



## Our Society and Culture-VIII (Solution)

### HISTORY

#### CHAPTER 1 : HOW, WHEN AND WHERE

##### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

##### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. India      2. Revenue surveys      3. Aurangzeb      4. Mumbai      5. Bengali

##### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True      2. True      3. True      4. False      5. True

##### (D) Match the following :

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (b)

##### (E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. James Mill wrote the first history of India that covered all periods.
2. The modern period of India was started in 18th century.
3. Rassundari Dasi was the first woman also began to write an autobiography in Bengali in 1876 named 'Amar Jiban'.
4. Reports, article, books, painting, photographs are the primary sources of modern Indian history.
5. The secondary sources of modern Indian history is Cave paintings, Coins and pottery.

##### (F) Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Dates in history are like the skeletal system, without which the body would be shapeless. A collection of historical facts would be one meaningless heap unless the events were arranged in the sequence of their date of occurrence.
2. Colonization is a process of subjugation of one country by another, which leads to political, economic and socio-cultural changes in the conquered country.
3. James Mill divided Indian history into three period – Hindu, Muslim and British. His divisions was based on the religions of the rulers and broad periods on the basis of religion.
4. British preserve the official documents so that the scholars get to know about their period. These are an important source for the study of Modern period.

##### (G) Long Answer Type Questions :

1. The modern period of India starts after the 18th century. In Indian history, this period is a part of the medieval age. In India, the modern period starts after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. In the early 19th century, many British historians like James Mill wrote a book named 'A History of British India' in 1817. It was a very critical of Indian culture James Mill wrote the first history of India that covered all periods.
2. James Mill wrote the first history of India that covered all periods. He divided Indian history into three period : Hindu, Muslim and British. It was unacceptable to the

historians of independent India because his divisions was based on the religions of the rulers. The British rule represents all the forces of progress and civilization, while the period before British rule represents darkness, ignorance, despotism, religious intolerance, caste taboos, superstitious practices etc. However, the periodisation of Indian history done on the basis of religion problematic for several reasons. A variety of faiths, apart from Hinduism and Islam existed in the periods categorized as Hindu and Muslim by James Mill.

3. There are various sources of information about the modern period. Some are primary sources like original documents such as reports, artistic evidences like articles, newspaper reports, paintings, books, photographs, videotapes and archaeological remains such as temples and monuments. Some sources of information are secondary which are taken from the reports, reviews and conclusions made by the historians. Various sources are as follows –

- (i) **Official Records :** Official records of the British administration are an important source for the study of Modern period. The British laid great emphasis on writing. They got every instruction, plan, policy, treaty, agreement, decision and investigation, etc penned down.
- (ii) **Surveys :** The British believed that to rule any country effectively, it is required to know that country properly. Therefore, detailed maps of the entire country were prepared during the early 19th century.
- (iii) **Historical Buildings :** The British built several buildings during their 200 years rule in India, some of which are still fairly well preserved. Some are , in fact, still in use. They represent a style different from one preferred by the medieval rulers of India.
- (iv) **Other Sources :** In earlier times, very few people know how to write. But in the Modern Period, many men and women began to write and express their joy, sorrow, anger and other experiences.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

1. Yes, British records reveal exact historical information because they laid great emphasis on writing. They got every instruction, plan, policy, treaty, agreement, decision and investigation etc. It became easier to study, think and discuss matters in this way. As a result all administrative offices from the local to the central level, had record rooms where official documents such as letters, departmental records, survey reports, agreements and notes were preserved. And these preserved documents are are used as source of informatin in the modern period.

These records also do not present the actual information because they only talk or tell aboput the british administration only not the other administration during that period because when the britishers established the East India company many rulers were also ruled on the india so they do noy give the exact information dfor the whole period.

**(I) PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES :**

Do yourself

**CHAPTER 2 : The Establishment of Company Power**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (b)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. India      2. Surat      3. Haider Ali      4. United East India Company  
5. Doctrine of lapse

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False      2. True      3. False      4. True      5. True

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (b)      2. (d)      3. (a)      4. (c)

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Vasco-da-Gama was a Portuguese navigator who found out a new sea route from Europe to India.
2. The Dutch East India Company was formed in 1602
3. Tipu Sultan was the king of his capital Seringapatam.
4. Lord Wellesley converts the British Empire in India into the British empire of India. To achieve his goals, he devised the policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance'.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. In India, the conflict between the French and the British was focussed around the Carnatic region. The British had a fortified settlement in Madras, and the French had one in Pondicherry. The reason for war was the control over the coastal strip. These wars were called Carnatic Wars. These were fought between 1744 and 1763. This struggle for dominance in Indian trade led to three Carnatic wars. (i) The First Carnatic War, (ii) The Second Carnatic War, (iii) The Third Carnatic War.
2. The main cause of Battle of Buxar was the introduction of the idea made by Robert Clive in Bengal which lasted upto 1772. In dual government British have no responsibility and Nawab have no power due to this the people got affected and it leads to the war situation by the Nawabs both the British company.
3. The European East India Company attracted by the spice markets of South-East Asia, the Dutch undertook several voyages of this region. They also attracted by the cotton clothes raw silk, opium, molasses, and indigo.
4. Lord Wellesley made a policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance'. In this alliance have many conditions like –
  - (i) Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.
  - (ii) They were to be protected by the company but pay for the Subsidiary Forces.
  - (iii) If the Indian rulers failed to make payment, then that part of territory was taken away by the company as penalty.
5. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie to annex the Indian states. According to the Doctrine of Lapse, "If the ruler of a dependent state should die without any heir, his adopted son would not succeed him; instead that state would lapse or go back to the British Company.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The Battle of Plassey was fought between the British East India Company and Siraj-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Bengal). Siraj-ud-Daulah was supported by the French. The battle took place on June 23, 1757. The victory of British East India company in the battle is one of the most important event in Indian History.  
The Battle of Plassey opened a new chapter in the annals of India. The 'British Age' in Indian history began. The Nawab was defeated and put to death. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab. He was mere a puppet in the hands of the English who became the virtual

rulers of Bengal. The English got the right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and got the territory of 24 Parganas. The resources of Bengal helped the English to defeat their European rivals.

2. **Marathas Wars** : After their defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761, the Marathas were shattered due to the attack of Ahmad Shah Abdali. It was due to the lack of unity amongst the Marathas. The Marathas war were divided into three wars–
  - (i) **The First Anglo Maratha War (1775-1782)** : The main cause of the first Maratha war was the increased interference of the British in the affairs, both internal and external, of the Marathas and also the struggle for power between Madhav Rao and Raghunath Rao.
  - (ii) **The Second Anglo Maratha War (1803-1806)** : The main cause of the second Maratha war due to the defeat of the Peshwa Baji Rao II by the Holkars, one of the prominent Maratha clans, as a result of which he accepted British protection by signing the Treaty of Bassein in December 1802.
  - (iii) **The Third Anglo Marathons War (1817-1818)** : Peshwa Baji Rao II tried to unite the Marathons chiefs against the British. However, Marathons forces lost. The office of the Peshwa was abolished.
3. The consequences of Battle of Plassey was that the British East India Company got Diwani of Bengal from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II. Now they could collect revenue from Bengal, Bihar and Oddisa. In return, the Emperor would receive an annual tribute of 26 lakh rupees and two districts in Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad and Kara). The Emperor resided in the fort of Allahabad under the protection of the British. The Nawab of Awadh was made to pay an indemnity of 50 lakh rupees. The company restored his kingdom and promised to help in case of attack on his territory. This battle effects the indian ruler very adversely because in 1765, Robert Clive introduced dual government in Bengal. In dual System of Government, the British got the Diwani from the Mughal Emperor and the Nizamat from Nawab. The same person acted as the Deputy Diwan on behalf of the Company and also as the Deputy Subedar for Nawab as the Dual System of Government. The English had power but no responsibility. The Nawab had the responsibility but no power or resources. Bengal suffered badly and was drained of its wealth.
4. The Reasons for the Success of the British are :
  - (i) Absence of unity, eagerness to expand at the expense of others made them an easy prey to the East India Company.
  - (ii) Lack of unity among the Indian states were unable to form a united front against the British. The British took advantage of their rivalries to play one ruler against the other while strengthening their own base in India.
  - (iii) Internal Weakness and the fear of attack by their neighbours made the native rulers seek the protection of the British.
  - (iv) Britain's superior army and navy, the British soldiers had better firearms than the Indian soldiers. They were also often better disciplined and better trained than their Indian counterparts.
  - (v) The backwardness of the Indian economy and technology was another cause for the failure of the Indian states.

### **(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

1. "Carnatic War is an example of Trade War" because the conflict between the French and the British was focussed around the Carnatic region. The British had a fortified settlement in Madras and the French had settlement in Pondicherry. These wars were fought between the French and the British for control over the coastal strip of India. These wars were called Carnatic Wars. These were fought between 1744 and 1763. This struggle for dominance in Indian trade led to three Carnatic wars. Thus after the three Carnatic Wars the French lost Chandernagar in Bengal to the British. In the same year, Clive laid the foundation of the British empire in India by defeating Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, in the Battle of Plassey.
2. The East India Company could not have become so powerful without the support of the British Government because when Queen Elizabeth I of England issued a royal charter (written statement of rights) granting its founders monopoly to trade with the East. The British made official contact with India for the first time in 1606. NAd also the Bristish Government helped in many ways to tje East India Company.

### **CHAPTER 3 : The British Administrative Structure in India**

#### **(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)            2. (a)            3. (c)            4. (c)            5. (a)            6. (c)

#### **(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Bengal    2. Pitt's India Act    3. Commercial    4. 1853    5. Lord Cornwallis  
6. The Faujdari Adalat

#### **(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False    2. False    3. True    4. True    5. True    6. True

#### **(D) Match the following:**

1. (b)            2. (d)            3. (a)            4. (c)

#### **(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The British government pass the Regulating Act of 1773 was to regulate the functioning of the East India Company in India.
2. Lord Cornwallis organised the British Civil Services in India.
3. The Company's army first organized in 1757.
4. Charter Act 1833 was passed by the British Parliament to Act provided for the codification of laws in India.
5. (i) The British army contains both Indian and European soldiers, (ii) These all have latest arms and ammunition.

#### **(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The main purpose of the Regulating Act were as follows :
  - (i) The Governor General of Bengal was made the Governor General of all territories in India.
  - (ii) There would be a council of four members to assist the Governor General. The act proposed to set-up a supreme court at Calcutta in order to check the corrupt practices of the officials.
  - (iii) All officials were asked to surrender details of their properties earned. They were asked to place all documents of civil, military and revenue affairs of the company before the British Government.

2. Pitt's Indian Act has many importance. It laid the foundation for British administration in India. According to the terms of the act, all further conquests of territories in India were to be stopped. But the British did not adhere to it strictly.
3. The British government realized that to maximize its profits and to strengthen its hold over India it required an efficient system of administration. They tried to establish the administrative set up of the Company in order to maintain peace, law and order in the country. But the Indian ruler only took decision in the court in front of the council. The administration system is handled by them personally.
4. Charter Act of 1853 was the last charter act passed for East India Company. It was passed on expiry of charter act of 1833. The charter was renewed but no substantial changes were made. The main provisions of the Act were the following :
  - (i) A separate Governor for the Presidency of Bengal was to be appointed.
  - (ii) The Act authorized the Crown to appoint a Law Commission in England.
5. The chief features of the British judicial system in India are–
  - (i) To ensure that people obey the laws.
  - (ii) Initially they continued to apply Hindu laws and Muslim laws when judging cases involving marriage, property, adoption etc.
  - (iii) Each district was to have a Diwani Adalat (civil court) and a Faujdari Adalat (criminal court).
  - (iv) It compiled the Indian Penal Code and established the rule of law.
  - (v) The Supreme Court was established in 1774. Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and later high courts were established at these places.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The main features of Regulating Act of 1773 are–
  - (i) This Act created a Board of Control to supervise, direct and control the political affairs of the company.
  - (ii) There was also a secret committee of the 3 directors, which had to transmit the orders of the Board to India. This Secret Committee was to work as a link between the Board of control and the Court of Directors.
  - (iii) The political and commercial functions of the Company were separated.
  - (iv) The expenses of the Board of Control were to be borne by the company.
  - (v) The Council of the Governor General was to consist of three members instead of four. One of them was to be the Commander-in-chief of India.
  - (vi) The Board was empowered to manage the civil and military government and revenues of the British Possessions in India.
  - (vii) The Governor General of Bombay and Madras were made fully subordinate to the Governor General of Bengal.
  - (viii) The Governor General was to be appointed by the Directors with the approval of the Crown.
2. Indian Civil Services started by Lord Cornwallis, were meant to manage the Indian territories. He started the Civil Service in India to effectively administer British territories in India. He introduced strict regulations for the officials, raised their salaries and linked promotion to seniority. These measures made the Civil Service a coveted profession. Till 1853, the appointments were made by the Directors of the Company but later on they started with the system of written examination which was conducted in England. For a long time Indians were excluded from this service. Later



on Indians were allowed to give the examination but they were given subordinate posts. Satyendranath Tagore, brother of Rabindranath Tagore, was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service (ICS).

3. Pitt's India Act 1784 or the East India Company Act 1784 was passed in the British Parliament to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act 1773. William Pitt, the Prime Minister of Britain introduced the Pitts Act in 1784. It resulted in dual control or joint government in India by Crown in Great Britain and the British East India Company, with crown having ultimate authority. With this act, East India Company's political functions were differentiated from its commercial activities for the first time.

4. A series of Charter Acts were also introduced by the British for effective administration and stabilizing their control. The important Acts of them were as follows :

**Charter Act of 1793 :** The Charter Act 1793 or the East India Company Act 1793 was passed by British Parliament to renew the charter of East India Company. This act authorized the company to carry on trade with India for next 20 years.

**Charter Act of 1813 :** The Charter Act 1813 or East India Company Act 1813 was passed by the British Parliament to renew the charter of British East India Company and continue the rule of the same in India.

**Charter Act of 1833 :** Charter Act 1833 or the Saint Helena Act 1833 or Government of India Act 1833 was passed by the British Parliament to renew the charter of East India Company which was last renewed in 1813.

**Charter Act of 1853 :** Charter Act of 1853 was the last charter act passed for East India Company. It was passed on expiry of charter act of 1833. The charter was renewed but no substantial changes were made.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. If the East India Company had been left unchecked by the British government to rule India, the fate of India will be worst because many of the officials carried on trade with the locals privately, amassing personal fortunes in the process. They forced Indian artisans to sell them goods for low prices, which they then sold elsewhere at much higher rates. If the things goes like that only and no interference of british governmner was there then the East India company officals surely made India a worst place for people.

**(I) VBQ (Value-based Question) :**

1. Raman wants to make a various different approaches so that the live of the people going to be changed are—
- (i) He have to low down the cost of the dailt need ofg the people.
  - (ii) Poor people should get free medical services.
  - (iii) Prevention of deadly diseases.
  - (iv) Applicable of various laws.
  - (v) Invested in Infrastructure.

**(J) Project and Activities : Do yourself**

**CHAPTER 4 : Rural Life and Society**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)                      2. (c)                      3. (a)                      4. (b)                      5. (b)  
6. (a)                      7. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Landlords      2. Ijaradari      3. Ryotwari system      4. Holt Mackenzie  
5. Land lords      6. Indigo

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. False      6. True

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)      2. (b)      3. (a)      4. (c)

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari or Mahalwari of revenue collection introduced by the British in different parts of the country.
2. The twomain features of permanent settlement are –
  - (i) The state was assured of a fixed amount of land revenue from the people.
  - (ii) The zamindars turned out to be firm supporters of the British.
3. Nij and Ryoti were the main system of indigo cultivation in Bengal under the Bristish.
4. Indigo is a blue dye which comes from the indigo (neel) plant grown in India.
5. Indigo Rebellion takes place in 1859.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. British introduce three new revenue collection system to increse their financial resources.
2. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. According to this sysytem, the Rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars and were given the responsibility of revenue collection from the peasants. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently and hence the name Permanent Settlement.
3. The revenue settlement in which the peasants were recognized as the owners of land was called the Ryotwari system. It was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820. In Ryotwari System, revenue was directly collected from the ryots or the cultivators.
4. The peasants were very angry due to the harsh laws. As a result there were many peasants revolts in different parts of the country.
5. The Fakirs and Sanyasis were Muslim and Hindu religious groups respectively that earned their livelihood from beggary. The famine of Bengal deprived them of their means of income.

**(G) Long Answer Type Question :**

1. In 1793, Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal. According to this, the Rajas and taluqdars were recognized as Zamindars and were given the responsibility of revenue collection from the peasants. The amount to be paid was fixed permanently and hence the name Permanent Settlement. The Company officials felt that it would ensure a regular flow of revenue. They also felt that this would motivate the zamindars to invest in improving the land. The zamindars would benefit from increased production because the revenue demand would not be increased.

**It benefitted the britishers in many ways :**

- (i) The state was assured of a fixed amount of land revenue from the people.
- (ii) The zamindars turned out to be firm supporters of the British.
- (iii) So far, a large number of employees were involved in the revenue administration of the company but the implementation of the permanent settlement enabled them to devote their services to the other department of the company as there was no work in this department now.



2.

S.No.	Ryotwari System	The Mahalwari System
1.	The revenue settlement in which the peasants were recognized as the owners of land was called the Ryotwari system.	This system was convinced about the importance of village in the north Indian society.
2.	It was introduced by Thomas Munro in 1820.	It was introduced by Holt Mackenzie.
3.	Under the system, the land owned by the ryots were separately surveyed and then an assessment.	The revenue estimation was done for each village on the basis of area and size.

S.No.	Nji System	Ryoti System
1.	In this system, the planter produced indigo on those lands which were under his direct control.	The ryoti system, indigo cultivation was done by the ryots. The planters made the ryots to sign a contract or an agreement (satta).
2.	The planter either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars. He directly employed labourers to produce indigo.	Sometimes, they pressurized the village headmen to sign the contract on behalf of the ryots.
3.	Indigo could be cultivated only on large blocks of fertile lands, but it was not possible for the planters to expand areas under 'nij' cultivation.	After signing the contract, the ryots got cash advances from the planters. But after taking the loan, the ryot was committed to grow indigo on at least 25% of his land holding.

4. The British ask the peasants to cultivate cash crops because there was a shift towards commercialization of agriculture. Some European investors began to take interest in the cultivations of commercial crops like indigo, sugarcane, oil seeds, tea, coffee and cinchona as these cash crops would fetch them more money. The planters lured tribals and landless labourers to work in the plantations and factories, and used them as virtual slave labour. They also forced peasants to grow commercial crops and sell the produce to the factories at very low prices. So that they can earn huge profit after selling them in the outer market.
5. In Bengal in March 1859, with thousands of ryots started a rebellion against indigo cultivation known as the blue rebellion or the Indigo revolt. Indigo is a blue dye which comes from the indigo (neel) plant grown in India. **Indigo** : Company (and later the British Raj), it was one of the most profitable commodities that it bought in India and sold in Europe. It was so valuable as a dye that it was called 'Blue gold'.  
The indigo was cultivated mainly into ways that is nij and ryoti system. The Indigo Rebellion of 1859 was directed against the European planters whose exploitation had pushed the peasants to the edge. The ryots refused to pay rents to the planters and also attacked the factories and the people who come to them and collect tax and also after the revolt of 1857 the britishers were worried that this revolt would not going to big as

big as 1857 so the British government also support them and at last the commission help planters guilty and also gave permission to plant whatever they want. After this completion Gandhi ji come back from South Africa and listen about the Champaran and then he moved to Champaran and that Champaran Campaign that ultimately brought relief for the peasants.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. The planters now shifted their operation to Bihar. Discovery of synthetic dyes in the late nineteenth century severely affected their business.
2. When Mahatma Gandhi returned from South Africa, the plight of indigo farmers in Champaran was brought to his notice. Mahatma Gandhi visited Champaran in 1917 and began the movement against the indigo planters and this indigo movement shifted to Darbhanga.
3. Was this shifting a good solution.

**(I) VBQ (Value-based Questions) :**

1. Due to the marginal profit in farming, farmers have to learn many new ways of farming and in an innovative manner so that the production is going to increase and also they should sell their agriculture at higher rates or give the agriculture to government places. Due to this they also received the money on time and the exploitation of landlords is not going to take place.

**(J) Project and Activities : Do yourself**

**(K) Map : Do yourself**

**CHAPTER 5 : Tribal Communities and Colonialism**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)                      2. (a)                      3. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Tribal                      2. Indian                      3. Central India                      4. Mundas

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False                      2. True                      3. False                      4. False

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)                      2. (c)                      3. (b)                      4. (a)

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Kols, Bhils, Hoers, Mundas and Oraons were the major tribes of Chota Nagpur.
2. The Kol Rebellion, the Santhal Rebellion and Birsa Munda.
3. Birsa Munda was a tribal leader and a folk hero who belonged to the Munda tribe and born in the mid-1870's.
4. Birsa was the Birsa Munda rebellion against British.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. A group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history, especially those who do not live in towns or cities.
2. With the coming of the British, the largely peaceful life of the tribal people was disrupted. During the second half of the 18th century, most of the tribal areas in the North-East and in Central India were taken over by the British.

3. Santhal revolt takes place because of the Permanent settlement act passed by Britishers and due this they have to pay the taxes on their land also which they don't want to pay hence it led to revolt in Jharkhand.
4. The Khasis are a prominent tribe of Meghalaya occupying the hilly region between Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills. They stood in revolt against the British who constructed a road passing through their area. Their revolt continued for four years.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. During the 19th century many changes occurred in the tribal economies and societies. Many tribes started shifting cultivation. The shifting cultivators were living in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India. Their life depended on free movement within forests as it enabled them to use the land and forests for growing their crops. Shrinking supplies of forest produce to the tribes. As a result, Many tribal people began to wander around in search of work. But many of them were not willing to do work for others because they thought it below their dignity to work for others. The Baigas of central India were such community. Some of the tribals also did odd jobs in villages; like carrying loads, constructing roads, working in the fields of peasants and building roads. Some others worked as farm labourers.
2. The tribal people, who had depended on the forest for food, fuel and cattle-feed, and practiced shifting cultivation, witnessed the destruction of their livelihood and identity as they were brought into the boundary, of colonialism. The colonial administration got down forest lands and introduced the triumvirate of trader, moneylender and revenue farmer to exploit the tribals. Among the numerous tribal revolts, the Santhal hool or uprising was the most massive. The colonial government responded by its own military mobilization under the command of a major-general. The rebellion which lasted as late as 1866 was crushed ruthlessly. More than 15,000 Santhals were killed while tens of villages were destroyed. The Kols of Chhotanagpur rebelled from 1820 to 1837. Thousands of them were massacred before British authority could be re-imposed.
3. In the 19th and the 20th centuries, tribals in many regions of India rose in rebellion. Birsa Munda was a tribal leader and a folk hero who belonged to the Munda tribe, born in the mid-1870's. He was impressed by the sermons of the missionaries. Birsa Munda was born in the mid 1870s. Birsa received his early education in the local missionaries. There too in the Sermons, he heard that if the Mundas became good Christians and gave up their 'bad practices', they could attain the kingdom of heaven as well as regain their previously lost rights. The Birsa Munda Revolt is one of the most important tribal movements. It was led by Birsa Munda in the south of Ranchi. The movement was called Ulgulan or the Great Tumult. It aimed at establishing Munda Raj. Birsa Munda led the tribals to prevent the land eviction by the money lenders which forced the mundas to become labourers in their own land. The revolt spread in Chhota Nagpur. They attacked the missionaries, moneylenders, traders and public offices but Birsa was captured which made the movement lose its grip.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. The British introduced the concept of private ownership of land. The largely peaceful life of the tribal people was disturbed. Most of the tribal areas in the North-East and in Central India were taken over by the British. This spelled disaster for the adivasis. The tribals were significantly affected by the British rule. British officials, Christian missionaries, planters, moneylenders, thikadars and zamindars entered the tribal

areas in large numbers. They collected the land revenues from them because the land of the state is going in the hands of the britishers.

(I) **Map** : Do yourself

## CHAPTER 6 : THE Revolt of 1857

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)                      2. (a)                      3. (c)                      4. (a)                      5. (c)                      6. (a)  
7. (b)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Sepoy Mutiny    2. Nana Saheb    3. Enfield Rifles    4. Begum Hazrat Mahal  
5. British

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. False                      5. False

### (D) Match the following :

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

### (E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The British provided no alternative source of employment to the people who lost their jobs due to the dissolution of the Nawab's administration.
2. Nana Sahab, Tatya Tope, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Lakshmi Bai were the leaders of the Revolt of 1857.
3. Meerut, Kanpur, Delhi were the important centres of the Revolt of 1857.
4. In Jhansi, the twenty two year old Rani Lakshmi Bai led the rebels when the British refused to accept the claim of her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi.
5. The people were happy with the efficient administration of the British and did not join the Revolt of 1857.

### (F) Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Indian soldiers formed seven-eighth of the total British troops in India. In the army also the Indians were restricted to the post of Subedar and were never considered for high post. Indians were considered inferior by the British and were paid less than the British officials.
2. The British policy of territorial annexations led to the displacement of a large number of rulers and chiefs. The vigorous application of the policies of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse angered the ruling sections of the society.
3. This Revolt of 1857 the first open protest against the British by such a large number of Indians, all at the same time. There were several causes which led to the great revolt of 1857.
4. The greased cartridges lead to the revolt. When the Enfield rifle was introduced in the army. Its cartridges were covered with a greased paper cover. This greased cover had to be bitten off before the cartridge could be loaded into the rifle. The news spread that the grease was made of cow and pig fat. As the Hindus consider the cow sacred and the Muslims do not eat pig's meat, both these communities were enraged at such a blatant attempt to harm their religions. So the revolt takes place.
5. The Revolt of 1857 was called the 'Sepoy Mutiny' by the British authorities, while on the other hand Indian historians opined it as the First War of Independence. The revolt began with the mutiny of the sepoys, but was soon transformed into a popular revolt

when people from different sections of the society spontaneously joined in. This is evident from the fact that out of the estimated 1,50,000 people killed in the revolt, 1,00,000 were civilians.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

**1. The social cause of the revolt are :**

- (i) The English could not establish any social relationship with the Indians. The racial arrogance of the British created a difference between the rulers and the ruled. The social reforms introduced by the British were looked upon with suspicion by the conservative sections of the Indian society.
- (ii) The British considered themselves as superior to the Indians. They described the Hindus as barbarians and the Muslims as cruel and intolerant.
- (iii) The British were against idol worship and condemned Hindu Gods and Goddesses. They taxed the lands belonging to the Hindu temples and Muslim mosques, and thus, hurt the religious sentiments.

**2. There were several immediate causes which led to the revolt of 1857 are –**

- (i) **Political Causes :** The British policy of territorial annexations led to the displacement of a large number of rulers and chiefs. The vigorous application of the policies of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse angered the ruling sections of the society.
- (ii) **Economic Causes :** The most important cause of popular discontent was the British policy of economically exploiting India. Economic policies of the British were not in favour of the Indians.
- (iii) **Social and Religious Causes :** The English could not establish any social relationship with the Indians. The racial arrogance of the British created a difference between the rulers and the ruled.
- (iv) **Military Causes :** Indian soldiers formed seven-eighth of the total British troops in India. In the army also the Indians were restricted to the post of Subedar and were never considered for high post.  
Indians were considered inferior by the British and were paid less than the British officials.
- (v) **Immediate Causes :** The whole country was simmering against the unjust exploitative British policies and only a small spark was required to ignite the situation. The British provided them the spark in the form of Enfield Rifles.

**3. After Meerut and Delhi, the revolt spread mainly to Kanpur, Lucknow (Awadh), Jhansi, Gwalior, Bareilly and Arrah (Bihar). The main centres of the revolt were :**

- (i) **Kanpur :** Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II led the rebels and expelled the British garrison from Kanpur. He joined the revolt primarily because he was deprived of his pension by the British.
- (ii) **Lucknow (Awadh) :** Lucknow was the capital of Awadh. There the mutinous sepoys were joined by the disbanded soldiers from the old Awadh army.
- (iii) **Bareilly (Rohilkhand) :** On 31st May 1857, sepoys in Bareilly revolted and British officers fled for their lives. Khan Bahadur Khan, a pensioner of the British government, was the leader of the uprising.
- (iv) **Jhansi :** In Jhansi, the twenty-two-year-old Rani Lakshmi Bai led the rebels when the British refused to accept the claim of her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi.

She fought gallantly against the British forces. But she was ultimately defeated by the English.

4. The Revolt of 1857 was not just an uprising of the soldiers. It was a mass rebellion and got support from all sections of the common people. But, the revolt failed within a year and was mercilessly suppressed by the British in all its major centres. The main causes of the failure of the Indian side were as under :
- The Revolt did not involve the entire region or all the sections of Indian society. Many of the Indian rulers and the big zamindars refused to join the rebellion. Many, like Sindhiya of Gwalior, the Nizam of Hyderabad and Holkar of Indore, gave active support to the British.
  - The British were supported by a strong government in England and a well-developed administrative setup in India. They were well-connected by telegraph, roads and railways. Moreover, they had superior military techniques and able generals.
  - The rebels could not match the modern weapons and materials of war used by the British. Most of the rebels fought with weapons like swords and pikes. They were brave and fearless, but lacked organization and discipline. The British had the railways at their disposal and an excellent system of communication.
  - The rebels lacked experience, ideology and management. They had no idea of protecting the captured States. So, they were soon re-captured by the British.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

- The revolt of 1857 is inevitable because the britishers pressed the Indian in a very wrong way and a revolt is one of many ways in which ordinary people express their unhappiness with the authorities. When people feel that the existing situation has become unbearable, only then do revolts take place. Revolts can be quick and violent, or long drawn and bloodless.  
The revolt of 1857 is not evitable because the britishers had the sense of foing the work ina very systematic manner and the britishers told the indians how to trade with the foreign countries in a better manner.
- The revolt of 1857 was a war of independence becuae in these revolt of 1857 all the Indian people unites and fought against the britishers. During that time the britishers exploit the Indian people very badly and due to this they have to took revenge and that single revenge of all peoples comes with a great revolt and and this revolt stated from the Meerut and later on Delhi then Lucknow and then Kanpur and so on. But this was not a successful revolt and the independence does not took place becuae some of ther people were agree from the decisions of the britishers.

**(I) Activities : Do yourself**

**CHAPTER 7 : Education and British Rule**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (a)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Pathshalas      2. Magnacarta      3. 1920      4. 1875      5. Gandhiji

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True      2. True      3. True      4. True      5. False      6. True



**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Children were taught to read, write and to do simple arithmetic and memorise religious texts.
2. Many British officials said that knowledge of the East was full of errors and unscientific thought. There was no system of annual examinations in Pathshalas.
3. William John and Jonathan Duncan was the supporter of Orientalists.
4. Calcutta Madarsa established because to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law.
5. Central Hindu College at Banaras and Shantiniketan was the two institutions established to promote national education.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The role of Christian Missionaries sent to India by the Britishers were proved important. Many of the Christian missionaries believed that the social evils in Indian society could be removed by winning over the Indians to Christianity through western education. Christian missionaries, who did extensive work in the sphere of spread of modern education in India, were inspired mainly by a prosehytising spirit to spread Christianity among the people.
2. British following the Wood's Despatch that the teaching based on textbooks and children were to be tested through a system of examination. Students had to pay a regular fee, attend classes regularly and the teachers too had to follow a fixed timetable and curriculum.
3. The major recommendation of Wood's despatch were –
  - (i) Provision was made for a systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.
  - (ii) An education department was to be set in every province.
  - (iii) Private schools and colleges were to receive grant from government
  - (iv) Universities were to be established at Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata.
  - (v) At the primary level, the medium of instructions was to be vernacular while at higher level, it would be English.
  - (vi) An Indian educational service was to be introduced which an recruit teachers for government institutions all over India.
4. William Jones feels that the need to study Indian history, philosophy and law was verymuch prominent. This was for a reason that he felt that India civilisation had attained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined. He studied ancient Indian texts on law, philosophy, religion, politics, morality, arithmetic, medicine and the other sciences. He studies all these things just to understand the past of India.
5. Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the arya Samaj in 1875 and encouraged the study of the sciences and technology. The Arya Samaj promoted the equality of all men, whether rich or poor, men or women and rejected the oppressive caste system. He gave the slogan 'Back to the Vedas'. To promote education, he started a number of Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) schools in many parts of India.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The controversy of the Orientalists and the Anglicists are–

**Orientalists** : Orientalist like William Jones studies ancient Indian texts on law, philosophy, religion, politics, morality, arithmetic, medicine and the other sciences. This was for a reason. They felt that Indian civilisation had attained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined. In order to understand India, it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts that were produced in the ancient period. **Anglicists** : The orientalist were opposed by the Anglicists in the early nineteenth century. The Anglicists emphasized upon English language to be the medium of instruction in the educational institutions. They regarded the knowledge of East as unscientific and the literature of East as light-hearted. James Mill and Thomas Babington Macaulay were the main supporters of English as well as scientific knowledge. They wanted to acquaint the Indians with the advancement of science and technology blooming in the west.

2. The new system of education brought order and discipline in the pathshalas. Teaching was now based on textbooks and children were to be tested through a system of examination. Students had to pay a regular fee, attend classes regularly and the teachers too had to follow a fixed timetable and curriculum. Besides, government pandits were the standard of education in the pathshalas.

The aim of early British education policy has been heatedly debated in academic circles. Some well-known educationists were of the view that the purpose was to create clerks to assist the colonial rulers in the administration. On the other hand, it also lead to the spread of western ideas of liberty, freedom and nationalism.

3. The Wood's Despatch is also called the Magna Carta of the Indian education. Lord Wood sent this recommendation to Lord Dalhousie in India in the year 1854. Under the scheme, a chain of schools, colleges and universities were to be opened. It had certain recommendations as follows :
  - (i) Provision was made for a systematic method of education from the primary level to the university level.
  - (ii) An education department was to be set in every province.
  - (iii) Private schools and colleges were to receive grant from government.
  - (iv) Universities were to be established at Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata.
  - (v) At the primary level, the medium of instructions was to be vernacular while at higher level, it would be English.
  - (vi) An Indian educational service was to be introduced which an recruit teachers for government institutions all over India.
  - (vi) There should be atleast one government school in each district.
  - (vii) The Indian natives should be given training in their mother tongue also.
4. Rabindra Nath Tagore believed that a child could develop fully and freely only in natural surroundings and not within the four walls of a classroom. Tagore practically followed his philosophy by opening his dream educational institution at Shantiniketan. Students could study a variety of subjects, including history, literature, language, mathematics, science and technology, drama, dance, music, sculpture and painting. Later, the institution developed into a university. Gandhiji also started the Nai Talim, a new teaching scheme. Dr. Zakir Hussain, the third President of India played a leading role in developing the Nai Talim system of education. He believed that the western system of learning did not promote love and respect for one's own culture and motherland.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. Western education helps the Indian as well as the British in a very efficient manner. Under British education it also led to the spread of western ideas of liberty, freedom and nationalism. Along with the missionaries, the officials of the East India Company also contributed in the establishment of educational institutions. Due to this Indian also feels the establishment of English or western education ruined the youth and they felt it was teaching the youth to admire everything western and look down on everything Indian. Some enlightened Indians advocated the need for national education, that would encourage the youth to take pride in their culture. The first step in this direction was the setting up of the National Council of Education in 1906. So we can say that education both help the Indian as well as the Britishers.

**(I) Activities :** Do yourself

**(J) Map :** Do yourself

**CHAPTER 8 : Women, Caste and Reform**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- |        |        |        |         |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b)  | 5. (c) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |        |        |

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

- |                          |                       |                            |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Raja Ram Mohan Ray    | 2. Chandra Mukhi Basu | 3. Swami Vivekanand        |
| 4. Veda Samaj<br>Pantulu | 5. Gujarat            | 6. Kandukuri Veeresalingam |

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

- |          |          |         |         |         |         |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. True  | 2. False | 3. True | 4. True | 5. True | 6. True |
| 7. False |          |         |         |         |         |

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The woman's life was very tough and affected due to the Sati pratha.
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder Brahmsamaj.
3. The reasons of people not sending girls to school was the male dominance society.
4. Ramabai was born on 23rd April, 1858. She was the daughter of the Sanskrit scholar Anant Shastri Dongre, and his second wife Lakshmi Bai Dongre.
5. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar established "Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha" on 20 July 1924 at Bombay. The main goal/principles of the Sabha were. "Educate, Agitate and Organize".
6. Untouchables do various tasks like removing dead bodies, tanning leather, making leather goods, cleaning drains and toilets.
7. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was an Independent India's first law minister and the maker of the Constitution of India.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The major achievement of Raja Rammohan Roy were many. He started the Brahma Samaj in 1828. He enabled the act which abolished Sati in 1829. Due to his persistent efforts, Lord Bentinck, the then the Governor General banned sati in 1829. He also abolished polygamy. He also stressed on women inheriting the property. He supported women's education and widow remarriage. He opposed child marriage and polygamy.

2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati's philosophy was very important. He established the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875. He raised his voice in favour of widow remarriage and education of girls. He believed in giving equal status to men and women in society. The Arya Samaj promoted the equality of all men, whether rich or poor, men or women and rejected the oppressive caste system. He gave the slogan 'Back to the Vedas'.
3. In Bengal, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's efforts to simplify and modernize Bengali prose were significant. Vidyasagar championed the uplift of the status of women in India, particularly in his native Bengal. His support for women's upliftment made him pass the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. He opened several schools for girls and ran some of them at his own expense.
4. A few examples of educated women and the impact they had on society are –
  - (i) Rassundari Devi, a homemaker, illustrates the restrictions on Bengali women on being educated.
  - (ii) Begum Rukeya Sakhawat Hossain also educated in Bengali and English wrote 'Sultana's Dream' and condemned restrictions imposed on women.
  - (iii) Tarabia Sinde criticizing the social differences between men and women.
  - (iv) Pandita Ramabai was a great scholar of Sanskrit, she felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women, and wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women.
5. The condition of the untouchables was equally pathetic. Various works like removing dead bodies, tanning leather, making leather goods, cleaning drains and toilets and sweeping roads were performed by the outcastes. Those who performed them were considered untouchable by the upper castes, as their touch was believed to be impure. They were not allowed to draw water from the village well and often had to walk for kilometres to an alternate source of water.
6. Kandukuri Veerasalingam, prominent reformer from Andhra Pradesh. He encouraged inter-caste marriages and fought against the caste system. He was responsible for the construction of a temple known as 'Brahm Mandir' in 1887, in Andhra Pradesh. He also established the Hithakarini School in 1908. He also started the Hitakarini Samaj in 1906 to take up reforms in society. He started a school for girls in Dowlaiswaram and conducted widow remarriages.
7. Periyar believed that equality for all would become a reality only when the caste system was eradicated. Because of his agitations, the government amended the constitution to protect the rights of the oppressed, and reservation was introduced for the backward classes.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The condition of the women is very bad in the society. Women have remained subjugated in the male-dominated Indian society. The birth of a girl was not celebrated in the family. Polygamy (man having more than one wife) was common in the families of ruling princes and big zamindars. Girls were married off at an early age. The life of widows was pathetic. The remarriage of widows was a rare phenomenon and often not encouraged. The practice of 'Sati' was very common. Women's right to property were also restricted. Women had no chance to take education.
2. The contribution of the following persons and organisations plays a great role in the upliftment of women. Various persons are—

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the pioneer of modern Indian Renaissance for the remarkable reforms he brought in the 18th century India. Vishnu Shastri. A Widow Remarriage Association was also started in Bombay, in 1866. Swami Dayanand Saraswati established the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875. He raised his voice in favour of widow remarriage and education of girls. Kandukuri Veerasalingam was a leading social reformer of Andhra Pradesh. He opened the first girls school in 1874.

3. Various organisations works towards the abolition of caste based discrimination because they were the one who stood up against the caste system and struggled for a society based on equality of all men irrespective of caste, creed or religion. Various social reformer and organisations were there who worked against the discrimination of the caste system like Jyotirao Govindrao Phule, Sri Narayan Guru, Kandukuri Veerasalingam, E V Ramaswami Naicker, Gopal Hari Deshmukh, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and many more.
4. Reformers basically focus in the caste sytem because the caste system grew rigid and this will create many evils in the society like –
  - (i) A person born into a particular caste was forced to adopt his family profession. The strict caste rules did not permit any change of profession. People could not develop skills other than their own. It hindered the free development of society, which became stagnant.
  - (ii) The division of society into various castes gave rise to social inequalities. The low castes were treated as inferior. They were deprived of the privileges enjoyed by the higher castes.
  - (iii) The rigid caste regulations narrowed the outlook of people and checked the growth of society.
  - (iv) The rigid caste rules and regulations did not permit inter-caste in a marriage or inter-dining.
5. Muslim women like the Begums of Bhopal played a notable role in promoting education among women. They founded a primary school for girls at Aligarh. Another remarkable woman Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. She was a fearless critic of conservative ideas, arguing that religions leaders of every faith accorded an inferior place to women . She started another school at Bhagalpur after her husband's death. In the North Indian Muslim families, women learnt to read the Kuran in Arabic. They were given education at homes.
6. Gandhiji believed in the doctrine of equality embodied in the Gita. In 1916, he found the Sabarmati Aashram in Gujarat and opened its doors for people of all religions. Gandhiji called the untouchables Harijans (the children of God). He himself began to live with the Harijans in their colony. Gandhiji's struggle for the untouchables also helped in the promotion of feelings of nationalism among the depressed sections of the society. He ate food and drank water from the homes of harijans so due these ways he eradicate the evils of caste system.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. The relevency of the caste system today in India is not so important as comapred to the past time. Now a days one people can marry the other one belongs from the different cast. Upper caste people can marrige with the lower caste people. Lower caste peoples do not have some specific work, now they can do whatever they want to do. In other words the caste system is eradicate from the India fully now there is no such restriction are imposed which were imposed in the past period. But some places are also there

where the caste system is so relevant like in many villages also the Brahmins are devoted like a god because they think that Brahmins are the mediator of the god and also various upper caste and lower caste policies are also prevailing in the backward areas but as soon as possible they also abolish as the many part of India is abolished on its own.

2. Yes, I agree with this statement because India is a developing country and here the people do not have perfect knowledge and they are illiterate too and they do not have enough knowledge to think about the good future for the lower caste people. As the government gave some rights to the lower caste people but these rights are not reached to the needed one and the persons who do not want they too that benefits and enjoy that benefits and due to this we are coming backward not forward. Some examples like Bhangis (untouchables) gave the work only the sweeping and cleaning sewage. This is not true because this is a very dirty work and due to education they can also be able to do the great work.

- (I) **Value Based Questions** : **Do yourself with the help of teacher.**  
 (J) **Map** : **Do yourself**  
 (K) **Activities** : **Do yourself**

### CHAPTER 9 : Change in the Arts : Painting, Literature, Architecture

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (c)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Johann Zoffany      2. Hutheesing Tagore      3. Bankim Chandra Chatterji  
 4. Kesari Maratha      5. Calcutta

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. False      6. True

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Raja Ravi Verma introduced the oil painting in India.
2. Portrait is a picture of person in which the face and facial expressions are distinctly and clearly marked.
3. Abanindranath Tagore and Raja Ravi Verma were the two Indian painters who experimented with the local styles.
4. A mural is a wall painting and Mural is a painting of Indian tradition.
5. St. Thomas cathedral Basilica and The War Memorial were the most famous buildings of the British period in Madras.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Raja Ravi Verma was a member of a royal family. He painted Indian themes using the Western technique of oil painting. He was the most popular mythological painter. He painted mainly portraits of people and scenes from the Indian epics. His paintings were in great demand, especially among the wealthy section of the Indian society.
2. Rabindranath Tagore started Shantiniketan a different style of a dance form called Rabindra Nritya were taught. Several regional dance styles like Kuchipudi, Odissi, Bharatnatyam, Mohiniattam and Manipuri evolved.



3. In 1557, the Portuguese introduced the printing press in India, to help in the printing of Christian religious literature. Soon printing presses came up in several parts of the country. This revolutionised Indian literature.

The major contribution of these newspapers were that they raised voice against social problems due to which social reform movements were started in different parts of the country so these printing press helps in the freedom struggle alot.

4. In the late 19th century photography was introduced in India during the time of British Governor-General Lord Curzon (1899–1905). Lala Deen Dayal was a well-known photographer. Numerous historic events and buildings were photographed by him.
5. Yes I think that some artists wanted to develop a national style of art because all the artistes wheater Indian or European want that their way of painting should be encouraged by all the peopel and due to this britishers encouraged the european paintings and the Indian rulers likle Tipu Sultan encouraged the Indian traditional paintings. So all want to establish a national style of art.
6. Bombay emerged as a major commercial centre in the nineteenth century. One of these is the Flora Fountain in central Bombay. It is decorated with beautiful statues and gets its name from the figure of the Roman goddess Flora at its top. The railway station Vicrotia Terminus (Chhatrapati shivaji Terminus) was built in 1888 and was named after the Queen of England. The Prince of Wales Museum, near the Gateway of India is another striking building King Charles. It was designed by George Willet.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The development of painting in India during the British rule. Tipu Sultan was one the few Indian rulers who did not encourage or adapt the style of the imperial artists. He encouraged Indian Artists and made them paint his palace wall in rich Indian traditional art. He strongly resisted the European art and continued with his tradition of Mural Painting. A Mural is a wall painting. Tipu got the walls of his palace at Seringapatam painted in mural styles with the help of local artistis. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the British employed Indian artists to illustrate the manners and customs of India and to record scenes of monuments, deities, festivals and occupations. These works later became known as ‘Company paintings’ because they were created by Indian artists employed by members of the British East India Company. Sewak Ram was the most famous painter of this school of paintings. Hence due to the effort of TIpU Sultan the development takes place in th early period in India under the British rule.
2. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Indian literature was mostly confined to mythology and religion. It was in the form of poetry and songs. But now, literature assumed new forms and vast dimensions. It was now, based on secular themes and national subjects. With the influence of modern ideas, many Indian languages also developed. New forms of literary writing such as short stories, novels, drama, essays and prose writing also became very popular. Day to day issues of individuals were portrayed in the literature. The most common subject of this period was the national movement and the freedom struggle. The literary works reached every corner of the country and played a vital role in the spread of nationalism. There was a rapid development of the literature of regional languages such as Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Malyalam.
3. **The short note are-**

**Raja Ravi Verma**–The nineteenth century painter Raja Ravi Verma of Travancore, Kerala , was a member of a royal family. He painted Indian themes using the Western

technique of oil painting. He was the most popular mythological painter. He painted mainly portraits of people and scenes from the Indian epics. His paintings were in great demand, especially among the wealthy section of the Indian society. Raja Ravi Varma also set up a printing press to produce inexpensive prints of his paintings for the general public.

**The Bengal School of Painting** – In the nineteenth century, the only school of painting that was flourishing in Bengal was the traditional art of scroll paintings that was popular in the rural areas. These paintings were done on cloth or patas. They depicted conventional images of Gods and Goddesses and scenes from epics like Tulsidas 'Rama charita manas'. The Kalighat patas depicted Gods, Goddesses, Saints, mythological figures and various social events. Some of them bore funny drawings meant to make fun of the changes in the social life of the Bengali elite, as a result of their interaction with the Europeans.

4. The two schools of Indian architecture in the beginning of 20th century emerged in the beginning of the 20th century : One, the revivalist group that wanted construction on an indigenous basis and second, the modern school that wanted construction to be based on western lines. The then Viceroy, Lord Curzon favoured the second school. To mark the peak of the British Empire in India, Lord Curzon got the Victoria Memorial Hall constructed in Calcutta. The architect of the Hall was Sir William Emerson. The architect of the Hall was Sir William Emerson. The Victoria Memorial was inaugurated by the King, Edward in 1921.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. The British saw themselves as the successors to the Mughals and used architecture as a symbol of power because after decling the Mughal Empire the Britishers took the wealth of the Indian and work with that power. The britishers thinks that the architecture made by the mughal emporer also made by the britihers and also they think that Indian property belongs themselves. And Indian peoples naver took their India from themselves so they think that the Mughals architeruce also comes in the hands and they can used thier architecture to show their power and also thinks that they are the successors of the mughal empire. So this statement is true that the britishers thinks that they are the sucesors of the mughals and they used their architecture as a power.

**(I) Activities : Do yourself**

**CHAPTER 10 : Rise of Indian Nationalism**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5.(b)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. A.O. Home                              2. Gopal Krishna Gokhale              3. America  
4. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar      5. Radicals                              6. Curzon

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True              2. False              3. False              4. False              5. False              6. True

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Due to the 1857 revolt all Indians realized the unity in India against foreign rule.
2. Lal-Bal-Pal was the Initial of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.
3. Iibert Bill Controversy was the controversy that the English community and other Europeans in India reacted harshly, declaring that even the most highly educated Indians were unfit to try Europeans.
4. Muslim League was set up in 1906.
5. The 'Moderates' were very liberal in their objectives and methods. They believed in the goodness and justice of the British.
6. In 1913, Ghadar Party was established in America and Canada, and its newspaper was Ghadar in Urdu and Punjabi.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Nationalism is a sense of oneness born out of sharing the same geographical territory, the same culture and history, and similar aspirations to be independent of foreign domination.
2. Surendranath Banerjee brought all these associations onto one national platform. He took a step and organized an all-India National conference at Calcutta in 1883.
3. Iibert Bill Controversy was the controversy that the English community and other Europeans in India reacted harshly, declaring that even the most highly educated Indians were unfit to try Europeans.
4. A.O. Hume, a retired British Civil Servant, organized a meeting in Bombay. This was the first step towards the making of a political organization called the Congress. His aim, was the creation of an organization that would communicate the demands of the Indians to the government.
5. In 1906, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and some other important Muslim leaders founded the All India Muslim League in Dhaka to protect and promote the political interests of the Muslims of India. The League supported the partition of Bengal. It demanded reservation for Muslims in government services.
6. Bengal was partitioned in 1905 by Viceroy Curzon. The reason behind the partition that was officially announced was that the Bengal province was too large to be administered by a single governor and therefore was partitioned on administrative purpose. But the actual reason for this partition was to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians and to create disunity between Hindus and Muslims.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. **Various factor responsible for growth of nationalism in India are-**
  - (i) **Political, Administrative and Economic Unification of India :** Nationalist sentiments grew easily among the people because India was unified and welded into a nation during the 19th and 20th centuries. The introduction of a uniform and modern system of government by the British throughout the country unified it administratively. The destruction of the rural and local self-sufficient economy and the introduction of modern trade and industries on an all-India scale had increasingly made India's economic life a single whole and interlinked the economic fate of people living in different parts of the country. Furthermore, the introduction of the railways, telegraph and unified postal systems had brought the different parts of the country together and promoted mutual contact among the people, especially among the leaders.

- (ii) **Religious and Cultural Awakening** : The religious and cultural movements of the 18th and 19th centuries aimed at reforming the society of social evils and revival of Indian's rich traditional heritage. The reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Swami Dayananad Saraswati, Vivekananda, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc. encouraged people to do away with those practises and customs that marred their intellectual development. They made the people aware of the rich and glorious past of India. They criticized the policies of the British in their writings and journals. The Indians soon realized that to regain their self-respect, it was necessary to throw the British out of India.
2. The British had succeeded in dividing the Hindus and Muslims by the Partition of Bengal. The Muslim leaders felt that a need for a political organization that would work in the interest of the Muslims. In 1906, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and some other important Muslim leaders founded the All India Muslim League in Dhaka to protect and promote the political interests of the Muslims of India. The League supported the partition of Bengal. It demanded reservation for Muslims in government services. Later on, it also demanded political representation for Muslims through separate electorates. In its Amritsar session of 1908, the Muslim League demanded a separate electorate for the Muslims. The demand was fulfilled by the government in the form of the Minto–Morley Reforms of 1909. From now onwards, some seats in the councils were reserved for the Muslims who would be elected by the Muslim voters. The split between the Congress and the League resulted in the weakening of the National Movement.
  3. The first twenty years of the Congress were dominated by 'Moderates'. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was the most important leader of this group. The 'Moderates' were very liberal in their objectives and methods. They believed in the goodness and justice of the British. They thought that the British would be kind and humble towards India, once they got to know its true state of affairs. The moderate leaders relied heavily on making humble appeals to the British through petitions, speeches, articles and through writings in newspapers. Moderated have various demands like –
    - (i) Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
    - (ii) Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.
    - (iii) Legislative Council to have more Indian Members, Councils to be given more power and introduction of legislative councils in all provinces.
    - (iv) Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
    - (v) More powers for the local bodies.
    - (vi) Lowering down to expenditure on military.
    - (vii) Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
    - (viii) Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
    - (ix) Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations.
    - (x) Reduction of spending on army.
  4. The anti-partition agitation was intensified by extremist leaders Swadeshi and Boycott movements. Use of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods were the main instruments initially. The movement had a wide following and far reaching consequences. The method of boycott aimed at asking people to boycott goods manufactured in Britain. This would help India to move away from the status of being 'a dumping ground' for

British goods. The movement spread to all parts of the India. People refused to use the goods manufactured in Britain and burnt those that they had. Students boycotted their classes and joined the movement. For the first time, Indian women joined a movement in large numbers.

The Boycott movement against the partition of Bengal soon converted into Swadeshi movement. Bengal soon converted into Swadeshi movement. Swadeshi means 'of one's own country'. People began wearing cotton clothes made in India. The Boycott Movement affected British trade and industry, while the Swadeshi Movement helped local Indian industry to prosper. The Congress leaders supported the Swadeshi and Boycott movements and hoped that this would bring the British to their knees. The Swadeshi Movement encouraged the ideas of self-help, swadeshi enterprise, national education and use of Indian languages. It gave an impetus to the Indian industry by encouraging the use of Swadeshi goods.

5. The militant nationalism gained strength in the 20th century. The leaders who were associated with this extremist movement were, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak often referred as Bal Pal and Lal. They promoted radical methods to express their demands. These leaders opposed the policy of 'petitions' and 'resolutions' and laid stress on self-reliance and constructive work. This group of leaders came to be called as the 'Extremists' or 'Radicals'. The extremists aimed at achieving Swaraj that meant complete independence from British rule. The extremists rejected the technique of the moderates and gave up the policy of prayer and preaching. Extremists drew their inspiration from India's past. Extremists revived the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to arouse the masses. Extremists wanted to inculcate pride in India's glorious culture to generate the spirit of nationalism. Extremists invoked Goddesses Kali or Durga for strength to fight for the motherland.
6. A revolutionary is a person who either actively participates in, or advocates revolution. Also, the term revolutionary refers to something that has a major, sudden impact on society or on some aspect of human endeavor. They aimed at physically expelling the British from India. They are called revolutionaries. The common function of the revolutionaries was the freedom of India from the clutches of the British rule. They believed that the rule of the West could be ended only by the use of western methods of violence. Hence, these nationalists too, advocated the use of guns, revolvers and bombs in their activities.

#### **(H) HOTS**

1. Use of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods were the main instruments initially. The movement had a wide following and far reaching consequences. The method of boycott aimed at asking people to boycott goods manufactured in Britain. The movement spread to all parts of the India. People refused to use the goods manufactured in Britain and burnt those that they had. Huge public bonfires were made and British goods were burnt. For the first time, Indian women joined a movement in large numbers.  
The Boycott movement against the partition of Bengal soon converted into Swadeshi movement. Bengal soon converted into Swadeshi movement. Swadeshi means 'of one's own country'. People began wearing cotton clothes made in India. This was a two-pronged attack on the British. The Boycott Movement affected British trade and industry, while the Swadeshi Movement helped local Indian industry to prosper. The Congress leaders supported the Swadeshi and Boycott movements and hoped that this

would bring the British to their knees. Hence this is the turning point in the struggle for national liberation in India.

2. There were various factors which led to the rise of the revolutionaries are –
- (i) Political, Administrative and Economic Unification of India
  - (ii) Religious and Cultural Awakening
  - (iii) Racism of the British Administration
  - (iv) Economic Exploitation
  - (v) Development of Indian Press and Literature
  - (vi) Development of Means of Communication
  - (vii) Administrative Unity of the British
  - (viii) Western Thought and Education
  - (ix) Development of Vernacular Languages
  - (x) Discrimination against Indians in the Appointment to Government Services

**(I) VBQ(Value Based Question)**

1. The true objective behind the establishment of the Muslim League was so much important at the time of the partition of Bengal. The Muslim leaders felt that there is some political organisation needed to upliftment of the work of the Muslims.
2. Various factors were there which can be said responsible for the growth of national sentiments like Economic Exploitation, Administrative Unity of the British, Western Thought and Education, Swadeshi Movement and the act of various revolutionaries.

**(J) Activities**

Do yourself

**(K) Map**

Do yourself

**CHAPTER 11 : The National Movement**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. South Africa                      2. 1919                      3. Swaraj  
4. Subhash Chandra Bose      5. Indian National Army      6. Complete Independence day

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True      2. False      3. False      4. True      5. False      6. True

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Chittaranjan Das was the president of Swaraj Party.
2. General Dyer marched in and without any warning opened fire on the crowd in Jalliwala Bagh.
3. The British did not include any Indian member in the commission. They claimed that the various Indian groups had major differences, and could never come to any agreement over constitutional changes. So Simon commission was set up in 1927.
4. Do or Die (Karo ya Maro) was the popular slogan for the Quit India Movement.
5. Dominion status for India was proposed by Cripps at the end of the war. But both the major parties, Muslim League and Congress, rejected this proposal.



**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in Porbandar, Gujarat. He was born on 2nd October 1869. He went to England to study law, after completing his early education in India. He returned to India and started practising law. Mahatma Gandhi began first movement was launched at Champaran in Bihar in 1917.
2. According to the salt law, the British must have the sole right of manufacturing salt in India. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagrah Movement on 12 March 1930. Gandhiji violated the Salt Law by gathering the natural salt found on the sea-shore.
3. Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army (INA) in Singapore in 1943. The Indian National Army was also known as the Azad Hind Fauj. This force of about 45,000 soldiers consisted of Indian soldiers and officers of the British army who had been taken prisoner by the Japanese during the Second World War.
4. Gandhiji wanted immediate British withdrawal from India. On 8 August 1942, the Quit India Resolution was adopted at the Congress session in Bombay. Gandhiji gave the people the motto of "Do or die" (Karo ya Maro) that is, either free India or die in the attempt.
5. In December 1925, the Communist Party of India was established in Kanpur. Communism aims to establish a classless society in which the state owns the means of production and the workers have a share in the profits. The Indian communists supported the cause of the peasants and workers.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. Mahatma Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 on a year's contract . It was here in South Africa that he witnessed the racial discrimination in its worst Form . He decided to fight for the rights of the Indians in South Africa and started the Satyagraha movement. Mahatma Gandhi began first movement was launched at Champaran in Bihar in 1917. It was a form of resistance based on truth and nonviolence. He started the nationwide struggle by adopting simple means which involved the masses. He encouraged the people to use 'Swadeshi' goods and popularized the use of 'Charkha' and 'Khadi'.
2. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13th April 1919 and it remained a turning point in the history of India's freedom movement. In Punjab, there was an unprecedented support to the Rowlatt Satyagraha. Facing a violent situation, the Government of Punjab handed over the administration to the military authorities under General Dyer. He banned all public meetings and detained the political leaders. On 13th April, the Baisakhi day (harvest festival), a public meeting was organized at the Jallianwala Bagh (garden). General Dyer marched in and without any warning opened fire on the crowd. The firing continued for about 10 to 15 minutes and it stopped only after the ammunition exhausted. According to official report 379 people were killed and 1137 wounded in the incident.
3. Under the able leadership of Gandhiji, the Civil Disobedience Movement was started. It was different from the Non-Cooperation Movement. This movement focussed on complete independence, making the British administrators helpless and functioning of the Government difficult.
  - (i) **Dandi March :** The Dandi March was the outcome of the civil disobedience movement. It was launched in March 1930. This march was undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi and many of his followers as a revolt against the salt law. The

movement soon spread to different parts of the country. People began to violate Salt Laws and produce salt.

- (ii) **The First Round Table Conference:** In November 1930, the British Government organized the First Round Table Conference. Its main objective was to discuss the report of Simon Commission. The conference was attended by the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Princely States. The Congress boycotted the conference.
  - (iii) **Gandhi Irwin Pact 1931:** In 1931, Gandhiji and Irwin signed a pact according to which the British agreed to release all the prisoners, who were arrested without reasons and the Congress also agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement and agreed to participate in the second Round Table Conference.
  - (iv) **The Second Round Table Conference:** The conference was held from September to December 1931. Gandhiji represented the Indian National Congress. In this conference, the British government focussed on rights of the minorities and the princely states.
4. **The Simon Commission:** In 1927, a commission headed by Sir John Simon was appointed to recommend constitutional changes in India. The British did not include any Indian member in the commission. They claimed that the various Indian groups had major differences, and could never come to any agreement over constitutional changes. The Congress boycotted the commission. The Simon Commission arrived in 1928. It was greeted with black banners saying "Simon Go Back". At an anti-Simon demonstration in Lahore, Saunders, a British police officer, lathi-charged the peaceful demonstrators. In this lathi-charge Lala Lajpat Rai was badly injured and died soon after the incident. The British faced retaliation. Bhagat Singh, a revolutionary, killed Saunders, the British officer who had ordered the lathi charge. He was hanged on 23th March 1929. The Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.

**The Nehru Report:** An attempt at drafting a constitution by the Indians was made in 1928 by Motilal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Nehru report demanded dominion status of India. It recommended that India should be granted a dominion status immediately. It also demanded fundamental rights for Indian people. But the Muslim League rejected the report.

#### (H) HOTS

1. I am going to join the Indian National Army and took freedom movement in India. Subhash Chandra Bose organized the Indian National Army (INA) in Singapore in 1943. The Indian National Army was also known as the Azad Hind Fauj. This force of about 45,000 soldiers consisted of Indian soldiers and officers of the British army who had been taken prisoner by the Japanese during the Second World War. Due to the bravery of the Azad Hind Fauj we get the freedom in a very easy manner. Sur to the death of the Subhash Chandra Bose the Fauj going to decline if the death of the bosc was not happens then the fauj surely make the recor and also helps more in freedom.

#### (I) VBQ (Value Based Question)

1. The Government of India Act, 1935 was originally passed in August 1935 and is said to be the longest Act (British) of Parliament ever enacted by that time. It had 321 sections and 10 schedules. This was the most lengthiest and most complicated one .

#### (J) Activities : Do yourself

#### (K) Map : Do yourself

## CHAPTER 12 : India after Independence

**(A) Tick (✓) the correct answer :**

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel      2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad      3. 29 April 1954  
4. Pakistan      5. British      6. Delhi

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True      2. True      3. False      4. True      5. True

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The Indian army was sent to take over the state of Junagarh. The Nawab fled to join Pakistan and Junagarh joined India.
2. Potti Sriramalu died on 15th December 1952. The government had to concede to the demand and the new state of Andhra Pradesh was created on 1st October 1953.
3. Dr. Ambedkar meant that as per politicians they only said that there are all equal only by saying but in actual way inequality happens.
4. India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka country are members of SAARC.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. In India, there were about five hundred small and large Princely states that enjoyed autonomy in various degrees in colonial India. Each State had its own king, flag, currency and army. Sardar Patel made the integration of princely states into India possible.
2. After Independence there were refugees everywhere, camping on any available piece of empty land. The responsibility on the government was enormous, and it acted with speed. The public also rose to the occasion. A Ministry of Rehabilitation was formed to handle the situation and these refugees create a lot of problem.
3. The next step was economic development. India was a colony under the British rule and exploited by them for more than 200 years. The government took a step towards the mixed economy and the five year plan and due to these the government attains the economic development after the independence.
4. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister developed the foreign policy of free India in this context. After independence, India did not want to join any of the 'power blocs'. India decided to choose the policy of non-alignment in world affairs.
5. India has maintained friendly relations with Nepal, the Himalayan nation to its north. The relations between India and Nepal strengthened by the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed in 1950. It was a bilateral treaty that allowed free movement of people and goods between the two nations and collaboration on defence and foreign affairs. India helped Nepal in the construction of bridges, hospitals and railway lines. Nepal is a land-locked country and has no ports for overseas trade. Both countries have therefore signed a Treaty of Trade and Transit for mutual cooperation. For Indians, travelling to and from Nepal is easy, with no restrictions.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The main features of the Constitution are :

- (i) **Voting Rights:** Universal adult franchise was adopted by the Constitution and it was one of the remarkable features of the Constitution. In other countries, it had taken years of struggle to ensure universal adult franchise. Thus, the Constitution makers gave political equality to all citizens of India.
  - (ii) **Secularism:** India is a country of many religions. India's constitution has accepted secularism as one of its basic principles. India does not have a state religion. All religious groups, including Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Bahais and Zoroastrians, have the same fundamental rights.
  - (iii) **Equality:** The Constitution was the guarantee of equality before the law; regardless of caste or religious affiliations. While some leaders proposed to build the nation on Hindu ideals, Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to build a secular state.
  - (iv) **Division of powers:** The Constitution provided three lists of subjects : a Union List, with subjects like railways, defence and foreign affairs, which is the exclusive responsibility of the Centre; a State List of subjects, such as education and health, the state governments exercise rights on these subject; a Concurrent list has subjects like forests and agriculture which are jointly handled by the union and the states.
  - (v) **Status of Hindi Language:** Many members of the Constituent Assembly believed that after the demise of British from India, the English language should no longer be used and its place must be taken by Hindi. But at the same time, there were members who could not speak Hindi and insisted on the use of English language. Finally, Hindi was designated as the 'official language' of India while English was to be used mainly as a medium of communication in services and courts.
2. The international politics changed drastically after the Second World War. At that time a new international body, the United Nations (1945), was formed. The major countries of the world were divided into two powerful political groups. The countries of the world divided into two hostile groups or 'blocks' shortly after the Second World War. While one group of countries was led by the US and the Western powers, the second group was headed by the Soviet Union. They were referred to as the 'Western Blocks' and the 'Eastern Blocks' respectively. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister developed the foreign policy of free India in this context. After independence, India did not want to join any of the 'power blocs'. India decided to choose the policy of non-alignment in world affairs. Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundations of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) with the support of Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia. The NAM held its first conference Belgrade, Yugoslavia of 25 countries. By the 1990s, the NAM had more than a hundred members.
  3. The basic objective of her foreign policy—India has laid down the five principles known as the Panch Sheel. They are co-existence, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for each other's sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. The Panch Sheel principles have already been accepted by a large number of countries as principles that would guide their conduct in international affairs. According to this policy, India respects the independence and sovereignty of all the countries. India strongly believes that people of all nations, religions and races are equal. India strongly opposes the countries in which the government discriminates against people on the basis of their religion, colour, race or class.

4. After Independence Nehru also signed an agreement with Premier Zhou Enali of China on 29th April, 1954, for the enactment of Panchsheel. For achieving world peace—the basic objective of her foreign policy—India has laid down the five principles known as the Panch Sheel. They are co-existence, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respect for each other’s sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. The Panch Sheel principles have already been accepted by a large number of countries as principles that would guide their conduct in international affairs.
5. Pakistan was created in 1947. It consisted of West Pakistan and East Pakistan (Bangladesh). Both the countries had a strained relationship since independence. Pakistan had an eye on Kashmir and it tried to liberate Kashmir which resulted in conflict between India and Pakistan. The accession of the Princely States of Kashmir by India was not at all acceptable to Pakistan and since then, Kashmir has remained a subject of dispute between the two countries. India has fought three major wars with Pakistan over the Kashmir issue, the latest being the Kargil war of 1999. Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee meets with Nawaz Sharif, his Pakistani counterpart, in Lahore. The two sign the Lahore Declaration, the first major agreement between the two countries since the 1972 Simla Accord. In the recent years, efforts have been made to maintain cordial and friendly relations between the two countries. The development of bus and train routes have facilitated the reunion of many families after so many years of Partition. It has also helped in the movement of travellers and pilgrims. Our relations with Pakistan worsened after the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament on December 13, 2001. Efforts are being made by the government of both the countries to ease tension and normalize relations. A durable peace can be established when both India and Pakistan live and work under the spirit of Shimla and Lahore Agreements through bilateral talks in the atmosphere of trust and goodwill.

**(H) Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

1. The challenges facing by the India are a list of many things. But the foremost challenge that needs to be addressed by the Indian Government are the Terrorism. Terrorism is the main problem facing by the Indian government because due to the terrorism various public property going to destroy and the fear also set in the mind of the people that they have to always under the fear of the terrorism and due to this fear they cannot be able to do work properly and also our nation going in a backward stage. So demolish the terrorism is the biggest challenge in front of the government.

**(I) Activities : Do yourself**



# GEOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER 1 : Resources

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (c)      6. (b)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Resources      2. Non- Living      3. Biotic      4. Technologies      5. Human made  
6. Renewable resource

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False      2. True      3. False      4. False

### (D) Match the following :

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

### (E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. Resource are the raw materials that are drawn from nature and used without much modification.
2. Natural resources are naturally occurring substances that are considered valuable in their relatively unmodified (natural) form. Water and soils are the example of natural resources.
3. The distribution of natural resources depends upon many physical factors like land, climate and altitude.
4. Human resources are important because people with healthy mind and body have great potential to produce anything that they desire.
5. The resources which are available everywhere on the earth are called ubiquitous resources. Land, soil, air etc. are the examples of ubiquitous resources.

### (F) Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The raw materials that are drawn from nature and used without much modification are known as the resources. Natural resources are available to sustain the very complex interaction between living things and non-living things. Humans also benefit immensely from this interaction. People consume resources directly or indirectly.
2. Our earth is full of resources . There are three types of resources
  - (i) Natural resources–These resources are obtained directly from nature for ex – land, soil etc.
  - (ii) Man made resources–These resouces are those made by the numans for ex– aircraft, buildings etc.
  - (iii) Human resources–Humans are the most valuable resouces of world. Because have the power to convert one resource into many uses. For ex– human workforce.
3. High technological knowledge and human skills are required for their best use. Human qualities should be improved, so that they create more and more valuable products. Health and education help in making people a valuable resource. Hence humans are the most valuable resources of the world.
4. On the basis origin natural resources can also be classified as biotic and abiotic.
  - (i) Biotic resources are resources which come from living beings, e.g. milk, leather, timber, etc. (ii) Abiotic resources are resources which come from non-living sources, e.g. soil, rocks and minerals are the example of abiotic resources.



**5. Ubiquitous Resources :** Resources which are available everywhere on the earth are called ubiquitous resources. Land, soil, air etc. are the examples of ubiquitous resources.

**Localized Resources :** Resources which are available at select locations on the earth are called localized resources. Different metals and minerals like iron, copper, gold, silver etc. are the examples of localized resources.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

**1. Natural resources :** Natural resources are naturally occurring substances that are considered valuable in their relatively unmodified (natural) form. Water, land, soils, rocks, forests, animals, fossil fuels and minerals are all natural resources. The natural resources can be classified in many divisions and sub-divisions. These are divided on the basis of their origin, development and useability, renewability and distribution.

**Man- Made resources :** Man-made resources are those which humans create using technology and skills. In the process, natural substances are transformed into useful products. Even the technology used to make such products is a human-made resource. Aircrafts, buildings, machinery, roads and railway tracks are some examples of human-made resources.

**Human Resources :** Human resource consists of people. Human resource and its proper development are of great importance. The creative mind of humans and the desire to satisfy their need helped them to produce different products and services that we see, feel and observe in our day-to-day life. For example: Iron ore was used to build tools, machines, etc.

**2.** Natural resources are free and precious gifts of the nature. These are also essential for the survival of human being on the earth. Some of these resources can be used directly. For example, water, air and fruits can be used directly, while minerals have to be separated from their ores. We get petrol, diesel and wax from crude petroleum after refining. So, we can say that most natural resources provide us with raw materials and we have to process them into useful products that are fit for human consumption and human use those resources to satisfy the needs, wants and desire.

**3.** Sustainable development means development that takes place without damaging the environment. When we use natural resources wisely for today's need and also conserve them for our future generation, it is known as sustainable development. Development of the resources should be done without damaging the environment and the needs of present generation should not be compromised with those of the future generations, this is known as sustainable development. Sustainable development is so much required because our future generation also want to saw those natural resources, if we use wisely then only we left for for our future generation. Resources can be sustained into various ways.

(i) Improve the quality of human life.

(ii) Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity.

(iii) Minimize the depletion of natural resources.

(iv) Change personal attitude and practices towards the environment.

(v) Enable communities to care for their own environment.

**4.** Most of the natural resources are limited in stock. Even some of the renewable resources can become scarce if they are not used judiciously. The population was low and the human needs were limited. They could fulfil all their needs from their

surroundings. With scientific and technologies advancement, human beings started using resources on a larger scale. The increase in population and rising demand for various goods and minerals have already caused a damage to many valuable resources. We are already facing shortage of water at many places because of excessive exploitation of water. Scientists predict that coal and petroleum are going to be exhausted in the near future. It is important to conserve the natural resources. Conservation not only secures our life but also the life of future generations. The golden rule of conservation is - the three R's – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Conservation is very important for us because if we do not conserve our natural resources then what we left for our future generation and when the resources are scare they are going to be more expensive hence poor people will going to not able to use resources.

**(H) Differentiate between the following :**

**1. The Difference between Actual and Potential resource**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Actual resources</b>	<b>Potential resource</b>
1.	An actual resource is that whose existence has been proved and whose location, quality and quantity have been determined.	The resources that are mainly concentrated in a particular region but whose entire quantity may not be known and these are not being used at present are known as the potential resources.
2.	All resources that are currently in use are actual resources. These resources are determined, surveyed and quantified carefully for proper utilization.	Potential resources may be used in the future. High technological knowledge and human skills are required for their best use.

**2. The difference between Renewable and Non-renewable resources :**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Renewable resources</b>	<b>Non-renewable resources</b>
1.	The resources which have the capacity or ability to reproduce or renew quickly are called renewable resources. Some of these resources are available continuously and do not get affected by human activities	A non-renewable resource is a natural resource that exists in a fixed amount that cannot be re-made, re-grown or regenerated as fast as it is consumed and used up.
2.	Solar energy, wind energy, water energy and to some extent plants and shrubs are the examples of renewable resources. Some of the renewable resources can be destroyed due to careless use.	Minerals and fossil fuels belong to this category. Their rate of formation is extremely low. They take millions of years to form. Therefore, they cannot be replenished soon.

**3. The Difference between natural and human made resource are–**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Natural resource</b>	<b>Human made resource</b>
1.	Natural resources are naturally occurring substances that are considered valuable in their relatively unmodified (natural) form.	Human-made resources are those which humans create using technology and skills. In the process, natural substances are transformed into useful products.
2.	Water, land, soils, rocks, forests, animals, fossil fuels and minerals are all natural resources. These resources are free and precious gifts of the nature.	Even the technology used to make such products is a human-made resource. Aircrafts, buildings, machinery, roads and railway tracks are some examples of human-made resources.

**4. The Difference between Biotic and Abiotic resource are –**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Biotic resource</b>	<b>Abiotic resource</b>
1.	Resources which come from living beings are called biotic resource, e.g. milk, leather, timber, etc.	Resources which come from non-living sources are called abiotic resources. e.g. soil, rocks and minerals.
2.	Biotic resource include plants such as cereal crops, fruits and vegetables. Animals, micro-organisms and human beings also belong to this category.	Some of these resources can be exhausted by excessive use because they are available in limited quantity in nature.

**(I) HOTS**

1. All resources wheather natural or man made resources are equally distributed because in case of natural resources all resources are based on physical factors like altitude and climate and in case of human made resources, humans are more intelligent of one region than another and also able to took more risk than other. Hence we can say that both of them are not equally distributed.

**(J) VBQ (Value Based Question)**

1. Non renewable resources are those resources which are ocured after millions year of process and these are non–renewable in nature and they once exhausted then no one took them back, hence fue to this we can clearly said that non–renewable resources once exhausted may endanger the future of next generation.

**(K) Activities :** Do yourself

**(L) Group Discussion :** Do yourself

**CHAPTER 2 : Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. 71    2. autumn    4. savannas    5. arboreal    6. boiling

**(C) Say whether the following statements are ‘True and False’ :**

1. True    2. True    3. False    4. False    5. True    6. True

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (e)      2. (c)      3. (f)      4. (b)      5. (a) (Europe)      6. (d)

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Organisms, time, climate, parent material are some factors responsible for soil formation.
2. Temperature and rain fall are the two main climate factors responsible for soil formation.
3. Afforestation and vanmahotsava are the two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
4. The groups of plants which have developed in an area without human interference are called natural vegetation.
5. The two ways to conserve water are—
  - (i) It should be done in both urban and rural areas to store rainwater.
  - (ii) Sprinkle or drip irrigation methods consume comparatively lesser water.
6. The two importance of wildlife are—
  - (i) It maintains the ecological equilibrium of nature.
  - (ii) Promoting wildlife conservation could help secure future food supplies.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The land use pattern of a country depends on a number of factors chiefly topography, soil, climate, availability of water and mineral resources. Fertile and well watered plains are obviously used as crop lands.
2. There are following steps can be taken to conserve the water resources are—
  - (i) Plantation of trees and other vegetation to check run-off and let rainwater seep underground.
  - (ii) Water pollution has to be brought under control. For this, it is essential to treat effluents suitably before discharging them into water bodies.
  - (iii) Water harvesting is a must to conserve water. It should be done in both urban and rural areas to store rainwater.
3. The soil horizon is divided into four different horizons or layers is called Soil Horizons. These horizons are –
  - (i) **Top Soil (Horizon A) :** It is the topmost layer of the soil. It contains humus and the finer particles of rock. This layer is most vulnerable to wind and water erosion.
  - (ii) **Sub Soil (Horizon B) :** Below the top soil is horizon B, which is also called subsoil. It is made of slit, clay, sand and some nutrients such as soluble minerals and iron oxides.
  - (iii) **Weathered Rock (Horizon C) :** It is third layer and it is mainly made up of broken bedrock and no organic material. It is made up of small pieces of rocks, that come from the parent rock. The C horizon is also known as saprolite.
  - (iv) **Bed Rock (Horizon D) :** It is a last layer of the soil horizon. It is the parent rock. It is a solid layer of unweathered rock. (see diagram in text book)
4. Tundra means barren land. Tundra vegetation is found in the high latitudes especially in North Canada, North Russia, North Sweden, Finland and islands in Arctic Ocean. These regions have long and very cold winters and very short and cold summers. These areas remain snow covered almost throughout the year. Trees are not found here because trees are not grow below 10°C. Mosses, Lichens and some shrubs are grow here.

Penguins, polar bears, musk, ox, wolf, arctic owl, walruses, seal are the main animals of the Tundra region.

**5. There are some methods of soil conservation :**

- (i) **Mulching** : The bare ground is covered with organic matter like straw. Covering the soil helps in retaining the moisture in soil.
- (ii) **Contour Barriers** : Contour barriers are made by placing stone, grass or soil along the contour. Contour barriers help in preventing soil degradation which may happen due to rainwash.
- (iii) **Rock Dam** : Rocks are piled up to check the flow of water and prevent soil loss by floods. The methods for conservation of soil should be planned on scientific lines.
- (iv) **Terrace Farming** : Terrace farming is done in hilly areas. It helps in reducing soil erosion which may happen because of run-off.
- (v) **Inter-cropping** : Different crops are grown in alternate rows and also sown at different times. The soil can possibly be protected from rain-wash as the field remains under some throughout the year.
- (vi) **Contour Ploughing** : The fields are ploughed and sown along the natural contours of the hills, in place of up and down the slope. They form a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope.
- (vii) **Shelter Belts** : This method is used in coastal areas and in dry regions. Rows of trees are planted along the boundary of the farmland.

**6. The four ways to conserve water are –**

- (i) Sprinkle or drip irrigation methods consume comparatively lesser water.
- (ii) Adequate amount of water should be used in the irrigation process. Canal lining should be used to control water seepage.
- (iii) Scientific and regulated irrigation methods will prevent wastage of water.
- (iv) At home, we should also check the wastage of water. Waste water of kitchen and washing can be used for gardens and toilets. Thus, every member in the house needs to use water economically. In this way, water resource can be conserved and managed effectively.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The top most layer of land which is composed of grainy substance is called soil. Soil is the thin layer of matter that covers the earth's surface, made up of organic matter, minerals and weathered rocks. Most food items like rice, wheat, pulses, fruits and vegetables are grown in soil only. Vertical section of the soil from the surface to the Bed rock is known as soil profile. The soil profile is horizontally divided into four different horizons or layers known as Soil Horizons. Top soil, Sub-Soil, Weathered Rock and Bed Rock or Parent Rock.

- (i) **Top Soil (Horizon A)** : It is the topmost layer of the soil. It contains humus and the finer particles of rock. This layer is most vulnerable to wind and water erosion. It is also known as the root zone.
- (ii) **Sub Soil (Horizon B)** : Below the top soil is horizon B, which is also called subsoil. It is made of silt, clay, sand and some nutrients such as soluble minerals and iron oxides. It is also called the illuviation zone because of the accumulation of minerals. It is the layer in which the roots of big trees end.
- (iii) **Weathered Rock (Horizon C)** : The C horizon lacks all the properties of the layers above it. It is mainly made up of broken bedrock and no organic material. It

is made up of small pieces of rocks, that come from the parent rock. The C horizon is also known as saprolite.

- (iv) **Bed Rock (Horizon D)** : Last layer of the soil horizon. It is the parent rock. It is a solid layer of unweathered rock.
2. The groups of plants which have developed in an area without human interference are called natural vegetation. The growth of natural vegetation largely depends on a variety of factors such as climate, relief, soil and precipitation. Natural vegetation exists only in the biosphere. Natural vegetation is depend upon the natural climate, altitude and wheather of that particular region and place/ Worlds natural vegetation have divided into many ways like forests, grasslands and shrubs. (show their location on map took the help fo their teacher).
3. Wildlife or wild animals are the precious gifts of nature for the human beings. So, it is essential to conserve them for the coming generation. The ways of conservation are–
- (i) Deforestation, soil erosion, construction activities, forest fires, tsunami and landslides are some of the factors which are causing extinction of forest and wildlife resources. Poaching is another concern which is leading to extinction of valuable wildlife.
  - (ii) Many awareness programmes like social forestry and Vanamahotsava are also encouraged to conserve the wildlife and forests.
  - (iii) Creeks, lakes and wetlands should be conserved.
  - (iv) The government has made national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife.
  - (v) Many laws have been passed to make poaching an illegal and punishable offence. In India, killing of lions, tigers, deers, etc. have been legally banned.
  - (vi) Youth should also be encouraged to visit nature camps, natural parks and wildlife sanctuaries so that they appreciate the habitat of varied species.
  - (vii) An international convention CITES has been established that lists several species of animals and birds in which trade is prohibited. CITES stands for Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
4. Over-exploitation of land resources and concretization causes land degradation. Landslides, soil erosion and desertification, which are major threats to the environment. Land degradation refers to the decline in productivity of cultivated land or forest land. Some of the measures that can be used or practised to conserve our land resource are–
- (i) Adopting to the scientific techniques.
  - (ii) Land Reclamation.
  - (iii) Regulated use of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.
  - (iv) Afforestation.
  - (v) Check on Overgrazing.
  - (vi) Control of Mining Activities.
  - (vii) Proper irrigation facilities.
  - (viii) Constructing retention walls in the mountain areas to stop landslides.



## H. Differentiative between the following :

### 1. Topsoil and Subsoil

<b>Topsoil</b>	<b>Subsoil</b>
1. It is the topmost layer of the soil. It contains humus and the finer particles of rock. This layer is most vulnerable to wind and water erosion. It is also known as the root zone.	1. It is below the top soil is horizon B, which is also called subsoil. It is made of slit, clay, sand and some nutrients such as soluble minerals and iron oxides. It is also called the illuviation zone because of the accumulation of minerals. It is the layer in which the roots of big trees end.

### 2. Tundra vegetation and Tropical evergreen forest

<b>Tundra vegetation</b>	<b>Tropical evergreen forest</b>
1. Tundra means barren land. Tundra vegetation is found in the high latitudes especially in North Canada, North Russia, North Sweden, Finland and islands in Arctic Ocean.	1. Tropical evergreen forests are found in the region of excessive rainfall.
2. These regions have long and very cold winters and very short and cold summers.	2. These regions are hot and receive heavy rainfall throughout the year.
3. Mosses, Lichens and some shrubs grow here.	3. Hardwood trees like rosewood, teak, sal, ebony, and mahogany are the common trees found here.

### 3. The difference between Terrace farming and Strip cropping

<b>Terrace farming</b>	<b>Strip cropping</b>
1. Terrace farming is done in hilly areas. Plots are made in the shape of terraces to ensure flat surface for growing the crops. It helps in reducing soil erosion which may happen because of run-off.	1. Strip cropping is a method of farming which involves cultivating a field partitioned into long, narrow strips which are alternated in a crop rotation system. It is used when a slope is too steep or when there is no alternative method of preventing soil erosion.

### 4. The difference between surface water and ground water

<b>Surface water</b>	<b>Ground water</b>
1. Only a small amount of earth's water (1%) is available and fit for human use. It is found as surface water	1. Groundwater is the water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. It is stored in and moves slowly through geologic formations of soil, sand and rocks called aquifers.

## 5. The difference between Private land and Community land

Private land	Community land
1. A piece of land is either owned by an individual or by a community. Land owned by an individual person is called private land. This type of land is used for personal purposes only.	1. Land that is owned collectively by a community is called community land. Number of houses, malls and commercial complexes are encroaching on the common land.

### (I) HOTS

- The trees in coniferous forests have needle-like leaves because these regions have cool and short summers and cold and long winters. These forests are also seen in the higher altitudes (50°–70°) of northern hemisphere.
- Land is an important gift of nature because the land is used for different purposes such as cultivation of crops, grazing of animals, building houses and roads, mining, manufacturing, etc. Land plays a important role because various living organisms lives on this earth and make this land more beautiful.

### (J) VBQ (Value Based Question)

- The similarity and contrast of evergreen forest and deciduous forest are –
  - In evergreen forest it receives rainfall throughout the year and in deciduous forest it receives moderate rainfall.
  - Evergreen have both hardwood and softwood but deciduous have forests have thick trunks and broad leaves.
  - Evergreen have deer, wolves, bears, wild bear, squirrel are common animals and in deciduous deer, foxes, wolves are common animals.

(K) Activities : Do yourself

(L) Map : Do yourself

## CHAPTER 3 : Mineral and Power Resources

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)            2. (b)            3. (b)            4. (c)            5. (b)            6. (c)  
 7. (a)            8. (b)            9. (a)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. iron            2. natural gas            3. USA            4. wind farm            5. biogas  
 6. geothermal energy            7. economic

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True            2. False            3. True            4. True            5. False            6. True  
 7. False            8. True

### (D) Match the following:

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

### (E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :

- The earth's crust is made up of hard rocks which are in turn made up of solid substances called minerals.
- Each mineral has its own distinct physical properties such as colour, hardness, and chemical properties such as solubility.

3. Copper, gold and sand are three common minerals used by us in everyday.
4. Metallic Minerals are metals that are hard substance and conduct heat and electricity with a characteristics of lustre or shine.
5. Gold, silver, zinc, chromium, manganese, bauxite, mica, platinum, asbestos and diamond are the important minerals of South America.
6. The sources of power which are in common use for a long time are called conventional power resources.
7. The nuclear power stations in India are located in Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu and Narora in Uttar Pradesh.
8. Non-conventional sources of energy are those that are continuously renewed by natural processes.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Metallic Minerals are metals that are hard substance and conduct heat and electricity with a characteristics of lustre or shine. Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, iron, nickel, chromium, and aluminium are some example of metallic minerals.  
Minerals that do not contain metals are called non-metallic minerals. Sand, gravel, gypsum, halite, uranium and mica are examples of non-metallic minerals.
2. India is the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world. Mica deposits mainly in Jharkhand, Bihar, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan in India. It is used in Electric & Electronic industries. Mica can be of black, green, red, yellow or brown in colour.
3. The process of extracting valuable metallic and non-metallic minerals from the earth's crust is called mining.
  - (i) **Open-cast Mining:** In the open-cast mining, different minerals are taken out by removing the surface layer.
  - (ii) **Shaft Mining :** In shaft mining, vertical or slanting shafts and horizontal tunnels are made. All these are inter-connected with larger corridors.
  - (iii) **Drilling:** Petroleum and natural gas occur far below the earth's surface. Deep wells are bored or drilled to take them out. Drilling can also be done off-shore. These minerals are taking out with a drilling rig.
  - (iv) **Quarrying :** The process of quarrying is used to extract minerals that lie near the earth's surface. A quarry is a pit from which stone or other materials are obtained by digging, cutting or blasting.
4. Fossils are remains of plants and animals that were buried under the earth for millions of years. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are fossil fuels as they are formed from fossils. These fossils fuels are non renewable in nature and they cannot be made very easily. These fossils fuels took millions of years in forming below the earth crust.
5. Metals can be recycled many times which can help in reducing the demand for fresh minerals. There are three ways of conserving minerals– reduce, recycle, reuse.  
Power resources can be conserved by following ways : (i) More and more non–conventional power resources should be used to fulfil our energy demands.  
(ii) Compact fluorescent lights should be used to reduce energy consumption.  
(iii) Car-pooling, cycling and using public transport are effective energy-saving ideas.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The earth's crust is made up of hard rocks which are in turn made up of solid substances called minerals. Minerals are formed when natural elements on the earth go through weathering processes such as evaporation of water, extreme heat and pressure. Minerals do not occur in pure form. They are concentrated in a particular area or rock formations. There are two types of minerals –
  - (i) **Metallic minerals :** Metallic Minerals are metals that are hard substance and conduct heat and electricity with a characteristics of lustre or shine. We get metal such as Gold, Silver, Tin, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Chromium, and Aluminium. Most of these minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.
  - (ii) **Non-metallic minerals :** Minerals that do not contain metals are called non-metallic minerals. Sand, gravel, gypsum, halite, uranium and mica are examples of such minerals. Non-metallic minerals are found in sedimentary rocks. Some minerals are also found in the alluvial deposits in riverbeds. Non-metallic minerals also include mineral fuels like coal and petroleum.
2. Power is essential in industries, transport, communication and also in agricultural sectors. The rising economic development in the world creates the demand for more power resources. The power resources grouped under the conventional and non-conventional resources.
  - (i) **Conventional power resources :**
    - (a) Firewood – It is used as kitchen fuel.
    - (b) Coal– bituminous
    - (c) Petroleum – Kerosene
    - (d) Natural gas – Liquefied petroleum gas(LPG) (e) Hydel power – river water
  - (ii) **Non– conventional resources :**
    - (a) Soalr energy – solar heaters
    - (b) Wind energy – windmills
    - (c) Nuclear energy – Uranium or thorium
    - (d) Tidal energy – Tidel waves of the sea
    - (e) Geothermal energy – Magma and molten rocks
    - (f) Biogas – animal dung

The relative advantages :

<b>Conventional power resources</b>	<b>Non– conventional resources</b>
Convetioanal power resources like coal used in engines and to generate eletricity.	The non–conventional power resources produce large amount of energy like electricity.
Conventional power resources like hydel power are eco–friendly and cheap.	Non–conventional energy sources do not cause pollution and are eco-friendly.
Convential power resources like natural gas burns cleaner without leaving any smell, ash or smoke.	They produce very little or no waste products like carbon dioxide and other pollutants and have minimal effect on the environment.

The relative disadvantages :

<b>Conventional power resources</b>	<b>Non- conventional resources</b>
Conventional power resources like coal is bulky to transport and creates a lot of pollution.	Non conventional resources create noise pollution.
Transportation of power resources like coal is not easy. It is bulky to transport.	Most of the power plants are situated far away from the cities. Heavy transport cost is to be borne to transport them to the cities and towns.
Conventional power resources like hydel power project highly costly to set up.	Cost of repair and maintenance is high of non conventional resources

### 3. The distribution of minerals in India are–

- Iron–ore : Iron–ore is the most important metallic mineral. It is used for making steel. India is one of the world’s leading producers of iron ore. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka are the states with iron ore deposits.
- Bauxite : Bauxite is the ore from which aluminium is extracted. India is among the leading producers of bauxite. Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are the states with bauxite deposits.
- Copper : India has inadequate deposits of copper and has to import this metal to meet its requirements. Copper is a good conductor of electricity. Copper is mainly found in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

### 4. The Advantages of Non-conventional Power Resources are :

- Non-conventional energy sources do not cause pollution and are eco-friendly.
- They are inexhaustible resources.
- They are unlimited and can be renewed.
- These resources are clean and safe.
- They produce very little or no waste products like carbon dioxide and other pollutants and have minimal effect on the environment.
- The non-conventional power resources produce large amount of energy.

### Disadvantages of non-conventional power resources are :

- Establishment of non-conventional power stations is very costly.
- They create noise pollution.
- Wind mill farms disturb T.V., radio and satellite receptions.
- Risk of radioactive leakage is always present. Radioactive leakage causes long term damage.
- Cost of repair and maintenance is high.
- Most of the power plants are situated far away from the cities. Heavy transport cost is to be borne to transport them to the cities and towns

- (a) **The Geothermol Energy:** Heat energy obtained from the earth is called geothermal energy. The temperature in the interior of the earth rises steadily as we go deeper. The heat may come from magma or molten rocks in the crust. This can heat the groundwater to manifest hot springs and geysers. This heat energy

can be used to generate power. Geothermal energy in the form of hot springs has been used for cooking, heating and bathing, etc. It is a clean and eco-friendly source of energy. The USA has the world's largest geothermal power plants followed by New Zealand, Iceland, Philippines and Central America.

- (b) **The Solar Energy:** Energy produced through the sunlight is called solar energy. Solar energy trapped from the sun can be used in solar cells to produce electricity. Many of these cells are joined into solar panels to generate power for heating and lighting purpose. Solar energy is also used in solar heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers besides being used for community lighting and traffic signals. Every country in the world can use solar energy. It is widely used in Japan, Germany, France, USA, South Africa. Gujarat and Rajasthan in the western part of India have great potential for the development of solar energy.

**(H) Differentiative between the following:**

**1. Drilling and Quarrying :**

<b>Drilling</b>	<b>Quarrying</b>
Petroleum and natural gas occur far below the earth's surface. Deep wells are bored or drilled to take them out. Drilling can also be done off-shore. These minerals are taking out with a drilling rig.	The process of quarrying is used to extract minerals that lie near the earth's surface. A quarry is a pit from which stone or other materials are obtained by digging, cutting or blasting.

**2. Metallic and Non-metallic minerals:**

<b>Metallic minerals</b>	<b>Non-Metallic minerals</b>
Metallic Minerals are metals that are hard substance and conduct heat and electricity with a characteristics of lustre or shine. We get metal such as Gold, Silver, Tin, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Nickel, Chromium, and Aluminium. Most of these minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.	Minerals that do not contain metals are called non-metallic minerals. Sand, gravel, gypsum, halite, uranium and mica are examples of such minerals. Non-metallic minerals are found in sedimentary rocks. Some minerals are also found in the alluvial deposits in riverbeds. Non-metallic minerals also include mineral fuels like coal and petroleum.

**3. Nuclear power and tidal energy :**

<b>Nuclear power</b>	<b>Tidal energy</b>
The energy stored in the nuclei of radioactive elements like uranium and thorium is known as nuclear energy. Nuclear energy is produced when the nucleus is split apart and this phenomenon is known as nuclear fission.	The gravitational pull of the moon and the sun and the rotation of the earth result in causing tides. Energy produced by exploiting the tidal waves of the sea is called tidal energy. It is a non-polluting and inexhaustible source of energy.



#### 4. Conventional and non- conventional power :

Conventional power	Non- conventional power
The sources of power which are in common use for a long time are called conventional power resources. Firewood and minerals like coal, petroleum and natural gas are conventional sources of energy.	Non-conventional sources of energy are those that are continuously renewed by natural processes. Solar energy, wind energy, nuclear energy, geothermal energy, tidal energy and biogas are some of the examples of renewable energy sources.

#### (I) HOTS

1. Most of the industries are developed around the coal mines because coal is the major form of a power and all industries need power and due to cost cutting in transportation many industries setup near the mine because they took coal easily from mine, it will save transportation cost and also time.
2. We should adopt non-conventional sources of energy because non-conventional sources of energy do not cause pollution and are eco-friendly. They are inexhaustible resources and they are unlimited and can be renewed. These resources are also cheap in nature and also very easily available and these type of resources ultimately save the conventional source of energy.

#### (J) VBQ (Value Based Question)

1. As per abhi is a thirteen year old boy and due various child protection act placing a child in employment is illegal and If Zaire have no problem then in this case the value should army uphold are –
  - (i) Took the responsibility and help the child.
  - (ii) Proper diet should be provided.
  - (iii) Proper prevention from dangerous materials in mines.
  - (iv) Proper remuneration should be provided.

#### (K) Give reason :

1. As above the HOTS no 1
2. As above the HOTS no 2
3. Bio Gas is energy generated from dead and decayed organic matter like dead plant, animals, animal dung, kitchen waste etc. In biogas digesters, biowaste is decomposed by bacteria to emit biogas. The biogas is a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide. It is useful for cooking, heating and lighting homes.

#### (L) Activities : Do yourself

#### (M) Map : Do yourself

### CHAPTER 4 : Agriculture

#### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)                      2. (b)                      3. (b)                      4. (c)                      5. (a)                      6. (c)

#### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. humans    2. jhum    3. shifting cultivation    4. chakbandi    5. shifting farming

#### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. False    2. True    3. True    4. True    5. False

**(D) Match the following :**

1. (d)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (a)

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Agriculture refers to the process of preparing the land for the cultivation of crops and to the rearing of livestock.
2. The four types of farming are
  - (i) Commercial grain farming – wheat and maize
  - (ii) Mixed farming – alfalfa and lucern
  - (iii) Plantation– rubber
  - (iv) Subsistence farming– herding of sheep.
3. Soil, relief, water, climate are some factors influencing the agriculture.
4. Wheat and rice are food crops and maize and millets are the fodder crops.
5. Loamy and black soil are needed for the cultivation of wheat.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. In Intensive Subsistence farming the farmer cultivates on a small plot of land with the help of primitive and simple tools. Places which have fertile soils and where the climate allows a large number of days with sunshine are suitable for this type of farming. Farmers are able to grow more than one crop in a year.
2. Tea, one of the main beverage crops, is also a plantation crop. It needs cool climate and well distributed high rainfall throughout the year. Kenya, China, Sri-Lanka and India are main producers of tea in the world.  
Coffee is a beverage crop, requires a warm and wet climate and well drained loamy soil. Brazil, often called the 'Coffee Pot of the World', is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
3. Nomadic herding involves the movement of herdsmen along with animals in search of fodder and water. The main types of animals kept by the nomadic herders include camels, sheep, yak, goats etc. Nomadic herding is practiced in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India (like Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir).
4. Millets are also known as coarse grains and are available in the form of jowar, bajra and ragi in India. Millets grow on less fertile and sandy soil. Millet is a hard crop and needs low rainfall and high to moderate temperature. They have high nutritional value. India is the largest producer of millets in the world. Millets form the staple food in large parts of rural India. Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are the leading millet-producing states.

**(G) Long Answer Type Question :**

1. There are various factors which influence the agriculture of a region. Some are given below :
  - (i) **Relief :** Relief plays a significant role in the agricultural activities. Flat land like plains, valleys, the flat top of plateaus and deltas are better suited for agriculture. This is because, in the hilly areas soil is less fertile and the problem of soil erosion is high.
  - (ii) **Soil :** The richness of soil is another important physical factor affecting agriculture. The chemical composition of the soil determines its productivity. It is essential as a support for plants, and as the main medium whereby water and all

plant foods, except carbon dioxide, are brought to the roots of the plants where they are absorbed.

**(iii) Water :** Availability of water is essential for the growth of plants. For example, areas having adequate irrigation provide food crop productions as compared to those who lacks in irrigation facilities.

**(iv) Climate :** Climate plays a dominating role in agriculture. Plants require sufficient heat and moisture for their growth. Normally, regions having maximum temperature of less than 10°C are not suitable for plant growth. In the tropical regions, where temperature is high throughout the year, agriculture is successfully done.

2. Shifting agriculture is practised mostly by tribal people living in hilly or forested regions. In this type of agriculture, a plot of land is cleared and cultivated for a short period. When the fertility of the plot is exhausted, it is abandoned and the cultivator moves on to a new plot. Shifting farming includes the slash and burn method, in which the standing vegetation is cut down and burnt to create a plot and the ashes are used to enrich the soil. Cultivation is carried on by primitive tools. Major crops grown are maize, beans, millets and some tuber crops like cassava, potatoes and tapioca. Shifting cultivation is practised in thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of south-east Asia and North-east India. Shifting cultivation is called jhum in north-eastern India, milpa in Mexico, ladang in Malaysia and roca in Brazil.

3.

Farming in India	Farming In USA
1. Agriculture is mainly dependent on the monsoons. Floods or droughts are regular features	1. The farmers in the USA analyze the type of soil and the water resources available and decide which crop to grow. They take adequate steps to protect their crop from pests as well.
2. Mixed farming pastoral farming is not practised. The farm is used mainly for growing food. There is no supplement to the farm income. Farmland is not used for growing fodder due to which farm animals survive of farm waste.	2. Modern machines like combine harvester and tractors are used. Farms are completely mechanised.
3. The small farmer on account of lack of education, is unable to advance technology of agricultural equipments HYV seeds and other modern agricultural methods.	3. Farmers in the USA regularly test the soil to check its fertility and nutrition level and use their computer to plan a fertilizer programme as per the results.
4. Storage of farm products are expensive and difficult. These are perishable products. Most farmers are unable to afford storage. They have to sell their produce as quickly as possible even if they do not receive a good price.	4. The fertilizer plant enables him to choose the best pesticides to protect his crops. His computer is linked to a satellite providing a complete picture of the field. As a result, the need for supplementing farming income does not arise.

4. Jute is golden in colour with a silky shine and is popularly known as the Golden Fibre. Jute requires high temperatures, plain alluvial soil, plenty of rainfall and a humid climate to thrive. Jute is mainly cultivated in the Ganga–Brahmputra delta in India. It needs 150-200 cm of rainfall and about 30°C of high temperature for its growth. India and Bangladesh are the primary providers of jute. The other important producers are China, Brazil, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar. West Bengal is the largest jute producing state followed by Assam and Bihar.

**(H) Differentiative between the following:**

1. Subsistence farming and intensive farming

<b>Subsistence farming</b>	<b>Intensive farming</b>
In subsistence farming, low levels of technology and household labour are generally utilized. Farming is done on smaller plots and output is also small. The livestock and crops are harvested in order to support family requirements only, not for selling or trading. Most subsistence farmers cannot buy good seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. Subsistence farming can be further categorized as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.	In this type of farming, the farmer cultivates on a small plot of land with the help of primitive and simple tools. Places which have fertile soils and where the climate allows a large number of days with sunshine are suitable for this type of farming. Rice is the main crop in this type of farming. Due to different environmental conditions even wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds are also grown.

2. Wheat crop and rice crop

<b>Wheat crop</b>	<b>Rice crop</b>
Wheat is the most widely cultivated crop in the world. It needs moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season. It needs bright sunshine during harvest season. It grows well in drained loamy soil and black soil. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab are the leading wheat growing states.	Rice is the staple diet of people in the tropical and sub-tropical regions. It is one of the major food crops of the world. Asia is the largest producer of rice in the world with 90 percent of the world's total rice production. Rice needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. Alluvial soil is the best for rice cultivation because it can retain water.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. We discourage shifting agriculture because the fertility of the soil is exhausted, it is abandoned and the cultivator moves on to new land. It includes the slash and burn method. In this farming the land is degraded very easily and the farmer shifts to another land which results in degraded more land and degradation of land is the threat to the environment that's why we discourage the shifting agriculture.
2. Tea plantations are grown on hill slopes because they need even distribution throughout the year, but no standing water. Tea grows well on well-drained loamy soil which are mostly on slopes of hills. Hence tea plantations are situated on hills slopes.

**(I) Activities :** Do yourself

**(K) Map :** Do yourself

## CHAPTER 5 : Industries

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (b)      6. (b)      7. (a)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. Both      2. public      3. minnesota      4. minerak based      5. Ahmedabad

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True      2. True      3. True      4. False      5. True

### (D) Match the following :

1. (a)      2. (d)      3. (c)      4. (b)

### (E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The organized production of goods or services is called industry.
2. Raw material, power, labour, transport, land, water, capital, market and government policy are the main factors which influence the location of an industry.
3. Jharkhand, Jamshedpur and Bhilai are three steel producing centres in India.
4. Private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or group of individuals.
5. The major industrial regions of the world are :
  - (i) Eastern Asia including South Korea, Japan and China
  - (ii) Eastern Europe and areas around Moscow in Russia
  - (iii) Central and Western Europe, Sweden, Germany, Italy, UK and France
  - (iv) Area surrounding Great Lakes in Eastern North America
  - (v) The Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region

### (F) Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The word 'industry' referred to any economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials into finished goods with the help of machines in factories. This process of converting the raw material into a finished good is called manufacturing. All types of manufacturing activities such as chemicals, food processing, cotton cloths, engineering, construction, ship building etc. are included in the secondary economic activities. These manufacturing activities are done in different industries.
2. Before 1947, there was only one iron and steel plant in the country – Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO). TISCO was started in 1907 at Sakchi by Jamshed Nusserwanji Tata, near the confluence of the rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai in Jharkhand. Later on Sakchi was renamed as Jamshedpur. Geographically, Jamshedpur is the most conveniently situated iron and steel centre in the country. Now, the company is renamed as Tata Steel. It is the largest and oldest integrated iron and steel plant in India.
3. In 1854, the first modern and successful cotton textile mill was established in Mumbai. The warm, moist climate, a port for importing machinery, availability of raw material and skilled labour resulted in rapid expansion of the industry in the region.
4. The Information Technology refers to the modes through which people communicate in a better way. It includes the storage, processing and distribution of information. With the invention of information technology, the world has become a global village. The Information Technology industry, also called the IT industry, includes services rendered to consumers on computers, radio, television, mobile phones, fax, etc. The

most important factor for the growth and development of IT industry in the world is the computer.

5. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) was started in 1907 at Sakchi by Jamshed Nusserwanji Tata, near the confluence of the rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai in Jharkhand. It is the largest and oldest integrated iron and steel plant in India. The Tata steel has been serving the country well for decades now. Jamshedpur is developed into a hub of economic activity due to Tata Steel.

Pittsburgh is an important steel city of the United States of America. Pittsburgh is situated in the northern Appalachian region of the Pennsylvania state of United States of America. Pittsburgh is widely known as the iron and steel capital of the world. The steel industry at Pittsburgh enjoys locational advantages. Some of the raw material such as coal is available locally, while the iron ore comes from the iron mines at Minnesota, about 1500 km from Pittsburgh. Between these mines and Pittsburgh is one of the world's best routes for shipping ore cheaply— the famous Great Lakes waterway.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. (i) **On the Basis of Raw Materials Used :** There are four types of industries according to the origin of the raw materials used by them.

**Agro-based Industries :** Agro-based industries plants and animal based products are used as raw materials. For example, cotton textiles, silk textiles, jute textiles, leather, edible oil, vegetable oil and food processing industries.

**Mineral-based Industries :** These industries are those which get raw materials from minerals like iron and steel and cement industries. Aluminium industry, cement industry, iron and steel industry are mineral-based industries.

**Pastoral-based Industries :** Pastoral based industries acquire their raw material from animals like sheep, goats and cattle. The woollen textiles industry, the dairy industry and the leather industry are some examples of pastoral based industries.

**Marine-based Industries :** Marine animals and their products are used by these industries in the form of raw materials. Manufacturing fish oil and processing sea food are major marine industries.

- (ii) **On the Basis of Size :** The size refers to the number of labourers employed and the amount of capital invested. On this basis, there are three types :

**Large Scale Industries :** Large scale industries make huge investments and use modern technology in their manufacturing process.

**Small Scale Industries :** Small scale industries are small manufacturing units set up with limited capital. They hire skilled labour.

**On the Basis of Size :** The size refers to the number of labourers employed and the amount of capital invested. On this basis, there are three types :

**Large Scale Industries :** Large scale industries make huge investments and use modern technology in their manufacturing process. The industries that use heavy inputs of capital as well as labour.

**Small Scale Industries :** Small scale industries are small manufacturing units set up with limited capital. They hire skilled labour.

**Cottage Industries :** Cottage industries are mostly located in rural areas or in small towns. In such industries, a few people get together and using simple tools make things for sale.



**(iii) On the Basis of ownership :** This is one of the most important basis for the classification of industries. Though there are many ways of doing it, but we will take the following four types :

**Public Sector Industries :** The public sector industries are owned and operated by the government or their different agencies.

**Private Sector Industries :** Private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals or group of individuals. People set up these industries with their own funds. **Joint Sector Industries :** Joint Sector Industries are owned and managed jointly by the state and the private firms or individuals.

**Cooperative Sector Industries :** These industries are owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both.

**Multinational Industries :** Multinational Industries are big companies that operate from several countries. These companies operate with a desire to be globally competitive to get maximum profits.

2. The functioning of an industry depends on a system, known as the industrial system. This system consists of inputs, processes and outputs. Inputs include raw materials, sources of power, labour, cost of land, machinery, transport and other infrastructure. The processes include all the methods and techniques with the help of which the raw material is converted into useful and valuable finished goods. The outputs are the end products and the profits earned after its sale in the market. For example, in a cotton textile mill, the inputs are raw cotton, the cost of setting up the factory, wages paid to labourers and transportation costs. The Major industrial regions of the world are :
  - (i) Eastern Asia including South Korea, Japan and China
  - (ii) Eastern Europe and areas around Moscow in Russia
  - (iii) Central and Western Europe, Sweden, Germany, Italy, UK and France
  - (iv) Area surrounding Great Lakes in Eastern North America
3. Ahmedabad is the second largest textile city of India, after Mumbai. It is located in Gujarat on the banks of the Sabarmati River. The first mill was established in 1859. Ahmedabad was therefore often referred to as the 'Manchester of India'. A number of favourable factors helped the growth and development of cotton textile industry in this city. There are more than 70 cotton textile mills but some of them started using man-made fibres.
  - (i) Ahmedabad is situated very close to cotton growing area. This ensures easy availability of raw material.
  - (ii) The warm and humid climate is ideal for spinning and weaving.
  - (iii) The flat terrain and easy availability of land is suitable for the establishment of the mills.
  - (iv) The densely populated states of Gujarat and Maharashtra provide both skilled and semi-skilled labour.
  - (v) A well-developed transport network facilitates easy transportation of raw material to the mills, and the finished product (textiles) to the vast markets of India.
  - (vi) Mumbai port nearby facilitates import of machinery and export of cotton textiles.
4. The first mill was established in 1859. Ahmedabad was therefore often referred to as the 'Manchester of India'. A number of favourable factors helped the growth and development of cotton textile industry in this city. The warm and humid climate is ideal

for spinning and weaving. The flat terrain and easy availability of land is suitable for the establishment of the mills. While Japan is an industrial giant located in the eastern hemisphere. Osaka is an important textile centre of Japan, also known as the 'Manchester of Japan'. The textile industry developed in Osaka due to several geographical factors. The extensive plain around Osaka ensured that land was easily available for the growth of cotton mills. The warm and humid climate is suitable for the spinning of cotton yarn and weaving of cloth.

**(H) Differentiative between the following:**

1. Agro-based and mineral based industry

<b>Agro-based industry</b>	<b>Mineral based industry</b>
Agro-based industries plants and animal based products are used as raw materials. For example, cotton textiles, silk textiles, jute textiles, leather, edible oil, vegetable oil and food processing industries	Mineral-based industries are those which get raw materials from minerals like iron and steel and cement industries. Aluminium industry, cement industry, iron and steel industry are mineral-based industries.

2. Public sector and Joint sector industry

<b>Public sector industry</b>	<b>Joint sector industry</b>
The public sector industries are owned and operated by the government or their different agencies. Most of the heavy industries such as iron and steel, petroleum and aircraft are owned by the government.	Joint Sector Industries are owned and managed jointly by the state and the private firms or individuals. These industries are owned and operated by the government and individuals or a group of individuals.

**(I) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. Iron and steel important for the growth and development of modern civilization because the development in the iron and steel industry opened the doors to rapid industrial development in India. Almost all sectors of the Indian industry depend heavily on the iron and steel industry for their basic infrastructure. Iron and steel mainly used in the infrastructure and infrastructure is proved to be a backbone of the various industries and all machines, tools need iron and steel infact without iron and steel no one industry can grow and developed hence steel and iron is a basic necessity for the growth and development of the modern civilization.

**(J) Activites :** Do yourself

**(K) Map :** Do yourself

**CHAPTER 6 : Human Resources**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (a)      2. (c)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (c)      6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. sparsley      2. pattern      3. census      4. birth rate      5. narrow

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True      2. True      3. True      4. False      5. True

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Human beings are the greatest resource because they can develop and use all other resources present on the earth. Hence humans are the human resource.
2. Climate, soil, relief and water are some causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world.
3. The population composition is defined as the structure of the population. The population composition of a country tells about age, profile, sex, literacy level, health condition, occupation and income level of the people.
4. The number of live births per 1,000 people is called birth rate.
5. Sex ratio shows the number of female per 1000 male. For instance, if there are 900 females to every 1000 males.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The regions with dense population have suitable climatic conditions, fertile river valleys and plains with adequate agricultural population. The most crowded parts of the world are South and South-east Asia, Western Europe and the North-eastern North America. These areas are rich in natural resources. If you study closely, you may notice that almost every country has pockets of high density.
2. There are the various factors responsible for the uneven distribution of population. We can broadly classify the factors into two groups : Geographical factors and human factors. Climate, relief, soil, water are geographical factors and social factors, cultural factors, government policies are some human factors.
3. The reasons for rapid growth of population are – Increasing in birth rate, decreasing in death rate, migration and immigration.
4. Literacy is another important component of an economically productive population. Literacy level of people, besides affecting their economic status, affects their culture also. A person of 7 and above years of age who can read, write and understand a passage in any language, is considered literate in India. If they cannot read and write, they are considered illiterate.
5. Population pyramid represents the distribution of males and females of different age groups in a particular country. It provides a better understanding of the composition of population of a country. For example : The population pyramid of India shows a wider base but the middle portion of the pyramid is in healthy shape. The top is narrow. This shows that there is sizeable proportion of people in economically productive age group. This is a good sign for the economy of India as the number of dependents is not too much.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. Yes, I agree with the statement because human beings are the greatest resource because they can develop and use all other resources present on the earth. During ancient period, all the works were done manually, so the concept was simple that countries having more population were strong and powerful. But after the industrial revolution and with the advent of modern technology, the trend changed. Now, the human beings can explore, develop and convert these raw materials into useful goods according to their abilities and demands. Thus the people have to be educated and skilled. This is essential for the development and the economic progress of a country.

2. The population composition is defined as the structure of the population. The population composition of a country tells about age profile, sex, literacy level, health condition, occupation and income level. These description provide different qualities of human beings. There are three major components of human resources. These are as follows :

- (i) **Composition of population by age :** The agewise distribution of people helps the government to plan for the people on various aspects. This division is called age structure. It helps us to plan and evaluate various aspects of economic development.
- (ii) **Composition of population by sex :** the population is classified according to sex, it is called composition of population by sex. If the population of a place is counted by male and female, the sex composition of population can be found out. This type of population is also useful to calculate sex ratio.
- (iii) **Composition of population by literacy level:** Literacy is another important component of an economically productive population. Literacy level of people, besides affecting their economic status, affects their culture also.

**3. (i) Distribution of population and Density of population**

<b>Distribution of population</b>	<b>Density of population</b>
Distribution of population means the pattern of where people live. The distribution of population in the world is highly uneven. Some areas are heavily populated, while some have hardly any people. The way in which the people are spread over the surface of the earth is known as population distribution.	Density of population is a measurement of the number of people in an area. It is an average number. The average population density of the world is about 45 persons per square km. The area with highest density of population is south-central Asia. According to the density of population, the world can be divided as : densely populated area, moderately populated areas and thinly populated areas.

**(ii) Population pyramid of Japan and Kenya**

<b>Population pyramid of Japan</b>	<b>Population pyramid of Kenya</b>
The Japan Population Pyramid displays age, sex and population data for 100 years. We have chosen the years between 1950-2050 for our Pyramid to show a balance of historical and future projections. The most obvious changes are due to increased death rates and a decline or increase in number of children born, but experienced users can see many other things as well. This Pyramid is a useful tool for the visual display of the changing population dynamics for virtually every country in the world. Use the list on the right to select other countries to review. United Nations 2015 data is used.	The population pyramid of Kenya is very wide at the bottom and very narrow at the top. This means that while the birth rate is very high; so is the death rate. A larger proportion of people below 15 years of age show that the relative number of dependents is very high in Kenya.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. India is so densely populated because in India population have suitable climatic condition, fertile land and plains with suitable agriculture population. In India Hindu religion have majority so the people of hindu religion around the world is more so this is also a reason for densely populated India.
2. The dependency ratio is a measure showing the number of dependents, aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65, to the total population, aged 15 to 64. It is also referred to as the total dependency ratio.

It is benefecail for the country because –

- (i) It is good for the growth and development of the country.
- (ii) It is because less dependency ratio implies more working population.
- (iii) Investment of dependent poulation would be less.

Hence low dependecty ratio is important for the development of the country.

**(I) Activities :** Do yourself

**(J) Map :** Do yourself



# SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

## CHAPTER 1 : The Indian Constitution

### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (c)      6. (c)      7. (c)

### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. seven                      2. parliament                      3. constitution                      4. legislature  
5. citizens                      5. parents

### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True                      2. True                      3. True                      4. True                      5. False

### (D) Match the following :

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

### (E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :

1. A constitution is a list of principles that the people of a country agree upon as the basis of how they want to be governed.
2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar drafted the Indian constitution.
3. Rules are important because every organization of society needs certain rules and regulations for its smooth functioning. A country is governed by a set of rules.
4. The word 'preamble' means an introduction. **The entire philosophy of the Constitution of India is explained in the Preamble.**
5. Secularism is the principle of the separation of government institutions and persons mandated to represent the state from religious institutions and religious dignitaries.
6. The Directive principles are the directives to the government which ensure social and economic reform.

### (F) Short Answer Type Questions :

1. The word 'preamble' means an introduction. The Constitution begins with a Preamble. The entire philosophy of the Constitution of India is explained in the Preamble. In the introduction, the aims and objectives of the Constitution are mentioned. The Preamble is the guiding principles of the Constitution but it is not a part of the Constitution, and it is not enforceable in a court of law.
2. Poor people and other right against exploitation poverty makes people helpless. The rich take advantage of the poor's helplessness. Poor people are often compelled to work without payment. This is called forced labour or Begar. The Constitution prohibits trafficking, forced labour, and children working under 14 years of age. Hence all can use the right exploitation.
3. The Indian Constitution has given legal sanctions to citizens and also given the right to judicial remedies in case of any infringement. In order to enforce this, a special right called The Right to Constitutional Remedies has been included in the Indian Constitution. By this right citizens are entitled to move the court in case they are denied of a right.
4. Fundamentals duties are important because the Indian constitution not only gives rights to the citizens but also mentions the Fundamental Duties that a citizen is expected to do for the nation. Some duties are :
  - (i) Respect for the Constitution, the national flag and the national anthem;



- (ii) Cherish the noble ideals of the freedom struggle;
  - (iii) Uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
  - (iv) Defend the country and render national service when called;
  - (v) **Preserve the rich heritage of the nation's composite culture;**
5. The constitution of India affirms the basic principle that every individual is entitled to enjoy certain basic rights and part III of the Constitution deals with those rights which are known as fundamental rights. These rights are essential not only to run a democratic government, but also same for an individual citizen to develop his/her personality.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The word 'Constitution' means an important law. A constitution is a list of principles that the people of a country agree upon as the basis of how they want to be governed. An important function of the constitution is to define the nature of a country's policy. The constitution gives equal laws to all people irrespective of religion, race, caste, gender and place of birth. Every law enacted by the government has to be in conformity with the Constitution. Every organization of society needs certain rules and regulations for its smooth functioning. The set of rules are called the Constitution. India has its own constitution.
2. The various features of the the Constitution of India are as follows –
  - (i) **A Detailed Written Constitution :** The Constitution is a wholly written document which incorporates the constitutional law of India. It was fully debated and duly enacted by the Constitution Assembly of India.
  - (ii) **Provision of Amendment :** The Constitution of India is a living document. That is, it is changeable. It is constantly growing and evolving according to the needs, requirements and aspirations of people.
  - (iii) **A Democratic republic :** India is a democratic republic. It means that sovereignty rests with the people of India. They govern themselves through their representatives elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. The President of India, the highest official of the state is elected for a fixed term.
  - (iv) **Secular state :** India gives special status to no religion. There is no such thing as a state religion of India. This makes it different from theocratic states like the Islamic Republic of Pakistan or other Islamic countries.
  - (v) **Federalism :** This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. India is a land of diversity which has two levels of government : the state government and the central government.
  - (vi) **Parliamentary form of Government :** The legislature in the centre is called the Parliament or the Sansad. India has a parliamentary form of government. This means that the Parliament is supreme and represents the people of the country.
  - (vii) **Separation of Powers:** According to the Constitution, there are three organs of the State. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.
  - (viii) **Fundamental Right:** The constitution of India affirms the basic principle that every individual is entitled to enjoy certain basic rights and part III of the Constitution deals with those rights which are known as fundamental rights.
3. The constitution of India affirms the basic principle that every individual is entitled to enjoy certain basic rights and part III of the Constitution deals with those rights which are known as fundamental rights. These rights are essential not only to run a

democratic government, but also same for an individual citizen to develop his/her personality.

- (i) **Right to Equality** : The Indian Constitution guarantees equality to all before the law. The state cannot discriminate a citizen on the basis of religion, caste, or place of birth. Laws are also made by the Constitution to ensure equal treatment to all citizens.
- (ii) **Right to Freedom** : The Constitution ensures freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peacefully without arms and ammunition, to form associations and unions, to move freely and reside in any part of the country and to practise the profession of one's own choice.
- (iii) **Right against Exploitation** : Poor people are often compelled to work without payment. This is called forced labour or Begar. The Constitution prohibits trafficking, forced labour, and children working under 14 years of age.
- (iv) **Right to freedom of Religion** : The Constitution of India guarantees right to freedom of religion according to which all religions are equal before the state.
- (v) **Cultural and Educational Rights** : Every cultural group has the right to set up and maintain its own educational institutions.
- (vi) **Right to Constitutional Remedies** : The Right to Constitutional Remedies has been included in the Indian Constitution. By this right citizens are entitled to move the court in case they are denied of a right.

#### (H) HOTS

1. Yes, I agree that a democratic country needs constitution because democracy means sovereignty rests the people of India. people of nation select their representatives by the way of election.
2. India was declared a sovereign democratic republic on January 26,1950. Although, India is a sovereign republic get it continues to be a member of the commonwealth does not compromise her position as sovereign republic.

#### (I) VBQ (Value Based Question)

1. Preamble of the constitution in this person effects the entire philosophy of the constitution of India. The preamble is the guiding principle of the constitution but it is not a part of constitution, and it is not enforceable in a court of law.
2. Every country needs and regulations for its smooth functioning. A country is governed by a set of rules. These set of rules are called the Constitution. It is the constitution that defines the role and power of an elected member of parliament and state legislature.

#### (J) Activities : Do yourself

### CHAPTER 2 : Understanding Secularism

#### (A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

#### (B) Fill in the blanks :

1. secular                      2. Indian                      3. religion                      4. constitution

#### (C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :

1. True                      2. False                      3. False                      4. True                      5. False

**(D) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Secularism as a modern political and constitutional principle involves two basic propositions.
2. Indian secularism guarantee its citizens that one religious community does not dominate another.
3. Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs, Christian are the major religions practised all over the world.
4. In 1976 the secular term included in the preamble of our constitution.

**(E) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. Secularism is important for a country to function democratically. Almost all countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. Within these religious groups, there will most likely be one group that is in a majority. So it is essential for a democratic country to be secular.
2. The term, "Secular" was inserted in the Preamble in 1976, yet India has always been a secular state. The Indian Constitution orders that the Indian State be secular. A Secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
3. The objectives of the Indian Constitution towards secularism are :
  - (i) That one religious community does not dominate another,
  - (ii) That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community,
  - (iii) That the State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.
4. In a democratic country like USA, the US Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws 'respecting an establishment of religion' or that 'prohibit the free exercise of religion'. This means that the legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion.

**(F) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. Yes , I think that the government can intervene if a religious group say that their religions all our then to practice infoeticide because infoeticide is banned in the India and due to this banned any religion group cannot be going over the law enacted by the government. As per constitution all the laws made by the government have to follow by the people lived in India.
2. Any form of domination based on religion is in violation of the rights that a democratic society guarantees to each and every citizen irrespective of their religion. Therefore, the tyranny of the majority and the violation of Fundamental Rights that can result is one reason why it is important to separate the State and religion in democratic societies. Another reason that it is important to separate religion from the State in democratic societies is because we also need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.
3. In Indian secularism, any interference in religion by the State has to be based on the ideals laid out in the Constitution. The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights that are based on these secular principles. Indian government intervenes in religious affairs also if the practices are unjust and infringe the rights of the weaker section of the society. The Constitution of USA does not allow either the

State or religion to intervene in each other's matter. This is the most evident distinction between the Constitutions of the two biggest democracies in the world.

**(G) HOTS**

1. The state would look after our secular welfare because a secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any on religion and the state religion. The term "secular welfare" means welfare of all people who lived in the state. State surely look after our secular welfare because they had to understand the state people feeling and if they able to understand clearly the state environment going great.

**(H) VBQ (Value Based Question)**

1. India has following the policy of secularism since independence because in India all Hindu, Muslims, Sikh and Christian are living together peacefully and government never interference in the the regions of any people so we clearly say that India follow secularisms since independence.

**(I) Activities : Do yourself**

**CHAPTER 3 : The Parliament : Union Legislature**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (a)      6. (a)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. parliament      2. loksabha      3. concurrent list      4. vice –president  
5. speaker      6. president

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False      2. True      3. True      4. True      5. False      6. False

**(D) Match the following:**

1. (a) and (c)      2. (b) and (d)

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The body that governs the union government is called the Parliament.
2. Loksabha consists of members who are directly elected by the people. This is a powerful house and it is called the house of people.
3. The period after question hour and before the beginning of the rest of the day's work is known as zero hour.
4. The first hour of every sitting of the Parliament is known as the question hour.
5. In order to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha, a person must have the following qualification are–
  - (i) He/she must be a citizen of India.
  - (ii) He/she should not be less than 25 years of age.
  - (iii) He/she should not hold any office of profit under the union or the state government.
  - (iv) He/she should not be a proclaimed offender.
6. The bills other than Money Bills are called the ordinary bills. These bills, that is, draft proposal for ordinary legislation, can be introduced in any house.

**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The body that governs the union government is called the Parliament. The Parliamentary system of government refers to "a system of government having the real

executive power vested in a cabinet composed of members of the legislature who are individually and collectively responsible to the legislature.

2. The first hour of every sitting of the Parliament is known as the question hour. Ministers will be asked pertinent questions. All questions should be addressed to the speaker. While the period after question hour and before the beginning of the rest of the day's work is known as zero hour. Members can raise questions of public interest.
3. In order to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha, a person must have the following qualification for a member of loksabha are –
  - (i) He/she must be a citizen of India.
  - (ii) He/she should not be less than 25 years of age.
  - (iii) He/she should not hold any office of profit under the union or the state government.
  - (iv) He/she should not be a proclaimed offender.
  - (iv) He/she should not be mentally unsound or a declared insolvent.
  - (v) His/her name should be in the election roll in any part of the country.
4. A bill passes through various stages in the Lok Sabha before it becomes an act the stages are –
  1. **First Stage** : A minister or a member of the parliament can introduce the bill and explain its objectives. If the house accepts it, then it is passed to the next stage.  
**Second Stage** : A general discussion on the bill takes place. There is a clause by clause discussion on the bill. Then the bill is put to vote and it gets passed in the third stage.  
**Third Stage** : In this stage minor errors are rectified and the bill is put to vote, and finally it is passed with simple majority. The bill is then sent to the other House. The same procedure is repeated here. If the bill is passed in this House, it is sent to the President for his assent.

**(G) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. We need parliament because parliament is the body that governs the union government. It makes laws and exercises political authority on behalf of the people. It is the supreme law-making body of our country and the most important symbol of Indian democracy. This institution is a medium for expressing the needs of the ordinary citizens apprehensions and expectations. The Parliamentary system of government refers to “a system of government having the real executive power vested in a cabinet composed of members of the legislature who are individually and collectively responsible to the legislature. In a parliamentary form of government, the Parliament is the supreme and it represents the people. India has parliamentary form of government.
2. The parliament can also make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Concurrent List. However, it shares this power with the state legislatures. Some subjects on the Concurrent List are marriage and divorce, electricity, education, medical issues and factories. The parliament can make laws even on subjects mentioned in the State List if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect. Otherwise, laws on State List subjects such as public health, law and order, and agriculture are made by the state legislatures. Every year, the government has to place its budget (annual financial statement) before the parliament. The budget shows the government's expected income and planned expenditure. Besides the budget, the government introduces a finance bill.

This bill contains proposals for new taxes and also for changes in existing taxes to meet the government's planned expenses. If these proposals fail to get the parliament's approval, the government has to resign .

3. As per the Constitution, the centre can make laws on 97 subjects given in the Union list such as railways, banking and currency, foreign affairs, telephone etc., as well as on the residuary subjects not found in any other bill. It also has the authority to amend the Constitution, but in matters affecting the state, it has to be endorsed by the state too. The parliament has residuary powers. This means it alone has the right to make laws on subjects State List nor in the Concurrent List. The bills other than Money Bills are called the ordinary bills. A bill passes through various stages in the Lok Sabha before it becomes an act :
- (i) **First Stage** : A minister or a member of the parliament can introduce the bill and explain its objectives. If the house accepts it, then it is passed to the next stage.
  - (ii) **Second Stage** : A general discussion on the bill takes place. There is a clause by clause discussion on the bill. Then the bill is put to vote and it gets passed in the third stage.
  - (iii) **Third Stage** : In this stage minor errors are rectified and the bill is put to vote, and finally it is passed with simple majority. The bill is then sent to the other House. The same procedure is repeated here. If the bill is passed in this House, it is sent to the President for his assent. If these are not accepted by the Lower House, the President calls a joint session of both the Houses. If it is passed by the joint session, the bill is sent to the President. The President too can return the bill with suggestion for change. If no suggestions or changes are made by him, he signs the bill and it becomes an Act of Parliament or a law.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. Yes, I think this increase from 6% to 9% is insignificant because of the lower number of woman MP's many woman's problems are not going to be discussed and due to this only various laws in favour of woman could not be made. Those percentage of MP's should be increased so that many more woman's work in the country and also take our nation to the extreme height so percentage increase should be necessary.

**(I) VBQ (Value-based Question) :** Do yourself

**(J) Project and Activities :** Do yourself

**CHAPTER 4 : The Judiciary**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. Supreme court    2. High court    3. 65 years    4. 1980's  
5. criminal cases

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True                      2. False                      3. False                      4. True                      5. False

**(D) Match the following :**

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

**(E) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. The judicial system is that judiciary, which protects the rights and freedom of citizens.



2. The two types of cases are criminal cases and civil cases.
3. District court and Munsif court are two example of subordinate courts.
4. Any citizen of India can go to the court if the interest of the public has been affected by the deeds of the government. This is known as public interest litigation (PIL).
5. The cases are involving disputes related to money, property dispute, dispute between property owner and tenant, even minor accidents and social matters such as inheritance and divorce are called civil cases.

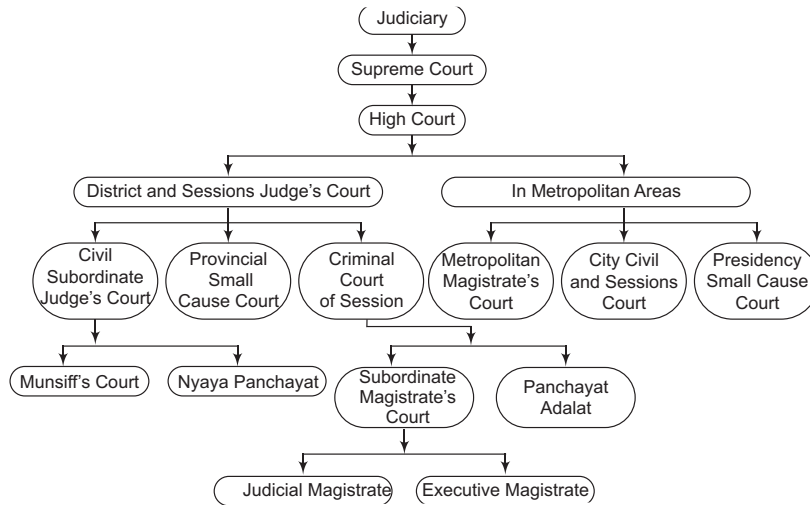
**(F) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. To become a judge of supreme court person must have the following qualifications are :
  - (i) He/she must be a citizen of India.
  - (ii) He/she must be eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court.
  - (iii) He/she must be a high court advocate for at least ten years or a high court judge for five years.
  - (iv) He/she must be a distinguished jurist.
2. Lok adalat are the legal process in our country has become lengthy and expensive. Lok Adalats or "People's Courts" are inexpensive as well as resolve disputes in a single hearing. They have proved to be valuable not only for the underprivileged, but have also lightened the burden of the courts. The cases are decided speedily and without much expenditure.
3. Appellate Jurisdiction implies appealing against ruling of lower courts in higher courts. The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over following cases :
  - (i) Cases brought in appeal against the decisions of high courts.
  - (ii) Cases that require the interpretation of the Constitution.
  - (iii) Cases that high courts certify should be tried in the Supreme Court.
4. Any citizen of India can go to the court if the interest of the public has been affected by the deeds of the government. This is known as public interest litigation (PIL). The Supreme Court in early 1980s evolved a system of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) so that maximum population can have access to justice.
5. Any individual or organization can file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights have been violated. A PIL is different from other litigation in that it is not necessary for the affected people to themselves file the petition for starting legal proceedings. Anyone acting in public interest may do so. A PIL is also simpler to file than other cases.

**(G) Long Answer Type Question :**

1. Jurisdiction implies the extent of legal authority that courts can exercise. A High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges. The number of judges depends on the size of the State. A High Court has three types of jurisdiction. The High Court has original jurisdiction over cases involving the enforcement of fundamental rights. It can issue writs.
  - (i) A High Court has an appellate jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases brought in appeal against the decisions of lower courts.
  - (ii) A High Court has a supervisory jurisdiction involves supervising the activities of the lower courts.
  - (iii) The High Court thus deals with all cases that pertain to the jurisdiction of that state, both civil and criminal.

2.



(Hierarchical structure of court )

3. The difference between civil and criminal cases

Civil Cases	Criminal Cases
1. Civil cases, involving disputes related to money, property dispute, dispute between property owner and tenant, even minor accidents and social matters such as inheritance and divorce are called civil cases.	1. Cases involving offences which are defined by law as crimes are called criminal cases. Crimes include murder, theft, fraud, harassment for dowry, molestation, drunken driving etc.
2. In such cases, the aggrieved party files a case in the court and the decision involves granting of certain respite to the victorious party.	2. The criminal law case usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report (FIR) with the police. The police investigates the crime after which a case is filed in the court.
3. In civil cases court uses civil procedure code.	3. In criminal court uses criminal procedure code.

4. The judiciary function of supreme court are follow;

(1) **Original Jurisdiction** : Original Jurisdiction is relevant in cases that can be brought up only in a particular court and not any other. The Supreme Court exercises original jurisdiction over following cases :

- (i) Cases related to the election of the President and the Vice President.
- (ii) Cases related to violation of fundamental rights.
- (iii) Problem between one or more states and government.

(2) **Appellate Jurisdiction** : Appellate Jurisdiction implies appealing against ruling of lower courts in higher courts. The Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over following cases :

- (i) Cases brought in appeal against the decisions of high courts.

(ii) Cases that require the interpretation of the Constitution.

**3. Advisory Jurisdiction :** Advisory Jurisdiction is when the court gives advice on certain matters. The Supreme courts advises the president and the Council of Ministers, on matters of constitutional issues or issues of public important.

**4. Court of Records :** All the cases brought before the Supreme Court and where judgements have been given are maintained as record by the Supreme Court.

**(H) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. The Lok Adalat is presided over by a sitting or retired judicial officer as the chairman, with two other members, usually a lawyer and a social worker. A retired judge generally chairs the Lok Adalat, while a lawyer and a social worker assist him/her. The disputing parties themselves put forward their case that are resolved through mutual understanding. There is no option of plea against the decision of Lok Adalat. Social worker plays a great role in a lok adalat.

**(I) Activities :** Do yourself

**(J) Map :** Do yourself

**CHAPTER 5 : Criminal Justice**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. custody                      2. first information report                      3. law                      4. person  
5. defence lawyer

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True                      2. True                      3. False                      4. True                      5. True

**(D) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. FIR is necessary for the police to begin their investigation in to a crime.
2. The police station investigates an FIR where the FIR is registered in the police station that the police take up investigation of the case.
3. A prosecutor is a lawyer who works for a state is responsible for starting legal proceedings.
4. Judge ultimately gives the verdict and orders punishment if necessary.

**(E) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. A FIR is necessary for the police to begin their investigations into a crime, which is the most important function of the police in the Criminal Justice System. An FIR is generally lodged at a police station, under whose jurisdiction the crime has occurred and it can be given either orally or in writing. In case of a refusal to register an F.I.R. by the police station, the report must be sent to the concerned Superintendent of police.
2. The defence lawyer has an important role in ensuring a fair trial. As per Article 22 of the Indian Constitution, all people have a Fundamental Right to be defended by a lawyer. A lawyer who defends an accused in court is called a defence lawyer.
3. In court, Public Prosecutor who represents the interests of the State. The role of the Prosecutor begins once the police has conducted the investigation and filed the charge-sheet in the court. He/she has no role to play in the investigation.
4. Police, Public Prosecutor, Defense Lawyer, Judge are the four players in the criminal justic system. They played the different role from each other. Police investigate the

case, the prosecutor who represents the interest of the state, a lawyer who defends an accused in court and the last or main role of judge after hearing the case the judge decide whether the accused person is guilty or innocent.

5. The judge is like an umpire in a game and conducts the trial impartially and in an open court. The judge hears all the witnesses and any other evidence presented by the prosecution and the defense. The judge decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of the evidence presented and in accordance with the law.

**(F) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The Supreme Court of India has laid down certain guidelines for the police and other agencies to follow at the time of arrest, detention and interrogation of any person. These are also called the D.K. Basu Guidelines. These guidelines include the following :
  - (i) The police can not torture or beat or shoot anyone during investigation.
  - (ii) They cannot inflict any form of punishment on a person even for petty offences.
  - (iii) The police officials who carry out the arrest or interrogation should wear clear, accurate and visible identification and name tags with their designations.
  - (iv) A memo containing date and time of the arrest should be prepared while taking a suspect into custody. It should bear the sign of at least one witness, may be relative and counter signed by the arrested person.
  - (v) Injuries, if any, on the body of the arrested person should be examined on request and recorded at the time of arrest. The arrested person should also be examined by a trained government doctor every 48 hours while in custody.
  - (vi) The arrested person may be allowed to consult a lawyer during the questioning, though the lawyer cannot be present throughout.
2. FIR stands for First Information Report. A FIR is necessary for the police to begin their investigations into a crime, which is the most important function of the police in the Criminal Justice System. An FIR is generally lodged at a police station, under whose jurisdiction the crime has occurred and it can be given either orally or in writing. Nevertheless, law provides that one can file case at any police station and it is the responsibility of police to forward the FIR to appropriate police station. Since, not registering an FIR at the appropriate time can cause hindrance in dispensing of justice, police station is bound by law to file an FIR even if the informer cannot give details of the incident. The information given shall be signed by the person giving it. The information given shall be entered in a book to be kept by the officer. A copy of the FIR must be taken by the reporter.
3. One important function of the police is responsible for preventing and investigating any crime and upholding the law of the country. Investigation involves recording statements of witnesses and gathering evidences from scene of crime. On the basis of the investigation, the police are required to form an opinion. If the police think that the evidence points to the guilt of the accused person, then they file a charge-sheet in the court. It is not the job of the police to decide whether a person is guilty or innocent, that is for the judge to decide.
4. A citizen should be given a fair trial as per the constitution. A person who is accused of a crime is innocent until the crime is proved and he is found guilty. Hence he should be given a fair trial. The witness and the public are also present during the trial. A fair trial requires the following conditions to be fulfilled :

- (i) The accused is given a copy each of the charge sheet, the F.I.R. and the statements based on which the charge has been framed.
- (ii) The trial is held in an open court (a court which can be attended by the public, including the relatives and well-wishers of the accused).
- (iii) The trial is held in the presence of the accused.
- (iv) The accused is defended by a lawyer.
- (v) The defence lawyer is allowed to question the witnesses presented by the public prosecutor and also allowed to present his or her own witnesses.
- (vi) The case is decided impartially, only on the basis of the available evidence.

**(G) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. A citizen should be given a fair trial as per the constitution. A person who is accused of a crime is innocent until the crime is proved and he is found guilty. During the convict because that time the criminal activity is not proved and hence the person should be said accused not a convict. An accused can be a convict but a convict cannot be accused.
2. The judge is like an umpire in a game and conducts the trial impartially and in an open court. The judge hears both sides of the case and then based on the authenticity of evidences presented by the police, the judge gives her verdict. The judge may award punishment according to the nature of the crime. The decision of the judge going to be final and the challenge of judge decision can be given in the high court authority then supreme court . Supreme court is the uppermost court of India.

**(H)VBQ( Value Based Question)**

1. If I found my friend stealing a book from a library. I should go to the librarian and told him and the boy should get punishment . Here I could not go to the police station because he did not do any wrong or criminal act.
2. Police is the team made by the government to control the criminal activities in the state or region. Police have various power to deal with the criminals like if a person/ criminal doing crime, the policeman instantly caught that person and lock him in the lockup.

**(I) Activities : Do yourself**

**CHAPTER 6 : Marginalized and Social Justice**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. (b)      2. (a)    3. (a)    4. (c)    5. (a)    6. (b)

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. social justice    2. adivasis    3. dry    4. Ishwar chand vidyasagar    5. 14

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. True            2. True            3. False            4. True            5. False            6. True

**(D) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. A members who are not given importance and have no power to influence decisions are considered marginalized.
2. 'Adivasis' literally means an 'Original Inhabitants'. Adivasis are the communities who lived, and often like to live in close association with forests.
3. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharastra, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal are some areas where tribal people have been living.
4. Marginalization is law that protects the right of marginalized caste and tribes.

5. Minorities are the small groups with a society or the country that are different because of race, religion, language etc.

**(E) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. 'Adivasis' literally means an 'Original Inhabitants'. They are the communities who lived, and often like to live in close association with forests. Adivasi societies are also most distinctive because there is often very little hierarchy among them. This makes them radically different from communities and this is the reason that they force discrimination.
2. The Constitution does not specifically define the Scheduled Tribes. However, they represent communities which are economically backward and inhabiting mostly the remote hilly and thickly forested areas. They comprise 84.33 million population (8.2% of the country's total population).
3. The Act of 1989 is equally important for the Adivasis as it clearly states that they cannot be removed from the land that is traditionally theirs. They pointed specifically that this Act merely confirms what has already been promised to the tribal people in the Constitution - that their land can not be sold to or bought by non-tribal people.
4. Manual scavenging is the removal of human excreta by hand, by people especially employed for the purpose. The people who do this work are called scavengers. For centuries manual scavenging has been practised in India. Yes it is permitted by law.
5. The Mandal Commission submitted its report in 1978 and the government of India decided to implement its decision under the Prime Ministership of V.P. Singh. It recommended 27% of government jobs to be reserved for the socially and economically backward classes. This decision brought a countrywide protest.

**(F) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. A caste in the Early Vedic Period was a division of society based on occupation. There were four castes : Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (traders and farmers) and Shudras (labourers). A person born in a caste remains in it for life; dies in it, and his children also remain in it. This provides caste system with rigidity in structure. A caste has divisions, based on endogamy within a sub-group and is called sub-castes. A person could not leave his caste and profession irrespective of how much talented he was. The caste determined one's way of living. It was the duty of an individual to follow the customs and practice of one's own caste.
2. Many of the wrongs that are done to women have been encouraged by superstitions. The birth of a girl child is considered unfortunate and in some states the custom of female infanticide is practised. Girls are still not educated in many parts of our country. Girls were married off at an early age. Due to this, they lost their childhood. The women were made to follow the customs and traditions of the society. Her duty was to bear children, to look after the household. They were not allowed to participate in weddings and festivals and were considered as a bad omen. Raja Rammohan Roy was pioneer of the reform movement in India. He supported women's education and widow remarriage. He opposed child marriage and polygamy. He enabled the act which abolished Sati in 1829. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for the upliftment of women and education of girls. His support for women upliftment made him pass the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856. Keshab Chandra Sen was the follower of Raja Rammohan Roy. He also fought against all evils of society. He opposed purdah system and performed intercaste marriages. Ramabai Ranade dedicated her life for the cause of women.



3. This Act was framed in 1989 in response to demands made by Dalits and others that the government must take seriously the ill treatment and humiliation Dalits and tribal groups face in an everyday sense. While such treatment had persisted for a long time, it had acquired a violent character in the late 1970s and 1980s. During this period, in parts of southern India, a number of assertive Dalit groups came into being and asserted their rights – they refused to perform their so called caste duties and insisted on being treated equally.

The Act distinguishes several levels of crimes. Firstly, it lists modes of humiliation that are both physically horrific and morally reprehensible and seeks to punish those who –

- (i) Force a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance;
  - (ii) Wrongfully occupies or cultivates any land owned by, or allotted to, a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or gets the land allotted to him transferred..
4. The India Constitution lays emphasis on principles of equality and justice for all irrespective of caste, creed, gender and colour. These ideas are clearly delineated in Fundamental Rights, which is one of the most important components of our Constitution. To protect the interests of marginalized groups, our Constitution has the following provisions :
- (i) Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished—this means is that no one can prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc. It also means that it is wrong to practice untouchability and that this practice will not be tolerated by a democratic government. In fact, untouchability is a punishable crime now.
  - (ii) The states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha are asked to appoint a special minister to work for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes.
  - (iii) Our Constitution has reserved some seats for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in educational institutions and government jobs.
  - (iv) The Constitution ensures fair distribution of resources and equal wages for both men and women for the same kind of work.

**(G) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions :**

1. Untouchability is a status of certain social groups confined to menial and despised jobs. It is associated with the Hindu caste system, known as Dalits. Various efforts made by social reformers such as Dr. B. R. Ambedkar; and despite there being provision on abolition of untouchability in our Constitution under Article 17. Untouchability mainly practiced in rural area because of their back wardness and education. No, I am not agree with this statement because all people have equal right to any thing. I personally go and spread awareness about the untouchability so that it going to stop in rural areas.

**(H) VBQ(Value Based Question)**

1. I support many social activities are doing bit for the marginalized in day to day life by providing employment to them, by protect them from exploitation by the majority people, by giving them economic or financial helps, by spreading awareness about social evils like untouchability and many more so that the upliftment of marginised

people can be done easily and never face any discrimination and also gave some reservation so that they can easily earn their livelihood.

**(I) Activities**

Do yourself

**CHAPTER 7 : The Government and Economic Development**

**(A) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)**

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

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

**(B) Fill in the blanks :**

1. agriculture      2. green              3. 21      4. sanitation      5. minimum wage act

**(C) Say whether the following statements are 'True and False' :**

1. False              2. True              3. False              4. False              5. True

**(D) Very Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. A government plays a major role in developing and maintaining economic security in society.
2. National Thermal Power Corporation is the full name of NTPC and Gas and oil Corporation of India is the full name of GAIL.
3. Five year plans means a balanced distribution of resources and to ensure all people benefit by the process of development.
4. Air India is a public sector and Deccan Caryo is the private sector airline in India.
5. Where the responsibility for water supply was handed over to private companies, there was a steep rise in the price of water. This made it unaffordable for many poor people.

**(E) Short Answer Type Questions :**

1. We need a government because he plays a major role in developing and maintaining economic security in society. It is responsible for managing and regulating a country's economy and stabilizing it for the benefits of its citizens. Government perform various function such as maintaing law and order, provide basic facilities, take action or social issues, protect the boundries and many more.
2. Health in India is a state government responsibility with the national health policy laying down the necessary health. The health ministry in India takes care of the health department. The main responsibility of the health ministry in India is to provide hygrnic health care solution for all, supervision of the basic health infrastructure development in India by construction of hospital, nursing homes and dispensaries as per the needs of the area.
3. Railways are the most important means of tranportation in India. The improvement in railway communications in recent time has played a most important part in the internal development of the country. They have both different parts of the country closer. It also plays a vital role in the development of agriculture and industry.
4. In October 2006, the government amended the Child labour Prevention Act and banned employing of children below 14 years in homes, restaurants or tea shops. This is a punishable offence and anyone found flouting the law should go to either prison for a period of three months to two years or pay a fine of ₹ 10,000–20,000.

**(F) Long Answer Type Questions :**

1. The major function of Government are :

- (i) **Agriculture :** Indian agriculture is very necessary one for the Indian economy because there are many rural area and rural people depending on agriculture for their livelihood. Our country has made great progress in agricultural production. It is the largest economic factor.
- (ii) **Industry :** The industrial set up was entirely traditional. There were many artisans and handicraft products, which attracted the world market. The main sectors of industrialisation today are electronics, transport and telecommunication.
- (iii) **Transportation :** The most important means of transportation in a country are roads, railways, airways, and waterways. India has completely revolutionized its transportation system, both external and internal.
- (iv) **Communication :** Communication tools of Indian people includes Telephones, Mobile phones, Internet etc. India host second place in terms of Telephone network. The internet facilities are also spreading very vastly in to the rural area of the country.

### Social Sector

- (i) **Health:** The main responsibility of the health ministry India is to provide hygienic health care solutions for all, supervision of the basic health infrastructure development in India by construction of hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries as per the needs of the area.
  - (ii) **Water Supply :** All over the world, water supply is a function of the government. The scarcity of water is a common problem in crowded cities.
  - (iii) **Sanitation:** The system of sanitation is managed by the Sanitation Municipal Department. This department, though owned by the municipality, is financially independent. It provides treated water at rates that all the people can afford.
  - (iv) **Power :** Power supply is very important public facility, as power is needed in industries, farms and homes. Power supply in India is not uniform across regions.
  - (v) **Education :** Education is the basic requirement of any society to being modernized one or to achieve the progress in the society. Before the arrival of colonialists, the education system existed in India was not modernized.
2. According to the Government the five-year plan brought several measures to develop in agriculture sector.
- (i) Land reforms were launched. Land holdings of the marginal farmers were made bigger by redistributing extra land taken from the larger zamindars. These larger plots of land were more economically viable.
  - (ii) Agricultural Credit is disbursed through a multi-agency network consisting of Cooperatives, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks(RRBs).
  - (iii) Farmers have been introduced to improve varieties of seeds and fertilizers. They have also been provided with better machines for agriculture.
  - (iv) Lakhs of tube wells have been dug up for irrigation purposes and many new canals constructed.
  - (v) Farmers were taught to use machines to plough the land and also to thresh the grain.
  - (vi) Modern machines can also be seen in our villages today. As a result, our farms are not facing the food problem today. Now, we have enough food for all. As a result of all these measures, India witnessed what came to be called the Green Revolution, and agricultural productivity increased steadily.

3. There are some social infrastructure:

- (i) **Health** : Health in India is a state government responsibility with the national health policy laying down the necessary health policy in India. The central council of health and welfare formulates the various health care projects and health department reform policies.
- (ii) **Water supply**: All over the world, water supply is a function of the government. In a few cases, where the responsibility for water supply was handed over to private companies, there was a steep rise in the price of water. This made it unaffordable for many poor people.
- (iii) **Sanitation**: Sanitation refers to the equipment and systems that keep places, clean, especially by removing human waste. It is also a must in prevention of water-borne diseases. But, sanitation coverage in India is even lower than that of water. The system of sanitation is managed by the Sanitation Municipal Department.
- (iv) **Power** : Power supply is very important public facility, as power is needed in industries, farms and homes. Power supply in India is not uniform across regions. It is not as good in rural areas as it is in urban areas.
- (v) **Education** : Education is the basic requirement of any society to being modernized one or to achieve the progress in the society. Before the arrival of colonialists, the education system existed in India was not modernized.

**(G) HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions**

1. In order to bring a balanced distribution of resources and to ensure all people benefit by the process of development, the government of India started the five-year plans. These plans are designed and monitored by the Planning Commission of India, which was set up in 1950, under Nehru's guidance. The prime minister is the chairman of the Commission. Each of the plans was meant to be for a period of five years. This planning commission is now known as Niti Ayog.

**(H) VBQ (Value Based Question)**

1. Dr. Ramesh treats patients from the disadvantaged section of society in free of cost because he wants to uplift the disadvantaged section of society and he also knows due to their poverty they are unable to take good treatment so Dr. Ramesh took a great value and also all doctors have to treat the free who are unable to take good treatment. These doctors do the job which will be done by the government so we are proud of these types of doctors.
2. If I found my neighbour employ a 14 year old boy into employment then I surely complain him in the near police station because as per the child labour protection act, it is illegal to employ a 14 year old boy and you cannot place him in employment without certain special circumstances specific by law. So my first step is going to inform the police about that boy.

**(I) Activities** : Do yourself

**(J) Map** : Do yourself.

