperature and vapours form clouds, the clouds condense 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.
- (f) Rain harvesting: During rains, water is collected in a tank from the roof of the house. It is implemented in houses to check the destruction of water. It is used as fresh water in household works and saves energy to pump out water from the ground or any other sources.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines :

- (a) Conservation of soil: Some methods of soil conservation are as follows :
- (i) Plantation: More and more plants should be planted because the roots of trees and plants bind the soil particles together and prevent soil erosion.
 - (ii) Contour Ploughing: Technique of ploughing parallel to the contours of a mountain slope is known as contour ploughing. It helps to prevent soil erosion.
 - (iii) Terraced Farming: Farmers make terraced fields on the steep slopes in hill areas which are helpful in preventing the fast flow of rain water to prevent soil erosion.

- (iv) Crop Rotation: Crops should be sown in rotation. So different types of crops should be sown at different times.
 - (v) Constructing dams: The dams hold the flow of water which washes away the soil.
 - (vi) 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.
 - (vii) Control on overgrazing: Overgrazing should be checked by not allowing the animals for grazing for a long period on the piece of land.
 - (viii) Shelter Belts: Trees like poplar, Eucalyptus, etc. should be planted in rows on the boundaries of fields to check the speed of wind to prevent soil.
- (b) Distribution of water in the world: Distribution of water in the world is unequal. Water covers 81% area of the South Hemisphere, so it is called the Water Hemisphere. On the contrary, the Northern Hemisphere contains 61% land area, so it is called the Land Hemisphere. Europe, Asia, United States of America and China cover a large quantity of water while Australia, Africa, Central Asia and Arabia cover less water area. The deserts like the Sahara (Africa), the Thar (India), the Atacama, the Kalahari, the Gobi, the Arabia deserts face the shortage of rainfall. Precipitation, evaporation, transpiration, etc. affect the water distribution all over the world.
- (c) Sources of water: Water is found in three forms gas, solid and liquid. Lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tanks, rivers, wells all have water in liquid form while icebergs, snow belts, solid carbon-dioxide are solid forms of water. Water always stays in the atmosphere in vapours. Clouds and steam are also gaseous forms of water. The clouds fall rain water. Tube-wells, wells, artesian wells and geysers all throw out ground water. Tube-wells and wells are used to irrigate the crops and supply of drinking water in the cities.
- (d) Different types of soils are found in India. Those are as follows-
- Mountainous Soil: This soil is found in the mountainous regions of India. The Himalayas are its main centres. This soil lies in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, etc.
- Laterite Soil: This soil is formed by the weathering of laterite rocks. This soil is rich in iron, and potash and less

fertile. This soil is found in dark red and white colour. This soil is found in areas occupied by M.P., Eastern and Western Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, coast of Orissa, Meghalaya, Assam and Rajmahal Hills.

Alluvial Soil: This soil is brought by the rivers of the Himalayas. This is very fertile, almost a quarter of soil is alluvial soil. Areas of the Indo-Gangetic plain formed by the deposition of silt brought down by the rivers are its parts. This soil lies in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttarakhand and Assam.

Black Soil: The black soil is formed by the deposition of lava ejected by volcanoes. This soil is rich in minerals like lime, potash, magnesium, alumina and iron but lack in phosphorus, nitrogen and organism. The areas of Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, contain this type of soil.

Red Soil: This soil is rich in iron and alumina so its colour is red. The areas of this soil stretches from M.P. to Tamil Nadu. Humus destroys during the period of rainfall.

Desert Soil: This soil is found in arid regions which receive very scanty rainfall. This soil lies in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Ladakh, Haryana, Punjab and Western U.P.

- (e) **Conservation of Water Resources:** The world is facing the problem of supply of fresh water today. The main causes of it are water pollution and misuse. A person in a city needs more than 100 litres of water per day for different purpose like drinking, cooking, flushing, bathing, washing, etc. Water pollution is due to discharge of sewage, chemicals and pesticides in crops and industrial effluents. Water pollution should be checked by treating dirty water. The water should be treated with chlorination and boiling before supply. The use of pesticides and insecticides must be checked. Rain water harvesting system should be implemented in houses to check the destruction of water. 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 sewage.

Besides it, we should use water for different works as per requirements. Always try to save water. Crops which need less water should be grown.

4. Distinguish between the following:
- (a) Weathering and Erosion
Weathering: Breaking up and decay of exposed rocks is called weathering.
Erosion: Destruction of soil due to wind, water, etc. is called erosion.
- (b) Mulching and Shelter Belts
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. This process is called mulching.
Shelter Belts: Trees like poplar, eucalyptus, etc. should be planted in rows on the boundaries of fields to check the speed of wind to prevent soil. This process is called the shelter belts.
- (c) Contour Ploughing and Terraced Farming
Contour Ploughing: Technique of ploughing parallel to the contours of a mountain slope is known as contour ploughing. It helps to prevent soil erosion.
Terraced Farming: Farmers make terraced fields on the steep slopes in hill areas which are helpful in preventing the fast flow of rain water to prevent soil erosion. This process is known as terraced farming.
5. Clarify the following terms:
- (a) Overgrazing: Animals root out the plants and make the soil loose with their hoofs besides grazing for a long time. This is called overgrazing.
- (b) Deforestation: Unchecked cutting of trees is known as deforestation.
- (c) Soil Erosion: Destruction of soil due to wind, water, deforestation, overgrazing, etc. is known as soil erosion.
- (d) The Land Hemisphere: The Northern Hemisphere contains 61% land area, so it is called the Land Hemisphere.

Lesson 3 : Vegetation And Wildlife in Nature

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. (i) 100 C | b. (ii) Amazon Basin |
| c. (i) 29 | d. (i) Canada |
| e. (i) Australia | f. (iii) Tundra |
| g. (i) Cactus | h. (i) Tidal Forests |
| i. (iii) Gujarat | j. (iv) tiger |

2. Match the following:

A	B
Kaziranga National Park	Assam
Kanha National Park	M.P.
Dudhawa National Park	U.P.
Corbett National Park	Uttarakhand
Bandipur Bird Sanctuary	Karnataka
Hazaribagh National Park	Bihar
Palamau National Park	Bihar
Torabo National Park	Maharashtra

3. Write one term for each of the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) National Park | (b) Carnivorous |
| (c) Arboreal Animals | (d) Biosphere reserves |
| (e) Ecosystem | (f) Endangered Animals |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- Plants and trees which grow autonomously in the soil is known as Natural Vegetation.
- Temperature, rainfall, sunlight, air, soil, etc. are affecting factors of natural vegetation.
- Tropical Rain Forests, Tropical Deciduous Forests, Mediterranean Forests, Temperate Coniferous Forests, Temperate Mixed Forests, Temperate Deciduous Forests.
- Olive, oak, cork, chestnut, etc.
- Grasslands as the tropical Savannahs (Africa), temperate grasslands as the Prairies (U.S.A. and Canada), the Pampas (South America), the Steppes (Central Asia), the Velds (South Africa), the Downs (Australia).
- The main plants are lichens, moss, algae, bush like crown berry, huckle berry, bilberry, blueberry, etc.
- Lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere all are called together biosphere.
- Ecosystem is inter-related and inter-dependent on each other of living for their survival.
- CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) of Wild Fauna and Flora has been set up to list the several species of animals plants and birds of which trade is prohibited.
- There are 24 tiger reserves in India.

2. Answers in about six lines :
- (a) Tropical Deciduous Forests: These forests are found in the monsoon regions. The trees fall their leaves in autumn due to dry season. The forests are less dense than that of tropical rain forests. The main trees are teak, sal, sesame, eucalyptus and mangrove. The wood is hard. These forests are located in India, Myanmar, Thailand, Brazil, Australia, etc.
 - (b) Distinguish between Desert and Tundra Vegetation
Desert Vegetation :
 1. Plants are thorny and small in height.
 2. Plants are long lived.
 3. The main plants are babool, cactus, thorny bushes, etc.Tundra Vegetation :
 1. Plants are very short in height.
 2. Plants are short lived.
 3. The main plants are lichens, moss, algae, bush like crown berry, hertle berry, sez, billi, vilberry, blue berry, etc.
 - (c) In the summer climatic regions of South Africa and South America, animals like zebr, buffalo, giraffe, antelope, etc. are found. Reptiles like lizard, snakes, termites besides camels are most common wild animals of desert lands like the Sahara (Africa), the Thar (India) and the Kalahari (Africa), etc.
 - (d) Two advantages of forests:
 - (i) They supply us timber for furniture and houses, fuel for cooking food and fodder for animals.
 - (ii) Some people living in forests, collect honey, herbs, lac, gum and resin to earn their bread.
3. Answers in about 10-12 lines:
- (a) Dry Monsoon Forests: These forests grow in the north-eastern Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, South-Western Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and peninsular India. The annual average rainfall is 50 to 100 cm. The important trees are babool, thorny bushes and savannah type grasses.
Arid or Semi Arid Vegetation: The areas of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana which receive less than 50 cm average annual rainfall consist of thorny bushes, cactus, kair, babool, etc.
 - (b) A few of the following steps are taken by government of

different countries to conserve the wildlife all over the world :

(i) National Parks, wild life sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are set up to conserve the wild animals in their natural environment.

(ii) Relative number of species should not be disturbed to make balance in the environment.

(iii) Poaching and hunting of animals should be made punishable strictly. Although government takes strict steps to punish the offenders.

(iv) Government launches awareness programmes like Vanmahotsava and social forestry to give proper shelter to wild animals.

4. Distinguish between the following:

(a) National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary

National Park- A natural region for living the wildlife under the control of government is called National Park.

Wildlife Sanctuary- A wildlife sanctuary, is a naturally occurring sanctuary, such as an island that provides protection for species from hunting. It is a protected area.

(b) Prairies and Steppes

Prairies-

1. Prairies are the temperate grasslands which are found in U.S.A. and Canada.

2. The Prairies of Northern America have animals like bison, pronghorn, dog, wolf, coyote.

Steppes-

1. Steppes are the temperate grasslands which are found in Central Asia.

2. The Steppes of Eurasia have animals like antelope, deer, gazelle and roebuck.

(c) Environment and Atmosphere

Environment- The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates is called environment.

Atmosphere- The gaseous envelope surrounding the earth is called atmosphere.

(d) Monsoon Forests and Dry Monsoon Forests

Monsoon Forests- 1. These forests grown on the Shivalik ranges of Great Himalayas, Bihar, U.P., M.P., Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka,

West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

2. The average annual rainfall is 100 to 200 cm.
3. The main trees are sal, shisham, teak, neem, peepal, anwala, sandal, mango, abony, etc.

Dry Monsoon Forests-

1. These forests grown in North-Eastern Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, South-Western Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Peninsular India.
 2. The annual average rainfall is 50 to 100 cm.
 3. The important trees are babool, thorny bushes, and savannah type grasses.
5. Define the following terms:
- (a) Extinct: An organism or a group of organisms that has ended or died out.
 - (b) Endangered Species: An endangered species is a species of organisms that will likely become extinct.
 - (c) Ecosystem: Ecosystem is inter-related and inter-dependent on each other of livings for their survival.
 - (d) Velds: A grassland especially of Southern Africa usually with scattered shrubs or trees.

Lesson 4 : Minerals And Resources of Energy

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) fossil fuel
 - b. (ii) nuclear energy
 - c. (i) hydro power
 - d. (iv) China
2. Match the following:

A	B
Tarapur	Maharashtra
Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu
Kakarpar	Gujarat
Kaiga	Karnataka
Narora	U.P.
Rawatbhata	Rajasthan
3. Say true or false :
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) True
 - (e) False
4. Write one term for each of the following :
 - (a) Minerals
 - (b) Fossil Fuel
 - (c) Ores
 - (d) Refinery

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only :

- (a) Mineral is naturally occurring chemical compound of fixed composition and characteristic, physical form and properties.
- (b) Minerals can be identified by their colour, hardness, density, solubility, etc.
- (c) Minerals are of three types - metallic, non-metallic and arid mineral fuels.
- (d) Raw mineral mixed in the clay is called an ore.
- (e) Mining is a process through which minerals are separated from rocks located inside the Earth's crust.
- (f) When the ore deposits of the metal occur at a great depth inside the Earth, the deep bores are made to mine it. It is called the shaft mining.
- (g) Such as mica, gypsum, limestone, marble, salt, soda, diamond, graphite, ruby, sapphire, etc.
- (h) Mineral fuels like petroleum and natural gas occur at a great depth from the surface of the Earth, so deep borewells are made into it which is called drilling.
- (i) Largest producer of gold is South Africa and of petroleum is USA.
- (j) Shivsundaram (Karnataka) is the first hydro power station of India.
- (k) Bombay High and Ankleshwar are known for petroleum production in India.

2. Answers in about five lines:

- (a) Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals:
 - Metallic minerals:
 - 1. All metals are solid except mercury and gallium.
 - 2. Metals usually have high melting points.
 - 3. Mercury and gallium are liquids at room temperature.
 - Non-metallic minerals:
 - 1. All non-metals are found in powdery form or gaseous.
 - 2. Bromine is found in the liquid form under normal conditions.
 - 3. Non-metals are non-lustrous and bad conductors of heat and electricity.
- (c) Shaft mining: When the ore deposits of the metal occur at a great depth inside the Earth, the deep bores are made to mine it. It is called the shaft mining.

Drilling: Mineral fuels like petroleum and natural gas occur at a great depth from the surface of the Earth, so deep borewells are made into it which is called drilling.

- (d) Iron ore: Ukraine, U.S.A., Brazil, Australia, China, etc.
Copper: Chile, U.S.A., Russia, Canada, Zaire, Zambia, Poland, Peru, etc.
Zinc: Canada, Japan, U.S.A., Poland, Peru, Mexico, etc.
Silver: Mexico, Peru, Canada, etc.
Mica: India, Brazil, Russia, etc.
Coal: China, U.S.A., India, Germany, Russia, etc.
- (e) Iron ore: Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, M.P., Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, etc.
Manganese: Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan.
Bauxite: Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.
Coal: Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland.
- (f) Distribution of coal in India: Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland.
- (g) Solar Energy: Heat and light of the Sun have great energy. It is used in solar cells to generate electricity. Solar heaters, cookers, dryers are run by solar power. One hundred twenty one megawatt solar photo voltaic system has been developed so far.
- (h) Tidal Energy: Tides in the sea and ocean generate electricity which is known as tidal energy. High tides strike the turbine of the dam constructed at the narrow opening of the sea or ocean. It runs the generator to produce electricity. Russia and France produce tidal energy. In India, the Gulf of Kutch has several tidal energy plants.
- (i) Distinguish between bio-gas and natural gas:
Bio-gas :
1. Energy trapped from waste plants, animals, dung and urban waste is known as bio-gas.
2. It is used as a fuel for cooking and lighting.
Natural gas:
1. Gas which is released during the process of drilling out of crude oil is called natural gas.

2. It is used to cook food and industrial purpose.

3. Answers in about 10-12 lines :

(a) Uses of Minerals:

(i) Iron is used to make machines, tools, agricultural implements, nails, building-frames and many other things.

(ii) Copper is used to make electric wires, utensils, coins, pipes, etc.

(iii) Diamond is used to cut glass and stone like marble and for making jewellery.

(iv) Silver is used to make jewellery, utensils, reflector in mirrors.

(v) Gold is used to make jewellery and ashes for ayurvedic medicines.

(vi) Mica is used to make insulators in electric appliances.

(vii) Bauxite is used to make utensils, electric wires and appliances.

(viii) Manganese is used to make dry cells, enamels, etc.

(ix) Silicon is used to make computers.

(x) Tin is used to make boxes, bottles, packings, plates, etc.

(b) Renewable resources of energy like solar, wind, geothermal, bio and natural gas are called non-conventional resources of energy.

Wind Energy: Wind has speed and velocity due to which it has power to push or move things very fastly. It is used to pull out underground water, grind grains and produce electricity. It is an unending source of power. Many wind mills together make a wind farm. Wind farms are located in Netherlands, U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Denmark, etc. In India, the development of wind energy has been done in Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Maharashtra.

Geothermal Energy: The Earth produces heat under its surface and this heat is called geothermal energy. The temperature increases as the depth of the Earth increases. The heat energy is used to produce electricity. U.S.A. is known for using this energy on the largest scale in the world but New Zealand, Iceland, Central America and Philippines are also among the nations using geothermal energy.

In India, Manikaran at Kullu (Himachal Pradesh) Puga Valley (Ladakh) have geothermal plants.

- (c) Thermal Power: Water is turned into steam by boiling with the heat produced by burning coal, gas or diesel. The steam pushed the pistons of turbines attached to the generators. Thus the generators produce electricity. It is called thermal power.

Distribution of thermal power in the world: U.S.A., Canada, Britain, China, India, South Africa, Germany, Russia.

In India: U.P.: Obra, Tanda, Paricha, Rihand, Harduaganj, Unchahar, Singrauli, Panki, Dadri.

M.P.: Satpura, Amarkantak, Vindhyaal.

Chhattisgarh: Korba.

Punjab: Bhatinda.

Haryana: Panipat, Faridabad.

Rajasthan: Kota, Anta.

Delhi: Rajghat, Badarpur, Indraprasth.

Gujarat: Ukai, Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad, Kawas.

Maharashtra: Nasik, Khapar, Khera, Bhushawal, Bullarshah, Chandrapur, TRombay.

Tamil Nadu: Ennore, Neveli, Tuticorin.

Bihar: Barauni, Kahalgaon, Patratu.

West Bengal: Kolkata, Titagarh, Durgapur, Farakka.

Assam: Namrup, Chandrapur, Bongaigaon.

Andhra Pradesh: Ramgundam, Nellore, Vijaywara, Kothgudam, Shahaidri.

Orissa: Talcher.

Kerala: Kaikulam.

Lesson 5 : Agriculture

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. (iv) all of these | b. (i) 100-200 cm |
| c. (ii) Commercial Farming | d. (iii) rice |
| e. (iii) Brazil | f. (iv) sap of a tree |

2. Fill in the blanks :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) 80% | (b) maximum |
| (c) 200 | (d) alluvial |
| (e) drained | (f) Jute |

3. Say true or false:

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False | (c) True | (d) False |
| (e) True | | | |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) Agriculture means cultivation or ploughing of land.
- (b) Primary activities include the use of natural resources like soil, water, atmosphere directly.
- (c) Machinery, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, sunshine, rain, etc. are inputs of agriculture and crops are outputs.
- (d) The affecting factors of agriculture are climate, topography, soils, labour, capital, machinery implements and government policies.
- (e) Farmers with big farmlands grow crops and farming is known as extensive farming.
- (f) Wet farming, dry farming, irrigated farming and humid farming.
- (g) Dry Farming: Regions of the world having less than 50 cm annual rainfall are under dry farming. The land is cultivated deeply to make the soil moisturised.
- (h) When the land becomes unfertile, it is left for two or three years and other plots are cleared for farming. It is called shifting farming.
- (i) Food crops of the world are wheat, rice, maize, millets, cassava, etc.
- (j) China is the largest producer of rice in the world.
- (k) India in the world and Assam in India are the largest tea producers in the world.
- (l) It requires 20°C temperature at the time of sowing and 20°C to 28°C temperature for its growth.

2. Answers in about seven lines:

- (a) Wet farming: Regions having more than 200 cm annual rainfall are under wet farming.
Irrigated Farming: Monsoon and semi-dry areas need the soil irrigated due to the small density of rain besides uncertainty. The crops are irrigated during the dry period.
- (b) Intensive Farming: Farmers with small land holdings grow crops with the help of his family members. Farmers' main object is to get maximum output (yields) from small fields. This type of agriculture is done in India, China, Egypt, etc. Rice is chiefly grown besides wheat, maize and pulses.
- (c) Distinguish between nomadic herding and primitive subsistence farming:
Nomadic Herding: 1. It is in practice in semi-arid and arid

zones like Central Asia, Tundra, the Sahara, the Thar and slopes of mountains.

2. Herdmen move from place to place in search of fodder and water for their herds of goats, sheep, camels, yaks, buffaloes, etc.

Primitive Subsistence Farming: 1. It is in practice in North-east Asia, Ladang (Malaysia), Roca (Brazil), Mulpa (Mexico), Congo Basin and Caingin (Philippines).

2. The farmers live a settled life for three or four years and grow crops like yam, cassava, potatoes, maize, etc.

(d) Commercial dairy farming: In this farming, fodder crops are grown besides rearing animals like cows which give milk and beef. Oat and barley are grown for cows. Milk is used to manufacture butter, ghee, cream, cheese and milk powder. The main countries of commercial dairy farming are Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Holland, New Zealand, Australia, India, etc.

(e) Commercial Horticulture: Under this farming, fruits, vegetables, flower, plants for decorating houses etc. are grown and they are sent to market by trucks. Maximum production is taken on small plots of land. The products are sold in the open markets so the farming is called commercial farming. It is an intensive type of agriculture with immense use of fertilizers and labour. Europe and America have big markets for these products. Washington Region of America for apples, France and Germany for brandy and Italy for tomatoes are famous.

(f) Maize (Physical Condition): 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: U.S.A., Brazil, China, Russia, Canada, India, Mexico, France, Argentina, Italy, South Africa, Egypt.

In India: Doab of the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.

(g) 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.

In India: West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

(a) Fibre Crops: Cotton and Jute are 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. The basis of fibre's length, colour, strength and structure are counted for its quality. It is of three types - short, medium and long staple cotton.

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

In India: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, M.P.

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.

In India: West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.

(b) Physical Conditions for wheat: It was developed from Triticum grass. It requires alluvial soil with lime, 50 to 75 cm annual rainfall, 10 to 15°C temperature besides 90 days open sun-shine and frost free weather. At the ripening stage, it requires 25°C to 28°C temperature. The urea is added to the crop which gives it growth and plants become healthy.

Physical Conditions for Rice: It requires 18°C to 20°C temperature at the time of plantation and 26°C to 27°C temperature at the time of ripening. Bright Sun is a boon to its crop. It requires 150 cm annual rainfall and 10 to 15 cm deep water in the fields. It requires large amount of water. The alluvial soil with clayey sub-soil that can retain water for a long time.

(c) Agricultural Development: As the population increased, the demand of farm production also increased. To meet these requirements of the people, improved and scientific methods of agriculture were developed. New techniques

based on machinery, improved and high yielding seeds, irrigation by tube-wells, sprinklers, canals, etc. fertilizers, consolidation, establishment of agricultural universities, cooperative societies, various revolutions like green, white, red, pink revolutions etc. are various aspects of agricultural development. Agricultural development played a very important role in developing and developed countries regarding their economic background.

- (d) A Farm in the U.S.A.: Rohinton Bush is a rich farmer of the Prairies in U.S.A. He owns 300 hectares land farm. He specially grows wheat in his farm. His home is on the farm with all modern amenities like electricity, tube-wells, sprinklers, pesticides, machines like tractors, seed-drillers, cultivators, harrows, harvesters. He is alert about the fertility of the soil so after taking two crops, he sends soil samples to soil testing laboratory and seeks advices of agricultural experts. He does not take help of his family members because his farming is mechanized and has a team of managers, workers, technicians. He has a computer set and knows everything about his farm through internet connection. He takes himself a businessman not a farmer. He gets a big amount of money from his produce and lives a standard life.
4. Give reasons for the following:
- (a) Because this region receive more than 200 cm annual rainfall.
 - (b) Because Sovkhoz would be organized by the state on land confiscated from former large estates. Most important, capital investment for the Sovkhoz was funded by the state budget.
 - (c) Because his farming is mechanized and has a team of managers, workers, technicians.
5. Explain the following terms:
- (a) Pisciculture: Pisciculture is the breeding, raising and cultivation of fish. It usually signifies raising fish in tanks or enclosures for food usage.
 - (b) Sericulture: Sericulture, or silk farming, is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk.
 - (c) Animal Husbandry: Animal husbandry is the management and care of farm animals by humans for profit, in which genetic qualities and behaviour, considered to be advantageous to humans, are further developed.

- (d) Social Forestry: Social forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development.
- (e) Viticulture: Viticulture is known as the cultivation of grapes which is in practice in France, Italy, Spain and many other countries of Mediterranean region. It provides raw material to the wine industry.
- (f) Consolidation: To put scattered field together is called consolidation.

Lesson 6 : Industries

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) flax
 - b. (ii) cotton textile industry
 - c. (i) U.S.A.
 - d. (i) public sector
 - e. (i) India
 - f. (i) steel plant
 - g. (iii) co-operative sector

2. Match the following:

A	B
Tata Iron and Steel Company	Bihar
Indian Iron and Steel Company	West Bengal
Mysore Iron and Steel Company	Karnataka
Rourkela Steel Plant	Orissa
Bhilai Steel Plant	Chhatisgarh
Bokaro Steel Limited	Jharkhand
Salem Steel Plant	Tamil Nadu
Vijayanagar Steel Plant	Karnataka

3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) False
 - (f) True

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) Industries are the manufacturing units which convert the raw materials into finished goods and the process is called manufacturing.
 - (b) Factors of location of industries are raw material, labour, water, market, capital, transportation, power resources.
 - (c) Agro based industries are textiles mills, sugar factories, jute mills, paper mills, ghee and oil industries.

- (d) Steel cement, diamond cutting, automobiles, etc. are mineral based industries.
 - (e) Potteries, basket weaving, doll making and handcrafts.
 - (g) Industrial regions of the world are Eastern North America, Western and Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia.
 - (g) Jamshedji Tata founded TISCO.
 - (h) Steel is used to make rails, guarders, frames, buildings, bridges, door fittings, automobiles, railway engines, heavy equipments and machinery, etc.
 - (i) Bangaluru
2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:
- (a) On the basis of scale:
 - (i) Large scale industries: Industries which need a lot of labour, finance, land plot of very big size, heavy machinery and skilled and educated workers, technologists, raw materials with good network of transport are called large scale industries. Example are steel and iron plants, textile factories, etc.
 - (ii) Small Scale Industries: Industries which need small plot, finance, labour and raw materials are called small scale industries. Example are shop, publishing books, cycle, glass, sulphur plants, silk weaving etc. Cottage industries are also one type of small scale industries such as potteries, basket weaving and handicrafts, etc.
 - (b) Distinguish between the industries of public and private sectors:

Industries of Public Sector:

 1. These are run by government of State or Centre.
 2. Example are BHEL, GAIL, SAIL, CEL, BEL, Bokaro Steels Ltd; etc.

Industries of Private Sector :

 1. These are run by private person or persons.
 2. Example are Mawana Sugar Mills, Tata Motors, Modi Continental, J.P. Cement Ltd; etc.
 - (c) Industrial Regions of India:

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

The Southern Region includes cities of Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangaluru, Kollam, Trivendrum, Madurai,

Vijaywada, Coimbatore, Vishakhapatnam.

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

The Eastern Region includes cities of Kolkata, Asansole, Bardwan.

(d) Important steel and iron plants of India:

1. Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO), Sakchi, Singhbhoomi Jamshedpur (Bihar)
2. Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO), Kulti (WestBengal)
3. Mysore Iron and Steel Company (MISCO), Bhadrawati (Karnataka)
4. Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela (Orissa)
5. Bhilai Steel Plant, Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)
6. Bokaro Steel Limited, Bokaro (Jharkhand)
7. Salem Steel Plant, Salem (Tamil Nadu)
8. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant, Vishakhapatnam (AndhraPradesh)

(e) The states with cities of India having cotton textiles mills:

Maharashtra: Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Wardha, Amaravati, Akola, Kohlapur, Sholapur, Sangali, Jalgaon.

Gujarat: Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhavnagar, Badodara, Porbandar, Bharuch, Rajkot, Kalol.

M.P.: Indore, Dewas, Gwalior, Ratlam, Mandsore.

U.P.: Agra, Modinagar, Lucknow, Varanasi, Meerut, Pilkhuwa, Sardhana, Khekhra, Aligarh.

Tamil Nadu: Coimbtore, Madurai, Chennai, Tiruchirapalli, Tanjore.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12lines:

(a) Factors of location of Industries

There are various factors which affect the location of industries. These are as follows:

1. Raw material: Cheap transportation and resources of raw material are important factors for the location of industries. Easy and regular supply in short time of raw material is very necessary to manufacture goods that is why iron and steel industries are located near the coal and iron ore mines.
2. Labour: Industries require skilled and non-skilled labourers to do various works. Sugar and textile industries are such industries which are located in

densely populated areas.

3. Water: Supply of clean and fresh water is must for the establishment of industries.
 4. Market: Finished goods need markets to be sold.
 5. Capital: It is the most important factor of industries. The industrialist has to pay money for buying raw materials, salaries of labour, besides paying electricity bill. The government which arranges money and provides financial assistance to industries, gets installed industries in their states.
 6. Transportation: Nations which have cheap transportation system like roads, railways, waterways and airways have located a large number of industries.
 7. Power Resources: Industries are run by power resources like coal, electricity, mineral oil, natural gas. Heavy industry like steel and iron needs coal; so coal mines of Britain, Ruhr region of Germany, Yural and Kuzbas of Russia, Pennsylvania and Appalachian of U.S.A., Shansi of China and Damodar Valley of India have steel and iron industries.
- (b) Ahmedabad is the only textile city of India where 67 cotton textile mills are established. Good and fine quality cotton textile is manufactured here so it is called the Boston of East. The city is situated on the bank of the Sabarmati river in Gujarat. Gujarat is known for cotton farming and the climate is humid which is favourable for weaving and spinning. Availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour, network of railways and roads, airport, easy approach upto the port of Mumbai and market available in the rich states like Punjab, Haryana, etc. besides export facilities are important factors for the development of cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad.
- (c) IT Industry Bangalore: It has the largest number of educational institutions and colleges imparting training in IT branch of engineering. It is considered dust free and living costs are low.

Bangalore is the capital city of Karnataka state and its government declared an IT policy in 1992, first time in India. It has a large number of trained experienced and skilled managers for the operation of IT programmes.

Cities like Mumbai, New Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Noida, Kochi, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram,

Chandigarh are known as IT centres in India.

Silicon Valley (U.S.A.): Silicon Valley is located just ahead the Rocky Mountains of North America in California. The climate is cold and the valley is close to some of the most advanced scientific and technological centres all over the world. The environment is pleasant and clean with expanding space for the development of IT. It is located near the major roads and airports. Skilled workers and technicians are available easily for many types of operations in the field besides good access to markets.

4. Give reasons for the following :
- (a) Due to availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour, network of railways and roads, airport, easy approach upto the port of Mumbai and market available in the rich states like Punjab, Haryana, etc. besides export facilities cotton textile industries are located in Maharashtra and Gujarat mainly.
 - (b) Because the raw material needs for sugar mills, sugar cane, is grown mostly in U.P. and supplied by farmers of U.P.
 - (c) Because big industrial units requires a continuous flow of funds not only for setting up of his/ her business, but also for successful operation as well as regular upgradation/modernisation of the industrial unit.

Lesson 7 : Population

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
- a. (iii) population
 - b. (ii) Northern Hemisphere
 - c. (i) China
 - d. (ii) Japan
2. Fill in the blanks :
- (a) distribution
 - (b) ample
 - (c) four
 - (d) 500
 - (e) change
3. Match the following :
- | A | B |
|-------------|---|
| Kerala | highest literacy in India |
| China | highest population in the world |
| India | second largest populated country in the World |
| West Bengal | highest population density in India |
| Bangladesh | highest population density in the world |

Australia lowest population density in the world
Asia largest population 3720 million in the world
Kuwait country with low literacy density in the World

4. Say true or false :

- (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
(e) False

5. Write one term for each statement given below:

- (a) Birth Rate (b) Population
(c) Death Rate (d) Natural Growth Rate

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) The number of all persons living in a state or city or a country is called its population.
(b) Increase and decrease in population is called population change.
(c) The number of live births per 1000 in a year is called the birth rate.
(d) The number of deaths per 1000 in a year is called the death rate.
(e) People living per sq. km. is called Density of population.
(f) Ratio of the area of a territory and its inhabitants is called the average density of population.
(g) Difference of total births and total deaths is called the Natural Growth Rate.
(h) Knowing reading and writing is called literacy.

2. Answers in about five lines:

- (a) The distribution of population in the world is uneven. Most of the population live in the parts of the Northern Hemisphere like Eastern and Southern Asia, Eastern U.S.A. and Western Europe. Eastern and Southern Asia had been the region of dense population since old times. Fifty seven percent (57%) population of the world live in Asia Continent including Russia. China is the most populated country of the world in which 21% population of the world's live. India is the second most populated country after China. If we physically analyse the distribution of population in the world, we find that areas under high altitudes (Greenland, Antarctica, Northern Siberia, polar regions like Tundra), deserts (the Sahara, the Gobi, the Atacama, the Thar, the Kalahari, the Arab), the hot wet forests (the Himalayas, the Alps, the Rocky, the

Andes) and the high plateau (the Tibet plateau, the Pamir plateau) are very less populated.

(b) Continent wise Distribution of population in the World:

Continents	Population in million	Average density/ sq. km.	Percentage of worlds population
Asia	3720	137.0	60.6
Africa	818	46.0	13.3
Europe	727	32.0	11.8
N. America	416	17.0	6.8
S. America	350	19.0	5.7
Australia	31.0	3.0	0.005

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

Highly densely populated zone: It includes the areas of plains of the Ganga and Indus rivers, in India, valleys of the Yang-T-Si and the Mikyang rivers and delta region, industrial belt of Japan and Europe, Nile Valley of Africa and Eastern U.S.A.

Medium densely populated zone: Eastern Europe, Indo-China plains, Mississippi plains of North America, Africa (Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa) South America (sea coasts of Brazil and Central Chile).

Nominal populated zone: Antarctica, Greenland, Tundra, Mangolia in Central Asia, the Sahara, the Kalahari, the Arab, the Atacama, the Amazon and the Congo basins, high mountains and plateaus.

Scantly populated zone: Northern Europe, Western Asia, Malagasi, Sudan, Canada and Southern Siberia.

(d) The movement of persons in and out of a region is called the migrations. National and state migrations occur due to marriage, jobs, trade, etc. by emigrants (people who leave a country) and immigrants (people who enter a country). People migrate from underdeveloped or developing countries to developed countries in search of better employment or to join their relatives. People from villages go to cities also in search of jobs, business, education and atmosphere.

(e) Sex Ratio in India: (According to 2001 census). Sex ratio in India was 972 in 1901 and 933 in 2001. Kerala has 1058, the highest and the lowest 861 in Haryana among

states while Daman and Diu has 709 the lowest and 1001 in Pondicherry among union territories. Sex ratio is in favour of males in India due to pitiable social and economic conditions of females in India.

- (f) Rural And Urban population: Population living in villages is called rural population and in cities is called urban population. 79% population live in cities in South America which is the highest in the world. On the other hand, 33% of African population live in cities which is the lowest in the world. In India, 28% population live in cities which is very low. Total populations of Singapore and Kuwait is Urban and Rawanda in Africa has 5% population in cities which is the lowest urbanization in the world.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

- (a) Factors affecting population distribution and density:

Topography: Fertile and levelled plains with ample supply of water are densely populated. On the other hand, desert and hills are less populated due to uneven land surface, cold climate, unorganized occupations like cutting trees, collecting leaves, etc.

Climate: Moderate climate and sufficient rainfall attract a large number of people to be inhabited. Regions of monsoon and tropical climates covering Asia, Western Europe and Eastern U.S.A. are densely populated while the desert lands like the Sahara and the Kalahari, the Thar, etc. feel hot climate with high temperature and are less populated.

Soil: Rich alluvial soil supplies all important nutrients to the plants and grain, fruit and oil seed crops are grown in this soil and it is the reason, these plains are more populated in comparison of red and sandy soil of deserts and mountains.

Minerals: Areas rich in minerals attract a large number of people to be inhabited because the progress and development of a nation depends upon the coal, petroleum, metal ores, etc.

Means of Power and Transport: Areas particularly plains and plateaus have net of roads, rails and canals which provide facilities of transportation and power for industries and persons, so these are densely populated.

Water Resources: Water is the most urgent requirement for inhabitation of human so areas with ample supply of water

are thickly populated.

Government policies: Sometimes government of a state or nation reserves the particular areas for a particular communities and the result is that, the area is less populated. For example, people other than the Christians cannot live in some areas of Australia and Canada.

- (b) 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 the density of population. The average density of population in the world is 45 person/ sq.km.

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

Highly densely populated zone: It includes the areas of plains of the Ganga and Indus rivers, in India, valleys of the Yang-T-Si and the Mikyang rivers and delta region, industrial belt of Japan and Europe, Nile Valley of Africa and Eastern U.S.A.

Medium densely populated zone: Eastern Europe, Indo-China plains, Mississippi plains of North America, Africa (Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa) South America (sea coasts of Brazil and Central Chile).

Nominal populated zone: Antarctica, Greenland, Tundra, Mangolia in Central Asia, the Sahara, the Kalahari, the Arab, the Atacama, the Amazon and the Congo basins, high mountains and plateaus.

Scantly populated zone: Northern Europe, Western Asia, Malagasi, Sudan, Canada and Southern Siberia.

- (c) Occupational Structure of the world: Working population of the world plays a very important role in the economic development of the countries. A very big part of population is engaged in primary occupations in the developing countries of Asia, Aafrica and South America. People living in developing countires like India, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Malasia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, etc. are engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.

4. Distinguish between the following :

- (a) Birth rate and Death rate

Birth rate- 1. The number of live births per 1000 in a year is called the birth rate.

2. The birth rate in India was 30.97 during 1991-2000.
 Death rate- 1. The number of deaths per 1000 in a year is called the death rate.
 2. The death rate in India was 10.8 during 1991-2000.
- (b) Rural and Urban population
 Rural population- Population living in villages is called rural population.
 Urban Population- Population living in cities is called urban population.
- (c) Emigrants and Immigrants
 Emigrants- People who leave a country due to national and state migrations like marriage, jobs, trade, etc. are called emigrants.
 Immigrants- People who enter a country due to national and state migrations like marriage, jobs, trade, etc. are called immigrants.
- (d) Foeticide and Infanticide
 Foeticide- To kill a baby in its mother's womb is called foeticide.
 Infanticide- To kill a baby at the time of birth is called infanticide.

Lesson 8 : Disasters

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (iv) all of these
 - b. (i) sloe occurring natural disaster
 - c. (ii) Gujarat
 - d. (i) drought
 - e. (ii) Northern Hemisphere
 - f. (i) high mountains
 - g. (i) 3 December 1984
2. Fill in the blanks:

(a) water	(b) shock waves
(c) Landslide	(d) earthquake
3. Match the following:

A	B
Natural Disaster Research Centre	I.I.T. Kharagpur
Avalanche	High Mountains
Typhoon	East coasts of Asia

Hurricane
Tornado
Cyclone

North America
West Indies
Northern Hemisphere

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) Disaster is a terrible phenomenon created by nature and man.
- (b) There are two types of disasters-natural and man-made disasters.
- (c) An earthquake is a shaking of ground caused by movement of Earth's crust.
- (d) An earthquake is measured by seismograph.
- (e) Magma or lava is superheated molten rock material coming out of the crater of a volcano.
- (f) A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which superheated molten matter (lava) is ejected.
- (g) When the water of a river overflows from its banks, the situation is called flood.
- (h) Drought is said the condition of region facing the scarcity of rain, water and moisture.
- (i) Cyclones are low pressure areas in the atmosphere in which winds blow in whirling form.
- (j) Whenever water vapours compact on a height over the mountains with an adequate temperature, the phenomenon of compacting of vapours goes on. But due to the contact of cold air of mountains, the temperature of water vapours falls suddenly and as a result the vapours turned into water droplets which is known as clouds explosion.
- (k) Slipping down the rock material rapidly over the hill slopes is called land sliding.
- (l) The river Hwang-Ho is known for fierce flooding.
- (m) Flood affected states are Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Orissa, etc.

2. Answers in about five lines:

- (a) Disasters which are created by nature are called Natural Disasters. The reasons of the origin of these disasters are the changes in nature. Earthquake, explosion of volcanoes, floods, draught, cyclones, landsliding, Tsunamis, clouds, explosion, etc. are such disasters.
- (b) Effects of Earthquakes
Advantages: Some of the advantages are as follows:

(i) Sometimes the lava comes out of the volcano which makes the soil fertile.

(ii) The earthquake modifies the land in various forms and gives birth to islands, plateaus, lakes, etc.

(iii) Various types of metals and metallic rocks hidden inside the Earth come near the surface due to the impelling force created by the earthquake and it makes easy their mining.

Disadvantages: Some of the harms of earthquakes are as follows:

(i) Earthquakes change the course of rivers.

(ii) Mega structures like multistorey buildings, bridges, towers, roads, railway tracks, etc. are destroyed by the earthquakes.

(iii) The earthquakes create fissures and cracks in the earth crust which damage roads, railway tracks, telephone lines and fences.

(c) Detection and Measurement of Earthquakes: Seismology is a branch of science in which the earthquakes are studied. Seismograph records the strength and location of the earthquakes. It is measured by the Richter Scale. Seismograph records the location and strength of earthquakes in the forms of lines on a paper; by which we can identify the direction and focus of the vibrations of it. The shock waves affect the epicentre mostly.

(d) Effects or disadvantages of land-sliding:

(i) It deserts and destroys the villages on the hill slopes.

(ii) It disconnects the roads and railway tracks and footpaths and destroys the dams.

(iii) The crops, animals, vegetations are destroyed by land-sliding and imbalances the environment. In 1977 and 1986, in Chamoli district; in 1978, in Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand, the incidents of land sliding destroyed many people and a lot of property.

(e) Following are the major causes of floods:

(i) Heavy and regular rainfall.

(ii) Natural land sliding due to which the course of the rivers is blocked.

(iii) Due to earthquakes the rivers change their courses and give rise to floods.

(iv) When the dams break and amount of water increases

due to melting snow on the mountains.

- (f) To control the drought following steps can be taken:
 - (i) Dams and reservoirs should be constructed to avoid the droughts by using the stored water for irrigation the crops and for supplying drinking water.
 - (ii) Non-stop cutting of forests should be checked to protect against drought.
 - (iii) Crop rotation and drought resistant crops should be adopted by the farmers.
 - (iv) Green belts should be developed by planting trees on a big scale to rise the level of underground water.
- (g) Whenever water vapours compact on a height over the mountains with an adequate temperature, the phenomenon of compacting of vapours goes on. But due to the contact of cold air of mountains, the temperature of water vapours falls suddenly and as a result the vapours turned into water droplets which is known as clouds explosion.
- (h) Typhoon: Cyclone in South-East Asia is called a typhoon. It is a violent storm which occurs in the seas off the east coasts of Asia from the Philippines to Japan.
Hurricane: Cyclone in North America is called a hurricane. It is also a violent tropical cyclone which originates in the Gulf of Mexico or Caribbean sea, travelling north, north-west or north-east from its origin point and brings heavy rains with thunder.
- (i) Avalanches are destructive slide of snow and rocks common in high mountainous nations.
These commonly occur in the Himalayas. The snow masses slide down the mountains slopes due to heavy winds, earthquakes and explosion. These are dry snow avalanche, wet avalanche and slab avalanche. These may be controlled by planting trees and grasses on the mountain slopes.
- (j) Effects of Tsunami: On December 26, 2004; Tsunamis affected the sea coasts of Indonesia, Sumatra, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. About 2 lac people were died and many wounded. Twenty thousand people were died in India. Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands were affected mostly. Besides the deaths, many buildings, ships, steamers, Houses, etc. were also destroyed by these evil waves.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

(a) Disadvantages of earthquakes: Earthquakes are the most harmful among the natural disasters. These can destroy a large number of livings and non-livings within seconds. Some harms are as follows :

(i) Earthquakes change the course of rivers.

(ii) Mega structures like multistorey buildings, bridges, towers, roads, railway tracks, etc. are destroyed by the earthquakes.

(iii) The earthquakes create fissures and cracks in the earth crust which damage roads, railway tracks, telephone lines and fences.

(iv) Sometimes due to the earthquakes, the flames of fire come out of the Earth which destroy life and property of the people at a large scale.

(b) Effects of droughts:

(i) Crops begin to destroy due to drought which make the scarcity of food.

(ii) Cattle and wildlife do not get fodder and food, so they begin to starve.

(iii) The rural economy depends on agriculture which becomes a problem for farmers.

(iv) Agro based industries become useless due to the destruction of crops and many people have to live without employment.

(v) Long droughts give birth to famine due to which human beings and animals starve to death.

(vi) People migrate to other places in search of food and employment which imbalances the population density.

(c) Terrorism: It is a man create activity in which the people use violence to fulfil their illegal demands. This problem is very serious which disturbs the peace of society. Kidnapping, plundering, detaining the people as hostages, setting houses shops, vehicles like motorcars, two-wheelers, trains, villages, etc. on fire.

Besides it, the neighbouring countries often spread terrorism by killing people, attacking armies or kidnapping girls and women as they hate and are jealous of the prosperity of their neighbours. It is a world wide problem. Nations like India, Nepal, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka are facing it. On Sep 11, 2001 terrorists of Al-Queda hijacked

the American aeroplanes and crashed them on the world Trade Centre and the Pentagon. Crossed Border terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir has been created for a long time by Pakistan. Interstate terroristic activities are also seen in Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh. Before it, Punjab had been the victim of terrorism.

4. Give reasons of the following:
- (a) Due to the rotatioanry movement of the earth, the winds blow in whirling form in the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (b) Due to scarcity of rain, water and moisture for a long time.
 - (c) Because Coastal Belt of the Pacific Ocean is the main region of volcanoes due to which the earthquakes occur in it.

Lesson 1 : Modernization of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- a. (i) three periods
 - b. (ii) James Mill
 - c. (iii) 1707 AD
 - d. (ii) 18th Century
 - e. (i) New Delhi
 - f. (iv) Ganadhi ji
 - g. (i) White Paper
2. Match the following:
- | A | B |
|--------------|-------------|
| The Yugantar | Bengal |
| The Kaal | Maharashtra |
| The Harijan | Gandhi ji |
| The Kesari | Tilak |
3. Fill in the blanks:
- (a) stone
 - (b) states
 - (c) periodisation
 - (d) Archives

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
- (a) History is a change which had gone or occured in the past.
 - (b) Dividing history into periods is called periodization.
 - (c) Controlling of one country by another country through political, economic, social and cultural changes is called colonization.
 - (d) Sources of modern Indian history are coins, buildings, tombs, monuments, newspapers, magazines, books, official records, etc.

(e) The Yugantar, The Kaal , the Harijan, The Kesri, the Sandhya, the Bengal Gazette, the Madras Carier, the Oriental Magazine of Calcutta, etc.

2. Answers in about six lines:

(a) During this period, the effect of industrial revolution of England, affected India and many industries were installed in the country by the Britishers. Besides it, many social evils like the sati pratha, child marriage, etc. spread in the society. Special attention was paid to education to remove the blot of illiteracy and many schools and colleges were founded in which English and other Indian languages were taught. New experiments were being made to improve the poor farming and cultivation. Canals were dug to irrigate the land because the farmers had to depend over monsoon.

(b) Historical monuments and buildings: The British, got constructed many buildings in almost every corners of the country to administer it. Among these buildings; the India Gate, the Rashtrapati Bhawan , the Parliament House, the Central Secretariat, the National Archives, etc. in New Delhi and the Gateway of India and the Church Gate in Mumbai, the Fort William and Victoria Memorial in Kolkata, etc. are important historical buildings which are sources of modern Indian History.

Besides it, the British government preserved the ancient temples, mosques, tombs, forts, palaces of medieval period by establishing the archaeological department.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

(a) Modern Period of India: Aurangzeb died in 1707 AD and since then the downfall of the Mughal empire started. The successors of Aurangzeb were weak and incapable, so it could not flourish further. New kings and rulers increased their power and territories. Among these rulers were the Rajputs, the Pathans, the Sikhs, the Marathas, etc. Many foreign merchants and travellers visited India and founded trading companies. Later on, they became rulers in place of traders. Thus, the modern period of Indian history starts from 18th century.

During this period, the effect of industrial revolution of England, affected India and many industries were installed in the country by the Britishers. Besides it, many social evils like the sati pratha, child marriage, etc. spread in the society. Special attention was paid to education to remove

the blot of illiteracy and many schools and colleges were founded in which English and other Indian languages were taught. New experiments were being made to improve the poor farming and cultivation. Canals were dug to irrigate the land because the farmers had to depend over monsoon.

(b) Important sources of modern Indian history :

Historical monuments and buildings: The British, got constructed many buildings in almost every corners of the country to administer it. Among these buildings; the India Gate, the Rashtrapati Bhawan , the Parliament House, the Central Secretariat, the National Archives, etc. in New Delhi and the Gateway of India and the Church Gate in Mumbai, the Fort William and Victoria Memorial in Kolkata, etc. are important historical buildings which are sources of modern Indian History.

Besides it, the British government preserved the ancient temples, mosques, tombs, forts, palaces of medieval period by establishing the archaeological department.

Coins: The British government issued different types of coins bearing the picture of Queen Victoria and James II including the other historical events. These coins give information about the British rule in India. Newspapers like the Harijan of Gandhiji and the Kesari of Tilak, the Sandhya and the Yugantar of Bangal and the Kaal of Maharashtra, the White Paper (the report on a particular subject of government of British India), 'The Bengal Gazette', 'The Calcutta Gezette', 'The Madras Carier', 'The Bombay Herald', 'The Oriental Magazine of Calcutta' etc. reflect aspects of life of Indians.

4. Write about the following terms :

- (a) **Colonism:** During the modern period, no economic, scientific, political and social development based on the modernity was seen in India, so many historians criticized the modernity and termed it as colonism.
- (b) **Sati Pratha:** Sati Pratha refers the practice or act of burning of a Hindu widow on the funeral pyre of her husband in-order to show her devotion as a true wife.
- (c) **Archives:** Places where historical things, records are kept with care are called archives.
- (d) **Museum:** A museum is an institution that conserves a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them

available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary.

Lesson 2 : Colonialism In India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (iii) The Portugueses
 - b. (ii) Vasco-De-Gama
 - c. (iii) 1602 AD
 - e. (i) 1600 AD
 - f. (iii) Pondicherry
 - g. (i) Jahangir
 - h. (ii) French and the English
 - i. (ii) Robert Clive
2. Match the following:

A	B
Ist Battle of Carnatic	1744 AD
IInd Battle of Carnatic	1748 AD
IIIrd Battle of Carnatic	1756 AD
The Battle of Plassey	1757 AD
The Battle of Buxar	1764 AD
The Treaty of Allahabad	1765 AD

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) The Portuguese came to India first of all as a traders.
 - (b) Policy of buying at cheap rates and selling for high profits was termed merchantilism.
 - (c) Vasco-Da-Gama was a trader and reached Calicut on the western coast of India on 26th May 1498.
 - (d) Spices, cotton and silk were the items of trade carried from India to Europe.
 - (e) French set up their trade centres at Surat, Masulipattam, Pondicherry (which later on became their capital), Chandranagar, Mahe and Karaikal.
 - (f) Dupleix was the French governor in India who established the French colony in Pondicherry.
 - (g) The East India Company was founded in 1600 AD.
 - (h) Permission of duty free trade from Mughal emperors was known as the farman.
 - (i) The second Battle of Carnatic was fought between Muzaffarjung, Chanda Sahab of Hyderabad and Nasirjung and Mohammad Ali, the son of Anwaruddin of Carnatic.

2. Answers in about four or five lines:
- (a) The French and the English fought a war known as the first Carnatic war in 1744 AD. The French occupied the Fort St. George in Madras and made the English fought a war known as the first Carnatic war in 1744 AD. The French occupied the Fort St. George in Madras and made the English out of the Fort. The Nawab of Carnatic sent an army for the help of the English but defeated. The war came to an end and Madras was returned to the English according to the treaty of Aix- La-Chapelle.
 - (b) The Third Carnatic War (1756-1763): Favourable conditions of war existed in Europe as well as in India. The War of Austrian succession had failed to resolve the problems in European countries. In India, the treaty of Pondicherry had not been fulfilled completely. War broke out between the French and the English in Europe as well as in India due to this. The French Government sent Count Lally to India to defeat the English and expand their empire. Lally and the English commander Sir Iyre Coot faced each other with their armies in the battle of Wandewash (1760) but Lally was defeated and with this the French were abolished from India forever and Lally was taken prisoner.
 - (c) The Battle of Buxar (1764): The forces of Shah Alam and Suja-ud-Daula under the commandership of Mir Kasim fought with the English army in the field of Buxar in October 1764. Mir Kasim and his armies fought bravely but could not stand in front of Clive's army and were defeated in the battle. The English conquered and occupied Allahabad, Bihar and Bengal and Mir Jafar was rethroned by the English in Bengal. Shah Alam went under the protection of the English through the treaty of Allahabad. After this battle, the English became the strong political power in Bengal.
3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:
- (a) The Battle of Plassey (1757):
Reasons: Conspiracy of the English against the Nawab, misuse of facilities of colonies, Kasim bazar, Calcutta, Tragedy of Black Hole in Calcutta, possession of Chandranagar and conspiracy of MirJafar all were important reasons of the battle of Plassey.

Results:

1. The Battle of Plassey opened the chances of the English to establish their empire in India.
 2. Clive began to be counted among the greatest military generals of the world.
 3. Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal in place of Siraj-ud-Daula.
 4. The English defeated the French in the third battle of Carnatic.
 5. The English got control over Bengal and their prestige rose very high in India.
 6. Mir Jafar conferred upon Clive a jagir which brought 30,000 pounds every year to him.
 7. The Battle of Plassey was won through treachery, cheating, fraud and conspiracies made by Clive.
 8. The real authority and power of Bengal went into the hands of Clive from the hands of the Nawab. Thus Clive was considered the real founder of the English Empire in India.
- (b) Differences between Mir Kasim and the English (Reasons of the Battle of Buxar): An agreement was signed on 27th September 1760 between the English and Mir Kasim that he would give the districts of Burdawan, Midnapur and Chittagong to the company. The company would maintain an army with the revenue of these districts. In the beginning, the terms between Mir Kasim and the English were good but those could not last long. On the other hand; merchants, traders, zamindars and the craftsmen of Bengal had become hostile to the English. Mir Kasim did not want to be a puppet in their hands. The differences rose between him and the English. Mir Kasim felt that he could never consolidate and strengthen his positions, so he shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Mongher (Bihar) and organised a trained army based on the English pattern. Mir Kasim abolished all trade duties and taxes. The English could not tolerate it because they earned huge profits from trade taxes. That is why they became furious with Mir Kasim and wanted to re throne Mir Jafar in place of Mir Kasim. The English began to hatch plots against him. So he got killed some plotters at Patna. Mir Kasim got angry with them and fought against them but was defeated and left for Oudh where he made an alliance with

Suja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh and Shah-Alam II, the Mughal emperor against the English.

4. Explain the following terms:
- (a) Factor: The East India Company ran its activities by its recruits called factors.
 - (b) Treaty: Written agreement between states or nations is called treaty.
 - (c) Imperialism: A policy or practice by which a country increases its power by gaining control over other areas of the world is called imperialism.
 - (d) Mercantilism: Mercantilism is an economic theory and practice common in Europe from the 16th to the 18th century that promoted governmental regulation of a nation's economy for the purpose of augmenting state power at the expense of rival national powers.
 - (f) Fortification: Strengthening a place with walls, trenches, etc. against attack is called fortification.
5. Write the importance of the following dates in the modern Indian history :
- 1498 AD: Vasco-De-Gama reached Calicut on the Western coast of India.
- 1602 AD: The Dutch set up the Dutch East India Company and set up their trade centres at Calicut, Surat, Kasim Bazar, Patna, Cochin and Nagapatam.
- 1744 AD: The French and the English fought a war known as the first Carnatic War.
- 1763 AD: After the third Carnatic War, the treaty of Paris was signed.
- 1756 AD: Robert Clive reached Kolkata (Bengal) and captured it again.
- 1757 AD: The East India Company got right to practice trade without paying octroi in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa under the Treaty of Alinagar.
- 1764 AD: The Battle of Buxar was fought between the armies of the English and Sha Alam II and Mir Kasim.

Lesson 3 : The Rule of the Company in India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
- a. (i) 1773
 - b. (iv) 1792
 - c. (i) Lord Dalhousie
 - d. (i) 1560 AD

- e. (ii) Srirangapattam f. (i) 1767 AD
 g. (i) Haider Ali and the English
 h. (iii) Tipu Sultan and the English
 i. (ii) Lord Wellesly
2. Fill in the blanks:
 (a) dual government (b) British
 (c) Tipu Sultan (d) Lord Wellesly
 (e) Raghunath Rao
3. Match the following:
- | A | B |
|-----------------|---|
| Lord Dalhousie | Doctrine of Lapse |
| Lord Wellesley | Subsidiary alliance |
| Warren Hastings | ended the dual government of Bengal |
| Nana Fadnavis | the guardian of the infant son of Narayan Rao |
| Dalip Singh | the first Anglo-Sikh war |
| Balaji Rao | the Peshwa of Marathas |
4. Say true or false:
 (a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
 (e) True (f) False

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
- (a) The rulers of Mysore, Hyderabad and Maratha were engaged in wars for supremacy and successor in southern parts of India.
- (b) Warren Hastings was the first Governor General and came to India in 1750 to join the East India Company.
- (c) In 1773.
- (d) The first Anglo-Mysore War was fought between the English and the combined forces of Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (e) HaiderAli was the ruler of Mysore.
- (f) Tipu Sultan was the son of Haider Ali, the ruler of Mysore.
- (g) The Treaty of Srirangapattam was signed in 1792 AD.
- (h) To Keep the certain number of army men in their territories at their own cost.
- (i) Treaty of Salbai signed in 1782 AD.
- (j) Lord Hastings
- (h) Udaipur, Jaitpur, Jhansi, Oudh and Sambhalpur.

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

(a) The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792AD): Tipu Sultan invaded Travancore because the Dutch had sold Cochin a proctorate of the Mysore kingdom to the king of Travancore. The English helped the king of Travancore due to which Tipu declared war against them in January 1790. The English armies marched upto Mangalore via Bellore and Ambur and won it in 1791.

(b) The first Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782): This war was fought during the Governor Generalship of Warren Hastings in 1775. Due to the weakness of the Mughals, the Maratha federation of Bhonsales from Nagpur, Gayakvars from Baroda, Holkars from Indore and Sindhias from Gwalior expanded their kingdoms towards the north India but in between they were defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali, the Afghan ruler in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761 AD; therefore the Maratha's power was checked.

(c) The Treaty of Salbai took place between the two parties. According to it, the newly born son of Narayan Rao became the Peshwa.

The Treaty of Salbai (1782 AD):

1. The English would retain their control over Salsette.
2. They would not give any help to Raghunath Rao and he would be granted a pension of 25,000 rupees every month.
3. The English would return all the territories of the Marathas occupied during the war.

(d) On 21st January 1849 a war was fought between the sikhs and the English in Gujarat. The Sikh faced the English bravely but lost the War. The English occupied the whole Punjab. Dalip Singh was granted a pension of 5 lac rupees per year. Mool Raj, the governor of Multan was sentenced to death.

(e) Conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance:

(i) Keep the certain number of armymen in their territories at their own cost.

(ii) Accept the condition not to employ any other European except the British in his service.

(iii) Keep an English resident who will advise him to govern his state.

(iv) To accept the British as his overlord in case of signing a treaty or declare a war with other Indian rulers.

(v) The rulers of Tanjore, Surat and Carnatic accepted the subsidiary alliance.

(vi) The British East India Company would protect the Indian rulers and their territories from external and internal attacks.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

(a) The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792AD): After occupying Pondicherry, Calicut and Chandranagar, the French settlements, the English decided to attack Mahi which lay in the territories of Haider Ali and they possessed it. Due to which Haider Ali was much infuriated. He joined hands with the Marathas and the Nizam and fought a war with the English in July 1780 by attacking Carnatic. He defeated the English and won Arcot, the capital of Carnatic.

Unfortunately on the 6th December 1782 he died of cancer. After his death, his son Tipu Sultan sat on the throne of Mysore and faced the English because he refused to accept the subsidiary alliance. Tipu carried on the war for one year. But this time both the parties had been exhausted by war and wanted to end it some how. On the 17th March 1784, the treaty of Mangalore was signed between them. According to which both of them would free the war prisoners and return the conquered territories.

(b) Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse: Like that of the subsidiary alliance of Wellesly, Lord Dalhousie adopted a new policy to annex the Indian states and merge those into the British dominions. This policy is known as the Doctrine of Lapse. According to it in the absence of a natural heir, the sovereignty of Indian states was to lapse to the British and such rulers were not permitted to adopt a son to inherit their kingdom. Satara was the first victim of this policy, besides the states of Nagpur and Jhansi. Berar was annexed on the ground of protection of East India Company. He also annexed the provinces of Jaitpur, Sambhalpur and Oudh through this policy. In 1850, he put Sikkim under his control as the ruler of Sikkim arrested two English agents.

4. Rearrange the following into Chronological order:

- (i) Warren Hastings became the governor of Bengal
- (ii) end of the dual government of Bengal
- (iii) Third Anglo-Mysore War

- (iv) the treaty of Srirangapattam
- (v) Lord Wellesley became the Governor General of India
- (vi) the treaty of Salbai
- (vii) Second Anglo-Maratha War
- (viii) the first Anglo-Sikh War
- (ix) Doctrine of Lapse

Lesson 4 : The Effect of Comany's Rule in India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (i) 1769 AD	b. (ii) 1772 AD
c. (iii) Calcutta (Kolkata)	d. (i) Pitt's India Act (1784)
e. (ii) Lord Cornwallis	f. (iii) Fort William College
g. (i) Subedar	h. (i) Lord Cornwallis
i. (i) William Jones	j. (ii) Queen Victoria
2. Match the following:

A	B
Dual government system	Lord Clive
Ryotwari System	Thomas Munro
Sadar Diwani Adalat	Warren Hastings
The Mahalwari System	Holt Mackenzie
The Asiatic Society	William Jones
3. Say true or false :

(a) True	(b) False	(c) False	(d) True
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Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) Clive introduced the dual government system in Bengal.
 - (b) Benlal faced the famine between 1769 & 1770.
 - (c) The British Parliament passed the Regulating Act 1773 to regulate the structure of the British India government.
 - (d) The tenure of the office of the directors of the company would be four years. One-fourth directors would retire every year.
 - (e) Pitt's India Act 1784.
 - (f) Cornwallis set up the Fort William college in Calcutta in 1801 AD.
 - (g) Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Land Settlement.
 - (h) Ryot was the cultivator.
 - (i) Mahal was the group of villages in western U.P., M.P., Punjab and Delhi.

(j) Lord Macaulay was the chairman of the committee which introduced English as a medium of education in India.

2. Answers in about 5 or 6 lines:

(a) The Dual Government of Bengal: Clive established the dual government system in Bengal. According to it, the East India Company had the right to collect revenue and other taxes which were used in running the government besides hearing and deciding the revenue cases. On the other hand, the Nawab of Bengal was given the powers of maintaining law and order besides maintaining the army and hearing and deciding the criminal cases.

(b) The British Parliament passed the Regulating Act 1773 to regulate the structure of the British India government. The tenure of the office of the directors of the company would be four years. One-fourth directors would retire every year. 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.

No company employee will be free to operate trade activities without securing a licence from the government.

(c) 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 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.

(d) 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 the Governor General of India and vested with powers to make laws with the help of his council.

(e) Lord Cornwallis introduced military reforms also. The number of soldiers in the army was increased. Recruitment to the army was made in England. Soldiers were being trained on the European style. Indians were appointed upto the post of subedar while officer's posts were given to the

English. The Sepoy was called the Indian soldier. Colour, caste and creed discriminations were clearly seen in the army. The Indian soldiers were badly treated in comparison of the English army men. They were also less paid.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

(a) Lord Cornwallis introduced reforms in the Civil Services of the company to attract towards the services of the Company. He increased the salaries, allowances and their perks besides other facilities. He set up the Fort William College in Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1801 for the training of Company's officials. Later on, in 1853 Civil Services Competitive Exam was started for Indians to select civil servants. A candidate attaining the age of 23 years could appear in it but in 1863, the age was reduced from 23 to 21 and in 1876 from 21 to 19 years and the medium of the exam was English. That is why, it became very difficult to be selected in Civil Services for Indians. The competitive exam for Civil Services was held in English only.

The administrative unit of the British India government was district. The collector an I.C.S. officer was responsible to collect the revenues and perform administrative functions in the district.

(b) (i) The Permanent Land Settlement: Lord Cornwallis brought a new revenue collecting system in 1793 known as the Permanent Land Settlement in Bengal, Orissa and Oudh. Under it, the settlement land was given to the zamindars permanently and they would pay a fix revenue on this land to the government each year. It was proved much beneficial to the zamindars and they became very rich. They exploited their tenants and charge higher rates from them. The government received only fix revenue and could not make much economic progress.

(ii) The Ryotwari System: During Lord Hastings period, the Ryotwari System was introduced to collect revenue on agriculture. Ryots were the cultivators. It was also a land settlement between the cultivators and the government. The land revenue was fixed for 30 years. Ryots gave half of his production to the government. This system was developed by Thomas Munro on 1820, so it is also called the Munro System.

(iii) The Mahalwari System: Mahals were called the

groups of villages in Western Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh. The Head of the mahal had to pay the land revenue collecting from the tenants. This system was known as the Mahalwari System. It was devised by an Englishman called Holt Mackenzie in 1822 AD.

- (c) The Judicial System during the Company rule: Before the advent of the East India Company the judicial system was based on the local traditions and customs of India. The Hindus were given justice in accordance with Dharamshastras and the Muslim judge was known as Quazi. The English introduced a new system of judiciary under the Governor-Generalship of Warren Hastings. He established two courts of appeal the Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat which had power to hear the appeals against the judgements of the district courts. The disputes of the Hindus and the Muslims were settled through the collected and codified laws. Lord Cornwallis introduced great judicial reforms that each district would have two courts -fauzdari adalat (criminal court) and diwani adalat (civil court). English district collectors presided over the civil courts. A Supreme Court was set up in Calcuttai in 1774 besides the court of appeal (the Sadar Nizamat Adalat). Magistrate were given the power to hear small criminal cases. According to the act of 1781, the English disputes will be decided according to the English law and Indians disputes according to their own legal laws.
- (d) Cultivation of Indigo: The Indigo cultivation needed a fertile land areas in big sizes near the factories. It also required a large number of labour for its plantation and harvesting. Two types cultivation of Indigo was prevalent in India-nij cultivation and ryoti cultivation. Nij cultivation was done by the farmers who were owners of their land and ryoti planters cultivated Indigo through the contract signed by village headman. The planters were mostly Europeans. The farmers faced tension due to the unavailability of labour because at the same time rice cultivation was started. The farmers were also exploited by the planters who used to grant loans on conditions that they would cultivate indigo on at least 25% of the area they possessed. The price of their yield was very low so the loan was never paid. The planters forced the peasants to grow indigo in the rich soil which became unfertile due

to the deep roots of indigo.

Due to it the soil could not be used for growing rice and the farmers had to face the food problems.

4. Explain the following terms:
 - (a) Dual government system: Clive established the dual government system in Bengal. According to it, the East India Company had the right to collect revenue and other taxes which were used in running the government besides hearing and deciding the revenue cases.
 - (b) Famine: A famine is a widespread scarcity of food, caused by several factors including crop failure, population unbalance, or government policies.
 - (c) Revenue: Revenue is income that a company receives from its normal business activities, usually from the sale of goods and services to customers.
 - (d) Monopoly: A monopoly exists when a specific person or enterprise is the only supplier of a particular commodity. Monopolies are thus characterized by a lack of economic competition to produce the good or service and a lack of viable substitute goods.
5. Give reasons for the following:
 - (a) To regulate the structure of the British India government.
 - (b) For the training of Company's officials.
 - (c) To increase the land revenues.
 - (d) To educate people the Ancient Indian History and Culture.

Lesson 5 : Peasants and Tribal Movements

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) Orissa
 - b. (ii) Bihar
 - c. (iii) 1855
 - d. (i) The Khasi Revolt
 - e. (iv) Muslims
 - f. (i) outsiders
 - g. (i) 1897 AD
 - h. (iii) Muslim peasants
2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) exploited
 - (b) adivasis
 - (c) Santhal
 - (d) three
 - (e) Champaran
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) False

4. Match the following:

A	B
The Santhal Revolt	1855- 56 AD
The Munda Revolt	1897- 1900 AD
The Khasi Revolt	1829-1832 AD
The Moplah Revolt	1921 AD
The Champaran Revolt	1917 AD

5. Answer in one word :

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Bakarwals | (b) Champaran |
| (c) Khasi tribe | (d) Sanyasi Revolt |

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- Rebellions belonged to the tribal communities who were called the adivasis.
- Tribal groups of India are-Khonds, Baigas, Van, Gujjars, Labadis, Gaddis, bakarwals, Bhils and Mundas.
- Birsa Munda was a rebellion from Ranchi (Bihar) who attacked the Britishers, zamindars, moneylenders, etc.
- The leaders of the Santhal revolt were Bhairo, Sidhu and Kanuh.
- The Champaran Movement (1917 AD).

2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:

- The Khera Satyagrah (1919): The peasants of Khera in Maharashtra denied to pay land revenue because their crops were destroyed due to the drought. The British government was not agreed at this and pressed the peasants to pay the revenue. Gandhiji led the movement of the peasants and the government had to withdraw from it.
- The Moplah Revolt (1921): 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 moneylenders. 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.

- (c) The Santhal Revolt (1855-1856 AD): The Santhal is a tribe which used to live in Bihar. They turned the rocky land of the Raj Mahal hills in Bihar into fertile soil by their hard labour. The moneylenders, merchants, zamindars and government officials all known as dikus or outsiders made the Santhals poor by taking away their lands. But the Santhal leaders like Bhairo, Sidlhu and Kanuh had faith in their god (Thakur). They thought that the Thakur would help them in restoring their lands from dikus. So they attacked dikus and fought bravely but were suppressed. Sidhu and Kanuh were taken as prisoner and hanged.
 - (d) The Tribhaga Movement (1946): The Tribhaga 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 Tribhagha Movement. The movement spread from Tripura to Bengal and about 50 lac farmers took part in it.
3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines :
- (a) The Indigo Revolt (1858 - 1860): Many retired European officials engaged themselves into the Indigo cultivation in Bengal and Bihar. Some of them used to cultivate on their lands and some took lands on contracts. They burnt their houses and insulted their women if the yield was not according to their wish. The atrocities on Indigo farmers were published first time by the Hindu Patriot and after it the Neeldarpana a drama by Deenbandhu Mitra showed it but the British Government did not pay its attention to it. Then Vishnucharan Vishwas and Digamber Vishwas, two brothers organised the peasants and started a revolt in Bengal which persuaded the farmers not to cultivate indigo. The result of this movement was this that the indigo cultivation was destroyed and the farmers freed themselves from the slavery of the Europeans and the contractors.
 - (b) The English and the Tribal People: Before the arrival of the English to India, many tribal leaders had become the chiefs of their tribes and enjoyed powers of different types. They ruled like small kings. When the English reached India and settled them as strong traders cum administrators, their sight fell on these tribal chiefs and

forced to follow their laws.

Besides it, they had to pay tribute to the English. The English wanted to collect regular revenues by controlling their cultivation through land settlements. They divided the peasants into zamindars and tenants. But some tribal people who were engaged in jhoom or shifting cultivation were reluctant to follow the British rules and laws. In between, the English brought the forests under state property and compelled the tribal people living in forest to move out for other places, which gave rise to various tribal revolts.

- (c) The Champaran Movement (1917): Champaran is in the north Bihar. The Europeans used to exploit indigo peasants by paying them low wages and insulting in many ways. The peasants were forced to cultivate indigo on 3/20 part of their lands and sell their produce to the British at low price. Thus the peasants were not ready to be exploited and insulted. In between, Mahatama Gandhi joined the peasants and started a movement in Champaran in 1917. The farmers stopped cultivating indigo. The British arrested the peasants and the government increased the land revenue by 22%. Later on, Sardar Patel led this movement and the company had to bend before the peasants. The land revenue reduced to 6.25% from 22%.

4. Explain the following terms :

- (a) Adivasis: Tribal people living in forests are called adivasis.
(b) Zamindars: Aristocrats, typically hereditary, who held enormous tracts of land and held control over their peasants, are called zamindars.
(c) Pastoralists: Pastoralists are people whose main source of livelihood is livestock with which they move seasonally in search of fresh pasture and water.
(d) Shifting Cultivation: Shifting cultivation is an agricultural system in which a person uses a piece of land, only to abandon or alter the initial use a short time later.
(e) Witchcraft: Witchcraft is the use of magical faculties, most commonly for religious, divinatory or medicinal purposes.
(f) Thakur: Thakur is a feudal title used by various Indian communities.

Lesson 6 : Crafts And Industrial Development

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. 1848 AD
 - b. (ii) 1853 AD
 - c. (iii) Lord Dalhousie
 - d. (iii) 1843 AD
 - e. (i) Jamshed ji Nashervan Tata
 - f. (i) Ghusri near Calcutta
 - g. (i) Baranagar
 - h. (iv) Bihar
2. Match the following:

A	B
Lord Dalhousie	Public Works Department
Jamshed ji Tata	Tata Steel and Iron Company
George Ackland	Jute Mill
Sri Kanji Dabur	second mill of cotton textile in Bombay
Sundersen	cooperated George Aackland in setting up the jute mill
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) False
 - (d) True
 - (e) True
4. Complete the following :
 - (a) Doctrine of Lapse
 - (b) Raniganj (Bengal)
 - (c) Madras
 - (d) Kanpur, Sholapur, Madras, Indore, etc.

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) The village economy depended upon the agricultural produces and craftsmen who were engaged in crafts.
 - (b) Jameshed Ji Tata was the founder of TISCO.
 - (c) Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in 1849 AD.
 - (d) PWD was established to construct roads, bridges and government buildings.
 - (e) First of all in 1717 AD, Messers Farquhar and Motte tried to produce steel and iron based on the modern technique.
2. Answers in about 4 or 5 lines:
 - (a) The coal mining was started at Raniganj (Bengal) in 1774 AD. The Bengal coal company was established in 1843 AD. The Gondvana region was rich in coal minerals but

the Britishers did not invest money in its mining before the invention of steam engine. As the railways appeared on the Indian map, the English started to mine the coal. In the beginning, the coal mining depended on the labour without any help of machine.

First of all in 1717 AD, Messers Farquhar and Motte tried to produce steel and iron based on the modern technique.

(b) Jamshedji Noshervan Tata put the foundation of TISCO (Tata, Iron & Steel Company) in 1907 at Sakchi village in Singhbhum district of Bihar (now in Jharkhand). In 1918, IISCO (Indian Iron and Steel Company) was set up at Heerapur near Asansole in Bengal and after it the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was started at Bhadravati in Mysore state.

(c) Lord Dalhousie became the Governor-General of India in 1849 AD. Dalhousie had the object of benefitting big industries of England so that they might have sold their goods in many parts of the country and bought raw materials like cotton, jute, etc. to their country. Whatever the object of Dalhousie had been behind it, but it proved beneficial to modern India and paved a way to its industrial development.

Lord Dalhousie established the PWD (Public Works Department) to build roads, bridges and constructing buildings. Due to which many canals and roads were built during his period.

(d) Some 56 mills could be set up by 1879 AD. It was the only mechanical occupation which provided employment to 43000 persons. Later on, the cotton mills were also set up at Ahmedabad in Gujarat. By 1914, India had 264 mills in which near about three lac people were employed. After the First World War (1914), the production of cotton textile in India decreased due to tough competition with Japan and America. The manufacturing cost of Indian textile was 67% more than that of Japan.

In 1911, the number of cotton mills in India was 261 in comparison of 445 mills in 1951 AD. The other cotton mills were set up in Kanpur, Sholapur, Madras, Indore etc.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

(a) The Jute Industry is the second important industry of India after cotton industry. In the beginning, it was a cottage industry of our country. The first jute mill of India was set

up by George Ackland at Risara near Calcutta in Bengal with the cooperation of Sundersen, a merchant of Bengal in 1855 AD. First powerloom jute textile industry was set up at Baranagar near Calcutta. Mostly, jute industries were set up in Bengal because the state has been the largest producer of jute and ample supply of water was regular by the rivers flowing through it. The main rivers of Bengal are the Brahmaputra, the Hoogly and the Ganga. For your knowledge, the plant of jute is drowned into the water to make separate its fibre from the stem. During the period between 1879 and 1884, the number of jute mills in India was 21 in comparison of 111 in between the period of 1945-7946.

During the British period, the export of jute textile decreased regularly due to the tough competition given by Indonesia, Ghana and Nigeria.

- (b) The British not only suppressed the Indian peasants but also the craftsmen. They enslaved them by controlling over their products by various illegal ways. Handicrafts and industries of India were ruined and the British goods began to flood the Indian markets. The weavers were much affected by this and greatly exploited and other craftsmen engaged in cottage and small industries went under the worse condition and poverty. The village economy depended upon the agricultural produces and craftsmen who were engaged in crafts which were helpful to farmers and traders. Indigo, jute opium, sugar, oils, etc. were agricultural products prepared in industries. Most of these products were exported to foreign markets but the English did all this to get maximum profit from Indian goods. They did not pay least attention towards the betterment of agriculture, crafts and industries. The result was this that India became a bankrupt country in the field of agriculture, crafts and industries. Another important reason of the downfall of crafts in India was the high import duties on Indian items which reduced the demand for the handicraft articles in foreign markets. Many craftsmen had to leave their traditional crafts due to it and they began to do other occupations like agriculture, fishing, labour, etc.

4. Give the reasons of the following :

- (a) Because English did not pay least attention towards the betterment of agriculture, crafts and industries.

- (b) Due to high import duties on Indian items which reduced the demand for the handicraft articles in foreign markets.
- (c) Due to tough competition with Japan and America.
- (d) Due to the tough competition given by Indonesia, Ghana and Nigeria.

Lesson 7 : The Mutiny of 1857 AD

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :

a. (i) Meerut	b. (ii) Smith
c. (iii) Tatiya Tope	d. (iv) Nana Sahab
e. (i) 1862	
2. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) True	(c) False	(d) False
(e) True	(f) False		
3. Match the following:

A	B
Mangal Pandey	Barrackpore
Rani Laxmi Bai	Jhansi
Kunwar Singh	Jagdishpur
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Lucknow
Rani Avanti Bai	M.P.
Nana Sahab	Kanpur
Khan Bahadur Khan	Bareilly
Maulvi Ahmadullah	Faizabad

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) The Revolt of 1857 started on May 10, 1857 from Meerut Cantt.
 - (b) 31 May
 - (c) Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in the Bengal regiment refused to use the fat smoothed cartridges in the Enfield gun.
 - (d) The cartridges were made of pig and cow's fat.
 - (e) Kunwar Singh.
 - (f) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 - (g) Absence of the leadership and lack of central planning. Absence of means and resources while the English had abundant resources.
 - (h) The Company rule was ended by this revolt and the rule of India came into the hands of the British Government.

2. Answers in about six lines:

(a) Any two causes of the 1857 revolt:

(i) Favourable and satisfactory international positions for the British like the English won the wars in China and Crimea.

(ii) Favour of the English by the educated groups of the Indians.

(b) The young Rani of Jhansi was Rani Luxmi Bai whose state was annexed by the English on the ground of Doctrine of Lapse. Due to it, Rani was much furious with them and so she joined the revolutionaries. She took victory over Gwalior with the help of Tatiya Tope and made out Sindhia, the loyalist of the English. Under General Hugh Rose, the English faced the Rani and compelled him to leave the war but the Rani was brave and fighting expert, so she did not bend before them and died fighting on 17th June 1858 AD.

(c) The Episode of Meerut: On 24th of April 1857, Colonel Smith ordered the 90 soldiers of his unit to assemble and use the fat smoothed cartridges in the Enfield guns, only 5 of them obeyed him and rest 85 were put into the prison. The news reached the other soldiers of Meerut Cantt, so they prepared a plan of action on 10th May 1857. They began to kill British officers and attacked the prison and freed the soldiers. From there, they marched towards Delhi with the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'.

(d) The Contemporary Cause of the revolt of 1857: The English introduced new cartridges made of the fat of which surface was made of the fat of the cow and the pig. The sepoys had to cut them before use in the Enfield gun. The Muslim and the Hindu sepoys believed that it would lose their religion; which made them dissatisfied and gave rise to the revolt.

3. Answers in about ten lines:

(a) Causes of the failure of Revolt:

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.
- (b) The results of the revolt of 1857:
- (i) The Company rule was ended by this revolt and the rule of India came into the hands of the British Government.
 - (ii) The secretary of state for India equal to the rank of a cabinet minister and Council of India came into existence.
 - (iii) 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.
 - (iv) The revolt infused the spirit of Nationalism in Indians which motivated the leaders of the nation for full independence.
- (c) The role of any two leaders of the revolt of 1857:
- Khan Bahadur Khan (Bareilly): In Bareilly, Khan Bahadur Khan took part in the rebellion of 1857 but the English faced it with big troops and captured Bareilly in May 1858.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar (Delhi): The English wanted to annex Delhi from Bahadur Shah Zafar, so a fierce battle was fought in which the English defeated the Mughal armies and the sons of Bahadur Shah Zafar with him were captured and sent to Rangoon as prisoners, where the emperor died in 1862.
4. Explain the following terms:
- (a) Mutiny: Mutiny is a conspiracy among a group of individuals (typically members of the military; or the crew of any ship, even if they are civilians) to openly oppose, change or overthrow a lawful authority to which they are subject.
 - (c) Pension: A pension is a fixed sum to be paid regularly to a person, typically following retirement from service.

- (d) Salvation: Salvation is being saved or protected from harm or being saved or delivered from some dire situation.
- (e) Regiment: A military unit of ground troops consisting of at least two battalions, usually commanded by a colonel is called regiment.

Lesson 8 : Education Under The British Rule

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (ii) higher education
 - b. (i) Young Bishop
 - c. (iii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - d. (i) 1867 AD
 - e. (iii) The Arya Samaj
 - f. (i) Smt. Annie Besant
 - g. (ii) Aligarh
 - h. (ii) Mahraja Sayajirao
 - i. 1944 AD
2. Fill in the blanks:

(a) madarsas	(b) missionary
(c) Alexander Duff	(d) Hindu College
(e) Kala Bhawan Technical Institute	
3. Match the following:

A The Arya Samaj The Prarthana Samaj The Theosophical Society Sharda Sadan Ashram Aligarh Muslim University Satya Sodhak Samaj	B Swami Dayanand Mahadev Govind Ranade Smt. Annie Besant Rama Bai Pandita Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan Jyotirao Phule
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4. Say true or false:

(a) False	(b) True	(c) False	(d) True
(e) True			
5. Tick the correct endings from each of the following:

(a) to spread Christianity	(b) in Calcutta
(c) Arya Samaj	(d) in Varanasi
(e) Mahadev Govind Ranade	(f) 1857 AD

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only :
 - (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a social reformer born in

Calcutta. He founded the Calcutta Vidyalaya Samaj which established 115 schools.

- (b) Scottis Church College Calcutta.
 - (c) The main aim of the missionaries was to spread their religion, the Christianity behind establishing the English School.
 - (d) Smt. Annie Besant was an Irish lady came to India in 1892 and joined the Theosophical Society.
 - (e) Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
 - (f) The Bombay Education Society was founded in Bombay by the members of the Church of England.
 - (g) Medium of education should be Vernacular language.
2. Answers in about six lines:
- (a) Education during the British rule (Western Pattern of Education): When the English established the East India Company in India, they did not interfere in the matters of education of the Indians but in the 19th century, they took interest in introducing new educational reforms so that the Indians might understand the English system of working and the company might have got English literate clerks. On seeing the English efforts of improving educational background, the enlightened Indians also made fruitful attempts to improve the educational conditions of the Indians.
 - (b) On 10th June 1834 AD, Thomas Badington Macaulay reached India as the legal member of the council of the Governor General and was appointed the member of the Public Education Society of Bengal. He was asked to give his advice about the utility and amount of one lac rupees sanctioned by the Charter 1813 against the annual education fund. There were two groups in India: one orientalist, wished to use the fund on traditional Indian learning including science and vernacular language, the second group of Anglicists wished to use it on learning based on western pattern through English medium. Macaulay studied the ideas of both the groups and wrote his advice to Lord William Bentinck in 1835, which is known as Macaulay's Minute.
 - (c) Maharaja Sayaji Rao of Baroda cooperated much to improve the educational condition of his state. He established the Baroda College and the Kala Bhawan Technical Institute in 1880 which have been providing

education in the field of humanities, science, fine arts and engineering.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

(a) Wood's Despatch (1854): The British Parliament founded a Parliamentary Committee to revise the Indian education. The committee commended its suggestions under the chairmanship of Sir Chales Wood which was known as Wood's Despatch, Its main recommendations were as follows :

1. The aim of education should be mental and 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.

In 1857, Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established.

(b) Hunter Commission (1882): Lord Rippon, the Governor General of India appointed the Indian Education Commission on February 3, 1882 under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter, the commission is known as the Hunter Commission.

The main objectives of this commission were to study the position of primary and intermediate education in the country.

(c) Recommendations of the Hunter Commission:

1. The syllabus should include agriculture, maths, health science, 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 and secondary education.
4. Give the reasons of the following:
- (a) So that the Indians might understand the English system of working and the East Indian Company might have got English literate clerks.
 - (b) Because English Missionaries were given freedom and financial assistance to spread Christianity in all parts of the country through these means.
 - (c) Because he want to educate many Muslim students in western type education from primary to higher level.

Lesson 9 : Women, Casteism And Reforms

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (ii) Lord William Bentinck	b. (i) 1872 AD
c. (ii) 1856 AD	d. (ii) Bombay
e. (i) Pandita Rama Bai	f. (iii) Kadambini Basu
g. (ii) Tara Bai Shinde	h. (i) Shri Narayan Guru
2. Match the following:

A	B
The Sati Act	1829
The Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act	1856
The Brahm Samaj	1828
The Arya Samaj	1875
3. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) False	(c) True	(d) True
(e) True			
4. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	(b) Infanticide
(c) young children	(d) Mahadev Ranade

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) Sati system, dowry system, child marriage, infanticide (girls), foeticide, widowhood, etc.
- (b) After the death of a man his wife had to sit on fire in the pyre. The practice was known as the sati system.
- (c) Marriage of children below 14 years is termed as child marriage.
- (d) William Bentinck.
- (e) Infanticide is an evil practice to kill girls in the childhood or just after their birth.
- (f) Sharda Act was passed in 1930 AD.
- (g) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, an educationist from Calcutta made attempts in favour of widow remarriage.

2. Answers in about six lines :

- (a) From ancient time, the sati system was in practice in the Hindu society. In the British rule, Bengal was the most affected state by this anti-social practice. After the death of a man his wife had to sit on fire in the pyre. The practice was known as the sati system. Lord William Bentinck (Governor General) passed orders to ban this ill practice in 1829. In 1833, a law was enacted declaring that the practice of sati was illegal and the persons involved in it would be punished.
- (b) Social reformers protested the child marriage strongly. In the states of Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan and Orissa, people arranged marriage of their very young children. Sometimes the age difference between the bride and bridegroom was much and when the bride got adolescence, her groom became old. Their marriage life became miserable and it raised many quarrels between the two. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand and the British Government opposed it strongly and the British Government passed a law 'The Native Marriage Act' in 1872 AD. According to it, the marriage of girls less than 14 years in age was banned. Later on, in 1930, 'Sharda Act' was passed to stop child marriage strongly.
- (c) Jyotirao Phule was born in 1827 and became the leader of low castes. He advocated that the upper castes had no right to their land and power belonged to low caste people. He led the agitation against the caste discrimination and

invoked the low caste and untouchable people to get united to face the Brahmans who called themselves the Aryans. He opposed the exploitation and atrocities done by upper caste people over low caste people. He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj which fought against the casteism and in 1873, he wrote Gulamgiri, a book on slavery through which he wanted to awaken the people who were slaves belonging to low castes.

- (d) Dr. Bheem Rao Ambedkar had to face the caste discrimination from his school to home. When Ambedkar was a school student, he had to sit on the ground of the verandah outside the classroom and was not permitted to drink tap water of the school. On seeing it, he became very sad.

In between 1927 and 1935, he started three movements against the temple entry for low caste and untouchables. During the British rule, dalits or low caste people were not allowed to enter the Hindu temples. The Brahman priests put ban to go near the gateways of Hindu temples and take water from the temple tanks. With his efforts, this evil came to an end. He wrote the books 'The Problems of Spicies' and 'Riddles on Hinduism'.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Steps taken towards the education of women: Most of the enlightened Indians started social reforms for the spread of women education. The Christians started to educate women by establishing the 'Calcutta Young Women Association' in 1819 AD. In 1849 AD, J.E.D. Betan, the chairman of education board founded a girl school in 1849. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar played a very remarkable role in spreading the women education and near about 35 girls' school were set up under his guidance. In 1927, the 'All India Women Association' was established and the ladies like Pandita Rama Bai, a great Sanskrit learned founded a home for widows at Poona and arranged training for them to lead a respectable life and could stand on their feet.

Jyoti Rao Phule started a school for downtrodden girls in Maharashtra. In the end of 19th century the Muslim ladies like Begam of Bhopal founded a primary school at Aligarh and begum Rukeya Sekhawat Hussain opened schools for the education of the Muslim girls at Patna and Calcutta.

Tara Bai Shinde wrote a book named 'Stripurush Tulna' which gave a criticism about the social differences among men and women. In 1878, the Bethune college for girls was started in Calcutta and Kadambini Basu became the first woman graduate of India in 1880 AD.

In the 20th century, the Indian political leaders like J.L.Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad made attempts towards the women education, equality and freedom.

- (b) The functions done by any three enlightened Indians against the caste discrimination during the British rule:
- (i) Sawmi Dayanand: He founded the institution of the Arya Samaj in 1875 AD. According to it, the Vedas opposed the division of humanity into castes and subcastes. He opened the way to the study of the Vedas for all persons and even the untouchables or low caste people which were firmly closed by the orthodox brahmins so far.
 - (ii) Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Raja Ram Mohan Roy was from an orthodox Bengali Brahmin family and highly educated through western pattern of education. He founded the 'Brahm Samaj' in 1828 AD through which he criticized the caste inequalities.
 - (iii) Shri Narayana Guru: In those days, only the people of upper caste were allowed to get education and the low caste people were banned for it. He infused a spirit in low caste people belonged to Ezhava to raise their voice against this atrocity. He started a movement to improve the condition of the Ezhavas. He gave slogan of 'one caste, one God and one guru'.
- (c) Steps taken by Periyar to remove untouchability and inequality in the Hindu society: He was born in a middle class non-Brahmin family in Tamil Nadu and was an atheist and social reformer. He fought against evil activities and rites of the Hinduism. He founded the Davidar Kazhagam and the Self Respect Movement in his state. He challenged the powers claimed by the Brahmins. He fought against casteism, social inequality and dignity of untouchables and low caste people throughout his life. He also criticized the Manusmriti, the Bhagwat Gita and the Ramayana epics for the supremacy of the Brahmins over low caste people.

Lesson 10 : Colonialism and The Urban Life

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Orissa
 - b. (ii) Masulipattam
 - c. (iv) sugar cane
 - d. (iii) hill stations
 - e. (i) Delhi
 - f. (iii) Shahjahan
 - g. (i) 1911 AD
 - h. (iv) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 - i. (ii) Edwin Lutyens
2. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) True
3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) Presidencies
 - (b) English
 - (c) Shahjahan
 - (d) old city of Delhi
 - (e) 1947
4. Match the following:

A	B
Mughal Sarai	Railway Junction
Dalhousie	Hill station
Danapur	Army Cantonment
Bharoach	Trade Centre
Pune	Administrative Centre
Calcutta	Former capital of India

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) De-urbanisation is a process in which the people leave the towns.
 - (b) Colonialism is a practice to make dominion through occupation of one nation by another.
 - (c) Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Pune and Hyderabad.
 - (d) Kanpur, Calcutta, Agra, Berar, Nagpur, Surat, Bhroach, Banaras and Mirzapur.
 - (e) Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker.
 - (f) Shimla, Ooty, Mussoorie, Nainital, Kulu, Manali, Darjeeling.
 - (g) Daryaganj and Chandani Chowk or Faiz Bazar.
2. Answers in about six lines:
 - (a) Railways: The British spread net of railways in the whole country to bring raw material from different regions, the

sources of various natural resources in large quantity and to take the finished goods there. Important and major cities, ports, towns were connected by railway junctions like Delhi, Mughal Sarai, Lucknow, etc.

Centres for administration: Presidencies in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were set up to make the administration easy in different parts of the country. Various residencies were also set up in the major cities of the country where the English armies were kept under the resident from where they controlled the kingdom of the local ruler. Lucknow, Pune and Hyderabad had been the residencies of the British.

- (b) 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.
 - (c) Commercial crops like cotton, sugar cane, jute and indigo were grown in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and other parts of India. The English used to bought them on low price from the peasants and small zamindars. For this, they set up various trade centres in Nagpur, Berar, Mirzapur, Surat, Bharoach, Calcutta etc. These trade centres were connected by roads and navigational facilities were also provided among the cities situated on the river banks. Besides it, market places and godowns were made to execute trading near these centres.
3. Answers in about ten lines:
- (a) The history of old Delhi dates back to 15th century. The sultans of the Delhi Sultanate made it the capital of their reigns. They enriched it with beautiful architecture and literature. The tombs of Sikandar Lodhi, Amir Khusrau, Nizamuddin Auliya are located here. The sultans got built the tall Qutub Minar, the Alaigat, the Quwatul-Islam Masjid, the Siri Fort, the Kotala Firoz Shah Fort, etc. in Delhi.

Later on, the Mughals ruled over Delhi. Shahjahan got built the tomb of his father Humayun near the old fort

here. Shahjahan known as the engineer emperor of the Mughal dynasty, made Delhi his capital and named it Shahjahanabad in 1639 AD. He got built the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid on the bank of river Yamuna in red sandstone. Several dargahs, khangahs and idgahs related to sufi culture are located here.

During the British rule, the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911 AD. In 1877 and in 1911 Durbars were organized to impress the Indians through the grand ceremony.

- (b) The English wanted to convert the old city of Delhi into the modern form therefore they got built the Rashtrapati Bhawan on Raisina Hill (Viceroy palace), the Parliament House, India Gate and the Secretariat buildings under the architectureship of Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker in New city of Delhi.

Besides it, New Delhi has broad and straight streets, roads and lanes with tall trees on both the sides. The system of water supply and drainage was in better condition.

4. Give proper reasons of the following:
- (a) To keep their armies to face the internal and outer revolts.
 - (b) To bring raw material from different religions, the sources of various natural resources in large quantity and to take finished goods.
 - (c) To impress the Indians through the grand ceremony.
 - (d) For laying the railway line.

Lesson 11 : Change in National Art And Paintings

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
- a. (i) picturesque
 - b. (iii) portrait painting
 - c. (iii) scroll painters
 - d. (iv) Raja Ravi Verma
 - e. (i) Chennai
2. Fill in the blanks:
- (a) established
 - (b) Murals
 - (c) images
 - (d) Abanindranath Tagore
 - (e) the art of a madman
3. Match the following:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A | B |
| Bengal School of Art | Nandlal Basu |
| Madras School of Art | K.C.S. Panicker |

Mumbai School of Art	R.B.Rawal
Delhi Kala Kendra	Satish Gujral
Jesus Christ	Yamini Roy

4. Say true or false:
(a) True (b) False (c) True (d) True
(e) True

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
- (a) Scene, charming in appearance with the help of colours is called picturesque.
 - (b) A wall painting is called a Mural. Example-Murals of Darya Daulat Palace of Tipu Sultan in Srirangapattam.
 - (c) Portrait is a picture or photograph of a person in which the face and its expression is important.
 - (d) Patuas of Bengal and potters of India developed paintings of religious importance regarding the images of Gods and Goddesses, which are known as scroll paintings.
 - (e) It is an art of designing buildings and structures.
 - (f) Victoria Terminus, Prince of Wales Museum, Gateway of India, Churchgate, etc.
 - (g) Fort St. George is located in Madras (Chennai).
2. Answers in about six lines:
- (a) Portrait is a picture or photograph of a person in which the face and its expression is important. It became a symbol of status among the wealthy lifelike and real. Johann Zoffany was a famous portrait painter who visited India in the mid of 1780 AD. The English made such portraits which showed the English superior in comparison of Indians.
 - (b) A wall painting is called mural. The Indian rulers during the rule of the East India Company covered the walls of their palaces and forts with murals. In which the local painters painted the battle scenes and celebration of their victory. For example, mural painting was made in the Darya Daulat palace of Tipu Sultan in Srirangapattam in Mysore.
 - (c) Raja Ravi Varma was born in the family of Maharajas of Travancore in Kerala. He, first time introduced a style of art including modern and national trends. He was expert of oil painting and realistic life study. His themes of paintings were from Indian mythology. He painted paintings on the events of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Damayanti

and Krishna Sandhan etc. are his some famous paintings. He used water colour.

- (d) The art of Amrita Shergill: She was a great artist and got training in art in Paris. Her paintings are in western style. She criticized the Bengal school of art. She visited the caves of Ajanta and Bagh and made the base of their murals of her paintings. She also made paintings based on basoli (hill art). She introduced new colour schemes in her paintings. 'Make up of bride', Worship of Ganesha, Bheekmange and Neelvasna are some of her famous paintings.
- (e) Madras School of Art was set up by Dr. Alexander Hunter in 1850 AD. K.C.S. Panicker A.P. Santhanaraj, L.Munuswami, etc. were its master artists. They made paintings based on modern sculpture, traditions and history. National Museum in Chennai has a collection of these artists.

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Paintings of Abanindranath Tagore: He was from Bengal and one of the group of nationalists artists. He rejected the art of Raja Ravi Verma. His paintings are the mixtures of Chinese, Japanese, European and Indian arts. The subjects and themes of his paintings include the various actions of Krishna. He made paintings on the Meghdootam of Kalidas, rubaiyans of Khaiyam, social and historical events. He came in contact of E.B. Havell, the principal of Calcutta Art school and under his supervision, Abanindranath Tagore made paintings on the Buddha's birth, Buddha and Sujata and death of Shahjahan.
- (b) History Painting: During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the artists made paintings on the subjects of British imperial history. In these paintings, the victories of the British in various wars fought with Indian rulers and their supremacy with political power were shown in colours. In short, we can say that the subjects of these paintings were historical events of British India. For example, the scene of the Battle of Plassey and murder of Tipu Sultan were painted in such paintings. The English wanted to show themselves powerful through these paintings in India and England.
- (c) The English got built the Victoria Terminus in Mumbai and Victoria Memorial Hall in Kolkata.

Besides it, they built many churches in the country. St. James Church in Delhi, St. John Church in Kolkata are its best examples.

The English changed the Indian architectural styles and introduced new for building structures and cities. The buildings built in Mumbai were in Gothic style in which arches were pointed. In Calcutta, arches and pillars were round in shape in classical style of architecture taken from Greece and Italy. Example: G. Wittet built the Gateway of India and Prince of Wales Museum in Mumbai.

Mumbai, Madras and Calcutta were made Presidencies by the British so they set up there new English schools, colleges and hospitals in modern buildings. In Madras (Chennai), the English paid their special attention towards the good arrangement of beaches like the Marina beach (the second longest beach of the world) and V.G.P. Golden beach. Fort Saint George was built in 1639. Besides it, the George Tower, the Chepauk Cricket Stadium, the Thomas Presidency College, the High Court, the Egmore Railway Station, Cathedral Basilica, etc. are other important buildings in Chennai.

Lesson 12 : First Phase of National Movements for Independence

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Dada Bhai Nauroaji b. (ii) Anand Math
 - c. (i) A.O.Hume d. (ii) 1885 AD
 - e. (i) Mumbai f. (iii) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - h. (ii) 1906 AD i. (i) Lord Curzon
 - j. (iv) (i) & (ii)
2. Fill in the blanks :
 - (a) A.O.Hume
 - (b) Sir Womesh Chandra Banerjee
 - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - (d) 1898 AD
 - (e) support
3. Match the following:

A	B
A.O.Hume	The Indian National Congress
Lala Hardayal	The Gadar Party

Annie Besant	The Home Rule Movement
Salim-Ullah-Khan	The Muslim League
Gokhale	The Boycott and Swadeshi Movement
Mohammad Ali Jinnah	The Lucknow Pact

4. Say true or false:

- (a) False (b) False (c) True (d) False
(e) True

5. Name the persons:

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterji (b) A.O.Hume
(c) Womesh Chandra Bannerji (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
(e) Nawab Salim-Ullah-Khan

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) Dadabhai Nauroji wrote the Drain of Wealth.
(b) A.O. Hume was an English I.C.S. officer who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.
(c) Lord Curzon introduced the partition of Bengal in 1905.
(d) Nawab Salim-ullah Khan of Dacca and Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk set up the party called the All India Muslim League.
(e) Lala Hardyal organized the Gadar Party.
(f) Lal- Lala Lajpat Rai
Bal- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Pal- Vipin Chandra Pal
(g) Smt. Annie Besant, an Irish lady, who started the Home Rule Movement in 1916 AD.
(h) Moderate leaders were Gopal Krishan Gokhale, Dadabhai Nauroji, Madan Mohan Malviya, etc.

2. Answers in about six lines :

- (a) Formation of the Indian National Congress: An English, A. O. Hume, a retired civil servant formed the Indian National Union in 1884 AD. In association with many Indian leaders who called for a conference in December 27, 1885. A. O. Hume held a meeting in Bombay and the Indian National Union was given the name of the Indian National Congress. Sir Womesh Chandra Banajee was its first president and its first session was held in Bombay. It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India.
(b) Objectives of the Congress: Following were the objectives of the congress:

1. To establish mutual contacts among the people of India.
 2. To write inspiring articles on social problems.
 3. To develop national feelings among the countrymen.
 4. To deliberate and hold consultations on all those political questions which concern the public interest.
- (c) The Lucknow Pact (1916): It is also called the League Congress Pact. Both the Congress and the Muslim League held a joint session at Lucknow in 1916. A joint plan was made in it to achieve 'Swaraj'. The Hindu-Muslim unity weakened the British attempts and forced the government to declare its future policy. Mohammad Ali Jinnah and Tilak participated.
- (d) During the session of the Indian National Congress in Banaras in 1905, its president Gokhale supported it. The main objectives of this movement was to develop Indian industries of small and medium sizes. Bonfires of foreign goods were conducted on a large scale in various cities of India. Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Ajeet Singh, Syed Haider Raja, Bipin Chandra Pal and Chidambaram took the movement in every corner of India. The movement spread all over India and geared up the feelings of nationalism among the people of India besides the revival of cottage and small scale industries.
- (e) In 1909, the British Government introduced new reforms to satisfy the Indians during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Minto. These reforms were known as Minto-Morley reforms. The reforms introduced the system of separate electorates under which the Muslims could only vote for Muslim candidates; which was done to encourage the idea that economic, political and cultural interests of the Muslims and the Hindus were different and not common.
3. Answers in about 10 lines:
- (a) Extremists: The early Congressmen who dominated the affairs of the Indian National Congress from 1885 to 1905 were known as Extremists. Among them, the most important were, the repressive and oppressive measures of the British promoted the growth of the extremism within the Congress. Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak known as Lal, Bal, Pal were just opposite to the moderists and favoured the policy of

extremism to gain freedom. They called on the people to show courage and self-reliance for it.

Moderates: With the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 AD, the struggle for India's freedom was started in a small, hesitant and mild but organised manner. The leaders like Dadabhai Nauroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Madan Mohan Malviya, Sachdanand Sinha, etc. were in favour of letting freedom through peaceful and legal ways and they were called moderates (liberalists). They wanted to gain freedom by putting public opinion, applications, meetings, proposals and speeches before the British government.

- (b) Indians who were living in foreign countries like America and Canada, established the Gadar Party in 1913 AD. The leader of the party was Lala Hardyal and members were Ras Bihari Bose, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Barkat Ullah, Ubaid Ullah Sindhi, Bhagwan Singh and Sohana Singh Bharwana. This party published a newspaper named 'The Gadar'. Its opening page bore the title 'Enemy of the British'.

The main objective of the paper was to strengthen the internal freedom movement of India through outside struggle movement for freedom. The foreign Indians were made revolutionary through the revolted articles given in the paper.

- (c) The Home Rule Movement (1915-1916): Annie Besant, an Irish lady, organized the Home Rule Movement. Tilak explained that the aim of the Home Rule Movement is to set up a ruling system in place of bureaucracy which would be responsible to the public. The movement made Tilak popular all over the country.

Its objectives :

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 send the representatives of revolutionaries into the Parliament.
6. To awaken the national feelings into the hearts of Indians.

Lesson 13 : Second Phase of National Movements for Independence

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (iii) Amritsar
 - b. (i) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 - c. (ii) 1920 AD
 - d. (ii) Gorakhpur
 - e. (iv) all of these
 - f. (i) Kakori Incident (1925)
 - g. (ii) Feb. 3, 1928 AD
 - h.(iv) Bhagat Singh
 - i. (i) Pt. J.L.Nehru
 - j. (iii) Khan Abdull Gaffar Khan
 - k. (i) 1930 AD
 - l. (ii) 1931 AD
 - m. (i) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
2. Match the following:

A

The first Governor General of India
The first Governor General of free India
Communal Award
Poona Pact
Simon Commission

B

Mountbatten
C.Rajgopalachari
Ramsay Macdonald
Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
Tej Bahadur Sapru

3. Who gave the following slogans?
 - (a) Gandhiji
 - (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (c) Sardar Bhagat Singh
 - (d) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (e) Gandhiji
 - (f) Subhash Chandra Bose

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on April 13, 1919 in Amritsar.
 - (b) Gandhiji called off non-cooperation movement due to the Chaura- Chauri incident (1922).
 - (c) Chitranjan Das, N.C. Kelkar and Motilal Nehru formed a party named the Swarajist Party.
 - (d) Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri and Ashfaqulla Khan were hanged.
 - (e) The Congress leaders boycotted the Simon Commission because its all members were Europeans and no Indian was in it.
 - (f) Lala Lajpat Rai is known as the'Lion of Punjab'.
 - (g) Sardar Bhagat Singh is known as the Shahid-e-Azam. He gave the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad".
 - (h) Chandra Sekhar Azad, organized the Hindustan Socialist Republican Party.

- (i) Gandhiji along with his many followers went to Dandi to break the salt law imposed by the English.
- (j) It made ministers responsible to the legislative and federation at the centre.
- (k) Aruna Asif Ali.
- (l) Chowdhary Rehmat Ali at Cambridge.
- (m) British Cabinet Mission constituted of Lord Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander.

2. Answers in about six lines:

- (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919): The people of India assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar in Punjab to protest the arrestation of the leaders namely Dr. Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal. On April 13, 1919, as the meeting was being held, General Dyer ordered the British army to shoot the people. Thousands of men, women and children were killed and a large number of people wounded.
- (b) Kakori Incident (1925): In October 1924, the revolutionary youths held a meeting in Kanpur and organized the 'Hindustan Republican Association' in which a decision was taken to drive out the English from India to make the country free. The youths had no money to execute the struggle, so the revolutionaries plundered the government treasury (exchequer) taken by a train at the Kakori railway station near Lucknow on August, 1925. The police arrested the accused and 70 of them were sentenced to long term jail and Pandit Rarir Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Rajendra Lahiri and Ashfaquulla Khan were hanged.
- (c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931): On March 5, 1931 a pact was signed between Gandhiji and Viceroy Lord Irwin. The Congress called off the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to join the Second Round Table Conference. The condition was laid before the British Government that all the political prisoners would be released from the jails and not convicted for violence.
- (d) Dandi March (1930): Under the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhiji along with 79 Congress leaders marched from Sabarmati Ashram towards Dandi, a village on the seacoast in Gujarat to break the salt law on 12th March, 1930. On April 6th, 1930 Gandhiji broke the salt law. The incident is known as Dandi March in the modern history of India.
- (e) Quit India Movement (1942): After the failure of Cripps's

Mission, the Indian National Congress passed the 'Quit India' resolution in its session held in Bombay on August 8, 1942. They gave the slogan 'Quit India' to make the country free from the British rule. Gandhiji gave a slogan of 'Do or die' to Indians on August 9, 1942. Gandhiji and important leaders were put into the jail and other congress leaders engaged themselves into revolutionary activities. The mob of people took out processions and organised strikes in the country. The British Government controlled the press and big newspapers were banned. Women also took part in it. Smt. Aruna Asif Ali was one of these.

- (f) Indian National Army (INA): Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Azad Hind Fauz (Indian National Army) in 1943 in Singapore. Ras Bihari Bose also helped him a lot in making efforts to make India free from the British Government. The army tried to attack India through Imphal and Kohima but was failed. Subhash gave his famous slogans "Dilli Chalo", "Give me blood and I shall give you freedom." and "Jai Hind". He also organized a women regiment called "Rani Jhansi Regiment".

3. Answers in about 10 lines:

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920): Gandhiji took the advantage of the anti-British feelings among Indians and he started non-cooperation movement throughout the nation.

Main events of the Movement:

1. The government servants resigned from their posts.
2. People surrendered the titles and honorary offices.
3. The lawyers boycotted the British courts.
4. Thousands of students left government schools and colleges and got admitted themselves in the Vernacular schools and colleges.
5. Swadeshi goods were adopted in place of foreign goods.
6. People did not vote for Council elections in some places.
7. Gandhiji stressed on spinning thread on the Charkha to revive cottage industries of rural India.
8. The people did not welcome the Prince of Wales (England) when he reached India on 17th November, 1921.

9. Gandhiji undertook a nation wide tour and addressed hundreds of meetings.
- (b) Lahore Conspiracy Case (1929): Bhagat Singh and Raj Guru murdered Saunders, the high ranked English police officer because he led the police picket which put lathies on Lala Lajpat Rai, protesting the Simon Commission in Lahore in December 1928 AD. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 in Delhi. They protested the Public Safety Bill that would have reduced civil liberties of Indians. None was injured in this accident. Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt did not escape from there and police arrested them. They were tried in Saunders murder case and the Assembly Bomb Case in the Lahore Court. Bhagat Singh , Raj Guru and B. K. Dutt were sentenced to death on October 7, 1930 AD. They shouted the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad". All of them were executed on 23rd March,1931.
- (c) 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.
- The characteristics of the act are as follows:
1. Establishment of a federal system of rule.
 2. Introduction of provincial autonomy in place of diarchy system.
 3. It made ministers responsible to the legislative and federation at the centre.
 4. Three lists-Union list, Concurrent list and State list, were introduced besides excluding the departments of foreign Affairs and Defence.
 5. Abolition of the Indian Council.
 6. Expansion of communal electoral system.
 7. Supremacy of the British Parliament to make amendments in the Indian Constitution.
 8. 98% discretionary powers were invested in the Governor-General and only 2% powers were left to ministers.
- (d) The idealist Chowdhary Rehmat Ali at Cambridge

University London gave the concept of Pakistan. He inspired a group of young Muslims and invented the term 'Pakistan' in 1930. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League opposed the congress and spread that the Hindus and the Muslims would never be on good terms, so he propagated the theory of two separate nations of the Hindus and the Muslims. In 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding the formation of Pakistan after independence.

4. Complete the following:

Incident	Year
Rowlatt Act	1919
Civil Disobedience Movement	1930
Chaura-Chauri Movement	1922
Individual Satyarah	1940
Mountbatten Plan	1947
Wavell Plan	1945
Demand for Pakistan	1940
The Second Round Table Conference	1931

5. Give reasons:

- To suppress the increasing power of the Congress and the revolutionaries.
- Due to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. In this massacre, thousands of men, women and a large number of people wounded by British Army.
- Because the police beat a farmer very badly at Chauri-Chaura, a place near Gorakhpur in U.P. so the farmers reached the police station of Chauri-Chaura to protest the incident. The police opened fire on the mob. The mob burnt the police station and 22 policemen were killed in it.
- To protest the Public Safety Bill that would have reduced civil liberties of Indians.

Lesson 14 : India After Independence

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. (i) 1957 | b. (iv) Himachal Pradesh |
| c. (iii) Kashmir | d. (iv) 1949 |
| e. (i) 8 | |

2. Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| (a) 8 | (b) 562 |
|-------|---------|

(c) attention (d) 1950

(e) 1951

3. Match the following:

A	B
State Re-organization Commission	Fazal Ali
Creation of Andhra	Potti Sriramulu
Formation of Bangladesh	Seikh Muzibur ehman
China Prime Minister	Chao-En-Lai
Great supporter of planning	J.L.Nehru

4. Say true or false:

(a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True

(e) True

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

(a) Some of them were problems of princely states, attack of Pakistan, rehabilitation of refugees and merging the foreign dominions, formation of Constitution and states.

(b) Sardar Patel, the Home Minister of India.

(c) After the independence, foreign dominions like Goa, Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli were under the possess.

(d) NAM stands for Non-Aligned Movement which condemns the imperialism and colonization.

(e) In 1971.

(f) Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, Dr. Sukarno, the President of Indonesia and G.N. Nasser.

(g) In 1998.

2. Answers in about six lines:

(a) Problem of Princely States: Near about 500 princely states were there in India and their rulers had to be persuaded to join the Republic of India. It was necessary to solve the problems of the princely states for the solidarity of the nation. The Home Minister of India. Mr. Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel persuaded them to join the nation with his understanding and attempts.

(b) Economic problems of contemporary India: During the British rule in India, the condition of agriculture became worse due to the exploitation of farmers and labourers. Grain production was insufficient for the increasing

population. A large region of wheat and jute cultivation went in Pakistan at the time of partition. The Government paid its special attention towards the grain production.

- (c) Formation of Bangladesh: Before 1971, Bangladesh was known as East Pakistan and was governed by Pakistan, But in December 1971 a war regarding the border conflicts went on for 12 days. The Indian army rapidly occupied East Pakistan which India recognized as Bangladesh an independent country. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, a revolutionary leader fought against Pakistan to liberate East Pakistan.
- (d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India gave birth to the idea of non-alignment. It was based upon the five principles which is known as Panchsheel (1954).

The Principles of Panchsheel:

1. To respect the integrity and sovereignty of one another.
2. Not to attack one another.
3. Not to interfere into the internal affairs of one another.
4. To respect all the nations equal.
5. To follow the policy of peace and co-existence.

3. Answers in about six lines:

- (a) Formation of States: On October 1, 1953 the new state of Andhra Pradesh was formed. In 1953, a State Reorganization Commission was set up under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali. On the report submitted by this commission, 14 states and 6 Union territories were constituted in 1956 the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, etc. were formed on the linguistic basis. At present, India has 28 states and 7 union territories.
- (b) Developing Programmes: For this a planning commission was set up in 1950 to prepare five year plan programmes. To remove poverty and upliftment of the country, the agriculture and industries were improved on the scientific pattern. A mixed economy model was prepared for this to increase production and creating employment opportunities. In this, private and public sector played an important role.

First Prime Minister J. L. Nehru was great supporter of plannings. First Five year plan launched in 1951 focused

on agriculture development of the country. The second five year plan focused on the development of heavy industries and construction of dams. The Bhilai Steel Plant was set up with the collaboration of U.S.S.R. in 1956 besides the steel plants at Durgapur and Rourkela. Heerakud and Bhakhra Nangal dams were constructed on the Mahanadi and the Sutlej rivers respectively. These big constructions generate electricity for the power supply to industries and provide water for irrigating the crops.

- (c) Pakistan and India: Just after the independence, Pakistan and India are not establishing peaceful relation due to various problems. Since 1947, Kashmir problem has been unsolved. First Indo-Pak war was fought in 1965 over Kashmir issue and came to an end due to the U.N. mediation. The second Indo-Pak war was fought in 1971 which ended in the result of formation of Bangladesh. In 1972, Shimla Agreement was signed by Smt. Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to resolve the Kashmir, border and LoC (Line of Control) problems through bilateral negotiations peacefully but all attempts were failed. In 1999, the Kargil war was fought between the two countries in which intruders had to go back and the war was won by India. Although India lost her many soldiers in it. Pakistan has been sending its terrorists and intruders in Kashmir Valley and a number of those has been caught and shot dead.

4. Explain the following terms :

- (a) Refugee: Any people who takes shelter in another country is called refugee.
- (b) Dominion: Dominions are autonomous polities that were nominally under British sovereignty, constituting the British Empire and British Commonwealth.
- (c) Planning Commission: The Planning Commission is an institution in the Government of India, which formulates India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions.
- (d) NAM: The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a group of states which are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. As of 2012, the movement has 120 members and 17 observer countries.
- (e) SAARC: The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and geopolitical cooperation among eight member nations that are

primarily located in South Asia continent. Its secretariat is headquartered in Kathmandu (Nepal).

Lesson 1 : Our Constitution And Laws

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) 26 January 1950
 - b. (iii) 395
 - c. (ii) 1955
 - d. (i) 1989
2. Fill in the blanks :
 - (a) laws
 - (b) 395
 - (c) Constitution
 - (d) general
 - (e) ordinary
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) True
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) False
4. Complete the following statements:
 - (a) Constitution
 - (b) judiciary
 - (c) practice of giving and taking money, gold, expensive luggage and gifts to the bride at the time of marriage from the side of bride
 - (d) roads and bridges
 - (e) accused

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) The rules and laws which run the government of a country are called a Constitution.
 - (b) On 26th January 1950.
 - (c) Legislature.
 - (d) Protest by people due to different opinions is called dissent.
 - (e) On 12th March 1930.
2. Answers in about six lines:
 - (a) Our Constitution demands the rule of law in the country. Laws promote the wellness of the people by providing them protection from evils and abuses. Many laws were made to protect the public from evils practised in the society. These evils not only insult the human but also, stop the economic progress of the people. Various laws

were passed to prevent child marriage, child labour, sati practice, untouchability, etc.

- (b) There are some reasons due to which we need Constitution. They are following:
 - (i) It states the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens of a country.
 - (ii) It specifies the formation of government and its functioning at the state and centre levels.
 - (iii) It divides the functions of executive, legislature and judiciary.
- (c) 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 taking state laws, then in that case the constitutional laws are followed and ordinary laws autonomously lose their importance and power. The ordinary laws can be changed easily without any special process in comparison of constitutional laws.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

- (a) Laws and Dissent: Sometimes, law made by the government opposes the interest and betterment of society consequently, people protest it by different opinions which is known as dissent. Many examples were the incidents during the British rule in India. Many of these can be seen at present in our country. Simon Commission was opposed by Indians' spirit of dissent. Boycott and Swadeshi Movement was also an example of dissent. Dandi March, the salt Satyagrah was also such example of dissent.
- (b) We come across various dissents which are shown by the public to protest the policies of the government after independence. A few state governments in India realise toll taxes on roads and bridges. Although the money spent on the bridge does not accede the toll tax realised already. The people protest it to show dissent. Sometime police does not behave properly with the accused and beat them unnecessarily. Against it people organize dharnas and jams to show their dissent. Women of Uttarakhand sometimes organize anti-liquor agitations to divert the attention of the administration and state government to make laws against the production and sale of wine.

Lesson 2 : Fundamental Rights And Duties

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) 12-35
 - b. (ii) 6
 - c. (i) 10
 - d. (i) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - e. (iii) Right to Property
2. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) tribes (b) 35
 - (c) equal (d) 14
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True (b) False (c) False (d) True
4. Identify the Fundamental Right and write it before it on the line given:
 - (a) Right to Freedom
 - (b) Right to Equality
 - (c) Right to Exploitation
 - (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (e) Cultural and Educational Right
 - (f) Right to Freedom of Religion

Part 'B'

1. Answer in one line only:
 - (a) There are six Fundamental Rights viz- Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right to Freedom of Religion, Right Against Exploitation, Educational and Cultural Rights, Right to Constitutional Remedies.
 - (b) Right to Property.
 - (c) Cultural and Educational Rights.
 - (d) Persons belonging to a particular religion are free to setup their worship places in the country.
2. Answers in about six lines:
 - (a) 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: Since India is a secular country; so every citizen is free to worship, practice and propagate his or her religion. Persons belonging to a particular religion are free to set up their worship places in the country.

- (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies: Right to constitutional remedies 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 a state. This right can be suspended during emergency proclaimed by the President of India.
- (c) Constitution provides the Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India. These rights include all basic liberties which make life significant and democracy fruitful. Besides it, these rights are necessary for the proper, moral and material progress of the citizens.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

- (a) Fundamental Duties: Rights and duties are complementary to each other. A person can enjoy his rights if he or she performs his or her duties properly and honestly. Besides some moral duties like obeying elders, teachers, respecting children and youngsters, citizens are expected to follow fundamental duties given on the part IVth in the Constitution of India.

Duties of a citizen of India were not given in the original Constitution. These are added by 42nd Amendment in 1976. They are 10 in number.

- (b) Any four Fundamental Rights:
 - (1) 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.
 - (2) Right to freedom of Religion: Since India is a secular country; so every citizen is free to worship, practice and propagate his or her religion. Persons belonging to a particular religion are free to set up their worship places in the country.

(3) Right to Constitutional Remedies: Right to constitutional remedies 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 a state. This right can be suspended during emergency proclaimed by the President of India.

(4) Right to Equality: Everybody is equal before law. It prohibits discrimination by the state on the grounds of religion, race, sex, caste or birth place according to the 15th article of the Constitution of India. Equal opportunities will be given in matters of government jobs but reservations are made for SCs, STs and OBCs.

(c) Citizens of India are given 10 Fundamental Duties which are as follows :

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.

4. Explain the following terms:

- (a) Constitution: A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed.
- (b) Democracy: Democracy is a form of government in which all eligible citizens participate equally either directly or indirectly through elected representatives in the proposal, development, and creation of laws.
- (c) Hazardous jobs: Jobs that can lead to illness or death are called hazardous jobs.

- (d) Emergency: An emergency is a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property or environment.
- (e) Traffic: Traffic on roads may consist of pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars and other conveyances, either singly or together, while using the public way for purposes of travel.

Lesson 3 : Parliament And Its Functions

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (i) Parliament	b. (ii) Prime Minister
c. (iv) 12	d. (ii) Lok Sabha
e. (i) Lok Sabha	
2. Complete the following:

(a) The Rajya Sabha, The Lok Sabha	(c) Bill
(b) The Speaker	(e) 250
(d) Three	
3. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) True	(c) False	(d) True
(e) False			

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) The Parliament is the Union Legislature of India.
 - (b) 1. The Lok Sabha (Lower House), 2. The Rajya Sabha (Upper House).
 - (c) A proposal to make a new law or to make a change in existing one is called a Bill.
 - (d) The present Speaker of the Lok Sabha is Smt. Meera Kumar.
 - (e) The President of India appoints 12 members to the Lok Sabha.
 - (f) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
 - (g) The Money Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha.
 - (h) Three Readings.
 - (i) Lok Sabha 545 and Rajya Sabha 250 members.
 - (j) The time between the Question Hour and beginning of the meeting is called Zero Hour.
 - (k) The first hour of each meeting of the Parliament is called the Question Hour.

2. Answers in about six lines:

(a) Qualification of Members of the Rajya Sabha:

- (i) The person must be a citizen of India of 30 years or more than 30 years.
- (ii) The person should not be in the government job.
- (iii) The person should be a registered voter of the state in which he or she is seeking election.
- (iv) The person should not be mentally retarded, undischarged insolvent or disqualified under any law made by the Parliament.

Qualifications of Members of Lok Sabha:

- (i) The person must be a citizen of India not below the age of 25 years.
- (ii) The person must be the voter in a constituency of the Lok Sabha where he or she resides.
- (iii) The person must not be mentally retarded, bankrupt and in the government job.
- (iv) The person must not be disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

(b) Elections for the Lok Sabha: A citizen of India attaining the age of 18 years can vote for Lok Sabha. The whole country is divided into 543 election constituencies and the candidate who gets maximum votes in her or his constituency is declared won and becomes the Member of Parliament (M.P.) in the Lok Sabha.

(c) Functions of the Rajya Sabha:

- (i) It has the power of amending the Constitution.
- (ii) It can originate any bill other than a money bill.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.

(d) Functions of Lok Sabha:

- (i) The Lok Sabha along with the Rajya Sabha takes part in the election of the President, the Vice-President, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.
- (ii) It can make laws on the subjects of the certain union and the concurrent lists and in circumstances. It can also make laws on the subjects of the state list.
- (iii) It has control over the Executive.

- (e) Presiding Officer (Speaker): Speaker is the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha and he or she is elected by its members. The Speaker elects the Deputy Speaker who works in his or her absence.

The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The election of its Deputy Chairman is done from its members. The Chairman cannot vote as he is not its member.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

- (a) Process of how a bill becomes a law:

1. Presentation and First Reading: An ordinary Bill can be introduced in either house of the Parliament by a minister or a member. Members of the Parliament discussed over the important issues of the Bill.
2. Second Reading: The second reading is started on a certain date. A discussion goes on the fundamental principled and objectives. Members express their views and opinions over it. Some oppose while others favour it and give their arguments. After it, the Bill is sent to a committee. The committee make considerations over the issues of the Bill. After it, the committee send the Bill back to the House with its suggestions and recommendations. A wide and grave discussion goes again on the report of the committee. If the majority is in favour, the Bill has been passed.
3. Third Reading: It is the last phase in the House for a Bill. General principles of the Bill are discussed in this phase. Only oral amendments are made in the Bill during the third reading. After voting the Bill is sent to the second House. In this House the Bill passes through the same stages like that of the first House.

Approval of the President: After it, the Bill is sent for the approval of the President. The President puts his or her signature on the Bill and thus it becomes a law.

- (b) Comparison between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha:

Lok Sabha:

1. A money Bill is produced in the Lokh Sabha only.
2. To make law Lok Sabha is more powerful in practice.
3. The number of M.Ps. is 543.
4. It can be dissolved.
5. It is a directly elected body.

6. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the joint session of the Parliament.

Rajya Sabha :

1. Ordinary Bill except Money Bill can be produced in it.
2. Rajya Sabha is powerful to laws in practice.
3. The number of M.Ps. is 250.
4. It cannot be dissolved.
5. It is an elected body.
6. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is not given power to preside over the joint session of the Parliament.

(c) The House of people is also known as the Lower House of Parliament.

Composition: At present, the strength of the Lok Sabha is 545. Out of these two members are appointed by the President of India from the Anglo-Indian community.

Qualifications:

- (i) The person must be a citizen of India of 30 years or more than 30 years.
- (ii) The person should not be in the government job.
- (iii) The person should be a registered voter of the state in which he or she is seeking election.
- (iv) The person should not be mentally retarded, undischarged insolvent or disqualified under any law made by the Parliament.

A citizen of India attaining the age of 18 years can vote for Lok Sabha. The whole country is divided into 543 election constituencies and the candidate who gets maximum votes in her or his constituency is declared won and becomes the Member of Parliament (M.P.) in the Lok Sabha.

Tenure: Generally, the tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years. During the emergency, the tenure is extended. The president can dissolve it before 5 years on the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Presiding Officer (Speaker): Speaker is the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha and he or she is elected by its members. The Speaker elects the Deputy Speaker who works in his or her absence.

Lesson 4 : Judicial System of India

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below :
 - a. (i) New Delhi
 - b. (ii) 25
 - c. (iii) 1,00,000
 - d. (iv) Parliament
2. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) True
 - (f) True
3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) President
 - (b) 1,00,000
 - (c) decisions
 - (d) High Court
 - (e) Session Judge

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) New Delhi.
 - (b) 25 judges
 - (c) The President
 - (d) (i) Original Jurisdiction (ii) Advisory Jurisdiction
 - (e) Tenure of the judges of the Supreme Court is 65 years and 62 years for the judges of the High Courts.
 - (f) The first Lok Adalat was set up at Bhopal in M.P. in 1988.
 - (g) The highest court of the state is the High Court and the Court of the District Judge is the highest court at the district level.
 - (h) The President seeks the legal advice from the Supreme Court.
 - (i) The Session Judge in the district court of India is empowered to pronounce the death sentence.
 - (j)
 1. He or she must be the citizen of India.
 2. The person must have been a judge of a High Court for 5 years or an advocate for a period of 10 years.
2. Answers in about six lines:
 - (a) Composition of the Supreme Court: It consists of 26 judges and a Chief Justice. But at present there are 25 judges in it. The Parliament is empowered to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court.
Appointment: The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President of India and other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President in consultation with

the Chief Justice. According to the 127 article of the Constitution, the Chief Justice can appoint the judges on ad-hoc basis by the prior permission of the President.

Qualifications:

- (i) He or she must be the citizen of India.
 - (ii) The person must have been a judge of a High Court for 5 years or an advocate for a period of 10 years.
- (b) Lok Adalat: Lok Adalat is a temporary simple court where the disputes regarding marriage, divorce, rent, vehicle chalangans, insurance, illegal construction, family, social, etc. are settled in a short period and without any court fee. The retired judges, gazette officers and respected persons of the society offer their services as advisers in these adalats. Mutual Compromise is done without an advocate on the basis of social contract. These adalats can impose fine or give warning. The first Lok Adalat was held at Bhopal in M.P. in 1988.
- (c) Court of Records: It keeps the records of the decisions in preservation and the lower courts have to follow the decisions given by the High Court.
- (d) Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:
- (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.
- Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court: It hears the appeals against the decisions given by the subordinate courts. It hears the civil, criminal and revenue cases. It can also transfer the case from a court to another.
- (e) Salary and Allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court: The Chief Justice of India gets Rs. 1,00,000 and other judges get Rs. 90,000 per month besides the allowances. Free lodging, car with driver and pension after the retirement are provided to the judges of the Supreme Court.
- (f) Qualifications of the judges of the High Court:
- (i) He must be the citizen of India.
 - (ii) He should have been an advocate of a High Court or of two such courts in succession for at least 10 years; or should have held judicial office in India for a period of at least 10 years.

- (iii) An eminent jurist in the opinion of the president.
Tenure: The term of the judge of a High Court is 62 years. Before it, he or she can take voluntary retirement or resign from the post.
- (g) Revenue Court: All disputes regarding the land revenue are settled in the revenue court. The revenue council, commissioner, district magistrate, Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM), Tehsildar, naib-tehsildar hold their courts to settle these cases. All these courts work under the High Court.
3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:
- (a) Composition of the Supreme Court: It consists of 26 judges and a Chief Justice. But at present there are 25 judges in it. The Parliament is empowered to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court.
- Powers (Functions): Following are the powers or functions of the Supreme Court:
1. 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.
 2. 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.
 3. 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.
 4. Protection 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.

(b) Functions and Powers of the High Court:

1. Original Jurisdiction: The High court hears the cases brought directly to it. It can declare illegal the laws passed by the Parliament and the state legislature which violate the Constitution and the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens. It can also hear the cases of contempt of court. 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 hears the civil, criminal and revenue cases. It can also transfer the case from a court to another. If a lower court like the Session Court pronounced death sentences to an accused, the acceptance of the High Court is must for it.

3. Administrative Jurisdiction: The High Court supervises the working of all lower courts and frame rules and regulation for the transaction of business.

(c) (i) Civil Courts: The court of the District Judge is the highest civil court in the district. Head judge is known as the District Judge. Head judge is known as the District judge. The court of the session judge is also under him. He can hear the cases upto Rs. 5 lac against the decisions given by his subordinate courts.

(ii) Family Court: Family Court was set up in U.P. on October 2, 1986 to settle disputes regarding family disputes like marriage, divorce, succession, livelihood, property, etc.

4. Write the suitable reasons for the following:

(a) Because a judge of Supreme Court can hold office until he or she attains the age of 65 years and a judge of High Court can hold office until he or she attains the age of 62 years. But a judge is free to take voluntary retirement. He can be removed from the post on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapability to perform his duties.

(b) Because the decision made by a superior court in an earlier decision, is binding precedent that the court itself and all its inferior courts are obligated to follow.

(c) For the safeguard and protection of human rights and

fundamental rights provided to the people by the Constitution of India.

- (d) To settle the disputes regarding marriage, divorce, rent, vehicle chalan, insurance, illegal construction, family, social, etc. in a short period and without any court fee.

Lesson 5 : The Union Executive

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Vice President
 - b. (ii) President
 - c. (ii) 1.25 lac
 - d. (i) Council of ministers
 - e. (ii) M.L.As. of the State Assemblies
2. Match the following:

A	B
Dr.Rajendra Prasad	First President of India
Dr. S.Radha Krishnan	First Vice President of India
Jawahar Lal Nehru	First P.M. of India
Smt.Indira Gandhi	First lady P.M. of India
Ch.Charan Singh	Prime Minister who never attended the Lok Sabha
3. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) False
 - (e) True
4. Complete the following:
 - (a) five years
 - (b) misdeed
 - (c) Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Cabinet
 - (e) Union Government

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) The President is the head of the Union.
 - (b) M.Ps and MLAs of state assemblies elect the President and MPs elect the Vice-President of India.
 - (c) The tenure of the President of India is 5 years.
 - (d) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister and Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India.
 - (e) The President of India.
 - (f) Rs. 1, 50,000/month+Allowances.
 - (g) An ordinance is a quasi-law issued by an authority.

or

An ordinance is a question issued by an authority during the postponement of the session of the Parliament.

- (h) In case without a clear majority of any party in the Lok Sabha, a coalition government is formed.
 - (i) The council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
 - (j) There are three types of ministers in the Council of Ministers: 1. Cabinet Minister, 2. Ministers of State, 3. Deputy State Ministers
 - (k) Dr. Radha Krishanan was the first Vice-President of India.
2. Answers in about six lines:
- (a) Qualifications of the President:
 - 1. He must be a citizen of India not less 35 years of age.
 - 2. He must be qualified to become the member of the Lok Sabha.
 - 3. He must not be appointed in the government service.Election: He is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha and the members of the State Legislatures.
 - (b) Position of the Prime Minister: All the Executive powers are vested in the President but in practice the Prime Minister is the real executor of these powers. He is the real president of the Cabinet and appoints the ministers through the President. He distributes the portfolios among them or changes their departments, can remove any minister from his office and dissolve the whole ministry by presenting his resignation. He presides over the meeting of the Cabinet. He is the leader of the party in power. He is the captain of the team. He plays the significant role between the President and the council of ministers.
 - (c) Any two functions of the Vice-President of India:
 - (i) He is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and officiates as the President of India in the absence of the President.
 - (ii) In case of death of President, the Vice-President performs the duties of the President till a new President is elected.
3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:
- (a) Emergency Powers of the President: The President of India is given the power to proclaim emergency by the Article 352 of the Constitution. He proclaims emergency under the following circumstances :

1.If the council of ministers informs the President about the internal revolts (armed rebellion) external attack (agression). Example- Chinese aggression in October 1962.

2. If the constitutional machinery in the state is failed.

3. If the financial stability in the state is threatened.

- (b) Election of the Prime Minister: The President of India summons the leader of the party in majority won through elections of the Lok Sabha. In case without a clear majority of any party in the Lok Sabha, a coalition government is formed.

Qualification: The minister must be the member of the Parliament and if the Prime Minister allotes a person the ministry in the cabinet, he or she must get selected for the Parliament by contesting election within six months.

Tenure: The Prime Minister acts for 5 years but can resign before the completion of his term. When the Lok Sabha is dissolved by the President, he can ask the Prime Minister to hold office till the new elections are held for the Lok Sabha.

- (c) Functionsof the Council of Ministers:

1. The council of ministers formulates the policy of the country.

2. It introduces all Bills and resolutions in the Parliament.

3. It presents the annual budget before the Parliament through its finance minister.

4. It gives advice to the President for proclamation of emergency.

5. It determines the foreign policy of the country.

6. It is collectively responsible to the legislative (the Lok Sabha).

Lesson 6 : The Role of Police and The Judiciary

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (iv) (i) & (ii)

b. (i) 24 hours

c. (iv) (i), (ii) & (iii)

d. (i) public prosecutor

e. (iii) police

2. Say true or false:

(a) True

(b) False

(c) True

(d) True

(e) True

3. Rearrange the following in correct order:
- b. (i) An FIR is lodged in the FIR register.
 - e. (ii) If the accused persons are identified then the identifications and witness are also mentioned in the FIR.
 - d. (iii) The description of the events of the crime is also included in the FIR.
 - c. (iv) The FIR has to be signed in the FIR register by the complainant.
 - a. (v) A free copy of the FIR is given to the complainant.

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
- (a) The police maintains the law and order in the society.
 - (b) An FIR is a report in writing from the side of the person or persons affected.
 - (c) A public prosecutor is a government advocate appointed by the state government.
2. Answers in about six lines:
- (a) The police is given the power to control the crimes. So, the police can arrest the person or persons who commit the crimes and become the problems for society. The main aim of the police is to check the crime by taking suitable action against the criminals.
 - (b) The Role of the Public Prosecutor in the court: The public prosecutor conducts the prosecution from the side of the state. He presents full and material facts, witnesses and evidence before the judge to decide the case. He is expected to present all these impartially.
 - (c) An FIR is lodged in the police station when any crime happens. It is got written from the side of the person affected. It is the duty of the incharge of the police station to register an FIR on which basis the police start their investigations regarding the crime. An FIR usually mentions the date, time and venue or place of the crime. If the accused persons are identified then their identifications and witnesses are also mentioned in the FIR.
3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:
- (a) Article 22 of the Constitution and criminal law guarantee to a person arrested by the police, the following fundamental rights :
 - 1. The Right to be informed at the time of arrest of the

- offence for which the person is being arrested.
2. The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24 hours of arrest.
 3. The Right not to be ill treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.
 4. Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.
 5. A boy under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.
- (b) The Role of the Judiciary: When a court receives a charge sheet, it enquires, examines the evidences and decides whether the accused is really a culprit or not. It also observes whether the investigations made by police has been carried out properly or improperly, the evidences are adequate or inadequate, the date is given through the summons by the court for hearing the case. The judge hears all the witnesses and evidences presented by the public prosecutor and the defence. After analysing all these, the judge decides if the accused is guilty or not. If the accused is found guilty, the judge punishes him in accordance with the crime committed by him. The accused can be fined or sent to jail.
4. Explain the following terms:
- (a) FIR: First Information Report (FIR) is a report in writing from the side of the person affected.
 - (b) Charge Sheet: A chargesheet is a formal document of accusation prepared by law enforcement agencies in India and Bangladesh.
 - (c) Crime: An illegal act for which someone can be punished by the government is called a crime.
 - (d) Witness: A witness is someone who has, who claims to have, or is thought, by someone with authority to compel testimony, to have knowledge relevant to an event or other matter of interest.
 - (e) Evidence: Evidence, broadly construed, is anything presented in support of an assertion. This support may be strong or weak. The strongest type of evidence is that which provides direct proof of the truth of an assertion.
 - (f) Summon: To call or notify to appear at a specified place, especially before a court is called summon.

Lesson 7 : Marginalization and Social Justice

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Khatik
 - b. (ii) STs
 - c. (iii) OBCs
 - d. (iii) 1989 AD
 - e. (i) Dr. Bindeshwari Pathak
 - f. (iv) 1994 AD
2. Match the following :

A	B
Scheduled Caste	Khatik
Scheduled Tribe	Meena
Bheil	Rajasthan
Other Backward Caste	Carpenter
Pakhis	Andhra Pradesh
Sikkaliars	Tamil Nadu
3. Fill in the blanks :
 - (a) decisions
 - (b) toilet
 - (c) Fifty-two
 - (d) rehabilitation
 - (e) latrines
4. Say true or false:
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
 - (c) True
 - (d) True
 - (e) True

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:
 - (a) Marginalization is a situation of human beings in which they live on the margin of the society due to their low position, poverty, different unemployment, poor education, language, customs and religions.
 - (b) SCs, STs and OBCs are marginalised groups of people in India.
 - (c) Adivasis like Gond, Bheils, Meena, etc.
 - (d) OBCs =27%, SCs= 15% and STs =7.5%
 - (e) In 2003.
2. Answers in about six lines:
 - (a) The Act describes about various levels of crimes such as modes of humiliation, physically fearful or morally blamable and make arrangements to punish the people who :
 - (i) push these members in slavery.
 - (ii) wrongly occupy or cultivate any piece of agricultural land owned by or allotted to these members.

- (b) The safai karamcharis filed a PIL in 2003 to get the manual scavenging banned. They complained in their petition that manual scavenging which is an inhuman job still existed like in railways. Since this job violates the fundamental right against exploitation so the petitioners sought enforcement of their fundamental rights.
- (c) Members of SCs category (dalits) were not allowed to touch people of upper castes and draw water from their wells. They were also not allowed to live and make their houses near the houses of the upper castes people besides the ban on their entry to temples. Thus, they had to face many social discriminations. They are called by the name of dalit means suppressed or crushed. They were engaged in forced labour and odd jobs.
- (d) Sulabh Sauchalya System: Dr. Bindeshwari Pathak started a public toilet system in 1970 known as Sulabh Sauchalya System under the supervision of the Sulabh International Organization. Various latrines on modern technique were constructed in every corner of India. People use them by paying nominal money. It played an important role in reducing manual scavenging. Besides latrines and toilets, these sauchalayas can be used for taking bath.

3. Answers in 10 or 12 lines:

- (a) For the upliftment of SCs, STs and OBCs the Constitution of India has made provision of reservation for the members of Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes in various government jobs, Parliament, State Legislatures. SCs and STs are given age relaxation concession in fees and free railway journey pass to attend interview and written examination to reach venues. They were also given facilities of bank loans on reduced rates for the completion of their studies and training courses. Free coaching for preparations of competitive exams like IAS, PCS, medical, engineering, etc. scholarship, free hostel and lodging facilities. Besides it, they were provided reservation for admissions in educational institutions. The Central Government has provided them 22.50% total reservation in government jobs. Besides it, they were also given reservation in government contracts, complexes of government shops and in the allotments of wine shops as well as petrol pumps.
- (b) Various attempts have been made by the government of

India for the betterment and upliftment of marginalized groups. Act of 1989 reservation in the government jobs, the Parliament, the Municipalities, etc. are such attempts. Besides it, the National Commissions for the development of SCs, STs, OBCs were set up by the government of India. Free Coaching for various competitions and financial assistance through banks. The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation was established for making availability of funds to OBCs.

4. Describe in short about each of the following :
 - (a) Fifty-eight Amendment (1978): The Act provides the reservation of seats for tribals in the Legislative Assemblies of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.
 - (b) Seventy-sixth Amendment (1974): The reservation quota of government jobs and seats for admission in the educational institutions in favour of socially and educationally backward classes to 69% in the state of Tamil Nadu.
 - (c) Eighty-ninth Amendment (2003): It provides to constitute a National Commission for the Scheduled Tribe. (Earlier, there was a combined National Commission for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.)

Lesson 8 : Economic Policies of the Government

Part 'A'

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:

a. (i) Prime Minister	b.(iii) 1956
c. (ii) 1977	d. (i) 1980
e. (ii) TRYSEM	f. joint venture
2. Match the following :

A	B
The First Five Year Plan	1951
The Second Five Year Plan	1956
IRDP	1980
NREP	1980
3. Fill in the blanks:

(a) resources	(b) priority
(c) Public	(d) Antyodya
(e) objective	
4. Read the statements attentively and identify the programmes and name them :

- (a) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna
- (b) Nehru Rozgar Yojna
- (c) The Employment Assurance Scheme
- (d) National Rural Employment Programme

Part 'B'

1. Answers in one line only:

- (a) In 1950
- (b) The Prime Minister (Dr. Manmohan Singh) is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- (c) In 1951.
- (d) CDP (Community Development Programme) was launched to improve agriculture, education, health, roads, family planning, employment, housing in the rural areas.
- (e) BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited), SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited), TISCO (Tata Iron & Steel Company), HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited), Hindustan Shipyards Limited, NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation).
- (f) Jindal Steels Limited, Havells India Limited, IEL (Indian Explosives Limited), Sri Ram Chemicals, New Central Jute Company, Mawana Sugar Limited.
- (g) Poverty is an economic condition in which the person finds himself unable to meet out the minimum requirements of his family.
- (h) Land consolidation system in which scattered fields were brought nearer and the farmers could cultivate the land without wasting much time and labour.

2. Answers in about six lines :

- (a) Economic Planning in India: India has natural resources and manpower in abundant. By using them it can be a prosper and wealthy nation. But unfortunately, we are still not in such position as we could not use of natural resources and manpower for the economic development. So, it is essential for us to use these resources wisely in accordance with well planning.
- (b) Our First Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said, "Without agriculture development, industrial development is impossible." In the first and second Five Year Plans, special attention was paid to the industrial development. In the beginning, our government paid its attention towards the agro based industries like textile, sugar, jute, etc. The

Agricultural development depends upon the industries development, so industries which provide chemicals, fertilizers, implements, etc. to increase agro-production were started in the country.

- (c) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): Its basic objective is to enable identified rural poor families and provide them employment. It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the states and the central government. Its 50% benefit will be given to SCs and STs. It was launched in 1980.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY): It was launched in April 1989 to provide employment to at least one member of a poor family. The significant aspect of the scheme is that it is implemented by the panchayats at the village, block and district levels in the ratio of 70:15:15 respectively.

- (d) Two schemes launched by government to remove unemployment from rural areas of India:
- (i) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP): The programme was launched by the central government in October 1980 to generate employment opportunities to poor sections of the society.
- (ii) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM): The programme was launched in 1979 to train rural youth from the target group of families in skills so as to enable them to take up self-employment in agriculture, cottage industries, services, etc. 50% benefit would be given to SCs and STs and overall 40% to women.

3. Answers in about 10 or 12 lines:

- (a) The role of Five Year Plans in the agricultural and industrial development of India after independence: The government of India launched the first Five Year Plan (1951-1956) and gave priority to development in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, energy and transport. In the Third Five Year plan (1961-1966), self-sufficiency was achieved in food grains. Just after the launching of First Five Year Plan, Community Development Programme (CDP) was implemented to improve agriculture, industries, education, health, roads, family planning, employment, housing in the rural areas. Co-operative societies, national banks for Agriculture and Rural Development provide loans to farmers to promote agriculture and industries.

Our First Prime Minister Pandit Nehru said, "Without agriculture development, industrial development is impossible." In the first and second Five Year Plans, special attention was paid to the industrial development. In the beginning, our government paid its attention towards the agro based industries like textile, sugar, jute, etc. The Agricultural development depends upon the industries development, so industries which provide chemicals, fertilizers, implements, etc. to increase agro-production were started in the country.

Later heavy industries were set up in the various parts of the country. BHEL (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited), SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited), TISCO (Tata Iron & Steel Company), HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited), Hindustan Shipyards Limited, NTPC (National Thermal Power Corporation), etc. are among heavy industries. All these plants belong to public sector.

Besides it, private sector gave its cooperation in the industrial development of India. Jindal Steels Limited, Havells India Limited, IEL (Indian Explosives Limited), Sri Ram Chemicals, New Central Jute Company, Mawana Sugar Limited are among private industrial units. Most of the industries were installed during the Second Five Year Plan.

In the Ninth Five Year Plan Rs. 69,972 crore were spent over industries and minerals. In the Tenth Five Year Plan priority was given to medium sized and small scale industries and rural industries were promoted through various programmes.

- (b) Any three programmes and schemes which were launched to abolish poverty of people:
 - (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): Its basic objective is to enable identified rural poor families and provide them employment. It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the states and the central government. Its 50% benefit will be given to SCs and STs. It was launched in 1980.
 - (ii) Abolition of Bonded Labour System: Under this programme about two lac bonded labourers were made free and provided rehabilitation by the end of March 1998.
 - (iii) Distribution of Surplus Land: Surplus land of the

village panchayats were allotted to the landless families on priorities. It gave them food and fodder for their cattle.

Model Test Paper - I

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) Potential Energy
 - b. (iii) hills
 - c. (i) Lord Dalhousie
 - d. (iii) 1855
 - e. (i) Jamshed ji Nashervan Tata
 - f. (i) Lok Sabha
2. Answer in one line only:
 - (a) Resources supplied by nature directly are called Natural Resources. For example- air, water, soil, etc.
 - (b) Utilizing the resources to meet the present requirements with taking care of future generations is called Sustainable Development.
 - (c) Controlling of one country by another country through political, economic, social and cultural changes is called colonization.
 - (d) Tipu Sultan was the son of Haider Ali, the ruler of Mysore.
 - (e) On 26th January 1950.
 - (f) Right to Property.
3. Answer in about six lines:
 - (a) Distinguish between the Potential Resources and Actual Resources:

Potential Resources: The resources of which quantities are unknown to human beings and could not use so far and reserved for future use are known as Potential Resources. Solar Energy is its fine example.

Actual Resources: Quantities of resources known to man and being used on a large scale at present are called Actual Resources. The rich mines of gold at Zimbabwe and Zaire in South Africa, petroleum wells in Arabian countries and manganese at Maharashtra, M.P., Orissa, etc. in India are its fine examples.
 - (b) The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-1792AD): Tipu Sultan invaded Travancore because the Dutch had sold Cochin a protectorate of the Mysore kingdom to the king of Travancore. The English helped the king of Travancore due to which Tipu declared war against them in January 1790. The English armies marched upto Mangalore via Bellare and Ambur and

won it in 1791.

- (c) The British Parliament passed the Regulating Act 1773 to regulate the structure of the British India government. The tenure of the office of the directors of the company would be four years. One-fourth directors would retire every year. 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. No company employee will be free to operate trade activities without securing a licence from the government.

- (d) Any two Fundamental Rights :

(1) 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.

(2) Right to freedom of Religion: Since India is a secular country; so every citizen is free to worship, practice and propagate his or her religion. Persons belonging to a particular religion are free to set up their worship places in the country.

- (e) Functions of Lok Sabha:

(i) The Lok Sabha along with the Rajya Sabha takes part in the election of the President, the Vice-President, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker.

(ii) It can make laws on the subjects of the certain union and the concurrent lists and in circumstances. It can also make laws on the subjects of the state list.

(iii) It has control over the Executive.

4. Answer in 10 or 12 lines only:

- (a) Different types of soils are found in India. Those are as follows-

Mountainous Soil: This soil is found in the mountainous regions of India. The Himalayas are its main centres. This soil lies in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, etc.

Laterite Soil: This soil is formed by the weathering of laterite rocks. This soil is rich in iron, and potash and less fertile. This soil is found in dark red and white colour. This soil is found in areas occupied by M.P., Eastern and Western Ghats,

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, coast of Orissa, Meghalaya, Assam and Rajmahal Hills.

Alluvial Soil: This soil is brought by the rivers of the Himalayas. This is very fertile, almost a quarter of soil is alluvial soil. Areas of the Indo-Gangetic plain formed by the deposition of silt brought down by the rivers are its parts. This soil lies in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Uttarakhand and Assam.

Black Soil: The black soil is formed by the deposition of lava ejected by volcanoes. This soil is rich in minerals like lime, potash, magnesium, alumina and iron but lack in phosphorus, nitrogen and organism. The areas of Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, contain this type of soil.

Red Soil: This soil is rich in iron and alumina so its colour is red. The areas of this soil stretches from M.P. to Tamil Nadu. Humus destroys during the period of rainfall.

Desert Soil: This soil is found in arid regions which receive very scanty rainfall. This soil lies in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Ladakh, Haryana, Punjab and Western U.P.

- (b) The Judicial System during the Company rule: Before the advent of the East India Company the judicial system was based on the local traditions and customs of India. The Hindus were given justice in accordance with Dharamshastras and the Muslim judge was known as Quazi. The English introduced a new system of judiciary under the Governor-Generalship of Warren Hastings. He established two courts of appeal the Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat which had power to hear the appeals against the judgements of the district courts. The disputes of the Hindus and the Muslims were settled through the collected and codified laws. Lord Cornwallis introduced great judicial reforms that each district would have two courts -fauzdari adalat (criminal court) and diwani adalat (civil court). English district collectors presided over the civil courts. A Supreme Court was set up in Calcuttai in 1774 besides the court of appeal (the Sadar Nizamat Adalat). Magistrate were given the power to hear small criminal cases. According to the act of 1781, the English disputes will be decided according to the English law and Indians disputes according to their own legal laws.
- (c) Process of how a bill becomes a law:
1. Presentation and First Reading : An ordinary Bill can be introduced in either house of the Parliament by a minister

or a member. Members of the Parliament discussed over the important issues of the Bill.

2. **Second Reading:** The second reading is started on a certain date. A discussion goes on the fundamental principled and objectives. Members express their views and opinions over it. Some oppose while others favour it and give their arguments. After it, the Bill is sent to a committee. The committee make considerations over the issues of the Bill. After it, the committee send the Bill back to the House with its suggestions and recommendations. A wide and grave discussion goes again on the report of the committee. If the majority is in favour, the Bill has been passed.
3. **Third Reading:** It is the last phase in the House for a Bill. General principles of the Bill are discussetd in this phase. Only oral amendments are made in the Bill during the third reading. After voting the Bill is sent to the second House. In this House the Bill passes through the same stages like that of the first House.

Approval of the President: After it, the Bill is sent for the approval of the President. The President puts his or her signature on the Bill and thus it becomes a law.

5. Match the following:

A	B
Biotic Resource	Trees
Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh
The Harijan	Gandhiji
The Battle of Plassey	1757 AD
Lord Dalhousie	Doctrine of Lapse

6. Fill in the blanks:

(a) land	(b) erosion
(c) Santhal	(d) 14
(e) 250	

7. Say true or false:

(a) True	(b) True	(c) False	(d) True
(e) False			

Model Test Paper- II

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (i) flax
 - b. (i) Meerut
 - c. (ii) Sati system
 - d. (ii) 1,00,000
 - e. (i) China

2. Answer in one line only:
- (a) Mining is a process through which minerals are separated from rocks located inside the Earth's crust.
 - (b) Agriculture means cultivation or ploughing of land.
 - (c) Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in the Bengal regiment refused to use the fat smoothed cartridges in the Enfield gun.
 - (d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
 - (e) The President
3. Answer in about six lines:
- (a) Distribution of coal in India: Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland.
 - (b) Intensive Farming: Farmers with small land holdings grow crops with the help of his family members. Farmers' main object is to get maximum output (yields) from small fields. This type of agriculture is done in India, China, Egypt, etc. Rice is chiefly grown besides wheat, maize and pulses.
 - (c) Any two causes of the 1857 revolt:
 - (i) Favourable and satisfactory international positions for the British like the English won the wars in China and Crimea.
 - (ii) Favour of the English by the educated groups of the Indians.
 - (d) Lok Adalat: Lok Adalat is a temporary simple court where the disputes regarding marriage, divorce, rent, vehicle chalan, insurance, illegal construction, family, social, etc. are settled in a short period and without any court fee. The retired judges, gazette officers and respected persons of the society offer their services as advisers in these adalats. Mutual Compromise is done without an advocate on the basis of social contract. These adalats can impose fine or give warning. The first Lok Adalat was held at Bhopal in M.P. in 1988.
 - (e) Position of the Prime Minister: All the Executive powers are vested in the President but in practice the Prime Minister is the real executor of these powers. He is the real president of the Cabinet and appoints the ministers through the President. He distributes the portfolios among them or changes their departments, can remove any minister from his office and dissolve the whole ministry by presenting his resignation. He presides over the meeting of the Cabinet. He is the leader of the party in power. He is the captain of the team. He plays the significant role between the President and the council of ministers.

4. Answer in 10 or 12 lines only:

(a) Ahmedabad is the only textile city of India where 67 cotton textile mills are established. Good and fine quality cotton textile is manufactured here so it is called the Boston of East. The city is situated on the bank of the Sabarmati river in Gujarat. Gujarat is known for cotton farming and the climate is humid which is favourable for weaving and spinning. Availability of skilled and semi-skilled labour, network of railways and roads, airport, easy approach upto the port of Mumbai and market available in the rich states like Punjab, Haryana, etc. besides export facilities are important factors for the development of cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad.

(b) Steps taken towards the education of women: Most of the enlightened Indians started social reforms for the spread of women education. The Christians started to educate women by establishing the 'Calcutta Young Women Association' in 1819 AD. In 1849 AD, J.E.D. Betan, the chairman of education board founded a girl school in 1849. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar played a very remarkable role in spreading the women education and near about 35 girls school were set up under his guidance.

In 1927, the 'All India Women Association' was established and the ladies like Pandita Rama Bai, a great Sanskrit learned founded a home for widows at Poona and arranged training for them to lead a respectable life and could stand on their feet.

Jyoti Rao Phule started a school for downtrodden girls in Maharashtra. In the end of 19th century the Muslim ladies like Begam of Bhopal founded a primary school at Aligarh and begum Rukeya Sekhawat Hussain opened schools for the education of the Muslim girls at Patna and Calcutta. Tara Bai Shinde wrote a book named 'Stripurush Tulna' which gave a criticism about the social differences among men and women. In 1878, the Bethune college for girls was started in Calcutta and Kadambini Basu became the first woman graduate of India in 1880 AD.

In the 20th century, the Indian political leaders like J.L.Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Abul Kalam Azad made attempts towards the women education, equality and freedom.

(c) Emergency Powers of the President: The President of India is given the power to proclaim emergency by the Article 352 of the Constitution. He proclaims emergency under the following circumstances :

1. If the council of ministers informs the President about the

internal revolts (armed rebellion) external attack (agression). Example- Chinese aggression in October 1962.

2. If the constitutional machinery in the state is failed.
 3. If the financial stability in the state is threatened.
5. Say true or false:
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) True | (b) False | (c) False | (d) False |
| (e) False | (f) True | | |
6. Match the following:
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | B |
| Tarapur | Maharashtra |
| Jamshed ji Tata | Tata Iron and Steel Company |
| Rani Laxmi Bai | Jhansi |
| The Theosophical Society | Smt. Annie Besant |
| Jawahar Lal Nehru | First P.M. of India |
7. Describe in short about each of the following:
- (a) National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary
National Park- A natural region for living the wildlife under the control of government is called National Park.
Wildlife Sanctuary- A wildlife sanctuary, is a naturally occurring sanctuary, such as an island that provides protection for species from hunting. It is a protected area.
 - (b) Birth Rate and Death Rate
Birth rate- The number of live births per 1000 in a year is called the birth rate.
Death rate- The number of deaths per 1000 in a year is called the death rate.
 - (c) Industries of Public Sector and Private Sector
Industries of Public Sector: These are run by government of State or Centre. Example are BHEL, GAIL, SAIL, CEL, BEL, Bokaro Steels Ltd; etc.
Industries of Private Sector: These are run by private person or persons. Example are Mawana Sugar Mills, Tata Motors, Modi Continental, J.P. Cement Ltd; etc.

Model Test Paper - III

1. Tick the correct alternative from those given below:
 - a. (ii) 57%
 - b. (ii) Amazon Basin
 - c. (i) 3 December 1984
 - d. (i) Orissa
 - e. (iii) 1956
2. Answer in one line only:
 - (a) Agro based industries are textiles mills, sugar factories, jute

mills, paper mills, ghee and oil industries.

- (b) The number of live births per 1000 in a year is called the birth rate.
 - (c) De-urbanisation is a process in which the people leave the towns.
 - (d) A.O. Hume was an English I.C.S. officer who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.
 - (e) An FIR is a report in writing from the side of the person or persons affected.
 - (f) The Prime Minister (Dr. Manmohan Singh) is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.
3. Answer in about six lines :
- (a) Industrial Regions of India:
 - The Northern Region includes cities of Delhi, Gurgaon, Meerut, Haridwar, Rudrapur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Banaras.
 - The Southern Region includes cities of Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangaluru, Kollam, Trivendrum, Madurai, Vijaywada, Coimbatore, Vishakhapatnam.
 - The Western Region includes cities of Mumbai, Pune, Barodra, Ahmedabad.
 - The Eastern Region includes cities of Kolkata, Asansole, Bardwan.
 - (b) Sex Ratio in India: (According to 2001 census). Sex ratio in India was 972 in 1901 and 933 in 2001. Kerala has 1058, the highest and the lowest 861 in Haryana among states while Daman and Diu has 709 the lowest and 1001 in Pondicherry among union territories. Sex ratio is in favour of males in India due to pitiable social and economic conditions of females in India.
 - (c) Railways in India during the British Rule: The British spread net of railways in the whole country to bring raw material from different regions, the sources of various natural resources in large quantity and to take the finished goods there. Important and major cities, ports, towns were connected by railway junctions like Delhi, Mughal Sarai, Lucknow, etc.
 - (d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919): The people of India assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar in Punjab to protest the arrestation of the leaders namely Dr. Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal. On April 13, 1919, as the meeting was being held, General Dyer ordered the British army to shoot the people. Thousands of men, women and children were killed

and a large number of people wounded.

- (e) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): Its basic objective is to enable identified rural poor families and provide them employment. It is a centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the states and the central government. Its 50% benefit will be given to SCs and STs. It was launched in 1980.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY): It was launched in April 1989 to provide employment to at least one member of a poor family. The significant aspect of the scheme is that it is implemented by the panchayats at the village, block and district levels in the ratio of 70:15:15 respectively.

4. Answer in 10 or 12 lines only :

- (a) 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 the density of population. The average density of population in the world is 45 person/sq.km.

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

Highly densely populated zone: It includes the areas of plains of the Ganga and Indus rivers, in India, valleys of the Yang-T-Si and the Mikiyang rivers and delta region, industrial belt of Japan and Europe, Nile Valley of Africa and Eastern U.S.A.

Medium densely populated zone: Eastern Europe, Indo-China plains, Mississippi plains of North America, Africa (Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa) South America (sea coasts of Brazil and Central Chile).

Nominal populated zone: Antarctica, Greenland, Tundra, Mangolia in Central Asia, the Sahara, the Kalahari, the Arab, the Atacama, the Amazon and the Congo basins, high mountains and plateaus.

Scantly populated zone: Northern Europe, Western Asia, Malagasi, Sudan, Canada and Southern Siberia.

- (b) The idealist Chowdhary Rehmat Ali at Cambridge University London gave the concept of Pakistan. He inspired a group of young Muslims and invented the term 'Pakistan' in 1933. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League opposed the congress and spread that the Hindus and the Muslims would never be on good terms, so he propagated the theory of two separate nations of the Hindus and the Muslims. In 1940, the Muslim League passed a resolution demanding the formation of Pakistan after independence.

- (e) Because a judge of Supreme Court can hold office until he or she attains the age of 65 years and a judge of High Court can hold office until he or she attains the age of 62 years. But a judge is free to take voluntary retirement. He can be removed from the post on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapability to perform his duties.