

ADDITIONAL[®]
PRACTICE

SOCIAL SCIENCE 8

Answer Key

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1

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE

WORKSHEET-1

How Important are Dates?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. History is the study of the human past as it is described in written documents left behind by humans.
2. The events that are usually recorded are wars, crowning of kings and events related to kingdoms and the lives of rulers.
3. The first governor-general in India was Warren Hastings.
4. James Mill. James Mill (1773–1836) was a Scots-born political philosopher, historian, psychologist, educational theorist, economist, and legal, political and penal reformer.
5. Medieval literally means “of the Middle Ages”.
6. James Rennell constructed the first nearly accurate map of India.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We continue to associate history with a string of dates because the events occur in a chronological order and that helps to study the cause and effect relationship.
2. WE divide history into different periods in an attempt to capture the characteristics of a time, its central features as they appear to us, the terms through which we periodise, that is demarcate the difference between periods become important. they reflect our ideas about the past.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Dates are much important to all. It is assumed that the dates are calculated based on a calendar-dependent equinox instead of the technique of the astronomical one. Hence, we see that there are differences between calculations done according to the Julian calendar and the modern Gregorian calendar.
It is also to be noted that the calendar we use, has 1st Century mentioned as the years 1-100 (as there were no year zero), and we see the 2nd Century between the years 101-200.
2. We categorize an age only through the religion of the rulers of the time because Thomas Paine who also attacks religious institutions, indicting priests for their lust for power and wealth. Paine criticizes the tyrannical actions which of the Church as he had those of governments in the Rights of Man and Common Sense.

WORKSHEET-2

How Do We Know?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Official Records are a series of printed publications relating to the proceedings of the principal organs of the United Nations or certain United Nations conferences.

2. Official records do not tell about the feelings of people of a specific country.
3. British conducted surveys to know the country better.
4. Calligraphists are professionals who specialise in the art of beautiful writing.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The British felt that all the important letters and documents must be carefully preserved. So they set up record rooms attached to administrative institutions, and institutions such as archives and museums were also established for preserving records.
2. British believed that all the documents and written record should be carefully preserved so they built record rooms in their administrative offices. The British government felt the necessity of preserving all the valuable formal documents and reports.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Survey become important under the colonial administration:
 - a. The practice of surveying became common under the colonial administration. The British believed that a country had to be properly known before it could be effectively administered.
 - b. By the early nineteenth century detailed surveys were being carried out to map the entire country. In the villages, revenue surveys were conducted.
 - c. The effort was to know the topography, the soil quality, the flora, the fauna, the local histories, and the cropping pattern – all the facts seen as necessary to know about to administer the region.
 - d. From the end of the nineteenth century, Census operations were held every ten years. These prepared detailed records of the number of people in all the provinces of India, noting information on castes, religions and occupation.
 - e. There were many other surveys– botanical surveys, zoological surveys, archaeological surveys, anthropological surveys, forest surveys.
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WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - a; 2. - a; 3. - c; 4. - d

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. - time; 2. - Historians; 3. - James Mill; 4. - social; 5. - society

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Historians are concerned with the continuous, methodical narrative and research of past events as relating to the human race.
2. The British felt that all the important letters and documents must be carefully preserved. So they set up record rooms attached to administrative institutions, and institutions such as archives and museums were also established for preserving records.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The problem with the periodisation of Indian history by James Mill is that he divided the Indian history into Hindu, Muslim and the British period. It has been argued by many historians that it is not correct to periodise the Indian history on the basis of religion of the rulers.
2. The National Archives of India is the repository of non-current records of the Government of India and is holding them in trust for the use of administrators and scholars. It is an Attached Office of the Department of Culture under Ministry of Tourism & Culture. It was set up in March 1891 in Kolkata as the Imperial Record Department and subsequent to the transfer of the National Capital from Calcutta to New Delhi in 1911 it was shifted to its present building in New Delhi, in 1926.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Time-span refers to a period of time. More precisely, an approximate period of time for an event to be considered when there is no specific date that can be fixed for that particular event that happened in the past.
2. James mill divided Indian history into Hinduism and Muslim and British periods. This periodisation is based on the religious line that there was a face for which the Hindu were the rulers and other work ruled. Then came the face of the Muslims and Britishers i.e. Christians. He had a colonial mind and thought asians to have poorly civilized. He felt Europeans to be superior. So, in fact, through this periodisation he tried to divide the people with their own specific identity which was not a correct. During the Muslim and British they were thousands of Hindu and Muslim princely states.
So, this is not a proper periodisation of Indian history.

2

FROM TRADE TO TERRITORY

WORKSHEET-1

East India Company Comes East

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Foreign Invasion was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire.
2. Companies from other states like France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Genoa and Denmark. These trading companies made a huge impact on Indian trade but among all, the British east India Company had traded and ruled India for a very long time.

3. A charter is a formal document that is like a road map for what an organization, team or project is intended to be and accomplish.
4. The Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India during the reign of King Manuel I in 1495–1499.
5. Raw cotton, jute, indigo and other raw materials were the commodities that the trading companies traded with.
6. Eliminating the rival competitors was the only way for a trading company to flourish.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. East India Company started its first factory in West Bengal, on the banks of the River Hugli, in 1651. As trade developed, the Company asked local merchants, who acted as middle 'men for them, to come and settle near the 'factory'. By 1696, the Company built a fort around the settlement of merchants.
2. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Spices like Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand. These were the reasons that attracted European trading companies to India.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. East India Company started its first factory in West Bengal, on the banks of the River Hugli, in 1651. As trade developed, the Company asked local merchants, who acted as middle men for them, to come and settle near the factory. Thus they entered the political scene in India.
2. The following things led to intense conflicts of the companies with local rulers:
 - Involvement of the traders in the politics of the country.
 - The effort to protect the settlements and carry profitable trade.

The purpose of The Company was to have a stronghold over the country of trade to gain more profit. They did not respect the tradition and culture of the people of the country. They did not agree to the terms of the local rulers which led to conflict.

WORKSHEET-2

Company Rule Expands

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Breaking, crushing Indian freedom struggle continuously were the methods used by the British to annex Indian kingdoms.
2. The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764.
3. The battle resulted in the 1765 Treaty of Allahabad, in which the Mughal Emperor surrendered sovereignty of Bengal to the British.
4. Hyderabad and Awadh were two states which entered into the subsidiary Alliance.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Residents appointed by the Company were very powerful. The Indian Nawabs were expected to agree to every rule laid down by the Resident. The Nawabs should be submissive to the British Government and this was ensured by the Resident. If any Nawab acted against the Resident, it resulted in war.

2. The British interfered in the internal politics of Mysore state. Tipu was not in favour of such tactics from the British government and this gave rise to the conflict. Tipu Sultan was one of the biggest threats and this was the main reason the British started conflict against the Mysore state.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The British first came to India for purely commercial reasons and established the East India Company in 1600 for setting up their trade. After the suppression of the Revolt an Act for the Better Government of India was passed by the British Parliament in 1858.
2. Some of the important reasons why the British came to India:
Indian commodities such as spices, silk, cotton and sandal were in great demand in the European markets. Trade in these commodities was extremely profitable.
The Industrial Revolution had given a major boost to the British manufacturing and trade sectors. Soon, the domestic markets in Britain were saturated. As a result, the British producers felt the need for overseas markets.
The British had seen the prosperity gained by Arab, Italian, Spanish and Dutch traders gained through their trade contacts with India and China and other parts of the world.

WORKSHEET-3

Setting Up a New Administration

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Under the Charter Act of 1833, the Governor General of Bengal was appointed as the Governor General of India and policy formulation was centralized for all territories under the company at the council of the Governor General of India (Head of the British Administration In India).
2. A new system of justice was established in 1772.
3. Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India from 1773 to 1785, introduced several administrative reforms.
4. The principal figure in an Indian district was the collector.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Composition of Mughal Army included cavalry; infantry; artillery; elephants and the Commissariat Department consisting of carts, draught cattle, camels, mules and donkeys.
2. In the early 1800s, the British began to develop a uniform military culture for its forces in India. The Company's soldiers, many of whom were Indians, were increasingly subjected to European-style training, drill, and discipline that regulated and changed their lives far more than before.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In addition, wearing the clothing may induce psychological stress. Symptoms include breathing distress, tremors, and claustrophobia. Efforts described here are underway to address performance issues during development of new protective uniforms.
2. The British East India Company had been using steamboats to help maneuver large sailing ships into the narrow harbors of India. Steam technology was then used to link the British outposts in northern India. The water and weather of the world's oceans were too formidable for this new technology.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - b; 2. - b; 3. - a; 4. - b; 5. - a; 6. - c

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Bengal;
2. Siraj ud-Daulah;
3. East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-dhula;
4. Haider Ali and his son, Tipu Sultan;
5. Salbai

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The British landed on Indian Subcontinent at the port of Surat, August 24, 1608 AD for the purpose of trade.
2. Charles I was the ruler of England in 1600.
3. The Battle of Plassey became famous as the first major victory for the British in Bengal because in this battle, the British had defeated the nawab of Bengal.
4. British were the new power was emerging on the political horizon by the 2nd half of eighteenth century.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The intense competition to hold a monopoly resulted in fierce battle between the trading companies. Trade was carried on with arms, and fortifications were done to protect the trading posts.
2. The conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company started when the Nawabs refused to grant the Company concessions and demanded large tributes for the Company's right to trade. The Nawabs also denied the Company any right to mint coins, and stopped it from extending its fortifications.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. East India Company Begins Trade in Bengal:
The first English factory was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in Bengal 1651. As they expanded, the East India Company convinced merchants and traders to come and settle near the factory.
By 1696, the Company began building a fort around the Hugli settlement. It also bribed Mughal officials into giving the Company Zamindari rights over three villages, one of which was Calcutta.
It also convinced the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb to issue a farman, an official order, granting the Company the right to trade duty-free.
The employees of the Company also carried on their private trades, and so were expected to pay duty. But they refused, which angered the Nawab of Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan, and led to fierce battles.
2. After the death of Aurangzeb in the 18th century, the Bengal Nawabs began to assert their power and the conflicts between them and the East India Company were increased. They claimed that the

East India Company was divesting the government of Bengal of huge amounts of revenue, writing disrespectful letters and degrading them. On the other hand, the company stated that the trade was getting ruined because of the unjust demands of local officials.

3

RULING THE COUNTRYSIDE

WORKSHEET-1

The Company Becomes the Diwan

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. On 12 August 1765, Robert Clive, on behalf of East India Company, accepted the Diwani of Bengal from the then Mughal ruler.
2. In 1770 a terrible famine killed ten million people in Bengal.
3. John Shore maintained that the Zamindars were the owners of the land and the State had the right to a customary revenue from them. James Grant, on the other-hand held the view that the State was the owner of all land and the state had the right to make the settlement either with the Zamindar or the cultivator.
4. Between 1786 and 1790, the new Governor-General Lord Cornwallis and Sir John Shore (later Governor-General) entered a heated debate over whether or not to introduce a permanent settlement with the zamindars.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. With the appointment as the Diwan, the Company became the chief financial Administrator of Bengal. The company could now administer the land and revenue resources of Bengal. The revenue from Bengal could be utilized to meet the expanses of the Company.
2. Within five years the value of goods bought by the Company in Bengal doubled. Before 1865, the Company had purchased goods in India by importing gold and silver from Britain. Now the revenue collected in Bengal was financing the purchase of goods for export. Hence, the Bengal economy facing deep crisis.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Bengal Bubble, caused by the increasing overvaluation of the East India Company stock between 1757 and 1769, led to the Great East Indian Crash, a major financial crisis that occurred in 1769. The bubble and crash occurred in the wake of the conquest of Bengal by the East India Company in 1757 by Robert Clive
2. The need to improve agriculture in Bengal arise because the British were establishing their industries so they needed food to eat, so what they do was they would take all the crops of the farmer due to this many people die because there was a drought in Bengal now, so they needed to improve agriculture.

WORKSHEET-2

Crops for Europe

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. British persuaded or forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce other crops: jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, sugarcane in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab, rice in Madras.
2. William Morris was a British textile designer, poet, novelist, translator, and socialist activist associated with the British Arts and Crafts Movement.
3. There is one common thing in both prints it is they use blue that is indigo colour.
4. European cloth makers convinced their governments to allow more imports of indigo, while France, Portugal, Spain, and North America also started growing indigo other parts of the world such as South America.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The two main systems of Indigo cultivation in Bengal were Nij and Ryoti. In the Nij system, the British planters produced indigo in lands that they directly controlled. In the Ryoti system, the planters signed a contract with a peasant (a ryot) under which the peasant was compelled to grow indigo.
2. In the nij system of indigo cultivation the planter produced indigo in lands that he directly owned. He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo by directly employing hired labourers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Under the ryoti system, indigo cultivation was done by the ryots. The planters made the ryots to sign a contract or an agreement.
The main features of ryoti system: Under the ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots or peasant to sign a contract. The village headman was also forced to sign an agreement on behalf of the ryots. The peasant received a loan from the planters to cultivate their land.
2. Planters forced the cultivated to sign a contract to get land for indigo cultivation. In this time a farmer had to cultivate indigo on 25 per cent of the land. But this contract could enable a farmer access a loans for indigo cultivation.
The price paid by british buyers for indigo was not very high. This result in endless debt trap for indigo farmer. Once indigo was grow on the land when the land did not remain fertile enough for any rice cultivation.

WORKSHEET-3

The 'Blue Rebellion' and After

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The gomasthas were Indian agents of the British East India Company, who signed bonds with the local weavers and artisans to deliver goods to the Company.
2. Men who hold lathi or 'lathi-wielding' men owned by the indigo planters were known as the 'Lathiyals'.

3. The local zamindars were unhappy with the british. They had to pay a high revenue in the permanent settlement. Those who were unable to pay the revenue lost their zamindari. They were also forced to make investment in the land.
4. In March 1859, thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. This was known as the Blue rebellion.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The indigo planters persuaded the peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops. They provided loans, called dadon, at a very high interest. Once a farmer took such loans he remained in debt for his whole life before passing it to his successors.
2. The Indigo Commission found and suggested that: (i) The farmers were not paid proper wages. (ii) The European planters were exploiting the resources of the region. (iii) The planters did not hold the right to enforce production over farmers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The indigo leaves were fermented in a steeping vat. Then the liquid was extracted and oxidized in a beating vat. Finally, a blue precipitate was allowed to form from the liquid in a settling vat.
2. The revolt was suppressed and many farmers were slaughtered by the government and some of the zamindars. The revolt was backed by the Bengali intelligentsia, Muslims and the missionaries. The whole of the rural population supported the revolt.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Fill in the Blanks

1. - Diwan; 2. - 1943; 3. - rajas and taluqdars; 4. - Thomas Munro;
5. - tropics; 6. - local zamindars and village headmen

II. Multiple Choice Questions

1. - b; 2. - b; 3. - c; 4. - a; 5. - b

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Company had become the Diwan, but it still saw itself primarily as a trader.
2. The Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822.
3. In Mahalwari system, all the proprietors of a Mahal were jointly and severally responsible, in their persons and property, for the sum assessed by the government on that Mahal.
4. Under the system, the settlement was made directly with Mahals or estates in which a recognized landlord or proprietor of some kind declared responsible for the payment of land revenue to the government. Land revenue amount in Mahalwari settlement was directly connected to the existing Mahals or mauzas.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Champaran (Bihar) is the place associated with the movement of indigo planters. Champaran Movement was held under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in 1917. Because the cultivation of

Indigo, the farmers were not able to grow any food crop on their land and the Indigo cultivation ruining the land.

2. Indigo cultivation was a labour-intensive job. The indigo cultivators signed a contract with the planters that they would only sow indigo. With time, the money paid to these cultivators became less and less.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Company understood that most Indians followed the profession of farming, and if it did not promote cultivation then they may not be able to earn huge benefits. With this motive, Company originated the Permanent Settlement in 1793, where zamindars were demanded to obtain rent from farmers and pay incomes to the Company.

Such type of plans was initiated because the company wanted to rule the countryside regions because these lands will give them greater profits because the amount zamindars had to pay to the Company was fixed irrespective of the problems like crop failure or climate obstacles.

2. The Britishers forced Indian farmers to grow indigo because indigo planting became more and more commercially profitable because of the demand for blue dye in Europe. It was introduced in large parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, North 24 Parganas, and Jessore (present Bangladesh). The indigo planters persuaded the peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops. But this plantation was not liked by the farmers because once you plant indigo, it will absorb all the minerals and nutrients from the soil and they couldn't grow anything else. This would barren the whole land.

4 TRIBAL, DIKUS AND THE VISION OF A GOLDEN AGE

WORKSHEET-1

How did Tribal Groups Live?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mundas, Santhals and Oraons are the notable tribal groups
2. The activities of tribal was cultivation, hunting animals and gathering forest produce, herding and rearing animals.
3. They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people, and were unable to fulfil their traditional functions.
4. Problems Birsa set out to resolve were:
 - Restore their familiar way of living
 - Protect their livelihood which under threat
 - Protect Their religion which appeared to be in danger.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Features of tribal society were
 - a. Most tribes had customs and rituals that were very different from those laid down by Brahmins.

- b. These societies also did not have the sharp social divisions that were characteristic of caste societies.
 - c. All those who belonged to the same tribe thought of themselves as sharing commonities of kinship.
2. Jhum cultivation is known as shifting cultivation. It was practiced on small patches of land, mostly in forests. The cultivators cut the treetops to allow sunlight to reach the ground, and burnt the vegetation on the land to clear it for cultivation. They used the axe to cut trees and the hoe to scratch the soil in order to prepare it for cultivation.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The Khonds were such a community living in the forests of Orissa. They regularly went out on collective hunts and then divided the meat amongst themselves. They ate fruits and roots collected from the forest and cooked food with the oil they extracted from the seeds of the sal and mahua. They used many forest shrubs and herbs for medicinal purposes, and sold forest produce in the local markets. The local weavers and leather workers turned to the Khonds when they needed supplies of Kusum and palash flowers to color their clothes and leather.
2. Tribal groups often needed to buy and sell in order to be able to get the goods that were not produced within the locality. This led to their dependence on traders and moneylenders. Traders came around with things for sale, and sold the goods at high prices. Moneylenders gave loans with which the tribals met their cash needs, adding to what they earned. But the interest charged on the loans was usually very high. The result was that tribals, market and commerce often meant debt and poverty. They therefore came to see the moneylender and trader as evil outsiders and the cause of their misery.

WORKSHEET-2

How Did Colonial Rule Affect Tribal Lives? A Closer Look

I. Very short Answer Type Question

1. Before the arrival of the British, in many areas the tribal chiefs were important people. They enjoyed a certain amount of economic power and had the right to administer and control their territories.
2. The British wanted tribal groups to settle down and become peasant cultivators. Settled peasants were easier to control and administer than people who were always on the move. The British also wanted a regular revenue source for the state.
3. They introduced the land settlement. They measured the land, defined the rights of each individual to that land, and fixed the revenue demand for the state. Some peasants were declared landowners, other tenants.
4. The forests classified as the reserved forests because the British wanted to produce timber. people were not allowed to move freely, practice jhum cultivation, collect fruits, or hunt animals.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. Under British rule, the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably. They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent out lands, but they lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.

2. As per the new forest law imposed by British people were not allowed to move freely in forest British stopped the tribal people from living inside forests, they faced a problem of labour availability to cut trees from forest for railway sleepers and to transport logs.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. In the 18th century, Indian silk was in demand in European markets, and the East India Company officials tried to encourage silk production in India to meet their growing demands. The Santhals of Hazaribagh reared silk cocoons, and silk traders sent in their agents who gave loans to them to collect the cocoons. The growers were paid 3 to 4 rupees for a thousand cocoons, which were then exported to Burdwar or Gaya and sold at five times the price. This made the British traders richer and the Indian tribes poorer.
2. What worried British officials most was the political aim of the Birsa movement, for it wanted to drive out missionaries, moneylenders, Hindu landlords, and the government and set up a Munda Raj with Birsa at its head. The movement identified all these forces as the cause of the misery the Mundas were suffering. The land policies of the British were destroying their traditional land system, Hindu landlords and moneylenders were taking over their land, and missionaries were criticising their traditional culture. As the movement spread the British officials decided to act. They arrested Birsa in 1895. Birsa Munda movement want to recover their glorious past by destroying this new system which created tension for British officials

WORKSHEET-3

Based on complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) forest
2. (c) Shifting cultivation
3. (d) both a and b
4. (c) Munda
5. (c) Hunting of animals
6. (d) all of these

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. God
2. Dikus
3. Shifting cultivation
4. Baigas
5. Van Gujjars o
6. satyug

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Tribal are who lived, and often continue to live, in close association with forests.
2. Khonds tribe belongs to Orissa.

3. Kusum and Palash flowers were used to colour the clothes.
4. Dwellers get supply of cereals by exchange of good or by spending small amount of their earning.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Under British rule, the functions and powers of the tribal chiefs changed considerably. They were allowed to keep their land titles over a cluster of villages and rent out lands, but they lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow laws made by British officials in India.
2. The British were uncomfortable with groups who moved about and did not have a fixed home. The British wanted a regular revenue source for the state from tribal group. So, they introduced land settlements – that is, they measured the land, defined the rights of each individual to that land, and fixed the revenue demand for the state.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. He urged the Mundas to give up drinking liquor, clean their village, and stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery. But we must remember that Birsa also turned against missionaries and Hindu landlords. He saw them as outside forces that were ruining the Munda way of life. In 1895 Birsa urged his followers to recover their glorious past. He talked of a golden age in the past – a satyug (the age of truth) – when Mundas lived a good life, constructed embankments, tapped natural springs, planted trees and orchards, practised cultivation to earn their living. They did not kill their brethren and relatives. They lived honestly. Birsa also wanted people to once again work on their land, settle down and cultivate their fields.
2. There are 2 type of cultivation practised by the tribal group
(a) Jhum cultivation (b) Settled cultivation

Jhum cultivation: This was done on small patches of land, mostly in forests. The cultivators cut the treetops to allow sunlight to reach the ground, and burnt the vegetation on the land to clear it for cultivation. They spread the ash from the firing, which contained potash, to fertilise the soil. They used the axe to cut trees and the hoe to scratch the soil in order to prepare it for cultivation. they scattered the seeds on the field instead of ploughing the land and sowing the seeds. Once the crop was ready and harvested, they moved to another field. A field that had been cultivated once was left fallow for several years.

Settled cultivation: Many from within the tribal groups had begun settling down, and cultivating their fields in one place year after year, instead of moving from place to place. They began to use the plough.



WHEN PEOPLE REBEL

WORKSHEET-1

Policies and the People

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories taken away by stages.

2. Nana Saheb was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.
3. Nana saheb demanding for pension after death of his father.
4. in those days many people in the country believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste? So when in 1824 the sepoys were told to go to Burma by the sea route to fight for the Company, they refused to follow the order.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Subsidiary alliance is a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states. According to Indian ruler have to accept the British army in their court and also have to pay for their maintenance.
2. Awadh was annexed by imposing the Subsidiary alliance, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. When the British established their political power in India nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories taken away by stages
Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. However, the Company, confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down these pleas.
2. Many of sepoys were peasants and Under British rule peasants and sepoys both are unhappy with the policies of British rule. In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection. Many failed to pay back their loans to the moneylenders and gradually lost the lands they had tilled for generations. The Indian sepoys in the employ of the Company also had reasons for discontent. They were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service. Some of the new rules, moreover, violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs.

WORKSHEET-2

A Mutiny Becomes a Popular Rebellion

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In northern India a situation of rebel was developed. A very large number of people begin to believe that they have a common enemy and rise up against the enemy at the same time.
2. A massive rebellion that started in May 1857 against the British east India Company.
3. From Meerut the mutiny of 1857 started.
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed as the leader of 1857 revolt.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The cartridges coated with fat of cow and pigs triggered the Munity. Some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated

with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9 May 1857.

2. The Mughal emperor was not quite willing to challenge the mighty British power but the soldiers persisted. They forced their way into the palace and proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. The ageing emperor had to accept this demand.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Indian sepoys in the employ of the Company had reasons for discontent. They were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service. Some of the new rules, moreover, violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs. In the country believed that if they crossed the sea they would lose their religion and caste? So when in 1824 the sepoys were told to go to Burma by the sea route to fight for the Company, they refused to follow the order, though they agreed to go by the land route. They were severely punished. On 29 March 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrack pore. All these becomes the military reason for 1857 rebellion.
2. Some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. The response of the other Indian soldiers in Meerut was quite extraordinary. On 10 May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the firangis.

The sepoys of Meerut rode all night of 10 May to reach Delhi in the early hours next morning. Here Again British officers were killed, arms and ammunition seized, buildings set on fire. Triumphant soldiers gathered proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

WORKSHEET-3

The Company Fight Back, Aftermath

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In last few year of his life Mughal emperor lived in jail.
2. The British believed that Muslims were responsible for the rebellion in a big way, that why Muslims were treated with suspicion and hostility.
3. Fight led Hong Xiuquan aimed at establishment of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace and where a form of Christianity was practised.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Indian sepoys in the employ of the Company have many grievance. Sepoys were unhappy about their pay, allowances and conditions of service. Some of the new rules, moreover, violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs.
2. The Company decided to repress the revolt with all its might. It brought reinforcements from England, passed new laws so that the rebels could be convicted with ease, and then moved into the storm centres of the revolt. Delhi was recaptured from the rebel forces in September 1857.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. On 10 May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the firangis. The soldiers were determined to bring an end to their rule in the country. The soldiers decided to give leadership in hand of Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah.

The sepoys of Meerut rode all night of 10 May to reach Delhi in the early hours next morning. As news of their arrival spread, the regiments stationed in Delhi also rose up in rebellion. Again British officers were killed, arms and ammunition seized, buildings set on fire. Triumphant soldiers gathered around the walls of the Red Fort where the Badshah lived, demanding to meet him. The emperor was not quite willing to challenge the mighty British power but the soldiers persisted. They forced their way into the palace and proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

2. While the revolt was spreading in India in 1857, a massive popular uprising was raging in the southern parts of China. It had started in 1850 and could be suppressed only by the mid-1860s. Thousands of labouring, poor people were led by Hong Xiuquan to fight for the establishment of the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace. This was known as the Taiping Rebellion.

The rebels of Taiping wanted to establish a kingdom where a form of Christianity was practised, where no one held any private property, where there was no difference between social classes and between men and women, where consumption of opium, tobacco, alcohol, and activities like gambling, prostitution, slavery, were prohibited.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Bhadur Shah
2. (a) soldier
3. (a) Awadh
4. (a) End of Mughal empire
5. (c) freedom fighter

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Peshwa Baji Rao II
2. subsidiary alliance
3. Mughal
4. Viceroy

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sati was the practice in which the after the death of husband his wife was burned to death
2. Meerut, Delhi, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Faizabad are some important centre of 1857 revolt.

3. Siege is the action in which military covers enemy area or fort from all side and block every connectivity including supply of essential services and material, and force the enemy to surrender.
4. Uprising of 1857 also known as first war of independence.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories taken away by stages.
2. On 29 March 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore. Some days later, some sepoy of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoy were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9 May 1857 and this triggered the revolt of 1857.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. After the revolt of 1857 The British had regained control of the country by the end of 1859, but they could not carry on ruling the land with the same policies any more.

The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs. A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India. He was given a council to advise him, called the India Council. The Governor-General of India was given the title of Viceroy, that is, a personal representative of the Crown. Through these measures the British government accepted direct responsibility for ruling India.

2. After revolt of 1857 the powers of the East India Company transferred to the British Crown affairs and British government accepted direct responsibility for ruling India in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian. And new policies were introduced to avoid situation like 1857 in future. Below are the few policies introduced and which deteriorated the position of East India Company

Policies were made to protect landlords and zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands.

Chiefs of country were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted sons. East India Company was not allowed to annexe their territory.



CIVILIZING THE 'NATIVE' EDUCATING THE NATION

WORKSHEET-1

How the British Saw Education

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. English, Welsh, Greek, Latin, Arabic

2. Madrasa in Calcutta was set up to promote the study of Arabic, Persian and Islamic law.
3. The college was established in Benaras to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit.
4. James mill and Thomas Babington Macaulay.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Many officials Company argued that the British ought to promote Indian rather than Western learning: They felt that institutions should be set up to encourage the study of ancient Indian texts and teach Sanskrit and Persian literature and poetry. The officials also thought that Hindus and Muslims ought to be taught what they were already familiar with, and what they valued and treasured, not subjects that were alien to them.
2. The following measures were taken under the English Education Act 1835:
 - English was made the medium of instruction for higher education.
 - Promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Benaras Sanskrit College was stopped.
 - English textbooks began to be produced for schools.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch to the Governor- General in India in the year 1854. As the despatch was issued by Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control of the Company, it came to be known as Wood's Despatch. 'Wood's Despatch outlined the educational policy that was to be followed in India. It criticised the Oriental knowledge and emphasised the need of European learning. The Despatch made it clear that European learning would enable Indians to recognise the benefits that would flow from the expansion of trade and commerce. It would also make them see the importance of developing country's resources. Indians needed to adopt European ways of life because this would change their tastes, desires and create a demand for British goods. Wood's Despatch further argued that European learning would improve the moral character of the people of India. It would make them honest, reliable and supply trusted civil servants to the Company.

The Despatch strongly criticised the literature of the East because it was full of errors Wood's Despatch further argued that European learning would improve the moral character of the people of India. It would make them honest and reliable and thus supply trusted civil servants to the Company.

2. There were no rules and regulations in pathshalas. Hence, the Company decided to improve the entire system. It took several measures:
 - It appointed a number of government pandits, each in charge of looking after four to five schools. The task of the pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching.
 - Each guru was asked to submit periodic reports and take classes according to a regular time table.
 - Teaching was now to be based on textbooks and learning was to be tested through a system of annual examination.
 - Students were asked to pay a regular fee, attend regular classes, sit on fixed seats, and obey the new rules of discipline.

WORKSHEET-2

What Happened To the Local Schools?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. William Adam was a Scottish missionary. He toured the districts of Bengal and Bihar and prepared a report on vernacular schools in 1830s.
2. In 1830s, According to report of William Adam there were over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar. These were smaller institutions; with each having no more than 20 students. But the total number of children studying in these pathshalas was a whopping 20 lakh. These pathshalas were set up by wealthy people or the local community or by a teacher.
3. Oral education was giving to the children in pathshalas.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. According to the report of William Adam:
 - In 1830s William Adam, a Scottish missionary, was given the charge by the company to tour the district of Bengal and Bihar. He was asked to report on the progress of education in local schools.
 - Adam found that the system of education in the local schools, known as pathshalas, was flexible. There were no fixed fees, no benches or chair, no system of separate classes, no annual examination. In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village's shop or temple, or at the teacher's home. Teaching was oral and teacher decide what to teach.
2. The company appointed a number of government pandits, each in charge of looking after 4-5 schools. The task of pandit was to visit the pathshalas and try and improve the standard of teaching. Each guru was asked to submit periodic report and take classes according to regular timetable. Teaching now to be based on textbooks and learning was tasted through a system of annual examination. Students were asked to pay a regular fee, attend regular classes, sit on fixed seats and obey the new rule of discipline.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In a pathshala the system of education was flexible. There were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards, no system of separate classes, no attendance registers, no annual examinations, and no regular time-table. Students were not separated out into different classes: all of them sat together in one place. The guru interacted separately with groups of children with different levels of learning. Classes were not held during harvest time when rural children worked in the fields. The pathshala started once again when the crops had been cut and stored. This helped the children of peasant families to attend school.
2. A Christian priest of Scotland, William Adam came to India in 1818 and spent about 27 years here. He came into contact with Raja Ram Mohan Roy and both of them influenced each other. Lord William Bentinck, the governor general of India appointed Adam in 1835 to survey the state of education in Bengal and Bihar and to suggest reforms. Adam submitted 3 reports (1835-1838). His report was a digest of the earlier reports on the subjects. The second and third reports were based on the survey he conducted. The 2nd report was a thorough enquiry on the system of education prevalent

in Natlore in the district of raja rajshahi the 3rd report covers 5 districts of Bengal and Bihar and his recommendations for the reform of indigenous schools.

WORKSHEET-3

The Agenda for a National Education

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rabindranath Tagore started Shantiniketan in 1901.
2. Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.
3. Tagore's Shantiniketan was established in a rural setting, 100 kilometer's away from Calcutta. As it was far from the din and bustle of the city it was an abode of peace.
4. He viewed his school as an abode of peace where living in harmony with nature, children would cultivate their natural creativity.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mahatma Gandhi argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. It made them see Western civilisation as superior, and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture. There was poison in this education, said Mahatma Gandhi, it was sinful, it enslaved Indians, and it cast an evil spell on them.
2. According to Tagore, the existing schools killed the natural desire of the child to be creative, her sense of wonder. He wanted to set up a school where the child was happy, where she could be free and creative, where she was able to explore her own thoughts and desires. Tagore felt that childhood ought to be a time of self-learning, outside the rigid and restricting discipline of the schooling system set up by the British.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In many senses Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too. Gandhiji was highly critical of Western civilisation and its worship of machines and technology. Tagore wanted to combine elements of modern Western civilisation with what he saw as the best within Indian tradition. He emphasised the need to teach science and technology at Santiniketan, along with art, music and dance.
2. According to Tagore, the existing schools killed the natural desire of the child to be creative, her sense of wonder. Tagore was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment. So he chose to set up his school 100 kilometers away from Calcutta, in a rural setting. He saw it as an abode of peace (Santiniketan), where living in harmony with nature, children could cultivate their natural creativity.

WORKSHEET-4

Based On Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Henry Thomas Colebrook.
2. Both (a) And (b)
3. William Carey.

4. Bihar and Bengal.
5. Calcutta.

II. Fill In The Blanks

1. Asiatic, Asiatic researchers.
2. Mind, Soul.
3. Scottish.
4. Oriental Institution.
5. Oriented.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Thomas Macaulay urged the British government in India to stop wasting public money in promoting Oriental learning for it was of no practical use.
2. These Oriental institutions were viewed as temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay.
3. Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
4. It was because rural children had to work in the fields during harvest time.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The term Vernacular' refers to a local language or dialect as distinct from what is known as the standard language .In colonial countries like India, the British used this term to mark the difference between the local languages of everyday use and English, the language of the imperial masters.
2. Following measures were taken:
 - Education departments of the government were set up to extend control over all matters regarding education.
 - A system of universities education was introduced. Universities were established in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
 - Attempts were also made to bring about changes within the system of school education.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Thomas Babington Macaulay, 1st Baron Macaulay, PC (25 October 1800 28 December 1859) was a British historian and Whig politician. He wrote extensively as an essayist and reviewer; his books on British history were hailed as literary masterpieces. He held political office as Secretary at War between 1839 and 1841 and Paymaster-General between 1846 and 1848. He played a major role in introducing English and western concepts to education in India. He supported the replacement of Persian by English as the official language, the use of English as the medium of instruction in all schools, and the training of English-speaking Indians as teachers. In his view, Macaulay divided the world into civilised nations and barbarism, with Britain representing the high point of civilisation. He was wedded to the "Idea of Progress, especially in terms of the liberal freedom.
2. The main recommendation of the wood's Despatch are :
 - **Government's acceptance of educational responsibility:** The Despatch for the first time clearly accepted that the responsibility of education in India lies on British Government.

- **Aims of education:** The Despatch defined the aim of education keeping in view the interests of Indians and British rule. Education is to raise intellectual fitness and moral character of Indians.
- **Oriental languages:** The Despatch emphasized the importance of Oriental languages. Mr. Wood had recognized the usefulness of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian and recommended them as subjects of study in regular institutions.
- **Establishment of Education Department:** The Despatch directed that the Department of Public Instruction should be established in every province. This department was to inspect schools and to guide teachers.
- **Establishment of Universities:** The Despatch recommended the establishment of Universities in Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and if necessary at other places also.

7

WOMEN, CASTE AND REFORM

WORKSHEET-1

Working Towards Change

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Untouchable were seen as inferior human beings. They were not allowed to enter temples, draw water from the wells used by the upper castes, or bathe in ponds where upper castes bathed.
2. The development of new forms of communication led to the debate and discussion about social customs and practices.
3. are the people who bring the changes in society by persuading people to give up old and wrong practices and adopt a new way of life.
4. The advantage of new form of communication is that they are cheaper and far more accessible than the older form of communication like manuscripts.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Plight of women 200 year ago was that Widow has to sacrifice her life either willingly or otherwise which is called as sati. Women's rights to property were also restricted and they had virtually no access to education.
2. Reason for awareness among women are:
 - (a) New cheaper and accessible way communication through which women become aware of all kinds of issues – social, political, economic and religious.
 - (b) Reformer like Raja Rammohun Roy who persuaded the people to give up old practices and adopt a new way of life.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Raja Rammohun Roy (1772-1833). He founded a reform association known as the Brahmo Sabha. (Later known as the Brahmo Samaj) in Calcutta. They thought that the best way to ensure such changes was by persuading people to give up old practices and adopt a new way of life.

Reforms:

- I. Rammohun Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women.
 - II. He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts.
 - III. He worked to improve condition of women. He insisted on educating the women and treated them equality
 - IV. He began a campaign against the practice of sati.
2. Throughout the nineteenth century, most educated
- Below are the some change that shows that women become actively involved in reforms:
- In aristocratic Muslim households in North India, women learnt to read the Koran in Arabic. They were taught by women who came home to teach.
 - By the 1880s, Indian women began to enter universities. Some of them trained to be doctors, some became teachers. Many women began to write and publish their critical views on the place of women in society. Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, *Stripurushulna*, (A Comparison between Women and Men), criticising the social differences between men and women.
 - Women themselves were actively working for reform. They wrote books, edited magazines, founded schools and training centres, and set up women's associations. From the early twentieth century.

WORKSHEET-2

Caste and Social Reform

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Shudras were labouring castes.
2. Satyashodhak Samaj was an association founded by Jyotirao Phule, which is working to propagated caste equality.
3. Because they belong to lower caste that's why they are not allowed to enter the classroom where upper caste boys were taught.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Pandita Ramabai, a great scholar of Sanskrit. She joined the Brahmo Samaj she saw caste as a great flaw in Hindu society and in June 1880 married a man of much lower caste than hers to challenge the inequities in society also through his writing she tried to spread awareness and criticised caste inequalities.
2. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, or Periyar, as he was called, came from a middle-class family. Later, he became a member of the Congress, only to leave it in disgust when he found that at a feast organised by nationalists, seating arrangements followed caste distinctions – that is, the lower castes were made to sit at a distance from the upper castes. Periyar founded the Self Respect Movement He argued that untouchables were the true upholders of an original Tamil and Dravidian culture

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The expansion of cities created the new demands of labour. The poor from the villages and small towns, many of them from low castes, began moving to the cities where there was a new demand for labour. Some also went to work in plantations.
Working condition in plantation were hard But the poor, the people from low castes, was already suffering from unemployment, lack of livelihood and the injustices of the caste social order. These people saw plantation as an opportunity to get away from the oppressive hold that upper-caste landowners exercised over their lives and the daily humiliation they suffered.
2. These reforms did not go unchallenged. Orthodox Hindu society also reacted to reforms which are going to hit social divisions and inequality by founding Sanatan Dharma Sabhas and the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal in the north, and associations like the Brahman Sabha in Bengal. The object of these associations was to uphold caste distinctions as a cornerstone of Hinduism, and show how this was sanctified by scriptures. Debates and struggles over caste continued beyond the colonial period and are still going on in our own times.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) Hinduism
2. (b) Jyotirao Phule
3. (a) Henry Derozio
4. (c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
5. (d) Andhra Pradesh
6. (a) Raja Rammohun Roy

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Swami Dayanand Saraswati
2. Aamar Jiban
3. Buddhist
4. Ezhava caste
5. Jyotirao Phule

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Reformer described as reformers because they felt that changes were necessary in society, and unjust practices needed to be done away with.
2. Traders and moneylenders often referred to as Vaishyas
3. Madigas were an important untouchable caste of present-day Andhra Pradesh. They were experts at cleaning hides, tanning them for use, and sewing sandals.
4. Scriptures criticised by Periyar were Codes of Manu, the ancient lawgiver, and the Bhagavad Gita and the Ramayana.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Rammohun Roy was particularly moved by the problems widows faced in their lives. He began a campaign against the practice of sati. Rammohun Roy was well versed in Sanskrit, Persian and several other Indian and European languages. He tried to show through his writings that the practice of widow burning had no sanction in ancient texts.
2. The movement that were organised by the people from within the lower caste are:
Non-Brahman movement: By the second half of the nineteenth century, people from within the Non-Brahman castes began organising movements against caste discrimination, and demanded social equality and justice.
The Satnami movement: The Satnami movement in Central India was founded by Ghasidas who worked among the leather workers and organised a movement to improve their social status
Temple entry movement: In 1927, B. R Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated.
Self-Respect Movement: founded by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker against caste discrimination.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. To solve the issues within the Indian society changes were necessary some of issues are
Position of Women: In some parts of the country, widows were praised if they chose death by burning themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands. Women who died in this manner, whether willingly or otherwise, were called “sati”, meaning virtuous women. Women’s rights to property were also restricted. Besides, most women had virtually no access to education. In many parts of the country people believed that if a woman was educated, she would become a widow. To solve the plight faced by women changes were necessary
Child Marriage: Most children were married off at an early age.
Social inequality and caste based division: not all the communities have equal opportunities in society. In most regions, people were divided along lines of caste the upper castes also treated many of lower caste groups at the bottom as “untouchable”. They were not allowed to enter temples, draw water from the wells used by the upper castes, or bathe in ponds where upper castes bathed. They were seen as inferior human beings. Change were required to abolish these inequalities in society.
2. In most regions, people were divided along lines of caste. At the top of the hierarchy were the Brahmins who were mainly teachers and intellectuals Brahmins and Kshatriyas considered themselves as “upper castes”. Others, such as traders and moneylenders (often referred to as Vaishyas) were placed after them. Then came peasants, and artisans such as weavers and potters (referred to as Shudras). At the lowest rung were those who laboured to keep cities and villages clean or worked at jobs that upper castes considered “polluting”, that is, it could lead to the loss of caste status. The upper castes also treated many of these groups at the bottom as “untouchable”. They were not allowed to enter temples, draw water from the wells used by the upper castes, or bathe in ponds where upper castes bathed. They were seen as inferior human beings.



THE MAKING OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT: 1870S – 1947

WORKSHEET-1

The Emergence of Nationalism

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Nationalism is an idea that promotes the interests of a particular nation especially with the aim of gaining and maintaining the nation's sovereignty over its homeland.
2. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Indian Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, and of course the Indian National Congress.
3. Sovereign is the capacity to act independently without outside interference.
4. Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bonnerji, Surendranath Banerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramania Iyer, among others.

II. Short Answer Type Question Answer

1. There was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill. The bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged.
2. The more important ones were the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Indian Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, and of course the Indian National Congress. Their goals were stated as the goals of all the people of India, not those of any one region, community or class. They worked with the idea that the people should be sovereign – a modern consciousness and a key feature of nationalism.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. The Congress demanded in its early years are reduction of revenue, cut in military expenditure, and more funds for irrigation. It passed many resolutions on the salt tax, treatment of Indian labourers abroad, and the sufferings of forest dwellers – caused by an interfering forest administration. All this shows that despite being a body of the educated elite, the Congress did not talk only on behalf of professional groups, zamindars or industrialists.
2. At the time of partition Bengal was the biggest province of British India which comprised Bihar and parts of Orissa. The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of administrative convenience. But it was a totally false argument. In fact, the partition of Bengal was closely tied to the interests of British officials and businessmen. The British also wanted to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians and split the Bengali people. It was therefore, instead of removing the non-Bengali areas from the province, they separated East Bengal and merged it with Assam.

WORKSHEET-2

Growth of Mass Nationalism

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 1919 Gandhi ji gave a call for a Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act that the British had just passed. The Act curbed fundamental rights such as the freedom of Expression and strengthened police powers
2. An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service.
3. The Khilafat issue was one such cause. In 1920 the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Turkish Sultan or Khalifa. People were furious about this as they had been about the Jallianwala massacre.
4. Jallianwala massacre was the 'Punjab wrong'.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The First World War altered the economic and political situation in India. It led to a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The government in turn increased taxes on individual incomes and business profits. Increased military expenditure and the demands for war supplies led to a sharp rise in prices which created great difficulties for the common people.
2. The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Many lawyers such as Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices. British titles were surrendered and legislatures boycotted. People lit public bonfires of foreign cloth.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Gandhi Ji, aged 46, arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa. Having led Indians in that country in non-violent marches against racist restrictions, he was already a respected leader, known internationally

Mahatma Gandhi spent his first year in India travelling throughout the country, understanding the people, their needs and the overall situation. His earliest interventions were in local movements in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad where he came into contact with Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhbhai Patel. In Ahmedabad he led a successful millworkers' strike in 1918.

2. The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. Different classes and groups, interpreting Gandhiji's call in their own manner, protested in ways that were not in accordance with his ideas. In either case, people linked their movements to local grievances. Let us look at a few examples.

In Sind (now in Pakistan), Muslim traders and peasants were very enthusiastic about the Khilafat call. In Bengal too, the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance gave enormous communal unity and strength to the national movement.

In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants – supported by the British – from their gurdwaras. This movement got closely identified with the Non-Cooperation Movement. In Assam, tea garden labourers, shouting "Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai", demanded a big increase in their wages.

WORKSHEET-3

The March to Dandi

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. According to salt law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.
2. Mahatma Gandhi along with other nationalists reasoned that it was sinful to tax salt since it is such an essential item of our food.
3. **Provincial autonomy:** Capacity of the provinces to make relatively independent decisions while remaining within a federation.
4. Indian National Congress demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration. It wanted the Legislative Councils to be made more representative, given more power, and introduced in provinces where none existed. It demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law. According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Gandhiji and his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi where they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling sea water to produce salt.
2. Mahatma Gandhi along with other nationalists reasoned for breaking salt law that it was sinful to tax salt since it is such an essential item of our food. The Salt March related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In September 1939, after two years of Congress rule in the provinces, the Second World War broke out. Critical of Hitler, Congress leaders were ready to support the British war effort. But in return they wanted that India be granted independence after the war. The British refused to concede the demand. The Congress ministries resigned in protest.

WORKSHEET-4

Quit India and Later

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Quit India movement specially attracted peasants and the youth who gave up their studies to join it. Communications and symbols of state authority were attacked all over the country. In many areas the people set up their own governments.
2. The first response of the British was severe repression. By the end of 1943 over 90,000 people were arrested, and around 1,000 killed in police firing.
3. Muslim was demanding for separate nation 'Pakistan'
4. British cabinet sent a three-member mission to Delhi to examine Muslim league demand and to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The talks failed because the League saw itself as the sole spokesperson of India's Muslims. The Congress could not accept this claim since a large number of Muslims still supported it.

2. This mission suggested that India should remain united and constitute itself as a loose confederation with some autonomy for Muslim-majority areas. But it could not get the Congress and the Muslim League to agree to specific details of the proposal. That's why it failed.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of movement against the British in the middle of the Second World War. The British must quit India immediately, he told them. To the people he said, "Do or die" in your effort to fight the British – but you must fight non-violently. Gandhiji and other leaders were jailed at once but the movement spread. It specially attracted peasants and the youth who gave up their studies to join it. Communications and symbols of state authority were attacked all over the country. In many areas the people set up their own governments.

WORKSHEET-5

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
2. (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. (b) Rabindranath Tagore
4. (a) Sarojini Naidu
5. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
6. (d) salt manufacturing monopoly

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. 72, Bombay
2. radical
3. fundamental rights, police
4. Non-Cooperation
5. Jawaharlal Nehru
6. 1942

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The literal meaning of "Sarvajanik" is "of or for all the people" (sarva = all + janik = of the people).
2. A.O. Hume was a retired British official, also played a part in bringing Indians from the various regions together.
3. Three leading member of radical group are Bepin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai.
4. Rabindranath Tagore expressed the pain and anger of the country for Jallianwala Bagh massacre by renouncing his knighthood.
5. The leaders of the Khilafat movement were Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The partition of Bengal infuriated people all over India. All sections of the Congress – the Moderates and the Radicals, as they may be called – opposed it. Large public meetings and demonstrations were organised and novel methods of mass protest developed.

2. In 1927 the British government in England decided to send a commission headed by Lord Simon to decide India's political future. The Commission had no Indian representative. This created an outrage in India. All political groups decided to boycott the Commission.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There major factor for rise of national consciousness among the people of India Is awareness that the British were exercising control over the resources of India and the lives of its people, and until this control was ended India could not be for Indians. Some factors which raised the awareness among people are

Formation of political associations: These association raised awareness among people that they have to unite to fight with British rule and led to the rise of national conscious, some of important ones were the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Indian Association, the Madras Mahajan Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, and the Indian National Congress

The dissatisfaction with British rule: The dissatisfaction with British rule intensified in the 1870s and 1880s. The Arms Act was passed in 1878, disallowing Indians from possessing arms. In the same year the Vernacular Press Act was also enacted in an effort to silence those who were critical of the government. All this filled the people with anger and made the people realize that they have unite as nation to fight against British rule.

Education: education also played the important role in rising the national consciousness and making the people aware about the nation problems and how British rule Destroying Indian livelihood, culture and wealth.

2. It has often been said that the Congress in the first twenty years was “moderate” in its objectives and methods. During this period it demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration. Leader of congress are using soft ways to put their demands in front of British. And also most of time get agreed with the decisions of British.

At that time congress leader's published newspapers, wrote articles, and showed how British rule was leading to the economic ruin of the country. They criticised British rule in their speeches and sent representatives to different parts of the country to mobilise public opinion.

Congress leader's felt that the British had respect for the ideals of freedom and justice, and so they would accept the just demands of Indians. That's why in early years of Indian national congress is referred as moderate phase.

1

RESOURCES

WORKSHEET-1

Types of Resources

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is called resource as pencil you use to write is also a resource.
2. The water you drink when you are thirsty, the electricity you use in your house, the rickshaw you use to get home from school, the textbook you use to study are all resources. Your father has prepared a tasty snack for you. The fresh vegetables he has used are also a resource.
3. An object or substances become resources only when they have a value. Its use or utility gives it a value.
4. Resources are generally classified into three main categories natural, human made and human.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Resources can become economically valuable with time as time and technology are two important factors that can change the value of resources example: People themselves are the most important resource. It is their ideas, knowledge, inventions and discoveries that lead to the creation of more resources. Each discovery or invention leads to many others with time and technology.
2. Resources that are drawn from Nature and used without much modification are called natural resources, Natural resources can be broadly categorised into renewable and non-renewable resources. The air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soils, minerals are all-natural resources.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Many of the resources can be used directly so these are called free gift of nature and without these the life on earth could not be imagined, as The air we breathe, the water in our rivers and lakes, the soils, minerals, solar energy, wind etc are the Gifts of Nature which are essential to survive and In some cases tools and technology may be needed to use a natural resource in the best possible way such as solar and wind energy use to generate electricity which makes life easy.
2. Sometimes, natural substances become resources only when their original form has been changed. Iron ore was not a resource until people learnt to extract iron from it, People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.

WORKSHEET-2

Conserving Resources

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.
2. If we are not careful then resources can become very scarce and the non-renewable ones can definitely get exhausted.
3.
 - a. Teaching them to conserve resource used in daily life like water, electricity, natural gas, LPG gas.
 - b. Explain them that not to waste paper as many trees are cut down to make paper.
4. Electricity generated from water and coal.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Sustainable development is the need of the hour because resources are unequally distributed and we are totally dependent on resources that have bad effect on them. We are using our resources without thinking about the future generation. If we can consume resources in this fast speed nothing can be left for the future generation. So that's why we can say that sustainable development is the need of the hour and to make it possible we should use natural resources in efficient and sustainable way, and effort should be made to make them renewable by using technology.
2. Respect and care for all forms of life and understand their importance.
 - Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity
 - Avoid wastage and Minimise the depletion of natural resources
 - Change personal attitude and practices toward the environment
 - Enable communities to care for their own environment.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Reducing consumption, Recycling and Reusing things are three R's of conserving resource.
 - **Reduce:** reducing consumption ultimately reduces the production of one-time usable items and minimizes the use of new resources.
 - **Reuse:** using multipurpose and reusable items helps to prevent new resources from being used for every new product, like cloth napkins instead of paper napkins.
 - **Recycle:** recycling means reproducing item from its old waste, items made up of recyclable material should be used to avoid the natural resource and being exhausted.

We should follow these three R's for resource conservation and sustainable development. If we will not be careful about natural resources then even renewable resources can become very scarce and the non-renewable ones can definitely get exhausted.

2. We all should use renewable resource to avoid burden on limited resources. Like using maximizing the use of solar energy, wind energy.

We should not waste natural resource and things which are derived from them.

The diversity of life on the earth is conserved.

Each person can contribute by reducing consumption, recycling and reusing things.

The damage to natural environmental system is minimised.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Question

1. Renewable resources
2. origin
3. renewable resources.
4. Resources conservation.
5. Machinery.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. human resources.
2. utility
3. potential
4. ubiquitous.
5. Human made

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Resources can be classified as actual and potential according to their development and use. The entire quantity of resources may not be known called as potential resources. These resources are not used at present time. Potential resources may be used in future when these are properly developed. For example, uranium reserves in Ladakh. Whose quantity are known and which are being used at present time are called as actual resources for example coal and petroleum.
2. Increasing the quality of people's skills. After that they are able to create more resources. is known resource development.
3. The distribution is uneven and changes over time. The physical factors that affects the distribution of the natural resources are land climate and altitude.
4. People are considered as a resource because they can create new resources according to their demands and capabilities. Hence, we can say that human resource is considered a very important and potential resource for society.

IV. Short Answer Type Question

1. Time and technology are the two important factors that making a substance a resource. These both are related to the requirements of the peoples. With time technology evolves and leads to new invention and creations. Some resources are converted to valuable with time using technology. For example, the invention of fire led to the preparation of cooking. Wheel led to the development of transport with time.
2. Human beings can be the part of the resources. Human can make the best use of the natural things to create more resources when they have knowledge and technology. so that we can say human beings is very important resource. When human balance the use of the natural resources and also save the resources for future use is known as sustainable development.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

- | Ubiquitous Resource | Localised Resource |
|---|---|
| These resources are found everywhere. | These resources are found only some places. |
| Its presence is not decided by physical conditions. | Its presence is decided by its physical conditions. |
| Air in which we can breathe is the example of the ubiquitous resources. | The example of the localised resources are minerals like copper and iron etc. |
- When we are depending on other person for something in our daily routine is known as interdependence. So that's why we can say that humans are interdependent on each other because peoples cannot live and do any work alone. They need help to fulfil their daily routine requirements. For example, farmers help peoples to provide them food like grains. Scientists provide the solutions to farmers of their solutions related to agriculture and increase the farm production. In industries group people work together to make useful product.

2

LAND, SOIL, WATER, NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

WORKSHEET-1

Land, Land Use

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- The Uneven distribution of population in different parts of the world is due to diverse Characteristics of land and climate.
- Seventy per cent of the land is sparsely populated or uninhabited.
- Indonesia and China are the two countries having maximum percentage of cropland of their area.
- The community land is also known as common property resources.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

- Plains and River valleys offer suitable land for agriculture and construction. Hence, these are the densely populated areas of world. Rivers are densely populated because with the help of the river the land becomes more fertile and the northern plain of India populated because they consist of large plain of alluvial soil.
- The cultural change in our society is the main reasons for change in land use pattern over time. The interaction of natural environment with human decision changes land use pattern. Some natural changes also lead to changes land use pattern.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

- The physical factors for the determination of the use of land are topography, soil, climate, minerals, and availability of water and human factors for the determination of the use of land are population

and technology. Available of capital are also important determinants of land use pattern. Some of the land are used for mining purpose.

2. When the Owner of the land is a single person then it is called private land and if the land owned by the community for the common use like collection of fruits, nuts etc. these lands are common property resources. This is the main difference between private land and the community land. Private land is owned and controlled by private individuals while community land is owned and controlled by government authorities or community. Private owner can sell their land during hard times while the common land cannot be sell.

WORKSHEET-2

Conservation of Land Resources, Soil, Factors of Soil Formation

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The rate of degradation of land must be checked by quality of soil and content like Water or baronet.
2. The mass movements of rocks, debris or earth down a slope is known as landslides.
3. Soil are complex mixtures of minerals, water, air, organic matter and countless organism. Its forms at the surface of land.
4. The soil is formed by the rocks and the formation of soil from the rocks involving two process:
 - a. Breakdown of bigger rocks into small find particles.
 - b. Climate.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Some causes of landslides are:

Water – The water reduces the friction between the bedrock and the overlaying sediments and gravity sends the debris sliding downhill.

Earthquakes – If the earth crusts vibrate enough to disrupts the force of friction holding sediments in place on an incline, a landslide can strike.

Wildfires – Plants helps keep the soil stable by holding it together like glue with their roots. When this glue is removed the soil looseness and gravity acts upon it much more easily.

Volcanoes– Several characteristics of volcanos make them fertile starting point fir especially destructive landslides.
2. Two main reason for the destruction of forest cover and arable land are: -

Growing population – Growing population has led to a large-scale destruction of forest cover and arable land and had created a fear of losing these natural resources.

Growing demands – The demands are growing with the growing of population and this grow had created a fear of losing natural resources.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The National – Highway 22 was damaged due to the blasting this weak zone of slope collapsed and caused intense damage to the road and nearby villages. The pangi village was completely vacated to avoid any possible loss of life. A massive landslide hit pangi village near reckongpeo in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh and damaged a two-hundred-meter stretch of old Hindustan – Tibet road, National – Highway 22.

2. The factors determine the soil formation are:
- Parent Rock:** It determine the colour, chemical properties, mineral content and permeability of the soil.
- Time:** It determines the thickness of soil profile.
- Climate:** Temperature and rainfall influence of weathering and humus formation.
- Microorganism:** It also affect the rate of humus formation.

WORKSHEET-3

Degradation of Soil and Conservation Measure

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Alluvia soil, Black soil, red soil, laterite soil, desertic soil, and mountain soil.
2. Deforestation, overgrazing, overuse of chemical fertilisers or pesticides, rain wash, landslides and floods.
3. Soil conservation is the protection of productive soil. An example of soil conservation is covering rich soil with mulch to avoid wind erosion.
4. Intercropping are the method of soil conservation is adopted when crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. These are the five methods that can be adopted to conserve soil.
 - a. **Mulching** – mulching is helps to retain soil moisture.
 - b. **Contour barriers** – The barrier along contour are build up with use of stones, grass and soil.
 - c. **Rock Dam** – Rocks are piled up to slow down the water flow.
 - d. **Terrace farming** – Its helps to reduce surface run-off and soil erosion.
 - e. **Intercropping** – Its helps to protect the soil from rain wash.
2. These are the type of soil found in India:
 - **Alluvia soil** – Alluvia soil is a fine- grained fertile soil deposited by water flowing over flood plains or in river beds.
 - **Black soil** – Black soil can be defined as the organic and inorganic materials on the surface of the earth that provides the medium for plant growth.
 - **Red soil** – Red soil is the third largest soil group of India. The red soil covering 3.5 lakhs square kilometres area in India.
 - **Laterite soil** – Laterite soil is mainly found in the tropical areas. It is rich in iron and aluminium.
 - **Desertic Soil** – Desert soils are found in Thar Desert in the Indian state of Rajasthan. This soil is formed from arid conditions.
 - **Mountain soil** – Mountain soil is the kind if soil that present in the hilly regions and the mountain region in India.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe two methods adopted for conservation of slopes on hill slopes?
Two soil conservation methods commonly in hilly slopes are:

- a. **Contour ploughing** – when the land is plowed parallel to the contour of a hill slopes, it is known as contour ploughing. At this make a natural barrier for water to flow down the slope. Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slopes to fir. A natural barrier for water to flow down the slope.
- b. **Terrace Farming** – It is the construction of terraces. Broad flat steps or terraces are made on the steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They reduce surface run-off and soil erosion.

WORKSHEET-4

Water, Problem of Water Availability, Conservation of Water Resources

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The three-fourth area of the earth is covered with water so it is deserts. Soil – Desert soils are found in Thar desert in the Indian state of Rajasthan. This soil is formed from arid conditions water planet.
2. The ground water, Rivers and Lakes are the source of fresh water on the earth.
3. Africa, West Asia, South Asia, Australia, western USA, North West Mexico and parts of South America.
4. It is a process in which rain water is collected from roof tops and stored it for further use.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Ocean water is heavy water it is very salty and also contain impurity with it. It is harmful for human health that's why it is not fit for human consumption.
2. Mainly ice sheet and glaciers are found in Antarctica, Greenland and in mountain regions, and their location is very far from us. Due to this reason we can't use water in ice sheets and glaciers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The factors that lead to shortage of fresh water are:
Increased population: With increased in population demand of water also increased.
Increasing urbanization: With the increased of urbanization, there is decreased in vegetation that leads to shortage of fresh water.
Increasing Industrialization: The wastes of industries is usually released into the rivers & that leads to water pollution.
2. The methods adopted by man to conserve our valuable water resources are:
By increasing plantation: If there is more plant it decreases the rate of surface run-off and replenish the underground water.
By water harvesting: It is also a good method to slow down the surface runoff.
By proper management of canal: By proper management of canals we can stop water leakage and save water from wastage.

WORKSHEET-5

Natural vegetation and wildlife, Distribution of Natural Vegetation

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. It is a geographic area where living being are inter related and interdependent on each for survival. This life supporting system is known as ecosystem.
2. The major vegetation types of world are:
 - Forests
 - Grasslands
 - Scrubs
 - Tundra
3. The growth of vegetation depends primarily on temperature and moisture.
4. The forest cover decreased in the world because of large areas of forests have been cleared to grow crops. Building houses, to set up industries etc.

II. Short Answer Type Question

1. (a) **Mulberry trees:** Mulberry trees are mainly cultivated and grown in the wild across warm temperature. mulberry trees are gives us super foods like – dried fruits, fruits a, Leaves tea etc.
(b) **Jute trees:** We obtained a vegetable fibre from jute plants. The fibre is further woven into curtains, carpets etc.
2. (a) **polar regions:** Polar regions consist a wide source of vegetation algae, lichens and Mosses are some plants found in polar regions.
(b) **Regions of moderate rainfall:** Mainly grassland grow in regions if moderate rainfall. These are of two types – Tropical grasslands and Temperature grassland.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Vegetation and wild life both are valuable resources Plants provide us with timber, give shelter to animals, produce oxygen we breathe, protects soils so essentials for growing crops, act as shelter belts, helps in storage of underground water, give us fruits, nuts, latex, turpentine oil, gum, medicinal plants and also the paper that is so essential for your studies. Natural vegetation and wildlife exist only in the narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere that we call biosphere.
2. Evergreen forest do not shed their leaves during a particular season, whereas the trees in deciduous forest shed their leaves during the dry season.
 - Evergreen forest receives more than 200 mm of annual rainfall, while a deciduous forest receives between 200 – 70 mm of annual rainfall.
 - Evergreen forest is also called tropical rain forest which receive heavy rainfall, Deciduous forest is also called monsoon forests.
 - Evergreen forest is so dense that sunlight cannot reach the ground, deciduous forest is less dense in comparison to evergreen forests.
 - In evergreen forest important trees are Mahogany, Ebony, and Rosewood.In deciduous forest important trees are Sal, Teak, Peepal, Neem and shisham.

WORKSHEET-6

Conservation of Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The illegal hunting or capturing of wild animal is called poaching.
2. The animals are poached for collection & illegal trade of hides, skins, nails, teeth, horns as well as feathers.
3. Tiger, lion, elephant, deer, black buck, crocodile, rhinoceros, snow leopard, ostrich and peacock.
4. Deforestation, soil erosion, constructional activities, forest fires, tsunamis & landslides.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Causes of fire occurring are:
 - Natural fire due to lightning.
 - Fire due to heat generated in the litter due to carelessness of the peoples.
 - Fire purposely caused by local inhabitant mischief makers, miscreants etc.Method of fire control are:
 - Prevention of fire through education.
 - Prompt detection of fire through well Co – ordinate network of observation points, efficient ground patrolling & communication network.
2. Method to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife are:
 - National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserve are made to protect natural vegetation and wildlife.
 - The government have passes law against the trades and killing of birds & animals.
 - Awareness programmes like social forestry & van Mahotsav should be encourage.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **CITES:** It stands for the convention on international trades in endangered species of wild fauna and flora”. It is an international agreement between governments.
Purpose of CITES: The purpose of CITES is to ensure that the international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
2. A national area which are designated to protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystem for the present and future generation.
Name of national parks in India:
 - Kaziranga National Park
 - Gir National Park
 - Bandhavgarh National Park
 - Sundarban National Park
 - Kanha National Park

WORKSHEET-7

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

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

II. Fill in the Blanks

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. Evergreen and deciduous. | 2. Particular | 3. Wolf. |
| 4. Contour ploughing. | 5. Leaves on. | 6. 150 |

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The vertical section of soil is called soil profile.
2. There are two factor affecting land use pattern are:
 - Physical factor
 - Human factor
3. Africa and entire Australia.
4. Parent rock, climate, time, relief and micro-organism are five factor that affecting the formation of soil.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Because land is used for different purpose such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building construction, roads, and industries due to this land is considered an important natural resource.
2. The physical factor that determine the land use pattern are:
 - Topography.
 - Soil.
 - Climate.
 - Mineral and availability of water.

V. Long Answer Time Questions

1. Soil is made up of organic method, Minerals, and weathered rock found on the earth. It has four layers.
Layer A: It is top soil with humus and vegetation.
Layer B: It is sub soil with sand, silt and clay.
Layer C: It contains weathered rock material.
Layer D: It is parent rock.
2. There are many causes of destruction of vegetation and wildlife:
 - **Change of climate:** Due to change of climate many species reach at their distraction.
 - **Human interference:** It is a major cause of destruction of natural vegetation and wildlife.
 - **Tsunamis:** A loss of natural vegetation and wild life after tsunamis.
 - **Deforestation:** with increase in population the demand of land is also increased .it disturbed the life of wildlife and vegetation.

WORKSHEET-1**Farm System, Types of Farming****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The work or activities done by the people can be classified into three sectors –Primary, secondary and tertiary.
2. The word agriculture is the English adaption of the Latin word ‘agriculture’. ‘Ager’ means field and ‘culture’ means cultivation’.
3. Almost 70 percent of the India’s population depends on the agriculture sectors.
4. Geographically, arable land is an agricultural term, meaning land that can be used for growing crops.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The word agriculture derived from the Latin word ‘Ager’ means land or field and ‘culture’ means cultivation. it means the science and art of producing crops and livestock for economic purpose. Agriculture is an art of raising plant life from the soil for the use of mankind.
2. Farming can be broadly classified into two categories:
 - Subsistence Farming.
 - Commercial Farming.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The process involved in three economic activities are :
 - **Primary sector** : Those which involve activities, extracting raw food from nature.
Examples : fishing food gathering.
 - **Secondary sector** : Those which involve processing or manufacturing of this raw food.
Example : manufacturing of textiles.
 - **Tertiary sector** : Those activities providing services to people.
Example : Banking.
2. **Subsistence farming** : This type of farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer’s family. The characteristics of subsistence form of farming are:
 - It is usually grown in a piece of land where the land is quite small in the area.
 - This type of farming is usually done for the food crop where the farming is done just to satisfy the requirement of the farmers family and not for the purpose of selling it into the market.
 - The machineries which are used for the farming process is usually primitive.
 - Primitive form of irrigation is done for this type of farming.

WORKSHEET-2

Agricultural Development

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.
2. The USA, Canada and Australia practice commercial agriculture on large farms.
3. Munna Lal also has two buffaloes and few hens. He sells milk in the cooperative store located in the nearby town.
4. Mechanised farming is the process of using agriculture machinery to mechanise the work of agriculture greatly increasing farm worker productivity beside improving production efficiency.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The agricultural production can be increased in two different methods multiple cropping and use of modern farming production on the same piece of land.
Example: multiple cropping when more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year.
2. Indian farmer received less price, less compensation, less subsidies from government with respect to the benefits agriculture sector provides for its people and their contribution to GDP. Whereas USA Farmers received comparative price, reasonable compensation and more subsidies with respect to benefits agriculture sector provides for its people and their contribution to GDP.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Intensive agriculture is a type of farming in which the use of fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides are there. It is done in a small area that is more pressure on land is given. More workers are involved. High productivity is given. It is mostly used for industrial purpose. Intensive method of agriculture is prevalent in the high density regions of South – East Asia, e.g., India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), China, Srilanka, Indonesia etc. Besides densely populated western Europe also practices this type of agriculture.
2. The cooperative society advises Munna Lal on the type of fodder for his animals, safety measures to protect the health of the livestock and artificial insemination. Munna Lal has two buffaloes and few hens. He sells milk in the cooperative store located in the nearby town. Munna Lal is a member of the cooperative society.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. All of these.
2. Farming done by chemical process.
3. All of these.
4. Sericulture.
5. Both (a) and (b).
6. All of these.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Primary.
2. Shifting, Nomadic.
3. Winter.
4. Commercial farming.
5. Rice.
6. Golden fiber.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Finger millet is very rich in iron, calcium, and other Micro – Nutrients and roughage.
2. Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer of jute.
3. India stand second in the production of rice producing.
4. Slash and burn farming is typically a type of subsistence farming.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In shifting cultivation a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plant. Shifting cultivation is also known as slash and burn agriculture. Deforestation, losing fertility of land and soil erosion are the disadvantage of shifting cultivation.
2. Fiber crops are crops which are grown for their fibers, which are used to make paper, cloth, or rope. Cotton and jute are fiber crops. Cotton required high temperature, light rainfall two hundred and ten frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows best on black and alluvial soil. Jute was also known as the golden fiber. It grows well on alluvial soil and required high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate. This crop is grown in tropical areas.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Types of agriculture :**
 - **Subsistence farming :** This is one of the most popular farming techniques that can be seen in various parts of India. The farmer along with his family cultivates grains for themselves or for sale at the local market.
 - **Commercial farming :** In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in market. The area cultivated and the amount of capital used is large. Most of the work is done by machines.
In India land size is not very extensive, hence the best way of agriculture in India should be intensive agriculture. However, as this method involves lots of expenditures. (HYV, seeds, fertilizer etc.), government should extend suitable aid to the farmers.
2. Jute is produced in Alluvial soil, required high temperature, high rainfall, and humid climate. Jute producing states in India are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Assam and Orissa. Therefore Bangladesh is able to supply the highest quality of Jute fiber in the world. The area popular for highest quality of jute fiber is located in Bangladesh.

WORKSHEET-1**Classification of Industries****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Industries refers to an economic activities that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of service.
2. Secondary activities changes raw materials into products of more value to people.
3. Industries can be classified on the basis of raw materials, size and ownership.
4. Minerals based industries are primary industries that use mineral, ores as their raw materials.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Agro based industry :** These industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy product and leather industries are example of agro based industries.
2. **Size :** It refers to the amount of capital invested, humbler of people employed and the volume of production . Size based industries can be classified into small scale and large scale industries.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between large scale and small scale industries are :
 - In small scale industries, there is use of lesser amount of capital and technology. **Whereas,** In large scale industries, there is use of higher amount of capital and technology.
 - In large scale industries products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans. **Whereas,** In large scale industries products are manufactured by machinery.
 - Small scale industries produce small volume of products. **Whereas,** large scale industries produce large volume of products.
 - Examples of small scale industries are - silk weaving and food processing industries. Examples of large scale industries are –auto mobile and heavy machinery industries.
2. **Differentiate between public sector and private sector are :**
 - Private sector industries are owned and operated by individuals and group of individuals. **Whereas,** public sector industries are owned and operated by government.
 - Examples of private sector industries are – TATA Private Limited.
 - Examples of public sector industries are –Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

WORKSHEET-2

Factors Affecting Location of Industries

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The factor affecting the location of industries are:-
 - Availability of raw materials
 - land watery labour
 - power, capital, transport and market
2. Availability of raw material, suitable climate, water and power supply, availability of suitable transport facilities are the physical and human factor of industrial location.
3. The main purpose of the industries is to sell its product for its profit so far dealing with this, industries sell their product into the market to gain profit. Hence, it proves that market is responsible for the growth of industries.
4. Eastern North America, Western & central Europe, Eastern Europe and Eastern Asia.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The government provides incentives like subsidies power, lower transport cost and other infrastructure so that the industries may be located in backward area.
2. The main cause of industrial disasters are technical failure or irresponsible handling of hazardous materials.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The disaster occurred in Bhopal on 3 December 1984. It was a technological accident in which highly poisonous methyl isocyanate gas along with Hydrogen Cyanide and other reaction product leaked out from the pesticide factory of Union Carbide. The official death toll was 3598, thousands who survived still suffer from one or many ailments like blindness, impaired immune system, gastrointestinal disorder etc.
2. Ahmedabad is situated in heart of cotton growing area. This ensures easy availability of raw material. The humid climate is ideal for spinning and weaving, easy availability of land is suitable for establishment of the mills. The densely populated state that is nearby Ahmedabad provided both skilled and semi skilled labour. Well developed roads and railways network provides easy transportation of textile to different parts of country. All these are the location advantages for the development of cotton textiles industries in Ahmedabad.

WORKSHEET-3

Distribution of Major Industries

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The world's major industries are the iron & steel industries, the textile industries and the information technology industries.
2. Because the products of the iron & steel industry are used as raw material for other industries.
3. It is a process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.

4. Germany, USA, China, Japan and Russia are the states in which most of the iron & steel industries located.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Natural fibers are obtained from natural resources such as plants and animal. Wool, Silk, Cotton, Linen, and Jute are examples of natural fibers.
2. The cheap clothes of the west was more popular than the Indian clothes because they produced good quality fibers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The development of the iron and steel industry has 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 infrastructures. It also includes secondary producers, rolling mills and ancillary industries.
2. **Information Technology:** The information technology industry deals in storage, processing and distribution of information.

The main factors guiding the location of these industries are:-

- Availability of resources
- Cost
- Infrastructure.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Everything we use is related with steel.
2. Both (a) and (b).
3. All of these.
4. Economic activities concerned with goods and minerals.
5. Both (a) and (b).
6. Ahmedabad.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Size.
2. Marine based industries.
3. Process and outputs.
4. Steel.
5. Steel.
6. 1907.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. People engaged in secondary activities are called blue color workers.
2. The two factor affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material and transport.

3. Raw material are one of the important factors in an industrial location. The mere location of industries itself may be determined by the availability or location of the raw material.
4. Joint sector industries.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Our industries need to be more efficient and competitive in the present day Globalization Because:
 - Our manufactured goods must be at par in quality with those in the international market.
 - Only then we will be able to compete in the international markets.
 - India will have to develop it's industries if it wants To Be internationally developed.
2. Five human factors responsible for the location of the industries :
 - **Labour** : Industry depend a lot on cheap labour. So it prefers Our location which is highly populated.
 - **Capital** : cost and quality of the capital are essential as it is one of the biggest investments of An industry.
 - **Market** : A nearby market places makes it much easier to sell goods produced and reduces transportation cost.
 - Transport facility.
 - Cheap and efficient labour.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The contribution of industry to the GDP of India is twenty seven percent. (Ten percent contributed by mining, quarrying, electricity and gas and seventeen percent contributed by the manufacturing sector).

East Asian economies have around 25 – 35 percent contribution from industries to their GDP.

The present trend of growth is around seven percent and the desired rate is around twelve percent in the upcoming years.

2. Software technology are export oriented zones where software technology firms set up offices for development and export of computer software and professional services. in India, software technology parks are managed by the software technology parks of India, a government agency. there are software technology parks across many cities of India. They also provide single widow service and high data communication facility to software experts.

The following are the significant of the information technology in industry of India:

- It has led to creation of large number of jobs.
- It has brought foreign exchange in the country and has become a large contributor to the total exports of the country.



HUMAN RESOURCES

WORKSHEET-1

Distribution of Population, Density of Population

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Asia is the most populated continent in the world.
2. Bangladesh is the most densely populated area in the world.
3. Antarctica, Europe, Africa, and Australia.
4. It is the average number of individuals in a population per unit of area or volume.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. It is because only humans can exploit other to a resources. humans can only be able to think and utilize other substance.
2. Human resources like other resources are not equally distributor over the world. Because human resources are different in their educational level, age, and sex. Their number and characteristics also keep changing.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The distribution of population in the world is uneven. Some areas are very crowded while some are sparsely populated.

Following are the main causes for the uneven distribution of population in the world :

- **Geographical causes:** Topography, climate, soil, water, and minerals.
- Social, culture and economic causes.

2. Factors affecting distribution of population in the world are :

Geographical factors :

- **Topography :** People always refer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus, because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing, and service activities.
- **Climate :** peoples are usually avoid extreme climate that are very cold or very hot.
- Soil, water, minerals.
- Social, culture, and economic factors.

WORKSHEET-2

Factors Affecting Distribution of Population

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated.
2. China.

3. South Africa is richly endowed with mineral reserves and ranks first or second in quantity of world reserves of bauxite, cobalt, industrial diamond, phosphate rock, platinum group metals, vermaculite, and zirconium. Gold mining is Africa's main mining resources.
4. Industrial areas provides employment opportunities to peoples so large number of people are attracted to these areas.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Peoples prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world while Mountains like Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated.
2. The peoples settled near rivers valleys because the most important thing is water, the people survived by drinking water from rivers and consuming river food. River valleys are most fertile region and the first human settlement were all done to do agriculture. The fertile soil in these regions were best suited for agriculture.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Economic factors :**
 - **Minerals :** Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generating employment. so, skilled and semi skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated.
 - **Urbanisation :** cities offer better employment opportunities , educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.
 - **Industrialisation :** Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large number of people.

Social and culture factors : Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. in the same way people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest.
2. **The factor that have been responsible for the concentration of population in Mumbai :** Large number of people are attracted to Mumbai because of economic factor. In Mumbai, industrial areas provided employment opportunities.
The factor that have been responsible for the concentration of people in Jerusalem : Large number of people are attracted to Jerusalem because of cultural factor. Jerusalem is the places with religion or cultural significance attract peoples.

WORKSHEET-3

Population Change, Pattern of Population Change

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The population change refers to change in the number of people during a specific time.
2. The world population has not been stable because of changes in the number of births and deaths.
3. The population increased was mainly caused by a decreasing of death rate, and particularly an increased in average human age.
4. The number of live births per thousand of population per year is known as birth rate.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Until the 1800s, the world's population grew steadily but slowly. Large number of babies were born, but they died early too. This was as there were no proper health facilities. Sufficient food was not available for all the people as a result the total increase in population was very low.
2. The major factors affecting population are birth, death and migration. Birth increased the population while death decreased the population. Migration also causes population change.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Differentiate between immigration and emigration are :
 - Immigration is a person who moves to a new country to live there. **Whereas** emigration is a person who leaves his country to live another country.
 - Immigration is a person who immigrates. **Whereas** emigration is a person who emigrates.
 - Immigration comes to your country. **Whereas** emigration leaves your country.
2. Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another. Human patterns of movement reflect the conditions of a changing world and impact the cultural landscapes of both the places people leave and the places they settle.

WORKSHEET-4

Population Composition

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Population composition refers to the structure of the population.
2. The population pyramid represent the breakdown of the population by gender and age at a given point in time.
3. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural growth rate.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The composition of population helps us to know how many are males or females, which age groups they belong to, how educated they are and what type of occupations they are employed in, what their income levels and health conditions are.
2. **A population pyramid shows**
 - The total population divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years 10 to 14 years.
 - The percentage of the total population, subdivided into males and females, in each of those groups.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The population pyramid of A country in which birth and death rates both are high broad At the base and rapidly narrows towards the top. This is because although, many children are born, a Large percentage of them Die in there infancy, relatively few Have become adults and there are very few old people. This situation is typified by the pyramid shown for Kenya. In countries where death rates are decreasing the pyramid is broad in the younger age groups because more infants survived to adulthood. this can be seen in the pyramid for India. such populations contain a relatively large

number of young people and which means a stronger and expanding labor force. In countries like Japan, low birth rates make the pyramid narrow at the base.

WORKSHEET-5

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. China.
2. Japan.
3. Both (a) and (b)
4. Difference of birth rate and death rate.
5. All of these.
6. All of these.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Peoples.
2. Sudan.
3. 30 Percent.
4. Sixty.
5. Densely.
6. 1985, Skills.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A population study is a study of a group of individuals taken from the general population who share a common characteristic, such as age, sex, or health condition.
2. Study of population essential as it tells the capacity of a state, it also tells to farmers their targets that they shall produce enough food for them.
3. The least populated continent of the world is Antarctica.
4. A age sex pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population, which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. **Factors which are responsible for the rapid population growth are following :**
 - Sharp fall in death rate.
 - No substantial fall in the birth rate.
 - Practice of early marriage.
 - Ignorance and lack of conscious family planning.
 - Poverty.
2. Two factors influencing the change in population are birth rate and death rate. Birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 people and death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 peoples. Birth and death are the natural causes of population change.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Population pyramid :** The population pyramid represents the breakdown of the population by gender and age at a given point in time.
A population pyramid shows :
 - The total population divided into various age groups, e.g., 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years.

- The percentage of the total population, subdivided into males and females, in each of those groups.

The shape of the population pyramid tells the story of the people living in that particular country. The numbers of children (below 15 years) are shown at the bottom and reflect the level of births. The size of the top shows the number of aged people (above 65 years) and reflects the number of deaths. The population pyramids also tells us how many dependents there are in a country.

2. **Topography affect distribution of population :** people always preferred to live on Plains rather than mountains and plateaus Because These areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing, And service activities. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world while mountains like Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated these are the affect of topography on distribution of population.

1

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

WORKSHEET-1

Why Does a Country Need a Constitution?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Constitution is a set of principles according to which a country is governed. It also describes the rights and duties of the citizens.
2. A society that has an organized political structure is known as polity. India has a democratic polity.
3. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar is known as the father of the Indian constitution.
4. Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah Devis the king who took over as the head of government in Nepal in February 2005.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Right to Equality is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. All persons are equal before the law. This means that all persons shall be equally protected by the laws of the country. It also states that no citizen can be discriminated against on the basis of their religion, caste or sex.
2. Tyranny of majority means enforcing interest of majority on minority or in other we can say it is situation of enforcing the majority's religion, language, or culture on the minority.
Tyranny is the situations can occur in democratic societies too, where a majority can continuously enforce decisions that exclude minorities and go against their interests.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The democratic Constitution usually provides safeguards to minority interest through Fundamental right and key features of constitution. In democratic societies, the Constitution often lays down rules that guard against this misuse of authority by our political leaders, many of these laws are contained in the section on Fundamental Rights. Constitution of democratic society guarantees the right to equality to all persons and says that no citizen can be discriminated against on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender, and place of birth. The Right to Equality is one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
2. Constitutions to save us from ourselves. This means that in some situation we might want to take a decision which may help us to achieve our short-term goal but may go against us in the longer term the Constitution helps to protect us against certain decisions that we might take that could have an adverse effect on the larger principles that the country believes in. For example, it is possible that many people who live in a democracy might come to strongly feel that party politics has become so acrimonious that we need a strong dictator to set this right. Swept by this emotion, they may not realise that in the long run, dictatorial rule goes against all their interests. A good Constitution does not allow these whims to change its basic structure.

WORKSHEET-2

The Indian Constitution – Key Features

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Purpose of constitution Assembly is to draft the Constitution. These members of the Constituent Assembly had a huge task before them. The country was made up of several different communities who spoke different languages, belonged to different religions, and had distinct cultures. Which can't be done only by person so constitution assembly prepared to draft the constitution.
2. **Federalism:** This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government.
3. We have three level of government, governments at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government.
4. Principle of power separation ensure Distribution of power to take decision in different level, so that all power will not remain concentrated on hand of few people. Sitting at capital of country. For example, each state in India enjoys autonomy in exercising powers on certain issues.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Fundamental Rights, therefore, protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution include:
 - a. Right to Equality
 - b. Right to Freedom
 - c. Right against Exploitation
 - d. Right to Freedom of Religion
 - e. Cultural and Educational Rights
 - f. Right to Constitutional Remedies
2. During the freedom struggle the nationalists had devoted a great deal of time to imagining and planning what a free India would be like. Under the British, they had been forced to obey rules that they had had very little role in making. The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government.

III. Long Answer type Questions

1. These members of the Constituent Assembly had a huge task before them. The country was made up of several different communities who spoke different languages, belonged to different religions, and had distinct cultures. Also, when the Constitution was being written, India was going through considerable turmoil. The partition of the country into India and Pakistan was imminent, some of the Princely States remained undecided about their future, and the socio-economic condition of the vast mass of people appeared dismal. All of these issues played on the minds of the members of the Constituent Assembly as they drafted the Constitution. They rose to the occasion and gave this country a visionary document that reflects a respect for maintaining diversity while preserving national unity. The final document also reflects their concern for eradicating poverty through socio-economic reforms as well as emphasising the crucial role the people can play in choosing their representatives.

2. The long experience of authoritarian rule under the colonial state convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government. In twentieth century, most of the administrative power was in hands of Hindu or upper caste people. Dr Ambedkar believed that his participation in the Constituent Assembly helped the Scheduled Castes get some safeguards in the draft constitution. But he also stated that although the laws might exist, Scheduled Castes still had reason to fear because the administration of these laws was in the hands of 'caste Hindu officers. He, therefore, urged Scheduled Castes to join the government as well as the civil services.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) Preamble
2. (c) Constitution
3. (d) all of these
4. (a) Panchayati Raj
5. (b) all are equal before law
6. (b) democracy

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Fundamental
2. 2015
3. Federalism
4. 3rd
5. Adult
6. Religion, religion,

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The system in which final authority rested with the King.
2. The State refers to a political institution that represents a sovereign people who occupy a definite territory.
3. A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.
4. Universal Adult Franchise is universal adult suffrage. This means that adult people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Key feature or constitution are:
 1. **Federalism:** This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.
 2. **Parliamentary Form of Government:** the political system in which the party or alliance of party with majority forms the government.

3. **Separation of Powers:** According to the Constitution, there are three organs of government. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Power is distributed in these to keep balance and avoid concentration of power with a person or group.
4. **Fundamental Rights:** set of written rights which guards against the misuse of State power in independent India. Fundamental Rights, therefore, protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State.
2. **Legislature:** The legislature refers to our elected representatives.
Executive: The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government.
Judiciary: The judiciary, refers to the system of courts in this country.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The country of Nepal has witnessed several people's struggles for democracy. There was a people's struggle in 1990 that established democracy that lasted for 12 years until 2002. In October 2002, King Gyanendra, citing the Maoist uprising in the countryside as his reason, began taking over different aspects of the government with the army's assistance. The King then finally took over as the head of government in February 2005. In November 2005, the Maoists joined other political parties to sign a 12-point agreement. This agreement signaled to the larger public an imminent return to democracy and peace. In 2006, this people's movement for democracy began gaining immense force. It repeatedly refused the small concessions that the King made and finally in April 2006 the King restored the Third Parliament and asked the political parties to form a government. In 2008, Nepal became a democracy after abolishing the monarchy. The above photos show scenes from the people's movement for democracy in 2006.
2. The long experience of authoritarian British rule convinced Indians that free India should be a democracy in which everyone should be treated equally and be allowed to participate in government. This cannot be done one person but by a group of around 300 people who became members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 and who met periodically for the next three years to write India's Constitution. Constitution assembly gave this country a visionary document that reflects a respect for maintaining diversity while preserving national unity. The final document also reflects their concern for eradicating poverty through socio-economic reforms as well as emphasising the crucial role the people can play in choosing their representatives.

2

UNDERSTANDING SECULARISM

WORKSHEET-1

What is Secularism? Why is it Important to Separate Religion from the State?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Secularism refers to separation of religion from the state.

2. When the one religious groups is in majority, this majority results in the discrimination on the basis of religions.
3. The most important aspect of secularism is its separation of religion from state power.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Indian constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious belief and practice as they interpret these and India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and power of the state. This is how India ensure religious freedom for all.
2. If the majority religious group has an access to state power, then it could quite easily use this power and financial resources to discriminate against and persecute persons of other religions.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The act of making distinction between human beings based on the groups classes or categories to which they are perceived to Belong is called discrimination.
The examples of discrimination are :
 - The treatment of Germany towards Jews during Hitler's time where hundreds and thousands of Jews killed.
 - In Israel the persecution, exclusion and discrimination of Muslim's by Jews is also such an example.
2. This is important for a country to work democratically. Almost all the countries of the world will have more than one religious group living in them. The reasons why it is important to separate the state and religion in democratic societies are:
 - The tyranny of the majority and the violation of fundamental rights.
 - We also need to protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teaching differently.

WORKSHEET-2

What is Indian Secularism?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The belief in God or Gods and the activities connected with this is called religion.
2. It means having independence to understand things in our way.
3. Because it will be a violation of governments policy of treating all religions equally.
4. For Sikhs, wearing a pagri is a very important part of our religions.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The three objectives of secular state are:
 - One religious community does not dominate another.
 - Some members do not dominate other members of the some religious community.
 - The state does not enforce any particular religions nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.

2. There is an example of untouchability. It was a practice in which the members of the same religions, i.e. upper caste Hindus, dominate other members, i.e. lower caste peoples, within it. In order to prevent this the Indian constitution bans untouchability.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The difference between Indian secularism and American secularism are:
 - In Indian secularism the state can intervene in religious affairs, whereas in American secularism the state can not intervene in religious affairs.
 - Indian secularism is democratic, whereas American secularism is not democratic.
 - India experiences internal diversity, whereas America experiences external diversities.
2. In order to prevent the religion based exclusion and discrimination of lower castes the Indian constitution has banned untouchability:
 - The state is intervening in religion in order to end a social practice that it believes discriminates and excludes and that violates the fundamental rights of lower castes who are citizens of this country.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Fundamental rights.
2. Both (a) and (b)
3. All of the above.
4. France.
5. Right to freedom of religions.
6. Private schools.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Untouchability.
2. Support.
3. 'under God'.
4. Pagri, turban.
5. Interpret.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. History provides us with several examples of discrimination, exclusion and persecution on the ground of religion.
2. This means interference in religions by state has to be based on the ideals laid out in the constitution.
3. Law courts, police stations, government school etc.
4. It means equal treatment of all religion. Religion in India continues to assert its political authority in matters of personal law.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Indian constitution ensures its objectives of a secular state in the following manner :
 - One religious community does not dominate another.
 - Some members do not dominate others members of the same religious community.
 - The state does not enforce any particular religion or take away the religious freedom of individuals.
2. The separation of the state and religion in democratic societies is important because of the following reasons :
 - It helps a country to function democratically so it protect people from any type of religious violence.
 - It protect the freedom of individuals to exit from their religion embrace another religion.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Indian secularism works in various ways to prevent religious domination:**
 - It uses a strategy of distancing itself from religion this means that in order to respect the sentiments of all religions and not interfere with religious practices, the state makes certain exception for particular religious communities.
 - The second way in which Indian secularism works to prevent the domination overladen is through a strategy of non interference.
 - The third way in which Indian secularism works to prevent the domination of religion is through a strategy of intervention.
2. Yes, the government can intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practice infanticide. This is because the Indian constitutional clearly states that the government has the right to intervene if there is a threat to social harmony. Also, killing an infant is a crime and the judiciary is the only authority that can punish a person to death and no other religion or person can commit the crime of killing someone.

3 WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT?

WORKSHEET-1

Why Should People Decide? People and their Representatives

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The global events such as renaissance, enlightenment and American, French, Irish and Russian Revolutions as well as the world wars had significant impact on the Indian Freedom Struggle.
2. The Constitution of independent India that laid down the principle of universal adult franchise, i.e. that all adult citizens of the country have the right to vote.
3. Universal adults' franchise is important because all citizens not withstanding their wealth, status, religion, gender or class should get the right to elect their own government.
4. Parliament enables citizens of India to participate in decision making and control the government.

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. They did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making. Under colonial rule, the people had lived in fear of the British government and did not agree with many of the decisions that they took. But they faced grave danger if they tried to criticise these decisions.
2. Democracy is the idea of consent, i.e. the desire, approval and participation of people. It is the decision of people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning. The basic idea of democracy is that the individual or the citizen is the most important person and that in principle the government as well as other public institutions need to have the trust of these citizens.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Under colonial rule, the people had lived in fear of the British government and did not agree with many of the decisions that they took. But they faced grave danger if they tried to criticise these decisions. The freedom movement changed this situation. The nationalists began to openly criticise the British government and make demands. As far back as 1885, the Indian National Congress demanded that there be elected members in the legislature with a right to discuss the budget and ask questions. The Government of India Act 1909, allowed for some elected representation. While these early legislatures under the British government were in response to the growing demands of the nationalists, they did not allow for all adults to vote nor could people participate in decision making.
2. The experience of colonial rule as well as the participation of different people in the struggle for freedom left little doubt in the minds of the nationalists that all persons in independent India would be able to participate in making decisions. With the coming of independence, we were going to be citizens of a free country. This did not mean that the government could do what it felt like, it meant that the government had to be sensitive to people's needs and demands. The dreams and aspirations of the freedom struggle were made concrete in the Constitution of independent India that laid down the principle of universal adult franchise, i.e. that all adult citizens of the country have the right to vote.

WORKSHEET-2

The Role of Parliament, Who are the People in Parliament

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Parliament of India (Sansad) is the supreme law-making institution. It has two Houses, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
2.
 - i. All citizens involvement in decision making
 - ii. **Equality:** before law all will be treated equally
3. Parliament has two Houses, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
4. Some seats are reserved in Parliament for SCs and STs

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Indian Parliament is an expression of the faith that the people of India have in principles of democracy. These are participation by people in the decision-making process and government by consent. The Parliament in our system has immense powers because it is the representative of the people.
2. To increase the role on women in politics it has been suggested that there should be reservation of seats for women.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Often times it has been difficult for a single political party to get the majority of elected MPs which is required to form the government. They then join together with different political parties who are interested in similar concerns to form what is known as a coalition government.
For example, one example of successful coalition the government from 1999 to 2004, Bhartiya Janta party alliance with nation Democratic party to prove majority and formed the government, in this Coalition Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was the leading party of the NDA government came to
2. The Opposition in Parliament is formed by all the political parties that oppose the majority party/coalition formed. The largest amongst these parties is called the Opposition party
The Opposition parties play a critical role in the healthy functioning of a democracy. They highlight drawbacks in various policies and programmes of the government and mobilise popular support for their own policies. This is a very important way through which the Parliament controls the executive. By asking questions the government is alerted to its shortcomings, and also comes to know the opinion of the people through their representatives in the Parliament, i.e. the MPs.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Head of executive.
2. Supreme court.
3. Vice president.
4. Council of state
5. President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha
6. Directly.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Supreme.
2. 245
3. Question hour.
4. 272
5. People.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The basic ideals of democracy are :
 - Treat people equally.
 - Assuring rights to all the people.
 - Make sure that no corruption occurs.
2. The main principles of the Indian constitution are :
 - Socialism.
 - Secularism.
 - Fundamental rights.
 - Judicial independence.
 - Directive principles of state policy.

3. In India the parliament house was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker.
4. A group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to a legislative body is known as constituency.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The three major duties of parliament are :
 - Making laws.
 - Acting on behalf of voters and citizen.
 - Examining the government.
2. It is a mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government. This is a very important way through which the Parliament controls the executive.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. **Rajya Sabha:**
 - Rajya Sabha is the upper house.
 - The strength of the Rajya Sabha is 250 out of these, 12 are nominated by the president of India and remaining 238 are elected by state and union territories.
 - The tenure of Rajya Sabha is six years.
 - Rajya Sabha is chaired by the vice president.

Lok Sabha:

- Lok Sabha is the lower house of the parliament.
 - The strength of the Lok Sabha is 545, out of these 543 are elected and remaining 2 (Anglo – Indian) are nominated.
 - The tenure of the Lok Sabha is five years.
 - Lok Sabha is presided over by the speaker.
2. The citizen can participate in the decision making process of the government by :
 - Participating in the election process. They can give vote for the representatives choose by them.
 - The third tier of the government which has been introduced by decentralization of the government the Panchayat Raj. It has provided the people of the rural to take part directly in the decision. This is done as the people know where to spend their money as they recognize their problems better than the government.

4

UNDERSTANDING LAWS

WORKSHEET-1

Do Laws Apply to All? How Do New Laws Come About?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The rule of law means is that all laws equally apply to all citizens of country and no one can be above the law.

2. The Rowlatt Act which allowed the British government to imprison people without due trial.
3. Different groups in society that raise the need of the particular law.
4. Parliament makes the law for country

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. One example of the arbitrariness that continued to exist as part of British law is the Sedition Act of 1870. Any person protesting or criticising the British government could be arrested without due trial. Another example of British arbitrariness was the Rowlatt Act which allowed the British government to imprison people without due trial.
2. In December 2002, the Standing Committee submitted its recommendations to the Rajya Sabha and these were also tabled in the Lok Sabha. The Committee's report accepted most of the demands of the women's groups. Finally, a new bill, was reintroduced in Parliament in 2005. After being passed in both houses of Parliament, it was sent to the President for his assent. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act came into effect in 2006.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Indian nationalists began protesting and criticizing this arbitrary use of authority by the British. They also began fighting for greater equality and wanted to change the idea of law from a set of rules that they were forced to obey, to law as including ideas of justice. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Indian legal profession also began emerging and demanded respect in colonial courts. They began to use law to defend the legal rights of Indians. Indian judges also began to play a greater role in making decisions. Therefore, there were several ways in which Indians played a major role in the evolution of the rule of law during the colonial period.
2. This is a law first in recognizing a women's right to a violence free home and provides a comprehensive definition of domestic violence. The main aim of this civil law is to providing relief to millions of women including wives' mothers and daughters and sisters affected by violence at their homes. It is proposed to enact a law keeping in view the rights guaranteed under articles 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution to provide for a remedy under the civil law which is intended to protect the woman from being victims of domestic violence and to prevent the occurrence of domestic violence in the society

WORKSHEET-2

Unpopular and Controversial Laws

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The different ways to criticise the unjust laws are newspaper, TV, protests, meetings etc.
2. Rosa parks protest against the law on segregation that divided up all the public spaces between the whites and the African-Americans.
3. An African-American woman refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man on 1 December 1955. Her Refusal was a key event that marked the start of the Civil Rights Movement in USA.
4. The court has the power to modify or abolish laws if it finds that they don't adhere to the Constitution.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In a democracy like ours, citizens can express their unwillingness to accept repressive laws framed by the Parliament. When a large number of people feel that a wrong law has been passed, then there is pressure on parliament to change this.
2. The civil rights act 1964 prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin in the U.S.A.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. We need to remember that our role as citizens does not end with electing representatives. Rather, it is then that we begin to use newspapers and the media to carefully chart the work that is being done by our MPs and criticise their actions when we feel it is required. Thus, what we should bear in mind is that it is the extent, involvement and enthusiasm of the people that helps Parliament perform its representative functions properly.
2. A constitutionally valid and legal law can be unpopular and unacceptable to people because people feel that the intention behind it is unfair and harmful. Hence, people might criticise this law, hold public meetings, write about it in newspapers, report to TV news channels etc. In a democracy like ours, citizens can express their unwillingness to accept repressive laws framed by the Parliament.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) 1961.
2. (b) Supreme Court.
3. (c) Five
4. (d) At every stage.
5. (d) 2006.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. local laws.
2. Colonial period.
3. Roman.
4. 2005.
5. president of India.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Article 14 of the Constitution of India provides for equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
2. In the sedition act Any person protesting or criticising the British government could be arrested without due trial.
3. Dr Satyapal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested.
4. It refers to laws that brutally control persons and often prevent them from exercising their Fundamental Rights including Right to Speech and Assembly.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Women wanted protection against being beaten, and the right to continue living in a shared household. Thus the law against domestic violence was introduced to address these issues.
2. Laws which are passed by the Parliament by due procedure but are repressive and are opposed by a large section of society are known as unpopular laws. Controversial laws are those which favour one section of the society against the other.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The role of citizens is crucial in helping Parliament frame different concerns that people might have into laws. From establishing the need for a new law to its being passed, at every stage of the process the voice of the citizen is a crucial element. This voice can be heard through TV reports, newspaper editorials, radiobroadcasts, local meetings - all of which help in making the work that Parliament does more accessible and transparent to the people.
2. Indian nationalists began protesting and criticising this arbitrary use of authority by the British. They also began fighting for greater equality and wanted to change the idea of law from a set of rules that they were forced to obey, to law as including ideas of justice. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Indian legal profession also began emerging and demanded respect in colonial courts. They began to use law to defend the legal rights of Indians. Indian judges also began to play a greater role in making decisions.



JUDICIARY

WORKSHEET-1

What is the Role of the Judiciary? What is an Independent Judiciary?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. judicial system that consists of the mechanism of courts that a citizen can approach when a law is violated.
2. Judicial Review mean interpreting the Constitution to verify that law passed by parliament is not violating the basic structure constitution.
3. The Case Name is - Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity vs State of West Bengal (1996).
4. The 'separation of powers' key feature of constitution which means this means that other branches of government – the legislature and the executive– cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary ensure independence of judiciary, and ensure the independent of judiciary.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A. **Dispute Resolution:** The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between any citizen or governments.
B. **Judicial Review:** judiciary also works at the final interpreter of the Constitution, also has the power to strike down Particular laws passed by parliament.

- C. Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights. Judiciary enforces the fundamental right and punishes if laws are being violated.
2. The Supreme Court was established on 26 January 1950, the day India became a Republic. Like its predecessor, the Federal Court of India (1937–1949), it was earlier located in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament House. It moved to its present building on Mathura Road in New Delhi in 1958.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. To understand meaning of Judiciary independence Imagine a situation in which a powerful politician has encroached on land belonging to your family. Within this judicial system, the politician has the power to appoint and dismiss a judge from his office. When you take this case to court, the judge is clearly partial to the politician. The control that the politician holds over the judge does not allow for the judge to take an independent decision. This lack of independence would force the judge to make all judgments in favour of the politician. Although we often hear of rich and powerful people in India trying to influence the judicial process, the Indian Constitution protects against this kind of situation by providing for the independence of the judiciary and the constitution features “Separation of power” ensures the independence of judiciary
2. a. **To avoid influence of Politicians in judiciary:** If judiciary is not independent then the judge is clearly partial to the politician or the powerful persons. And in that case politician may appoint Judge as per their interest not for jurisdiction. So independence of judiciary is important to avoid such situation
- b. **To enforce the fundamental right:** Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their Fundamental Rights have been violated like in case of “Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity vs State of West Bengal (1996)” if judiciary is not independent then I can’t take independent decision like in this case to safeguard laws and fundamental right.
- c. **Safeguarding the constitution basic structure and ideology:** Judiciary independence is important to keep avoid changing of basic structure of constitution by the governments. If judiciary is under government then judiciary system will not be able to take decision which are not in favour of government and in that case, governments can make laws which is favorable to government only and may change constitution basic structure.

WORKSHEET-2

What is Structure of Court in India?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Currently there are 25 High Courts are in operation in India.
2. Every citizen of India can approach the Supreme Court or the High Court if they believe that their Fundamental Rights have been violated.
3. The courts that most people interact with are what are called subordinate or district courts. These are usually at the district or Tehsil level or in towns and they hear many kinds of cases.
4. In India, we have an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. There are three different levels of courts in our country. The structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level is such that it resembles a pyramid. There are several courts at the lower level while there is only one at the apex level.
2. The judges of high court are appointed by President with consultation of Chief justice of India. High Courts were first established in the three Presidency cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1862.

III. Long Answer Type Question

1. Appellate system means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgment passed by the lower court is not just.

For example, let us understand what we mean by the appellate system by tracking a case, State (Delhi Administration) vs Laxman Kumar and Others (1985), from the lower courts to the Supreme Court. On the basis of evidence, the Trial Court convicted Laxman, his mother Shakuntala and his brother-in-law Subash Chandra and sentenced all three of them to death.

In November 1983, the three accused went to the High Court to appeal against this verdict of the Trial Court. The High Court, after hearing the arguments of all the lawyers, decided that Sudha had died due to an accidental fire caused by the kerosene stove. Laxman, Shakuntala and Subash Chandra were acquitted.

WORKSHEET-3

What are Different Branches of Legal System?

Does Everyone have Access to the Courts?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There are two branched of legal system:
(i) Criminal Law (ii) Civil Law
2. Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder.
3. Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For examples disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matter, divorce cases etc.
4. Public Interest Litigation or PIL allowed any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1.	Criminal Laws	Civil Laws
	Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder.	Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For examples disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matter, divorce cases etc.
	It usually begins with the lodging of a FIR with the Police who investigate the Crime and after which case is filed in the court.	A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.
	If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined.	The court gives the specific relief asked for.

2. The law passed in 2006 to protect women against domestic violence is civil Law it is against the fundamental right of equality and as because it is harm or injury to rights of individuals it lies in category of CIVIL laws.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Public Interest Litigation allowed any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL.

In the early years, PIL was used to secure justice on a large number of issues such as rescuing bonded labourers from inhuman work conditions; and securing the release of prisoners in Bihar who had been kept in jail even after their punishment term was complete.

Other example is mid days meals to children's In 2001, the drought in Rajasthan and Orissa meant that millions faced an acute shortage of food. Meanwhile the government godowns were full of grain. Often this was being eaten away by rats. In this situation of 'hunger amidst plenty' an organisation called the People's Union of Civil Liberties or PUCL filed a PIL in the Supreme Court. It stated that the fundamental Right to Life guaranteed in Article 21 of the Constitution included the Right to Food. The state's excuse that it did not have adequate funds was shown to be wrong because the godowns were overflowing with grains. The Supreme Court ruled that the State had a duty to provide food to all. It, therefore, directed the government to provide more employment, to provide food at cheaper prices through the government ration shops, and to provide mid-day meals to children. It also appointed two Food Commissioners to report on the implementation of government schemes. All this justify the statement 'Introduction of Public Interest Litigation is a significant step in ensuring Justice to all.'

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) Enforce the rule of law
2. (d) All of these.
3. (a) 1862
4. (d) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
5. (b) Decisions of high courts are bounded by lower courts
6. (a) Independent

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Article 21
2. government
3. Lower Level
4. Supreme court
5. Integrated

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Laws are set of rules which is passed by parliament and approved by president, and enforced by government and the judiciary. Laws apply equally to all persons
2. The Supreme Court was established on 26 January 1950, the day India became a Republic.
3. A. Subordinate of District Court
B. High Court
C. Supreme Court
4. Punjab and Haryana share a common High Court at Chandigarh, and four North Eastern states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have a common High Court at Guwahati

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Courts take decisions on a very large number of issues. They can decide that no teacher can beat a student, or about the sharing of river waters between states, or they can punish people for particular crimes. Broadly speaking, the work that the judiciary does can be divided into the following:
A. Dispute Resolution
B. Judicial Review
C. Upholding the Law and Enforcing Fundamental Rights:
2. Yes, they are. In India, we have an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts. Another way to understand this integration is through the appellate system that exists in India. This means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgment passed by the lower court is not correct.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There are two branches of legal system Criminal law and CIVIL laws
Criminal Laws: Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder. It usually begins with the lodging of a FIR with the Police who investigate the Crime and after which case is filed in the court. If found guilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined.
Example, the case, State (Delhi Administration) vs Laxman Kumar and Others (1985) lies in category of Criminal laws
Civil Laws: Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For examples disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matter, divorce cases etc. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only. The court gives the specific relief asked for instance, in a case between landlord and a tenant, the court can order the flat to be vacated and pending rent to be paid.
Example law passed in 2006 to protect women against domestic violence lies in category of Civil Laws
2. In principle, all citizens of India can access the courts in this country. This implies that every citizen has a right to justice through the courts. If any citizen believes that their rights are being violated, then they can approach the court for justice to be done. While the courts are available for all, in reality access to courts has always been difficult for a vast majority of the poor in India. Legal procedures involve a lot of money and paperwork as well as take up a lot of time. For a poor person who cannot read and whose family depends on a daily wage, the idea of going to court to get justice often seems remote.

In response to this, the Supreme Court in the early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice. It allowed any individual or organisation to file a PIL in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights were being violated. The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL. In the early years, PIL was used to secure justice on a large number of issues such as rescuing bonded labourers from inhuman work conditions; and securing the release of prisoners in Bihar who had been kept in jail even after their punishment term was complete.

6

UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION

WORKSHEET-1

What Does it Mean to be Socially Marginalised? Who are Adivasis?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. To be marginalised is to be forced to occupy the sides or fringes and thus not be at the centre of things.
2. Adivasis, Muslims and Dalit community experiences Marginalisation
3. Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources.
4. Adivasis are particularly numerous in states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, Maharashtra.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Certain group feel marginalisation because:
 - a. They speak a different language
 - b. They follow different customs or belong to a different religious group from the majority community.
 - c. They may also feel marginalised because they are poor, considered to be of 'low' social status and viewed as being less human than others.
2. Adivasi societies are distinctive because there is often very little hierarchy among them. This makes them radically different from communities organised around principles of jati-varna (caste) or those that were ruled by kings

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. In the social environment groups of people or communities may have the experience of being excluded. Their marginalisation can be because they speak a different language, follow different customs or belong to a different religious group from the majority community. They may also feel

marginalised because they are poor, considered to be of 'low' social status and viewed as being less human than others. Sometimes, marginalised groups are viewed with hostility and fear. This sense of difference and exclusion leads to communities not having access to resources and opportunities and in their inability to assert their rights.

2. From the 1830s onwards, Adivasis from Jharkhand and adjoining areas moved in very large numbers to various plantations in India and the world - Mauritius, the Caribbean and even Australia. The story of this migration is full of extreme hardship, torture, heartbreak and death. For example, in the nineteenth century alone five lakh Adivasis had perished in these migrations. Adivasis have been increasingly forced – through economic changes, forest policies and political force applied by the State and private industry – to migrate to lives as workers in plantations, at construction sites, in industries and as domestic workers.

WORKSHEET-2

Adivasis and Stereotyping, Adivasis and Development

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Santhali has the largest number of speakers and has a significant body of publications including magazines on the internet or in e-zines.
2. we have image of Adivasis today as somewhat marginal and powerless communities.
3. Adivasis have always been influenced by different surrounding religions like Shakta, Buddhist, Vaishnav, Bhakti and Christianity

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Stereotyping particular community often wrongly leads to people believing that they are exotic, primitive and backward. Often Adivasis are blamed for their lack of advancement as they are believed to be resistant to change or new ideas.
2. Adivasis have their own languages which have often deeply influenced the formation of 'mainstream' Indian languages, like Bengali.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways – in colourful costumes, headgear and through their dancing. Besides this, this often wrongly leads to people believing that they are exotic, primitive and backward. stereotyping particular communities can lead to people discriminating against such groups
2. Manchester is industrially developed city of Britain and it is centre of textile industries. Development of Ahmedabad is also associated with the location of the cotton textile industry since 1860s. This region became an important textile region with the decline of the cotton textile industry at Mumbai. Located in cotton growing area, this region has double advantage of the proximity of raw materials as well as of market. Due to good growth of textile industries Ahmedabad is often referred to as the 'Manchester of India'.

WORKSHEET-3

Minorities and Marginalisation

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The term minority is most commonly used to refer to communities that are numerically small in relation to the rest of the population.
2. According to 2011 census, Muslims are 14.2 per cent of India's population.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Niyamgiri Hill located in Kalahandi district of Odisha. This area is reached by Dongarria Konds, an Adivasi community. Niyamgiri is the sacred mountain of this community.
2. Indian community are structured on basis of issues of power, access to resources and social and cultural dimensions.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources. different marginalised communities have different reasons for each of these communities being marginalised. Each experiences marginalisation in different ways. Marginalised communities want to maintain their cultural distinctiveness while having access to rights, development and other opportunities.
2. Like other minorities, Muslim customs and practices are sometimes quite distinct from what is seen as the mainstream. Some –not all – Muslims may wear a burqa, sport a long beard, wear a fez, and these become ways to identify all Muslims. Because of this, they tend to be identified differently.
According to 2011 census, Muslims are 14.2 per cent of India's population and are considered to be a marginalised community in India today because in comparison to other communities Muslims in India were lagging behind in terms of various development indicators like access to basic amenities, Literacy rate and public employments. For example, according to the Report the average years of schooling for Muslim children between the ages of 7-16 is much lower.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (b) Forced to Occupy the side
2. (c) both a and b
3. (a) around 8 percent
4. (b) Bengali
5. (d) all of these
6. (d) all of these

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Adivasis
2. safeguards
3. social
4. Odisha
5. 2005

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways– in colourful costumes, headgear and through their dancing.
2. For the past 200 years Adivasis have been increasingly forced – through economic changes, forest policies and political force applied by the State and private industry – to migrate to lives as workers in plantations, at construction sites, in industries and as domestic workers.
3. Adivasis use around 10,000 plant species.
4. According to 2011 census, Muslims are 14.2 per cent of India's population.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. We have image of Adivasis today as somewhat marginal and powerless communities. We usually 'showcase' Adivasi communities in particular ways. Thus, during school functions or other official events or in books and movies, Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways – in colourful costumes, headgear and through their dancing.
2. Marginalisation is a complex phenomenon requiring a variety of strategies, measures and safeguards to redress this situation. All of us have a stake in protecting the rights defined in the Constitution and the laws and policies framed to realise these rights.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Marginalisation is linked to experiencing disadvantage, prejudice and powerlessness, Because of this, marginalised groups tend to be identified differently and some people think they are not like the 'rest of us. Often this becomes an excuse to treat them unfairly, and discriminate against them, this sense of difference and exclusion leads to communities not having access to resources opportunities and in their inability to assert their rights. Also, this will create social and economic difference in marginalised and other communities
2. In comparison to other communities, marginalised have over the years been deprived of the benefits of socioeconomic development, marginalised community are not have equal opportunity to employment and resources which leads to sense of powerlessness and cut them from other communities and make them unable to develop with the development of other community and country. this economic deference has created more social difference between marginalised and other communities like literacy rate is less in marginalised and without having education and access to resources these community are not unable to contribute to economic and social development of country.

7 CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION

WORKSHEET-1

Invoking Fundamental Rights, Laws for the Marginalised

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Marginalization refers to the reduce power and importance of certain people in our country
2. Marginal groups relied on the Constitution of India and the Judiciary System to protect them from continued exploitation by other groups.
3. Untouchability is the individual discrimination against certain classes of persons.
4. Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished means is that no one can henceforth prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1.
 - i. the right to equality
 - ii. right to freedom
 - iii. right against exploitation
 - iv. right to freedom of religion
 - v. cultural and educational rights
 - vi. right to property
 - vii. right to constitutional remedies.
2.
 - i. Segregation in seating and food arrangements in village functions and festivals
 - ii. Prohibited from entering into village temples.
 - iii. Separate burial grounds
 - iv. No access to village's wells and ponds.
 - v. Provision of separate cups in village tea stalls.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Dalits asserted themselves and sort the help of law to fight discrimination. In the late 1970s and 1980s in parts of South India the Dalits asserted themselves by refusing to perform their so-called caste duties and insisted on being treated equally. Adivasi people successfully organised themselves and demanded equal rights, and for their land and resources to be returned to them. Dalit groups demanded new laws that would list the various sorts of violence against Dalits and prescribe stringent punishment for those who indulge in them.
2. The government made some laws to ensure that concrete steps are taken to end inequalities in our society. one such law or policy is the reservation policy by which a certain percentage of seats in education and government employment are reserved for Dalits, Adivasis and other backward castes. As part of their effort to implement the Constitution, both state and central governments create specific

schemes for implementation in tribal areas or in areas that have a high Dalit population. So that why we can say that reservation play an important role in providing justice to Dalits and Adivasis.

WORKSHEET-2

Protecting the Rights of Dalits and Advasis, Adivasi Demands and the 1988 Act

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Two provision are: The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities).
2. Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away.
3. C.K. Janu was an Adivasi activist.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The central government passed the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. this Act is meant to undo the historical injustices meted out to forest dwelling populations in not recognising their rights to land and resources. This Act recognises their right to homestead, cultivable and grazing land and to non-timber forest produce. The Act also points out that the rights of forest dwellers includes conservation of forests and bio-diversity.
2. (i) Force a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance.
(ii) Assaults or uses force on any woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe with intent to dishonour her.
(iii) 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;

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The government also operates through laws to ensure that concrete steps are taken to end inequity in the system. One such law/policy is the reservation policy that today is both significant and highly contentious. The laws which reserve seats in education and government employment for Dalits and Adivasis are based on an important argument- that in a society like ours, where for centuries sections of the population have been denied opportunities to learn and to work in order to develop new skills or vocations, reservation policies assist these sections.
Students applying to educational institutions and those applying for posts in government are expected to furnish proof of their caste or tribe status, in the form of caste and tribe certificates. If a particular Dalit caste or a certain tribe is on the government list, then a candidate from that caste or tribe can avail of the benefit of reservation
2. 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 likewise, throughout the 1970s and 1980s Adivasi people successfully organised themselves and demanded equal rights and for their land and resources to be returned to them. They too had to face the anger of powerful social groups and were subject to a great deal of violence.

WORKSHEET-3

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (d) all of these
2. (b) Adivasi
3. (d) all of these
4. (c) untouchability
5. (d) Both a and b
6. (c) Banish individual or group

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. State inhabited by Adivasi are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal, West Bengal and in the north-eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Odisha is home to more than 60 different tribal groups.
3. Santhali is the language usually spoken by Adivasi
4. Muslim community is the largest minority religion in India

III. Short Answer Type Questions

1. These often involve the worship of ancestors, village and nature spirits, the last associated with and residing in various sites in the landscape mountain-spirits', 'river-spirits', 'animal-spirits', etc. The village spirits are often worshipped at specific sacred groves within the village boundary while the ancestral ones are usually worshipped at home. Additionally, Adivasis have always been influenced by different surrounding religions like Shakta, Buddhist, Vaishnav, Bhakti and Christianity.
2. Two reasons in support of the statement "Muslims are a marginalized community": firstly, the Muslim community has not been able to gain from the country's socio-economic development as statistics on basic amenities, literacy rate and public employment show. Secondly, their customs are distinct from other religious communities, so much so that they are identified as separate from the "rest of us" leading to unfair treatment and discrimination against Muslims.

IV. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Poverty and deprivation, situations Adivasis are caught in. 45% of tribal groups in rural areas and 35% in urban areas live below the poverty line leading to deprivation in other areas- malnourished tribal children- low Literacy rates. When Adivasis are displaced from their lands, they lose much more than a source of income-lose their traditions and customs a way of living and being. As you have read, there exists an interconnectedness between the economic and social dimensions of tribal

life. Destruction in one sphere naturally impacts the other. Often this process of dispossession and displacement can be painful and violent.

2. There are many ways in which marginalized communities tried to overcome the discrimination they faced as follows. They have attempted to overcome their situation by adopting a range of strategies in their long history.
 - i. Religious solace.
 - ii. Armed struggle
 - iii. Self-improvement
 - iv. education
 - v. economic uplift

8

PUBLIC FACILITIES

WORKSHEET-1

Water and the People of Chennai, Water as Part of the Fundamental Right to Life

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. We have different source of water for household use like we use tap water for major part of the day, from water tanker, water from borewell, from water bottle.
2. The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.
3. Universal access to water means. To have water for whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfil his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford.
4. In Mahabunagar textile company was discharging poisonous chemicals into a stream near village, contaminating ground water, which was the source for irrigation and drinking water

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. In Chennai People spends up to ₹ 500-600 per month on buying water from the tankers. For drinking water, residents have installed water purification systems in their homes. On other side Slum area's get limited water supply of borewell for 20 minutes twice daily. We can say Chennai has shortage of water but supply is being managed to make it available for all and affordable to all.
2. Water is essential for life and for good health. Not only is it necessary for us to be able to meet our daily needs but safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases. Also, the Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Chennai's water department has tackled the water problem in different way.
In Chennai, the department has taken several initiatives for harvesting rain water to increase the level of groundwater. It has also used the services of private companies for transporting and distributing

water but the government water supply department decides the rate for water tankers and gives them permission to operate. Hence, they are called ‘on contract’.

2. Water is essential for life and for good health. Not only is it necessary for us to be able to meet our daily needs but safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases.

Regarding rights to water United Nations says: “right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use”

WORKSHEET-2

Public Facilities, The Government’s Role

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. The important characteristic of a public facility is that once it is provided, its benefits can be shared by many people.
2. Sanitation means Provision of facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces.
3. The main source of revenue for the government is the taxes collected from the people, and the government is empowered to collect these taxes and use part of it for public facilities.
4. Government have the responsibility to provide public facilities.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Education for all children between the ages of 6-14 years. Equity in the schooling facilities available to all children is an important aspect of this Right.
2. Government set minimum price so that water can’t be sold below that price this is to avoid wastage of water as we have limited drinkable water sources.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The essential facilities that need to be provided for everyone. Like healthcare, sanitation. electricity, public transport, schools and colleges are known as public facilities, let take example of public transport facilities.

Buses are the most important forms of public transport over short distances. It is the main link to the workplace for majority of the working people. With rapid urbanisation, the public bus system even in the major cities has not been able to keep up with the demand. Daily on working days I saw people are waiting for bussed even for hours to reach offices or to their destination, the condition is even worse in rural area where even the road connectivity is not available. Sometimes it is easily seen that the people or student are travelling on bus roofs, this show the public facilities are lagging somewhere and not able to fulfil the requirement

2. One of the most important functions of the government is to ensure that these public facilities are made available to everyone, which costs the government.

To make the water available for every one government has to lay down network of pipes from borewell to homes to make water reachable to most, in some case where water is not available within the city, these pipes are to laid down from source outside the city. Also, in same case where water tap facility can’t be made available municipalities or other local authorities makes arrange of water through water tanker on daily basis, all these arrangements is costs incurred by the government.

WORKSHEET-3

Water Supply in Chennai: Is it Available to All? In Search of Alternatives

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In rural areas, water is needed both for human and cattle.
2. The sources of water rural area are wells, handpumps, ponds and sometimes overhead tanks.
3. The water department has achieved universal access to safe water and this is the main reason behind the lower number of infant deaths.
4. The water supply department in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai has increased coverage and improved performance in revenue collect also.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. The middle class, when faced with water shortages, are able to cope through a variety of private means such as digging borewells, buying water from tankers and using bottled water for drinking.
2. The supply of water per person in an urban area in India should be about 135 litres per day (about seven buckets) – a standard set by the Urban Water Commission. Whereas people in slums have to make do with less than 20 litres a day per person (one bucket).

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There are areas which get water more regularly than others. Those areas that are close to the storage points get more water.
Whereas colonies further away receive less water. In these areas Municipal supply meets only about half the needs of the people of the city, on an average. Like Mylapore and Saidapet suffers from water shortage.
2. In Chennai, the department has taken several initiatives for harvesting rain water to increase the level of groundwater. It has also used the services of private companies for transporting and distributing water but the government water supply department decides the rate for water tankers and gives them permission to operate.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Water

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) Providing public facilities by government to people.
2. (d) Article 21
3. (d) None of these
4. (d) all of these
5. (a) Its benefit shared can be shared by many people

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. 21

2. Chennai
3. conserve
4. sanitation
5. Taxes
6. sanitation

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Some of public facilities provided by government are healthcare, sanitation, electricity, public transport, schools and colleges.
2. Drains cleaning or running an anti-malaria campaign, sanitation, Railways and electricity are some of facilities that only government can provide.
3. Public facilities such as schools and hospitals, supply drinking water tanker, school are some facilities that can be provided by private companies.
4. Water board or Jal board, electricity board are example of government company, and Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Ltd and Reliance Power Limited are example of private company.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Private companies operate for profit in the market and have interest in major cities where they can make more profit, and for the same reason public facilities such as schools and hospitals are the source or generating profit for private companies. Business of private companies is more profit oriented. We have many of these facilities, particularly in large cities. Because people in cities has access to employment and in cities per capita income is more and people can afford the fees of private school and hospital in major cities people have more buying potential and hence have more demand for facilities then the people in rural.
2. Public facilities relate to our basic needs and the Indian Constitution recognises the right to water, health, education etc. as being a part of the Right to Life. Thus, one of the major roles of the government is to ensure adequate public facilities for everyone.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. There are things like electricity, public transport, schools and colleges that are also necessary. These are known as public facilities. The government is responsible for providing public facilities as these are very important and necessary for people in order to lead their day-to-day lives. Provision of public facilities needs to be affordable for all as they require huge investment while being set up. Since private companies operate for profit, they are more likely to look at the cost aspect of their investment in such facilities and would aim to recover their costs. Such action may make them inaccessible to a large number of people.
2. Yes, lack of access to proper sanitation facilities indeed affects the lives of the people adversely. Lack of such facilities leads to water pollution and affecting ground surface water. and results into disease like Cholera, typhoid and also respiratory and skin problems. Also polluted water is one of the major reasons of death of adults and infants. Open defecation expose girl and women to danger of harassment and assault. So, sanitation facilities become more important in case of girls and women for their health, safety and dignity,also healthcare proper dispose of human waste is essential to avoid spreading of disease. Disease spread by not availability of sanitation also economical burden on individual and nation the budget which can be used for development is being used to cure diseases.

WORKSHEET-1**Law on Minimum Wages****I. Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. The government ensure social justice by making laws, enforcing laws and upholding laws.
2. The Government can control the activities of individuals or private companies to ensure social justice.
3. Article 21 of the constitution of India which provides that no one shall be deprived of the rights to life except by the provision of the law.
4. We need a law on minimum wages so that workers may get fair wages by their employer. Most often they are denied fair wages. The employers usually take advantage of their poverty and pay them low wages.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Because workers in textiles miles faced with great competition with power looms. Powerlooms are small unit with 4- 6 looms. So, the textile mills were closed down during the 1980s and 1990s.
2. Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are the three states governments who have published the plans to rescue and rehabilitate child domestic workers.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. To ensure that workers are not underpaid, or are paid fairly. A worker has to be paid not less than the minimum wages by the employer so to protect worker minimum wages act is necessary. The law protect the interests of producers and consumers in the market. This ensure the relation between three parties – The worker, consumer, and producer are governed in a manner that is not exploitative.
2. Through a notification on October 10, 2006, the child labour prohibition and regulation act (CLPRA) specifically prohibited employing children below 14 years as domestic help. A little has been done so far to rescue child domestic worker and punish their employee.
 - It is strictly against the rule of amendment under child labour. Until a child reach to certain age he / she not allowed to do work.
 - This act is strictly followed by all.
 - If anyone sees any child working then he / she can complain to the near by police station.
 - The person who by knowing, allowed the child to work will be fined and sent to jail.

WORKSHEET-2

What is a Worker's Worth?

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There are many workers who are willingly to work in unsafe condition in return for a wage and also there is so much unemployment.
2. It makes laws to protect the interests of workers. The minimum wages act specifies that wages should not be below a specified minimum. The government enforces this law so that employers may not exploit their workers by paying them low wages.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Cost cutting can also be done by other more dangerous means. Lower working conditions including lower safety measures are used as ways of cutting costs.
2. In India worker wages are governed by minimum wages act 1948. Every state decides its minimum wages for skilled or unskilled workers which may vary on the basis of the types of industries. Whereas, in USA there is a dual minimum labour system.
 - Federal minimum labour wage.
 - State minimum labour wage.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. Accidents are common to construction sites. Yet, very often, safety equipment and precaution are ignored. Even the most diligent construction companies can still be at a risk for a major accident. Construction accidents don't just happen on their own, either. It is usually the result of a series of events that ultimately leads to the incident.
2. Lower working conditions including lower safety measures are used as ways of cutting costs. In the UC plant every safety device was manufacturing or was in short supply. Between 1980 and 1984, the worker crew for the MIC plant was cut in half from 12 to 6 workers. The period of safety training for worker was brought down from 6 months to 15 days! The post of night – shift worker for the MIC plant was abolished.

WORKSHEET-3

Enforcement of Safety Laws, New Laws to protect the Environment

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Over speeding by motorists and not wearing helmet/ seat belt.
2. An investment is an asset or item acquired with the goal of generating income or appreciation.
3. The new laws on the environment, henceforth, the polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to environment. The environment is something that people over generations will share, and it could not be destroyed merely for industrial development.
4. The supreme court held that the Right to life is a fundamental right under article 21 of the constitution and it includes the right to the enjoyment of pollution free water and air for full enjoyment of life.

II. Short Answer Type Questions

1. A major role of the government, therefore, is to control the activities of private companies by making, enforcing and upholding laws so as to prevent unfair practices and ensure social justice.
2. The ISI mark is a standards compliance mark for industrial products in India since 1955. The mark certifies that a product conforms to an Indian standard (IS), developed by the Bureau of Indian standards (BIS), the national standards body of India.

III. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The Bhopal plant which provides jobs. It was unthinkable according to them to ask you see to shift to cleaner technology or safer procedures. Government inspectors continued to approve the procedure in the plant even when repeated incident of leaks from the plot made it obvious to everybody that things were seriously wrong. This as you know is contrary to what the rule of law making and enforcement agency should be. Instead of protecting the interests of the people, their safety was being disregarded both by the government and by private companies.
2. The issue of crop residue burning has in recent years been identified as one of the leading factor affecting their quality. Not just this, it has also been affecting the health of those exposed directly to such crops fires and also to those in urban areas surrounding the sites of these fires.

WORKSHEET-4

Based on Complete Chapter

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. People those buy for personal use.
2. To protect our rights.
3. None of these.
4. None of these.
5. By enforcing laws.
6. Let people do whatever they want.

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Good.
2. American.
3. Followed.
4. Article 21
5. Free.

III. Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. In 2016, parliament amended the child labour Act 1986, banning the employment of children below the age 14 years in all occupation and of adolescents in hazardous occupation and process.
2. A major role of the government, therefore is to control the activities of private companies by making, enforcing and upholding laws so as to prevent unfair practices and ensure social justice.

3. A worker union or labour union is an organized group of workers who unite to make decision about condition affecting their work.
4. Ship breaking is a hazardous industry which is rapidly growing in south Asia.

IV. Short Answer Type Questions

1. There are many source of environmental pollution in any area like with respect to:
 - **Air :** A simple example like when Diwali comes we burn crackers which not only pollute air but also cause noise pollution. If air is dusty then the rain will of course become acid rain which affect our environment also.
 - **Water :** As we know day by day as pollution is increased as per pure water is decreasing and we also know that the cause of polluting water is human irregular and unkind activities.
 - **Soil :** As increasing birth rate is required food. Farmers are using extensive fertilizers and pesticides for rapid growing of foods. By which soil is pollute and becoming infertile and barren.
2. The overwhelming Evidence pointing to UC as it is possible for the disaster it refused to accept responsibility. in the ensuing legal battle the government represented the victims in a civil case against UC. it filled a 3 billion dollar compensation case in 1985, but accepted our lowly 470 million dollar in 1989. survivors appealed against the settlement but the Supreme Court ruled that the settlement amount would stand.

V. Long Answer Type Questions

1. The advantages of foreign companies in setting up production in India are:
 - Foreign companies get cheap labor wages that the companies paid to workers in the USA are far higher than what they have to pay to workers in India.
 - Additional expenses such as for housing facilities for workers are also cheaper.
 - Lower working conditions including lower safety measures are used as ways of cutting costs. Thus, companies can save costs and earn high profit.
2. Enforcement means implementation of law. Government is responsible for enforcement. Enforcement is important when the law seeks to protect the people belonging to the weaker section from those who are strong and powerful. For instance, to ensure that every worker gets fair wages, the government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the laws.